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A NEW  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

B.A. LOND., M.A. OXON., LL.D. EDINB., LL.D. GLASC., D.C.L. DURHAM, D. LITT. UNIV. WALES, PH.D. FREIBURG IM BREISGAU  
FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY; FOREIGN MEMBER OF AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY  
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, VIENNA, ETC.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.

VOLUME VI.

L M

By HENRY BRADLEY,

HON. M.A. OXON., HON. PH.D. HEIDELBERG; FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY.

N

By W. A. CRAIGIE,

M.A. OXON.; M.A., LL.D. ST. ANDREWS.

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## PREFACE TO VOLUME VI.

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THIS volume, of which a large part of the cost of production has been defrayed by the munificence of the Goldsmiths' Company, contains L and M, edited by Henry Bradley, and N, edited by W. A. Craigie. It may be remarked that in several recent Dictionaries the space occupied by the part of the English vocabulary here treated amounts almost exactly to one-tenth of the whole.

For observations on the etymological and other characteristics of the words included in the three divisions of this volume, and for detailed statistics relating to the number of words of various classes, and the number of quotations, the reader is referred to the separate prefaces to L, M, and N. The following recapitulation of some of the figures there given may be found convenient:—

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total of words.	No. of quotations.
L (528 pages)	7,049	2,669	2,342	2,929	14,989	65,440
M (820 " )	12,988	6,422	2,986	3,636	26,032	99,255
N (277 " )	3,484	2,298	440	1,570	7,792	36,859
	<u>23,521</u>	<u>11,389</u>	<u>5,768</u>	<u>8,135</u>	<u>48,813</u>	<u>201,554</u>

The aggregate numbers for the first six volumes of the Dictionary are as follows:—

Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total number of words.
130,219	34,047	25,165	21,349	210,780





## PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

THIS half-volume, containing the words with initial L, includes 7,049 Main words, 2,342 Special Combinations explained and illustrated under these, 2,669 Subordinate entries, and 2,929 Obvious Combinations; in all 14,989 words. Of the Main words, 1,945 are marked † as obsolete, and 330 are marked || as alien or not completely naturalized\*.

In the prefatory note to G it was pointed out that the portion of the English vocabulary under that initial letter was characterized by the entire absence of the words with Greek, Latin, French, and English prefixes, which under nearly all the other letters of the alphabet are abundant, and by the unusually large number of words (chiefly of Old English, Scandinavian, or early French origin) expressing notions of extreme generality, which have branched out into a great variety of special senses. The L portion of the vocabulary is also distinguished by both these characteristics, and the consequence is that the L words, like the G words, have in this work a proportionately much larger space than is allotted to them in dictionaries which do not follow the historical method of treatment.

The proportions in which the component linguistic elements of the English language are represented in the words with initial L are probably not far from the average. The native English element has numerically only the second place; but it comes unquestionably first with regard to the importance of the words belonging to it, and the amount of space which they occupy in the Dictionary. Typical examples of the wide and often interesting ramification of meaning characteristic of this oldest portion of the language may be seen under *lady*, *land*, *lay* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *let* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *lie* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *life*, *light* sb., adjs. and vbs., *long* adj., *look*, *lord*, *lose* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *lot*, *love* sb.<sup>1</sup>, vb.<sup>1</sup>, *lust*, *lusty*. The Scandinavian words are perhaps somewhat less numerous than in some other letters, but several of them, as *law*, *leg*, *left* (whence *lefty*), *loose* adj. and vb., *low* adj., are more than ordinarily frequent in use, and rich in variety of senses and applications. The Romanic and Latin words outnumber those from all other sources together. Many of them, as usual, are of rare occurrence; but the great importance of this element may be seen from such examples as *label*, *labour*, *language*, *large*, *letter*, *liberty*, *library*, *line*, *liquid*, *literature*, *locomotive*, *lodge*—to mention only a few of the most prominent. The Greek derivatives are mainly scientific terms of modern formation; among those of earlier introduction and wider currency are *lexicon*, *lexicography*, *logarithm*, *logic*. The quasi-suffixes *-loger*, *-logian*, *-logic*, *-logical*, *-logue*, *-logy*, representing the terminal elements in certain Greek compounds of *λόγος*, and in derivatives of these, are so common in English that it has been found convenient to treat them in special articles. From Dutch or Low German we have the important words *luck* and *loiter*, besides several others little used or obsolete. The list of Celtic words is even shorter than usual; whether it should include *leop* sb.<sup>1</sup> is doubtful; the only other L words of Celtic origin that are at all widely known are *loch*<sup>1</sup> (*lough*), *leprechaun*, and *lymphad*. Of words from extra-European languages there are the Hebrew *leviathan*, *Levite*, *log* sb.<sup>2</sup>, the Arabic *latic*, *leban*, *lohoek*, the Indian *lac*<sup>1</sup>, *lac*<sup>2</sup>, *languoty*, *langur*, *lascar*, *lat*, *lathee*, *lingam*, *lodh*, *loot*, *lootie*, *lota*, *lungi*, *lunkah*, the Chinese *langshan*, *li*<sup>1</sup>, *li*<sup>2</sup>, *liang*, *likin*, *ling* sb.<sup>3</sup>, *litchi*, *longan*, *loquat*, the Malay *lanchara*, *lata*, *lorikeet*, *lory*, the African *lamba*, *leche*, *lhiamba*, *limbo*<sup>2</sup>, *loa*, *lobola*, and the South American *llama* and *lucuma*.

In a very large number of instances the etymology of words will be found to be more correctly stated or more fully discussed than in any previous English dictionary. Attention may be specially called to the etymological notes on *lad*, *larch*, *lass*, *laudanum*, *lavendar*, *law-abiding*, *lawn* sb.<sup>1</sup>, *lectern*, *Lenten*, *leprechaun*, *less*, *lewd*, *ligure*, *like* adj., *lobby*, *lobe*, *lobster*, *locomotive*, *lodge*, *lose* vb.<sup>1</sup>, *louver*, *lozenge*, *lucern*<sup>1</sup>, *lymph*. In the articles on the suffixes *-let*, *-leve*, *-like*, *-ling*<sup>1</sup>, *ling*<sup>2</sup>, *-ly*<sup>1</sup>, *-ly*<sup>2</sup>, the history and functions of these formations are explained with greater fullness than has been attempted elsewhere.

The material originally collected for the letter L was laboriously and efficiently sub-edited, about twenty-five years ago, by Mr. W. M. Rossetti, whose work was continued by the Rev. C. Y. Potts, of Ledbury. Subsequently the portion from L to *Lusus* was taken in hand, for the incorporation of the new quotations, by the late Mr. E. C. Hulme, and that from *Lut-* to the end of the letter by Mr. E. Warner, of Eltham. The work of these gentlemen was completed in 1885-6, since which time a large mass of additional material has been accumulated.

\* The following table illustrates the scale of this work as compared with that of certain other Dictionaries:

	Johnson.	Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' (including Sup- plement 1902).	'Century' Dict.	'Funk's Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded in L	1,286	7,320	7,719	8,017	14,989
Words illustrated by quotations	1,063	2,211	2,503	762	11,469
Number of illustrative quotations	4,017	2,787	6,279	999	65,440

The number of quotations in the L portion of Richardson's Dictionary is 3,321.



## PREFACE TO THE LETTER L.

Amongst those who have rendered assistance in the preparation of the articles in this half-volume, especial thanks are due to Prof. Sievers, of Leipzig, M. Paul Meyer, of Paris, Prof. Napier, of Oxford, Prof. Kluge, of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and Prof. Morsbach, of Göttingen, for help in the treatment of etymological questions; to Mr. James Platt, jun., for information relating to the origin and history of words from American and other little-known languages; to Dr. W. Besant, of Cambridge, and Prof. Love, of Oxford, for help with terms of mathematical and physical science; to Prof. J. K. Laughton, for much information on the nautical uses of words; to Prof. J. Cook Wilson, of Oxford, for important suggestions relating to the article *Logic*; and to Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., for information on the legal sense of *Lien*. The verification, in the British Museum Library, of references to books not accessible at Oxford has been done, at no small cost of time and labour, by Mr. E. L. Brandreth. Mr. R. J. Whitwell, of Oxford, has frequently rendered help of various kinds. Dr. Furnivall's multifarious services to the Dictionary have been no less abundant than in the former volumes.

The proofs have been regularly read, and many valuable suggestions furnished, by Lord Aldenham, the Rev. Canon Fowler, of Durham, Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Exeter, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Skeat, the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson, of Dollar, Mr. A. Caland, of Wageningen, Holland, and latterly by Mr. H. Chichester Hart, who has supplied many important additional quotations. The first 64 pages had the advantage of being read in proof by the late Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose invaluable services have been acknowledged in all the foregoing instalments of the work.

The assistants who have worked with me in the preparation of this half-volume are Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., Mr. Walter Worrall, B.A., Mr. C. T. Onions, M.A., Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. H. J. Bayliss, Miss E. S. Bradley, and (in the later portions) Mr. James Dallas.

OXFORD, JULY, 1903.

HENRY BRADLEY.

## ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

**Lability.** Earlier example:—1554 in *Maitl. Club. Misc.* III. 1855. 65 The labilitie and brevitie of tynies maneris and of men in this wale of teiris beand considerit.

**Labyrinthine, a.** Earlier example:—1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 99 These Laborinthine Seas.

**Lachrymous, a.** Earlier example:—1490 CAXTON *Exeidos* viii. 35 Lachrymous and playnyng sorowes.

**Lake, sb.<sup>3</sup>** The reference to LETCH *v.* in the etymology should be to LEACH *v.*<sup>2</sup>

**Lamantin.** Earlier example:—1666 J. DAVIES in *Roche's* *Caribby Isl.* i. xvii. 103 A certain fish by the French called Lamantin, by the Spaniards Namantin and Manaty. *Ibid.* 300 Their not eating of salt, Swines-flesh, Tortoises, and Lamantin.

**Lamba.** Earlier example:—1729 DRURY *Madagascar, Journal* 234 The Corps being . . wrapped up in a Lamber, or perhaps two Lambers.

**Landawlet.** Earlier example:—1771 *Patent Specif.* No. 997 The fore part of the head of a landawlet is constructed with a binge [etc.].

**Land-tax.** Delete the first quot.

**Lantern, v.<sup>2</sup>** Example:—1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) II. 184 He was himself very near being lanterned in the streets of Paris by a group of the *fauxbourg Saint Antoine*.

**Lark, sb.<sup>2</sup>** Phrase, *To make a lark of* = 'to make game of':—1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix. (1885) 385 Don't make a lark of me, hang it!

**Lathe, sb.<sup>4</sup>** The Ger. *lade* is used in the same sense, and should have been cited as cognate.

**Lawn, sb.<sup>1</sup> 3 b.** For an explanation of the torture of the 'lawn', see 1569 JEWELL *Expos.* 1 *Thess.* Wks. 1848 VII. 42-3. (Cf. *linen-ball*, LINEN B 5.)

**Ledger, sb.<sup>1</sup> b.** Earlier examples:—1401 in Wylie *Hen. IV.* IV. 198 [Items of expenditure] 19 portos, 3 liggers. 1444 in *Dugdale's Mon.* VI. 1427 Dno portiphoria . . alias nuncupata lyggers.

**Leetle, a.** Earlier example:—1687 PHILLIPS *Don Quixote* 496 The Taylour . . held up five leetle Cloaks.

**Legitimate, a.** Earlier example of *legitimate drama*:—1821 BYRON *M. Falcio* Pref. 18 note, While I was in the sub-committee of Drury Lane Theatre . . we did our best to bring back the legitimate drama.

**Let, sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.** Earlier instance (*attrib.*):—1819 *Examiner* 7 Feb. in *Haslett's Table Talk* (1870) 118 His [Cavanagh the fives-player's] blows were not . . let balls like the Edinburgh Review.

**Lettice.** See also LITUIT.

**Liberty 2 b.** Earlier instance of *liberty of conscience*:—a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 364 To suffer enerie man to leaf at libertie of conscience.

**Lieutenant-general 2.** Earlier example:—1589 [T. CATES] *Sir F. Drake's II. Aud. Voy.* 5 We descried another tall ship . . vpon whom Maister Carleill, the Lieutenant Generall, being in the Tiger, vndertooke the chase. [C. 'commanded the land forces against the Spanish West Indies' (Dict. Nat. Biog.).]

**Lifelihood.** Delete quot. 1484: *lynshode* is an error in the modern reprint for *lynelode*.

**Lift, sb.<sup>2</sup> 11.** Add to the definition:—Also = LOCK sb.<sup>2</sup> 9 c. For the quotation read as follows:—1825 [see LOCK sb.<sup>2</sup> 9 c]. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Lighthouse.** Earlier example:—1622 BACON *Hist. Hen. VII* 142 They . . were executed . . at diuers places vpon the Sea-Coast . . for Sea-markes or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to auoid the Coast.

**Lock, suffix,** in mod. Eng. occurring only in *wedlock*, represents OE. *-lūc*, the second element of numerous compounds (usually neuter; rarely masc.) in which the first element is a sb. OE. had about a dozen of these compounds (those in which *-lūc* means 'offering', LAKE sb.<sup>1</sup>, are not counted); in all these the second element may be rendered 'actions or proceedings, practice', as *brýfuldūc* nuptials, *headolūc*, *feohlūc*, *heabolūc*, warfare, *hæmedlūc*, *wīflūc*, carnal intercourse, *reafūc* robbery, *wedlūc* pledge-giving, also espousals, nuptials, *wiltlūc* punishment, *worhtlūc* calumny. The *-lūc* of these compounds should probably be identified with *lūc* play, sport, LAKE sb.<sup>2</sup>; the words meaning 'warfare', which may have been the earliest examples of this use, may be compared with the synonymous compounds in *-plega* play. Of the OE. compounds of *lūc* three (*brýfuldūc*, *feohlūc*, *reafūc*) survived into early ME., and *wedlūc* still survives with altered meaning. In ME. the suffix was sometimes assimilated in form to the etymologically equivalent but functionally distinct Scandinavian *-laik*. A few examples, not recorded in OE., appear in early ME.: *drowemcrlak* (DEMERLAYKE), FERLAC, SCHENDLAC, TREWLAC, WOHLAC (the last from a *vlh.-stem*, *wool-* to woo); but none of these survived later than the 14th century.

**Long standing.** The origin of this phrase seems to be illustrated by the following passage:—a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 34 Except a very few, to whom peradventure blood and happie parentage, may perchance purchase a long standing vpon the stage.

**Look, v.** The synonyms MDu, *looken* should have been cited as cognate.

**Loot, sb.<sup>1</sup>** See LUTE sb.<sup>3</sup>, which is etymologically identical.

# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

## I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in go (gō).  
h ... ho! (hō).  
r ... run (rən), terrific (ter'iar).  
ɹ ... her (hər), farther (fā'thər).  
s ... see (sē), cess (ses).  
w ... wen (wen).  
hw ... when (hwen).  
y ... yes (yes).

þ as in thin (þin), bath (bath).  
ð ... then (ðen), bath (bath).  
ʃ ... shop (ʃɒp), dish (dɪʃ).  
tʃ ... chop (tʃɒp), ditch (dɪtʃ).  
ʒ ... vision (vɪʒən), déjeuner (deʒənuː).  
dʒ ... judge (dʒʌdʒ).  
ŋ ... sing'ing (sɪŋ'ɪŋ), think (θɪŋk).  
ŋɡ ... finger (fɪŋɡər).

FOREIGN.)  
ñ as in French nasal, environ (ahviroñ).  
ly ... It. seraglio (se.ä l'yo).  
ny ... It. signore (sɪn'yo re).  
x ... Ger. ach (ax), Sc. loch (lox), loxw).  
xʰ ... Ger. ich (ixʰ), Sc. licht (nixʰt).  
ʎ ... Ger. sagen (zä'γən).  
ʎʀ ... Ger. legen, regnen (lē'γən, r.γ'nən).

## II. VOWELS.

### ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. à la mode (a la mod').  
ai ... aye=jes (ai), Isaiah (ə'zaiā).  
æ ... man (mæn).  
ɑ ... pass (pas), chant (tʃant).  
au ... loud (laud), now (nau).  
ɔ ... cut (kʌt), son (sɒn).  
e ... yet (yet), ten (ten).  
ɛ ... survey sh. (sə'vɛ), Fr. attaché (ataʃe).  
|| ɛ ... Fr. chief (ʃɛf).  
ə ... ever (evər), nation (nə'ʃən).  
oi ... I, eye, (oi), blind (baɪnd).  
|ə ... Fr. eau de vie (ə də vɛ).  
i ... sit (sit), mystic (mɪstɪk).  
ɪ ... Psyche (saɪ'ke), react (rɪ'ækt).  
o ... anchor (ə'kɔr), morality (mɔ're'lɪti).  
oi ... oil (oil), boy (boi).  
o ... hero (hɪ'ro), zoology (zɔ'plɒdʒi).  
ʊ ... what (hwɒt), watch (wɒtʃ).  
p, pʰ ... got (gɒt), soft (sɒft).  
|ə ... Ger. Köln (köl'n).  
|| ə ... Fr. peu (pø).  
u ... full (ful), book (buk).  
iu ... duration (diurə'ʃən).  
u ... unto (wɪntə), frugality (frʉ-).  
iu ... Matthew (mæ'tju), virtue (vɜ'tɪtʉ).  
|| ü ... Ger. Müller (mü'lér).  
|| ü ... Fr. dune (dün).  
o (see i, ē, ē, ū) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.  
i (see ē, ē) }  
' as in able (ə'b'l), eaten (ɪ'tən) = voice-glide.

### LONG.

ā as in alms (āms), bar (bār).  
ā ... curl (kūrl), fur (fūr).  
ē (ē) ... there (ðēər), pear, pare (pēər).  
ē (ē) ... rein, rain (rē'n), they (ðē).  
ē ... Fr. faire (fē).  
ō ... fur (fūr), fern (fēr'n), earth (əp).  
ī (ī) ... bier (bīər), clear (klīər).  
ī ... thief (θīf), see (sī).  
ō (ō) ... bear, bore (bōər), glory (glō'ri).  
ō (ō) ... so, sow (sō), soul (sōl).  
ō ... walk (wōk), wart (wōt).  
ē ... short (ʃɔrt, thorn (hɔrn).  
|| ē ... Fr. cœur (kōr).  
|| ē ... Ger. Göthe (gōtē), Fr. jedue (zōn).  
ū (ū) ... poor (pūr), morish (mūrɪʃ).  
iū, ū ... pure (piūr), lure (lūr).  
ū ... two moons (tū mūnz).  
iu, ū ... few (fiū), late (lāt).  
|| ū ... Ger. grün (grün), Fr. jus (jū).

### OBSCURE.

ā as in amœba (ām'pā).  
æ ... accept (æksɛpt), maniac (mæ'nɪæk).  
ð ... datum (dætəm).  
ē ... moment (mə'ment), several (several).  
ē ... separate (sɛpə'reɪt).  
ē ... a'del (æ'del), estate (ɛstət).  
ī ... vanity (vænɪti).  
ī ... remain (rɛmɛ'n), believe (bɛlɛv).  
ō ... theory (θɛ'ri).  
ō ... violet (vɪ'ɔlɛt), parody (pærədi).  
ō ... authority (ə'θɔrɪti).  
ō ... connect (kɔnɛkt), amazon (æ'mæzən).  
iū, ū ... verdure (vɜ'diūr), measure (mɛ'ʒiūr).  
ī ... altogether (ɔltə'gɛðər).  
iū ... circular (sɜ'kɪlār).

\* p the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

## In the ETYMOLOGY.

OE. e, o, representing an earlier æ, are distinguished as e, p (having the phonetic value of e and p, or q, above); as in ende from andi (OILG. anti, Goth. andet-s), munn from man, pu from an.



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. .... = genitive.	pa. t. .... = past tense.
a (as a 1300) .... = ante, before.	gen. .... = general, -ly.	Path. .... = in Pathology.
a., adj., adj. .... = adjective.	gen. sign. .... = general signification.	perh. .... = perhaps.
absol., absol. .... = absolutely.	Geol. .... = in Geology.	Pers. .... = Persian.
abst. .... = abstract.	Geom. .... = in Geometry.	pers. .... = person, -al.
acc. .... = accusative.	Goth. .... = Gothic (= Moso-Gothic).	pf. .... = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.	Gr. .... = Greek.	Pg. .... = Portuguese.
adv., adv. .... = adverb.	Gram. .... = in Grammar.	Philol. .... = in Philology.
advb. .... = adverbial, -ly.	Heb. .... = Hebrew.	phonet. .... = phonetic, -ally.
AF., AFr. .... = Anglo-French.	Her. .... = in Heraldry.	phr. .... = phrase.
Anat. .... = in Anatomy.	Herb. .... = with herbalists.	Phren. .... = in Phrenology.
Antiq. .... = in Antiquities.	Hort. .... = in Horticulture.	Phys. .... = in Physiology.
aphet. .... = aphetic, aphetized.	imp. .... = Imperative.	pl., pl. .... = plural.
app. .... = apparently.	impers. .... = impersonal.	poet. .... = poetic.
Arab. .... = Arabic.	impf. .... = imperfect.	pop. .... = popular, -ly.
Arch. .... = in Architecture.	ind. .... = Indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj. .... = participial adjective.
arch. .... = archaic.	indef. .... = indefinite.	pple. .... = participle.
Archæol. .... = in Archæology.	inf. .... = Infinitive.	Pr. .... = Provençal.
assoc. .... = association.	infl. .... = influenced.	prec. .... = preceding (word or article)
Astr. .... = in Astronomy.	int. .... = interjection.	pref. .... = prefix.
Astrol. .... = in Astrology.	intr. .... = intransitive.	prep. .... = preposition.
attrib. .... = attributive, -ly.	It. .... = Italian.	pres. .... = present.
bef. .... = before.	J., (J.) .... = Johnson (quotation from).	Prim. sign. .... = Primary signification.
Biol. .... = in Biology.	(Jam.) .... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv. .... = privative.
Bob. .... = Bohemian.	(Jod.) .... = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob. .... = probably.
Bot. .... = in Botany.	L. .... = Latin.	pron. .... = pronoun.
Build. .... = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc. .... = pronunciation.
c (as c 1300) .... = circa, about.	lang. .... = language. [Johnson]	prop. .... = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) .... = century.	LG. .... = Low German.	Pros. .... = in Prosody.
Cat. .... = Catalan.	lit. .... = literal, -ly.	pr. pple. .... = present participle.
catachr. .... = catachrestically.	Lith. .... = Lithuanian.	Psych. .... = in Psychology.
Cl., cf. .... = confer, compare.	LXX. .... = Septuagint.	q.v. .... = quod vide, which see.
(chem.) .... = in Chemistry.	Mal. .... = Malay.	(R.) .... = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L. .... = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch. .... = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w. .... = cognate with.	Math. .... = in Mathematics.	refash. .... = refashioned, -ing.
collect. .... = collective, -ly.	ME. .... = Middle English.	refl., refl. .... = reflexive.
collog. .... = colloquially.	Med. .... = in Medicine.	reg. .... = regular.
comb. .... = combined, -ing.	med. L. .... = media val Latin.	repr. .... = representative, representing.
Comb. .... = Combinations.	Mech. .... = in Mechanics.	Rhet. .... = in Rhetoric.
Comm. .... = in commercial usage.	Metaph. .... = in Metaphysics.	Rom. .... = Romanic, Romance.
comp. .... = compound, composition.	MHG. .... = Middle High German.	sb., sb. .... = substantive.
compl. .... = complement.	midl. .... = midland (dialect).	Sc. .... = Scotch.
Conch. .... = in Conchology.	Mil. .... = in military usage.	sc. .... = scilicet, understand or supply.
concr. .... = concretely.	Min. .... = in Mineralogy.	sing. .... = singular.
conj. .... = conjunction.	mod. .... = modern.	Skr. .... = Sanskrit.
cons. .... = consonant.	Mus. .... = in Music.	Slav. .... = Slavonic.
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed	(N.) .... = Nares (quoted from).	Sp. .... = Spanish.
with.	n. of action. .... = noun of action.	sp. .... = spelling.
Cryst. .... = in Crystallography.	n. of agent .... = noun of agent.	spec. .... = specifically.
(D.) .... = in Davies (Supp. Eng	Nat. Hist. .... = in Natural History.	subj. .... = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut. .... = in nautical language.	subord. cl. .... = subordinate clause.
Da. .... = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq. .... = subsequently.
dat. .... = dative.	NF., NFr. .... = Northern French.	subst. .... = substantively.
def. .... = definite.	N. O. .... = Natural Order.	suff. .... = suffix.
deriv. .... = derivative, -ation.	nom. .... = nominative.	superl. .... = superlative.
dial., dial. .... = dialect, -al.	north. .... = northern (dialect).	Surg. .... = in Surgery.
Dict. .... = Dictionary.	N. T. .... = New Testament.	Sw. .... = Swedish.
dim. .... = diminutive.	Numism. .... = in Numismatics.	s.w. .... = south western (dialect).
Du. .... = Dutch.	obj. .... = object.	T. (T.) .... = in Todd's Johnson.
Ecl. .... = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs. obs. ... = obsolete.	techn. .... = technical, -ly.
ellipt. .... = elliptical, -ly.	occas. .... = occasional, -ly.	Theol. .... = in Theology.
e. midl. .... = east midland (dialect).	OE. .... = Old English (= Anglo-	tr. .... = translation of.
Eng. .... = English.	Saxon).	trans. .... = transitive.
Ent. .... = in Entomology.	OF., OFr. .... = Old French.	transf. .... = transferred sense.
erron. .... = erroneous, -ly.	OFris. .... = Old Frisian.	Trig. .... = in Trigonometry.
esp., esp. .... = especially.	OHG. .... = Old High German.	Typog. .... = in Typography.
etym. .... = etymology.	OIr. .... = Old Irish.	ult. .... = ultimate, -ly.
euphem. .... = euphemistically.	ON. .... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn. .... = unknown.
exc. .... = except.	ONF. .... = Old Northern French.	U.S. .... = United States.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.	Opt. .... = in Optics.	v., vb. .... = verb.
f. (in subordinate	Ornith. .... = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w. .... = verb strong, or weak.
entries) .... = form of.	OS. .... = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb. .... = verbal substantive.
fem. (rarely f.) ... = feminine.	OSl. .... = Old Slavonic.	var. .... = variant of.
fig. .... = figurative, -ly.	O. T. .... = Old Testament.	wd. .... = word.
F., Fr. .... = French.	OTent. .... = Original Teutonic.	WGer. .... = West Germanic.
freq. .... = frequently.	orig. .... = original, -ly.	w. midl. .... = west midland (dialect).
Fris. .... = Frisian.	Paleont. .... = in Paleontology.	WS. .... = West Saxon.
G., Ger. .... = German.	pa. pple. .... = passive or past participle.	(Y.) .... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael. .... = Gaelic.	pass. .... = passive, -ly.	Zool. .... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.  
 † = obsolete.  
 ‡ = not naturalized.  
 In the quotations.  
 \* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.  
 1 = before 1100.  
 2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).  
 3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).  
 5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.  
 \* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.  
 :- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.



# L.

**L** (el), the twelfth letter of the modern and the eleventh of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Gr. *lambda* and ultimately the Semitic *lamed*. The earliest known Semitic forms of the character are *𐤋* and *𐤌*; both these occur in early Greek inscriptions; the latter was adopted from the Greek into the Latin alphabet, and is the ancestor of the modern Roman forms, but in Greece itself was superseded by the inverted form *𐤍*, which eventually became *Α*.

The sound normally expressed by the letter is the 'point-side' consonant, i.e. a sound produced by the emission of breath at the sides, or one side, of the oral passage when it is partially closed by contact or the 'point' of the tongue with the gums or palate.

In phonetic treatises *l* is used as a general name for consonants produced by lateral emission of breath, whether the stoppage is produced (as above) by the 'point', or by some other part of the tongue; thus we speak of a 'guttural *l*' and a 'palatal *l*' as occurring in various foreign languages.

The 'point-side' consonant admits of considerable diversity in mode of articulation and consequently in acoustic quality. The Eng. *l* differs from that of Fr. and Ger. in being uttered with the 'front' of the tongue more concave; hence its sound is 'duller' or 'thicker'. Its precise place of articulation varies according to the nature of the adjacent sounds. In Eng. it is normally voiced; an unvoiced *l* occurring only as a 'glide' connecting the voiced *l* with a preceding or following unvoiced consonant. Like *r* and the nasals, *l* may be used as a sonant or vowel (in the phonetic notation of this Dictionary indicated by 'l'); but this occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *little* ('litl'), *buckled* ('bʊk'ld).

The mod. Eng. *l* represents not only the OE. *l*, but the OE. *hl* (early ME. *li*) and *wl*.

In certain combinations an original *l* has regularly become silent, after having modified the sound of the preceding vowel. In most of these cases the *l* is still written, and serves to indicate the pronunciation of the preceding vowel. The following combinations of letters (when occurring in the same syllable, or in derivatives of words in which they were tautosyllabic) may be regarded as compound phonetic symbols of almost unvarying value: *alf* (ʃf), *alve* (ʃv), *alm* (ʃm), *alk*, *auk* (ʃk), *auim* (ʃm), *alk* (ʃk). In many dialects, esp. in Sc., the instances in which an original *l* regularly disappears are much more numerous than in standard Eng.; cf. Sc. *awful*, *law*, *cal*, etc.; in Sc. the regular representative of *old* is *ow*, as in *low*, *pow*.

## I. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan; *f, h, m, n, r, s, x*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 32 The soundyng of this consonant *L*. *Ibid.* 46 So often as *l* cometh before *h* having his aspiration... it is the error of the printers whiche knowe nat their owne tonge. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* iv. ii. 60 If Sore be sore, then ell to Sore, makes fiftie sores O sorell! Of one sore *L* an hundred make by adding but one more *L*. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 241 Wordes in the which manye R. R. R. and L. L. L. come. 15.. *Gude & Godd. B. Calendar* (S. T. S.). Where ye shal finde a Capital *L* there begine for the finding of Lent. 1727-52 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *L*, The French lous d'ors have a cross on them consisting of eight *L*'s interwoven, and disposed in form of a cross. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/2 There are pedantic persons who would bid us pronounce the 'l' in 'salmon'. 1897 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 13/1 For the sake of Learning, with a capital 'L'.

2. An object shaped like the letter *L*. (Also written *ell*.) a. An extension of a building at right angles to the main block, giving the whole the shape of the letter *L*.

1879 *Whester, Suppl. s.v.* *L* (of a house). 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 358/2 An *L* of the house where she was born is still standing.

b. A pipe-joint connecting two pipes at right angles; an elbow-joint (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *L-shaped* adj.; *L desk*, a reading-desk of which the ground-plan is of the form of the letter *L*.

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1874 *Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Ch.* ix. 57 That glorious compromise called an *L* desk. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 332/2 It is... an *L*-shaped room. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 347 An *L*-shaped pad.

## II. Symbolical uses.

4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the twelfth (or more usually the eleventh, either *I* or *J* being often omitted) group or section in classification, the eleventh sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

1550 *Forshall & Madox Wyclif's Bible* Pref. xxxi. [Manuscripts] E, L, and P frequently agree together in differing from the other copies. 1899 *N. E. Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 5, Companies L, D, and H of the Californian Volunteers. 1899 *Sin A. West Recoll.* I. iv. 104 He had carefully put it [an umbrella] away under the letter L.

5. In *Cryst.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used to denote the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 *Dana Min.* Introd. 28. 1895 *Storv-Maskelyne Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

6. The Roman numeral symbol for Fifty. As in the case of the other Roman numeral symbols, this was originally not the letter, but was identified with it owing to coincidence of form. In the ancient Roman notation *L* (with a stroke above) represented 50,000.

1484 *Caxton Fables of Pape* iv. xl or l crownes.

## III. 7. Abbreviations.

*L*=various proper names as Lionel, Lucy, etc. *L*=† Lord, Lordship (pl. *LL*); †lawful (money); in *Bot.*, Linnaeus; Latin; in Stage directions, left; in abbreviations of degrees, Licentiate, as *L. D. S.*=Licentiate of Dental Surgery; (*Chem.*) Lithium. *L* or *l* (*L. libra*)=pound of money († formerly also in weight, now *lb*), now often repr. by the conventional sign *£*; e.g. 100*l*. or *£*100; see also *L. s. n.* *The three L's* (see quot. 1867). †=in ship's log-book, lightning; in references, line, as bk. 4, l. 8; in solmization, *la*. *l. b. w.* (*Cricket*), leg before wicket; *l. c.* (*Printing*), lower case. *L. C. M.* (*Arith.*), least common multiple. *L. M.* (*Protophy*), long metre. See also *LL*, *LXX*.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 My lord, we your seruandis... has ressaunt your l. guid mynd... touching your l. brig of Dee. 1554 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxfo.* d 218 It was... ordered by the L. L. 1577 *Ibid.* 389 Appointed by order from their L.Ls. 1601 *R. Johnson Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) A b, If your L. vouchsafe to receive it. 1637 *Hevlvn Ansv. Burton* 61 Your dealing with my L.L. the Bishops. 1684 *Acts Townage & Poundage* 86 Alabaster the Load. 1701 *Mass. of Ice.* 1701 *Dn. Wallis in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 An allowance of 20 *£* a year. 1715 *Buaret Oron Time* (1714) I. 591 An 100000 *£* was given. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1889) XIV. 299 To pay said sum of *£*54 14 9 *l.* money. 1795 in Lillywhite *Cricket Scores* (1862) I. 100 Hon. J. Tufon, lbw, b Wells... 3. 1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, L. A. C.*, an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a 'licentiate of the Apothecaries Company'. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 26 Apr. A... dividend of 1*s.* in the *£*. 1867 *Smvth Sailor's Word-bk.*, *L*. The three *L*'s were formerly vaunted by seamen who despised the use of nautical astronomy; viz. lead, latitude, and look-out... Dr. or Captain Halley added the fourth *L*—the greatly-desired longitude. 1870 *Hooke's Stud. Flora* 127 Cratægus, *L.* Hawthorn, Whitethorn. 1885 *Law Fnd.* 17 Jan. 38/2 A salary of 4*l.* a week. 1891 *W. G. Grace Cricket* I. in *Out-door Games* 17 You should all know how difficult it is to get any one *lb.w.* when [etc.].

**La** (lā), *sō. Mus.* [Orig. the first syllable of *L. labii*: see *GAMUT*.] The name given by Guido d'Arezzo to the sixth note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the sixth note of the octave; also (now rarely) used as in Fr. and It. as a name of the note *A*, the sixth note of the 'natural' scale of C major.

1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Sol and ut and la. 1597 *Moaley Introd. Mus.* (1771) 4 There be in Musick but vi. Notes, which are called vt, re, mi, fa, sol, la. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* I. ii. 149 O these Eclipses do portend these divisions. Fa, Sol, La, Me. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 77 The other... will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La; which, with his reason, are all comprehended in this exaneter, *Ut Reclut Mierum*

*Fatum Solitogue Labores.* 1811 *Bussy Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Solmization*, Of the seven notes in the French scale, only four were for a while used by us, as *mi, fa, sol, la*.

**La** (lā, la), *inf.* [Cf. *Lo* (OE. *lā* and early ME. *la*).] An exclamation formerly used to introduce or accompany a conventional phrase or an address, or to call attention to an emphatic statement; † also *la you*. In recent use, a mere expression of surprise. Now only *dial.*, *vulgar*, and *arch*.

1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* I. i. 86, I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. *Ibid.* 324 You doe your selfe wrong indeede—la. 1601 — *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 111 La you, and you speake ill of the diuell, how he takes it at heart. 1694 *Congreve Double Dealer* iv. ii. O la now! I swear and declare, it shan't be so. 1749 *Fyelding Tom Jones* iv. xii, La, ma'am, what doth your la'yship think. 1839 *Dickens Nick Nick.* x, La, Miss La Creevy, how very smirking. 1844 *Willis Lady Jane* ii. 321 He'd a caressing way—but, la! you know it's A sort of manner natural to poets! 1881 *Besant & Rice Chapl. Fleet* III. 239 'La, sir,' she asked, 'is it the voice of your sweetheart?'

† b. Repeated (a) as a refrain; (b) as an expression of derision. *Obs.* (Hence *La-la adj.*, = 'so-so', poor.)

1598 *Gude & Godd. B.* (S. T. S.) 138 Christ... Quhilk meiklie for mankynde, Tholit to be pynde, On Croce Cruellie. La. La. *Ibid.* 83 La Lay La. 1607 *Shaks. Timon* iii. i. 22 [He] hath sent to your Lorchip to furnish him: nothing doubting your present assistance therein. *Luc.* La, la, la, la: Nothing doubting sayes he?

**La**, *obs.* form of *LAW*, *LAY v.*, *LO int.*

**Laace**, *obs.* form of *LACE*.

**Laache**, *obs.* f. *LATCH v.*; var. *LASHE Obs.*, *lax*.

**Laad**, *Laade*, *obs.* forms of *LOAD*, *LADE*.

|| **Laager** (lā-gər), *sō.* Also *lager*. [S. African *Dn. lager*=G. *lager*, *Dn. leger* (see *LEAGUER*).] A camp, encampment; among the S. African Boers, a temporary lodgement in the open marked out by an encircling line of wagons.

1850 *R. G. Cumming Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 202 Their tents and waggon were drawn up on every side of the farm-house... The Boers informed me that all their countrymen, and also the Griquas, were thus packed together in 'lagers', or encampments. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5 Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into lager at Ekowe for safety. 1891 *R. W. Murray S. Africa* 177 Lager was formed that same evening about five o'clock. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/2 Our men dashed forward to carry the laager with bayonets.

|| **Laager** (lā-gər), *v.* [f. *LAAGER sō.*] *trans.* To form (wagons) into a laager; to encamp (persons) in a laager; also with *up*. Also *absol.* or *intr.* Hence *Laagered ppl. a.*, *Laagering vbl. sō.*

1879 *Daily News* 1 Mar. The waggon were not 'laagered' or drawn up so close as to make it difficult to force the camp. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 222 The laagered waggon their sole protection. 1883 *Standard* 17 May 5/4 Four hundred Boers, laagered in Stilleland, have threatened to attack Mankorane. 1894 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/2 The Army Service Corps were drilled in laagering. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 290 We stopped firing at about seven o'clock, and laagered up for the night.

**Laak**, *obs.* form of *LACK*, *LAKE*.

**Laan**, *Laar*, *obs.* forms of *LAWN*, *LORE*.

**Laard**, *Laas*, *obs.* forms of *LARD*, *LACE*.

**Laat**, *Laat*, *obs.* forms of *LATE*, *LOATH*.

**Lab** (læb), *sō. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 *labbe*, 8 *labb*. [Belongs to *LAB v.*] A blab, tell-tale.

c 1386 *Chaunter Miller's T.* 323, I nam no labbe Ne though I seye I am not luf to gabbe. c 1422 *Hocclvve Tereslaus's Wife* 542, I genere was yit of my tonge a labbe. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 282/2 Labbe, or he that can kepe no counsel anidicut. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 25 Ees dedent thenk tha had'st a be zich a Labb o' tha Tongue. 1847 *Halliwel, Lab*, a tittle-tattle; a blab. Also called a lab-o-the-tongue. *West.*



† **Lab** (læb), *v.* *Obs.* [*Onomatopœic*; cf. Du. *labben* = *klappen* 'garrigue, blaterare, fabulati' (Kilian)] *trans.* and *intr.* To blab. Hence **Labbing** *ppl. a.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B. xl. 102* No piage bat is pryue publice þow it neuere, Neyther for lone laode [*MS. B. lab*] it nougt ne lakke it for enuye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xii. 39 Noþer for lone labbe hit out ne lakke bit for non enuye. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Epil. Merch. T.* 10 Of hir tonge a labbing shrew is she. c. 1475 *Piercyng* 3751 By your labbing tonges ionglung.

**Labadist** (læˈbədɪst). *Ecc. Hist.* [*ad. F. Labadiste, f. Labadie*; see -IST.] A follower of Jean de Labadie (1610-74), who seceded from the Roman Church and founded a sect holding Quietist views. So **Labadism**, the doctrines or practice of Labadists.

1733 CHAMBERS *Op. App.* Labadists. 1882-3 SCHAFF in *Eng. Lit. Hist.* 1. 1604.

† **Labant**, *v.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. labant-em, pr. ppl. of labare*.]

1737 *Bailey* vol. II, *Labant*, sliding, falling down, wavering.

**Labardo**, *obs. form of LEOPARD.*

**Labarinth**, *obs. form of LABYRINTH.*

† **Labarum** (læˈbɑːrəm). [*L.*; = Gr. *λαβρόν*, of unknown origin.] The imperial standard adopted by Constantine the Great (306-337 A.D.), being the Roman military standard of the late Empire modified by the addition of Christian symbols; hence *gen.*, a symbolical standard or banner.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Labarum*, a military streamer, or flag, also a Church Banner, or Ensign. 1682 WHEELER *30th. Greece* i. 189 On the South-side . . . is the Labarum; which is a Knot, consisting of the first Letters of *Χριστός*, which the Christian Emperors, from Constantine, placed in their Banners. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* 54 A labarum was not deem'd too much for the old founder of these walls. 1850 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ess. Ecc. Biog.* (ed. 2) I. 347 The Labarum of Luther was a banner inscribed with the legend, 'Justification by Faith'.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Miller's *Ans. Art* 213, 206 Constantine wears the labarum and the phoenix. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Sp.* (1873) iii. 106 That body of sacred truth . . . should now be inscribed upon the common labarum.

† **Labascate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*from f. L. labascare, inceptive f. labare to totter*.] *intr.* 'To begin to fall or slide' (*Bailey* vol. II, 1727).

† **Labascency**. *Obs. rare* [*ad. L. labascencia, noun of state f. labascere to totter*; see ENCY.] Tottering state or condition.

1657 R. LOVEJOY *Lett.* (1663) 174 He that can take compassion from his own sloth, to let fall the thred of a . . . ercourse, betrays a labascency and a languor in . . . resentments.

**Labba** (læˈbɑː). [*Native name.*] One of the *catag.* *Colony's paca*, native to Guinea.

1803 J. ERTON *Wanderings* i. (1879) 92 The Tapir, the Deer, afford excellent food. 1876 C. B. BROWN *Guinea* ii. 25 [He] went . . . to procure some game for . . . and returned with three fine labba (*Colony's paca*).

**Labbe**, *obs. form of let be*: see LET *v.*

**Labacism**: see LABDACISM.

**Labdanum** (læˈbdænəm). Also 6, 8 *lapda-* [*mod. L.*; form of *L. ladanum*.] = LADANUM.

*Leufanc's Cirurg.* v. ii. 334 Labdanum.] 1502

1533 *East. Helio* (1541) 114, Things good for a colde head . . . Galingale . . . Labdanum. 1611 CORG.

*Labdanum*; a fat, clammy, transparent, and

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 91 Labdanum

per 100 weight 02 60. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.*

(1825) 1, 307 Hills green with flowering shrubs, and in particular with labdanum. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 152

The resinous balsamic substance called Labdanum. 1835

BROWNING *Paracelsus* 101 Heap cassia, sandal-bnds, and stripes Of labdanum.

**La-bee**, *obs. form of let be*: see LET *v.*

**Labefact** (læˈbɛfækt), *ppl. a. rare*. [*ad. L. labefactus, pa. ppl. of labefacere*; see LABEY.]

Cf. *It. labefatto* (Florio).] Shaken, tottering.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiveness & Law* i. 86 The integrity of the heathen world in general is just so far labefact, prostitute, and morally rotted away, as it has religiously abounded in expiations.

† **La-befact**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. labefacere*; see LABEY.] *trans.* To shake, weaken.

1540 ABP. PARKER *Corresp.* (1853) 11 Not with covert inventions to labefact the credence of the people.

† **Labefactate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*f. L. labefactat-*, *ppl. stem of labefacere*, freq. of *labefacere*; see LABEY.] *trans.* To cause to totter or fall.

1657 TOMLINSON tr. *Renon's Disp.* 428 It labefactates houses by its weight.

**Labefaction** (læˈbɛfæktʃən). *rare*. [*ad. L. labefactionem, n. of action f. labefacere* (see prec.)] = next.

1775 JOHNSON in *Boswell*, There is in it [the 'Beggars' Opera] such a labefaction of all principles as may be injuries to morality.

**Labefaction** (læˈbɛfæktʃən). [*n. of action corresp. to LABEY*; see -FACTION.] A shaking, weakening; overthrow, downfall.

1650 VERNER *Via Recta* ii. 41 A suddaine labefaction of the liuer. *Ibid.* vi. 123 It . . . resisteth the corruption of humors, and labefaction of the vitall and naturall parts.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 36 (1794) II. 41 We should . . . join them in promoting the labefaction of all human government. 1834 GLADSTONE in *Liddon Life Pusey* (1893) I. xiii. 309 Until the whole body of Churchmen is in such

a state that all will be . . . secure against labefaction. 1878 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. v. 321 To private difficulties and causes of labefaction such as these, must be added several notable measures of confiscation which took place within the same limits of time.

† **La-befy**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. labefacere* (f. root of *labare* to fall, totter + *facere* to make): see -FY.] *trans.* To weaken, impair.

1650 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 178 Not . . . to oppress and labefy the digestive faculty . . . with too great variety of meats.

**Label** (læˈbəl), *sb.* *Forms:* 4 *lablo*, 4-6 *labello*, 5-7 *labell*, 6 *labil*, 4- *label*. [*a. OF. label* (also *labet*) ribbon, fillet, file (in *Her.*); of obscure etymology; by some scholars thought to be of Teut. origin (cf. OHG. *lappa*: see LAP *sb.*1). The synonymous OF. *lambel*, *lambel* is app. a variant: see LAMBEAU.]

1. A narrow band or strip of linen, cloth, etc.; a fillet, ribbon, tassel; the infula of a mitre.

c. 1370 *Str. Benes* 974 King Ermin . . . 3af him a scheld gode & sor Wip þre eglen of asur, þe champe of gold ful wel i-digþ Wip fit lables [*MS. S. labelles, MS. A. lambels*] of seluer brigþ. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 129, I wyll recompense the with a labell, *reponam appendice quadam*. 1530 PALSCR. 237/1 Labell, *houppé*. 1554 HUGOET, A labell hanging on each side of a mitre, *infula*. Labelles hanging down on garlands, or crowns, *luminici*. 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* P. vj. b, Peter . . . sytting in his Chaire, with his triple Crowne full of labelles. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 335 Broade beneath and sharpe aboue, in fashion somewhat like to the label of a bishops Mitre. 1597 B. HALL *Sat. iv.* 11, 24 A knit night-cap . . . With two long labels button'd to his chin. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* iii. xv. 79 Persons . . . whose outside seemed to have appropriated religion to the labels of their frontlets. 1872 SHIPLEY *Gloss. Ecc. Terms* 199 s.v. *Fillet*, The labels of a bishop's mitre.

† 2. A small strip of paper or parchment attached to a document by way of supplement to the matter contained therein; hence, a supplementary note, comment, or clause, a codicil. Also *fig. Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 331 Certis if þise popis bulles shulen be understonden wip sich a label, þe-ne þei weren not profitable to be purchasour ne to be churche. — *Sel. Wks.* II. 399 And so sich cursing of popis is tokene of blessing of God. And if þe Churche were wel enformed of þis sentence, wip hise labellis, men shulden not drede feyned cursingis, ne lette for hem to see Cristis lawe. 1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 39 It is but a very fond dalliance to brawle upon the labels before you agree upon the original verity. The true sense of this little sentence, *This is my body that shall be delivered for you*, is the root and the original of all such labels as we teach. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 57 Ere this hand by thee to Rome seal'd, Shall be the label to another Deede . . . this shall slay them both. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 430 When I wak'd, I found this Labell on my bosome. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* iii. 75 Make us . . . read our duty in the pages of revelation, not in the labels of accidental effects. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. 80 It was presented to the King without any such saving label. 1658-1706 PHILLIPS, *Labels* . . . little pieces of parchment cut out long-ways, and hanging upon Indentures, or other kinde of writings.

† 3. *Astron. and Surveying.* In an astrolabe or a circumferentor, a narrow thin brass rule used chiefly in taking altitudes. *Obs.*

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astr.* l. 522 Thanne hastow a label, that is schapen like a rewle, save that it is streit & hath no plates on either ende with holes. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* vi. Intro. (1636) 607 This Labell is divided into 90 degrees twice set doun therein with Arithmetical figures. 1674 MOKON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) ii. xiii. 50 The Astrolabe is a round Instrument flat on either side. . . Upon the Center is a moveable Label or Ryler . . . whereupon is placed two Sights. *Ibid.* 51 The degree and part of degree that the Label lies on is the height of the Sun above the Horizon.

† 4. *gen.* A slip or strip of anything; a narrow piece (of land); a clump (of iron); etc. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 282/2 Labelle, *labellum*. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* i. x. in *Holinshead* I. 34 By north of the Brier, lieth the Rnso, which hath a Labell or Byland, stretching out towards the southwest. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* xv. 39 They . . . sealed the grave, and rolled a great stone at the mouth of it' and as an ancient tradition says, bound it about with labels of iron. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. l. 25 Where Balak met Balsam, standing as it were on his tiptoes on the very last labell of his land, to reach forth welcome to that false prophet. 1679 *Hist. of Jeter* 5 The flesh and skin hung down in long Collops and Labels. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* iii. 249 Its Lungs . . . consisting of a thin, skiny Substance . . . divided into two Labels, placed on each side, and filled with Air; which being let out, those Labels shrunk together. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 335 Nine fryingpan-plates . . . clapt together by turning up 4 Labells which are ordinarily fixt to the lower plate.

5. *Her.* A mark of cadency distinguishing the eldest son of a family and consisting in a band drawn across the upper part of the shield having (usually three) dependent points (*label of three points*); cf. FILE *sb.* 5. † Also, one of the dependent points (or *lambeaux*).

1394 in *Rymer Fœdera* (1709) VII. 763 Habent justum Titulum hereditarium ad portandum, pro Cresta sua, unum Leopardum de Auro, cum uno Labello Albo.] ? a 1412 LVGO. *Two Merchants* 968 For now of trowthe no man can contrive A verray seel or threpenit i-grave Without a label his armes hool to save. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 My best herte of gold with angellys and a ruby with iiii. labellys of white inamyl. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* f. vii. b, Off armys barrit and of tabellis borne in armys. c. 1500 *Sa. poem on Heraldry* 44 in *O. Ellis Acad.* ed. 95 Nobillis bere meritis, to mak þe knawing, ther doughtyness. The fader the bote, the eldas son deffer[ent], quibche a labelle; a crescent the second. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 107 [see FILE

*sb.* 5]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. vi. (1660) 33 The Labell of the Heire apparent (saith Wrytley) is seldom transferred unto the second brother. 1611 CORG., *Lambel*, . . . a File with three Labells pendant. *Ibid.*, *Pendants*, a labell pendant. c. 1640, 1727 [see FILE *sb.* 5]. 1708 CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gl. Brit.* i. ii. v. (1743) 58 The Arms of the Prince of Wales at this Day differ from those of the King only by addition of a Label of three points. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 A Label is sometimes borne as a sole Charge. *Ibid.* xiv. 153 A silver label of five points.

6. A narrow strip of material attached to a document to carry the seal.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 344 An instrument or wrytynge, at y<sup>e</sup> which hyng many labellys with seals. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camd.) 64 For writing, flourishing, and embellishing and guiding the subscrip<sup>n</sup> and labells of a Yre sent to the Czars of Russia. c. 1680 BUTLER *Licentious Age* Chas. II. 142 Until the subtilty of their conjurers Seal'd up the labels to his soul, his ears. 1726 AVILFFE *Parerg.* 131 On this Label of Lead, the Heads of the two Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the Papal Seal. 1738 *Pisgah App. to Life Milton* M's Wks. I. 88 He did stitch the silk Cord or Label of that Seal with silk of the Colours of the said Label, and so fixed the Label and Seal to the said Commission.

7. A slip of paper, cardboard, metal, etc. attached or intended to be attached to an object and bearing its name, description, or destination. (The chief current sense.) Also *fig.*

1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 549 Let several Labels from their mouths proceed, To note the different Tribes o' the Holy Seed: Here, 'Root and Branch'; there, 'Down with Babel, down!' 1680 DRYDEN *Sp. Frier* I. i. About his Neck There hung a Wench; the Label of his Function. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* iii. iii. (1852) 556 A poor Indian having a label going from his mouth, with a *come over and help us*. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 261 The hamper was directed by a label on the cordage. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vernes Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 155 Sometimes a short label [in or on Hogarth's figures] is an epigram, and is never introduced without improving the subject. 1773 *London Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Labels for bottles. 1797 *Godwin Enquirer* i. xv. 129 A collection of books . . . is viewed through glass doors, their outside and labels are visible to the child, but the key is carefully kept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. With a brass label and number round his neck. 1841 FORBES *Eleven Yrs. Ceylon* I. 131 'Fine cold-drawn castor-oil' was found printed on the label. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with the compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vii. Poison that is bought at a drug-store usually has a label on the bottle.

b. An adhesive postage-stamp, bill-stamp, or the like. (Now only in official language.)

1840 in *Philbrick & Westoby Postage Stamps Gl. Brit.* (1881) 46, I beg to enclose you two specimens of the Penny and Twopenny stamped Covers and Envelopes, and two of the Penny adhesive Labels. *Ibid.* 47 Sheets of 1d. Labels containing 240 Stamps. 1861 *Brit. Postal Guide* Jan. 14 Postage Stamps. Every Postmaster is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of postage labels and embossed penny envelopes.

8. *Arch.* A moulding over a door, window, or other opening; a dripstone.

1823 in *NICHOLSON Pract. Builder* 589. 1850 PARKER'S *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Dripstone*. The term *Label* is borrowed from heraldry, and therefore in strictness is only applicable to the straight form which is used in Perpendicular work, which resembles the heraldic label. 1851 TURNER'S *Dom. Archit.* II. 30 The arches have no projecting label. 1879 SIR G. C. SCOTT *Lect. Med. Archit.* I. vi. 225 As the junction of the arch with the wall above was but slightly marked a small projecting moulding was introduced which we call the drip-stone or label.

9. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 7) *label-licking*, *pastor*; *label-cloth*, cloth used for the making of labels for books; *label-ink*, ink used in the marking of labels; † *label-lolling a.*, projecting like a label (sense 7); *label-mould*, -moulding = sense 8; † *label-seal*, a seal attached to a document by a 'label'; *label-stop Arch.*, a boss or corbel supporting the end of a label or dripstone.

1891 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 2/3 The manufacture of book cloth, tracing cloth, 'label cloth', and grey cloth. 1863 *Forster's Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) iii. 683 [It] forms a most excellent 'label-ink' for the laboratory, as it is unaffected by acid vapours. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 3/4 'Label-licking', which is practised largely in thread mills and aerated water factories. 1615 SIR E. HOAR *Curry-combe* v. 237 These mushrumps (grounded upon a lesse motiue) may not be questioned, though nothing so evident as a blareing 'label-lolling tongue, which without the helpe of a Muffler, could not be so well concealed. 1878 McVITTIE *Ch. Ch. Cath.* 67 Over the large pointed arch is a 'label-mould'. 1830 MAS. BRAY *File of Fitzford* iv. (1884) 33 A well-turned archway, ornamented with the oak-branch and the 'label-moulding'. 1889 PASK *Eyes Thames* 172 They have been book-binders, boot-closers, 'label-pasters', and such like. 1679 WILLOUGHBY in *Mansell's Narr. Pop. Plot* 21 A Commission, with thirteen 'Label-seals, and of many Names thereto. 1894 C. G. HARPER *Marches of Wales* 132 A carefully rendered little head . . . carved on the 'label-stop of the canopy.

**Label** (læˈbəl), *sb.* *ad. L. LABELLUM.*

† a. ? A segment of a leaf (*obs.*). b. The lip of a ringent corolla.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plantis* iv. § 16 If the Leaves be much indented or jagg'd, now we have the Duplicate; wherein there are divers plaits in one Leaf, or Labels of a Leaf. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 162 The flower stands on a three inches long foot-stalk, is made like the flowers of the Aristolochia . . . the label being covered with a yellowish farina. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Label*, same as *Labelium*.

**Label** (læˈbəl), *v.* Also 9 *lable*. [*f. LABEL sb.*1] *trans.* To affix a label to, mark with a label.



1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 265, I will give out diuers schedules of my beautie. It shalbe Inuentoried and euery particle and vtensile labell'd to my will: As, Item two lippes indifferent redde [etc.]. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., 'The Queen' employed the Princess Royal to label them [books]. 1790 W. HASTINGS *Let.* 2 Dec. in Boswell *Johnson* (1793) III. 315 A parcel containing other select papers, and labelled with the titles appertaining to them. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 309 Common ashes are solemnly labelled as fell poison. 1865 J. WYLER in *Circ. Sci.* i. 313/2 This may be labelled 'oxygen mixture'. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 385/2 The due diligence of the consignors in labelling and delivering the goods to the carriers. 1893 MATHESON *About Holland* 22 A carriage labelled *Niet rooken*.

b. *fig.* To describe or designate as with a label; to set down in a category (as so and so).

1853 ROBERTSON *Let.* II. (1858) 59 This foolish and wicked system of labelling men with names. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1872) 277 We cannot label Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 293 He despatches the bad to Tartarus, labelled either as curable or incurable. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Byron* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 376 It would be most unjust to label Byron... as a rhetorician only.

Hence **La-belling** *vbl. sb.* Also **La-beller**.

1871 *Echo* 8 Feb. The public... condemn us for labelling the Poison... By inserting this in your next issue you will greatly oblige one of the labellers. 1895 *Athenaeum* 17 Aug. 219/3 A labelling of Welsh names. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 2/1 Bottle fillers, washers, and labellers.

**Labellate** (lăb'elăt), *a. Zool.* [f. *L. LABELLUM* + *-ATE* 3.] (See quot.)

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 *Labellate* .. Long-lipped, or in shape nearly like the blade of a shovel... It passes into the dimidiata form.

**Labelled** (lă'beld), *a.* [f. *LABEL sb.* 1 and *v.* + *-ED*.] *a. Her.* Of a mitre: Having labels or infule (of a particular tincture). *Labelled line* (see quot. 1753). *b. Arch.* Having a label or drip-stone. *c.* Marked with a ticket bearing the name, description of contents, etc. of the article.

1570 LEVINS *Maup.* 49/37 *Labelled, infulatus*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Labelled line*, in heraldry, a term used by some to express the line in certain old arms, called more usually urdee or champagne. Others apply the same word to express the patee or dove-tail line, called also the inclave line by Morgan. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* II. x. 115 A castle... with... its towers, and labelled windows. 1863 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* & *Pop.* xxi. 358 Arg., on a cross sa., a mitre labelled or. 1895 *Bookseller's Catal.* Leech himself in a nightcap sitting by the fire with a labelled bottle on the mantelshelf.

**Labelloid** (lăbe'loid), *a. Bot.* [f. next + *-OID*.] Lip-like, lip-shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Perianthium minnte, either a single labelloid lobe, or an urcelate 6-toothed body. || **Labellum** (lăbel'lm), [*L.* 'little lip', dim. of *labrum* lip.]

1. *Bot.* The lower division or 'lip' of an orchidaceous corolla, often enlarged or curiously shaped.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 Sometimes it [sc. the anther] stands erect, the line of dehiscence of its lobes being turned towards the labellum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 154 This orchid has part of its labellum or lower lip hollowed out into a great bucket. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 882 The labellum of *Megacalanium falcatum*.

2. *Ent.* One of a pair of tumid lobes terminating the proboscis of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 361.

+ **La'bent**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. *L. labent*, pr. pple. of *labi* to fall.] 'Falling, sliding, fleeting, running, or passing away' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

+ **Labeon**, *labion*, *Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. labeonem*, *labion-em*, augmentative, f. *labium* lip.] One who has large lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 175 The same or worse must befall these artificial Labions, for their Lips must need hang in their light, and their words stick in the birth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Labions*, blabber-lipped persons.

**Laberinth**, *-ynth*, *obs.* forms of LABYRINTH.

**Labey** (lă'bi). *Sc.* Also 9 *labey*, *lebbie*. [Of obscure origin; cf. Gael. *lebbag* 'little shred or fragment' (McL. & D.); also LAP *sb.* 1] A loose garment or wrap; the lappet or skirt of a coat.

1597 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 190 The birds and hinde men in their labels lay. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems, Country Smiddy* 68 (Jam.) His new coat labey. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Labey*, the lap or fore-skirt of a man's coat. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* iv. 20 The labies of his Sark.

**Labia**: see LABIUM.

**Labial** (lă'biäl), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. *L. labiäl-is*, f. *labi-ens* lip. Cf. *F. labial* (1690 in Furetière).] *a. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lips.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 107 Lip-Gallantry, or certain labial fashions invented by diverse Nations. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* xix. The olfactory examination was favourable, so he put his mouth to it—the labial essay still more so. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* ii. 137 The labial muscles that swelled with Vehement evolution of yesterday Marcellaises. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Lily & Lute* ii. 108 More than I can make you view, With my paintings labial. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. § 3. 161 The volume of the mouth is divided into two bent tubes of which the first may be termed the lingual passage as its front extremity is formed by the tongue, and the second, the labial passage.

*b. spec. in Anat., Zool., etc.* Pertaining to a lip, lip-like part, or LABIUM; having the character or functions of a lip.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Labial veins*, the lip

veins, whereof there are two on each inner side, both of the upper and under lip. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* ed. 2 227 Labial Glands. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 356 *Palpi Labiales* (the Labial Feelers). 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 The lips and labial tentacles of the ordinary bivalves. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 230 Labial cysts are very common, and are usually met with on the inner side of the labia. 1882 MIVART *Cat.* 27 The membrane lining the mouth abounds in small glands, those within the cheeks and lips being termed buccal and labial respectively.

*c. Labial pipe*: an organ-pipe furnished with lips, a flue-pipe.

1852 SRIOL *Organ* 21 An organ... which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. App. 280 The flame is also affected by various D's of an adjustable labial pipe. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 23 Flue-pipes are also called *labial*, or *lip-pipes*.

2. *Phonetics*. The distinctive epithet of those sounds which require complete or partial closure of the lips for their formation, as the consonants p, b, m, f, v, w, and the 'rounded' vowels.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* ii. 87 The Hebrews name their letters, some guttural...; others dentall...; & so they call others, labial, that is letters of the lips. 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue*, vii. I beginning to lay my grunbles of labial, dental, and guttural soundes and symboles. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xiv. 379 The Vowels, as they are distinguished into *labial*; being framed by an emission of the breath through the Lips [etc.]. 1865 TYLER *Hist. Man.* iv. 73 Words containing labial and dental letters.

*B. sb.*

1. A labial sound.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xiv. 380 The Labials are represented by two curve figures for the Lips. 1709 W. BAXTER *Let. in Gloss. Antiq. Rom.* (1731) 409 The third Sort are Labials formed by the Lips alone. 1849-50 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv. You have but the same four letters to describe the salute which... you bestow on the sacred cheek of your mistress—but the same four letters and not one of them a labial. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iv. 162 It is a fact... that the Mohawks... have no p, b, m, f, v, w—no labials of any kind.

2. A labial part or organ, e.g. one of the plates or scales which border the mouth of a fish or reptile, one of the labial palpi of insects.

1895 W. K. PARKER *Mammalian Desc.* ii. 46 The finished labials (lip-cartilages) of the types just referred to.

Hence **La'bially** *adv.*, with a labial sound or utterance.

1798 H. T. COLEBROOKE *tr. Dig. Hindu Law* (1801) I. xxvii. Sometimes pronounced gutturally, sometimes labially.

**Labialism** (lă'biälizm), *Phonetics*. [f. LABIAL + *-ISM*.] Tendency to labialize sounds; labial pronunciation.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 810/2 In one set [of cognate words] we see the phenomenon of labialism, in the other assimilation, but no touch of labialism.

**Labialize** (lă'biäliz), *v. Phonetics*. [f. LABIAL + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render (a sound) labial in character; to 'round' (a vowel). Also *absol.* Hence **La'bialized** *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. § 3. 160 Round or Labialized Vowels. 1662 That (n) is almost (a) labialized or rounded. 1662 By merely neglecting to labialise, (u, n) are converted into (a, v). 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 74 The i has been gutturalized and labialized into u by i. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's Law* § 57. 140 The labialized A's.

Hence **La'bialization**, the action of labializing or the condition of being labialized; 'rounding' (of a vowel).

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 74 The vowels differ by the important distinction of labialisation. 1877 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 36. 13 Rounding... a contraction of the mouth cavity by lateral compression of the cheek passage and narrowing of the lip aperture, whence the older name labialization.

**Labiate** (lă'biät), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. *L. labiät-us*, f. LABI-UM: see *-ATE* 3.] *a. adj.*

1. *Bot.* a. Lipped: applied to flowers which have the corolla or calyx divided into two parts opposed in such a way as to suggest lips; bilabiate. *b.* Belonging to the N.O. *Labiate*, consisting of herbaceous plants and under-shrubs, characterized by flowers of the form above described, opposite leaves, and usually square stalks, e.g. the mints, ground-ivy, the dead nettles, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Labiate Flowers* (among Herballists) are those that have one or two Lips; some of which represent a kind of Helmet, or Monk's Hood. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 46 The white Dead-nettle bears a monopetalous labiate flower. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 334 When the two lips are separated from each other by a wide regular orifice... the corolla is said to be labiate or ringent. 1862 BELLEW *Miss. Afghanistan* 451 The greensward... was covered with a variety of labiate herbs, amongst which the wild thyme, mint, basil, sage, and lavender were recognized. 1883 *Sci. Gossip* 254 The black horehound and other labiate plants.

2. *a. Anat. and Zool.* Formed like or resembling in shape, function, etc. a lip or labium. *b. Ent.* Of an orifice: Having thickened, fleshy margins. In recent Dicts.

*B. sb. Bot.* A labiate plant.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1862) 95 Order XLIV. *Lamiaceae*—*Labiates*. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Flowers* iii. (ed. 4) 196 The common bugle... one of the labiates. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lett.* i. 19 Generally in the Labiates, the corolla has the lower lip adapted as an alighting board for insects.

**Labiated** (lă'biät'ed), *a. Bot. and Zool.* ? *Obs.*

[Formed as prec. + *-ED*.] Lipped, labiate.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* i. 173 Small stalks, having... many white labiated flowers. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 26 The labiated shape of the calyx. 1835 KIRBY *Ent. & Inst. Anim.* i. xii. 333 In some [Annellidans] (the mouth) is simple, orbicular or labiated.

**Labiatiflorous** (lă'biät'iflör'us), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. labiätus* LABIATE + *-flör-us* (f. *flör*, *flös* FLOWER) + *-OUS*.] Having a labiate corolla. Also *La biatifo'ral a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Labiatiflorus* .. labiatiflorous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 417 Labiatiflorous. Said of certain Compositae with bilabiate corollas.

**Labidometer** (lăbid'öm'itër), *Surg.* [f. Gr. *laβido-*, *laβis* forceps + *μέτρον* -METEER. Cf. *F. labidomètre*.] An instrument consisting of a pair of obstetric forceps with a graduated scale attached for measuring the size of the foetal head.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

+ **Labies**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [Plural of \**labie*, \**laby*, ad. LABI-UM. Cf. obs. *F. labie* (Coigr.).] Lips.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Civ. Vt a shepherd sawe the labies of a sore harde, flynty, wan, and blacke... he wold haue no dowfte for to cut it.

**Labile** (lă'bil, lă'bil), *a.* Also 5 *laby* 1, 7 *labil*. [ad. *L. labil-is*, f. *labi* to slip, fall, LAPSE: see *-ILE*. Cf. *F. labile*.]

1. Liable or prone to lapse. + *a.* Prone to fall into error or sin; *Theol.* liable to fall from innocence (*obs.*). *b.* Of a fund, etc.: Lapsible.

1447 BOKFNHAM *Seyntys* (ROXB.) 147 My laby mynde and the dulnesse Of my wyt. 1678 GALE *Cr. Gentiles* III. 1 The supralapsarian Divines, who make man the object of reprobation. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* iv. 140 All Creatures being finite and free, must necessarily, by their Nature, be labile, fallible and peccable. 1894 *Forum* June 449 These funds are no more labile than any other form of trust or mortmain.

+ 2. Apt to slip away, slippery. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Labile*, slipperie, unstable. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 14 Now a man would think we had him sure; but his nature is labile and slippery.

3. Prone to undergo displacement in position or change in nature, form, chemical composition, etc.; unstable. Now only in *Physics* and *Chemistry*.

1603 FLETO *Montaigne* ii. xii. (1632 340 Pythagoras [said] that each thing or matter was ever gliding and labile. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* § 1 Wood... can... be made thin, labile and inconsistent. 1763 FOSTER *Physiol.* II. v. 265 More labile than tissue proper and yet more stable than the circulating proteid. 1889 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* Nature Sept. 26 Protoplasm... comes to consist of two things... of a living part which lives and is stable, and of a part which has never lived and is labile, that is, in a state of metabolism. 1894 L.D. SALISBURY in *Pop.* 13 *Scientific N.* 40 The genius of Lord Kelvin has recently discovered what he terms a labile state of equilibrium.

4. *Electr.* Said of the application of a current by moving an electrode over an affected region instead of holding it firmly at one part.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* vi. 65 With the anode labile over the foot, leg, and thigh. 1896 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 369 The battery current labile over the affected muscles.

Hence **La'bility**, proneness to lapse, instability of form or nature.

1646 GAULF *Cases Consc.* 34 Vanity of Science, error of Conscience, lability of innocence. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xi. § 32 247 Consistence or lability, are not essential to wood and water. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* v. (1790) 218 But Sensibility and Intelligence, being by their Nature and Essence free must be labile, and by their Lability may actually lapse, degenerate [etc.].

**Labimeter**, *Surg.* [ad. *F. labimètre*, incorrectly f. Gr. *laβis* (nom.): see LABIDOMETER.] = LABIDOMETER.

1853 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 9).

**Labio-** (lă'bio), taken as comb. form of *L. labium* lip, (*a.*) in *Phonetics*, with the sense 'formed with lips and (some other organ)', as *labio-dental* *adj.* and *sb.*, *labio-guttural*, *-lingual*, *-nasal*, *-palatal* (hence *labio-palatalize* *vb.*), *-velar* *adjs.*; (nonce-wd.) *labio-palato-nasal* *adj.*; (*b.*) *Path.*, 'affecting or having to do with the lips and (some other part)', as *labio-alveolar*, *labio-glosso-laryngeal*, *-pharyngeal*, *labio-mental* [*L. mentum* chin], etc. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *la'biomaney* [*Gr. μανρεία* divination], lip-reading.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 71 P and B are Labial; Ph and Bh are \*Labio-dental. 1662 The Labiodentals. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 405 The labial and labio-dental consonants. 1887 COOK *tr. Sievers' O. E. Gramm.* 100 A sonant spirant, either labial or labio-dental. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1353 Labials... Labio-dentals... \*Labio-linguals. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 82 Progressive \*labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* IV. 862 In labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis anaesthesia of the larynx has been observed. 1870 H. NICOT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 632/1 French and Northern Provencal also agree in changing Latin *a* for a 'labio-guttural' to a 'labio-palatal' vowel. 1886 *Plot Staffordsh.* 288 So... skill'd was she in this Art (which we may call 'Labiomancy'), that... when in bed, if she might lay but her hand on their lips so as to feel the motion of them, she could perfectly understand what her bedfellows said. 1812 *Europ. Mag.* LXII. 287 [Title of article.] Labiomancy. 1874 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* iv. xi. § 2 No. 7. 1353 Granting that consonants may be labialised, or palatalised, or 'labio-palatalised', 1867



O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* ii. (1891) 16 A sort of half-suppressed labio-palato-nasal utterance. 1894 LINDSAY *Latin Lang. Index*, \*Labiovelar Gutturals.

**Labion**, variant of LABEON.

**Labiose** (lă'bi-ous), *a. Bot.* [f. LABI-ATE, with substitution of suffix.] (See quot.)

1832 LINDELEY *Introd. Bot.* i. li. § 7. 119 If the [polypetalous] corolla... resembles what is called labiate in gamopetalous corollas, it is termed labiose.

**Labirynth**, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

|| **Labium** (lă'bi-um). [L. = 'lip'.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1. *Anat.* † *a.* One of the sides of the aperture of a vein. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 284 When we bend the elbow, both the labia or lippes of the vein do separate themselves.

b. Chiefly in pl. labia, in full labia pudendi: The lips of the female pudendum; the folds of integument on either side of the vulva.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 174 The Labia, or Lips of the great Chink. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* xv. 21 When the uterus remains within the labia. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* xxi An ichorous, fetid, nauseating fluid bathes the labia majora. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* ii. 429 In women, the labium may be the seat of an inguinal hernia.

2. In insects, crustaceans, etc., the organ which constitutes the lower covering or 'floor' of the mouth and serves as an under lip. (Cf. LABRUM.)

1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* ii. 209 They [Myriapoda] have... a labium or lip without palpi, formed of united portions. 1862 in *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.* ii. 575 The mouth has usually two mandibles, a labium, or lip below, and from three to five pairs of jaws. 1878 BELL *Gegubaur's Comp. Anat.* 245 When those gnathites are fused in the middle line the so-called labium is formed.

b. *Conch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell.

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 54 Labium, or inner lip. Is used to express that side of the aperture which is nearest the axis, and generally contiguous to the body whorl, the lower part of this, when sufficiently distinct from the part which overwraps the body whorl, is called the Columella. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 240 The labium, or columellar lip.

3. *Bot.* The lip, esp. the lower or anterior lip, of a labiate corolla. (Cf. GALEA.)

1853 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Labium, the Lip, the exterior part of a labiate or ringent corolla. It is distinguished into upper and lower; but sometimes the upper lip is called the labium, and the lower galea. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419 A bilabiate corolla or calyx... is cleft into an upper (superior or posterior) and a lower (inferior or anterior) portion or lip (labium).

4. The lip of an organ pipe (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

|| **Lablab** (lă'blăb). [Arab. لبلاب lablāb.] The Egyptian or black bean, a native of India, but naturalized in most warm countries.

1853 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, Lablab, the Dolichos Lablab of Linnaeus. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, Lablab, a genus of tropical pulse formerly included in Dolichos. The two recognised species are natives of India, but... they are now found naturalized in most tropical countries. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains India* 161 Of the numerous forms of Lablab the majority are eaten as a green vegetable.

**Labor**: see LABOUR.

† **Laborant**. *Obs.* [ad. L. laborant-em, pr. pple. of laborāre to LABOUR.] A laboratory workman; chemist's assistant; a working chemist.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* n. iii. (1848) 105 As I am wont to reverence vulgar Chymists, I then envy'd their Laborants, whose employment requires them to attend the Fire. 1680 — *Exper. Chem. Fruct.* i. 39 We caused the Laborant with an iron rod dexterously to stir the kindled part of the Nitre. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* xviii. 203 Glauber... a very Chymist or Laborant, and nothing at all of a clear Philosopher.

† **Laborate**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 labourate. [f. ppl. stem of L. laborāre to LABOUR.] *trans.* To elaborate.

1662 J. CHANDLER tr. *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 208 The transpiring or breathing thorow of Spirits labourated in the heart.

† **Laboration**. *Obs. rare* —. Also 5 -ation. [ad. L. laboration-em, n. of action f. laborāre to LABOUR.] Working, work, labour.

1460 ASHEV *Poems* 77 Wisdom must have grete application in meche redyng and other laboracion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Laboration, a labouring.

**Laboratorial** (lă'bōrătōri-āl), *a.* [f. LABORATORY + -AL.] Pertaining to the laboratory.

1862 H. MARRVAT *Yr. in Sweden* ii. 368 A large glass bowl, with a laboratorial spout. 1881 *Nature* xxiii. 509 Their courses of instruction whether lectures or laboratorial.

**Laboratorian**, *a. and sb. rare.* [f. LABORATORY + -AN.] *A. adj.* = prec. *B. sb.* A chemist who works in a laboratory.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Young laboratorians at home... will not be slow to show their dexterity. *Ibid.* 173 The laboratorian chemists can liquify this metal.

**Laboratory** (lă'bōrătōri). Also 7 laboritary, laboratory. [ad. med. L. laborătōri-um, f. L. laborāre to LABOUR: see -ORY. Cf. F. laboratoire, It., Sp., Pg. laboratório; also ELABORATORY.]

1. A building set apart for conducting practical investigations in natural science, orig. and esp. in chemistry, and for the elaboration or manufacture of chemical, medicinal, and like products.

1605 TIMME *Quersitt.* iii. 191 Wee commonly prouide that

they bee prepared in our laboratorie. 1637 B. JONSON *Merry Wives*. Induction, A Laboratory or Alchemist's work-house. 1683 WILKING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) i. 258 For seeing y<sup>e</sup> Laboratory... 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* ii. 392 He had a Laboratory to prepare all Medicines that he used on his Patients. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) iii. 248 His best pieces were representations of chymists and their laboratories. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* viii. 87 To establish in London a laboratory, or manufacture of artificial mineral waters. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Introd. 9 The greater number of the experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* 435 The electro-magnetic machine has been brought from the physical laboratory into the province of engineering.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1664 POWER *Exper. Philos.* i. 65 The Soul (like an excellent Chymist) in this internal Laboratory of Man, by a fermentation of our nourishment in the Stomach [etc.]. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vicu Nat.* i. 461 Fissures and caverns of rocks are the laboratories, where such operations are carried on. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 15 The soil is the laboratory in which the food is prepared. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xviii. § 740 Like the atmosphere it [the sea] is a laboratory in which wonders by processes the most exquisite are continually going on. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. viii. 260 A notion neatly turned out of the laboratory of the mind.

2. *Milit.* 'A department of an arsenal for the manufacture and examination of ammunition and combustible stores' (Voyle *Milit. Dict.* 1876).

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/3 The Ammunition Laboratory was set on Fire. 1804 WELLINGTON *Lett. in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) iii. 528 The arsenal, the laboratory [etc.], are under his immediate superintendence. 1846 GREENE *Gunnery* 85 A fuse, invented... by... a person employed in the laboratory at Woolwich.

3. *Metallurgy.* 'The space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the kitchen and the hearth' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1830 *Uss. Dict. Arts.* etc. 822 The flame and the smoke which escape from the sole or laboratory pass into condensing chambers. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 393 The laboratory is 9 feet long, 6 feet 9 inches wide, and connects with the chimney, a feet 6 inches square, by a flue.

4. *attrib.*, as laboratory apparatus, chemist, experiment, fire, forge, furnace, machinery, man, (sense 2) stores, work; laboratory-chest, a chest containing ammunition and explosive stores.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 145 As the botanist does with plants so does the laboratory-chemist with the salts. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D d, A laboratory-chest is to be on board each bomb-vessel, in the captain's cabin, in which all the small stores are to be kept. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 5/2 Most of this evidence has had to be tested by laboratory experiments. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 185. 148 My assistant dissolved the substance in a pan over our laboratory fire. 1866 OOLING *Anim. Chem.* iv. 78 Whether the chemist may not effect in his laboratory-machinery a similar intercombination of deoxidised carbonic acid and water. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) iv. 449 Coal heavers, dustmen, laboratory-men, and others who work among dry powdery substances. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 8 Ammunition and Laboratory Stores. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* 318 Whether we passed from low to high temperatures in laboratory work.

† **Laboriferous**, *a. Obs. rare* —. [f. L. laborifer (f. labor- + -fer bearing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Laboriferous, that takes pains, that endures labour, painful, difficult.

**Labirynth**, -ynth, obs. forms of LABYRINTH.

† **Laboriose**, *a. Obs.* — [ad. L. laborios-us (see LABORIOUS).] 'Laborious, pains-taking' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

**Laboriosity** (lă'bōr-i-ōs-i-ti). *rare.* [f. L. laborios-us (see next) + -ITY. Cf. F. laboriosité.] Laboriousness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Laboriosity, painfulness, laboriousness, or laborosity. 1840 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLVIII. 132 Numberless folio and quarto dissertations... attest their invincible laborosity. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tait's Mag.* ix. 749 The lumbering laborosity of dead grammars and dictionaries.

**Laborious** (lă'bō-ris), *a.* Also 6 -yous (o). [ad. F. laborieux (12-13th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.) or ad. L. laborios-us, f. labor LABOUR: see -IOUS.]

1. Given to labour or toil; doing much work; assiduous in work, hard-working.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* ii. 10 If thou wilt here Of hem that whilom vertuous Were and therto laborious. 1407 SCOGAN *Moral Balade* 69 Therefore laborious Ought ye to be, beseeching God... To yeve you might for to be vertuous. 1555 EDEN *Decader* 318 Thinhabitantes are men of good corporature... and laborious. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 5 The limbs of your industry are so strong and laborious. 1648 LO. HERBERT *Autobiog. Life* (1886) 192 He... was observed seldom or never... to sweat much, though he were very laborious. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 242 All... combine to drive The lazy Drones from the laborious Hive. 1700 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 7 5 Laborious Ben's Works will bear this Sort of Inquisition. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 17 Their own steel and iron, in such laborious hands, become equal to the gold and rubies of the Indies. 1857 LD. DUFFERIN *Lett. fr. High Latitudes* (1867) 78 Those calm laborious minds... pursuing day by day with single-minded energy some special object. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter.

b. = LABOURING ppl. a. 1.

1777 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* i. 280 By this means... a greater

number of laborious men are maintained, who may be diverted to the public service. 1795 BURKE *The Scarcity Wks.* vii. 378 The moral or philosophical happiness of the laborious classes.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Characterized by or involving labour or much work; toilsome. † Of wages: Hardly earned. *Obs.*

14. *Chaucer's Friar's T.* 130 (Corpus MS.) My office [is] ful laborious. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 Nothyng is more... laborious to kepe, than is virginite. 1549 LELAND (title) *The laborious Journey and Serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes Antiquities.* 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref., I have not any access of maintenance, but by voluntary benevolence for personal pains, receiving no more but a laborious wages. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclesi.* vii. 15 Hate not laborious worke, neither husbandrie. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 73 To scorn delights, and live laborious daies. 1795 POPE *Odyss.* iii. 127 Shall I the long laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew? 1752 JONSON *Rambler* No. 204 7 11 Forced jests, and laborious laughter. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* iii. 202 The subject of minute and laborious disquisition. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1880) i. 7 In a laborious anxiety to be correct, they have evaporated away all the spirit of their book. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iv. 33 These daies were laborious and instructive. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 43 The great advantage of capital is that it enables us to do work in the least laborious way.

b. Of concrete objects: Entailing labour in construction or execution; involving much elaboration. † Also (*rare* —), Causing wearisome toil.

1555 EDEN *Decades To Rdr.* (Arch.) 49 The laborious Tabernacle which Moyses buylded. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 14 July, Up betimes to the office to write fair a laborious letter. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The long laborious Pavement here he treads. 1824 MISS FEAREAR *Inher.* xlvii, A most laborious and long-winded letter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL 30 Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere. 1866 KANE *Arch. Expl.* ii. iii. 45 We have a large and laborious outfit to arrange.

3. *Midwifery.* Attended with severe labour.

1637 T. MOATON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 148 Very apt are they to be with child, and very laborious when they beare children. 1753 N. TOSCANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 23 Labours in such Circumstances are generally laborious. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwifery* i. 242 Laborious births. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Labour, Laborious, or Instrumental.*... that requiring the use of extracting instruments for its completion... also called Difficult Labour.

† 4. Pertaining to labour. *Obs. rare* —.

1632 QUARELS *Dis. Fancies* n. lxxvi. (1660) 89 Ne thinks that they should change their trade [sc. that of the theatre] for shame Or honour't with a more laborious name.

**Laboriously** (lă'bōr-i-ōs-li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a laborious manner; with labour or assiduous toil.

1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 16 Thei, that... in the space of this temporal death laboriously purchase themselves eternall death. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 65 The Experiment was laboriously try'd. 1735 POPE *Odyss.* xi. 597, I chuse laboriously to bear A weight of woes. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. (1830) 111. i. 12 Never was there a Monarch who employed his pen so laboriously. 1866 KANE *Arch. Expl.* ii. xvii. 180 The laboriously-earned results of the expedition. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 934/2 The... beams of the... ceiling... were laboriously carved.

**Laboriousness** (lă'bōr-i-ōs-nēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Laborious character or condition; assiduity in work; toilsomeness.

1634 W. TIERNEY tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 89 That great laboriousness they so much frame to themselves. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 38 To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in overquietness, and no laboriousness in labour. 1719 DR Foe *Cruise* i. 135 The exceeding Laboriousness of my Work. 1818 HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1853) ii. 62 Masden, in learning and laboriousness, the first Spanish antiquary. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 Leaf and stem disintegrated itself With infinite laboriousness.

† **Laborosity**. *Obs. rare* —. [f. L. laboros-us (see next) + -ITY.] Laboriousness.

1656 (see LABORIOSITY).

† **La'borous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 laborous, 5 -ous, 5-8 labourous, 6 -orouse, -orus, 5-6 -erous, Sc. laubo(u)r(ous). [a. OF. laboros, -us, labouroux; — L. laboros-us, f. labor LABOUR (cf. dolorosus, f. dolor): see -OUS.] = LABORIOUS.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 130 Nyn offyce is ful laborous [Corpus MS. laborious]. 1430 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 4 Huntynge haukyng and fowlynge be so laborous & greuous but [etc.]. 1450 tr. *De Institutione* iii. li. 125 Whether all laborose pinges be not to be suffrid for euerlasting life? 1460 ASHEV *Poems* 77 Be ye therin right laborous. 1470 HENAY *Wallace* xi. 958 His labourous mynd on othir materis wrocht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vi. 199 Quhow thou may all labourous pane sustene. 1561 T. NOATON *Cabin's Inst.* li. 72 We ned not a longer or more laborous profe. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 266 For hys hands life is labourous and hard. 1593 T. HYLL *Gardening* 3 Then must you dig a pit (although y<sup>e</sup> same will be very labourous). 1656 EARL MONM. *Adul. fr. Parmast.* 153 Why should we undertake the laborous bussness of dividing the world into equal partitions? 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4057/3 After a laborous... March. 1782 T. VAUGHAN *Fash. Follies* i. 67 Reading and writyn... were too laborous [ed. 2 (1810) laborious] for the nerves of a man of fashion.

Hence † **La'borously** *adv.*, † **La'borousness**.

c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* iii. v. 69 Opir, bat... desirer laborously pinges euerlasting. *Ibid.* iii. xxvii. 106 Pat bat is laborously gotten by mannys witte. 1530 FALSGR. 237/1 La'borousness, laboriouth. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. lib.* x. (1880) ii. 275 He laborously and studiously discussed controuersies.



**Labour, labor** (lā'bor), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *labore*, 4-6 *-ur*, *-oure*, 5-6 *Sc. labour*, 4- *labour*, 5- *labor*. [a. OF. *labor*, *labour* (mod.F. *labour*), ad. L. *laborem* labour, toil, distress, trouble. Cf. Fr. *labor*, *laor*, Sp. *labor*, Pg. *lavor*, It. *labore*.]

As in *favour*, etc., the spelling with *-our* is preferred in the British Isles, while in the U.S. *-or* is more common.]

1. Exertion of the faculties of the body or mind, esp. when painful or compulsory; bodily or mental toil. *Hard labour*: see *HARD* a. 18 b. † *To do one's labour*: to exert oneself, make efforts (to do something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23699 Pan sal it [be erth] blisid be and quit o labour, and o soru, and sit. 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 633 Why schulde he not her [i.e. innocents'] labour allow? c 1386 CHAUCER *Priores' T.* 21 To telle a storie I wol do my labour. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770 Hit were labour to long hir lotis to tell. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Arian* (1889) 2 He that wylle hane... worship and glorie may not have hit withoute grete labour. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 93 O hevinlie fader gif v's alsoa necessar thingis to our corporal sustentatione be our aune richtus labour. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* ii. 28, I was weery of all my labour, Which I had taken vnder the Sonne. 1611 BIBLE Ps. civ. 23 Man goeth forth vnto his worke: and to his labour, vntill the evening. 1619 DRAVTON *Idea* lix, Labour is light where Lone... doth pay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 1021 So he with difficulty and labour hard Mov'd on, with difficulty and labour hee. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* i. 12 Everything in the world is purchas'd by labour, and our passions are the only causes of labour. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 20 Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 15 Nothing seemed to me worth the labour of success. 1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 87 Ah, why should life all labour be?

personified. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4994 With hir Labour and Travaille Logged been. 1604 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 82 Nature... Still grants her bliss at Labour's earnest call. 1804 GRAHANE *Sabbath* 2 Mute is the voice of rural labour.

transf. 1848 COMBE *Digest*, 267 The stomach, having less labour imposed upon it, will require less blood.

b. *Phr. Labour in vain, lost labour.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 181 [They] halden hem vn-hardy and here conselle feble, And leten here labourer lost & alle here longe studye. 1390 GOWRA *Conf.* III. 293 When he sigh... that his labour was in veine. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill service. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii. 2 It is but lost labour that ye ryse vper early. 1615 T. ADAMS *England's Sicken*, to Let Nature doe her best, we dwelt at the Signe of the *Labour-in-vaine*. Onely Christ hath washed vs. a 1670 HACKET *Abb. Will.* li. (1693) 67 That Commision ended at *Labour in vain*; not, as the old Emblem is, to go about to make a Black-moor white, but to make him that was White to appear like a Black-moor. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. The sign-post for the *labour in vain*. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xviii, Add to the rest (for it is not labour lost) that old unfashionable medicine, Prayer.

† c. Bodily exercise. (Cf. *Gr. nóvos*.)

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* i. (1612) 1 Labour then, or exercise is a vehement moouing, the end whereof is alteration of the breath or winde of man. 1666 HARVEY *Morph. Angl.* x. (1672) 28 Moderate labour of the body is universally experienced to conduce to the preservation of health.

† d. An alleged term for a 'company' of moles.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vj b, A Labor of Mollis.

2. *Spec.* in modern use: Physical exertion directed to the supply of the material wants of the community; the specific service rendered to production by the labourer and artisan.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. M. I.* Intro. 2 The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessities and conveniences of life, which it annually consumes. *Ibid.* i. 1. v. 35 Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* iv. (1806) II. 348 If the population of this country were better proportioned to its food, the nominal price of labour might be lower than it is now. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* XLIII. 14 The... remedy is to diminish the supply of labour. 1842-59 GILBERT *Archit. Gloss.* *Labour*, a term in masonry employed to denote the value of a piece of work in consideration of the time bestowed upon it. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 1 (1876) 28 Labour is indispensable to production, but has not always production for its effect. 1893 BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* The difficulty of organising labour, particularly in masses, is well known. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vic.* c. 36 Preamble, Doubts have arisen as to whether or not it be lawful for an employer of labour to permit electors in his regular employ to absent themselves.

b. The general body of labourers and operatives, viewed in its relation to the body of capitalists, or with regard to its political interests and claims. Chiefly attrib. (see 8).

1886 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 228 Labour... was gradually discovering the truth of the old saying, that God helps those who help themselves. *Mod.* The parliamentary representation of labour.

3. An instance of bodily or mental exertion; a work or task performed or to be performed. *A labour of Hercules*, a *Herculean labour*: a task requiring enormous strength. *Labour of love* (see *LOVE* sb.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2229, I rede we bigin a labourer... and make a toure. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 11 If that a pigmei scholde make him redy to conficte after the labores of Hercules... plenerly finished. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xiv. 13 Yee the apete sayesth, that they rest from their labours. 1539 TAVERNER *Prov.* 14 Labourers ones done, be swete. 1590 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 257. 1599 — *Much Ado* ii. 1. 380. 1604 E. G[AMSTON] *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* iv. vii. 226 They are two insupportable labours in searching of the metall; first to digge and breake the

rockes, and then to drawe out the water all together. 1677, 1772 [see *HERCULEAN* a. 3]. 1708 ROWE *Tamerl. Ded.*, When they shall reckon up his Labours from the Battle of Senef. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 32 Whose lives have been a careful labour to exercise these virtues. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. i. 4 My labours of the body, at least, have been light enough. 1871 DAVIES *Metric Syst.* ii. 29 The rich treasures of their labours.

4. The outcome, product, or result of toil. Also *ph. Obs.* exc. arch. [Cf. L. *hominumque boumque labores*, Virgil.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1286 3eildes til your creatur he tend part o your labour. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Y... intende to compile a tretys... excerpte of diuerse labores of auctores. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* civ. 44 They toke the labours of the people in possession. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 307 To worke what they can, and lyne on theyr labours. 1611 BIBLE *Psalm.* Pref. 12 Others have laboured, and you may enter into theyr labours. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 688 The waxen Labour of the Bees. 1709 SWIFT *Ind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 174, I saw my labours, which cost me so much thought and watching, bawled about by common hawkers. 1720 POPE *Ilud* xviii. 536 Five ample plates the broad expanse [of the shield] compose, And godlike labours on the surface rose. 1736 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 176 The Thing they want is the peaceable Possession of theyr Labours.

† 5. Trouble or pains taken. (Occas. *ph.*) *Obs.*

14. *Sir Eneas* (MS. O.) 928 'Hauie this', he sayde, 'for thy labour!' 1550 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 27 The auditors... be diligent and take labors herapon. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. 1. 139 If it please you, take it for your labour; And so good-morrow Seruant. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The Emperour got for his labour the name Pupillus. a 1656 USSHER *Power of Princes* ii. (1653) 141 He caused the Fellow to be soundly whipped for his labour.

† b. *esp.* The exertion of influence in furthering a matter or obtaining a favour. *To make labour* = *LABOUR* v. 13. *Obs.*

1454 T. DENYES in *Paston Lett.* No. 199 (1897) I. 274 Afterward my wif was sum dele easid bi the labour of the Wardeyn of Flete, for the curisd Cardenale had sent hir to Newgate. 1461 J. PASTON *Ibid.* No. 408 II. 35, I undirstand ther shall be labour for a coroner that day, for ther is labour made to me for my good wyll here. 1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlviii. 375 By labour of lordes that wente byentre ther was a payement taken that ther was no harme done. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamble, I pray you make labour vnto my Lady Warwyk to write to the King of France. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 2 Without any further sute or labour to be made to kyngs highnes... for the same. 1542 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) a Your labour for my restitution to the roume of Scholemaster in Eton. 1565 SROW in *Third 15th c. Chron.* (Camd.) 136 Y<sup>e</sup> paryshe of S. Marie Magdalen in Mylkestret, makynge labour to y<sup>e</sup> byshope, had by hym a mynister apoynted to serve them with communion that day.

6. The pains and efforts of childbirth; travail. *Phr. in labour.*

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 283 Sith of wemens labours thou hast charge, And generation goodly dost enlarge. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxv. 16 Rachel traueiled, and she had hard labour [COVERDALE: the byrth came harde vpon hir]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 18 The Queens in Labor They say in great Extremity, and fear'd Shee'l with the Labour, end. 1799 *Med. Jurl.* II. 477 [She] had then been in labour about two hours... Interrogating her afterwards respecting her former labours [etc.]. 1819 SHELLEY in *Dowden Life* (1887) II. 308 She has... brought me a fine little boy, after a labour of the very, very mildest character. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 34 In the first labour the woman's power and especially the labour, including the uterine, power is the greatest.

b. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vii. 81 With Newes the times with Labour, And throws forth each minute, some. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Beauty* (Arb.) 208 As if nature were rather busie not to erre, then in labour to produce excellency. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maydenhead*, well lost i. B 3 b, My brain's in labour, and must be deliered Of some new mischance. 1665 MANLEY tr. *Grotius Low C. Warres* 121 And now that sentence is brought forth, wherewith... the Warre had now been in labour for the space of nine years. 1797 T. HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxxvi. 29 We beheld... the mountain incessantly in labour.

† 7. Eclipse. [A Latinism.] *Obs.*—1

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 679 Teach me the various Labours of the Moon, And whence proceed th' Eclipses of the Sun [La defectus solis varios, lunæque labores].

8. attrib. and Comb.: simple attrib., as *labour-sphere*; (sense 2 b) *labour bank*, *leader*, *member*, *party*, *question*; objective and objective gen., as *labour-easing*, *-saving*, *-worthy* adjs.; instrumental, as *labour-bent*, *coarsened*, *dimmed* adjs.; also *labour book*, a book containing accounts of labour employed; † *labour-fellow*, fellow-labourer; † *labour-house*, a laboratory; *labour-market*, the supply of unemployed labour considered with reference to the demand for it; *labour-pains*, pains of childbirth; *labour-show* *Obstetrics*, the mucous discharge streaked with blood which immediately precedes the occurrence of labour; *labour-starve* v. *trans.*, to impoverish (land) by expending too little labour upon it; *labour-time* (see *quot.*); *labour-yard*, a yard in a workhouse or prison, where enforced labour is done by the inmates.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 135/3 The Chartists are raising subscriptions to establish a bank, to be called the 'Labour Bank'. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 609 The... 'labour-bent back of the labourer. 1893 *Jurl. R. Agric.* Soc. Dec. 665 Taking notes from farmers' 'labour-books. 1866 HOWELL *Venet. Life* xx. 345 Her 'labour-coarsened hands. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Græve* 89 The weary Titan!

with deaf Ears, and 'labour-dimm'd eyes. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristoph.* I. 196 The fertile vine, whose tendrils bear The 'labour-easing grape. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.*, *Phil.* 9 My 'labour-felows in y<sup>e</sup> gospell. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) 1 *Thess.* iii. 2 Timothy... our labour felowe in the Gospel of Christ. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creat.* 169 Did chymic chance the furnaces prepare, Raise all the 'labour-houses of the air? 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Myst.* viii. 113 A hand was laid upon the 'labour leader's shoulder. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* ix. (Grosart) II. 298 Th' idle Lubber, 'labour-loathing. 1861 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* III. 149 The expenditure consequent on this, is thrown into what people call the 'labour-market. 1876 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 246 The home labour-market is relieved by emigration. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 134 The House of Commons... Liberals, 267 (including 4 'Labour Members). 1754-54 SMELLIE *Midwifery* 1. 197 If it is delivered without any other assistance than that of the 'labour-pains the birth ought to be called natural. 1799 ADOLPHUS *Mem. Fr. Rev.* 1. 2 The dauphiness... was unexpectedly seized with labour-pains, and delivered. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 The position attained by the new 'Labour party. 1888 E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* v. What solution, if any, have you found for the 'labour question? 177. ADAM SMITH (Worcester), A 'labour-saving machine. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 110 Only too thankful for any labor-saving contrivance whatsoever. 1822-24 *Good & Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 60 *Leucorrhœa Nabothi*, 'Labour-Show. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses* 140 Severed... From thy loved 'labour-sphere. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/6 The land of Lincolnshire... was 'labour-starved. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* viii. 183 Hundreds and hundreds of labour-starved acres. 1887 KIRKPUR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 222/1 The 'labour-time which we take as the measure of value is the time required to produce a commodity under the normal social conditions of production with the average degree of skill and intensity of labour. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* ii. (1867) 116 It will be a 'labour-worthy discourse. 1856 READE *Never too late* x. He went into the 'labour-yard, looked at the cranks [etc.].

**Labour, labor** (lā'bor), *v.* Forms: 4 *labore*, *-y*, *labre*, 4-5 *labore*, *-er*, 4-6 *laboure*, 5-owre, *Sc. lauber*, 5-6 *labur*, *Sc. laubour*, 6-*or*, *-ur*, *-yr*, 4- *labor*, 5- *labour*. [a. F. *labourer* (early *laborer*, 10th c.), ad. L. *labōrāre*, f. *labōr-*, *labor* (see *prec.*). Cf. It. *lavorare*, Sp. *labrar*, Pg. *lavar*.]

In mod. Fr., Sp., and Pg. the word is chiefly restricted to the specific sense 'to plough', the wider sense having passed to the vb. represented in Eng. by *TRAVAIL*.]

1. Transitive senses.

1. To spend labour upon (the ground, † vegetable growths, etc.); to till, cultivate. Now *poet.* or arch. Also in 503 To labor vyne wat dere be date. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 1607 The abill ground gett labour thrifely. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* viii. (1693) 29 They laboured no londe by eryng. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Frontis.* l. cxxxviii. 223 The landes were voyde and nat laboured.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 125 I'll he grond that i labury. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Liesle's Hist. Scot.* iii. 197 He gauch her landes and steddings, with seruantes to labour the same. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82a, To labor the Lords vineyard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 18 Labouring the soile, and reaping plenteous crop. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s.v., To Labour the Ground, is to manure the Ground by removing the Earth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 5 The Earth must be laboured before it gives its Increase. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411 The English labourer... hazards much when he labours land for himself. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxviii. The garden was weeded, and the glebe was regularly laboured. 1833 [see *LABOURED* *ph. a.*]. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* ii. 140 Fair then was the son of Sigurd as he toiled and laboured the ground. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 2/1 A claim must be properly laboured by the owner or by someone paid by him.

2. *gen.* To spend labour upon; to work upon; to produce or execute with labour. (Also with cogn. obj.) *Obs.* or arch.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. lx. (1869) 99 Litel rouht hire of spinninge, or to laboure ooper labour. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 67 In eny other welle whiche hathe be labored by diuerse kynges of Egipte. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 4 Now haue I ymagyd and cast all myn hool weyl of his welle; which I schal labour to you lxxxiij. dayes and vj. ere it be performyd. 1523 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 328 All manere goods and marchandise as shalbe labored, tracted, and aduentured by any of the inhabitants of this cite. 15... WYTHALS *Dict.* (1568) 11/1 Claye labored to make pottes. 1599 Broughton's *Lett.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinicall rubbish... hane you laboured a lomie and sandie building. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Whether it be by deuising any thing our selues, or reuising that which hath bene laboured by others. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 82 The other are to labour the fish at land, (of which sixteen) seven are to be skillfull headders, and splitters of fish. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 82 They... labour Honey to sustain theyr Lives. — *Æneid* vi. 859 Anvils, labour'd by the Cyclops Hands. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 317 A wondrous net he labours. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 111 Love laboured honey busily. I was the hive and Love the bee. 1832 STANDISH *Maid of Faen* 8 The diamond labour'd from the mine.

† b. *To labour one's needs*: to work for one's livelihood. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6688 A man... That... wol bot only bidde his bedis, And never with bonde labour his nedis.

† 3. To use labour upon in rubbing, pounding, or the like; hence, to rub, pound, beat, etc. (Cf. *work* vb.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a v b, Take y<sup>e</sup> white of an egge, & labur thesame in a sponge. 1544 PRAER *Regim.* (1560) Sijij b, Laboure the sope and the rose water wel together. *Ibid.* S vi b, Red coral... danged about the neck, wherupon the child should ostentemys labour his gummies. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* iv. iii. 23 Boyle them,



laboring them with the spatter. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 79 As he trotteeth, labour his contrarie side with the calfe of your leg. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 486 Take to every six gallons of water one gallon of the finest honey, and put into the boorn, and labour it together half an hour.

4. To belabour, ply with blows. *Obs. exc. dial.*  
1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 211 The Asses..if he be laboured with a cudgel, he setteth not by it. 1645 SINGLES *Plary* (1836) 177 Our horse did so fast labour v<sup>th</sup> w<sup>th</sup> their longe tucks y<sup>e</sup> they could not endure it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 639 Take a Plant of stubborn Oak; And labour him with many a sturdy Strouk.  
*mod. Sc.* He took a stick an' laubord'd [or labber'd] the beast terrible w<sup>th</sup>d.

5. To work at or treat laboriously; to take great pains with (a matter); to work out in detail, to elaborate. Now almost exclusively in *to labour a point, a question*, and similar expressions.

1449 PROCK *Repr.* I. xvi. 91 So precise and vnlacke-able occpation to be had and laborid among hem. 1548 UDALL *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 13 b, Verai fewe studentes dooe vse to reade and labour anye outour in anye one particular facultee or discipline. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 5. 290 Science of government, which we see is laboured and in some part reduced. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheomastix* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 317 Which point, hee..hath laboured exactly, with much finenesse and subtilty. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New In-vent.* p. lii, The Invention of the New-River-Water was much labour'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 12 These lines, laboured with great attention. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Solitude* 50 How the nightingales labour the strain. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 78 Th' accomplished plan That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day Labor'd, and many a night pursued in dreams. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. 1842 II. 357 Though he labours this point, yet he confesses a fact.. which renders all his labours utterly fruitless. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marbles* II. 225 In a single figure, parts are often highly laboured. 1863 C. CLARK *Shakesp. Char.* x. 254 The reason why the poet has so laboured the character of his hero. 1892 A. J. BALFOUR *Sp. in Standard* II. Apr. 3/5. I do not desire on the present occasion to labour this proposition.

† b. = ELABORATE v. 2. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 373 In the cavity of this ventricule the vitall spirits are laboured. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 96 The Heart.. is the fountain of Life and labors the vitall Spirits.

6. To endeavour to bring about (a state of things); to work for or with a view to (a result); to work hard for (a cause or the like). (*Cl.* 12.) *Obs. or arch.*  
In early legal use often associated with *sue*.

1439 E. F. WILLS 1882 118 The mater so to be labord and seywd that he be constrained there to do bit. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 40 If any wil labour the contrary e. 1484 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* 1890 42 ¶e foresaid forged and untrue testimoniall, shewed [read sewed] & labord by be said Richard Davis. 1523 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 328 If ony such parson.. shall sue or labour any such writte. 1621 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. 1. Two things I must labour, That neither they upbraid, nor you repent you. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Deccr. India* (1864) 28 The Mother of Ecchebar.. laboured a peace, but not preuailling, fell sick. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xviii. (1647) 109 [She] laboured his cause day and night. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 2 When Shat-over woods.. were likely to be cut down, the university by letters labored their preservation. 1698 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* II. 1. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 303 Is this a Song to be sung at such a time when I am labouring your Reconciliation? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 52 And labour that first palm of noble minds, A manly course of terror from the tomb. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Cond. Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 612 How much I wished for, and how earnestly I laboured, that re-union. 1817 JAS. MUIR *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 621 In labouring the ruin of Nujeeb ad Dowlah.

† 7. To endeavour to influence or persuade; to urge or entreat. (*Cl.* 13.) *Obs.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 404 II. 31 Tudyham, Stapylton, and Hey don, with theyr affenye laboure the Kyng and Lords unto my hurt. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* IV. title, The butterfilc.. fleeth into the tree: laboring the flies to haue the an heard speake ere he die. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1225/4 He was laboured and solicited dailie by wise and learned fathers, to recant his dunelish & erroneous opinions. 1598 SPENNER in *Wks.* (ed Grosart) I. 539 The landlords.. began.. to labour the Erie of Tircene unto their parte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 604 Hee began cunningly to labour diuers of the noblemen one by one. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 119 Yet would not the French King deliver him up to King Henry (as hee was laboured to doe). 1633 CAMPION *Hist. Ire.* II. iii. 75 [He] laboured the King.. earnestly for their pardons and obtained it

† b. To advocate strenuously, urge (a matter). 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 785 III. 172 That ye schuld labour the mater to my makter. 1616 F. COTTINGTON in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 183 Much it is laboured there that he should come as ordinary, and not for a small time.

† 8. (with *compl.*) To bring into a specified condition or position by strenuous exertion. *Obs.*

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* III. 1823 Per is a woman.. hat hether hath labord me owt of mercylly. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 171 Loke if thou haue not laboured him oute of his house or ground. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 134 I have beene laboured generall favour firme. 1621 *Second Maiden's Tragg.* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 465 Our arms and lips Shall labour life into her. Wake, sweet mistress! 1615 T. ADAMS *Spirit. Navigator* 34 Whiles he labours them to Hell, winde and Tide are on his side. a 1617 P. BAYNE *Ephes.* (1658) 17 Men must labour their hearts to a sense of the worth of the benefits. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 16 To labour the eye to see darkness. 1655 MOUTRET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 151 Drink.. a good Draught of your strongest Beer.. and then labour it out, as Plowmen do. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 65 Sisypus that labours up the Hill The rowling Rock in vain.

† 9. To impose labour upon; to work (an animal); to use (the body or its parts, *occas.* the mind) in some work. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvii, The hors was passynge lusty and freshe by cause he was not laboured a moneth afore. c 1500 Yng. *Children's Bk.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 19 A byrde hath wenges forto fle, So man hath Armes labord to be. 1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 303 b, Thou were so ferre our laboured & faynt for payne. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxi. 3 A yonge cowe which hath not bene laboured, ner hath drawn in the yocke. 1545 ASCHAM *Taxoph.* I. (Arb.) 46 A pastyme.. where every parte of the bodye must be laboured. 1638 *Tarlton's Test.* Cjb, My fore-horse.. being let blood and drencht yesterday, I durst not labour him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1298 This Idols day.. Labouring thy mind More then the working day thy hands.

† 10. To canse to undergo fatigue. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 1298, I trowe.. that our gode man Hath yow laboured sith the night bigan. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1349 A tempest hym toke.. Pat myche labour the lede er he lond caught. 1496 Bk. St. Albans, *Fishing* (1810) h v, Yf it fortune you to smyte a grette fysshe with a smalle harnays: thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour him there tyll he be drownd and ouercome. 1632 J. FEATLY *Hou. Chast.* 25, I will not labour your eares with the many and vulgar arguments to prove a God.

† 11. To burden, overwhelm, oppress, distress.

1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Ladye 240 The drede of god, by which she was ful sore laboured & troubeled. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 19 Sore laboured with gret febulnes and weekenes. 1611 *Specul. Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 908 Nature being sore laboured, sore wearied and weakened.

II. Intransitive senses.

11. To use labour, to exert one's powers of body or mind; in early use chiefly said of physical work, *esp.* performed with the object of gaining a livelihood; to exert oneself, toil; to work, *esp.* to work hard or against difficulties.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 26, I wol helpe þee to labore whil my lyf lastiþ. *Ibid.* 117 We hane no lymes to labore [C. ix. 135 laboure] with. 1429 Pat Fylye schal.. beo fayn n. his fysyk to lete, And leorne to labre wile lond leste lyfode faile. 1462 B. xv. 182 Panne wil he some tyme Laboure in a lauendrye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 387 He.. preyde hem to labouren in this ned, And shapen that he faile nat to spede. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Reithes* III. 267 Not.. to labour on fe lawe as lewde men on plowes. c 1400 MACNEVE (1839) vi. 64 Thei tylen not the Lond, ne thei labour noughte. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 862 He.. Hade labort so longe, hym list for to rest. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abis. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1835) 142 This serche.. hath be a digression from the mater in which we labour. 1524 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xvi. (1874) 40 He that laboryth not, let him not cate. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 4, I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for nought. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 181 It is not enough, for a man to labour for the maintenance of his life. 1658 FRYER *East India & P.* 111 Who Run.. or else Dance so many hours to a Tune.. when they labour as much as a Lanch-hire man does at Roger of Coverly. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 239 Those who laboured at the oars. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book.

*indirect pass.* 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) 1. 22 You must be instructed and laboured with to be a good child.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 981 (1009), I mene as though I laboured me in this, To enqueren which thing cause of which thing be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* C. viij b. 1 Grette in contemplacion of heuently thynges and a tylyar in labouring hymself. 1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 b, The more y<sup>e</sup> enforcest & labourest thy selfe in y<sup>e</sup> begynnynge.

12. To exert oneself, strive (for some end); to endeavour strenuously (to accomplish or bring about something).

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 They.. laboured to helpe eche other with all theyr myghte. c 1430 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 847 Laboring the Scrucce of God to Multiply. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 10 Is name of ws.. Bot labours ay for vithris destruction. 1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, They laboured.. to knowe the natures of thynges in this worlde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxx. 7, I laboured for peace. — a *Blacc.* IV. 7 Iason the brother of Onias laboured to be hys prest. 1604 E. G[RI]NSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iv. 132 They which saile from West to East, labour alwaies to be out of the burning Zone. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxj. 4, I will weepe bitterly, labour not to comfort me. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 129 For your highness' good I ever labour'd More than mine own. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 157 When false flowers of rhetoric thou would'st cull, Trust nature, do not labour to be dull. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 ¶ 4 True Affliction labours to be invisible. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xxv, I laboured to become cheerful. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii, Most earnestly did she labour to prove the probability of error. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) III. v. 387 Water is constantly labouring to reduce all the inequalities of the earth to a single level. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 3 (1889) 371 Parker was labouring for a uniformity of faith and worship amongst the clergy.

† 13. To exert one's influence in urging a suit or to obtain something desired. *Const.* 10 (a person).

12475 *Plumpton Corr.* 31, I have received from you diuers letters.. that I shold labour to Sir John Pilkinton, to labor to my lord of Gloucester or to the king. *Ibid.* 51 This day com William Plumpton to labor for Haveray Park. 1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 860/5 If I desired a manne to geue me a thyng, and laboured much to hym therefore. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 236 He laboured to the Pope to have a dispensation. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 188/1 His coosen.. who was about to labour to the king for his pardon.

14. To move or travel, *esp.* with implication of painful exertion or impeded progress. *lit. and fig.* Now rare.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4814 Pal labourde vp a-gayn be lift an elleen dais. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 82 Nasciens that in the se was Abrod, Ypp and down laboured. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 34 The kynge.. returned agayoe into Englande, and laboured so longe that he came to Wyndesore. 1530 PALSCA. 600/2 This horse is nat very fayre, but he labourerth well on the waye.. il chemine bien. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vii. 3 Let about two or three thousand men goe vp.. and make not all the people to labour thither. 1715-20 POPE *Liad* XII. 458 He poised, and swung it round; then, toss'd on high, It flew with force and labour'd up the sky. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic of Hades* I. 3 The stream Which laboured in the distance to the sea.

b. quasi-trans. *To labour one's way*: to pursue it laboriously.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 231 Laboring our way with great difficulty upon the ice-belt.

† c. To make little progress, suffer impediments.

1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 360 The job was labouring for three years space. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iii. 360 A petition of Capt. Hutchinson and others labored, although their title was originally derived from the Indian sachems and proprietors, and the lands had been long possessed.

15. To be burdened, troubled, or distressed, as by disease, want, etc.; to be trammelled by or suffer from some disadvantage or defect. *Const. under* (also *† of, with, on, in*).

c 1470 HENRY Wallace VII. 345 Lawherand [v. r. laubour] in mynd that had beyne all that day. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 16 No maruailc.. if the eye in colour labouring, this Muscle sometime be affected also. 1615 C. SANDYS *Trav.* 106 Whereby vnprofitable marishes were drained.. and such places relieved as laboured with the penury of waters. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 69 This our shaken Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throws. 1644 BUTLER *Chiron*, 15 Speech labours of a blinde carter, when it is too concise, confused or obscure. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writings* Pref. general xi, Men of very excellent spirits may labour with prejudice against so worthy an Author. a 1677 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) Pref. 3 Seems.. to labour under a double Defect. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 746 The wheasing Swine With Coughs is choak'd, and labours from the Chine. 1709 BEAKLEY *Ess. Vision* § 83 The visive faculty.. may be found to labour of two defects. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 ¶ 3 Aristotle himself allows, that Homer has nothing to boast of as to the Unity of his Fable.. Some have been of opinion, that the *Æneid* also labours in this Particular. 1769 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 434, I was then labouring on my old rheumatic disorder. I have not yet got rid of it. 1784 tr. *Lockhart's Vathek* (1868) 112 From time to time he laboured with profound sighs. 1839 in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv.* *Press* (1840) I. 273 Some timid conservatives.. labour in the same mistake. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two P. Ago* (1877) 426 You are labouring under an entire misapprehension. 1862 SIR R. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. iv. 210 If be laboured under a perpetual toothache.

† 16. Of women: To suffer the pains of childbirth; to travail. Also *fig. Obs.*

1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 274 Aftr she was arested she laboured of hir child, that she is with all. 1527 ANDREW BERNARDYKE *Distyll. Waters* K. iv. Yf a woman drone it, the chyld sholde dye, and she sholde labour before her ryght tyme. 1548-9 (Mar.) Bk. *Com. Prayer, Litany*, All women labouring of chyld. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* II. 521 When great things labouring perish in their birth. 1604 — *Old.* II. 1. 128 But my Muse labours, and thus she is deliuer'd. 1653 *Parish Reg. Finghall, Yks.* (MS.), Baptised Elizabeth the daughter of John Parke of Wensley, whose wife laboured at Burton in her journey homeward. 1711 POPE *Temple of Fame* 212 Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode, And seem'd to labour with th' inspiring God.

17. Of a ship: To roll or pitch heavily at sea.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 We say a ship doth Labour much when she doth rowle much any way. 1748 ANSON *Poy.* I. vi. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* II. xli, The ship labour'd so, they scarce could hope To weather out much longer. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. 82 The ship was labouring hard under her top-gallant sails.

Labour: see LABOR.

† La'bourable, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *labourable* (1409 in *Hatz-Darm.*) arable, f. *labourer* to LABOUR.] Capable of being laboured or worked.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxxvii. (1893) 112 A londe.. ful of.. good felde labourable. 1545 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Sp.* XCIX. 23, I am Sunday moste honorable: That day all thynges laborable Ought for to rest. 1611 CORGA., *Labourable*, labourable, workable, fit to be wrought on; also, nauigable. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 21 Three Foot of good Mould, very soft or labourable on the Top. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Leg.* II. 274 To drain the swampy Marshes of this vast extended Level: and to render the whole Labourable.

Labourage (l<sup>tr</sup> bōrdz). Also 5 labourage, 9 laborage. [a. F. *labourage* (12-13th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *labourer* to LABOUR. In sense 3, f. LABOUR *sb.* + -AGE.]

† 1. Ploughing; *concr.* ploughed or cultivated land. *Obs.*

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 65 Labouragis and approwementis of londes and pastures. *Ibid.* 70 In tileng, ering, and labourage of his londs to bere come and fruit. 1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 285 Whiche by huntyngey endomageh gretely cornes, grasse, or other labourages.

† 2. Labouring, labour, work. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* VI. x. (1889) 205 They returned to theyr labourage. 1660 HAXHAM *Dutch Diet.*, *Arbeydinge*, labourage, labouring, or taking pains.

3. Payment for labour.

1826 MS. *Bill of John Earle, Hull*, Laborage, Shipping, and Wharfrage 4s. 1890 *East. Morn. News* 14 Feb. 3/5, I allude specially to the question of labourage, which shows a very great increase.



**Laboured, labored** (lɔˈbəd), *pp. a.* [*f.* LABOUR *v.* + -ED *1.*]

1. † Cultivated, tilled, ploughed (*obs.*); also, of a mine, worked.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 58 Whereon he earst had taught his flocks to feede, And laboured lands to yield the timely care. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* II. 414 Root up wild Olives from thy labour'd Lands. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 113 Or laboured mine undrainable of ore.

† 2. Employed in labour; hard worked; oppressed with labour or toil. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 232 Your King, whose labour'd spirits Fore-wearied in this action of swift speede. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 291 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* I. i. Turn'd out, like labour'd Oxen, after Harvest.

† b. Worn with use. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. xiii. 21 The edges of the plow-shares, and mattocks, & forckes, and axes were laboured, and the poyntes blont.

3. Wrought, produced, or accomplished with labour; highly elaborated; hence in depreciatory sense, performed or accomplished only by the expenditure of excessive toil or tedious elaboration, and consequently showing indications of heaviness or want of spontaneity. Also, of physical action: Heavy, performed with great effort.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. iii. 17 In framing an Artist, art hath thus decreed, To make some good, but others to exceed, And you are her labour'd scholar. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Ellyg. H. Jonson* 65 The marbled Glory of thy labour'd Rhyme. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 202 Labour'd columns in long order plac'd. 1740 PITT *Æneid* x. 759 High in my Dome, are Silver Talents roll'd with Piles of Labour'd and Unlabour'd Gold. 1756 BURKE *Snbl.* & B. v. v. There is not perhaps in the whole *Æneid* a more grand and laboured passage than the description of Vulcan's cavern in *Etna*. 1826 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 84 Other writing of a laboured and tedious kind. 1856 OLNEY *Slave States* 215 A labored investigation of evidence. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The dialogue is generally weak and laboured. 1897 MARV *Kingsley W. Africa* 156 The laboured bent of the engines. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odor Fr. Hist.* 72 Laboured mounds, that a foot or a wanton stick may subvert.

**Labourer, laborer** (lɔˈbərə), [*f.* LABOUR *v.* + -ER *1.*] One who labours.

1. One who performs physical labour as a service or for a livelihood; *spec.* one who does work requiring chiefly bodily strength or aptitude and little skill or training, as distinguished, e.g., from an artisan (often with defining word prefixed, as *agricultural, bricklayer's, dock, farm, mason's labourer*, etc.).

*Statute of Labourers*: the mod. designation of the statute *De Servientibus* (23 Edw. III.), regulating the rate of wages. c 1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxx, A wretched laborer That lyveth by hys hond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 6 It maketh me drawe out of the way in solein place by my selfe. As doth a laborer to delve. 1442-3 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 275 Will'o Harpur laborere laborant infra Infirmarium, 75. 7d. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* III. xi. 113 As Kyng Pellinore rode in that vale he met with a poure man a labourer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* IV. xi. 91 With fire and swerd to persew and donn thrith The laboraris (L. colonos) descend from Dardanus. 1543 tr. *Act 23 Edw. III* heading, Here begynneth the Statute of Labourers. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 15 § 4 No Person . . . shall . . . let or disturb any . . . Brickmaker, Tile-maker, Plummer or Labourer. 1590 GREENE *Newer too late* (1600) 119 The labourer to the fields his plough-swaynes guides. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F ff 4, *Travailleurs*, the ordinary, or labourers, &c. employed to assist in fitting out shipping for the sea. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 342 Common labourers earn between one shilling and one shilling and three pence a day. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xx. I am a labourer by trade. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 71 Bricklayers' labourers refuse . . . to raise bricks to the upper parts of a building by a rope and winch. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 3/1 An intelligent villager—not a labourer, but a man of the working-class.

† b. *Mil.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 56 b. The pyoners cast trenches and the labourers brought tyber. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 114 Of bill men five, M. of pioners and laborers ii. M. vi. C.

c. *Labourer-in-trust*: one of a number of officers (ranking next below the 'clerks of works') who formed part of the staff employed for the repairs of the royal palaces. The office ceased to exist in 1824.

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 52 He became what is called a labourer-in-trust on the establishment which has the charge of the Royal palaces. 1884 *Trans. Lond. & Middlesex Archæol. Soc.* VI. 486 Mr. Adam Lee, the Labourer-in-Trust of the Houses of Parliament.

2. *gen.* One who does work of any kind, a worker. a 1480 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1348 Swych laborer be kythe heere in hys lyf, Pat god bi soule, . . . Reioice may. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) 33/1 They be . . . great labourers. 1598 *Child Marriages* (1897) 97 The said Elin was taken for an honest wenche and a good laborer. 1607 TOPSELL *Fowr-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Which Kine are of the smallest body, and yet the greatest labourers. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* x. 7 The labourer is worthy of his hire. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philol.* Wks. 1825 IV. 25 To the labourer, every interruption is a refreshment. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ix. (1877) 176 In the kingdom of heaven it is God who seeks his labourers, and not they who seek Him.

3. One of the class among colonial insects that performs the work of the community; a 'worker'. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 67 Since I nor wax nor honie can bring home, I quickly were dissolved from my hine To give some Labourers room. 1781 SMETHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 145 The working insects, which, for

brevery, I shall generally call labourers. 1834 McMURTRIE *Caviers Anim. Kingd.* 430 The neuters or labourers . . . as to size, are intermediate between the males and females.

Hence † **Labourress**, a female labourer.

1570 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 10 For Clementes paynes in the kychen a daye, laberess. 1809 *Spirit Publ. Frinds.* (1810) XIII. 164 Two other fellow-labourers.

**Labourhood** (lɔˈbɑːhʊd), *rare*—1. [*See* -HOOD.]

Laborious condition, laboriousness.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 21 A life of most melodious labourhood. **Labouring, laboring** (lɔˈbɔːrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LABOUR *v.* + -ING *1.*] The action of the *vb.*

LABOUR; performance of labour or work; cultivation (of land); † travail of child-bearing; in-boured or heavy motion, etc.

c 1400 *Rem. Rose* 6593 That he ne shal . . . With propre hondis and body also, Gete his fode in labouryng. 1486 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 23 Mariners reteyned for the . . . labouryng in casting out of the ballast. 1523 Lp. BERNERS *Prois.* I. exd. 228 There was no labouryng of the yerth. 1544 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 329 The . . . made against the laboring of writts. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 57 Thou variest no more from picking of Pursses, then giuing direction, doth from labouring. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/2 Some women ar as yet not used unto the labouring of childe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* II. 31 To vse bremitie, and anyde much labouring of the worke. 1619 VISCT. DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 134 There had bene some . . . underhand labouring . . . to promote the Duke of Bavaria. 1644-5 CHAS. I *Let. Wks.* (1662) 332 There were great labourings to that purpose. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 56 To render the ships stiffer, and . . . prevent their labouring in hard gales of wind. 1821 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. The heavy labouring of the brig. 1887 HALL *Caine Deemster* xiv. 158 He . . . pressed one hand hard at his breast to quiet the labouring of his heart. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 2, 1 Doing a bit of dock-side labouring.

*attrib.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 4 Vpon a labouring day. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 356 By labouring time is understood, that time, in which that tenant . . . is ploughing. 1856 OLNEY *Slave States* 55 A slave woman is commonly esteemed least for her laboring qualities.

b. *concr.* A farm. *Sc.*

1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 181 A labouring, a farm. a 1814 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotsm.* in *18th c.* (1888) II. ix. 180 My noble hostess took me then (1792) to see her labouring or farm.

**Labouring, laboring** (lɔˈbɔːrɪŋ), *pp. a.* [*f.* LABOUR *v.* + -ING *2.*]

1. That labours or toils; *esp.* (of persons) performing or engaged in unskilled labour, as in *labouring man, population*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxiv. (1495) 361 In the enemyte labouryng men ben rewarded and payed and goo to reste. 1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. ii. 154 A pore homely labouryng man. 1535 COVERDALE *Hebr.* v. 12 A labouryng man slepeth sweetly, whether it be litle or moch that he eateth. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 121 Labouring Art can neuer ransomme nature From her inaydible estate. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 8 Labouring Country people for the most part brew their own Beer. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 330 Of labouring Pioners A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 808 The waxen Work of lab'ring Bees. 1725 POPE *Ossy.* XII. 526, 1 . . . oar'd with lab'ring arms along the flood. 1797 BURKE *Reg. Peace* III. (C. P. S.) 219 We have heard many plans for the relief of the 'Labouring Poor'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. 421 Other writers did their best to raise riots among the labouring people. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern C.* 194 The labouring lads often amuse themselves searching for these creatures (bats).

b. Of cattle: Engaged in or used for labour.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surr.* xxv. 49 Labouryng horses and mares. 1715 LEONT *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 Stables for labouring Cattle, such as Oxen and Horses. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xix. 312 The custom of killing laboring oxen.

† 2. Of a woman: Suffering the pangs of childbirth, travelling. Also *transf. Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 61 The midwife shall sit before the labouryng woman, a 1700 DRYDEN (Worc.). The laboring mountain must bring forth a moune. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack Wks.* 1730 I. 64 Care hogs of measles, visit labouring swine.

3. Striving or struggling against pressure or some obstacle; that is in trouble or distress; (of the heart, etc.) struggling under emotion or suppressed feeling; also in physical sense, heaving, palpitating; (of a ship) rolling or pitching heavily. (Often with more or less direct reference to 2.)

c 1485 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 51 [They] besought the Apostle that with his woonnte pyte to [read he] wolde succur this labouryng virginye. 1586 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. ii. I'de passe away my life in penitence, . . . To make attonement for my labouryng soule. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 163 [The blood] Being all descended to the labouring heart. 1604 — *Ob.* II. i. 189 Let the labouring Barke climb hills of Seas Olympus high. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 88 When Falern Wines the lab'ring Lungs did fire. 1706 ROWE *Ulys.* II. i. Her labouring Heart is rent with Anguish. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 268 Her lab'ring bosom blotted with her tears. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxx. The vest Drawn tightly o'er his labouring breast. 1830 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxx. 389 The labouring vessel of the state was guided into port by his policy. 1898 WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. 202 The thought of it weighs more and more heavily on the labouring mind.

† b. Of the moon: Eclipsed. (A Latinism.)

1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 9 She was able to make noise enough to deliver the labouring Moon. 1665 GLANVILLE *Seepis Sci.* xix. 122 Nor do the eager clamors of

contending Disputants yield any more relief to eclipsed Truth; then did the sounding Brass of old to the labouring Moon. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 665 While the labouring Moon Eclipses at their charms.]

4. *Labouring oar*: the oar which requires the most labour to work it; hence *fig. esp.* in *phr.* *To pull, tug, ply the labouring oar*: to take a great or arduous share of the work.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 157 Three Trojans tug at ev'ry lab'ring Oar. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 141 P. 1, I shall still let the labouring Oar be managed by my Correspondents. 1779 HUME *Dial. conc. Nat. Rel.* XI. (ad fin.) II. 443 Tug the labouring oar. 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man among Sons of Men* iv. 106 They vainly ply the labouring oar. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impressions* 386 Having found it difficult to pull a labouring oar on the City Council, without neglecting other duties.

Hence **Labouringly adv.**, laboriously.

1862 LYTTON *Strange Story* II. 296 Reason is coming back to her—slowly, labouringly.

**Labourless, laborless** (lɔˈbəlɪs), *a.* [*f.* LABOUR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without, devoid of, or unaccompanied by labour; requiring no labour; doing no labour.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schim* 694 There (labour-less) mounts the victorious Palm. 1675 HOBBS *Ossy.* (1677) 225, I doubt thou n'er wilt labour any more, But rather feed thy carcass labourless. 1854 FRASER's *Mag.* I. 70 This labourless Hercules. 1880 TENNYSON *Voyage of Machine* viii Bread enough for his need till the labourless day dipt under the West. 1888 RIVS *Libert. Let.* 643 A fabled age of . . . labourless plenty and social equality.

† b. Not requiring fatiguing toil. *Obs.*

1630 BROWNE *Sabbath* 48 In forbidding of worke, . . . they intend not your precise abstinence from any light and labourless worke. 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 109 Such light and labourless worke were no transgressions.

**Laboursome, laborious** (lɔˈbɔːsəm), *a.* [*f.* LABOUR *sb.* + -SOME.]

† 1. Given to labour; hard-working; = LABORIOUS *1.* *Obs.*

1551 EDW. VI *Pol. Ess.* Lit. Rem. (1857) II. 481 So ought ther no part of the commonwealth to be but laborous in his vocation. 1575 85 ABP. SANDAS *Serm.* III. 46 The vineyard that shall fruite the most fall into the hands of a skilful and labourous husbandman. 1607 MARKHAM *Catal.* I. (1617) 79 The braite of a man being a busie and labourous work-maister. 1690 — *Farwel. Husb.* II. xvii. (1668) 75 Although it [the ant] be but a little creature, yet it is so labourous, that [etc.].

2. Requiring, entailing, or accompanied by labour; = LABORIOUS *2.* *Now rare or dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28/1 The painefull diligence, and the labourous industrie of a famous lettered man M. Peter White. 1594 T. B. *La Frimand. Fr. Acad.* II. 33 Those studies, which seeme labourous in youthfull yeares, are made right pleasant rest unto old age. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 59 [Q. 1604], Hath . . . wtung from me my slow leade, By labourous petition. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 310 A way . . . very labourous and painfull to trauell. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 150 The laborous journey which leads towards the obtaining of Supreme Honors and Dignities. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. We have a labourous hill to climb. 1898 TRASK *Norton-sub-Hamden* 33 Life was labourous, but not without hope.

† b. Of land: Difficult of cultivation. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRINSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. ii. 208 The like hath God done for this land so rough and labourous, giving it great riches in mines.

3. Of a ship: 'Subject to labour or to pitch and roll violently in a heavy sea' (1850 *Rudin. Nav.* 128).

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Inwent.* 127 What makes a Ship Roll and labourous in the Sea? 1764 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 80 1 Most . . . died in the passage, it beng so very long, and the ship so very labourous. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 336 The . . . topsail should be the last . . . sail taken in, in a labourous ship.

Hence **Labourously adv.**, laboriously; **Labourousness, laboriousness.**

1552 EDW. VI *Yrnl. Lit. Rem.* (1857) II. 420 They had . . . passed many a strait very painfully and laborously. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 68 b, 'And they have no rest, &c.', signifie not any labourousnes or paynefulness, but a continual holding on and tunable agreement in praising God. 1592 R. D. *Hyphnerot.* 6b, Which immence . . . forme . . . mounting up labourously foote by foote, conteyned 1410 degrees or steppes. 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Second Th.* I. i. ix. 152 It seems as if to each breath a heavy stone were tied, so labourously does he drag it up.

**Labrador** (læˈbrədɔːr), the name of a large peninsula in British North America, used *attrib.* in the following specific collocations: **Labrador blue**, the tint of blue reflected from labradorite; **Labrador duck**, a sea-duck of the north-east coast of North America, *Camptolemus labradorius*; **Labrador falcon**, a very dark variety of gersalcon found in Labrador, *Falco labradorius*; **Labrador feldspar**, spar, stone (also simply *labrador*) = LABRADORITE; **Labrador hornblende** = ENSTATTITE (so called because it comes from Labrador and resembles hornblende); **Labrador tea**, either of the two shrubs of the genus *Ledum* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*) of North America, viz. *L. latifolium* and *L. palustre*, which have evergreen leathery leaves that have been used for tea.

1881 A. LESLIE *Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* II. xi. 55 If . . . one walks along the beach on the snow which an ebb is dry . . . there rises at every step one takes an exceedingly



intense, beautiful, bluish-white flash of light, which in the spectroscopic gives a one-coloured 'labrador-blue' spectrum. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 151 The 'Labrador duck' is now extinct, or at least very nearly so. 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 324 'Labrador Felspar' is smoky-grey. 1807 *AKIN Dict.* I. 428 'Labrador Felspar' is smoky-grey. 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 221 'Labrador Hornblende'. 1819 *BAKEWELL Min.* 315 Hypensthenite, Labrador Hornblende. 1799 W. TOOKER *View of Russ. Emp.* I. 121 If we except . . . window-mica, and a little 'Labrador spar'. 1778 *WOLFF in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 23 The 'Labrador stone' is also a Feldspar. 1794 *KIRWAN Min.* I. 324. I conclude Labrador to be specifically different from common felspars. 1834 *ALLAN Min.* 134 A grey felspar totally distinct from the species Labrador. 1784 M. CUTLER *in Life, Fossils, & Cor.* (1888) I. 103 Large beds of what is called the 'Labrador tea', of a very aromatic taste and smell. 1885 *Garden* 29 Apr. 1886/2 Labrador Tea, is really a good and distinct hardy bush.

**Labradorite** (læbrədɔɪt). *Min.* [f. prec. + -ITE. (Named *Labradorstein* by Werner in 1780, because it came from Labrador.)] A kind of felspar, which shows a brilliant variety of colour when turned in the light.

1814 *ALLAN Min.* 18 Opalescent [felspar], Labrador stone. 1890 *DAUBENY Atomic Theory* xii. (ed. 2) 417 Recent lavas . . . are made up principally, of labradorite, a silicate with 1 atom only of acid, and of hornblende or augite.

Hence **Labradoritic** *a.* In mod. Dicts.

**Labral** (læbrəl), *a.* [f. LABRUM + -AL.] Pertaining to a labrum or lip-like part.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 259 *a.* suture . . . connected with the labral suture by one or two sutures.

† **Labras**. *Obs. rare* -1. Pistol's blunder for *L. labra*, pl. of *labrum* lip.

1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* I. i. 166, I combat challenge of this Latine Bilboe: word of denial in thy labras there.

**Labratory**, rare obs. form of **LABORATORY**.

† **Labrax** (læbræks). [mod. *L.*, *a.* Gr. λαβράξ.] 'A ravenous sea-fish, perh. the *loup de mer*, bass (Liddell and Scott); *Ichthyol.*, a genus of fishes of the perch family, including the sea-bass.

1854 *BADHAM Hælitæ* ii. 19 Oppian . . . strongly recommends as bait a living labrax, if you can get one.

**Labret** (læbrèt). [f. LABRUM + -ET.] An ornament consisting of a piece of stone, bone, shell, etc. inserted in the lip.

1857 A. ARMSTRONG *N. W. Passage* vii. 193 In the Esquimaux . . . we observed the lower lip perforated in the males, for the admission of labrets or lip ornaments. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. iv. 113 As a rule, the South American 'Indians' pierce for their labrets the lower lip. 1884 J. G. BOLLEKE *Snake Dance of Moquis* xxii. 243 They do not eat garlic, do not use nose-rings or labrets.

**Labrinth**, obs. form of **LABYRINTH**.

**Labroid** (læbrɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. *L. Labroidea*, *f. Labrus*, generic name, *f. labrum* lip: see -OID.]

**A.** *adj.* Pertaining to the family *Labridæ* or superfamily *Labroidea* of acanthopterygian fishes of which the typical genus is *Labrus*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 262/1 Those Labroid fishes which approach the genus *Labrus* in having the lips thick and fleshy. 1864 *Reader* No. 86, 239/3 A new Labroid genus allied to *Trochocopus*. 1892 *Athenæum* 26 Mar. 407 2 The labroid fishes of America and Europe.

**B.** *sb.* A labroid fish.

1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sci.* (1865) II. 96/2 Sparoids, labroids. 1865 *Reader* No. 110, 143/2 Fishes which . . . pass to the type of Labroids and Lophioids.

**Labrose** (læbrɔs), *a.* [ad. *L. labrōsus*, *f. labrum* lip.] Having (large) lips; see also quot.

1797 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Labrose*, that has a Brim, Border, or Bank. Also in recent Dicts.

† **La'brous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -0. [f. LABRUM + -OUS, after *L. labrōsus*.] = prec.

1696 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Labrous*, that hath a brim, bank or border. Also that hath great lips.

† **Labrum** (læbrəm). Pl. *labra*. [*L.*, cogn. w. *LABIUM*.] A lip or lip-like part. (Cf. *LABIUM*.)

**a.** In insects, crustaceans, etc.: A part forming the upper border or covering of the mouth. **b.** *Conch.* The outer lip of a univalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 *Labra*, the lip. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 381 In the *Ephemerida* the parts of the mouth except the labrum and palpi appear to be mere rudiments. 1834 *McMURTRIE Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 301 A mouth composed of a labrum, two mandibles, a ligula, and one or two pairs of jaws, and branchiæ. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* x. (1867) 237 [*Pterygotus*] The mouth . . . protected by a large heart-shaped labrum. 1857 *RICHARDSON Geol.* viii. 240 The labrum, or outer lip . . . is the expansion, or continuation of the body of the shell, on the right margin of the aperture. 1880 *HUXLEY Cray-Fish* ii. 51 In front, the mouth is overlapped by a wide shield-shaped plate termed the upper lip or labrum.

† **Labruscose**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -0. [f. *L. labrusca*, -um wild vine and its fruit.] (See quot.)

1797 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Labruscose*, full of or abounding with wild vine or Briony.

**Laburnum** (læbʊrnəm). Also 8 *liburnum*. [*L.* (Pliny).] A small leguminous tree, *Cytisus Laburnum*, a native of the Alps, much cultivated on account of its profuse racemes of bright yellow flowers. Applied also to other species, as *C. alpinus* (Scotch laburnum), and similar plants of other genera (see quot. 1898).

1598 *LYTE Dodona* vi. lxxvi. 741 Of Anagyris, Laburnum, and Arbor Juda. Laburnum . . . The flowers do grow very thick together hanging by a very slender stemme. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* iv. 290 The Flowers [of *Anagyris foetida*] also grow out in little bunches, like the other Laburnum but larger. 1754 *DODDLEY Agriculture* ii. 387 And pale laburnum's pendent flowers display Their different beauties. 1764 *WESLEY Jnrl.* 11 June, We have a tree . . . the wood of which is of full as fine a red as mahogany, namely, the Laburnum. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 149 Laburnum, rich in streaming gold. a 1821 *KEATS Ep.* 271 The dark-leaved laburnum's drooping clusters. 1850 *TENNISON in Mem.* lxxiii, Laburnums, dropping-wells of fire. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.*, Laburnum, Native, the Tasmanian Clover-tree, *Goodenia lotifolia* . . . Laburnum, Sea-coast, also called Golden Chain, *Sophora tomentosa*.

**b.** *attrib.*, as *laburnum chain, gold, yellow*.

1893 N. GALE *Country Music* Sec. II. 2 The glory of laburnum-gold. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 2/3 The laburnum chains are dwarfed. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 6/6 Rose-pinks, laburnum-yellows, leaf-greens.

**Labyrinth** (læbɪrɪnθ), *sb.* Forms: 6 *labor-yinth*, *lab(e)rinth*, -*irynth*, 6-7 -*arynth*, 7 -*orynth*, -*irynth*, -*orynth*, 7-8 *poet. lab'rinth*, 6- *labyr-inth*. [ad. *L. labyrinth-us*, *a.* Gr. λαβύρινθος, of unknown (prob. non-Hellenic) origin. Cf. *F. labyrinth* (1418 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. A structure consisting of a number of intercommunicating passages arranged in bewildering complexity, through which it is difficult or impossible to find one's way without guidance; a maze.

**a.** With references to the structures so named in classical antiquity.

1387 *TREVISA Higden (Rolls)* I. 9 p. 5 matir, as laborintus, Dedalus hous, hap many halkes and hornes . . . wyndynges and wrynkylynges. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. cxxxviii. 277 The house, after some wryters, was named, *labor intus* or *Deladus* (*v.r.* *Labyrinthus* or *Dedalus*) werke. 1549 *Compt. Scott.* vi. 64 Dedalus maid the labyrinth to keep the monster minotaurus. 1591 *SHAKS, 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 188 Thou mayest not wander in that Labyrinth, There Minotaurus and vgly Treasons lurke. 1591 *SPENSER Ruins of Rome* 22 Crete will hoast the Labyrinth. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 99 The Labyrinth built up in the lake of Morris without any iot of timber to it. *Ibid.* II. 578 This Labyrinth in Crete is counted the second to that of Egypt; the third is in the Isle Lemnos: the fourth in Italy. 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 112 Theodorus . . . the builder of the Lemnian labyrinth.

**b.** In mod. landscape gardening, a maze formed by paths bordered by high hedges.

1611 *CORVAT Crudities* 298, I sawe a fine Labyrinth the made of boxe. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 25 June, Here were also great variety of other exotique plants, and several labyrinths. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Sapp.* s.v., Labyrinths are only proper for large gardens, and the finest in the world is said to be that of Versailles. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 7 The labyrinth [at Chantilly] is the only complete one I have seen, and I have no inclination to see another: it is in gardening what a rebus is in poetry.

2. *transf.* An intricate, complicated, or tortuous arrangement (of physical features, buildings, etc.).

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 465 A maze labyrinth of small veins and arteries. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 277 Co. What chance good Lady hath bereft you thus? *La.* Dim darknes, and this leafy Labyrinth. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 415 The scented dew Betrays her [sc. a hare's] early Labyrinth. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1793) II. xxi. 133 Leyden lies . . . in the midst of a labyrinth of rivulets and canals. 1778 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 122 He was entangled in a labyrinth, formed by an incredible number of small islands. 1843 *LITTON Last of Barons* I. iv. 56 He suddenly halted . . . to find himself entangled in a labyrinth of scattered suburbs. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* xii. 400 The labyrinth of peristyles and pediments in which her children dwell.

† **b.** *Rushy labyrinth* = Gr. ἐκ σχοίνων λαβύρινθος (Theocritus), applied to a bow-net of rushes. *Obs.* -1

1658 *SIA T. BROWNE Gard. Cyren* ii. 42 The rushy labyrinths of Theocritus.

**c.** (a) *Metallurgy*. A contrivance of winding channels used for distributing and separating the ores in the order of the coarseness of grain. (b) A chamber of many turnings for the condensation of fumes arising from dry distillation, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1839 *USE Dict. Arts, etc.*, *Labyrinth*, in metallurgy, means a series of canals distributed in the sequel of a stamping-mill; through which canals a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing, at different distances, the ground ores.

3. *Anat.* A complex cavity hollowed out of the temporal bone consisting of a bony capsule (*osseous labyrinth*) and a delicate membranous apparatus (*membranous labyrinth*) contained by it; the internal ear. In birds, 'the membranous capsule which encloses the end-organs of the auditory nerve' (Newton *Dict. Birds* 1893, 180).

1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Labyrinth*. In Anatomy, the Third Cavity in the innermost part of the Ear, resembling the Shell of a Snail. 1709 *BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 125, I search'd for the Labyrinth, or *Lines Semilunares*, but could find none. 1722 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 126/2 The Labyrinth is made of three Semicircular Pipes, above half a Line wide, excavated in the *Os Petrosum*. 1840 G. V. ELIUS *Anat.* 290 There is . . . a fluid . . . contained in the osseous labyrinth, and in it the membranous labyrinth floats. 1873 *MILNAR Elem. Anat.* ix. 393 A labyrinth composed of three semicircular canals is also almost universal.

**b.** Applied to other organs of complex or intricate structure (see quot.).

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.*, *Birds* I. i. (1824) II. 214 It is some-

times also seen that the wind-pipe makes many convolutions within the body of the bird, and it is then called the labyrinth. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Labyrinth*, a name given to the cells in the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. . . *L.*, *ethmoidal*, the irregularly divided space formed by the anterior, middle and posterior cells of the ethmoid bone. . . *L.*, *olfactory*, the convoluted structure formed by the upper end of the middle turbinate bones.

4. *fig.* A tortuous, entangled, or inextricable condition of things, events, ideas, etc.; an entanglement, maze.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 47 When the Earle was thus . . . escaped all ye dangerous labyrinthes and snares that were set for him. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* i. xxx. K b, The Geometer . . . without practise . . . shall fall into manyfoulde errors, or inextricable Labyrinthes. 1606 *SHAKS, Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 2 How now Thersites? what lost in the Labyrinth of thy furie? 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Laws-Merch.* 211 All will run into a Labyrinth and confusion. 1642 *SIA E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 74 We shall run our selves into a . . . Labyrinth of words, and lose the matter. 1756 *BURKE Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 17 The more deeply we penetrate into the labyrinth of art, the further we find ourselves from those ends for which we entered it. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v, Unravelling the labyrinth of mind. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* i, He found himself . . . involved in the labyrinth of mercantile concerns without the clew of knowledge necessary for his extraction. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1, *South-Sea Ho.*, She traced her descent, by some labyrinth of relationship . . . to the illustrious, but unfortunate, house of Derwentwater. 1828 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Hallam* (1851) I. 53 In this labyrinth of falsehood and sophistry the guidance of Mr. Hallam is peculiarly valuable. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* iv. 92 Even in the dark labyrinth of evil there are unexpected outlets. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/4 To thread the labyrinth of the statutes under which London is governed.

5. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as *labyrinth cave, thread; labyrinth-like*, -stemmed *adjs.*; *labyrinth fret* *Arch.* (see quot.); *labyrinth vesicle Anat.*, a cavity or furrow in the labyrinth of the ear.

1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* viii. xi, From slavery and religion's 'labyrinth' caves Guide us. 1842-49 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, 'Labyrinth Fret', a fret, with many turnings, in the form of a labyrinth. 1851 *PENROSE Athen. Arch.* 56 The labyrinth fret beneath the mureles. 1862 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxii. 22 In 'Labyrinth-like' turns, and twinnings intricate. 1865 *RICHARDSON Geol.* 302 The labyrinth-like arrangement of the dentine, from which Professor Owen derived the name *Labyrinthodon*. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. 240 Its forests are sombre-leaved, 'labyrinth-stemmed'. 1893 in *Joanna Baillie Collect. Poems* 210 Life's 'labyrinth-thread' deceives, and seems but sand. 1898 *BELL ix. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 44 The 'labyrinth-vesicles of the Vertebrata'.

**La'byrinth**, *v.* [f. *LADYRINTH sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a labyrinth; to arrange in the form of a labyrinth.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 201 Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscent dwells. 1820 *KEATS Lamia* II. 53 How to entangle . . . Your soul in mine and labyrinth you there. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. iii. § i. v, The purple clefts of the hill side are labyrinthed in the darkness.

**Labyrinth** (læbɪrɪnθ), *a.* *rare*. [f. *LADYRINTH sb.* + -AL.] Labyrinthine. Hence **La'byrinthally** *adv.*

1669 *Add. Hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 42 The soul is . . . more labyrinthally and securely imprisoned. 1797 *The College* 42 Each lymphatic fills from myriad springs its labyrinthal rills. 1881 *Arctic Cruise of the Corwin* 30 (Cent.) The labyrinthical ice mazes of the Arctic.

† **Labyrinthed**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Full of labyrinths or complications.

1850 *tr. Cassin's Ang. Peace* 57 Thorow the labyrinthed Successions of so many Ages.

† **Labyrinthial**, *a.* *Obs.* Also -*all*. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] Labyrinthine.

a 1550 *Imag. Ipoecr.* II. 320 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 426 By fumes absynthall And labyrinthall. a 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 34 He o'er the Universe presides, And Labyrinthial Casualties guides.

**Labyrinthian** (læbɪrɪnθiən), *a.* Also 7 -*ean*, 7, 9 -*ean*. [f. *LADYRINTH sb.* + -IAN.] = **LABYRINTHINE**, in various senses.

1288 J. HARVEY *Discoursive Probleme* 42 This intricate Labyrinthian monument. 1597-8 *Br. Hall-Sat.* (1753) 48 His linnen collar labyrinthian set. 1609 *HEYWOOD Brit. Trav.* xii. iii. 332 To guide me through the labyrinthian maze in which my brain's intangled. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. vi. § 7. 647 The Labyrinthian head of Martius could not allow of such plain reason. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 15 The Labyrinthian Mazes and web of the small arteries. 1742 *VOUGT Nat. Th.* ix. 1029 The labyrinthian turns they take The circles intricate, and mystic maze. 1837 *FRASER's Mag.* XVI. 71 The labyrinthian mazes of a female heart. 1854 *BAKEWELL Geol.* 43 This peculiar labyrinthian structure of the teeth. 1864 *HAWTHORNE Grinshawe* xxi. (1871) 286 It is a labyrinthian house for its sire. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Metric Poets* p. xcii, Clews to guide us through the labyrinthian mazes of the theme.

**Labyrinthibranch** (læbɪrɪnθɪbræŋk). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod. *L. Labyrinthibranchii* (see below), f. Gr. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH + βράγχια gills.] One of the *Labyrinthibranchii*, a family or division of acanthopterygian fishes. So **Labyrinthibranchiate** *a.*, pertaining to the *Labyrinthibranchii*, which have labyrinthine gills.

**Labyrinthic** (læbɪrɪnθɪk), *a.* [ad. late *L. labyrinthicus*, *a.* Gr. λαβύρινθος -*ος*, f. λαβύρινθος LABYRINTH.] = **LABYRINTHINE**, in various senses. **Labyrinthic cavity**: the labyrinth of the ear. *L. teeth* (see quot. 1888).



1641 VICARS *God in Mount* 20 Its craft and labyrinthick intricacie [of an oath]. 1708 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 529 The labyrinthic paths of hypothesis and fiction. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x. Thence was I led into a train of labyrinthic meditations. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 20 In that labyrinthic combination, each Part overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 536 1/2 In many fishes the labyrinthic cavity forms one with that of the cranium. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 764 1/2 The complicated or labyrinthic structure exhibited by transverse sections of the teeth of typical Labyrinthodonts. 1888 *Syl. Soc. Lex.* Labyrinthic teeth, teeth which have numerous radiating, sinuous, vertical grooves, which penetrate their substance and interdigitate with similarly shaped processes of the pulp-cavity; as in the Labyrinthodon.

**Labyrinthical** (læbiri'njikal), *a. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* xlviii. 486 Poor intricate Soule! Riddling perplexed labyrinthic Soule. 1670 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* 449 The ears be like certain doors, with Labyrinthical entries, and crooked windings. 1681 H. MOORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 19, I preferred it before what was more opore, intricate and labyrinthical. 1879 [LANGHAM] *Sci. of Taste* v. 141 Our laws are a labyrinthic fabric of artificial and incomprehensible complexity.

Hence **Labyrinthically** *adv.*

1849 CARLYLE *Irish Yomr.* 115 The muddy meanders of Cork harbour labyrinthically indenting it.

**Labyrinthiform** (læbiri'njifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *labyrinthiformis*, *f.* *labyrinthinus* LABYRINTH: see -FORM.] Having the form of a labyrinth; characterized by sinuous and intricate conformations, markings, etc.; *Ichthyol.* having labyrinthine gills.

1835 KIRBY *Ab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xix. 295 Her next labour is to spin a spiral or labyrinthiform line. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 657 The pharyngeal apparatus being labyrinthiform. 1870 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* 253 The anabasis fills with water a labyrinthiform cavity which is also situated above its branchiae. 1883 F. DAY *Nat. Fish* 30 The labyrinthiform climbing-perch and its allies.

**Labyrinthine** (læbiri'njain, -in), *a.* [f. LABYRINTH *sb.* + -INE.]

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature or form of, a labyrinth; having or consisting of many intricate turnings or windings.

1747 SPENCE *Polymetis* (L), She (Ariadne) preserved him in the labyrinthine mazes of Crete. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Isidore* i. 53 The long and labyrinthine aisles. 1837 HOWITT *Riv. Life* II. vi. (1862) 163 The midgets are celebrating their airy and labyrinthine dances with an amazing adroitness. 1863 N. HAWTHORNE *Our old Home* 240 The lanes, alleys and strange labyrinthine courts. 1863 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on Amazon* iv. 132 A large flat Helix with a labyrinthine mouth. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 351 The parietes of the teeth are deeply plaited and folded, so as to give rise to a complicated 'labyrinthine' pattern in the transverse section of the tooth. 1876 RUSKIN *Arvens of Chace* (1880) I. 172 Your labyrinthine magnificence at Burlington House.

2. *fig.* Intricate, complicated, involved, inextricable.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* i. Wks. 1890 X. 158 To follow the discussion through endless and labyrinthine sentences. 1853 F. W. ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 45 An entangled, labyrinthine enigma. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 161 [Browning] is apt to entangle the reader in labyrinthine thoughts.

3. Pertaining to the labyrinth of the ear.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 101 Labyrinthine disease. **Labyrinthodont** (læbiri'njōdōnt), *Palæont.* [mod.L. (R. Owen), f. Gr. *λαβύρινθος* LABYRINTH + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth: cf. note s.v. GLYPTODON.] Any of the large fossil amphibians of the genus *Labyrinthodon*, characterized by teeth of labyrinthine structure having the enamel folded and sunk inward.

1847 ANSTED *Am. World* vii. 132 The numerous and gigantic labyrinthodonts... as large as a rhinoceros. 1854 R. OWEN in *Civ. Sci.* (1865) II. 97 1/2 The extinct gigantic lizard-like toad, called *Labyrinthodon*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Book Geol.* xvi. 394 The batrachian or frog-like labyrinthodont.

**Labyrinthodont** (læbiri'njōdōnt), *sb.* and *a.* *Palæont.* [Formed as prec.]

*A. sb.* = prec.

1849-50 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 867 1/2 A singular family of gigantic extinct Batrachians which I have called 'Labyrinthodonts'. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 201 The crocodilian news or labyrinthodonts of the Carboniferous.

*B. adj.* Having labyrinthic teeth; *spec.* pertaining to the genus *Labyrinthodon* of fossil amphibians.

1867 SMYTH *Coal* 39 Amphibian Labyrinthodont reptiles. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Book Geol.* xiv. 254 Those labyrinthodont reptiles that come boldly into force in the Permian and Triassic eras.

**Lac** <sup>1</sup> (læk), *Forms:* *a.* (6 lacha, lacta), 6-9 lacha, (7 lacka, 8 laca, lakka). *β.* 6-8 lack(e), (7 lache, 7-8 lacque, 8 lacc, 8-9 lakke), 7-lac. [ad. Hindustani *lakh* = Prakrit *lakṣha* = Skt. *lakṣhā*, also *rākṣhā*. Cf. F. *laque*, Pr., Sp. *laca*, It. *laccia*.]

1. (Also *gum-lac*.) The dark-red resinous incrustation produced on certain trees by the puncture of an insect (*Coccus* or *Carteria* *lacca*). It is used in the East as a scarlet dye. The incrusted twigs are called *stick-lac*; the resin broken off the twigs and

triturerated with water to remove the colour is called *seed-lac*; melted, strained, and formed into irregular thin plates, it is known as *shell-lac* or *SHELLAC*.

*a.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 marg., *Lacha, Lacca, or Lacta*, is ye gumme of a tree wherewith silke is colored. 1624-68 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1682) 217 Lacca (a gum there made by Ants, as here Bees make Wax). 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 934 Mauna and Gum Lacca he clearly shews to be Spontaneous Exudations. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lacca*. A tincture of gum lac may be thus prepared. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 223 Lacca... is found incrustated on sticks or branches of trees. 1809 WILFORD in *Asiat. Researches* IX. 65 This Amber of Ctesias is obviously the Indian Lacca, which has many properties of the Amber.

*β.* 1618 T. BARKER in *St. Papers Col. F. Indies* 1617-21 (1870) 159 Suffron, gumlac, indigo, copper. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. (1669) 122 At Bantam... they sell sort of Lacque, whereof they make Spanish wax. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 273 Gum Lac is the House of a large sort of Ants, which they make on the Boughs of Trees. 1747 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gum*, Powder of Oister-shells, or Gum Lacque in Powder. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 385 White lac, in its dry state, has a saltish and bitterish taste. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 550 Lac... is deposited in different species of trees in the East Indies, namely, the *ficus indica*, *ficus religiosa*, and *rhamnus fijiensis*. 1877 C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 15 The different varnishes and lacs remain soft and sticky.

†2. The colour of lac; crimson. Also, a pigment prepared from lac. *Obs.* (Cf. LAKE *sb.*)

1677 GREW *Colours Plants* iii. § 13 Spirit of Sulphur on a Tincture of Violets turns it from blue to a true Lacque, or middle Crimson. 1689 MARVELL *Instr. to Painter* 636 Scarce can burnt iv'ry feign a hair so black, Or face so red, thine other and thy lack. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 659 There are three sorts of lacque: the fine Venice lacque, the Columbine lacque, and the Liquid lacque.

†*b.* An extractive pigment; = LAKE *sb.* 3.

1682 *Weekly Memorials* 27 Mar. 74 He also teaches us a way of preparing a sort of Lacca, or Paint, out of every Flower, by which it may be drawn or pictur'd in its own... Native Colour.

†3. The varnish made from lac; also applied to various resinous varnishes used for coating wood, etc.; = LACQUER *2 n.* 2 b.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* i. lxviii. 117 Desks, Targets, Tables [etc.]... that are all covered and wrought with Lac of all colours and fashions. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 985 No Arts are to be met amongst them, that are not known in Europe, except that of making Lacca. 1697 DAMPIER *Tour.* (1729) II. i. 24 The Lac with which Cabinets and other fine Things are overlaid. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. ii. 126 The Lac is clear enough, but always clammy.

4. Ware coated with lac or lacquer.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* I. (1666) 24 Boxes of Lacque or Silver. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. in Japan* 28 By degrees, the eye becomes accustomed to old lacque. Old lacque is, like old lace, inimitable. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 3/1 The gems of Mr. S.'s unrivalled collection are here to show the supreme masterpieces in 'lac'.

5. *attrib.*, as *lac-panel*, *-resin*, *-tree*, *-varnish*; *lac-cochineal*, the insect that produces lac (*Coccus lacca*); *lac-dye*, a scarlet dye prepared in India from lac; *lac-lake*, the purple or scarlet pigment obtained from lac.

1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* III. 191 The 'lac cochineal'. 1846 POPE's *Jrnl. Trade* p. xxxi, Cochineal, Indigo, 'Lac-dye'. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Oct. 683/1 Comparatively few people know how the lac-dye they read of in commerce is produced. 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 A gold box... with old 'lac' panels. 1896 PRECKE & SWEETWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 296 The 'gum lac resin' is employed to consolidate the carbon-peroxide of manganese mixture. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 331 The species, called by Mr. Miller the true 'lac tree', was found to contain, in its bark... a somewhat milky juice. 1888 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japaning* i. The other [strainer] for your 'Lacc-varnish'. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 Make a paste of chalk and lac varnish.

Hence †*Lac v. trans.*, to cover or varnish with 'lac'; to lacquer.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 275 And then with a Brush [they] lay it smooth on any thing they design to Lac. 1747 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Indies* I. xi. 125 They make fine Cabinets, both laced and inlaid with Ivory. *Ibid.* 126 They lack wooden Dishes and Tables, but not so well as in China.

**Lac** <sup>2</sup>, **lakh** (læk). *Anglo-Indian.* *Forms:* 7 laches, le(c)k, leake, lacque, laquesaa (? from Skr.), 7-9 lak, lack, 9 lac. [ad. Hindustani *lakh* = Skr. *lakṣha* masc. and neut., *lakṣhā* fem.] One hundred thousand: *a.* of things in general; *occas.* used for an indefinite number; *b. spec.* of coins, esp. in a *lac of rupees*.

*a.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vi. (1614) 478 Every Laches containeth an hundred thousand yeares. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvii. 225 There was slain... sixteen Laquesas of men, each of which an hundred thousand. 1698 J. FRYER *E. India* & P. 104 With Lamps to the Number of two or three Lacques, which is so many Hundred thousand on our Account. 1800 *Asiat. Ann.* Reg. 60 1/2 The troops of that country [China] were upwards of three lacs of horsemen. 1804 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 454 Calamities would fall on lacs of human beings. 1820 T. MADRICE *Hist. Hindostan* I. iv. 126 Four Vngs, or forty-three lacs and twenty thousand yeares. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 407 The Laccadives... meaning literally the 'lac of islands'.

*b.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. (1614) 544 Every Crou is a hundred Leakes, and every Lecke a hundred thousand thousand [sic] Rupias. 1615 CORVAT *Let. f. India*

in *Crudities* (1776) III. L. 6, The whole Present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leak being ten thousand pound sterling. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. ix. 18 Great sums of money are reckoned by Leaks, Crouls. 1692 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) I. 262 A lak of Pagodas. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 145 Whilst Patriots of presented lacs complain, And Courtiers bribe to excess arraign. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Great Cry & Little Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 175 The lacs are not easily got Nor honestly made in a hurry. 1850 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xliii. Making rather too free with jaghires, lakhs, gold mohurs. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 72 The annual revenue of the Travancore State amounts... to about forty lacs of rupees.

**Lac**, *obs.* form of LACK *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1

**Laca**, *lacc*, *laccia*: see LAC <sup>1</sup>.

**Laccage**: see LACQUAGE.

**Laccar**, *obs.* form of LACQUER.

**Laccate**, *sb.* *Chem.* [See -ATE <sup>1</sup>.] A salt of laccic acid.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31.

**Laccate** (læk'et), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *lacca* LAC <sup>1</sup> + -ATE <sup>2</sup>.] Of leaves: Having the appearance of being lacquered. In some mod. Dicts.

**Lacce**, **Lacch** <sup>e</sup>, *obs.* forms of LACK <sup>v.</sup> 1, LATCH <sup>v.</sup>

**Laccesse**, *obs.* variant of LACHES.

**Laccic** (læk'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lacc* a LAC <sup>1</sup> + -IC. Cf. F. *laccique*.] Only in *laccic acid*, the acid procured from lac.

1794 PEARSON *Table Chem. Nomencl.* § 31 Laccic Acid. 1819 J. G. CHILDRON *Chem. Anal.* 277 Laccic acid is obtained from stick-lac.

**Laccin** (læk'sin), [f. as prec. + -IN. Cf. F. *laccine*.] The colouring principle in lac.

1828 THOMSON *Organic Bodies* 552 A colouring matter, a peculiar body to which he [Dr. John] gave the name of laccin.

**Laccolite** (læk'loit), *Geol.* [f. Gr. *λάκκος* a reservoir + -LITE. So named by Gilbert in 1877.] A mass of igneous rock thrust up through the sedimentary beds, and giving a dome-like form to the overlying strata.

1877 GILBERT *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* ii. 19 For this body the name *laccolite* will be used. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Funt.* L. 241 These are connected... with Plutonic plugs, laccolites.

Hence **Laccolitic** *a.*, pertaining to a laccolite.

1877 DUTTON in Gilbert *Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* 69 Laccolitic nuclei. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 179 It is not likely that the Henry Mountains are the only ones constructed on the laccolitic type.

**Laccolith** (læk'loit), *Geol.* [f. as prec. + *λίθ* -os stone.] = LACCOLITE.

1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 840 The laccolith, as is seen, rests on horizontal strata.

**Lace** (lēs), *sb.* *Forms:* 3-4 las, 4-5 laas, (4 lasse, Sc. laise, 5 laace), 5-7 lase, (5 Sc. les, 6 laze, Sc. lais), 4-lace. [ad. OF. *lac*, *las* (mod. F. *lacs*, with etymologizing spelling), f. popular L. *\*lacium* (L. *laqueum*) a noose. Cf. It. *laccio*, Sp., Pg. *lazo*.]

†1. A net, noose, snare. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

13... K. *Alis*. 7698 Woman the haveth bycought: Woman the haveth in hire las! c 1386 CHAUCER *Can't.* T. 2389 Vulcanus had caught here in his las. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas, Dance Machabree* (1554) 222 Sithen that death me holdeth in his lace. 1491 CAXTON *Illust. Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. l. 6 b j. How they myghte eschewe the laces and temptacions of the deuyll. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* II. 1600 O 3 b. Thus folded in a hard and mournful lace Distrest sate hee. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xx. The king had snared been in lous strangle lace. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 And yet if the polype can get and entangle him once within his long laces, hee [the lobster] dies for it.

†2. A cord, line, string, thread, or tie. *Obs.* exc. *spec.* as in 3 a.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15880 (Gött.) Par he [Judas] liured his maistr up þai bunden had wið las [Cott. lazas]. c 1340 *Ibid.* 22967 (Fairf.), I salle... breke þaire bandis & þair laces. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 237 They taugthen him a lace to braide. 1405-6 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 400 Cum... lacer et anulus pro ridellis. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. And hym to treyne [they] layde out hoke & lase. a 1425 WYNTOUN *Orig. Cron.* IV. x. 1231 Off gold throwyn all lyk a les. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 A stoon and a reed lace with a knoppe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xviii. (1889) 27 The ratte begonne... to bite the lace or cord. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* XII. 6 Or euer the syluer lace be taken awaye. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. viii. (1647) 123 Pitie it was that Rahab's red lace was not tied at his window.

†*b. transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 To seke the place where I my selfe had lost, That day that I was tangled in the lace. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Abowte whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces. 1578 LYDE *Dodoens* I. xx. 30 The roote hath many small strings or threddy laces hanging thereby. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 143 The red scarlet lace of Christs blood, must be entortled and interwoven into a bracelet, with a white silken thred of holiness and regeneration. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 103 Some fancy a small Lace of land (or rather a thread for the narrowness thereof) whereby Naphtali is tyed unto Judah.

3. *spec. a.* A string or cord serving to draw together opposite edges (chiefly of articles of clothing, as bodices, stays, boots and shoes) by being passed in and out through eyelet-holes (or over hooks, studs, etc.) and pulled tight. Cf. *boot*-, *shoe*-, *stay-lace*.



† *Under lace*: under the bodice; in ME. poetry = 'under gore'.

13. *Canv. & Gr. Knt.* 1830, I schal gif yow my girdel, pat gaynes yow lasse. Ho last a lace lyzly, pat leke ymbe hir syder. 7 a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Knt.* 843 And shod he was with greet maistrey, With shoon deposed, & with laas. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1208 To quham I ame nocht worthi loute na of his schone be laise tak oute. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 79 To wenen pat be lace of oure ladi smok lichte hem of children. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 326 (Kölbing) He.. drew a lace of sylke full clere, Adowne than felle hys mantyll by. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1817 They.. betoke hur to the marynere, That lovely undur lace. 1534 *Moore Pious Wks.* 30 Ne none so small a trifle or conceyte, Lase, girdle, point, or proper gloue straitte. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* 11. ii. 49 She was indeed a Pedler's daughter, and sold many Laces. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xxviii. 28 They shall bind the brestplate.. vnto the rings of the Ephod with a lace of blewes. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argenis* i. x. 28 Sprinkling water in her face, and cutting her laces, they made her fit abate. 1676 *Grew Anat. Flowers* i. § 3 As Teeming Women, gradually slaken their Laces. 1709 *BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 96 Like so many Thongs or Laces whereinto a piece of Leather had been cut. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 193 The Flowers bear a resemblance to tags at the End of long Laces. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) i. xvi. 106 When I recovered, [I] found.. my laces cut, my linen scented with hartshorn. 1879 *Browning Ned Bratts* 133 He taught himself the make of Laces, tagged and tough. 1885 *Law Rep. Q. B. D.* XV. 360 The two ends were rivetted or laced together with metal rivets or leather laces.

† Formerly sometimes used to render *L. fibula* 'brooch'.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Macc.* x. 88 He sente to hym a golden lace [*L. fibulam*]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Lace, fibula, laqueum.* 1570 *LEVINUS Manif.* 6/35 *A lace, fibula.*

† *b.* A cord used to support something hanging, e.g. a sword; a baldric, belt. Obs.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Proh.* 21 His hat heng at his bak down by a laas. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xvi. 63 Eneas.. had a by-storye.. hangyngs at a silken lasse by his side. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS Hyon* xii. 66 He hade about hys necke a ryche borne hangyng by two lases of golde. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 115 His quaver by his naked thys Hang in a siluer lace.

† *4. ?transf.* from *3 a.* In building: A tie beam; a brace. Also, a panelled ceiling (= *L. laquear*). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 Noe.. self sett bath band and lace. *Ibid.* 3773 Quen al was purueid on pe place, And bunden samen balk and lace. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283/1 *Lace of an howserote, laquearea.* 1592 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 235 Settinge in a lace to Posterne Bridge layle. 1601 *HOLLAND Phylis* II. 581 A man may.. beytow them [beams] againe fast enough without laces to bind them.

5. Ornamental braid used for trimming men's coats, etc.; a trimming of this. Now only in gold lace, silver lace, a braid formerly made of gold or silver wire, now of silk or thread with a thin wrapping of gold or silver.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 239 Flatte golde of Dammarke with small lace myxed betwene of the same golde, and other laces of the same so goying trauerse wyse, that the grounde lytle appered. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Coynage* iii. 36 The Tayler had.. so much gold lace, beside spangles, as valued thirteene pound. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Peace* ii. Surely, thought I, This [a rainbow] is the lace of Peaces coat. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* 135 Garters deepe fringed with gold lace. 1681 *DRYDEN Prot. to Univ. of Oxford* 16 Tack but a copper lace to druggist suit. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Mary Presbury.. Gold and Silver Lace-seller. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* § 2. 67 So without more ado they got the largest Gold Lace in the Parish, and walkt about as fine as Lords. 1707 *O'KEEFE Farmer* ii. iii. But now a saucy Footman, I strut in worsted Lace. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1749, In a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold lace, and a gold-lace hat. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lace*, the trimmings of uniforms.

† *b. transf.* A streak or band of colour. Obs. rare.<sup>1</sup> (Cf. *LACE v. 6.*) 1613 [see *GUARD sb.* 11c].

6. A slender open-work fabric of linen, cotton, silk, woollen, or metal threads, usually ornamented with inwrought or applied patterns. Often called after the place where it is manufactured, e.g. *Brussels lace*. For *bobbin*-, *chain*-, *pillow*-, *point*-, etc. lace, see the first member. Also *BONE-LACE*, *BRIDE-LACE*.

1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. v. 50 The men satte at home spynnyng, and woorkyng of Lace. 1613 (title) The King's Edict prohibiting all his Subjects from using any Gold or Silver, either fine or counterfeit; all Embroiderie, and all Lace of Millan, or of Millan Fashion. 1775 *GAY Epist. Earl Burlington* 118 The busy town.. Where finest lace industrious lasses weave. 1837 *CORING Microg.* 208 Manufactured fabrics, such as lace, blond, muslin, [etc.].

*transf.* 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighs* xi. (1878) 211 In the shadows lay fine webs and laces of ice.

7. A 'dash' of spirits mixed with some beverage, esp. coffee. (Cf. *LACE v. 1 g* and *LACED ppl. a. 1 b*.) In quot. c 1700 the meaning may be 'sugar', as Johnson supposes. (Cf. quot. a 1700 s.v. *LACED ppl. a. 1 b*.) c 1704 *PAIOR Chamelon* 26 He drinks his coffee without lace. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 443 p. 1 He is forced every Morning to drink his Dish of Coffee by itself, without the Addition of the *Spectator*, that used to be better than *Lace* to it. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lace*, sugar. A cant word. [With quot. c 1704.]

8. General comb.: a. simple attributive, as (sense 3 a) *lace-hole*, (sense 6) *lace-curtain*, *-tracery*, *-trade*, *-work*, *-worker*; *lace-like* adj. b. objective, as *lace-buyer*, *-designer*, *-dresser*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-mender*, *-seller*, *-weaver*. c. instrumental and

parasynthetic, as *lace-covered*, *-curtained*, *-edged*, *-loaded*, *-trimmed* adjs.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1391/4 Taken.. from two \*Lace-buyers.. two Geldings. 1883 *F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius* ii. A dainty 'lace-covered parasol fell over the edge. 1891 *C. JAMES Rom. Rigmorole* 128 Dainty. 'lace-curtained windows. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 2/4 Thomas Argyll.. 'lace-designer. 1899 *E. JAMES Ind. Housch. Man.* 31 'Lace-edged anticassars. 1871 *Figure Training* 34 At the age of fourteen or thereabouts, the front rows of 'lace-holes may be omitted. 1833 *J. RENNIE Alph. Angling* 45 All the species of dragon-fly, with the exception of one or two, being characterised by very clear, 'lace-like, pellucid wings. 1873 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 125 Lacelike curves of ever-gaining, ever-receding foam. 1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* iii. 86 The strapping, state-fed, 'lace-loaded lacqueys of the Mansion-House. 1859 *RIDER Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A 'Lace-maker, *fibularius*. 1611 *COTGR., Passemienter*, a Lace-maker. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. v. § 9, 100 Weavers and lacemakers. 1835-37 *SOUTHEY in Cowper's Wks.* I. 202 'Lace making was the business of the place. 1844 *G. DODD Textile Manuf.* vii. 227 'Lace-menders examine every piece, and mend, with needle and thread, every defect. 1802 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3793/4 Gold and Silver 'Laceseller. 1802 *ROLF BOLDBREWOLD Miner's Right* xlv. 185/1 A faint 'lace-tracery of mist. 1819 *REES Cycl.* s.v. *Lace*, The 'lace trade of Nottingham. 1894 *Daily News* 5 June 8/4 Scarves of crepon with 'lace-trimmed ends. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5371/2 The Company of 'Lace-Weavers at Augsburg. 1802 *Brooks's Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lode*, Famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths. 1849 *ALB. SMITH Pottleton Legacy* xxiv. 242 A white cravat the ends of which were in open 'lace-work. 1873 *TRISTRAM Arab* ix. 173 Numbers of stones with very pretty lacework of various patterns. 1866 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 His sister, another 'laceworker, is in charge of the family during their sojourn in London.

9. Special comb.: *lace-bark* (tree), (a) a West Indian shrub (*Lagetta linearis*), so called from the lace-like layers of its inner bark; (b) in New Zealand, *Plagianthus betulinus*, ribbon-wood; *lace-border*, a geometrid moth (*Acidalia ornata*) with a broad lace-like border to the wings; *lace-coral*, a fossil polyzoon of the family *Fenestellidae*; *lace-fern*, (a) a small elegant fern (*Cheilanthes gracillima*) having the under side of the frond covered with matted wool; (b) any of the several species of the genus *Hymenophyllum*; *lace-frame* (see *FRAME sb.* 13 b); *lace-glass*, Venetian glass with lace-like designs; † *lace-head*, a head-dress of lace; *lace-leaf* (plant), *Ouvirandra fenestralis*, of Madagascar; *lace-lizard*, an Australian lizard (*Hydrosaurus varius*); *lace-man*, a man who manufactures or deals in lace; *lace-paper*, paper cut or stamped in imitation of lace; *lace-pigeon* (see *quots.*); *lace-pillow*, the pillow or cushion which is laid on the lap of a woman engaged in making pillow-lace; *lace-plant*, ? = *lace-leaf plant*; *lace-runner* (see *quots.*); † *lace-shade*, a lace veil; *lace-tree*, ? = *lace-bark tree*; *lace-wing* (fly), a fly with delicate lace-like wings, esp. one of the genus *Chrysopa*; also *lace-winged fly*; *lace-woman*, a woman who works or deals in lace.

1756 *P. Browne Jamaica* 371 The Lagetto or 'Lace-bark Tree. The bark is of a fine texture, very tough, and divides into a number of laminae. 1830 *LINOLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 In Jamaica a species is found which is called the Lace Bark Tree. 1869 *E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 79 The 'Lace Border (*Acidalia ornata*). 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 239 The 'lace or fringe-fern.. grew in wild profusion. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/5 Selling a couple of old 'lace-frames to some Frenchmen for 200l. apiece. 1883 *MOLLETT Dict. Art* 156 There are six kinds of Venetian glass.. (6) Reticulated, filigree, or 'lace glass. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Feb. 155/2 Briati.. was especially celebrated.. for his beautiful work in lace-glass. 1724 *RAMSAV Tea-T. Misc.* (1733) I. 35 Shou'd a.. Flanders 'lace head.. Gar thee grow forgetful'. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 98 He will hear of lace-heads and ruffles. 1866 *Trav. Bot.* (1870), 'Lace-leaf plant, *Ouvirandra*. 1880 *J. SIBBER Jr. Ch. African Isl.* iv. 100 This is the Lace-leaf plant, or water-yam; in scientific phraseology, *Ouvirandra fenestralis*. 1881 *J. F. MCCOY Prodromus Nat. Hist. of Victoria* 4 Dec. (Morris), The present 'Lace Lizard is generally arboreal. 1669 *PERVS Diary* 26 Apr., Calling at the 'lace-man's for some lace for my new suit. 1737 *FIELDING Mistr.* v. vii, The laceman will be here immediately. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 A laceman of a good many years' standing. 1765 *Trav. Dom. Pigeons* 143 'Lace Pigeon.. They are valued on account of.. the peculiarity of their feathers; the fibres, or web of which, appear disunited from each other throughout their whole plumage. 1859 *BRENT Pigeon Bk.* 54 The Lace or Silky Pigeon.. The fibres of the feathers are all disunited.. which gives them a lacy or silky appearance. 1793 *COWPER Let.* 9 Jan. in T. Wright *Life* (1892) 260 The 'lace pillow is the only thing they dandle. 1865 *C. KNIGHT Passages Work. Life* 111. x. 205 The jingling rhymes sung by young girls while engaged at their lace-pillows. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 426 A plant.. called the 'lace-plant', from the extreme delicacy and beauty of its foliage. 1844 *G. DODD Textile Manuf.* vii. 225 The term embroidery does not seem to be much used in.. the Nottingham lace-trade, most of those who work on net with the needle being termed 'lace-runners'. 1803 *JANE PORTER Thaddeus* (1831) 275 Her 'lace-shade.. half veiled and half revealed her graceful figure. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry* IV. Afr. 460 The public may.. see in our stoves the rare 'Lace tree of Jamaica. 1863 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* III. 491 The beautiful 'Lace-wing Flies, or Hemerobidae.. Several species of the Lace-wings are also called.. Golden Eyes. 1886 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. 94 The beautiful 'lace-winged flies (*Hemerobius*). 1609 *B. JONSON Silent Wom.* ii. iii, Tailors, lineners, 'lace-women, embroiderers. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 2/2 She is a lacewoman in the Exhibition.

**Lace** (lās), *v.* Forms: 4 *lacye*, 5 *lacyen*, (lyce), 5-6 *lase*, 6 *Se. laise*, 7 *leese* (sense 2 d), 4- *lace*. *Pa. ppl.* 3 *l-laced*. [ad. OF. *lacier* (F. *lacier*): see popular *L. -laciare* to ensnare, f. \**laciium*: see *LACE sb.* Cf. *Pr. lassar*, *Sp. lasar*, *Pg. laçar*, *It. laciare*.]

† *1. trans.* To catch in, or as in, a noose or snare; to entangle, ensnare. Obs.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3178, I trowe never man wiste of payne, But he were laced in Loves cheyne. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 13,076 Folks vnder my demeyne, Swych as be lacyd in my cheyne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 580 Fortune in wordes worsepe me doth lace.

2. To fasten or tighten with, or as with, a lace or string; to tie on; to fasten the lace of. In mod. use *spec.* to fasten or tighten (boots, slays, etc.) with a lace or laces passed alternately through two rows of eyelets. Also with *down*, on, together.

a 1225 *Aucr. R.* 420 Sum wummon.. wereð.. be strapeles adun to hire net laced ful neste. a 1300 *K. Horn* 870 Horn his brunie gan on caste, And laced hit wel faste. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 81 Hir shoes were laced on hir legges hys. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Pat er.. laced togdyer with lacez of silke. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3933 He kist be clothes as hit hade bene lacyd And on the saint body brasyd. 1530 *PALSGR.* 600/2, I wyll lace my doublet first for takyng of colde. 1598 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* III. iii. 46 A paire of bootes that have been candle-cases, one buckled, another laced. 1672 *WISEMAN Treat. Wounds* I. iv. 43, I caused a straight stocking to be laced on both legs. 1709 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 75 p. 8 To see me often with my Spectacles on lacing her Stays. 1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuilder's Assist.* 129 Lacing the Mizon. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. viii. 380 The galeon was.. provided against boarding.. by a strong net-work.. which was laced over her waist. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 286, I lace and unlace ladies stays of the first fashion, every day of my life. 1789 *96 MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 35 They fix the rein-deer to a kind of sledge.. in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 259 Oftentimes he laced and oftentimes he unlaced his mantle. 1885 *Law Rep. Q. B. D.* XV. 360 The two ends were.. laced together with.. leather laces.

*b. transf. and fig.*

13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon M.S.* xxiii. 466 Heil heo whom be godhed in vr flesch was laced. a 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke Gr.* xviii. Hir glitterand hair that was full gowdin, Sa hard in lufe him laist. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 35 When he sawe the perill of us all, lincked and laced to the daunger of hym selfe. 1578 *N. BAXTER tr. Calvin on Jonah* 64 Jonas.. stood hard laced [*L. quasi constructus*], because [etc.]. 1860 *DAWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 298 Each series of facts is laced together by a series of assumptions.

*c. intr.* (quasi-pass.) To admit of being fastened or tightened with laces.

1792 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Wks.* III. 37 She walling, in most piteous case, Of stubborn stays—that would not lace. 1888 *P. FURNIVALL Phys. Training* 6 Shoes.. should.. lace from the toe, as high up the foot as is possible.

*d. Naut.* 'To apply (a bonnet) by lacing it to a sail' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also with *on*. (Cf. *F. lacer*.)

1635 *BRETON Trar.* (Cheitham Soc.) 169 You may take off the main bonnet and top bonnet.. and in a short time you may lace them on again. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Leese in [ed. 1684 *Lace* on] your Bonnets.

3. To compress the waist of (a person) by drawing the laces tight. With qualifying adv. (*straitly*, *tight*, etc.). Also *fig.* To lace in: to compress the waist of (a person) by lacing. Similarly, *to lace down*.

a 1566 *R. EDWARDS Damon & Pithias* (1572) B iv, Whiche bothe are in vertue so narrowly laced, that [etc.]. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abing.* (Percy Soc.) 107, I do not love to bee last in, when I goe to lace a rascall. 1668 *R. STEELE Husbandman. Call.* x. (1692) 262 They grow crooked by being laced too strait. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* in. x, Like Mrs. Primly's great Belly; she may lace it down before, but it burndishes on her Hips. 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Let.* 23 Jan. (1854) II. 230 Rather straitly laced in her Presbyterian stays. 1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 The bodice.. laced-in a waist of twenty inches.

*b. refl., and intr. for refl.*

1650 *BOLWER Anthropol.* 295 Better advised are the Venetian Dames, who never Lace themselves. 1871 *Figure Training* 9 To lace or not to lace. *Ibid.* 99, I can, if disposed, lace in to sixteen inches.

4. *trans.* To thread or interlace (a fabric of any kind) with a lace, string, or the like; to embroider. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*

1483 *Wardr. Acc. in Antig. Repert.* (1807) I. 30 The fore-said canopies sowed with oon ounce of silk, and lcyed with 1 lb. xj ounces of grene threde. 1576 *TURBEV. Venerie* 21 You shall have a net made of strong thred laced with a thong. 1630 *R. N. Camden's Ellis* ii. 68 Silkes, glittering with gold and siluer, cyther embroydered or laced. 1774 *WEST Antig. Furness* p. xxii, Marle and soil, laced with fibres of vegetables. 1879 *H. GEORGE Progr. & Pov.* vii. v. (1882) 253 We.. lace the air with telegraph wires. 1880 *Paper & Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 32. 38 Oblong vellum binding laced with cat-gut.

*b.* To pass (a cord, etc.) in and out through a fabric by way of ornament, through holes, etc. † Also with *in*. Also *fig.*

1628 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 108 To lace in a prayer, a blessing, a thanksgiving. 1880 *ZACHNSOOR Art Book-binding* (1890) xv. 57 The boards having been squared, they are to be attached to the book by lacing the ends of the cord through holes made in the board.

*c.* To intertwine, to place together as if interwoven.



1883 HALL CAINE *Coburn*, of *Cril*. vi. 176 The poet..lacing and interlacing his combinations of thought and measure.  
1889 F. M. PEARO *Paul's Sister* I. viii. 218 Lucy .. laced her white fingers across her forehead.

\* † d. *nonce-use*. To pierce repeatedly with shots.  
1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* x. 21 Whereupon the Gannet at the next shot, lay the Admiral through and through.

5. To ornament or trim with lace.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 20 Cloth a gold, and cuts, and lac'd with silver. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The under petticoat very richly laced with two or three sorts of lace. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 161 Have not I clothed you in double royal, .. laced your backs with gold. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* II. 354 A chair covered with velvet, and laced with gold. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND xxvi. The king was habited .. in black velvet richly embroidered and laced with gold.

6. To mark as with (gold or silver) lace or embroidery; to diversify with streaks of colour.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 8 Looke Loue what envious streaks Do lace the seuering Cloudes in yonder East. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lxvii. 'That sinne by him advantage should achieve, And lace it selfe with his societie. 1605 — *Mach.* ii. iii. 118 Here lay Duncan, His Silver skinne, lac'd with his Golden Blood. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 81 The verge of heaven Was ring'd with flames, and all the upper vault Thick lac'd with flakes of fire. 1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* xvii. (1655) 213 A pleasant and goodly valley, laced with a River. 1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 280 The gloom of his meditations is laced with light in all directions. 1850 Beck's *Florist* 200 Very smooth, stout petal laced with rosy purple. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 259 A Waterfall of foam, lacing the black rocks with a thousand snowy streams. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *After Icebergs* by Boats .. freighted with the browner cord, laced occasionally with a salmon. *Ibid.* 139 The ocean with its waves of Tyrian dye laced with silver.

† b. *Painting. absol.* To insert streaks of any colour, e.g. white. *Obs.*

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 74 It is the best white of all others to lace or garnish, being ground with a weak gumme water.

c. *intr.* Of a flower: To acquire the streaks of colour prized by fanciers. (Cf. LACED *pph.* a. 4.)

1852 Beck's *Florist* 210 The varieties [of pinks] generally laced very well.

7. To lash, beat, thrash.

1599 [see 3]. 1615 Band, Ruffe & Cuffe (Halliwell) to If I meet thee, I will lace thee roundly. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* v. iv. He was whipt like a top; I never saw a whore so laced. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Asop* 1. I. Go your ways .. or I'll lace your coat for you. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. To lace, *enlader, verbero*. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxi. (1857) 234 A .. switch .. waiting to leap out un-like and lace my quivering palm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Lace*, to beat or punish with a rattan or rope's end.

† 8. *Cookery*. To make a number of incisions in (the breast of a bird). *Obs.*

1658 T. MAYERKE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* No. 36. 33 Take a Wigeon .. or Mallard .. and with your knife lace them down the breast. c 1700 *Complaisant Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 33 Lace down the Breast on both sides. 1796 Mrs. CLASSE *Cookery* xxvi. 382 Cut off the legs, lace the breast down each side.

9. To put a 'lace' of spirits (or † of sugar) into (a beverage); to mingle or 'dash' (with spirits).

[1677: see LACED *pph.* a. 6.] 1689 NIECE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. To lace Coffee, *mettre un peu de Sucre dans une tasse de Capfé*. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. He had his pipe and his tea-cup, the latter being laced with a little spirits. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. ix. (1878) 84 Polly loves a mug of ale, too, and laced with brandy. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXIX. 195 Abraham began by lacing his cups for him. 1898 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 53 A jug of milk, which she had handsomely laced with whiskey after the Scottish manner.

10. *Comb.* as *lace-boots*; also *lace-up* adj. and sb.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Strong lace-boots coming just over the ankle. 1836 DICKENS *S. Bosc* (1850) 452 To fit a pair of lace-up half-boots on an ideal personage. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 22 A stout pair of lace-ups. 1851-61 MAYHEW *London Labour* III. 410 He wore the heavy high lace-up boots, so characteristic of the tribe.

Hence *Lacing* *pph.* a. *nonce-use* = INTERLACING.

Also *Lacer*, one who laces, in *comb.* *light-lacer*.

1871 *Figure Training* 48 So far as I have observed, tight-lacers are, as a rule, active, brisk, healthy young people.

1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount, & Mere* xiii. 99 We catch glimpses of it sometimes through the lacing branches.

Laced (l'ist), *pph.* a. 1 [f. LACE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Of a plant: Entwined with a climbing plant.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helth* iii. v. (1541) 60b, Lased sauerie.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* 90 We call in england sauerie that hath dower growinge on it, laced sauerie: and tyme that hath the same, laced tyme. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 200 The herbe which we caule laced sauerie. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1740.

2. Of shoes, etc.: Made to be fastened or tightened with laces.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. xxiii. 124 A pair of laced Stockings. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 32754 One pair of new Laced Shoes. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 447 The laced stocking was much used, and is particularly recommended by Wiseman. 1874 T. HARVEY *Far fr. Maidling Crowd* viii. He wore breeches and the laced-up shoes called ankle-laces.

3. Ornamented or trimmed with lace: a. with edgings, trimmings, or lappets of lace. b. with braids or cords of gold or silver lace.

a. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 23, I left your lac'd linen drying on a line. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 212 Two Feather-Beds, with a neat laced sheet spread over. 1790 *London Gaz.* No. 5881/3 A fine Valencia ground laced Suit of Night Clothes. 1765

H. WALPOLE *Vertues Anecd. Paint* (1786) III. 221 They are commonly distinguished by the fashion of that time, laced cravats. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 82 Mother bends her laced and feathered head in distant signal from the table top.

b. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 314 A Lac'd, or an Imbroider'd suit .. would, now .. make a Man look .. like .. a player. 1786 MAO, D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug. We met .. such superfine men in laced liveries, that we attempted not to question them. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* (1844) II. iv. 198 His coat .. was a laced frock.

4. Diversified with streaks of colour. Of birds: Having on the edge of the feathers a colour different from that of the general surface. Of a flower: Marked with streaks of colour.

1834 MURIE *Brit. Birds* I. 74 The principal ones [fancy pigeons] are .. the Jacobine, the Laced [etc.]. 1867 TEGE-MEIER *Pigeons* xxiii. 177 Examples of very good laced Fantails. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/2 The edged, tipped, or laced Dahlias require a good deal of shading. 1888 *Poultry* 27 July 377 Hen nicely laced on breast.

† 5. *Laced mutton* (slang): a trumpet. *Obs.*

*Mutton* was used alone in the same sense. The adj. may mean 'wearing a bodice', possibly with a pun on the culinary sense LACE v. 8, though the latter is not recorded so early.

1578 WHETSTONE *Prem. & Cuss.* i. iii. Blij, And I smealt, he loutd lace mutton well. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 102. 1599 N. BRETTON *Phisition's Let.*, You may .. eat of a little warm mutton, but take heed it be not laced, for that is ill for a sickie body. 1607 K. C. tr. *H. Stephen's World of Wonders* 167 The diuelli take all those inaried villains who are permitted to eat laced mutton their bellies full. 1694 MOTTEUX *Kabehis* iv. *Pro.* (1737) p. lxxxiij, With several coated Quails, and lac'd Mutton.

6. Of a beverage: Mixed with a small quantity of spirits. (But see quot. a 1700; also 1687 in LACE v. 9.)

1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. Prithce, captain, let's go drink a dish of laced coffee, and talk of the times. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lac'd Coffee*, Sugar'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 7 39 Mr. Nisby of opinion that laced Coffee is bad for the Head. 1819 ANDERSON'S *Cumberland. Bail.* 108 Set on Kettle, Let aw teake six cups o' lac'd tea. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 14/2 He took a sip at his laced coffee.

7. Of the spokes of a bicycle: Set so as to cross one another near the hub.

1885 *Cyclist* 19 Aug. 1107 2, 52in. Rudge bicycle No. 1, laced spokes.

† 8. *Laced stool*: ? one made with a cane or rush seat, or one with a cloth seat stretched by cords.

1649 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 212, I give vnto my daughter Anna .. a greene chaire and foure laced stools.

9. *Comb.* as *laced-jacketed*, -waistcoated adjs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 495 A couple of broadc'd or laced-waistcoated toupets. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* lxviii. The laced-jacketed Land of the Life Guards.

† Laced, *pph.* a. 2 *Her. Obs.* Also 5 lassed, 6 lased. [more correctly *lassed*, for *lessed*, pa. pple. of LESS v.] Lessened, diminished.

1486 Bk. *St. Albans. Her.* b. ij. b. A lassed cotarmure is on the modis parit. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 98 A gentlewoman borne, wedded to one, having no cote Armour, they having issue a sonne, .. The same sonne .. may beare her cote armour, during his life, with a difference Cynquefoyle, by the curtesie of armes, and this is called a lased cote armour. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Genrie* 66 She must be an heire to her ancestor, or els her issue can not beare the Laced coat.

Lacedæmonian (læsidimō'nian), a. and sb.

[f. L. *Lacedæmoni-us*, Gr. Λακεδαιμόνιος (f. *Lacedæmōn*, Gr. Λακεδαίμων) + -AN.] A. adj. a. Of

or pertaining to Lacedæmon (Sparta) or its inhabitants. b. Of speech or correspondence = LACONIC.

B. sb. A native of Lacedæmon.

1780 COWPER *Let.* 16 Mar. Wks. 1837 XV. 50 Till your letters become truly Lacedæmonian, and are reduced to a single syllable. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xv. 168 Their clothing was so thin that 'a Lacedæmonian vest' became proverbial. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 87 If any one wishes to converse with the meagrest of the Lacedæmonians. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/3 The 46th owed their name of 'The Lacedæmonians' to their colonel's stirring speech on the ancient Spartans.

Lace-piece. *Shipbuilding*. [f. LACE sb. 4 + PIECE.] The part of the prow of a wooden vessel above the cut-water and behind the figure-head. Also called *lacing* (see LACING *vbl.* sb. 3 d).

1874 THEARLE *Nav. Archit.* 64 The main rails extended generally from the catheds to the lace piece.

Lacerability (læserābiliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The condition of being lacerable.

1847-9 *Todd Cycl. Anal.* IV. 713/1 Simple lacerability is frequently set down to softening.

Lacerable (læserāb'l), a. [ad. late L. *lacerabilis*, f. *lacerare* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *lacerable*.]

That may be lacerated, susceptible of laceration.

1666 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxii. 51 The Luogs .. must necessarily lye open to great .. damages .. because of their thin, and lacerable composure.

1835-6 *Todd Cycl. Anal.* I. 346/2 The bronchi are .. easily lacerable tubes. 1879-89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* vii. (ed. 4) 40 The uterus .. may be extremely thinned and easily lacerable.

Lacerant (læserānt), a. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *lacerant-em*, pres. pple. of *lacerare* to LACERATE.]

Of a sound: Tearing, harrowing.

1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxv. The bell .. called the members .. with the same plangent, lacerant note that summoned them to worship on Sundays.

Lacerate (læserāt), *pph.* a. [ad. L. *lacerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *lacerare* to LACERATE.]

1. Mangled, torn, lacerated. Also *fig.* Distracted.

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar.* 205 Our realme hath ben for a season lacerate and torne by diuersite of titles. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 281 That this town [Alexandria] should now be brought to so lacerate a condition, that was for many ages one of the most ample. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. viii. His hands transfix'd, And lacerate with the body's pendent weight. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. Campanella* xxviii. Now stays with limbs dispersed and lacerate.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Having the edge or point irregularly cut or cleft as if torn; jagged.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Expl.* Terms 384 *Lacerum*, lacerate, where the Margin is variously divided, as if torn. 1794 MARTYN tr. *Koussean's Bot.* xxvi. 380 Many varieties .. with lacerate leaves and simple ones. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 324 *Folia* thin, .. sometimes lacerate.

b. In combining form *lacerato-*; as *lacerato-dentate*, -subdivided.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 225 *Lamellæ* thin, *lacerato-dentate*. *Ibid.* 706 *Small*; .. sometimes *lacerato-subdivided*.

Hence *Lacerately* *adv.*, in a lacerated manner, with laceration. In recent Dicts.

Lacerate (læserāt), v. [f. L. *lacerāt-*, *pph.* stem of *lacerare*, f. *lacer* mangled, torn.]

1. *trans.* To rend, tear, mangle; to tear to pieces, tear up. Also, † to separate by violence.

1592 WHIMOT, etc. *Taurad & Gism.* v. i. G3. The dead corps Which rauousous beasns foretake to lacerate. 1633 BROME *Antipodes* iv. ix. In signe whereof we lacerate these papers. 1713 DURHAM *Phys. Theol.* II. v. 48 If the Heat breaks through the Water with such fury, as to lacerate, and lift up great quantities or bubbles of Water, it causeth what we call Boiling. 1791 COWPER *Lines* v. 354 He crush'd the socket, lacerated wide Both tendons. 1798 MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (ed. 2) 283 So .. the fibres will not be lacerated. 1808 J. BARRIOW *Columb.* vii. 232 Shells and language lacerate the ground. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* vi. (1875) 107 If they could show you how their feet have been lacerated by the thorns. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9 4 Jagged rocks .. will rend and lacerate the helpless being.

2. With immaterial objects and *fig.*; esp., to afflict, distress, harrow (the heart).

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) III. 6 The Wars that have lacerated poor Europe. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 Mar. Necessity of attention to the present preserves us .. from being lacerated .. by sorrow for the past. 1780 — *Let. to Lavren* c 20 Jan. in *Horwell*, The continuity of being is lacerated. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Flower's Vict.* I. ii. 31 How cruelly the old heart was lacerated by that bitter letter. 1871 R. W. DALL *Ten Commandm.* ii. 54 The writers of the New Testament make no attempt to lacerate the heart by insisting on the details of our Lord's sufferings.

Hence *Lacerating* *vbl.* sb. and *pph.* a.

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx. Scars of the lacerating mind Which the Soul's war doth leave behind. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxi. Will Ladislaw's lacerating words. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* vii. (1878) 54 The lacerating of a mother's heart. 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 263 3 The lacerating pang of neuralgia.

Lacerated (læserēted), *pph.* a. [f. LACERATE v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb. *lit.* and *fig.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii. 358 The lacerated Empire of the Romains, t'rough with griefe, Disclaim'd the Brutaines. 1612 WOOLALL *Surg. Acad.* Wks. (1653) 304 Observe in great lacerated wounds, as followeth, &c. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Jour.* (1778) II. 183 (*Bourbonnais*) He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 209 The following Case of lacerated Urethra. 1818 COMBEIT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 238-9 To seize hold of .. parcels .. of the lacerated country. 1849 MACALLAN *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Under the soothing influence of female friendship, his lacerated mind healed fast. 1899 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 364 Large lacerated wound 3 inches long.

b. *Bot.* = LACERATE a. 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Lacerated leaf*. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas .. either 2 and lacerated, or discoid and globed.

Laceration (læserā'ti-jən). [ad. L. *laceration-em*, n. of action f. *lacerare* to LACERATE. Cf. F. *laceration*.] The action or process of lacerating; an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5/2 Through lacerations of some vayne or artery. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 344 The orifice .. doth .. enlarge it selfe without feare of laceration or tearing. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 38 Forbearing all lacerations .. and woundings of one another. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 88 The nitrous .. exhalations .. force out their way, not only with the breaking of the cloud, but the laceration of the ayre about it. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 167 The Effects are, Extension of the great Vessels, Compression of the lesser, and Lacerations upon small Causes. 1783 P. POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 26 The difference between dilatation and laceration of the peritoneum. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* Wks. II. 236/1 The scars and lacerations on your arms. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 32 (1875) 115 No mental revolution can be accomplished without more or less of laceration.

Lacerative (læserā'tiv), a. *rare*. [f. L. type \**lacerātivus*, f. *lacerare* to LACERATE.] Tending to produce laceration.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiii. 32 The continual afflux of lacerative humours. 1899 Bg. J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xviii. (ed. 4) 140 This arises from lacerative injury.

† Lacert i. *Obs.* *rare*. Also 6 lacerte. [ad. L. *lacerta* or *lacertus*, in the same sense.] A lizard.

1382 WYCLIF *Levit.* xl. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 44 A muscle .. of the likeness of the little beast called a Lacerte, 1585 H. LLOYD *Treas. Health* Bij, Sprynke it ouer with the Ashes of a grene Lacerte burnt. 1610 J. DENTON *Acc.*



*Estates in Cumberland.* (1887) 128 His seal was a griffin eating a lacert. 1895 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, .. a Lizard.

† **Lacert** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [a. OF. *lacerte*, ad. L. *lacertus* the fleshy part of the arm (? similitive use of *lacertus* lizard; cf. *musculus* muscle, lit. 'little mouse').] A muscle.

1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* 1. 7. 1895 Every lacerte in his breast adoun is schent with venym and corrupcion. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 292 If he hole of he feste .. touche he place of he lacertis of be ers. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cij b, Lyke as those two beestes [the lizard and mouse] are byg in the middle and scander towards the tayle so is the muscle or lacerte. 1586 VIGO *H'ts.* 287 b, There is a great lacert which hath two heads and keepeth the bone of the adjutorie that it be not displaced on that side. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lacert*, .. the Brawny part of the Arm.

**Lacertian** (lās'ertian, -fān), a. and sb. [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -IAN.] A. adj. Of or pertaining to the lizards or *Lacertilia*; lizard-like, saurian.

1843 in HUMBOLDT *Dict. Geol.* 1847 ARSTED *Anc. World* viii. 755 The lacertian type—that exhibited in the lizards of the present day. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 The lacertian reptiles.

B. sb. A lacertian; a lizard.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 265/2 Under the family name of Lacertians Cuvier arranged—1st. The Monitors. 2nd. The Lizards properly so called.

**Lacertid** (lās'ertid). [ad. mod. L. *Lacertidæ*: see -ID <sup>3</sup>.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidae*.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Lacertiform** (lās'ertifōrm), a. [f. L. *lacerta* lizard + -FORM.] Having the form of a lizard; lacertian.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lacertilian** (lās'ertilian), a. and sb. [f. mod. L. *Lacertili-a* pl. the lizard tribe + -AN.]

A. adj. Belonging to the *Lacertilia*. B. sb. An animal of the order *Lacertilia*.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 63/2 Lacertilian order. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 551 Its lacertilian affinities are well shown in its long and rat-like tail.

So **Lacertilioid** a. = prec. A. In mod. Dicts.

**Lacertine** (lās'ertine), a. [f. L. *lacert-a* lizard + -INE <sup>1</sup>.] 1. = LACERTIAN.

1839-47 *Topog. Cycl. Anal.* III. 910/2 The Lacertine Sauria are possessed of an inverted intermittent organ. 1863 *Reader* 31 Oct. 502 The lacertine tail curves round again to the level of the forehead. 1882 *Academy* No. 509. 75 The ornament consists chiefly of serpentine and lacertine creatures interlaced.

2. Of ornament: Consisting of intertwined lizard-like figures.

1863 *Sat. Rev.* 448 A lacertine open-work ornament, terminating in a monster's head. 1886 *Quaritch's Catal. MSS.* 3498 Painted in interlacing or lacertine patterns.

**Lacertoid** (lās'ertoid), a. [f. as prec. + -OID.] Lizard-like; pertaining to the super-family *Lacertoidae* of lizards. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Lacertose, lacertous**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 lacertos, 6 lazartus. [ad. L. *lacertōsus* (OF. *lacertos*), f. *lacertus* LACERT <sup>2</sup>: see -OUS.] Consisting of muscles; having large muscles; muscular.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 107 (*Asm. MS.*) he skyn bat is aboute he brayn panne is lacertose [ad. MS. lacertos] and ful of picke flesch. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cij b, The other is fleshe muscous or lacertous y<sup>t</sup> is harde as bawme styffe or knotty. 1548-77 *Vicary Anal.* iii. (1888) 25 The Skinne of the head is more lazartus, thicker, and more porus than any other Skinne of any other member of the body. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lacertose*, having great Brawns, brawny, muscous, sinewy. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lacertous*, having or full of muscle, lacertous.

**Lacery** (lā'seri). [f. LACE sb. + -ERY.] Lace-like work.

1893 LAOY BURTON *Life Burton* II. 66 The flittings of the open-work are delicate in the extreme, and the general effect is a lacery of stone.

**Lacet** (lā'set). [f. LACE sb. + -ET.] (See quotes.) 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Lacet stitch*, another term for Half Stitch. *Lacet work*, this work is made with a braid known as Lacet Braid, which is either of silk or cotton, and woven of various widths and descriptions. 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 'Lacet'. in principle is braid or tape shaped into a design, the 'brides' and pattern supplemented with lace stitches. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 500/2 The lacet point is a needle-made lace.

**Lacey**, variant of LACY.

**Lach**, obs. variant of LASH, LATCH, LAUGH, LAW.

**Lacha**, obs. form of LAC <sup>1</sup>.

† **Lachanize**, v. *Obs.* rare = <sup>o</sup>. [ad. Gr. *λαχανίζω* to gather vegetables.] 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lachanopolist**. *Obs.* rare = <sup>o</sup>. [f. Gr. *λαχανοπώλης* a seller of vegetables (f. *λάχανον* a vegetable + *-πώλης* a dealer) + -IST.] A green-grocer. 1856 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Lachanopoli**, *Obs.* rare = <sup>o</sup>. [ad. Gr. *λαχανοπώλης* (see prec.)] = prec. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lache**, v. *Sc.* and north. *Obs.* rare. Also 6 lache. [ad. OF. *lache* (F. *lache*): popular L. \**lascare* = class. L. *laxare*, f. *laxus* loose, LAX.]

a. *trans.* To be careless about, to neglect, slight.

b. *intr.* To be negligent, to lag, loiter.

1400 *Relig. Piets. fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 13 To lache any guide dedis bat we sall do þat may turne vs till helpe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. k. 146 And many tymys hym selvyne bes accusyt, That he na lang had lachit and reffusyt

To reassue gladly the Troiane Ene. 1530 PALSGR. 604/1, I lache, I lagge, I tary behynde my company, je tarde. . . You ever lache when you be sente upon an errand. 1607 MARKHAM *Canal.* (1617) iii. 4 If either of the match horses shall lach or linger behind.

**Lache**, early form of LASH a. *Obs.*, slack.

**Lache**, obs. form of LAC <sup>1</sup>, LATCH v.

**Lache**, var. LETCH dial., wet ditch, bog.

† **Lachedness**. *Obs.* In 5 lachednesse, latchedness, nesse. [f. \**lached*, pa. pple. of LACHE v. + -NESS. Cf. *lacheness*, LASHNESS.] Laxness or slackness (of mind); remissness.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk. d'vj*, After [forgetfulness] cometh latchedness, that maketh a man lachous and appayreth fro day to day so moche that he is al recreant and defaylling. — *Ordre of Chivalry* 72 Latchedness and cowardyse. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvi. 36aa, Feere of dethe folowith; Desyre of shrewdnes; Lachednesse of vertue; and weakness of courage.

**Lacheness**, var. LASHNESS *Obs.*, slackness.

**Laches** (læt'sj), sb. Also 4 lachesse, 5 laches/se, 7 laches, lachess, 4-7 lachesse. [a. OF. *lachesse*, AF. *lachesse*, *laches*, f. OF. *lache*: see LASH a. and -ESS <sup>2</sup>. For the form cf. *riches*.] 1. Slackness, remissness, negligence; also, an act or habit of neglect. *Obs.*

1362 LANGR. P. Pl. A. ix. 32, After [forgetfulness] cometh latchedness, that maketh a man lachous and appayreth fro day to day so moche that he is al recreant and defaylling. — *Ordre of Chivalry* 72 Latchedness and cowardyse. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxxvi. 36aa, Feere of dethe folowith; Desyre of shrewdnes; Lachednesse of vertue; and weakness of courage.

2. *Law.* Negligence in the performance of any legal duty; delay in asserting a right, claiming a privilege, or making application for redress.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87a, No laches may be adjudged by the lawe in him y<sup>e</sup> hath no discrecion. a 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1630) 23 The reason of these cases is the default and laches of the grantor. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* iv. (1682) 24 No laches, folly, infamy, or corruption of blood can be judged in him. 1741 ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. ii. 172 The Laches of the Husband in gaining an actual Seisin by Entry. 1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 261 Though there be no default or laches on the part of the devisee himself, the devise fails. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 493 The right of renewal may be forfeited by the laches of the tenant, in not applying for a renewal within the time mentioned in the lease. 1845 STEPHEN *Blackstone* II. 304 It is indeed laid down generally as a maxim, that no laches or negligence shall be imputed to an infant. 1894 *Times* 5 Feb. 3/3 To decide whether the party applying has not, by laches or misconduct, lost his right to the writ.

b. *transf.* Culpable negligence in general.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* ii. 1. 58 We may visit on the laches of this ministry the introduction of that new principle and power. . . Agitation. 1872 Geo. ELIOT *Middlem.* iii. (1873) 153 His conduct had shown laches which others . . . were free from. 1890 'ROLF BOLEROOD' *Col. Reformer* I. 146 If he became temporarily abstracted while musing . . . the dog . . . would be sent round . . . to warn him of his laches.

† **Laches**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 laches, latches. [alteration of *lache*, LASH a., influenced by LACHES sb. or LACHOUS.] a. Loose, lewd, wanton. b. Lax, careless, remiss. Hence † **Lachesness**.

c 1425 St. Mary of Oignies i. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 145/41 Fonnend wyymen . . . bat wip hir vntoune and laches songes kyndelip be fyre of lechery. *Ibid.* 146/41 Woo to 3ow bat are laches, slepyng in softe shetys. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 72 For cause ye wer to laches, and cam not in tyme, the mater yede a mys. 1481-4 *Ibid.* No. 859 III. 279 Her mynde hath ben other weys occupied than as to huswifery, whyche semyth welle by the lachesnes of the tythe of her land. 1543-4 *Ad. 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 1 Some of the said shiriffes . . . haue ben negligent and laches.

† **Laches, lache**, v. *Obs.* [f. LACHES sb.] a. *intr.* To be idle, careless. b. *trans.* To neglect, slight. Also with *inf.* as object.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* i. xxiv. (1859) 29 He, as a fool, hath lached, and lost his time in veray vanyte. c 1485 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Tymorously he dred to laches the precepts of the Apostle. *Ibid.* 52 Your Patronne by speccial priuylege grauntd of God to yow 3e laches to calle. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 821 III. 216 Let it not be lachedy, but with effect applyed now.

**Laches**, obs. form of LAC <sup>2</sup>.

† **Lachesis** (læk'esis). *Zool.* [mod. L., a. Gr. Λαχέσις the name of one of the Fates.] A genus of venomous American snakes of the rattlesnake family (*Crotalidae*).

1872 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 109 In the Lachesis . . . the tail ends in a single, large, lancet-shaped point or scale. 1887 *Homophonic World* 1 Nov. 492 The writer speaks of a firm . . . using 250 'Lachesis', tails per annum.

**Lachet** (tə), obs. form of LATCHET.

† **Lachous**, a. *Obs.* In 5 lachous, lachous. [f. *lache*, LASH a. + -OUS.] Negligent. Hence † **Lachousness**, remissness, neglect.

1484 CAXTON *Royall Bk. d'vj*, When he is slawe, lachous and slowful to do wel. — *Ordre of Chivalry* 45 In the squyer whyche arte lachous and slow to be a knyght. 1496 *Will. Huse* (Somerset Ho.), Lachousnes & slownes of my labours. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. vii. 102 Unclennes is a slouth and lachousnes to accompysshe y<sup>e</sup> commandementes of god.

† **Lachrymable, lachrymable**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lachrymābilis*, f. *lachrymā-re* to shed tears.]

1. Meet for tears or weeping; lamentable.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 To make hir to ouerthrowe & to brynghe hir in-to exyle lachrymable. 1527 St. *Papers Hen. VIII* 1. 228 The hevy and lachrymable successe of Rome. 1566 ROLLAND *Crt. Venet* 1. 359 To others lufe is richt Lachrymabil. 1594 2nd Rep. Dr. Faustus in Thoms E. E. *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 373 The most lachrymable sight. 1648 J. QUARLES *Fons Lachrym.* A 7 Never were . . . Lamentations more requisite than in these Lachrymable Times.

2. Expressive of mourning; tearful.

1609 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 28/1 In Gones, and Sighes, and Lachrymable Noise. 1635 Heywood *Hierarchie* iii. (1655) 158 Musicke can shew us which are the lachrymable notes.

† **Lachrymabund**, a. *Obs.* = [ad. L. *lachrymā-bundus*, f. *lachrymā-re*: see prec.] 'Weeping ripe, big with tears' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lachryma Christi** (læk'rimā k'ristal). Also 7 lachryma Christi, and simply 9 lacrima, 8 pl. lacrimas. [L. = It. *lagrima* (or *lagrime*) di Cristo Christ's tear (or tears).] A strong and sweet red wine of southern Italy.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditates* (1776) II. 72 Their *Lagryme di Christo* . . . so toothsome and delectable to the taste. 1670-81 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, *Lachryma Christi*. 1731 FIELDING *Author's Farce* ii. i, Tokay I have drank, and Lacrima: I have drank. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good Lac Virginis, or Lachryma Christi. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* i. iii, The old lacrima, a present from the good Cardinal. 1880 *Alaun. Mag.* XLI. 237 The 'red fat sweat and gratefully poignant wine' . . . called Lachryma Christi.

**Lachrymal** (læk'rimāl), a. and sb. Also 6 lachrimall, 6-7 lachrymall, 8 lachrimall, 8-9 lacrymal. [ad. med. L. *lachrymālis*, *lachrymālis* (Lanfranc), f. L. *lachrima*, *lacruma*, OL. *lacruma*, cognate with Gr. *δάκρυ* a tear. Cf. OF. *lachrimel*, *lachrymal* (F. *lachrimale*).]

The *ch* of the prevailing spelling of this and the related words is due to the med. L. practice of writing *ch* for *c* before Latin *r* + *c*, *anchor*, *phartride*, *sepulchre*. The *y*, in med. L. a mere graphic variant of *i*, has been retained in mod. Eng. orthography from the erroneous notion that *lacrima* is an adoption of Gr. *δάκρυμα*. The theoretically correct spelling *lacrim*- has at present no currency, but some writers have adopted the half-correction *lacrym*-]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to tears; occas. characterized by, or indicative of, weeping. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* (1809) III. iii. 70 A lachrymal scene. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicker.* (1861) 149 Collecting the drops of public sorrow into his volume, as into a lachrymal vase. 1809 SVO, SMITH *Methodism* Wks. 1854 1. 299 The lachrymal and suppurious clergy. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-Fiend* ix, Small bones made up a lachrymal face. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* ii. iv. § 22 (1864) 297 The lachrymal effusion is an accompaniment of grief.

2. *Anat. and Phys.* Applied to the organs concerned in the secretion of tears, as *lachrymal canal*, *duct*, *gland*, *sac*, etc., and to structures forming part of these organs, as *lachrymal bone*, *sinus*, etc. *Lachrymal fistula*, one situated between the skin of the cheek and the interior of the lachrymal sac.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 252 *Fistula lachrymalis*.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/1 Archigenes hath cauterised the lachrymal fistles with liquefacted leade. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 367 The fistules which are between the lachrymal corners of the eyes and the nose. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Lachrymal-Point* [= L. *punctum lachrymale*], a Hole in the Bone of the Nose, by which the matter that makes Tears passes to the Nostrils. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* L. s.v. *Eye*, it . . . readily closes up all lachrymal Fistules. 1780 BLIZARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 239 The internal surface of the lachrymal sac. 1789 HUNTER *Ibid.* LXXVII. 438 The lachrymal gland is small. 1800 *Med. Jurid.* III. 78 From these lachrymal ducts . . . the tears flow through the ducts of the nasal bones. 1855 HOLDEN *Human Osteol.* (1878) 101 The lachrymal bone is situated . . . on the inner wall of the orbit. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* 1. 803 Many antelopes possess lachrymal or sub-orbital sinuses. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 235 The secretion of the lachrymal canal is carried away as fast as it forms. 1879 HARLAN *Eye-sight* ii. 27 The lachrymal apparatus consists of the gland for secreting tears and the passages for draining them off.

3. *nonce-user*. Resembling a tear or tears.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* iv. i. II, A great quantity of drop shot both round and lachrymal. 1829 GALT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 143 The milk was pale and lachrymal.

B. sb.

1. pl. The lachrymal organs.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Pj b, Lykewyse they [cauterised] be applyed to y<sup>e</sup> lachrymalles to consume the superflue fleshe. 1844 [see LACHRYMATORY B. 2].

b. *Anat.* A lachrymal bone.

1872 MIVART *Anat.* 85 The lachrymals are small bones, one of which is placed at the anterior part of the inner wall of each orbit.

2. pl. Lachrymal performances; fits of weeping. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xiv. 291 Something . . . that made her laugh in the midst of her lachrymals. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 28 Do have done with these perpetual lachrymals.

3. = LACHRYMATORY sb. 1.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* II. 16 Certain urns, stiled Lachrymals. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's Kloot* (1855) 94 His rooms were decorated with . . . old vases, lachrymals, and sepulchral lamps. 1851 Mrs. BAOWING *Casa Guidi* Wind. 31, I would but turn these lachrymals to use, Fill them with fresh oil.

**Lachrymary** (læk'rimāri), a. and sb. [f. L. *lachrymā* a tear + -ARY <sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>.] = LACHRYMATORY.



1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 188 What a Variety of Shapes in the Ancient Urns, Lamps, Lachrymary Vessels [etc.]. 1854 LADY LYTON *Behind the Scenes* I. ii. iv. 242 The aforesaid capacious handkerchief... might have served as the general lachrymary of a joint stock widows' company.

† **Lachrymate**, *v.* *Obs.*— [f. *L. lacrimare* to weep; see -ATE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lachrymate*, to lament, to bewail. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lachrymate*, to weep, to drop with moisture.

**Lachrymation** (lækrim'atjōn). [ad. *L. lacrimatio-nem*, n. of action f. *lacrimare*, f. *lacrima* tear.] The excretion or shedding of tears; weeping.

1572 *Scholeho. Wom.* 767 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 134 Mighty Sampson two wies had, ... The first him caused by lacrimation His problems to hear. 1651 BIGGS *New Dispens.* 183 There doth weep forth the lachrymations of an ichorous substance. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abocidia* I. 204 The priest will squirt capicum... into the eyes of the accused, and lacrymation proves guilt. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* vi. 171 A strong light acting on the retina, when in a normal condition, has very little tendency to cause lacrymation.

**Lachrymatory** (lækrim'atōri), *a.* and *s.* [ad. *L. type* *lacrimatōrius*, f. *lacrimare*: see prec.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to tears; tending to cause a flow of tears. Of a vase: Intended to contain tears.

*a* 1849 FOR *Loss of Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 303 A thousand vague and lachrymatory fancies took possession of my soul. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told Tales* II. xiii. 230 Drinking out of... a lachrymatory vase, or sepulchral urn. 1873 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect.* vii. § 3. 328 The presence in the lachrymatory secretion of extremely minute globular particles of equal size.

*B. s.*

1. A vase intended to hold tears; applied by archaeologists, with doubtful correctness, to those small phials of glass, alabaster, etc., which are found in ancient Roman tombs.

1658 STA T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 23 No. .Lachrymatories, or Tear-Bottles attended these rural Urns. 1711 KEN *Hymnol.* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 72 Magdalen's Tears, her Lachrymatory daily fill'd. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caladonia* I. i. iv. 147 There have been dug up here... a Roman lachrymatory, and also a pig of lead. 1841 CARLYLE in *New. Ed. Tennyson* (1897) I. 214 There is in me what would fill whole Lachrymatories, as I read.

2. *humorously.* A pocket-handkerchief.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 208 Women will be stationed in the pit with white cambric lachrymatories, to exchange for those which have become saturated with the tender tears of sympathy. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 331/1 Our lachrymals were unheeded, our lachrymatories never called into requisition.

† **Lachryme**, *Obs.* rare—1. In 5 lacryme. [ad. OF. *lacrimere*, ad. *L. lacrimare*.] *intr.* To weep. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 104 Thenne she began somewhat for to lacryme & sygne upon the bed.

† **Lachrymental**, *a. Obs.* rare—1. In 7 -all.

[f. *L. lacrima*, after the analogy of adjs. ending in -mental.] Mournful, tearful.

1625 A. HOLLAND in J. DAVIES *Scourge of Folly* (Grosart) 82 Divers dandy elegies, compil'd... in Lamentable Lachrymental rimes.

**Lachrymiform** (lækrim'ifōm), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* Also *g* incorrectly *lachrymaform*. [f. *L. lacrima* a tear + (-i)FORM.] Having the form of a tear; tear-shaped.

1866 *Treas.* Bot. 654/1 *Lachrymaform*, tear-shaped; the same as Pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted.

**Lachrymist** (lækrim'ist). [f. *L. lacrima* tear + -IST.] One addicted to tears; a weeper.

1600 J. MELTON *Astrolog.* 18 These Gold-engendering Chymists, are Archymists, rather Lachymists, and make all those that follow them; Lachymists. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus Archidoxia* I. x. 135 The Lachymists, that gaze on Gold. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 229 Yet the man who could move an audience to tears... was any thing but a lachrymist by temperament.

**Lachrymo-nasal**, *a.* [f. *lachrymo-*, used as comb. form of *L. lacrima* tear + NASAL.] Pertaining both to the lachrymal and the nasal bone.

1883 MARTIN & MOORE *Verleb. Diss.* 105 Anterior to the orbito-temporal fossa the triangular lachrymo-nasal opening.

**Lachrymose** (lækrim'ōs), *a.* [ad. *L. lacrimōsus*, f. *lacrima* tear.]

† 1. Having the nature of tears; liable to exude in drops. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & Min. 264 As for wax, its begotten of the lachrymose and gummosse parts of plants.

*b. Bot.* Bearing tear-like bodies.

1871 M. C. COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* I. 113 *Agaricus (Hebeloma) fastidialis*, ... gills broad, edges often lachrymose.

2. Given or ready to shed tears. Of the eyes: Suffused with tears.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lachrymose*, full of Tears, sorrowful. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 737/1 What [is there] in my Lord Eldon but a lachrymose impotence? 1815 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare* Add. (1817) 94 A very lachrymose and morbid gentleman of some note in the literary world. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* Ixix. (1898) 565 The eyes that were looking so gentle and lachrymose but now, flame with sudden wrath. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 383 Disease of this nature is sometimes attended with lachrymose depression.

*b.* Of a tearful character; calculated to provoke tears; mournful.

1882 M. A. KELTY *Osmund* I. 89, I want something now in the way of sentiment; tender, lachrymose. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 331/2 Lachrymose doggerel. 1884 *Blanch. Examiner*

2 Nov. 5/1 Mr. Maciver dealt with the subject in a lachrymose and declamatory fashion.

Hence **Lachrymosely** *adv.*; **Lachrymosity**, the quality or condition of being lachrymose.

1834 CAMPBELL *Mrs. Siddons* II. xiii. 391 As I cannot bear to think of her gloomily, I have not written her life lachrymosely. 1839 LADY LYTON *Chevelay* (ed. 2) I. i. 3 Those gentlemen who write the most liberally and lachrymosely about the errors of female education. 1880 YEAN LEE 18th C. in *Italy* vi. 270 The dullness, the vulgarity, the falseness, the lachrymosity of the *Sposa Persiana*.

**Lachrymous** (lækrim'ōs), *a. rare.* [f. *L. lacrima* tear + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lacrimosus*.] † *a.* Of an ulcer: Exuding drops like tears (*obs.*). *b.* = LACHRYMOSE 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 216 An excellent remedy against any lacrimous or weeping ulcers. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Dante's Par.* II. 399 Bidding performed by servants lachrymous.

**Lacht**, *Sc. f. LAW*, Low *a.*; *pa. t.* of LATCH.

**Lachter**, *Sc.* [? cogn. w. ON. *lagð-r* of the same meaning.] *a.* A flock of wool. *b.* A lock of hair.

1776 Bothwell in *Herd's Collect.* I. 84 He gied me... Three lachters of his yellow hair. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. VIII. 402/2 Keeking aye in the maiden's face ilka lachter he lays down.

**Lachter**, *Sc. form of LAUGHTER* 2.

**Lacing** (læ'siŋ), *vb.* *s.* [f. LACE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* LACE, in various senses.

*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres lacing. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Ry.* 13 To breake your fast standing and whilst your armour is in lacing. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 114 What paines she took... with lacing in of her bodie. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 248/2 For cutting, edging, stiffning, and for lacing. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. lxxxvi. (MS.). To help the ladies in their dress and lacing. 1871 *Figure Training* 75 The lace... at the first lacing was moderately tight. 1888 LOCKWOOD's *Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lacing*, the union by means of laces of the ends of leather belting used in driving machines. 1893 H. VIZETELLY *Glaucus* Back I. ii. 41 The sound lacing which the young rascal should inevitably receive.

2. *concr.* or *quasi-concr.* *a.* That which laces or fastens; a fastening, tie; a shoe-string. *b.* Ornamental braiding for men's clothes (cf. LACE *s.* 3. *c.* The coloured border on the petal of a flower; also, a similar marking on the feathers of birds. *d.* A small quantity of spirits mingled with some beverage.

*a.* *c* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 744 He ne couthe never fynd righte The lacyng of his wede. *c* 1400 *Apul. Lollars* 34 Neher is no man worpi to opun he lasing of His scho. 1591 R. PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abrochadara*, lacing of a coat's stricture. 1860 H. STUART SCAMMAN's *Catech.* 48 Studding sails are generally brought to with a lacing. 1881 *Confess. Frivolous Girl* 120 Canvas shoes with colored lacings.

*b.* 1593 *Rotherham Peeffie's Acc.* 24 Paid... for fowertene yerdales of lacing, [etc.] 25. 1601 COTTE, *Passement*, ... a lace, or lacing. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quality* (1808) I. 27 He... began to cut, and rip, and rend away the lacings of his suit, without sparing cloth or seam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 The half-state uniforms are made of royal blue cloth, with gold lacings.

*c.* 1850 *Beck's Florist* 144 Pinks whose delicate lacings are spangled with the early dew. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 203/1 [The] colour and lacing [of a Gold-laced Polyanthus].

*d.* 1862 *Athenum* 27 Sept. 396 So long as it [water] be... united with a proper 'lacing' of wine or brandy.

3. In various technical uses: *a.* *Bridge-building.* (See quot. 1885.) *b.* *Mining.* (See quot. 1883.) *c.* *Math.* A complex of three or more endless cords so arranged that they cannot be separated, though no two are interlinked. *d.* *Naut.* and *Ship-building.* (See quot. *c* 1850 and 1867.)

*c* 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Lacing*, one of the principal pieces that compose the knee of the head, which runs up to the top of the hair bracket, and to which the figure and rails of the head are secured. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lacing*, rope or cord used in lace a sail to a gaff, or a bonnet to a sail. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, *Lacing*, *x.* timbers placed across the tops of bars or caps to secure the roof between the gears. *a.* Strips or light bars of wrought iron bent over at the ends and wedged in tight between the bars and the roof. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 *Lacing*, a system of bars, not intersecting each other at the middle, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

4. *attrib.*, as *lacing-bar*, -*silk*; *lacing-cutter*, *lacing-hook* (see quot.).

1558 *Richmond. Wills & Invent.* (Surtees) 127, iij ounce of lasing silk. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Lacing Cutter* (Leather), a knife with a gage, to preserve the width of the strip. *Lacing Hook* (Boot), hooks on the margins of the upper, over which a lace is caught side by side alternately to close the opening of the shoe. 1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 *Lacing Bar*, a bar belonging to a system of lacing.

† **Lacinia** (læ'siniä). Pl. *laciniae*. [*L.* = lappet.]

1. *Bot.* A slash in a leaf, petal, etc.; the slender lobe thus produced.

1599 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 65 Their... Leaves are... divided into narrower and deeper Laciniae or Jags. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. xii. (1765) 27 The Variations of the Corolla in respect to Number concern either Petals, or Laciniae, Segments. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 190 Five nerves... continued through the axes of the laciniae. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 191 Flowers... white, with rose-coloured laciniae.

2. *Ent.* The apex of the maxilla, esp. when slender. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 446 Slender *laciniae* or lappets fringed with hairs. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 161 Proboscis short, with... sulcated lacinia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino. Anim.* vii. 402 The galea and lacinia of the maxilla.

**Laciniate** (læ'siniät), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* Also *gerron.lacinate*. [f. prec. + -ATE 2.] Cnt into deep and narrow irregular segments; jagged, slashed.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Laciniate*, jagged; when they are variously divided into Parts, and those Parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided. 1794 MAATYN tr. *Konstantin's Bot.* xxiv. 337 Five or six lobes, laciniate on their edges. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 154 *Laciniate*, 1849-52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1202/1 Having the branches... finely laciniate. 1856 8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 800 Phasianella... Body margined by a laciniate membrane. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 16 *Chelidonium majus*... A variety occurs in cultivation with laciniate petals.

*b. Comb.*, as *laciniate-leaved*; also in pseudo-*L.* combining form, *laciniate-denticulate*, -*palmate*.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 322 Lamellæ crowded. *Laciniate-denticulate*. *Ibid.* 543 Fronds stout, multifid, laciniate-palmate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 174 The 'Cut-leaved Eide', a laciniate-leaved variety.

**Laciniated** (læ'siniätet), *pp. a.* Also 8 laciniated. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] = prec.

1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. 118 That [sc. *Aspin*] whose leaves are laciniated. 1734 DEBHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 465 A Bank of Vapours, not curved at Top... but laciniated, or broken. 1748 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 124 The subulated, echinated and laciniated Cochlea. 1806 J. GAIRNE *Brit. Bot.* 16 With many-cleft laciniated pencil form lobes. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 189 The pinnules deeply laciniated and tufted.

**Lacinia-tion**. [f. LACINIA: see -ATION.] A cutting into laciniae or fringes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 196 The slender laciniations of the upper margin of the crest-like folia are half or three-quarters of an inch long.

**Laciniform** (læ'sini'fōm), *a.* *Ent.* [f. LACINIA + (-i)FORM.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 332 *Laciniform*... when they [the base-covers] are long, of an irregular shape, and appear like lappets on each side of the trunk.

**Laciniole** (læ'sini'ōl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. lacinia*, dim. of LACINIA + -OLE.] Delicately fringed; having minute laciniae. In mod. *Dicts.*

**Laciniose** (læ'sini'ōs), *a.* [ad. *L. laciniosus*: see next.] = LACINIOUS 1. In some recent *Dicts.*

† **Lacinious**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. laciniosus* (sense 2, 1. *lacinia*: see LACINIA and -OUS.)

1. *Bot.* Having many laciniae.

1657 TOMLINSON *Kenol's Disp.* 317 The first [Mugwort] is latifolious, lacinious and marginally dissected.

2. *fig.* Full of folds or windings; hence, overloaded, prolix, redundant.

1652 URQUHART *Novel* 113 The sweet labyrinth and mellifluous anfractuositie of a Lacinious delectation. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. of Annot.* 132 Mr. Swan returns a long lacinious answer, winding and turning to and fro.

† **Lacinula** (læ'sini'zlä), *Bot.* [mod. *L.*, dim. of LACINIA.] A diminutive lacinia; the inflexed point of the petals of the *Umbelliferae*.

1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*.

Hence **Lacinulate** *a.* [-ATE 2], furnished with lacinulae. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lack** (lak), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-5 lak (s), 6-8 lakke, 5-7 lakke, 6-8 *Sc. laik*, 4-lack. [Early ME. *lac* corresponds to MLG. *lak*, MDu. *lac* deficiency, fault, blame. (mod. Du. *lak* masc. calamity). Cf. LACK *a.*]

† 1. A defect; failing; a moral delinquency, fault, offence, crime; rarely, a natural blemish. To give the lack of; to impute the fault of. *Obs.*

*c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Fader & sune & holi goust on god in primessie inne þe nis lak ne last auz alle holnessse. *c* 1330 R. BRAUNSE *Chron.* (1870) 29 Constantyn... Brak his feaute sone, of treson it is lak. *c* 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 657 And for my lake be put away. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 955 If I do that lakke... in the nexte ryuer do me drenchen. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 99 She hath no lith without a lack. *c* 1400 OCTOBIAN 1394 And all manner of hors he knew, Bothe the lake and the vertu. *c* 1420 *Lyng. Assembly of Gods* 369 For in hys talking no nuan cowde fynde lak. 1443 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) II. 213 Esaw wolde have founde a lak, Cause that Jacob was put out of prees. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2744 That man... to the ordeignance of godde of his synne gyes the lakke. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/1 Yet haue I before at large opened you y<sup>e</sup> lakkes therof. 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 204 The lakke is not in the law, but in vs. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutarch* II. 123 The Curious more profit yelds his foes than good vnto himself; that tellet them their Lacks.

† *b.* Without lack: without defect, flaw, or fault,

whether physical or moral; also, without fail. *Obs.* *c* 1300 *Havelok* 191 He garte the erl suere, That he shold yemen hire wel, Withuten lac. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 Fair scho was... & gode withouten lak. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pealter* xvi. 4 Pou allowed it as wiputen lak [v.r. lakke]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 1589 A tok a spere wipoute lak. *c* 1400 *Snowdon Bab.* 1185 The botelles of bawme withoute lake. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 109, I am thy lorde, with-outyn lak. *c* 1450 *Urbanidatis* 86 in *Babes Bk.*, Lette by Ryth sholdur folow his lakke, For nurtur pat ys, with-outen lakke.

† 2. *Sc.* A fault that brings disgrace; disgrace, reproach, shame. (Often coupled with *shame*.) *Obs.*



c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Ninian 644 For thru it haldine was þar name in gret lak and in schame. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 820 Off us be found no lak eftir to reid. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Eneis* ii. x. 46 Schamfull hir to sla, Na victory, bot lak following alwa. 1560 *ROLLAND CRT. Venus* i. 455 To schame & lak thir twa thair seruand drawis. 1603 *Philotus* lvii, To slay ane taine man, war bot lak allace.

† b. Blame, censure for a fault. *Obs.*  
14. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 230 in *Barbour's Bruce*, The company quhar that tak sail neur chap for-outen lak. 1544 *UDALL Erasmus*, *Apoph.* 174 He dyd not stayne ne putte to lakke or rebuke hys royall autontie in geuyng sentence of iudgement.

3. Deficiency, want, need (of something desirable or necessary); also, an instance of this. In early use often *pl.*

c 1398 *CHAUCER Fortune* 5 But natheles, the lak of hir favour Ne may nat don me singen [etc.]. c 1430 *LYDG.* *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 158 Lak of discrecioun causeth gret blyndness. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 108 Manye vn- helpis and manye lakis of helpis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 13 Lak of spending dois him spur. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xxiii. (1847) 285 That affection haldeth in very few, but that either the cause is lak of faith, or lak of hope, or finally lak of wit. 1546 *J. CHERE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8 Among other lakis I lak painted bucrum. 1570 *6 LAMBARDE Peramb.* *Kent* (1826) 3 The lakke [of barley] is more commonly supplied with oates. 1588 *Exhort. Subjects in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 105 Remember the remedies, supply the lakke, remove the impedimenta. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 68 Many that are not mad Haue sure more lakke of reason. 1652 *BROME Mad Couple* iii. Wks. 1873 i. 48 The ablest [servant] that any Lady of your lakke and longings ever bestow'd a favour on. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 1. 441 We shall not need to say what lak Of Leather was upon his Back. 1753 *Life J. Frith* (1829) 75 He being driven to necessity and lak of money, was forced [etc.]. 1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* i. § 11. 21 It is less the mere loss of labour that offends us, than the lak of judgment implied by such loss. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Cult.* 64 No genius and no talent can compensate for the lak of obedience.

b. No lack (of): Enough, plenty (of).

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 29 Þer n'is lac of met no clup. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xvi. 18 He that gathered litle, had no lakke. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Tale Tyne* vi. 209 I there was no lak of loyalty among our people. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* x. There seems to be no lak in this great mansion. 1870 *MAX MÜLLER Sci. Relig.* (1873) 101 There is no lak of materials for the student of the Science of Religion.

c. For (occas. by, from, through) lack of: for want (rarely loss) of.

c 1286 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prov.* 48 On the Manciple he gan nodde faste For lakke of speche. — *Sgr.'s T.* 422 She swowneth now and now for lakke of blood. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE v.* 827 For lak of blud he mycht no forthir gang. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Y<sup>e</sup> many for lakke of mortifeyng taweth not of this leest. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xiii. 16 Throw lak of spech I thoill ryt grit distress. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 61 He.. slew some of them with his fist for lak of another weapon. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 88 By lak whereof they have been oftentimes touched and grieved by subsidies given. 1781 *BURNS 'Tibbie, I ha'e seen the day',* For laik o' gear ye lightly me. 1816 *SCOTT Tales My Landlord Ser.* i. *Introd.*, 'Those who came to my Landlord for liquor, and went thirty away for lak of present coin. 1884 *BOSANQUET Lotze's Metaph.* 226 A fourth dimension, now unknown to us from lak of incitement to construct it.

d. Proverb.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 8 In loue is no lakke. 1619 *DRAYTON Idea* lix, In Love there is no lak, thus I begin.

4. The state of being in want; indigence, straitened circumstances. Also, the condition of wanting food; famine, starvation.

1555 *L. DIOGES (title)* A prognostication of right good effect .. contaynyng .. rules to iudge the wether, .. with a breife iudgement for euer of Plentie, Lakke, Sicknes [etc.]. 1563 *Honihies* ii. *Agst. Gluttony* (1859) 306 Pinched by lakke and poverty. 1568 *T. HOWELL Newe Sonets* (1879) 156 Where one wee see to be prefeere, three liue for lakke as starued. c 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 737 Woodtyk, hoodpyk, ay like to liue in lakke! 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 797 Lack or want, *indigentia*.

† 5. The fact that a person or thing is not present; absence. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Matt.* xviii. 92 So greued with the lak of one lost shepe. 1575 *LAUNCH'S Let.* (1871) 53 Not so goodly as Paradis .. yet better a great deel by the lak of so vnhappy a tree. 1596 *LADY PEMBERLEY Lay Clorinda* 89 in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 563/4 Whilset we here, wretches, waile his private lak. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1623) 98 Shewing the lakke of the matter or substance which it hath lost.

6. quasi-concr. 8. The thing wanted. *rare.*

1549 *CHEKE Hurt Sedil.* (1641) 28 That men .. needing diuers things, may in litle roome know where to finde their lak. 1599 *HAKLVT Voy. II.* ii. 65 Knowing that out of his countrey the Realme of England might be better serued with lakkes, then hee in comparison from vs. 1848 *W. H. BARTLETT Egypt to Pal.* vi. (1879) 138 One great lak here and elsewhere is the green sod.

† b. The weight deficient in a specified quantity; short weight. *Obs.*

1782 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 135 The average of weight hath been only a grains 153 decimals lak per lb. which was paid by the moneyers at the scale.

† *Lack*, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [See *LACK int.* and *GOOD a. 6 b.*] Only in the exclamation *Good lak!*

1638 [see *GOOD a. 6 b.*]. 1674 *H. MORE Brief Reply* 134 *Good lak!* 1775 *SHENBURN St. Patrick's Day* ii. iii, *Good lak*, good lak, to think of the instability of human affairs. 1777 — *Sch. Scandal* iii. ii, *Good lak*, you surprise me! 1807 *CHABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 822 'Good-lak', quoth James, 'thy sorrows pierce my breast'.

† *Lack*, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs. rare* — 1. [ad. F. *lacs*, a special use of *lacs* noose.] An instrument formerly in use for extracting a foetus; = *FILLET* 2 c.

1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwife*, I. 250 Different practitioners had recourse to different kinds of fillets or lacs.

† *Lack*, a. *Obs.* Also 5 *lakke*, 6 *lacks*. [ad. or cogn. with ON. *lak-r* = OFent. \**lako*, cogn. with *LACK sb.* 1] The mod. Dn. *lak* insipid, luxurious, may possibly be connected.]

1. Of a quantity in measurement: Short, wanting. 1479 *Surtrees Misc.* (1890) 20, vj yerdes, ane ynche lak. 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXI* 1. 79 A yeard lakke pale tuffe taffete, iij. ij. 1644 *Nye Gunnersy* and *Alphab.* (1690) 16 Your degree of Random is four and three quarters, or five lak one quarter.

b. Little lack of: not far short of (a specified condition).

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 264 Sicke, alas, and little lak of deid.

2. Missing.

1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* xvii. xxviii, When he found his wife and men were lak.

3. Sc. Deficient in quality, inferior, poor.

14. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 56 in *Barbour's Bruce*, And bear honour, bettir thing, And lawar stat, lakar clothing. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* ix. 98 The lakeest ship, that is his lot within, May sayll us doun on to a duffled ded. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. 534 Diuers vthers .. Qulhais lakkest weed was silkis ourt brouderit. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 245 As to the laik money printed at his awin comand before he was Regent.

*Lack* (lak), v. 1. Forms: 2 *lacen*, 3 *laken*, 4 *lac*, 4-6 *lakyn*, *lake*, *lakke* (n, -in, -yn, -4-7 *lak*, *lacke*, (6 *lacce*), 6 7 *Sc. lak*, 4 *lacky* (s.v. *dial.* 8 *lackee*, 9 -y); *pa. pple.* 4 *i-lakked*. [f. *LACK sb.* 1 or a. Cf. *MDu. laken* to be wanting, to blame (mod. Du. to blame, despise, condemn).]

† 1. *intr.* To be wanting or missing; to be deficient in quantity or degree. In early use const. with dative or to. *Obs.* (But to be lacking is current; see *LACKING ppl. a.*)

c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Wat lacede zeu an alle mire rice þat sie [etc.]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 I'd-like hem gan þat water laken. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 238 And thaugh my lyfode lakke letten I nulle that vche mon schal habben his. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sec. Noun's T.* 498 Ther lakkeþ no thyng to thyme outter eyen That thou nat blynd. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Marchade* iv. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked stafme lakkeþ for to cholle with. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim.* *Mon.* xi. (1885) 127 A subsidie .. as shall accomplyse that wich shall lakke hym off such liovelod. 1515 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) 11. 758 His drift covertly conveyed, lacked not in helping forth his brother Duke of Clarence to his death. c 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 154 b, In him lakked neither good will nor courage. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 85 Ye.. effectual grace of sa graet a sacrament can na wayis laik heirin. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xviii. 28 Peradventure there shall lakke fue of the fiftie righteous. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* iv. 36 A man in whom awe, imagination and tenderness lak.

† b. To be a defaulter, to be absent. *Obs.*

c 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 5 Many yeiris hast þou lakkid owte of this londe. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 386 Yf eny of the xlvij lakke or deseise.

† c. To be faulty or defective; to offend; (with dative) to offend against. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 723 Fyfty .. þat neuer lakked by laue, bot loued ay troupe. c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 994 Bot gif I lak in my leid, that nocht till alis.

† d. = *Lao* v. (Cf. also *LACHIE* v. b.)

1775 *S. THAYER Jm.* (1867) 14 The people are very weak and begin to lak in the rear, being so much reduced with hunger and cold.

2. *trans.* To be without, not to have; to have too little of; to be destitute of or deficient in.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 863 Ful feyn þey wulde thesu doun taken þut strengthe and ynstrumētis bot þey lakkyn. 1470-84 *MALORY Arthur* iv. x, For though I lakke wepen, I shall lakke no worship. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alfonso* iv, Thow redrest not to me al my gold .. For of hit I lak four hundred pycles. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Ascribe it .. to my insufficiency and ignorance, whiche lakke both leryngne and eloquence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 76 Not laiking na thing that belangit to weir. 1588 *UDALL Diotrefhes* (Arb.) 10 Rather than hee [Judas] woulde lakke money he woulde sell Iesus Christ himselfe. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* viii. 6 It withered away, because it lacked moisture. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Serm.* (1729) I. 183 What can they lak who liue with him? 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* i. 73 Learning we lak, not books. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i. xii, I could haue laughed—but lacked the time. 1833 *Mrs. BROWNING Prometh. Bound Wks.* 1850 I. 149, I lak your darg. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xii. 88 Though not viscous, the ice did not lak the quality of 'adhesiveness'. 1870 *Mrs. RIDDELL Austin Friars* iv, Luke Ross felt his liue lakked something. 1880 *MISS BRADDOCK Just as I am* vii, Dorothy's face lacked colour and brightness.

† b. with cannot: To do or go without. *Obs.*

1551 *ASCHAM Let. to E. Raven* 20 Jan., Wks. 1865 I. ii. 256, I was afraid when I came out of England to miss beer; but I am afraid when I shall come into England, that I cannot lak this wine. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vi. 22 The forlorn mayd did with lores longing burne, And could not lakke her lovers company. 1592 *BABINGTON Notes on Gen.* vii. (1639) 29 The raine from above and the fontaines beneath are things wee cannot lakke.

† c. To perceive the absence of; to miss. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 318 Poore Lady, shee'l run mad When shee shall lakke it. 1605 — *Macb.* iii. iv. 84 My worthy Lord Your Noble Friends do lakke you. 1607 — *Cor.* iv. i. 15, I shall be lou'd when I am lak'd.

3. To need, stand in need of. † *Frequent* in the salesman's cry *What d'ye lak?* (*Obs.*)

1530 *PALSGR.* 601/2, I lakke, I want a thyng. 1535 *COVERDALE James* i. 5 Yf eny of you lakke wysdome let bim axe of God. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 7 Lacking comfort or counsaill. 1614 *B. JONSON Earth. Fair* ii. 1, What do you lakke? what is't you buy? what do you lak? rattles, drums, halberts, [etc.]. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* v. i. Wks. (1883) 111. 363 To draw us in, with a what-do-you-lak, as we passed by.

4. *intr.* To be short of something. *Now rare.*

† Also *simply*, to be in want.

1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxviii. 141, I shall go abode .. and gette vytayle .. for within a whyle we shall lakke. 1560 *ROLLAND CRT. Venus* 33, I alone of sic curage did laik. 1590 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* ii. v. Wks. 194 Liu'd he now, he should lakke, Spight of his farming Oxe-stawles. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxviii. 27 He that giueþ vnto the poore, shall not lakke. 1809 *E. S. BARRETT Setting Sun* 111. 144 Though individuals may lak of breeches. 1824 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 87/1 Coffee .. we were compelled to crush, lacking of a coffee mill.

† 5. *trans.* To find 'lacks' or faults in; to find fault with, abuse, blame, reproach, vituperate. Also *absol. Obs.* (*Sc. and north. dial.*)

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 797 He loves men þat in ald tyme has bene. He lakkes þa men þat now are sene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xi. 2 Thanne Scripture scorned me .. And lakked me in Latyne. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xvi. 78 Me is lob .. to lakke eny secte. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Orig. Cron.* ix. xiii. 1475 Yhe wene to lak, bot yhe commend. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgeer* 87 First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 100/1 The flatterer laketh and bacyhetit al tho he hateth. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1896) 11. 102 In enerie land with all leid we are lakkit. 1558 *Q. KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* in *Woodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 98 Love or lak, prayse or condempne. c 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xliii. 17 Thy leiving no man lakkes.

† b. To lack (gerundial inf. passing into an adj. phrase): to blame, blameworthy. *Obs.*

Scott seems to have taken the phrase to mean 'wanting', on the analogy of *to seek*.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9037 Quilk er to lac, quilk er to luue, þair sun werkes will þam proue. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 194 He sais behind þi bak .. Wordes þat er to lak. c 1480 *Lytill Childr. Bk.* 761n *Babes Bk.*, Ne drynk beynde no mannes lakke, For yf þou do, thou art to lakke. 1814 *SCOTT Let. of Isles* ii. xxvii, If Bruce shall e'er find friends again, Old Forquill will not be to lak with twice a thousand at his back. 1848 — *F. M. Perth* xlii, Your house has been seldom to lak, when the crown of Scotland desired .. wise counsel.]

† 6. In weaker sense: To depreciate, disparage, 'tun down'. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 198 As a lyoun he loketh there meik lakkeþ his werkes. c 1400 *Gaucelyn* 276 Fellow he seyde why lakkest thou his ware. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* viii. 906 Thocht he we best, no nothir lak we nocht. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* l. Pref. 275 Na man will I lakkin or despyse. 1533 *GAV RICH Vay* 17 Thyat that lichtlis and lakkis thir mchurs guidt to ousers. 1691 in *RAY'S & E. C. Words* 104. 17. *RAMSAY The Cordial* st. 1 Is that the thing ye're laking? *Procr.* 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 10 Better leaue then lakke. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Warres* vi. i. 224.

7. *Comb.* in various adjs. and sbns. indicating the absence or want of what is signified by the second member, as *lack-beard*, *brain*, *grace*, *mind*, *sense*, *-wit* sbns.; *lack-laughter*, *-life*, *-linen*, *-pity*, *-spittle*, *-thought* adjs.; *lack-learning*, *-love* adjs. and sbns.; *lack-all*, one who is in want of everything; hence *lack-allism* (nonce-wd.); † *lack-looks*, a woman who is wanting in good looks; *lack-stock* (nonce-wd.), one who has no money in stocks. Also *LACK-LAND*, *LACK-LATIN*, *LACK-LUSTRE*.

1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 46 Vagrant \*Lackalls, foolish most of you, criminal many of you, miserable all. 1886 *W. GRAHAM Social Problem* 7 Both the labourers and the lack-alls who do not labour. *Ibid.* 8 The great intermediate and most anxious class, whose condition shades into \*lack-allism. 1599 *SHAKS. Auck* v. v. 116 For my Lord \*Lack-beard there, he and I shall meete. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 17 What a \*lack-braine is this? 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 277 We should .. consider it as a \*lack-grace returned from transportation. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* i. 48 Many force \*Lack-laughter faces to relax Into the soft lines traced by joy. 1590 *DAVIDSON Reply to Bancroft* in *Woodrow Soc. Misc.* 516 So is there no shaft that offereth fieth out of their bag against others, than the boult of \*lack learning. 1602 *T. CAMPION Art Eng. Poessie in Ascham's Scholem.* (1863) 261 In those lack-learning times .. began that .. kind of Poessie .. which we abusively call Rime and Meeter. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 176 The name of *parliamentum inductum*, or the lack-learning parliament. 1837 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 16 Our common nomenclature still bears testimony to the lack-learning of ancient times. 1889 *J. HURST in Archæol. Instit. Jm.* No. 181. 32 The dreamy, \*lack-life, symbolic and ideal creations of the Assyrians. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 134 You poore, base, rascally, cheating, \*lacke-Linen-Mate. 1861 *K. H. DICKE Ch. St. John* (1863) 325 The fustian rascal and his poor lack-linen mate. 1618 *Orules Altn.*, Our \*lack-lookes and barren-beauties. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. ii. ii. 77 Pretty soule, the durst not lye Neere this \*lacke-loue, this kill-curtisie. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxxxi. 3 Only the lack-love signor, a wretch from sickly Pisaurum. 1887 *H. KNOWLES Life Japan* 17 \*Lack-minds .. whose stagnant curiosity is satisfied by staring over the ship's side. 1887 *Chas. ROSSERT Paganet*, etc. 122 Self stalling self with \*lack-pity knife. 1881 *J. M. BROWN Stud. Life* 9 Many a \*lacksense it has led to waste his patrimony. c 1834 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 123/2, I have not words to express the chopped straw, \*lack-spittle, dry-chewing feel I experience in reading them. 1820 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) 111. 212 We poor lacklands and \*lackstocks who have to earn our livelihood. 1829 — *Epist. Anniversary* 17 Sauney and sentimental, with an air So \*lack-thought and so lack-a-daisical. 1667 *DRYDEN Str. Martin Mar-all* iv. i. Wks. (1883) 111. 53 A concealed \*lack-



wit, a designing ass. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 40 Alexander, the Lackwit.

**Lack** (læk), *v.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *g lacky*. *trans.* To beat.

161475 *Hunt. Hunt.* 147 Thei leyd at her with mallus strong As fast as they might lacke. 1647 HALLIWELL, *Lacky*, to beat severely. *Decon.*

[**Lack**, *v.*, a spurious word explained in some Dicts. 'to pierce the hull of (a vessel) with shot', is evolved from *lact* = 'laced' (in quot. for LACE *v.* 4 d), misunderstood as 'lacked' by Kingsley (*Westward Ho!* xx and xxviii).]

**Lack, Lacka**, obs. forms of LAC<sup>1</sup> and 2.

**Lackadaisical** (lækədə'zīkəl), *a.* Also *8 -daysical, g-daisycal*. [f. LACKADAISEY + -IC + -AL.] Resembling one who is given to crying 'Lackaday!'; full of vapid feeling or sentiment; affectively languishing. Said of persons, their behaviour, manners, and utterances.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 61 (*Pulse*), Sitting in my black coat, and in my lack-adaisical manner, counting the throbs of it. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* vi. (1832) 77 What do you cast up your lack-a-daisical eyes at, Forsheim? 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 146 No man has written so many lack-a-daisical, verses as he. 1834 BICKFORD *Italy* I. 357 Lackadaisical loitering on the banks of the Arve. 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxviii. 384 The .. lackadaisical misses whom he could love or not, according to circumstances. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. v. 149 They (Miss Seward's Letters) are affected, sentimental, and lackadaisical to the highest degree.

Hence **Lackadaisicality, Lackadaisicalness**, the quality of being lackadaisical; **Lackadaisically adv.**, in a lackadaisical manner.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 160 They conceive the eternal .. lackadaisicalities touching the matter of Walter Scott's 'more last dying words'. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 59 Her father's odd ways .. and her mother's odd speeches, and her sister's lack-a-daisicalness. 1829 LYTON *Deverex* iv. 4, 'I think I am', reiterated the dead man, very lackadaisically. 1851 D. JERROLD *S. Giles* xii. 121 He stands .. with one leg drawn up, and his ten fingers interlaced lackadaisically. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 13 1/2 Ministers refuse replies. 'Don't charge them with .. lackadaisicality.

**Lackadaisy** (lækədə'zi), *int. (sb., a.)* [Extended form of LACKADAY.] = LACK-A-DAY, hence as *sb.* the utterance of the interjection; an instance of this; as *adj.* = LACKADAIICAL.

1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 38 The Swain, in Lack a daisy sort, Held down his head as sorry for't. 1845 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xii. 121 She, with many lack-a-daisies, begged her to come in and dry herself. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lackadaisy*, alack; alas!

**Lack-a-day**, *int. Obs. or arch.* [Appetized form of ALACK-A-DAY.] = ALACK-A-DAY.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ii. Good lack-a-day, ha, ha, ha. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 185 Lack-a-Day, Sir, everything will be dwindled away to just nothing. 1719 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ix. Good-lack-a-day! why there now, who would have thought it! 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Nov.* I wish all the cloth were like him; but, lackaday! 'tis no such thing. 1820 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucian* I. 455 Lackaday; they are gone every mother's son. 1840 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie's xvl* (1875) 127 Ah, lack-a-day! it's a troublesome world!

**Lackage** (lækədʒ). In *g laconge*. [f. LACK *v.* + -AGE. (Cf. Anglo-Latin *lacta* in Du Cange.)] Deficiency of coins below standard weight.

1840 RUDING *Annals Coinage* I. 283 In his [Edw. IV's] fifth year it was enacted [in the Irish parliament] that the noble of due weight should be of the value of ten shillings .. and that for lackage of weight in such pieces of gold they should be refused. *Ibid.* 284 It was enacted, in his seventh year, that the lackage in weight should not be a cause for refusing the money, but that the value of such lackage should be paid in current silver.

**Lacke**, obs. form of LAC<sup>1</sup>, LACK.

**Lacked** (lækt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. LACK *v.* + -ED.] That one has been (long) without.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 27 My long lacked Lord.

† **Lacken**, *v. Obs. rare* = 1. [f. LACK *sb.* + -EN.] *trans.* To depreciate, disparage.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., If I give out I set highly by it, I should lacken it as much by making such a Fondling the Penman of it.

† **Lacker**. *Obs.* [f. LACK *v.* + -ER.] One who lacks. *a.* One who blames or disparages. *b.* One who is missing or wanting.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iv. 200/2 Commonly grete prayners be grete lackers. 1618 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Wits Pilgr.*, etc. (Grosart) 24/1 The lack of one may cause the wrack of al: Although the lackers were terrestrial gods Yet wil they ruling reel, or reeling fall.

**Lacker**, variant of LAQUER *sb.* and *v.*

† **Lacket**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [ad. OF. *laquet*, obs. f. *laquais*.] A lackey.

1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 26 [They sent back] theyr lackettis, and pagis .. in ii. shippes.

**Lackey, lacquey** (læk'i), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 *lakay*, -ey, -yo, *lakoelo*, *lacquie*, 6-7 *lackio*, 6-8 *lacky*, 7 *lacquay*, -aio, *la(ck)quay*, *lacquay*, *laquay*, 6- *lackey*, *lacquey*; *pl.* 6- *lackeys*, *lacqueys*, etc.; also 6 *lackels*, -yes, 7 *lack(e)yes*, 7-8 *laquies*, 6-9 *lackies*. *β. Sc.* 6 *alakay*, *al-lacay*, 7 *allakey*. [ad. F. *laquais*, in OF. *pl. la-quais*, *laquiez*, also *alakays*, (*h*)*alagues* (whence the

*β* forms), in 15th c. a kind of foot-soldier, subsequently a footman, servant. The etymology is obscure; cf. Sp., Pg. *lacayo*; It. *laccè* is from Fr.]

1. A footman, esp. a running footman; a valet.

*a.* 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 52 His wife, her gentle woman or mayde, two yowmen, and one lackey. 1596 MUNDAY *Silvayn's Orator* 354 How manie Noble men doe burst their lacqueis legs with running. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1067 Lackies before her chariot must run. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 159 The lackey rides, and the Prince goes on foote. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 1 The Coachman with a new Cockade, and the Lacqueys with Insolence .. in their Countenances. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har. II. Notes* Wks. I. 160 He was wronged by his lacquey, and overcharged by his washerwoman. 1846 CORDEN *Speeches* 10 Popes and potentates have run away in the disguises of lacqueys. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1866) 146 He was not her lacquey, and .. she might send one else with her errands. *β.* 1538 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in *Pitcairn Crimin. Trials* I. 292, ix. Pagis, iiii. Allacays, iij. Mullaris. 1560 ROLLAND *Cré. Venus* II. 1035 At ilk bridle ane proper Alakay. 1600 *Sc. Acts* *Yas. I* (1816) IV. 222 2 Ane allakey put ane steil bonnet on his heid.

*b. fig.* † A constant follower (*obs.*); one who is servilely obsequious, a toady.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 19, I thinke Simonie be the bishops lackey. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 72. 37 There are some flowers that are the Lacqueis of the sun. 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. (1851) 100 In Politics no Man more a Lackey and Slave to Tyrants than he. 1830 SUTCLIFF *Ploughm. Piet.* 5 It is right to be obliging, but we are not obliged to be every man's lackey.

2. A hanger-on, a camp follower. *Obs. or arch.*

1556 *Acc.* in *Sharpe Cor. Myst.* (1825) 193 Payd to xiiii gonniers and a lakye lix. 1580 NORTH *Mitarch* (1676) 427 Slaves, .. Lackies, and other Stragglers that followed the camp. 1600 HOLLAND *Lamy* v. viii. 185 Like to lawlesse lackies that follow the camp. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* II. i. 122 The .. lackeys and dross of the camp—false alike to Henry and to Edward.

3. = *lackey-moth* (see 4).

1827 STANTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 156 *Clisio-campa castrensis* (Ground Lackey). .. *C. neustria* (Lackey). 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 42 The Lackey (*Bombyx neustria*).

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lackey-boy*, -brat, -slave; also *lackey-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *lackey-caterpillar*, the caterpillar from which the lackey-moth is developed; *lackey-moth*, a bombycid moth of the genus *Clisio-campa* (for the origin of the name see quot. 1868).

1575 TURBERVILLE *Faulconrie* 371 By misfortune or negligence of your 'lackey boyes. 1677 *Lovers Quarrel* 73 in *Hazl. E. P.* II. 256 Away this lackey boy be run. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. Wks. 180 Shall thy Dads 'lackey brat Weare thy Sires halfe-rot finger in his hat? 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm.* (Grosart) 37/1 Sweat before Vertue 'lackey-like doth rin To ope the gate of Glory sempitern. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 19 The Sleur Longchamp's .. most lackey-like Narrative. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H. xxix.* 577 The 'lackey moths are so called on account of the bright colours of the caterpillars, which are striped and decorated like modern footmen. 1890 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 292 The caterpillars of the Lackey Moth are injurious to the leafage of apples. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ulad v.* 207 Like a 'lackey slave.

Hence various nonce-words. † **Lackeyan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lackey; **Lackeyed** *ppl. a.*, attended by lackeys; **Lackeyism**, the service or attendance of lackeys; **Lackeyship**, the condition or position of lackeys; lackeys collectively.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xv. 120 The little blind Boy, .. Love, would not lose the occasion offered to triumph upon a Lackeyan Soul. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. IV.* lxi. [lxiv.] ¶ 5 For our pleasure the lacqued train .. moves in review. 1830 *E. xaniner 706/2* Creating a hereditary lackship in the servant's hall. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trans. Phys.* III. ii. xiv. 64 As he is awkward in all his operations he cannot enter the ranks of lackship. 1843 CARLYLE in *Froude Life Lond.* (1884) I. 312 Sound sleep for a few hours, and a lackey to awaken you at halfpast six. It is over now, all that lackeyism, thank God!

**Lackey, lacquey** (læk'i), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* [f. LACKY, LAQUY *sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To do service as a lackey, esp. as a running footman; to run on errands, dance attendance, do menial service. Frequently *fig.* of persons and immaterial things. *Const. after, by, to, upon*; also, to *lackey it. Obs.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. iii. Civ. I must lackey and come lugging greybound and hound. 1592 LYLY *Galathea* iv. ii. Cupid .. you shall .. lackie after Diana all day. 1593 MARLOWE *Lust's Dom. I.* iv. (1657) B xij. *Atv.* Shall they thus tread thee down, which once were glad To Lacquey by thy conquering Chariot wheels? 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainment*, 323 The Minutes (that lackey at the heels of Time) run not faster away then do our joyes. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brassens Agri.* 178 I'e lackey by the wheresoe'er thou goest. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* v. 131 Who would willingly Lackey along so vast a lake of brine? 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1821) 243 Making him lackie it by his horse side on foote like a common Horseboy. 1640 N. FILLNES in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* in. (1692) I. 181 Let the high and great Censure of the Church no longer lacquey after Fees. 1642 HALES *Tract on Schism* 13 This abuse of Christianity to make it Lacquey to Ambition, is a vice for which [etc.]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 The whole of this is eternitie .. that share of it that lackies it by the worlds side is time. 1676-77 HALE *Contempl.* II. 73 Intellect, that in the Throne should sit, Must lackie after Lust. 1677 MANTON *Christ's Tempt.* iv. Wks. 1870 I. 205 That his power and goodness should lacquey upon, and be at the beck of, our idle and wanton humours. 1678

CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 864/1 It being Indecorous that this Divine .. Power should constantly lacquey by and attend upon natural generations. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Ded. e 3, He is a Foot-Poet, he Lacqueys by the side of Virgil at the best, but never mounts behind him.

2. *trans.* To wait upon as a lackey; to attend closely upon; to dance attendance upon. Chiefly *transf. and fig.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vii. Wks. 203 Note no more, Vnesse thou spy his faire appendant where That lackies him. 1612 15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* XIX. ii, Elijah .. had lacqued his coach, and tooke a peaceable leave at this Townes end. 1629 FORD *Lovers' Mel.* I. ii, [He] Lackeys his letters, does what service else He would employ his man in. 1646 BOYLE in *Life Wks.* (1772) I. 29, I saw one poor rogue, lacqued by his wife. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 144 So many dangers and miseries lacquey them. 1764 CHURCHILL *Independence Poems* II. 2, I see Men .. lacquey the heels of those Whom Genius ranks amongst her greatest foes. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 505 The syllable *ty-* came over in the suite of the Norman families of words, and lacqueys only its early connexions. 1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* V. 671 Why should it lacquey unlearned opinion, and .. submit to become the mere registry of popular judgment? 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 402 The artificial method proceeds from a principle the reverse of this, making the spirit lacquey the form. 1881 Q. Rev. Apr. 319 He had lacqued and flattered Walpole.

Hence **Lackeying** *ppl. a.*

1819 KEATS *King Stephen* I. iv. 42 The generous Earl .. with a sort of lackeying friendliness, Takes off the mighty frowning from his brow.

**Lacking** (læk'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. LACK *v.* + -ING.]

1. The condition of being without or in want of (something); deficiency.

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 26 And as low as a lombe for lackyng of that hym nedeth. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De l. R.* XIX. xiii. (1495) 872 'The body is pale for scarsyte and lackyng of blood. 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) i. liii, 'This nought is no thiage elles but derkenes of consyence, a lackyng of loue and of lyghte. 1509 HAWKES *Past. Pleas.* XXI. (Percy Soc.) 100 Where that is mesure there is no lacking. 1543 *tr. Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 13 The sellar shall allow or rebate at the same pryce to the Byar .. asmoche money as suche lackyng [f. *defaute*] after the rate shall amount to. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV* 233 At every table were apoynted v. or vi. gentlemen .. to se them served without lackyng. 1651 MOIR *Birth Flowers* iv. Poet. Wks. (1852) I. 133 The Dreamer wist not what might be The thing a-lacking.

† 2. The action of blaming, the condition of being blamed; blame, censure. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. 112 Nothing by reason of that, turneth in to thy pravinge ne lackyng. 1440 HVLTON *Scala Perfe.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii. To suffre at that may falle, ease or uncase: prayyng or lackyng.

**Lacking** (læk'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. LACK *v.* + -ING.]

1. Of things: Not at hand; missing; also, short in quantity.

1480 *Harde. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 145 Except ij yerdes lacking in alle. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 82 The Rood with a paire of Clappers Lacking. 1611 BIBLE *Lc.* II. 13 Neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the Covenant of thy God to be lacking in the salt meat offering. 1879 TAYLOR *Frang. Sci.* (ed. 6) II. ii. 11 Flour was lacking to make the sacramental bread. 1881 EVANS in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. T. III. 241 Historical materials are lacking.

2. Of persons, etc.: Deficient, falling short, in want; also, defaulting. † Of a limb: Crippled. Of a district: Destitute.

1657 REVE *God's Plea* 18 Celsophus the Sycophant of Philip feigned himself lame, because his Master had through a wound a lacking legge. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 310 The lean and lacking corners of the empire produce the most hardy and robust people. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 186 He may regard God in the light of a jealous exactor and himself in the light of a lacking tributary. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* I. 44 The tree must give me its leaf or I must go lacking. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 23 In all kindly qualities he was utterly lacking. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 61 Grant .. This same law found lacking now.

**Lackland** (læk'lænd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LACK *v.* + LAND *sb.*] *A. sb.* One who has no landed possessions; one who rules over no territory. *B. adj.* Of persons: Having no land.

Used by mod. historians as a rendering of L. *Sine Terra* (c. 1196 Will. Novoburg. *Hist.* II. xviii.), AF. *Sans terre* (c. 1367 *Enlog. Hist.* v. cxiii.), the designation of King John. Trevisa *tr. Higden's Polychron.* vii. xxxii. calls him 'Iohn wip oute londres'; Grafton and Stowe 'Without land'.

1594 GREENE *Looking Glass* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 40 How cheere you, gentleman? you crie 'no lands' too; the Judge hath made you a knight for a gentleman, hath dubd you sir John Lack-land. 1670 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 255 Iohn surnamed Sine terra, that is, Without Land (*marq.* Or nicknamed Iohn Lack-land). 1672 ROWLANDS *Good Naves & Bad* 12 What remedy against Fortunes raging fits, But lue like other lacklands, by my wits? 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* I. 1, 6 Sobriquets .. Sansterre, Lackland. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 330 John who inherited no territory .. was thence commonly denominated Lackland. 1820 [see *Lack-stock*, LACK *v.* 17]. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 126 John, King of England, surnamed Sansterre or Lackland, a common appellation of younger sons, whose age prevented them from holding fiefs. 1881 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 120 Whatever the lacklands of the League may say to the contrary. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/2 If they voted for the lackland lawyer they would in the winter starve. 1899 CARDL. VAUGHAN in *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 2/3 The transference .. of the great commons of England to the rich created a lackland and beggared poor.

**Lack-Latin** (stress even or variable), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LACK *v.* + LATIN *sb.*] † *A. sb.* One who knows little or no Latin; chiefly in *Sir John Lack-latin*,



a name for an ignorant priest. *Obs.* **B. adj.** Ignorant of Latin; unlearned.

c 1534 Sir F. Bacon *Treat. conc. improprations* C vj, 1s it nat great pitye to see a man to haue three or foure benefices .. whiche he neuer cometh at, but setteth in euery one of them a syr John lacke latyn, that can scarce rede his porteus. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. St. Andrew's Day* (1584) 236 [The patron] will .. hyer a Syr Iohn Lacke Latin, whiche shall say service. 1608 J. DAV *Law Triches* i. i. (1881) 11 Your selfe and such lacke-Latin Advocates Infect the heart. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. iii. § 5 We are bound to believe the Church's decisions read or explicated unto us (by the pope's messenger though a Sir John Lack-latin). 1640 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Rich.* II 343 'Tis but in Ayre, as on the Earth, one Cause; Wee haue our Lack-Latins, and They, their Dawes. 1832 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II. 257 That sad lack-Latin prelate Lewis Beaumont.

† **Lackless** (læk'less), *a. Obs.* [f. LACK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without fault or blame; faultless, blameless. *Const. of.*

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 382 If a man miste make hymself goed to be poeple, Vch a lif wold be lakles. 1500 Chester *Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 544 He said to me sleeping, that shee lakles was of sinne.

**Lack-lustre** (stress even or variable), *a.* and *sb.* [f. LACK *v.* 1 + LUSTRE.]

**A. adj.** Wanting in lustre or brightness: orig. of the eyes, countenance, etc., after Shakspeare.

1600 SHAKS. *A. J. C.* II. vii. 21 He drew a diall from his poke: And looking on it, with lack-lustre eye, Sayes (etc.). 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III clxxii. 257 With hollow and lack-lustre eye. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. vi. Through each lack-lustre, eyesole hole. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* iii. From a gaudy blue to a faint lack-lustre shade of grey. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxii. Existence in these foul-smelling lanes .. seemed a lack-lustre kind of thing.

**B. sb.** The absence of lustre or brightness. *rare* -1. a 1788 POTT *Chirurg.* Wks. II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and a glassiness, a lack-lustre not easy to be described. 1847 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Lacklustrous** *a.*, wanting in lustre, dull. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 80 The most lacklustrous of all games.

**Lackquaie**, -ay, *obs.* forms of LACKRY.

**Lacky**, dial. f. LACK *v.*; *obs.* f. LACKRY.

**Lacmoid** (læk'moid), [f. LAC-MOIS + -OID.] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing. In some mod. Dicts.

**Lacmus** (læk'mūs), [ad. Yun. *lakmos*, f. *lak* LAC *sb.* 1 + *moēs* pulp.] = LITMUS.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 258 The tincture of lacmus. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 150 Litmus, or Lacmus, in the Arts, is a blue pigment, formed from Archil.

**Laconian** (læk'ouniān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Laconia* -a (f. Gr. *Λακων* Laconian) + -AN.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants; Lacedaemonian, Spartan. **B. sb.** An inhabitant of Laconia.

1602 *Metamorph. Tabaco* 41 The rude Laconians, whom Lycurgus care Bar'd from the traffick of exotick ware. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 201 The Laconians differ in manners and address from their neighbours the Arcadians.

*Comb.* 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 44 Some had reason which said heretofore, to speak Laconian-like, was to be Philosopher-like.

**Laconic** (læk'nik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-ikē, 7-ique, 7-8-ick. [ad. Gr. *Λακωνικός* (L. *Laconicus*), f. *Λακων* Laconian. Cf. F. *laconique*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to Laconia or its inhabitants, made or written in Laconia; Lacedaemonian, Spartan. Now *rare*.

1833 *Exec. for Treason* Pref. (1675) A iij, Plutarch often quotes the Delphick and Laconick Commentaries. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 613 There be many other Emeraules .. taken forth of the mountain Taygetus in Laconia, and those therefore be named Laconick. a 1683 STONEY *Disc. Govt.* III. vi. (1704) 251 This was not peculiar to the severe Laconic Disciplin. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Graeca* II. i. 131 The River Eurotas, which runs into the Laconic Gulf. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 5 The Laconic keys consisted of three single teeth, in the figure of the letter E. [CX. *clavens laconicam*, Plant. Most.]

**b.** Characteristic of the Laconians; Spartan-like.

1787 J. ADAMS *Def. Constit. Govt.* Pref., Wks. 1851 IV. 287 The latest revolution that we read of, was conducted .. in the Grecian style, with laconic energy.

2. Following the Laconian manner, esp. in speech and writing; brief, concise, sententious. Of persons; Affecting a brief style of speech.

1580 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 28 To excuse me for this my laconike writting I ame in suche haist. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* v. i. If thou wilt needs know .. I will discover it .. with laconic brevity. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. Intro. (1684) 6 Brevity and a Laconick stile is aimed at all along. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's Master* II. 1. Wks. 1874 V. 32 This laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous. 1736 POPE *Let. Swift* 17 Aug., Wks. 1872 VII. 345 I grow laconick even beyond laconicism. 1800 MAS. HERVEY *Mourtesy Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note .. let down all Emma's hopes. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkely Banker* i. ii. 29 'None but friends, I see,' said the laconic Mr. Williams. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxix. (1879) 311 That .. laconic dignity, which is the good side of the English peasants' character. 1888 ANNA GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii. 'Trust me' was his laconic rejoinder.

**B. sb.** (The adj. used absolutely.)

† 1. A laconic speaker. *Obs.*

1628 J. GAULE *Pract. Theor. Paneg.* 22 The most compendious Laconicke with a reinserted Parenthesis of (et tribus

*dico* verbis) amongst many words, will promise to dispatch in Three. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxcii. 467 It was the ill hap of a Learned Laconique, to make use of Three Words, when two would have done .. his business hardly.

2. Laconic or concise speech. *pl.* Brief or concise sentences.

1718 ADDISON *Let. to Swift* in *Swift's Lett.* II. 540 Shall we never again talk together in laconic? 1871 E. F. BURN *Ad Fidem* xvi. 341 A man's hand writes startling laconics on the wall.

† 3. = LACONICUM *Obs.* 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 55 Laconic, the Sweating Room in the Palestre.

† **Laconical**, *a. Obs.* [f. LACONIC *a.* + -AL.] = LACONIC *a.*

1576 FLEMING *Fanopli. Epist.* 236 The Epistles of Nucillus were so Laconical and shorte. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 121 Laconical sayings, that is, short and sententious. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 338 Proposing forth a straight and laconical manner of life. 1627 BE. HALL *Epist.* I. v. 282 All that Laconical discipline pleased him well. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 134 The Spartans .. studying their Laconical Brevity. 1698 PRYER *E. India & P.* 362 Distinctions and Laconical Evasions.

**Laconically** (læk'nikālī), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] After the manner of the Laconians or Spartans, esp. in brevity of speech.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 572 He .. writ thus to the Abbot Laconically. Who answered as briefly. 1631 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentico.* (1642) 298 Fare bee it from me to be so .. Laconically severe. 1744 FORT *Let. to Warburton* 28 Dec. Wks. 1751 IX. 254 I write, you know, very laconically. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 32 The king laconically replied, that he should wait for the English .. till Friday. 1851 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 206 The 'Christian Remembrancer' .. has taken notice of my answer very laconically. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 109 'Donkeys' he answered laconically.

**Laconicalness**, *rare* -1. Laconical quality. 1830-1 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) XI. 104/2 The laconicalness of the observation.

**Laconicism** (læk'nisiz'm), [f. LACONIC *a.* + -ISM.] = LACONISM 2 and 2 b.

1625 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Laconicism*, a short speech, containing much matter. 1694 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Oracle* Pref. A iij. This made the learned .. Author affect a certain vigorous Laconicism in all his writings. 1736 [see LACONIC 2]. 1789 MRS. PLOZZI *Journ. France* I. 374 Graceful without diffusion, and terse without laconicism. 1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 207 note, Highly as the laconicism of Buonaparte has been admired we [etc.]. 1805 R. F. BURTON (*title*) Wit and Wisdom from West Africa, a book of .. Idioms, Enigmas, and Laconicisms.

† **Laconicly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* = LACONICALLY. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 53. 3/2 When he Laconicly Harang'd.

† **Laconicum** (læk'nikōm), [L., nenter of *Laconicus* LACONIC, sc. *balneum* bath.] The sweating-room in the bath, so called from having been first used by the Spartans.

1566 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. v. 86 The hot air of the laconicum. 1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) II. 226 The upper floor bricks, or tiles .. formed the floor of the laconicum.

**Laconism** (læk'kniz'm), [ad. Gr. *λακωνισμός*, f. *λακωνίζω* to LACONIZE. Cf. F. *laconisme*.]

1. Partiality for the Lacedaemonians; the practice of favouring the Lacedaemonian interest. *rare*.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philol.* III. (1701) 118/2 Xenophon .. was banished for Laconism, upon his going to Agesilaus. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 375 'Laconism' was with increasing plain-spokenness designated as treason against the national interests of Athens.

2. The habit or practice of imitating the Lacedaemonian manners, esp. in brevity of speech.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 146 Laconisme, laconismus. 1607 WASHINGTON *Opt. Glass* 21, I doe here passe the limits of laconisme. 1669 GALE *Art. Gentiles* I. III. x. 109 Is not Laconisme, or a short stile, provided it be full and evident, best? 1697 J. COLLIER *Ess.* II. 120 And as the Language of the Face is universal, so 'tis very comprehensive. No Laconism can reach it. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1866) 205/2 This spiritual laconism invigorated the aptm of men. 1836 BLACKW. *Mag.* XL. 484 There is a good tone of laconism hit off in that dialogue. 1858 JULIA KAVANAGH *Addle* I. i. 6 His wit was brief to laconism.

**b.** A laconic speech; a short and pithy sentence.

1684 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 35 The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviations .. which like the Laconism on the wall, are not to be made out but by a hint or key. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1866) 393/2 The 'laconisms' of the Lacedaemonians evidently partook of the proverbial style. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men Charac.* *Chr. Smut* III. Wks. 1864 III. 426 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life'.

† **Laconist**, *Obs. rare* -a. [ad. Gr. *λακωνιστής*, agent-n. f. *λακωνίζω* to LACONIZE.] One who imitates or takes part with the Lacedaemonians.

1570 in LEVINS *Manip.* 147.

**Laconize** (læk'noiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. *λακωνίζω*, f. *Λακων* LACONIAN: see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To favour the Lacedaemonians; to imitate their customs or mode of speech; to side with them in politics.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 If he be disposed to laconize a little .. he would .. say: He is not. 1794-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1866) 392/2 The philosopher assures those who in other cities imagined they laconised .. that they were grossly deceived.

2. *trans.* To bring under the Lacedaemonian dominion or form of government.

a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* II. iii. (1878) 420 We will Laconise all Hellas.

Hence **Laconizing** *vbl. sb.* and *apl. a.*

1792-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit.* (1866) 393/2 The very instances which Plato supplies of this 'laconising' are two most venerable proverbs. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. III. ii. 372 The dangerous consequences of his Laconizing tendency. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 118 The mistake of the Laconizing set in supposing [etc.].

**Lacque**, *obs.* form of LAC.

**Lacquer**, **lacker** (læk'kar), *sb.* Also 6 leacker, 6-7 laker, 7 laccar, laquer, 7 lacre. [ad. *obs.* F. *lacre* (17th c.) a kind of sealing wax = Sp., Pg. *lacre*, 16th c. R. *lacre*, Pg. *alacre*, *laquar* (Yule); an unexplained variant or derivative of Pg. *lacca* LAC. *Lacquer* is the later form, influenced app. by F. *laque* LAC *sb.* 1.]

† 1. = LAC *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1579 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1598) I. 432 Enquire of the price of leacker, and all other things belonging to dying. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Indies* 33 marg., Laker is a kind of gum that procedeth of the Ant. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xvii. (1663) 58 Oxen .. laden with .. Ivory, Wax, Lacre, Benjamin, Camphire and Gold in Powder. *Ibid.* lii. 207 They caused .. a great deal of Lacre, which is like unto hard Wax, to be dropped scalding hot upon me. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 45 Lacker for Paint or Dying.

2. *a.* A gold-coloured varnish, consisting chiefly of a solution of pale shellac in alcohol, tinged with saffron, anatta, or other colouring matters; used chiefly as a coating for brass.

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transf.* II. Wks. II. 243 His soul seemed to have set up a gilt vehicle of the new lacker. 1697 EVELYN *Nunim.* vi. 215 A sort of fine Varnish or harder Laccar. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* I. No. 2. 3/5 Lacquer [is performed] with Leaf Silver, ting'd to a Gold colour, by a Varnish compos'd of Rectify'd Spirits and Gums. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 326 The best apartments .. have usually a broad cornish of lacquer, or false gold, round their coved ceilings. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 731 To make Lacquer of various Tints. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures Florence* xxxii. No civic guards, all plumes and lacquer. *fig.* 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracl. Ridens* (1712) I. No. 37. 241 They have got such a trick of gilding this Pill of Damnation with the spiritual Lacker of a safe Conscience and Protestant. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* ii. 30 The thin superficial lacker with which Miss Phoebe was coated.

*b.* Applied to various kinds of resinous varnish, capable of taking a hard polish, used in Japan, China, Burmah, and India for coating articles of wood or other materials; chiefly the 'Japanese lacquer', obtained from the *Rhus vernicifera*. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1720) 400 Laquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 2/1 Lacquer is the sap of the lacquer-tree, *Rhus vernicifera*, drawn off by making incisions in the bark during the rainy season. 1889 *Nature* 31 Oct. 653 Japanese lacquer is the product of a tree, the *Rhus vernicifera*.

3. The class of decorative articles made of wood coated with lacquer (sense 2 b), and often inlaid with ornaments of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or metal; chiefly made in Japan, China, and India. Also *pl.* works of art of this kind. 1895 *Daily News* 17 May 6/2 Rare specimens of the finest old lacquers by great masters. *Mod.* Really good Japanese lacquer is not easy to procure.

4. *Comb.* † **lacquer-hat** (see quot.); **lacquer-tree**, the tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) that yields Japan lacquer; also, a similar tree in S. America; **lacquer-ware** = sense 3; **lacquer-work**, the making of lacquer-ware; also = **lacquer-ware**; **lacquer-wort**, ? = **lacquer-tree**.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lacker-Hat*, a Hat made without stiffening. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* vii. (1864) 175 Its borders were composed in great part of .. 'Lacre-trees' whose berries exude globules of wax resembling gamboge. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 2/2 The cultivation of the lacquer tree has rapidly declined. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. (1720) 409 They make very fine 'Lacquer-ware'. 1705 *Land. Gas.* No. 4166/5 Laden with raw Silks, China Lacker-Ware, and Salt-Petre. 1861 C. P. HODGSON *Resid. Japan* 28 It is .. disgraceful for a Japanese to part with old lacquer ware. 1669 PERVIS *Diary* 23 Apr., Sir Philip Howard and Watson (the inventors, as they pretend, of the business of varnishing and 'lacker-work'). 1878 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art.* (1879) 165 In Japan Princes are said to have engaged in lacquer-work. 1659 TORRIANO, *Silphione*, 'lacker-wort', some say it is an hearb yielding the gum Benjamin.

**Lacquer**, **lacker** (læk'kar), *v.* Also 8 laccar. [f. LACQUER *sb.*] *trans.* To cover or coat with lacquer; hence *gen.* to varnish; occas. of the material: To serve as a varnish for. Also with *over*.

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Japanning* xviii. 56 To lacquer in Oyl, such things as are to be exposed to the Weather. 1694 *Land. Gas.* No. 2873/4 The places appointed for receiving Guns, and Pistols .. or other Ironwork to be Lacquer'd .. are [etc.]. 1750 DE FOX *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 325 Her stern .. was now all lacquered. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* III. viii. (1853) 220 A smooth and shining varnish, which may lacquer over the basest Metal. 1822 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* II. 14 The best material for the lamp furnace is brass lacquered. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 120 The Black Lac of the Burmah country, with which the natives lacquer various kinds of ware. 1859 L. OLIPHANT *China & Japan* II. x. 227 A very handsome china bowl, curiously lacquered inside.

*trans.* and *fig.* 1705 T. BRADBURY *Serm.* 5 Nov. 201 They may have Names that are lacqu'd over with a false Divinity. 1720 *Gay Poems* (1745) II. 22 From patches justly plac'd they borrow graces And with vermilion lacquer



over their faces. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 65 ¶ 2 A pretty fellow lacquers his pale face with as many varnishes as a fine lady. 1807 *One in Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 336 The knowledge of his principle . . . served only to lacquer over poverty of thought and feebleness of design. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 223 Lackered over with an outer coating of fair-seeming.

**Lacquered, lackered** (læ'kærd), *pp. a.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ED.] Covered or coated with lacquer; varnished.

1687 *Lonl. Gaz.* No. 22737 Lackered Ware Trunks. 1731 *Swift Answ. Simile* 115 Apollo stirs not out of door Without his lacker'd coach and four. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 379 They are composed of . . . lacquered copper-plates. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* vi. With spears in their hands like lackered arena railings. 1855 *TRICKERAY Newcomes* II. 240 The other passed into the club in his lacquered boots. 1859 *L. OLIPIANT China & Japan* II. x. 227 A lacquered cabinet, very highly finished.

*transf. and fig.* 1805 *SIR M. A. SHEE Rhymes on Art* (1806) 42 Life a listless, lacker'd gloom. 1851 *D. JEROLD St. Giles* xxiii. 241 The thief's face . . . wore the smug, lackered look of a fortunate scoundrel. 1854 *TRICKERAY Newcomes* I. 74 His lacquered moustache. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah's Fancies* (1885) 94 Knowledge, the golden ?—lacquered ignorance!

**Lacquerer, lackerer** (læ'kæraɪ), [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ER.] One who coats with lacquer; one who lacquers. *lit. and fig.*

1845 *MILL in Nonconf. V.* 265 Mr. Macaulay, the best lacquerer of historic ware which modern times have furnished. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/4 Lacquerer Wanted, used to Brass Bedstead Work. 1899 *C. J. HOLMES Hokusei* 43 The lacquerer Korin alone seems to have stiffened the sweetness of his country with a proportionate measure of strength.

**Lacquering, lackering** (læ'kæriŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. LACQUER *v.* + -ING.] The action or process of coating with lacquer; varnishing. Also *quasi-concr.*, the coat of lacquer laid on.

1688 *G. PARKER & J. STALKER Japaning* xxi. 64 To make Lackering shew like Burnish Gold. 1822 *IMISON Sci. & Art* II. 314 This is in fact rather lacquering than staining. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 301 Lacquering, which is the usual method of finishing brass-work. 1877 *SIR R. ALCOCK in Art Jnl.* June 162/2 In some cases the lacquering is in relief.

*b. attrib.*, as lacquering-stone (see quot.).

1854 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Useful Arts* II. 104 In brasswork factories, a lacquering-stone, with a broad flat top, is used for holding the articles which are to be heated preparatory to lacquering.

**Lacquey, lacquie, -y**: see LACKEY.

**Lacre**, variant of LACQUER.

**Lacrim-**: see LACHRYM-

**Lacrosse** (læk'rɒs), [f. *la* the + *crosse* a hooked stick.] A North American game at ball, introduced into England from Canada. In the general arrangements it resembles hockey or football, but the ball is a small one, driven and caught with a *CROSSE*.

1763 *A. HENRY Trav.* The Indians call the game bugatway. By the French in Canada it is named 'le jeu de la crosse'. 1805 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 18 Passed, a prairie called Le Cross, from a game of ball played frequently on it by the Sioux Indians. 1867 (title) *Laws of La Crosse*. 1884 *S. E. DAWSON Handbk. Canada* 225 Lacrosse is the national game of Canada, practised by the Indians long previous to the arrival of Europeans.

*b. attrib.*, as lacrosse-man; lacrosse-stick = CROSSE.

1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/5 The lacrosse men greeted this with hisses and groans.

Hence **Lacrosser**, one who plays at lacrosse.

1884 *Sporting Times* 9 June 3/5 The lacrossers of the South [of England].

**Lacrym-**: see LACHRYM-

**Lacta-**: see LACT.

+ **Lactaceous**, *a. Obs.* rare—1. [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + -ACEOUS.] Milk-like, milky.

1656 *RIDLEY Pract. Physic* 18 The cause is a watery, sharp, salt, lactaceous humor.

+ **Lactage**, *Obs.* [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + -AGE. Cf. OF. *lactage* (s. *f. laitage*.)] Milk produce.

1753 *SHUCKFORD Creation & Fall Man* Pref. 98 Abel did not sacrifice a Lamb; but perhaps only some Wool and Cream, of the Lactage, and Growth of the Firstlings of his Flock.

**Lactagogue** (læ'ktägəg), *a.* [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + Gr. *ἀγωγός* leading.] Adapted to produce a flow of milk.

1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 389 Tonic, alterative, aphrodisiac, demulcent, and lactagogue.

**Lactamide** (læ'ktämid), *Chem.* [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + AMIDE.] The amide of lactic acid.

1848 *FOWNES Chem.* (ed. 2) 389 Lactide . . . combines with ammonia, forming lactamide.

**Lactant** (læ'ktänt), *a. rare*—0. [ad. *L. lactant-em*, pr. pple. of *lactāre* to suckle.] Suckling. 1727 in *BAILEY* (vol. II).

**Lactarene, lactarine** (læ'klārēn), [f. as next + -ENE, -INE.] A preparation of casein from milk, used in printing calico.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 1860 *O'NEILL Chem. Calico Printing* 166 Lactarine and other preparations of milk . . . are employed for fixing ultramarine and similar colours.

**Lactarius** (læ'ktāriəs), *a. rare*—0. [f. *L. lactārius* LACTARY + -OUS.] = LACTARY *a.*; applied to some of the agarics which yield a milky Vol. VI.

juice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). Hence **Lactariously adv.** (*jocular nonce-wd.*) on milk diet. 1775 *C. STURGES in J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 167 Her little boy goes on lactariously well.

+ **Lactarium** (læktē'riəm), [*L. neut.* of *lactārius* pertaining to milk, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.] An establishment for the sale of milk; a dairy.

1809 *European Mag.* LX. 22 Our milk houses are called lactariums. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 103 He [S. Crisp, d. 1784] was the institutor of the Lactarium in St. George's Fields.

**Lactary** (læ'ktāri), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. *L. lactāri-us*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to milk; concerned with milk. + *Of a plant:* Yielding a milky juice.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 323 Why also from Lactary or milky plants which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow? 1657 *TOMLINSON Kenon's Disp.* 263 A Lactary and a ferulaceous Herb. 1727–51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, *Lactary Column*, at Rome (= *L. lactaria column*). 1892 *L. LYTTON King Poppy* 381 The Titular Head Of the State's Lactary Department, sbe.

*B. sb.* + *a.* (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.*—*b.* A dairy. 1623 *COCKERAM, Lactariē*, She that selleth milke. 1669–81 *WOLIDGE Syst. Agric.*, Dict. Rust., *Lactary*, a Dairy-house. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Lactate** (læ'ktāt), *Chem.* [f. LACT- + -ATE.] A salt of lactic acid.

1794 *PEARSON Table Chem. Nomencl.* 24 1 *Lactates*, compounds of Acid of Milk with different Bases. 1819 *J. G. CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 317 Lactate of lead. . . lactate of iron. . . lactate of copper. 1899 *CAGNEY Yakuk's Chin. Digen.* vi. (ed. 4) 234 Crystals of lactate of lime occur in the discharges of children.

**Lactation** (læktə'fən), [*n.* of action f. *L. lactāre* to suckle. Cf. *F. lactation*.]

1. The action or process of giving suck to an infant; suckling.

1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. ix. § 2. 233 Lactation, giving suck. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 215 The remote causes of nervous diseases, &c. viz. in . . . Lactation. 1836–7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* I. App. 410 By the end of the full period of lactation, it has . . . reached the full proportion of the adult. 1860 *TANNEF Pregnancy* ii. 48 During the periods of lactation and pregnancy. 1879 *KNORR Princ. Med.* 18 Prolonged lactation also causes giddiness.

2. The process of secreting milk from the mammary glands.

1857 *J. H. WALSH Dom. Econ.* 559 The establishment of lactation is the turning-point of the lying-in-room.

**Lactéal** (læ'ktēāl), *a. and sb.* Also 7 lacteal. [f. *L. lacteus* (f. *lact-*, *lac* milk) + -AL.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to milk; consisting of milk. *Lactéal fever*, milk fever.

1698 *PHILLIPS, Lactéal*, or Lacteous, milky, milk white, or made of milk. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Lactéal fevers, a term used by medical writers to express what the women call milk fevers. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 443 Restoring a certain degree of order in the process of lactéal secretion. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 70 The lactéal organs of the dugong are placed on the breast.

*jocularly*. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. She proceeded very quietly to give him [her infant] a lactéal lunch. 1882 *SALA Amer. Revist.* (1885) 246 The animals [cows] . . . are driven home, there to yield their lactéal tribute.

*b.* Resembling milk; milk-white. *rare*—1.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* II. xii. Like the lactéal stones which heaven pave. 1658 [see r.]

2. Of a vessel, etc. in the animal body: Conveying a milky fluid, *sc.* chyle.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 66 The Stomach and guts, and their appendent Vessels, the lactéal Veins. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 66 There should have been some lactéal Veins formed. 1813 *J. THOMSON Lect. Inflamm.* 357 Substances which the lactéal absents refuse to take up. 1843 *J. G. WILKINSON Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 144 They have lactéal vessels, or lymphatics.

Hence **Lacteally adv.** (Webster, 1864).

*B. sb. pl.*

1. *Phys.* The lymphatic vessels of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine, and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct; chyloferous vessels.

1680 *PLOT Staffordsh.* (1686) 290 How it should pass the Lacteals, or with the blood through the other small capillaries. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 63 Driving by their Peristaltic Motion the Chyle into the Lacteals. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 17 ¶ 8 [Against vivisection.] He surely buys knowledge dear, who learns the use of the lacteals at the expense of his humanity. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 296 Air will be absorbed from it by the lacteals as well as chyle. 1822–34 *Good's Bk. Nat.* I. 275 The vessels are called lacteals, from the usual milky appearance of the liquid they absorb and contain. 1885 *FAGGE & PYE-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 169 The absorption by the lacteals of matters from the affected parts of the intestine.

+ 2. *Bot.* The lactiferous ducts.

1673–3 *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. § 25 (1682) 68 The Lacteals of Dandelion.

**Lactean** (læ'ktēān), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

+ *a.* = LACTEAL *a.* 1 *b.* (*obs.*). *b.* = LACTEAL *a.* 2.

(In mod. Dicts.)

1659 *MORON Tutor Astron.* I. 25 Blau saith, This Lactean whiteness and clearness ariseth from a great number of little stars, constipated in that part of Heaven.

**Lactein** (læ'ktēin), *Also -ine.* [ad. mod. *L. lacteina* (*F. lactéine*), f. *L. lacte-us*: see LACTEAL

and -IN, -INE.] Solidified milk obtained by evaporation.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lactein*, 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lacteine*.

**Lacteous** (læ'ktēəs), *a.* [f. *L. lacte-us* (see LACTEAL) + -OUS.]

1. Of the nature of milk; milky.

1646 [see LACTARY *a.*]. 1666 *J. SMITH Old Age* (ed. 2) 174 There is a lacteous, and a caseous part therein. 1696 *J. EDWARDS Demonstr. Existence God* II. 101 Others reckon it to be a lacteous excrement.

*fig.* 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 188 Professors who were forever assiduously lroving in vales of Ennia . . . slowly secreting lacteous facts.

2. Resembling milk; of the colour of milk. + *Lacteous circle*: the Milky Way. + *Lacteous star*: one belonging to the Milky Way.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 211 Though we leave out the Lacteous circle, yet [etc.]. 1666 *W. SIMPSON Hydrat. Chym.* 278 The lacteous cream or milky juice. 1677 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 48 Two small and very weak springs of a lacteous colour but no such taste. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 Numerous numbers must be content to stand like lacteous or nebulous Stars. 1826 *KIRBY & BR. Entomol.* IV. 278 Lacteous (*lacteus*), white with a slight tint of blue.

+ 3. — LACTEAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1692 *DENTLEY Boyle Lect.* III. 8 The Lungs are suitable for Respiration, . . . the Lacteous Vessels for the Reception of the Chyle.

Hence **Lacteously adv.**, in a lacteous manner (Webster, 1864).

+ **Lactescence**, *v. Obs.* rare—1. In 7 lactescens. [ad. *L. lactēscēre*: see LACTESCENT.] *intr.* To become milky.

1696 *W. COWPER in Phil. Trans.* XIX. 305 By evaporating such Urine by heat, as in a Spout over a Candle it will lactesc and become thick.

**Lactescence** (læktēsēns), [f. LACTESCENT; see -ENCE.]

1. A milky appearance; milkiness.

1684 *5 BOYLE Hist. Min. Waters* 57 We perceiv'd a light lactescence to be produc'd, and a whitish Precipitate very slowly to subside. 1756 *C. LA CAS Ess. Waters* I. 139 The solution of soap mixes smoothly and causes a slight lactescence. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* An abundant flow of sap from certain plants when wounded, commonly white, but sometimes red.

1760 *LEE Intrud. Bot.* III. xx. (1763) 216 Lactescence, Milkiness, is when a copious Juice flows out on any injury done to the Plant. In mod. Dicts.

+ **Lactescency**, [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = LACTESCENCE 1.

1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* I. 124 A solution of saccharum Saturni . . . left the upper parts of the water clear and colourless, but formed a lactescency towards the bottom.

**Lactescent** (læktēsēnt), *a.* [ad. *L. lactēscēnt-em*, pres. pple. f. *lactēscēre*, inchoative vb. f. *lactēre* to be milky, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk.]

1. Becoming milky; having a milky appearance.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 752 Concerning lactescent Blood in a man . . . whose Blood always turn'd into Milk. 1757 *WALKER in Phil. Trans.* I. 125 Saccharum Saturni bei g added to the solution, precipitated a thick lactescent cloud. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 63 The lactescent juice of the former (lettuce) is powerfully narcotic. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 196 The urine assumes a turbid, purulent, or lactescent aspect.

2. Of plants: Yielding a milky juice.

1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6005 Cheggio, a lactescent plant, found in Cambaja. 1724 *SWITZER Pract. Gard.* VII. LVIII. (1727) 308 Common ladies thistle . . . on account of its characteristic quality. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* II. Linnæobaris, a genus belonging to Butomaceæ, is lactescent. 1880 in *GRAY Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417 a.

3. Used for: Producing or secreting milk.

1796 *DUNCAN Ann. Med.* I. 2, 6 Tension of the nipples of lactescent women at the sight of a child. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anuv.* II. xxiv. 478 The entire skin of the abdomen forms a pocket, inclosing the lactescent organs.

**Lactic** (læ'ktik), *a. Chem.* [f. *L. lact-*, *lac* milk + -IC.] Of or pertaining to milk. *Lactic acid* ( $C_3H_5O_3$ ), the acid formed in sour milk. *Lactic fermentation*, the souring of milk, induced by certain bacteria, which decompose the milk sugar.

1790 *KERR in Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 121 Lactic acid. 1822 *IMISON Sci. & Art* II. 139 The lactic acid is found in sour whey. 1874 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. 367 Lactic acid is contained in sour milk, and is formed from sugar by a peculiar change called the lactic fermentation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 163 Treatment was by port-wine, salicylate of soda, and lactic acid spray.

**Lactide** (læ'ktid), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IDE.] A substance,  $C_2H_2O_4$ , formed by the decomposition of lactic acid.

1848 *FOWNES Chem.* (ed. 2) 389. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 368 Lactic acid . . . when heated, forms lactide, and dilactic acid.

+ **Lactifer**, *Obs.* rare—1. [a. late *L. lactifer* milk-bearing, f. *lact(i)-*, *lac* milk + -fer bearing.] A lactiferous vessel.

1673–4 *GREW Anat. Plants* III. I. ii. § 16 (1682) 109 The outmost which make the other Rings [of the Bark] in Arched Parcels, are the Lactifers.

**Lactiferous** (læktifēəs), *a.* [f. *L. lactifer* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1. Of animals and their organs: Producing, secreting, or conveying milk.



1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 144 He makes the Breasts to be . . . Glandules . . . made up of an infinite number of little Knots or Kernels, each whereof hath its excretory Vessel or lactiferous Duct. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 171 The females of lactiferous animals have another natural inlet of pleasure or pain from the suckling of their offspring. 1802 HINGLEY *Anim. Biol.* (1813) I. 15 The class of animals denominated . . . Mammalia, comprehends all those which nourish their offspring by means of lactiferous glands or teats. 1822-34 COLE'S *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 193 Perfect milk in every separate lactiferous tube.

2. Of plants and their organs: Conveying or yielding a milky fluid.

1672-4 GRAY *Anat. Plants* III. II. iv. § 10 (1682) 133 The Lactiferous and Resiniferous Vessels of Plants. 1675 Phil. Trans. X. 487 He finds sap vessels to be . . . Lympheducts and Lactiferous. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1801 Trans. Soc. Arts XIX. 198 Lettuces running to seed . . . are known to be more particularly lactiferous. 1854 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iv. 409 Plants are likewise furnished with lactiferous ducts or tissue.

Hence **Lactiferousness**, the quality of yielding milk in abundance.

1870 PUNCH 1 Nov. 195/2 The natural lactiferousness of the Alderney.

† **Lactific**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lact-*, *lac* milk + *-fic*. Cf. F. *lactifique*.] Milk-producing.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xiv. The lactific virtues which do reside in this herb.

So † **Lactifical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lactifical*, milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yielding. 1676 in COLES; 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lactification**, *Obs. rare*—1. [See prec. and *-fication*.] The making or secreting of milk.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 106, I shall only mention five; . . . Chylification, Sanguification, Assimilation, Lactification, and Spermification.

**Lactiflorous** (læktiflōrəs), *a. rare*, [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *flōr-em* flower + *-ous*.] Having flowers white like milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lactifluous** (læktiflūs), *a.* [as if f. L. \**lactifluus* (after the analogy of *melifluus*, f. *lact(i)-*, *lac* milk + *flu-*, stem of *fluere* to flow) + *-ous*.] Flowing or abounding with milk.

1774 CURTIS *Flora Lond.* (1777) I. xxxv. Most plants of this Genus [*Euphorbia*] contain in them this milky and gummy substance . . . and this lactifluous property. 1855 BAILEY *Myrtic* 82 And that, lactifluous, from whose flower-tipped stem . . . the Caracian Indian drains, At day-dawn, creamy draughts.

† **Lactiform**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *-form*.] In the form of milk, like milk.

1681 in tr. Willis *Rem. Med. Wkr. Vocab.*

**Lactifugal** (læktifūgəl), *a. Med.* [f. next + *-al*.] Acting as a lactifuge. In mod. Dicts.

**Lactifuge** (læktifūdz), *Med.* [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *-fuge*.] A medicine which retards the secretion of milk. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lactin** (læktin), *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *-in*.] = LACTOSE.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 364 Sugar of milk; lactine. 1858 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 410. Lactin.

**Lactivorous** (læktivōrəs), *a. rare*. [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *-vor-us* devouring + *-ous*.] Milk-devouring.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Babies.—Noisy lactivorous animalcules. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lacto-** (læktō), used as combining form of L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk: as in **Lactobutyrometer**, an instrument for estimating the amount of butter in a given quantity of milk. **Lactocole** = GALACTOCOLE. **Lacto-phosphate**, a salt of lactic and phosphoric acids in combination. **Lacto-protein**, a normal albuminous constituent of milk. **Lactoscope** [see *-SCOPE*], an instrument for ascertaining the purity of milk from the amount of resistance it offers to the passage of light. **Lacto-thermometer**, an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of milk.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Graduated Cream Glasses, \*Lactobutyrometer. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, \**Lactocole*. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 335 The syrup of the lacto-phosphate of lime. 1854 *Reader* No. 86. 239/2 A new albuminoid substance found in milk, . . . lacto-proteine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dikt. Trade*, \**Lactoscope*, . . . an instrument invented by M. Doane, of Paris, for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 25/1 Milk Thermometers. \**Lacto-Thermometer*.

**Lactometer** (læktōmētər), [f. LACTO- + *-meter*.] An instrument for gauging the purity of milk.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 210 A Lactometer, for ascertaining the comparative value of each cow's milk in a dairy. 1872 *Echo* 8 Oct. 5 Milk which was proved by the lactometer to be more than half water.

**Lactone** (læktōn), *Chem.* [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *-one*.] (See quot.)

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 386 Another product of the action of heat on lactic acid, is lactone, a colourless volatile liquid. Hence **Lactonio** *a.*, of or pertaining to lactone.

[**Lactory**, an erroneous form of LACTARY.]

**Lactose** (læktōs), [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* + *-ose* 2. Cf. F. *lactose*.] A saccharine substance present in milk, commonly called sugar of milk.

1858 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 7) 410 Sugar of milk; lactin; lactose. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 396 Lactose, or milk sugar, occurs only in the milk of mammalia.

† **Lactosuria** (læktosūrī-ā), *Path.* [quasi-Latin, f. prec. + Gr. *our*-ov urine + *-ia*.] (See quot.) 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 73 Milk-sugar is present in the urine of females during lactation. This condition is lactosuria.

† **Lactucarium** (læktukē-riŭm), [mod. L., f. L. *lactuca* lettuce.] The inspissated juice of various kinds of lettuce, used as a drug.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 165 Dr. Duncan has described the different modes of obtaining lettuce juice, by him called lactucarium. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 541 French lactucarium is formed into circular cakes 1½ inch in diameter.

**Lactucic** (læktukīk), *a. Chem.* [f. as next + *-ic*. Cf. F. *lactucique*.] **Lactucic acid**: a crystalline acid found in the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 159 Lactucic acid was discovered by Pfaff. 1865-72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 465.

**Lactucin** (læktūsin), *Chem.* [f. L. *lactūc-a* lettuce + *-in*. Cf. F. *lactucine*.] A crystalline bitter substance contained in lactucarium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therm.* (1879) 206.

**Lactyl** (læktīl), *Chem.* [f. L. *lacti-*, *lac* milk + *-yl*.] An organic radical derived from lactic acid. Also *attrib.*

1868 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 10) 764 Lactyl Chloride is a colourless liquid.

**Lacuna** (lækiŭnā), Pl. lacunæ, lacunas, [a. L. *lacūna* hole, pit, f. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4. Cf. LACUNE.]

1. In a manuscript, an inscription, the text of an author: A hiatus, blank, missing portion. Also *transf.*

1663 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 181 You do well to leave no Lacunas in your letters. 1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 228 The lacuna of his behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to make up. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* IV. v. (1863) II. 326 The context which fills up the numerous lacunæ of the time-worn inscription. 1875 MAYNE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 The description given . . . is followed by a lacuna in the manuscript. 1892 ZANOWILL *Bow Myst.* 147 There were various lacunæ and hypotheses in the case for the defence.

2. Chiefly in physical science: A gap, an empty space, spot, or cavity. *a. gen.*

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxiv. 303 The gaps and lacunæ are left relatively clear of lucid stars. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 107 Fluid lacunæ . . . are of frequent occurrence in nepheline. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 The curious lacuna in the field of vision, known as the blind spot.

*b. Anat.* A mucous follicle; also, a space in the connective tissue giving origin to a lymphatic' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lacunæ* are certain small Pores or Passages in the Neck of the Womb. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 175 Between this Muscle (Sphincter) and the inner membrane of the Vagina, there are several little Glands, whose excretory Ducts are called Lacunæ. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Inflammation seals the orifice of the follicle and the lacuna is converted into a cyst containing pus.

*c. Anat.* One of the small cavities in the bone substance which contain the bone corpuscles or osteoblasts (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 109 They [pores] soon arrange themselves in sets, each of which . . . discharges itself into a small cavity or lacuna. 1859 [see LACUNA *a.*] 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. II. 57 The observation of . . . the Haversian canals and the lacunæ of bones.

*d. Zool.* One of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals, which serve in place of vessels for the circulation of the body fluids.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. III. 566 Minute capillary ramifications (in flukes) terminating in small oval shaped sacs or lacunæ.

*e. Bot.* An air-space in the cellular tissue of plants, an air-cell. Also, a small pit or depression on the upper surface of the thallus of lichens.

1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 948 [Lichens] *Lacunæ* are small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the frond, 1856 in HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 41 In Tuburcinea, the minute cells are compacted into a hollow sphere, having lacunæ communicating with the interior.

**Lacunal** (lækiŭnəl), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna, resembling a lacuna.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 58 The intermediate lateral pores or lacunal spaces. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 86 A bone lacuna, situated within a semi-circular indentation in the dentine, gives the appearance of a lacunal cell. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 77 Another form of lacunal inflammation is where the lacuna magna in the roof of the urethra continues inflamed.

**Lacunar** (lækiŭnār), *sb. Arch.* Pl. lacunars, lacunaria (lækiŭnē-riā). [a. L. *lacūnar*, f. *lacūna*: see LACUNA.] *a.* The ceiling or under surface of any part, when it consists of sunk or hollowed compartments. *b. pl.* The sunken panels in such a ceiling.

1666 PHILLIPS, *Lacunar* (in *Architecture*), the flooring or planking above the Porticoes; a cieled roof arched or fretted. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727-1800 in BAILEY. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Lacunaria*, or *Lacunars*, panels or coffers formed on the ceilings of apartments, and sometimes on the soffits of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders. 1845 *Athenæum* 11 Jan. 48 On the grounds of the coffers forming the lacunaria of the ceilings.

**Lacunar** (lækiŭnār), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a lacuna or lacunæ; consisting of or characterized by lacunæ.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* p. cv. The circulation is always more or less extensively lacunar, even arteries may be wanting. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* I. (1877) 57 The venous system remains more or less lacunar. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bury's Phæner.* 430 The zone of lacunar parenchyma . . . surrounds the vascular bundles. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The only affection that can be confused with this mycosis is chronic lacunar tonsillitis.

**Lacunary** (lækiŭnārī), *a.* [f. LACUNA + *-ary* 2; after F. *lacunaire*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a lacuna; consisting of or resembling lacunæ.

1857 E. C. ORRÉ *Quatrefages' Rambles Nat.* II. 289 Lacunary passages connected these two cavities together. 1868 P. M. DUNCAN *Insect World* introd. 14 On reaching the interior of the head it opens in the lacunary inter-organic system.

2. *Math.* **Lacunary function** (see quot.). **Lacunary space**: an area in a plane, every point of which is the affix of a value of the variable for which a given function has no determinate values.

1893 CAVLEY in *Q. J. Math.* May 281 A function such as this, existing only for points within a certain region and not for the whole of the infinite plane, is said to be a lacunary function. 1893 A. R. FORSYTH *Theory Functions* § 37. 141 Weierstrass was the first to draw attention to lacunary functions as they may be called. *Ibid.* 143 The first step in the construction of a function which shall have any assigned lacunary space.

† **Lacunate**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *lacūnāt-*, ppl. stem of *lacūnāre*, f. *lacūna*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Lacunate*, to make ditches or holes. Hence † **Lacunation**, a making of holes.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676 in COLES.

**Lacune** (lækiŭn), [Anglicized form of LACUNA, Cf. F. *lacune*.]

1. = LACUNA 1. Now rare.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 43 Which . . . I look upon as a very Great Lacune in his Scheme. 1784 HENLEY in *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 189 note, There being a lacune in his transcript of the original. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Robbier Mem.* II. 450 He could trust to his extempore eloquence for supplying the lacunes of his text. 1887 *Dublin Rev.* July 213 In the episcopal succession there are some few lacunes which there are no data to fill.

2. = LACUNA 2.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 35 The various cavities, lacunæ, or pores in the tissues of the animal.

**Lacune**, *obs. form* of LACON.

**Lacunose** (lækiŭnōs), *a.* [ad. L. *lacūnōs-us*, f. *lacūna* LACUNA.] Abounding in lacunæ: *a.* Having many cavities or depressions; furrowed, pitted; *spec. in Nat. Hist.*

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 *Lacunose*, having the surface covered with small pits. 1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 270 *Lacunose* (*lacunosus*), having a few scattered, irregular, broadish but shallow excavations. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 56 These latter have either a smooth, warted, spinulose, or lacunose epispore.

*b.* Of a manuscript: Full of gaps or hiatuses.

1804 R. ELLIS *Fables of Phædrus* 9 The lacunose condition of both MSS. at this part of Book iv.

¶ In combining form *lacunoso-*: **lacuno-so-ā-tu-lose** *a. Bot.*, having lacunæ and fistulæ; **lacuno-so-rugose** *a. Bot.*, wrinkled with irregular furrows.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 655/2 *Lacunoso-rugose*, marked by deep broad irregular wrinkles, as the shell of the walnut, or stone of the peach. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 13 Ribs slender, solid, not lacunoso-fistulose, as in the preceding.

Hence **Lacunosity**, lacunose quality. 1895 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 290/2 The vocabulary conveys a general impression of lacunosity and inconsistency.

† **Lacunous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. LACUNA + *-ous*.] Resembling a hollow or lacuna.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 272 This lacunous hollow of the upper lip, between the nostrils and the upper lip.

**Lacunulose** (lækiŭnūlōs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *lacūnula* (dim. of LACUNA) + *-ose*.] Minutely lacunose.

1882a TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* I. 61 *Flarmelia* [lophyræa. Ach.], . . . lobes flattish lacunulose, flexuous.

**Lacuscular** (lækuskiŭlār), *a.* [f. L. *lacuscul-us* (dim. of *lacus* LAKE sb. 4) + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a small pool; frequenting small pools. 1878 J. COLQUHOUN *Stor & Loch* (1880) I. 266 Perhaps the most lacuscular is the tuft.

**Lacustral** (lækūstrāl), *a. rare*—o. [f. as next + *-al*.] = LACUSTRINE.

1843 in HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.* 1865 in PAGE *Handbk. Geol. T.*

**Lacustrian** (lækūstriān), *a.* and *sb. rare*. [f. as next + *-ian*.] *A. adj.* = LACUSTRINE 1 b.

*B. sb.* An inhabitant of a lacustrine dwelling.

1865 *Reader* 8 July 30 The waters of the Lake of Constance have been so low this winter as to allow important researches to be made concerning the lacustrine habitations. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 70 There is ample evidence that the Lacustrians of the Bronze Period had reached a high degree of civilization.

**Lacustrine** (lækūstrīn), *a.* [f. as if L. \**lacustri-* (f. *lacus* LAKE sb. 4, after the analogy of *palustris*, *paluster*, f. *palud-*, *palis* marsh) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to a lake or lakes. Said esp. of plants and animals inhabiting lakes, and *Geol.* of strata, etc., which originated by deposition at the



bottom of lakes; also with reference to 'lake-dwellings' such as those of prehistoric Europe. *Lacustrine age, period*: the period when lake-dwellings were common.

1830 L'YELL *Princ. Geol.* i. iii. 49 The lacustrine and alluvial deposits of Italy. 1833 *Ibid.* III. 220, I collected six species of lacustrine shells. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 165 The clays and sands... on Lough Neagh... were of lacustrine origin. 1890 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* i. (1874) 9 Lacustrine plants. 1891 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 38 The lacustrine habitations of Switzerland. 1868 PEARCE *Water-Farm.* iii. 30 The stream we design to cultivate must possess no lacustrine head. 1869 L. BROCK *Preh. Times* ix. ed. 2 291 The bones generally occur in the lacustrine shell marl. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Prog. Cult. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 225 Who would live in the stone age... or the lacustrine? 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 143 Lacustrine Delta. The alluvial tract formed by a river at its embouchure into a lake. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* iii. 15 Identified with a marine or a lacustrine fauna. 1880 HARTING *Brit. Anim. Extinct* 3 Wild boars... wallowing... in lacustrine mire.

|| **Lac Virginis.** [*Lac.*, *lit.* milk of the Virgin.]

1. Some cosmetic. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ordin.* v. in Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* (1652) 77 As Water of Litharge which would not misse With Water of Azot to make *Lac virginis*. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* C2. She should have nought your face over night with *Lac virginis*. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* (1631) v. 142 This salt... is as good as any *Lac virginis* to clear, and smooth the face. 1668 SIR R. SOUTHWELL in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 88 This maketh the *Lac Virginis* for the common Wash.

2. A kind of wine; ? = G. *Liebfräulein*.

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VIII. 44 The Parsons should grow misty On good *Lac Virginis*, or *Lachryma Christi*.

**Lacy** (*lā'si*), *a.* Also **lacey**. [*LACE* *sb.* + *y* + *i*]

Consisting of, or having the appearance of, lace.

1804 in *Charlotte Smith's Convers.* I. 57 Eluding him, on lacey plume The silver moth enjoys the gloom. 1823 GALT *Ennui* I. xv. 112 A thin mist, partaking more of the lacy character of a haze than the texture of a vapour. 1848 SARA COLERIDGE in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 430 To display the lacy vein of a leaf apart from the cellular tissue. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* I. i. ix. 137 Clad in one of those lacy, lacy gowns.

**Lacey**, *-yn*, *obs.* forms of *LACE* *v.*

**Lad** (*lād*), *sh.* *Forms*: 4 *ladde*, 6-8 *Sc. lawd*, 7 *lad*, 5- *lad*. [*ME.* *ladde*, of obscure origin.]

Possibly a use of the definite form of the pa. pple. of *LEAD* *v.*; in *ME.* *lad* is a dialectal variant of *led* pa. pple. The use might have originated in the application of the plural *ladde* elliptically to the followers of a lord. Actual evidence, however, is wanting. It is noteworthy that a 'Godric *Ladda*' attests a document written 1088-1123 (Earle *Land Charters* 270). If this cognomen be (as is possible) identical with *ME.* *ladde*, its evidence is unfavourable to the derivation suggested above.

Quite inadmissible, both on the ground of phonology and meaning, is the current statement that the word is cognate with the last syllable of the Goth. *juggalauns* 'young man'; the ending *-launs* (stem *-landa* + *ad*, *-landi* *sb.*), which does not occur as an independent word, has in compounds the sense 'having (a certain) growth or size', as in *hveilauns* 'how great, stoutness so great, samanduns' 'equally great'. The Celtic derivations commonly alleged are also worthless: the Welsh *lladur* is a dictionary figment invented to explain the feminine *lodes* (in *Dictionaries lodes*), which Prof. Rhys has shown to be shortened from *herlodes*, fem. of *herland*, *a. ME.* *herlot* 'hamlet'; and the Irish *lath* does not exist in either the earlier or the later sense of 'lad', but means 'hero' or 'champion'.

1. A serving-man, attendant; a man of low birth and position; a varlet. *Obs.*

1300 *Harlequin* 1786 'Hwat haue ye said', quoth a ladde. 1300 *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 154 Many ladde her forth-lep to laue & to kest. 1377 *Langw. P. Pl.* B. xix. 32 To make lordes of laddes Of lond that he wynteth. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 445 And wepen art þou; þow ladde prout? c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8280 Whan Serenides the King had, Glad she was, and called a lad. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 390 Pis ladde [Jesus] with his lesyngs has oure lawes lorne. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 43 Lord and lad, to my law doth lorde. 1513 BROADSHAW *St. Werburgh* i. 1015 A lad to wedde a lady is an inconuenyent. c. 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 77 He had with hym syngyng laddes and women seruantes. 1530 LYNNESAY *Test. Paynyng* 391 Pandaris, pythankis, custronis, and clatteraris, Loupys fr frome laddis, sine lychitis among lardis. 1535 COVENDALE *I. Sam.* ii. 15 Or euer they burned the fute, the prestes lad [Vulg. *puer*] came, and sayde [etc.]. 1549-50 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 277 Smythe the carpenter for 3 dayes Labor for his seruante Clerke and his ladde for takyng downe of the tymbre. 1721 *Kell. Scot. Prov.* 240 Lay up like a Laird, and seek like a Lad.

2. A boy, youth; a young man, young fellow. Also, in the diction of pastoral poetry, used to denote 'a young shepherd'. In wider sense applied familiarly or endearingly (sometimes ironically) to a male person of any age, esp. in the form of address *my lad*. *Lad of wax*: a shoemaker.

[c. 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 283/1 *Ladde*, or knave, garcio. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 *A Ladde*, *vbi* a knaffe.] 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxii. 15 Foolishnes steketh in the herte of y<sup>e</sup> lad, but y<sup>e</sup> rod of correction driueth it awaye. 1552 CATNER *Serm.* (1584) 221 First he is a childe; afterward he becommeth a ladde; then a young man, and after that a perfect man. 1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 53 Lymerer lawdis and litle lassis. 1596 SHAKS. *I. Hen.* IV. i. ii. 112 *Frin*. Where shall we take a purse to morrow, lacker? *Fal.* Where thou wilt Lad. 1600 DEKKER *Honest Wk.* n. Dram. Wks. II. 115 How now old Lad, what doest cry? 1604 *Varicissus* (1893) 78 Why, well said, my laddis of mettall. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Esai.* 789 Our blessed Saviour... said to his disciples, children, or lads, haue ye any meate? a 1650 *Captain Carr* 30 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 81 'He not giue over my house', shee said,

'neither for Ladds nor man'. 1709 BYRON *Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 6 The other two sizers, one sophister, the other a Lancashire lad of our year. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 1 Apr. The young lads... divert themselves with making garlands for their favourite lambs. 1724 *The Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 The old lad was not to be caught. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 201 Requesting you as a brother lad of wax to make me some of your tight sh. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* viii. My gentle lad, what isn't you read? 1856 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Snowflakes & Sunbeams* xxviii. 390 What did you say struck you, Harry, my lad? 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catulins* lxxviii. 4 Lovely the lady, the lad lovely, a company sweet. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 140 All handsome lads and pretty lasses.

† **b.** A man of spirit and vigour.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. vii. Arb.) 71, I trowe they shall finde and feele that I am a lad.

3. *Sc.* A sweetheart.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. And am I then a match for my ain lad? 1781 J. MAYNE *Logan Braes in Chambers's Cycl. Eng. Lit.* II. 493 While my dear lad maun face his faces Far, far frae me. 1786 BURNS *Dream* xiv. Ye royal Lasses dainty, Heav'n... gie you lads a plenty.

4. *attrib.*, as *lad-porter*; † **lad-age**, the age of boyhood; **lad-bairn**, *-wean* *Sc.*, a male child.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. l. l'ocation 170 Here have I past my 'Lad-age fair and good. 1701 *Head's Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 149 This maiden had a 'Lad-lairn. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xix. 180 There was a greater christening of lad bairns than had ever been in a y<sup>e</sup> year during my incumbency. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/3 A 'lad porter on the... Railway. 1821 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* II. 175 Bonny orphan lad-weans twa.

Hence the *nonce wds.* **Lad-ress**, a girl, lass; **Lad-ism**, the condition or character of a lad; **Lad-hood**, the state of being a lad.

1768 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 47, I know that he is a very amiable lad and I do not know that she is not as amiable a laddess. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 80 They emerge into the full and perfect imago of little lords... without any of those intermediate conditions of laddism, hobble-de-hoyism [etc.]. 1883 *Spectator* 28 Apr. 543 Youth or ladhood was now protruded farther into life. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 61 In this region I grew to ladhood.

† **Lad**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. rare.* A thong. Hence

† **Lad-ded** *a.*, thonged.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 283/1 *Ladde*, thwonge (*K.* thounge, S. thang, *ligula*, *Laddyd*, *ligulatus*. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lad*, a thong of leather; a shoe-latchet.

**Lad**, *obs.* pa. t. and pple. of *LEAD* *v.*

|| **Ladanum** (*ladānūm*). Also 6 (*anglicized*)

**ladane**. [*L.* *ladanum*, *fidanum*, *a. Gr.* *λᾶδανον*, *λῆδανον*, *f. λῆδον* mastic. Cf. *LADDANUM* and *LADANUM*.]

1. A gum resin which exudes from plants of the genus *Cistus*, esp. *C. ladaniferus* and *C. creticus*, much used in perfumery and for fumigation.

[c. 1400 *Langland's C. viii.* 179 B. *ladani* *q. j.*, & resolve it in 3 iij of oile of mirtilles. *Ibid.* 188 *Olium ladani*.] 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. K. vj. *Ladanum*... hath the propertie to bind to gether to warme, to make softe and to open the mouthes of the veynes. 1568 SKELTON *The Pest* (1860) 31 Eikand thairill... sa meikill of ladane as salbe thoche expedient. 1611 COTGREVE, *Ladane*, the sweet Gumme Ladanium. 1634 PRACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* i. xii. 40 Sistas (that beareth that excellent gumme Ladanium). 1648 HERRICK *Heper.* (1860) 104 How can I chuse but kisse her, whence do's come The storax, spiknard, myrrhe and ladanum. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* i. 161 The balsam called Ladanum... is produced by the *Cistus creticus*.

2. = *LADANUM*. *Obs.*

1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 29 The compound Opates are Treacle, Methridate, Ladanum, &c.

**Ladde-borde**: see *LARBOARD*.

**Ladden**, rare *obs.* pa. pple. of *LADE* *v.*

**Ladder** (*lādər*), *sb.* *Forms*: 1 *hlēder*, *hlā d-der*, 2-4 *lēddre*, 4 *lēt*, 1 *hēddre*, 3-5 (6 *Sc.*) *lēdder*, 4-5 *lēddir*, 6 *lēddyr*, 3-4 *lāddre*, 4 *lāddir*, 6- *lādder*, 6-7 *lather*, 4- *ladder*. [*OE.* *hlād(d)er* str. fem., corresp. to *OFris.* *hlēder*, *hlēdder*, *MDn.* *lēddre* (Du. *leer*, also *ladder* from *Fris.*), *OllG.* *leidera* (MHG., mod. G. *leiter*: — *OTeut.* \**hlaidrjā*, *f.* Teut. root \**hlī-*: *hlai-* (whence *LEAN* *v.*): — *Aryan* \**hlī-*: cf. *Gr.* *κλίμαξ* ladder.]

1. An appliance made of wood, metal, or rope, usually portable, consisting of a series of bars ('rungs') or steps fixed between two supports, by means of which one may ascend to or descend from a height.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 *Pær* was gewuna þem folce... læt he æfter hladderum up to ðam glæsum fæte astigon. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Gen.* xxviii. 12 *Pa* geseah he on swefne standan ane hlædre fram eorðan to heofenn. a. 1100 *Cerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 *Hlædre*, horscamb and scara. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1607 *He...* fro ðe erde up til beuene bein, A lēddre stonden. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 3103 *Hil.*... callēs vette ynowe & ladden & leuours. c. 1340 *Cursor* AL. 3779 (Fairf.) In slepe a ladder him þoht he seyghe fra be firmament riht to his eyghe. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* x. 642 Thai set thair ladder to the wall. c. 1400 *Desir. Tray* 671 *Pai* wonyn on the wallis lightly with ladders. 1560 J. DAVIS *tr. Seidane's Chron.* our Time 159 The Emperour goynge forth as farr as the ladder of the shippe to mete him, receaueveth him in. 1587 FLEMING *Court. Holmshod* III. 356/1 A ladder of fourteen staves would but reach to the top. 1621 G. SANDYS *Orind's* MET. xiv. (1626) 298 [He] oft a ladder tooke To gather fruit. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. l. 25 That several ladders should be applied to my sides, on which... the inhabitants mounted. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* 1, Kit mounted half way up a short ladder,

† *b. esp.* The steps to a gallows. Chiefly in phr. to bring to the ladder. *Grooms of the ladder* (jocular): a hangman. *Obs.*

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Hiou* lix. 204 [Hocyn] commandyd a xxx. men to lede hym to y<sup>e</sup> galows &... they causyd the mynstrell to mount up on y<sup>e</sup> ladder. 1594 NASHE *Unfol.* *Trav.* Wks. 1883-4 V. 138, I... should haue been hanged, was brought to the ladder... and yet for all that scap'd dancing in a hempen circle. *Ibid.* 151 Casting mee off the ladder. *Ibid.* 185 A fiddler cannot turne his pin so soone, as he [an executioner] would turn a man of the ladder. 1601 DENY *Path-w.* *Heaven* 311 Many... haue bene brought to the gallows, and haue confessed vpon the ladder, that [etc.]. a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 72 A kinsman of myne that is grome of the ladder and yeoman of the corde. 1655 GUARNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xix. (1669) 233 'The offer of a pardon comes too late to him that has turn'd himself off the Ladder.

c. *fig.* Also in phr. † **To draw up the ladder after itself** [*cf. F.* *après lui il faut tirer l'échelle*]: to be unapproachable. **To see through a ladder**: to see what is obvious. **To kick down the ladder**: said of persons who repudiate or ignore the friendships or associations by means of which they have risen in the world.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 *Dis* is sunfulla monna ledire. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 354 And forð þet Dauð hefeð J<sup>eus</sup> two stalen of þisse ledire, þauð he king were, he clomb upward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 *þis* is le laste stape of þe lhedde of perfeccion. 1377 *Langw. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 44 The Fende, with a ladder there-to, of leysyngs aren the rones. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Caxton* *Polit.* 77 *M* en sette miche store by the foresayde science and was t<sup>e</sup>ir opyni<sup>n</sup> that it was the ladde to go up into alle othe<sup>r</sup> sciences. 1593 *Sir A. Kich.* II. 8, l. 55 North<sup>e</sup> rland, the ladder where withall The mounting Ballinger ke asceris my Thine a 1625 *Coke in Dutch Court* I. 11 It is not the true way... for men to raise themselves by a ladder of flattery. 1670 *LASSER'S Play* 13 After the Dono, I saw the Church of the Annunciata, which draweth up the ladder after it for neatness. 1794 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (ed. 2) I. 449 *Thuman* is, I think, a little altered; there is nothing like kicking down the ladder a man rises by. 1843 *Lp. FEVER* *Life Trav.* *Phys.* I. i. iv. 74 With these two houses alone I have worked up the medical ladder of my life. 1848 *THACKERAY Book of Snobs* vii. 182-3 She has struggled so galvantly for pure reputation that... she has... puttlesly kicking down the ladder as she advances to degree by degree. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe* *Uncle Tom's Cabin* 37 Can't ye see through a ladder, ye bla<sup>k</sup> rigger? 1868 *FLETCHER Norm. Cong.* 1876 *II.* vi. 73 He now began to climb the ladder of preferment afresh.

2. With qualifying words indicating its use, construction, position, etc., as *fire*, *extension*, *scaling*, *step-ladder*, etc. Also *Naut.*, as *accommodation*, *boatsprit*, *entering*, *gallery*, *quarter*, *stern ladder*. Also *JACOB'S LADDER*.

1626 CART. SMITH *Acid. Eng. Sea-men* 13 An entering ladder or cleare. 1706 PHILLIPS *ed. Kersey* s.v. *Ladders*, the Bolt-sprit ladder, at the Peak-head, made fast over the Bolt-sprit, to get upon it. 1758 SHARR in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 154 He got into a boat from the stern ladder. 1769 FALCONER *Diit. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Ladder, Accommodation Ladder*, is a sort of light stair-case, occasionally fixed on the gangway of the admiral, or commander in chief, of a fleet. *Ibid.* *Quarter-Ladder*, two ladders of rope, depending from the right and left side of a ship's stern.

3. Applied to things more or less resembling a ladder. Often with qualifying words, as *cheese*, *cooper's*, *paring ladder* (see *quots.*); *fish ladder* (see *FISH* *sb.* 17).

1688 R. HOUME *Armoury* III. 318/2 The paring Ladder, or Coopers Ladder... By the help of this all Barrel Staves or Boards are held fast and sure while the Work-man is paring or shaving them. *Ibid.* 335/1 A Cheese Ladder... serveth to lay over the Cheese Tub for the Cheese Fat to rest upon, while the Dairy Woman presseth the Whey out of the Cruds. *Ibid.* 339/2 The Cart Ladders are the Crooked peeces set over the Cart wheels to keepe Hay and Straw loaden off them. 1851 *Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 376 Scotch cart... with ladders complete, so as to be used as a dung or harvest cart. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 A crochet needle (to pick up the ladders in stockings). 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Ladder*, a notched cleat or stick in a bookcase, for supporting shelves. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 90 Two Salmon Ladders, One Jumping Ladder, One Swimming Ladder. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Ladder*, a series of mud buckets which are carried up and down in an oblique direction, for emptying and refilling in dredging operations. 1890 *Westeyan Methodist's Mag.* Mar. 162 A woven-ladder tape for Venetian blinds, in lieu of hand-made ladders. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 3/3 The flowers are formed into ruches, which trim the skirt and are carried up the sides, with a ladder of ribbons between the lins.

4. In names of plants, as *Christ's ladder* (see *CHRIST* 5). *Ladder to Heaven* see *quots.* Also *JACOB'S LADDER*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 699 Wee in English [call it] *Salomons* Scale most usually, but in some countries the people call it *Ladder to Heaven*,... from the forme of the stalke of leaves, one being set above another. 1760 *Lex. Jur.* *trud.* *Bot.* App. (1765) 316 *Ladder to Heaven*, *Convolvulus*. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plantarum*, *Ladder to Heaven*. (1) *Polemonium carolinense*, L. (2) *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple *attrib.*, as *ladder fool*, *rung*, † *stale*, *stave*; b. objective, as *ladder-climber* (in *quot. fig.*); c. instrumental, as *ladder-travelling*; *ladder-bridged* adv.; d. similitive, as *ladder-path*, *road*; *ladderwise* adv.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 8/2 The 'ladder-bridged crevasse. 1870 *Even. Standard* 17 Sept. The 'ladder-climbers, who now direct the affairs of Paris. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. (*Part. Beasts*) xliii. Syne furth him led, and to the gallowis gais, And at the 'ladder-fute his leif he



tais. 1824 S. ROGERS *Jaques*. Poems (1839) 26 Up many a ladder-path he guided. 1828 J. R. BEST *Italy as it is* 30 We had descended many steps of the ladder-road. 1600 in Swayne *Churches*. Acc. *Sarum* (1896) 171 For a peccet of Timber to make Ladder Rungs, 12d. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 354 Peos two [bringes] scheme and pine. beoð þe two ladder stalen þet beoð uprith to be heone. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 293/1 Laddyr stafe, scalarium. 1608 WILKIN *Hexapla Exod.* 606 As ladder staves they were equally distant one from another. 1855 *Cornwall* 156 The ladder-travelling is rendered less fatiguing, by being varied and broken up into short journeys. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* i. pr. 1. 7 Be-twine bothe letters, ladderwise, certain steps wer marked.

6. Special comb.: ladder-braid, a kind of braid made on the lace-pillow; ladder-carriage, one for conveying fire-ladders (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); ladder company, detachment *Mil.* (see quot.); ladder-dance (see quot.); hence ladder-dancer; ladder-dredge, a dredge having buckets carried round on a ladder-like chain (*Cent. Dict.*); ladder-like *a.*, resembling a ladder, gradational; also *adv.*; ladder-man, 'in a fire-brigade, a member of a hook-and-ladder company' (*Cent. Dict.*); ladder party = ladder detachment; ladder point, a form of ladder stitch; ladder shell, a marine shell of the genus *Scalaria*, a staircase-shell, wentlettrap; ladder stitch, a cross-bar stitch in embroidery; ladder-truck, a vehicle for carrying fire-ladders and hooks; ladder-walker = ladder-dancer; ladder way, a 'way' by which one descends or ascends by means of a ladder, (*a*) in the deck of a ship, (*b*) in the shaft of a mine; ladder-work, work done with the help of a ladder, e.g. house-painting, etc. (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

188a CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 43 \*Ladder braid. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. ii. 87 The men told off to one ladder (4 files or more, according to length of ladder) form a 'ladder detachment' and the detachments for one line of ladders form a 'ladder company', or 'ladder double company'. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. v. 173 The 'Ladder-dance'; so called, because the performer stands upon a ladder, which he shifts from place to place, and ascends or descends without losing the equilibrium, or permitting it to fall. 1709 *Steele's Tatler* No. 12 ¶ 18 'Ladder-dancers, Rope-dancers, Jugglers. 1859 *Cornwallis New World* i. 21 A 'ladder-like flight of steps. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bury's Phases*. 303 Parallel bundles, connected in a ladder-like manner by transverse branches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *H. Africa* 505 The great parallel terraces over which, ladderlike, the neighbouring Congo has cut its bed. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* x. 181 A gradual ladder-like rise [of temperature]. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. ii. 98 It is always advisable to have officers and non-commissioned officers with 'ladder parties. 1891 A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford & Light Div.* 230 Fleming fell leading the ladder party at Badajoz. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 186 \*Ladder stitch, there are two kinds of this stitch, the open, called 'Ladder Point, or Point d'Échelle, in which the bars forming the stitch are taken across an open space, and the closed, known as Jacob, and Ship Ladder, in which the bars are worked on to the material itself. 1771 *Steele Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 3 Why should not 'Ladder-walkers, and Posture-makers appear again on our Stage? c. 1850 *Rudin. Navis*. (Weale) 128 \*Ladder-ways, the openings in the decks wherein the ladders are placed. 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 77 A shaft large enough to allow of ample pumping space, a good ladder-way [etc.].

Hence *nonce-uds*. Ladderless *a.*, having no ladder; Laddery *a.*, resembling a ladder.

185a *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 455 Short flights of abrupt ladder-steps. 1897 P. WARING *Tales Old Regime* 78 They were separated from the surface by sixty feet of ladderless shaft.

Ladder (lædər), *v.* ¶ Obs. [f. LADDER sb.] *trans.* To scale with a ladder; to furnish with a ladder or with ladders. Also *absol.*

a 1578 LINDSEY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 191 His friends came rushing forward to ladder the walls. 152a-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 173 The men of Leith, looking for no other thing but, to have ladderit and winn the hous. 1643 *Session Rec. in Hist. Brechin* (1807) 232 To Alexander Talbot for ladderding the church 3s. 4d. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Henge* (1725) 188 They came from their Stations .. by Planks laid from His unto their Stones, and otherwise they could not, without ladderding up and down.

Ladder, *obs.* form of LATHER.

Laddered (læ'dəd), *a.* [f. LADDER sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Furnished with a ladder; † of a rope, made into a ladder.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* i. ii. Attempt not to ascend My chamber-window by a ladder'd rope. 187. STEVENSON *Child's Gard. Verses* (1895) 81 He [the sun] Into the laddered hayloft smiles. 1892 L.D. LYTTON *King Poppy* iv. 83 Their ladder'd scaffolds swarm'd, as high in heaven.

Laddie (læ'di). Chiefly *Sc.* [f. LAD sb. + -IE.] A young lad, a lad. (A term of endearment.)

1546 BALE *Eng. Notaries* i. (1550) 16 b. He had a laddy waytynge on hym called Benignus. 1721 RAMSAY (title) *Yellow Haired Laddie*. 1778 — Soger Laddie. 1789 BURNS *Ep. to Dr. Blacklock* vi. I have a wife and two wee laddies. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51, I ken naething agen the laddie. 1884 ANNIE SWAN *Dorothea Kirke* xvii. 155 'Aunt Janet!' 'Ay, laddie'.

† Lade, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Also a hlōd, 3 ladd. [f. LADE *v.* (OE. *hlād* is commonly compared with ON. *hlōd* stack, pile, and interpreted 'mound', because it renders L. *agger*; but the sense of 'burden' is possible.)] a. Draught. b. Load, burden, lading.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 160 Besittað hie utan... & berað hiere hlōd to [L. *comportabilis aggerem*]. c. 1200 ORMIN 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Of his godnesses welles. c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1663 With hym fought a yong knight Ech on other laid good lade. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 229 That they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippis for too hye and gader lade and freith and cary away, or doo to bee caryed away and conueied into the sayde kyngdom of England.

Lade (læd), sb.<sup>2</sup> [app. a variant of LEAD sb.<sup>2</sup> (which occurs much earlier in the same sense); perh. confused with *lade*, the regular *Sc.* and northern form of LODE, OE. *lād*. The synonymous LEAT is not etymologically related.]

1. A channel constructed for leading water to a mill wheel; a mill-race. (Often in comb. *mill-lade*.) Chiefly *Sc.*

1808-80 JAMIESON, *Lade*, *lead*. 1862 *Act* 25 & 26 *Vich.* c. 97 § 6 The construction or alteration of mill dams, or lades, or water wheels so as to afford a reasonable means for the passage of salmon. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarlock* (1880) 206 A corn-mill, which was driven by a lade that flowed through the same spot. 1868 *Perthsh. Jnrl.* 18 June, Some fine sport was enjoyed; but the salmon on two or three occasions made a rush into the lade and escaped.

2. A sb. *lade*, with a sense 'channel, water-course, mouth of a river', has been evolved by etymologists from place-names in which the last element is *-lade* (OE. *gelād* channel, as in *Creca-gelād* Cricklade); the interpretation has been suggested by LADE *v.* The word was admitted into Bailey's and Johnson's *Dicts.*, and has occasionally been used in literature.

1603 LILLY *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 34 How many learned men have mistaken the name of a place neere Oxford called Creklade? as if it saunored of Greeke, when it is but old English, and signifies *Ostium riui*, a place where some Creeke or little brooke doth lade or empty it selfe into a greater water. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lada* in old Records, ... a lade, Lading, or Course of Water. 1721-28 BAILEY, *Lade*, a Passage of Water, the Mouth of a River. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herzau*, II. xi. 180 Cottinglade ... seemingly a lade, leat, or canal through Cottenhant Fen to the Westwater. 1873 H. KINGSLEY *Oakshott* xvi. 184 Every trickling tiny lade, every foaming brook, told its own story.

Lade (læd), sb.<sup>3</sup> local. [? f. LADE *v.*] A board or rail fixed to the side of a cart or waggon to give greater width.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2188/4 Lost ... a short turn Waggon, with two pair of Harness and a Cart Saddle, with Wheel Lades. 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1875 BLACKMOR *A. Lorraine* III. v. 72 The vice-president's cart was in the shed close by, and on the front lade sat Bonny.

Lade (læd), *v.* Forms: 1 hladan, (ladan), 3 (Orm.) ladenn, 4 lhadde, 6 laade, 7 laid, 2, 3, 4- lade. *Pa. t.* 1 hlōd, (once gehlōd), 3-4 lode; *weak* 5- laded. *Pa. pple.* 1 (30) hladen, 4 i-lade, 4-6 (8 *Sc. poet.*) lade, (6 ladden, *Sc. ladin*), 4-laden; *weak* 5 ladyd, 6- laded. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *hladan* (hlōd, gehlōden), corresp. to OFris. *hlada*, OS. *hladan* (Du. *laden*), ON. *hlaða* (Sw. *ladda*); with consonant-ablaut the word appears in OHG. *hladan* (G. *laden*), Goth. (af)hlapan;—OTeut. \*hlap-, hlāb-;—pre-Teut. \*klat-, parallel with \*klad- in OSI. *klasti* to place. The general Teut. senses are those represented by branch I; branch II is peculiar to Eng., but OS. has the sense 'to put (liquor) into a vessel', as a particular application of a sense similar to 2 below. Another derivative of the root is MHG. *luot* burden, mass, multitude;—OTeut. \*hlōpā; in the OE. *hlōp* booty, multitude, OLG. *hlōtha* booty, this type seems to have coalesced with OTeut. \*hlanpā.

The *pa. t.* has from 15th c. been conjugated *weak*. The *pa. pple.* is still usually strong when used in the senses of branch I; in those of branch II it is now always *weak*.]

I. To load.

1. *trans.* To put the cargo on board (a ship). Also (now only in *passive*) to load (a vehicle, a beast of burden).

*Beowulf* (Z.) 896 Sæbat gehlōd. *Ibid.* 1897 Ða wæs on sande sægeap naca hlāden herewædum. 13. *Coer de L.* 1384 Thritene schyppys i-lade with hyvys Of bees. *Ibid.* 1388 Another schyp was laden .. With an engyne hyghte Robynet. 1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 197 A boot þat was so hevy lade wip men þat folowede hym þat it sanke down. a 1420 HOCLEVRE *De Reg. Princ.* 983 To lade a cart or fill a barwe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 211 Our kervals howis laded and prymys he With huge charge of siluir. 1535 COVERDALE *Book* xii. 12 The chefest that is amonge you, shall lade his shoulders in the darcke, and get him awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xlii. 26 They laded their asses with the come. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 Our Ships are laden with the Harvest of every Climate. 1830 SCOTT *Demol.* ix. A foreign ship richly laded with wines. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 325 A sledge, kept laden to meet emergencies. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arct.* 817 He ... help'd At lading and unlading the tall barke.

b. To load (a person) with gifts, etc., (a tree, branch) with fruit; to charge or fill abundantly. Now only in *pa. pple.* *laden*, loaded, fraught, heavily charged with. † Also, to lade up.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* iv. 22 When he myght fynde the messagers of Charlemayn, he charged and laded them alle

with riches of thoryent. 1484 — *Chivalry* 4 A tree wel laden and charged of fruite. 1609 CAPT. SMITH *Trav.* 4 *Adv.* 9 With every man a bundle of sedge and bawins still thrown before them, so laded up the Lake, as [etc.]. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words*, *Hush.* 130 Corn .. the earlier it is sown, *ceteris paribus*, the better lade it is. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Act* 3 Than apples fairer, when the boughs they lade. 1800 SHELLEY *Sensil. Plant* III. 112 A northern whirlwind .. Shook the boughs thus laden. 1847 WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) i. 231 Shores laden with all kinds of beauty. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 67 These .. sandstones are laden with a profusion of fossils. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxiii. 279 Her eyes were laden with tears. 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 47 [The air] must have become laden with moisture.

c. To burden, load oppressively; chiefly in immaterial sense. Now only (somewhat arch.) in *pa. pple.*, burdened with sin, sorrow, etc.

1538 STARKY *England* i. li. 28 Yf we be thus lade wyth ignorance. a 1553 UDALL *Rayster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Doth not loue lade you? 1555 EBER *Decades* 159 It is not lawful for any to lade his neighbours wauls with rafters. 1600 *Life T. Cromwell* II. iii. 93 Lade him with irons. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 123, I .. do confesse I haue Bene laden with like frailties. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 54 To lade no one man with too much preferment. 1655 CULLEPPER & COLE *Riverius* xv. vi. 420 Miserable Woman-Kind is commonly laded with .. manifold Diseases. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* 168 Saviour, thy sinner is sufficiently laden, with the burden of his iniquities. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 143 Phimos, who by his livid colour shews Him lade with vile diseases. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* i. 90 Laden with the sin which they had committed.

2. To put or place as a burden, freight, or cargo; now only, to ship (goods) as cargo.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 2775 Him on bearn hlōdon bunan and discas sylfes dome. a 1000 *Riddles* iv. 65 (Gr.) Ic .. me [on] hrycg hlade, þæt ic habban sceal. a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2901 (Gr.) Ogan þa ad hladan. a 1300 K. Horn 1409 Ston he dade lade, And lym therto he made. 1472 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 309 From the porte that the saide merchandise is lade unto the porte of the said cite. c 1489 CAXTON *Scenes of Aymon* xxviii 580 Thenne fet he stones & mortar in grete plente .. and I promyse you that reynawd laded more atones than xv. other dyde. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 3 No person .. shall enbore or lade .. anie wheate .. in anie picard. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1612 A Legorn ship .. bound to Tunis with moneys to lade Corn. 1799 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 347 He had his Vessel seized by the Genoese, when lading wine for our Fleet. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* viii. 261 It is impossible to lade or deliver Cargoes. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cxiv. 641 The surplus products .. must be laden on board the vessels.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 704 Quhen thai off hay was ladan most bysse. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* iv. 17 They that bare burdens, with those that laded. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 202/1 As many light ships come in the last evening Tyde to lade. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 179 At this High-land of Ariquipa, is good anchoring, where Vessels use to lade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* i. 450 A pier .. at which vessels .. lade and unlade.

3. To lay a burden of (guilt) upon. Also *absol.* 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxii. 8 Make a battlement aboute thy rofe, that thou lade not blande vpon thine house yf eny man fall therof. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 196 Him seemeth that the shade Of his offence again his force assays By violent despair on him to lade.

4. To load or charge (a gun); also, to load (cartridges) in a gun. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. viii. (1810) 569 Going to lade her againe, their Gunner was slaine at his Peerce. 1635 I.D. LINDSEY in Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 335/1 To command the Gunners to lade Cartrages. 1690 *Mor. Ess. Present Times* vii. 129 Cannon-like, will discharge but once till they are new Laden.

II. To draw water.

5. *trans.* To draw (water); to take up or remove (water or other fluids) from a river, a vessel, etc., with a ladle, scoop, or by similar means; to bale. † *occas.* with cogn. obj. (Now chiefly *techn.* and *dial.*)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 7 Cuom uif of ðer hyrig to ladanne [*Rurhe*, hlādanne] wæter. c 1000 *As. Gosp.* John ii. 9 Ða þenæs soðlice wiston þe þæt wæter hlōdon. c 1000 *ALFRIK Hom.* II. 180 Ænne ealdre muncæ wæter hlādende. c 1200 ORMIN 14044 Gab .. and ladeþ upp & berceþ itt Till haldermann onn hiefeð. *Ibid.* 19313 We lodenn alle twinne ladd Of his godnesses welles. c 1330 *Arch. & Merc.* 1475 (Kolbing) *Pal.* Ðe water vp loden þo, Al way bi to & to. 1340 *Ayenh.* 178 Also ase hit behouþ offe þæt ssip lhadet out þæt wæter þæt alneway geþ bi. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 983/2 Ladyn or lay water. *patillo*. c 1450 *Merlin* 37 Tei hadde a-wey the erthe, and fonde the water, and dede it to laden awe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 600/1, I laade water with a scoop or any other thyng out of a dytche or pytte. a 1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 8 Then lade forth your liquor and set it a cooling. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words*, *Smelting Silver* 114 It is laded out and cast into long square bars. 1725 BRADLEY *Fant. Dict.* s.v. *Brewery*, 'The first Wort .. must be pumped or laded off into one or more Coolers. 1784 TWANLEY *Dairying* 47 To lade off the Whey clear from Curd. 1839 *Urre Dict.* *Arts* 585 By lading the glass out of one pot into another .. with copper ladles. 1842 J. ARTON *Domest. Econ.* 329 Out of this underbuck you must lade the ale-wort into the tun-tub.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. II. v. She did not think best to lade at the shallow channel, but rubs rather to the well-head. 1632-36 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. v. (1772) I, 149 Or with their hats lade [for fish] in a brooke. 1741 *Compt. Fam.-Piece* i. vi. 279 You must gradually lade out of the second Copper.

† 6. To empty by 'lading'. *Obs.*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introduct. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1020 When a man doth come to the great sea for to lade [F. *espérer*] it.



1503 *SHAKES.* 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 139 Like one that . . chides the sea. . . Saying he'll lade it dry. 1568 *Br. Hall Old Reliq.* (1686) 73 We are not they who think to lade the sea with an egg-shell.

† 7. *trans.* Of a ship: To let in (water). *Obs.*

1412-20 *LYOG. Chron. Troy* i. iii. The ship. . . was so staunch it myht no water lade. 1530 *Palsgr.* 601/1, I lade, I take in water, as a ship or bote that is nat staunched. . . This bote ladeh in water a pace.

8. *Comb.* The verb stem used in comb. with names of vessels used in lading, as *lade-bowl*, *lade-bucket*, *lade-gallon* (dial. *gawon*, *gorn*), *lade-mele* [*ME. MELE*, *bowl*], *lade-pail*.

1420 *Inv. in Linc. Chapter Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30 ff. 69, 1 'ladebolle'. 6d. 1891 *Hartland Gloss.*, 'Lade-bucket, a small dipping-bucket, used in brewing, &c.' 1575 *Bul-ford's Practicks* (1754) 234 The air sall have . . the best brewing leid, the musk fat, with tub, barrellis, and 'lade-gallon'. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, 'Lade-gawon, . . a vessel for lading out liquid'. 1847 *HALLIWELL*, 'Lade-gorn, a pail with a long handle to lade water out with'. *Derb.* Also called a *lade-pail*. 1579 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 401 Bruers measures, as barrells, kilderkins, firkins, runlets, 'lademeales', gallons. 1558 *Ludlow Church. Acc.* (Camden) 27 Paid for a vesselle and a 'lad payle to putt in lyme. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Lade pail*. A late-pail (or lade-pail) is commonly used for dipping hot water from a copper, or for making cider.

*Lade*, *Sc.* and north. form of *LOAD sb.*

*Ladeborde*; see *LARBOARD*.

† *Laded*, *pph. a.* [*f. LADE v.* + *-ED*]. = *LADEN*.

1630 *DRAYTON Descr. Elysium* 3 Pomegranates . . Their laded branches bow. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 751 The laded Boughs their Fruits in Autumn bear. 1708 *Rhote Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 58 Very few of the enemy's privateers . . will . . outslid one of our laded vessels.

† *Ladel*, *Obs.* rare -1. [*f. lade* *LODE sb.* + *-EL*]. ? A little path, by-path.

1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) l. 42 By smale pathes, that swyne and hogges hadden made, as lanes with ladels their maste to seche.

*Laden* (*lād'n*), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* *ladin*, *ladne*, *laiden*, 7 *laidin*. [*f. LADE v.* + *-EN*; but perh. partly a *Sc. var.* of *LOADEN v.*] *trans.* = *LADEN v.*

1514 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 89 The . . gudis that happinis to be input and ladin in the samyn schippis. 1521 *Ibid.* 142 The losing and lading of schippis.

1579 *MUNDAY in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 151 Every prisoner being most generously laded with yrons on their legges. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 356 To ladne him with deceitful leisingis, criminable crymes, and taites vnture.

1607 *WALTONING Opl. Glass* 143 Trees . . laded with . . fruits. 1652 *GADLE Magsatraz* 303 They . . used him with all curtesie, and laded him with gifts. 1740 *W. HORSLEY Pool* (1748) II. No. 63. 94 Let each Mule carry his own Burthen, and not laden him further. 1808-18 *JAMIESON*, *Ladenin time*, the time of laying in winter provisions. 1885 *Mrs. C. L. PIRKIS Lady Lovelace* I. i. 19 He laded him self obediently with Edie's belongings. 1890 *CUSHING Bull* i' *th' Thorne* II. xiii. 243 The air was laded with the fragrance of jasmine.

*Laden* (*lād'n*), *pph. a.* [*str. pa. pple. of LADE v.*] Burdened, loaded, weighed down (*lit.* and *fig.*). Often in comb. with *sb.*, as *sorrow-laden*; also *HEAVY-LADEN*.

1595 *MAYNARD Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 3 A man entering into matters with so laden a foote, that the other's meat would be eaten before his spit could come to the fire. 1693 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* xiii. *Act* 118 The laden boughs for you alone shall bear. 1790 *J. WATSON Eclog.* iii. 94 Where . . clust'ring nuts their laden branches bend. 1850 *ROBERTSON Serv.* Ser. iii. v. 70 The better . . impulses of a laden spirit. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Laden*, the state of a ship when charged with materials equal to her capacity. 1868 *LYNCH Rimulet* cxlii. ii. Now mount the laden clouds, Now flames the darkening sky. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/4 The laden trains start hence.

*Laden*, *obs. form of LATEN*, *brass*.

*Lader* (*lād'ar*). ? *Obs.* [*f. LADE v.* + *-ER*]. One who lades; *esp.* one who freights a ship.

1512-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 3 The said owner or lader of the said picard bote or other vessel. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 14 § 7 The Buying of any Corn . . by any such Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carrier. 1626 *Impeachment, Dk. Bucham.* (Camden) 42 The name of the lader of the fore-said hides. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 9 A Lader of Corn or Grain. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance* 1. 494 The Goods . . appear to have been . . restored . . to the Masters of the Ships in which they were laden; and, by the Customs of the Sea, the Master is in the Place of the Lader, and answerable to him.

*Lade Sterne*, *obs. form of LODESTAR*.

*La-di-da* (*ladidā*). *slang*. [*Onomatopoeic*, 'in ridicule of "swell" modes of utterance. Cf. *HAW-HAW*.] A derisive term for one who affects gentility; a 'swell'. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* = *LARDY-DARDY*.

1883 in *Atkin House Scraps* (1887) 166 The young 'un goes to music-halls And does the la-di-da. 1893 *GUNTER Baron Monte* ii. vii. 77 That French brother of his, Frank, the Parisian la-di-da. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/2, I may tell you we are all homely folks. We don't want any la-di-da members.

† *Laded*, *a. Obs.* rare -1. [*f. LADY sb.* + *-ED*]. Lady-like; soft; gentle.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [i.] viii. 20 Sores are not to bee anguished with a rusticke pressure; but gently stroaked with a Laded hand.

*Ladify*; see *LADIFY*.

*Ladin*, *obs. Sc. f. LADEN v.*; *obs. Sc. pa. pple. of LADE v.*

*Lading* (*lād'ing*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LADE v.* + *-ING*].

1. The action of the verb *LADE*; the loading of a ship with its cargo; the bailing or lading out of water, etc. *Bill of lading* (see *BILL sb.* 3 10).

1500 *Gabway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 In lading and discharging of his goodes. . . into forayn realmis. 1661 *FELTHAM Resolves, Lusoria* xxxv. (1677) 32 Must we hane fire still growing under us, Only that we with constant Lading may Keep our selues cool? 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 121 Where the Water is put over by the Hand-bowl, or what is called Lading over. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 589 The transfer of the glass into the cuvettes, is called lading.

2. *concr.* That with which a ship is laded; freight, cargo. † Also *transf.* (see *quots.* 1611, 1621).

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxvii. 10 Syrs, I perceive that this voyage wilbe with burte and damage, not off the ladinge and shippe only: but also off our lyues. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Prendre son sel*, to swill, quaffe, carouse; to take in his lading, or his liquor, to the full. 1621 *MOLLE Cambrar. Liv. Lit.* v. xiii. 369 Drunkards . . when they have their lading of wine. 1769 *NARROWGUTH Jrd.* in *Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* i. (1691) 7 With much ado I got off a boats lading of Water. 1870 *Ibid.* (1711) 91, I was bound for China, and . . had rich Lading for that Country. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4598 4 Two Ships lading of . . Russia Rhine Hemp. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Legs* xxi. (1857) 303 A small sloop . . entered the frith, to take in a lading of meal. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* II. 169 The crews were saved, but much of the lading was lost or damaged. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 184 A lading of great rarities.

fig. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* xxv. When mighty Love would cleave in twain The lading of a single pain.

† 3. A place where cargoes are laded. *Obs.*

1594 *NORDEN Spec. Brit. Essex* (Camden) 10 It is insoured with creeks, which leade to certayne ladinges, as to Landmyer lading, wher they take in wood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lading can* (dial. + *gin*, *hole*, *utensil*, *well*).

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, 'Lading can, a small tin can, containing two or three quarts, used for taking hot water out of a boiler. [Common in the north midlands and Yorkshire.] 1497 *Nar. Acc. Hen. VII* (1876) 151 'Lading cyture' *Ibid.* 101 Lading gynes. . . *ij.* 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 589 *Glass-making*. In this operation ['lading'] ladles of wrought iron are employed, which are plunged into the pots through the upper openings or 'lading holes'. 1872 *HARDWICK Trad. Lanc.* 189 The only 'lading' or haling utensil employed by the miserable sinner should be a limpet shell. 1769 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug. The 'lading'-well in this ill-fated George Lane lies shamefully neglected.

*Ladiship*, variant of *LADSHIP*.

*Ladisman*, variant of *LODESMAN*.

*Ladskin*. [*f. LAD sb.* + *-KIN*]. A young lad.

1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* i. iii. xxxi. Tharhron that young ladkin light.

*Ladle* (*lād'l*), *sb.* Forms: 1-2 *hlædel*, 3 *ladele*, 4-5 *lade*, 6 *ladil*, *ladill*, *ladyl*, *ladyll* 6, 5-7 *ladell*, 6 *ladil*, 7 *ladul*, 5- *ladle*. [*OE. hlædel*, *f. hladan* *LADE v.*; see *-EL*].

1. A large spoon with a long handle and cup-shaped bowl, used chiefly for lading liquids.

a 1000 *OE. Gloss.* in *Haupt's Zeitschrift* IX. 418 *Antlia*, mid *hlædele*. a 1200 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 *Cyfel*, *hlædel*, *pannam*. c 1200 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/94 *Sethpe* salt heo nome And Mid ladeles on wondene it casten. 1377 *LANGU. P. Pl.* B. xix. 274 A ladel bugge with a longe stele, That cast for to kepe a crokke to saue the fatte abouen. c 1386 *CHAUCER Kn't's T.* 1162 The cokc yscalded, for al his longe ladel. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 283 2 *Ladylle*, pot spoone, *concus*. 1468-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 92, 2 *ladellis* et 1 *scomer de cupro pro coquina*, 23d. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q. II.* vii. 36 Some stird the molten ewre with laddes great. 1602 *PLAT Delights for Ladies* Recipe li. You must have a fine brasson ladle to let run the sugar vpon the seedes. 1680 *BOYLE Exper. Proinc. Chym. Princ.* i. iv. 48 The materials of Glass, having been . . kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the work-men take off with Ladles. c 1718 *Prior Ladle* 155 A ladle for our silver dish is what I want. 1744 *BERKELEY Let. Vir Water* § 2 Wks. 1871 III. 462 *Stir* . . with a wooden ladle, or flat stick. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 *Punch* ladles. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pious* II. 54 Jaffa contains some fine marble fountains, to which ladles are attached by chains, for the convenience of the stranger who is athirst. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Paying-ladle*, an iron ladle with a long channelled spout opposite to the handle; it is used to pour melted pitch into the seams. 1895 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/5 An egg-and-ladle race.

2. In various technical applications.

a. *Gunnery*. 'An instrument for charging with loose powder; formed of a cylindrical sheet of copper-tube fitted to the end of a long staff' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also a similar instrument for removing the shot from a cannon.

1497 *Nar. Acc. Hen. VII* (1876) 85 Charging ladells . . *ij.*, *Rammers*. *ij.* 1622 *R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 185 We . . could not avoid the danger, to charge and discharge with the ladell, especially in so hotte a fight. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii. 34 The Master Gunner hath the charge of the ordnance, and shot, powder, match, ladles [etc.]. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) 14 b. Cannon are charged . . with an instrument . . termed a ladle. 1851 *DOUGLAS Nar. Gunnery* (ed. 3) 518 To practise with the Eprouvette, charge it with a small quantity of loose powder, by means of a ladle.

b. *Founding*. A pan with a handle, to hold molten metal for pouring. Also in *Glass-making*, a similar instrument used to convey molten glass from the pot to the cuvette.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/2 A Ladylle for yettynge, *fusorium*. 1495 *Nar. Acc. Hen. VII* (1876) 195 Ladylles of iron to melt lede. 1833 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 404 Ladles are of three or four different sizes, and are used for melting the

solder. 1839 [see *LAUNING vbl. sb.* 4]. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, *Ladle*, a vessel into which molten metal is conveyed from the furnace or crucible, and from which it is poured into the moulds.

† 3. Applied to the cup of an acorn. *Obs.*

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physike* 172/1 Take of the best Aquavite a quart . . and Akorne dishes or Ladles.

4. One of the float-boards of a water-wheel.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Aubes*, the short boordes which are set into th' outside of a water-mills wheele; we call them, ladles, or aue-boords. 1673-4 *GREW Anat. Plants* iii. vii. § 6 (1682) 138 The Ladles and soles of a Mill-wheel are always made of Elm. 1731 *BRIGHTON in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 11 The Ladles or Paddles 14 Foot long. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

† 5. *Sc.* 'A burghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty'. Also, 'The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this duty' (*Jam. Suppl.*). *Obs.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 14 The casualiteis of the mercat callit the Laddil is sett to Robert Millare, meilman, quhill Whitsones tuesday nextcom.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ladle-staff*, *-washer*; *ladle-shaped* *adj.*; *ladle-board* = *LADLE* 4; *ladle-dues* *Sc.* (see *sense* 5); *ladle-furnace*, a gas furnace in which the metal to be melted is contained in a ladle; *ladle-man*, † (*a*) (see *quot.* 1750); † (*b*) a workman who uses a ladle (see *sense* 2 b); *ladle-shell* (*local* *L. S.*), a name for certain large shells (*Pulgur*, *Synolypus*, etc.), which are or may be used as ladles in baling out boats, etc. (*Cent. Dict.*); *ladle-wood* *Bot.*, the wood of a S. African tree (*Cassine Colpoou*, used for carving 'Tras. Bot. 1866).

1744 *DESAGULIERES Esper. Philos.* II. 92 Therefore the 'Ladle-Board' is struck by twice the Matter. 1793 *SMITHSON Edystone L.* § 197 To knock off the Floats or Ladle-boards from the wheels. 1853 *GUYSS Power Water* App. 148 The floats or ladle-boards. 1832 53 'Ladle-Binke' (*Sent. Songs* Ser. II. 120 note, Farmer of 'ladle-dues'. 1880 *Cady's Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 6) 1. 772 'Ladle furnace'. This takes ladles up to 63 in. in diameter, and will melt 6 to 8 lbs. of zinc in about 15 minutes. 1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Insectum* III. i. 184 An Insect seldom, or never, mixes attacking our green Cherries with s) much Diligence and Fury, as to spoil great Numbers of them, by eating into their very Stone; and, because of this hollow Operation, we call them 'Ladlons', or the Green Fly, or Bug. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 11/1 Thomas Green, a la llima was fearfully scalded all over the body. 1885 *Census Instructions* 35 *Recessor Steel Manufacture* . . Ladle Man. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 354 [The clay] is beaten in with a 'ladle-shaped' instrument attached to a long handle. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 63 Put the Ladle home to the Chamber steadily holding your Thumb upon the upper part of the 'Ladle-staff'. 1470 85 *MAJORY Arthur* vii. v. 219 What arte thou but a luke and a torner of broches and a 'ladyl wessher'.

*Ladle* (*lād'l*), *v.* [*f. LADE sb.*] *trans. a.* To fit up a water-mill, with ladle-boards. *b.* To lift out with a ladle. Also with *out*.

1525 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 55 Ladillyng of myll, making of the flodde yates. c 1532 *D. Wes Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 945 To ladle, *espiser*. 1858 *LYTON What Will He do* i. iv. Vance laded out the toddy.

*transf.* 1873 *G. C. DAVIES Mount. & Mere* xiii. 102 Insinuate your fingers softly under him and ladle him out.

*Ladleful* (*lād'lful*). [*f. LADE sb.* + *-FUL*]. As much as fills a ladle.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 8 Pan caste a ladel-ful, or more or lane, of bote per to. 1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Perc.* A ij b. The first ladlefull had a sincke as soft as pap. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II. 900 The . . Cook . . cast a Ladle-ful of Boiling Water in his Face. 1727 *SWIFT Winter of all W.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 56 He takes a pot of scalding oyl and throws it by great ladlefull directly at the ladies. 1871 *C. GIBSON Lack of Gold* vi. He raised the ladleful of the liquid and allowed its contents to drip into the glass.

*Ladler* (*lād'lar*). [*f. LADE v.* + *-ER*].

1. One who lades.

1875 *WHYTE MELVILLE Katerfelto* i. (1876) 4 'A fine!' objected the punch-ladler, judicially. 1885 *Census Instructions* 89 *Rolled Plate Glass Making*: *Ladler*.

2. *Sc.* 'The customer of the ladle in the grain market' (*Jam. Suppl.*).

1643 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1881) II. 57 It is to be remembered that the ladlars hes receavit seavine ladils. 1644 *Ibid.* 71 The ladillars hes gottin seavin ladils.

*Ladlike*, *a.* [*f. LAD* + *-LIKE*]. Resembling a lad; in *quots.* † *churlish*, *unknightly* (cf. *LAD* 1).

1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 95 Yhit ar th' latis vnlufsum and ladlike. *Ibid.* 160 He was ladlike of laitis.

*Ladne*, *obs. Sc. form of LADEN v.*

*Ladner*, var. *LARDINER* *Obs.*

*Ladrone*. Also 8 *Sc.* *ladren*, *laydron*, *latherin*, 7, 9 *ladron*, 9 *lath(e)ron*. [*a. early OF. ladron* (see *LABOUR*): -L. *latrōn-em* robber. In mod. use ad. *Sp.* *ladron*: -L. *latrōn-em*.]

1. *Sc.* (Stressed *la-dron*.) Used as a vague term of reproach: Rogue, blackguard.

a 1557 *LYNDESAY in Pinkerton's Sc. Poems* (1792) II. 8 Quhair bes thow bene, fals ladrone lown! 1706 *J. Watson's Collect. Poems* i. 11 But when Indemnity came down, The Laydron caught me by the Thraple. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. in. xv. Whisht, ladren. 1789 *D. DAVIDSON Seasons* 90 Maggy wha fu' well did ken, The lurking Latherin's meaning. 1887 *SERVICE Dr. Duguid*, Thou impident latheron!

*attrib.* 1811 *GALT Ann. Parish* xxiv. 159 She . . would not let me . . mess or mell with the lathron lasses of the clachan.



2. (lādryn.) Used *occas.* in books on Spain or Spanish America for: A highwayman. Also *attrib.* (see quot. 1867).

[1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* v. iii. (1625) 62 *Ped.* I am become the talk of every *Picaro* and *Ladron*.] 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 17 With the protection of our redoubtable Squire, Sancho, we were not afraid of all the ladrones of Andalusia. 1851 MAYNE *Reio Scap* Hunt. ix. 74 There are other ladrones besides the Indians. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Ladron* ship, literally a pirate, but it is the usual epithet applied by the Chinese to a man-of-war. 1883 L.D. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. ii. 189 They would have been bold ladrones that molested any travellers conducted by him.

† *Ladry*. *Sc. Obs.* [a. *F. ladrière*, lit. leprosy, f. *ladre* (see *Lazar*).] Impure discourse.

14. How Good Wife taught Dan. 86 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Thoil thaim nocht rage with ryaldry, Na mengill thame with nevir vith lady. a 1491 *Priests of Pells* 17 Thay lufit nocht with lady, nor with lown, Nor with trumpours to travel throw the town. a 1500 *Rat's Raving* iii. 184 Luf nocht raging na rebaldry, Na our loud lauchyt na lady, For maner makis man of valour.

**Lad's love.** *dialect*. [cf. *Boy's love*.] The Southern-wood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).

a 1825 FORBY *Loc. E. Anglia*. *Lad's love*, the herb southern-wood. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 58 Sprigs of lad's-love. 1852 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 137 Southernwood (called 'lad's love' or 'old man' by some). 1884 J. HARTON in *Harper's Mag.* July 234/4 *Roses*, and 'lad's love', or 'old-man'.

**Lady** (lādi), *sh.* Forms: 1. hlāfdiz, hlāfdi, hlāf, hlāfdig, Northumb. hlāfdia, Mercian hlāfdie, 2-4 lefdi, 3 lefdi, leved, laf(e)di e, lafvedi, laefdi, leivadi, leofdi, leveda, *Orm.* laffdig, 3 4 lavedi, levedi, -y, 4 laidi, -y, laveda, laydy, lady, lefyde, levidi, -y, levedie, levidi, lavedi, -y, livedi, 4-5 lavedy, lefy, lade, 4-7 ladi(e, -yo, (*pl.* ladi(e)). 6. *g. Sc.* ledy, *g. arch.* ladye, 4- lady. [OE. *hlāfdig* wk. fem.; *f. hlif* bread, *lōaf* + root *af-* to knead; see *DUTHG.*]

Like the corresponding masc. designation *hlāfod*, *lōsu*, the word is not found outside Eng. (the *lcel. lāfi* is adopted from ME.). The etym. above stated is not very plausible with regard to sense; but the attempt to explain *hlāfdig* as a deriv. of *hlāfod* is unsatisfactory: the fem. suffix in OE. is *-ize*, not *-ig*, and the unliant in the first syllable is difficult to explain on this supposition.

The OE. *f.*, being regularly shortened in ME. before two consonants, yielded regularly *l* and *e* according to dialect. The ME. *lādi*, *lēdi*, is represented by *Sc. ledy*. The other form *lāfi* (= *lādi*: became *lāfedi*, 3 syllables), and by regular development *lavedi*; afterwards the *e* became silent and the *v* was dropped; hence the mod. Eng. form.

The genitive sing. (OE. *hlāfdigum*) became by regular phonetic change in ME. coincident in form with the nom.; hence certain syntactical combs. have the appearance of proper compounds, as *lady-bird*, *lady-day*, *lady-chapel*.

I. As a designation for a woman.

† 1. A mistress in relation to servants or slaves; the female head of a household. *Obs.*

The 18th c. instances in brackets seem to represent a re-development of this sense from sense 6 a.

a 825 *Pœp. Psalter* cxliij. 2 Swe we egan menenes hondum hlāfdian hire. a 1000 *Lucas of Penitents* ii. § 4 in Thorpe *Ant. Luc.* 11. 184 xif hwylic wif.. hire wifman swingð & heo þurh þa swingle wyrð dead.. fæste seo hlāfdige. vii. gear. a 1200 *Agos. 1<sup>st</sup> c.* in W. Wülcker 310/26 *Waterfuntia*, hīredes moder oððe hlāfdige. a 1225 *Luc. R.* 4 Ant þeos riwe nis bute vorto seuri þe oðer. þe oðer is ase lefdi: þeos is ase buten. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 967 Forð siðen 3he bi abram.. se Of hire leuendi nam 3he no kep. 1382 *Wyclif Ps. cxliij.* 2 As the eȝen of the hondmaide, in the hondis of hir ladi. — *Prov.* xxx. 23 Bi an hand woman, when she were eir of hir ladi. [1718 *Freethinker* No. 17, 116 Her Maid.. lipps out to me that her Lady is gone to Bed. a 1745 *Swift Direct. Servants* iii. (1745) 50 When you are sent on a Message, deliver it in your own Words.. not in the Words of your Master or Lady.]

2. A woman who rules over subjects, or to whom obedience or feudal homage is due; the feminine designation corresponding to *lord*. Now *poet.* or *retorical*, exc. in *lady of the manor*. † In OE. used *spec.* instead of *queen*, *QUEEN* as the title of the consort of the king of Wessex (afterwards of England).

a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 918 Her Ælfelred forðerde Myrcena hlāfdige. 1038-44 *Charter of Ælfwine* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 76 Eadweard cinge and Ælfwyfu seo blēdige, and Eadsize arcēbiseop. c 1205 *Lay.* 6110 Bruttes nemmede þa laȝen æfter þa lafuedi. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlvii. 7 Thou aggregatedst the 3<sup>re</sup> gretli, and seidest, In to cuermor I shal ben a ladi. 1387 *Previsa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 129 þe late lady of Cartage hadde riȝt suche a manere ende as Dydo þe firste lady hadde. c 1450 *Mertin* 362 'And also', quod she, 'I am lady of the reame cleped the londe susteyne'. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. ii. 65 Asia the grette.. takeþ the name of a queene that somtyme was lady of this regyon and was callid Asia. 1564 *Winstet Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1688 l. 10 We vspect nocht zoure gentle humanitie.. to be offendit with vs zour pure anis, bot our Souerane Ladyis fre legis. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. Intro. 4 Great Lady of the greatest Isle. c 1630 *Risdon Surv.* *Devon* 43 (1870) 50 Beatrix de Vallibus was lady of this land. 1633 *Milton Arcades* 105 Bring your Flocks, and live with us, Here ye shall have greater grace, To serve the Lady of this place. 1711 *Act 9 Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4370/1 Any Lord or Lady of a Manor might appoint several Game-keepers. 1832 *Tennyson Dream Fair Wom.* 97 No marvel, sovereign lady: in fair field Myself for such a face had holdly died.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 126 Pet fletch wolde awilȝen & bicomen to ful stowen toward hire lefdi, 3if hit nere theaten. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xlvii. 5 Thou shalt no more be clepid the

ladi of reumes [1611 the *Ladie of kingdome*]. 1565 *Coopra Theatrus* s. v. *Auspe*, *Musa auspic*.. the *ladie* of learning beyng our guide. 1587 *Golding De Moray* xvi. 265 This Spirit of ours.. was free of it selfe, and *Ladie* of the bodie, and therefore could not receyue her first corruption from the bodie. 1591 *Sperry tr. Cattan's Geomancie* B 2 b, By the influence of the Sunne she [the Eagle] hath a marvellous property, which is, to be *Lady* of all other birdes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 107 Rome, once the *Lady* of the world. a 1610 *Hfaley Epitaphs* (1636) 79 Beware that thou hurt not thy minde, the *Lady* of thy workes, and thine actions governess.

c. A woman who is the object of chivalrous devotion; a mistress, 'lady-love'.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troilus* i. 821 Many a man hath love ful dere y-bought, Twenty winter that his lady wiste, That never yet his lady mouth he kiste. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 You are my lady, you are my masteres, Whome I shall serve with all my gentylties. a 1547 *Surrey in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 20 A praise of his loue: wherein he reproceth them that compare their Ladies with his. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* v. ii. 436. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 71 This evening being May euen; and we.. chose Ladies, and did ceremoniously wear their names in our Caps. 1867 *Tennyson Window* 120 Never a line from my lady yet! Is it ay or no? a 1881 *Rossetti House of Life* viii, My lady only loves the heart of Love.

3. *spec.* The Virgin Mary. Usually *Our Lady* = *L. Domina Nostra*, and equivalents in all mod. European langs. † *Our Lady's bands*: pregnancy.

a 900 *Cynewulf Crist* 284 Cristes þegnas cwepað ond singað þæt he sē hlāfdize halȝum meahnum wuldorweorðes. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 17 He was iboren of ure lefdi Zeinte Marie. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Maidene maide and heuene quen and engle laȝe. c 1200 *Ormin* 217 Ure deore laffdi was þurh Drihthen nemmede Marȝe. c 1225 *Metz. Hom.* 160 Ilike day denotely Herd scho messe of our Ledye. c 1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* ii. 28 (Gibbs MS.) Pan come þet forþemore to þe house of our lady cosyn Elizabeth. 1513 *Mowe in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 701 By Gods blessed Lady (that was euer his other). 1553 *Recov. Reliques of Rome* (1563) 233 'Ye shall also praye.. for the women that bene in our Ladyes handes and with childre. a 1555 *Articles imputed to Letimer* in Foxe *x. & M.* (1563) 1309/2 No doubt our lady was, through the goodnes of God, a good & a gracious creature. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* ii. v. 63 O Gods Lady deare, Are you 40 hot? marrie come vp I trow. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* xi, On the morning of our high festival, our Lady's day, it is usual for such as devote themselves to heaven to receive the veil. 1832 *Tennyson Mariana* iii, Low on her knees herself she cast, Before Our Lady murmur'd she.

† b. *Our, the Lady in March*, or *Lent*: the Annunciation, Mar. 25. *Our Lady in Harvest*: the Assumption, Aug. 15. *Our Lady in December*: the Conception, Dec. 8. (See *LADY-DAY*.)

c 1297 R. Glose. (Rolls) 9080 *Yr leuedy [i.e. leuēdi dai, lefdi dai]* in decembre. c 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* (F. E. T. S.) 26/21 Our lady in marche. *Ibid.* 28/23 Our lady in heriet-c 1628 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII 213 A great froit from Martinmas till almost y<sup>r</sup> Lady in lent.

† c. An image of the Virgin Mary. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* iii. (1859) 225 Christophers, Ladies, and Mary Magdalenes, and other Saints. 1606 *Arraign. late Traitors* D 1 b, The (Papists') kissing of abbies, their kneeling to woden Ladies.

4. A woman of superior position in society, or to whom such a position is conventionally or by courtesy attributed. Originally, the word connoted a degree equal to that expressed by *lord*; but it was (like its synonyms in all European langs.) early widened in application, while the corresponding masc. term retained its restricted comprehension. In mod. use *lady* is the recognized fem. analogue of *gentleman*, and is applied to all women above a loosely-defined and variable, but usually not very elevated standard of social position. Often used *esp.* in 'this lady' as a more courteous synonym for 'woman', without reference to the status of the person spoken of. See also *FINE LADY*, *YOUNG LADY*.

As the traditional association of *lady* with *lord* still survives, the former is a title of ostensibly higher dignity than *gentleman*. Hence, and not directly as the result of the sentiment of gallantry, the customary order of words in 'ladies and gentlemen'.

c 1205 *J. A.* 24715 Alle þa laffdes leoneden 3eond walles to biholden þa dȝoðen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Aðe þes cwenes, þes riche cuntasse, þes modie laffdis. 1297 R. Glose. (Rolls) 3280 Many was þe vayne leuēdi þat icome was þer to. 1349 *Aen.* 215 Þe grette lhorde and þe grette ltheuedes. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2668 When þat loveli ladi hade listened his wordes.. for ioye sche wept. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xviii. 335 Vlyke a lussarde with a lady visage. c 1386 *Chaucer Rut.* 7. 828 A companye of ladies.. clad in clothes blake. 1426 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Beuy of Ladies. 1506 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 268 Labouryng & scruying for these two ladyes, Lya & Rachel. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A lord to lufe a silly lass, A leddy alle, for luf, to tak Ane propir page. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* ii. 1. 192 What Lady is that same? 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 296 For Ladies and women to weepe.. it is nothing vncomely. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn. Pestle* iii. iv, To punish all the sad enormities Thou hast committed against ladies gent. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 100 Keep your Wall and Palisade-Trees.. sharp'd like a Lady's Fan. 1674 *DEVEN Epil. Misc.* (1685) 289 A Country Lip may have the Velvet touch, Tho' She's no Lady, you may think her such. 1702 *Addison Dial. Medals* i. Wks. 1721 l. 438 We find too on Medals the representations of ladies that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lat. Nat.* (1834) I. 246 This is giving the ladies reason, 'It is so because it is'. 1791 *COWPER Retired Cat* 38

Linen.. such as merchants introduce From India, for the ladies' use. 1807-8 W. LIVING *Salmag.* xviii. (1860) 414 It appears to be an established maxim.. that a lady loses her dignity when she condescends to be useful. 1886 *Miss M'LOCK K. Arthur* i. 11 Poor lady!.. But if she were a real lady she would never be an opera-singer. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 660/1 She was born, in our familiar phrase, a lady, and.. throughout a long life, she was surrounded with perfect ease of circumstance.

b. *vocatively*. (a) In the singular, now confined to poetic or rhetorical use. (b) In the plural, the ordinary term of oral address to a number of women, without reference to their rank; corresponding to 'Madam' in the singular.

The uneducated, esp. in London, still often use 'Lady' in the sing. as a term of address for 'Madam' or 'Ma'am'. c 1384 *Chaucer H. Fame* iii. 519 Lady, graunte us now good fame. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1889 Noe, certes, lady, it is not I. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. i. 285 *Pedr.* Come Lady, come, you have lost the heart of Signior Benedicke. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 277 What chance, good Lady, hath berct you thus? *Ibid.* 319, I can conduct you, Lady, to a low But loyal cottage. 1808 [see *GENTLEMAN* 4 b]. 1819 *SHRELLY Cenci* v. ii. 172 Know you this paper, Lady?

† c. *Lady errant*: a humorous feminine analogue of 'knight errant'.

a 1643 *CARTWRIGHT (title) The Lady Errant*. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. vii. 384 Conscientious Catholics conceived these *Lady Errants* so much to deviate from feminine.. modesty.. that they zealously decried their practice.

d. Applied to fairies.

1628 *MILTON Vacation Exerci.* 60 At thy birth The Fairy Ladies daunc'd upon the hearth. a 1650 *K. Arthur's Death* 235 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 506 He see a barge from the land goe, & hearde Ladyes hoile & cry.

e. *Phraseological expressions*. *Lady of the lake*, (a) the designation of a personage in the Arthurian legends, Nimue or Vivien; † (b) a nymph; † (c) a kept mistress. *Lady of pleasure*, a courtesan, whore. *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman whose chastity is easily assailable. *Lady of the frying-pan*, a jocular term for a cook. *Lady of Babylon*, of *Rome*, abusive terms for the Roman Catholic Church, with reference to the 'scarlet woman' of the Apocalypse. † *Lady of honour*, † *lady of presence*, a lady who holds the position of attendant to a queen or princess (cf. *maid of honour*); similarly *lady of the bedchamber*, *lady-in-waiting*.

1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x. xxv. 73 What damoyse is that? said Arthur. That is the lady of the lake, said Merlyn. 1530 *PAISGRO* 237 1 lady of presence, *damoiselle d'honneur*. 1536 *HEN. VIII Let.* 10 Jan. in *Hallivell Lett. Eng. Kings* (1846) I. 352 At the interment [of Katharine of Aragon] it is requisite to have the presence of a good many ladies of honour. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 They bene all Ladies of the lake beight [E. K. Gloss, Ladies of the lake be Nymphes]. 1625 *MASINGER New Way* ii. i, Thou shalt dine.. With me, and with a lady. *Marshall*. Lady? What lady? With the Lady of the Lake, or Queen of Fairies? 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 187 The Lady Willoughby.. now one of the Ladies of Honour attendant upon the Queene. 1637 *SHIRLEY (title) The Lady of Pleasure*. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 447 He hath no such cloisters or houses for ladies of pleasure. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. l. 869 The difference Marriage makes 'Twixt Wives, and Ladies of the Lakes. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1739) V. 217 Kept-Wenches, Kind-hearted-Things, Ladies of Pleasure, by what.. Names soever dignified. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lady of easy virtue*, a woman of the town, a prostitute. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iii. x. 4 The lady of the frying-pan.. was assisted in her cookery by the coachman. 1809 [see *EASY* a. 12]. 1858 *TROLOPE Barchester T.* xx. 150 The ordeal through which he had gone, in resisting the blandishments of the lady of Rome. 1860 — *Castle Richmond* I. v. 83 The pope, with his lady of Babylon, his college of cardinals [etc.]. 1864 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* ii. xii. 205 Making the avowal as freely as though he had proclaimed that his mother was lady-in-waiting to the Queen.

5. A woman whose manners, habits, and sentiments have the refinement characteristic of the higher ranks of society.

1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas M.* i. xi. 185 She had the essential attributes of a lady—high veracity, delicate honour in her dealings, deference to others, and refined personal habits. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Ch.-building Mid.* Ages II. 40 Her [Venice's] gentlemen were the first in Europe, and the first modern ladies were Venetian.

6. As an honorific title.

a. A prefix forming part of the customary designation of a woman of rank. Also in *My lady*, an appellation used (chiefly by inferiors) in speaking to or of those who are designated by this prefix.

In the 13-16th c., *The (or My) Lady* was prefixed to the Christian name of a female member of the royal family, as 'Princess' is now. With regard to the use of the prefix in the titles of the nobility of the British Isles, usage has varied greatly at different times, but the following rules are now established: (1) In speaking of a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness (whether she be such in her own right, by marriage, or by courtesy), the prefix *Lady* is a less formal substitute for the specific designation of rank, which is not used in conversational address: thus 'the Marchioness (of A.)' is spoken to, and informally spoken of, as 'Lady A.' (2) The daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls have *Lady* (more formally, e.g. on a superscription, *The Lady*) prefixed to their Christian names. (3) The wife of the holder of a courtesy title in which *Lord* is prefixed to a Christian name is known as 'The Lady John B.' (4) The wife of a baronet or other knight ('Sir John C.') is commonly spoken of as 'Lady C.', the strictly correct appellation 'Dame Mary C.' being confined to legal documents, sepulchral monuments, and the like.



c 1489 CANTON *Blanchardyn* Ded. 1 Unto the right noble puyssant & excellent pryncesse, my redoubted lady, my lady Margarete, duchesse of Somersete. 1509 in *Fisher's Wks.* (1896) 288 The moost excellent pryncesse my lady the kynge's graundame. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 238 b, The Ladye Marques Dorset. 1555 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 113 An Epitaph of the ladye Margaret Lee. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* 1. ii. *Stage direct.*, Enter the Coarse of Henrie the sixt. Lady Anne being the Mourner. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 Who selected him. to be the Lady Margarets Reader. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 235 The general's wife, the lady Fayrefax. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Dram. Pers., Lord Touchwood, Sir Paul Plyant, Knight, Lady Touchwood, Lady Plyant. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* 1, (1724) 1. 19 Lady Margaret Dowglas was the child so provided for. *Ibid.* iii. 353 The Lady Bellasis, the widow of the Lord Bellasis's son. 1719 PRIOR (*title*) Verses spoken to Lady Henrietta Cavendish-Holles Harley, Countess of Oxford. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVI. 103/1 Lady North, — of a son. *Ibid.*, Lady Anne Conway, eldest daughter to the Earl of Hertford. 1833 TENNYSON (*title*) Lady Clara Vere de Vere. 1864 *Aylmer's F.* 190 My lady's Indian kinsman. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* II. xiv. 148 Lothair danced with Lady Flora Falkirk, and her sister, Lady Grizel, was in the same quadrille.

b. Prefixed to the names of goddesses, allegorical personages, personifications, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 LAV. 1198 Lenfidi Diana: leoue Diana heze Diana, help me to neede. c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 239 My lady Diane, the goddess. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 74 There saw I... The fresh Aurora, and lady Flora schene. *Ibid.* 210 A wofull prisonere To lady Beate. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 160 If that same worthy pryncesse lady money did not alone stop up the waye betwene vs and our luyning. 1566 DRANT *Horne's Sat.* i. iii. B vj, Thus grante you must, that feare of wronge set ladye lawe in forte. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 20 [Those] that make so small account of religion and good lyfe, otherwise then of their belly God and ladie pleasure. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 487 Ladie Venus dwells at the signe of the luic bush.

c. Prefixed to titles of honour or designations of dignified office, as an added mark of respect. *Obs.* or *arch.* *Lady Mayoress*: see *MAYORESS*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prior's Prolog.* 33 My lady Prioresse. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lady maystres, dame dionneur: gouvernante. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 169 You shall haue two noble Partners with you: the old Duchesse of Norfolk, and Lady Marquess Dorset. 1638 FORD *Fancies* iv. ii, Are you not enthroned The lady-regent? 1710 SNAFFESS *Adv. Author* iii. 167 The Method of expositulating with his Lady-Governess. 1721 STAFFE *Ecol. Mem.* II. 1. 3 The Lady Mary, the Kings daughter, appointed for the lady godmother. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 8 Aug. The lady-godmother of the ball... had her conveyed to another room. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot xii.* 'They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, who address me,' said Dame Bridget.

d. Prefixed to designations of relationship, by way of respectful address or reference. (Cf. *F. Madame votre mère*, etc.) *arch.*

15. *Roberte the Deuyl* 522 in Hauillit E. P. P. I. 239 And when he sawe hys mother goynge, He sayde, alas, Lady mother, speake with me. 1528 MORE *Dial.* iii. xii. Wks. 221/2 But were I Pope. By my soule good he, I would ye wer, & my lady your wife Popesse too. 1602 *and Pl. Return fr. Paruass.* ii. vi. 983 A Turkey Pyc, or a piece of Venison, which my Lady Grand-mother sent me. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* iv. ii, Your business with my lady-daughter tosse-pot? 1655 DRYDEN (*title*) Lines in a Letter to his Lady-Cousin Honor Driden. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v, Answer for yourself, lady cousin. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. xxi, But that my lady-mother there sits lonely in her castle-hall. 1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* 1. 730 As to your lady-bride, I envy not her beauty. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. iv. 15, I bow'd to his lady-sister as she rode by.

7. Wife, consort. Now, as in the original use, chiefly restricted to instances in which the formal title of 'Lady' is involved in the relationship. In the 18th and the former half of the 19th c. the wider use was prevalent in polite society, but is now regarded as vulgar, esp. in the phrase *your good lady*.

c 1205 LAV. 2864 Swa be king halite, to wröscipe his læfdi. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 517 Sire here sall borne be a barne of bi blithe lady. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxv. M v b, A grete lady, whiche was lady to a baron. 1613 ORGAN *Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, St Jo Packinton & his Lady. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 23 Sept., Gov. Bradstreet is gone with his lady to Salem. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* ii. (1724) I. 338 About the end of May, Duke Lauderdale came down with his Lady in great pomp. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 7 The lady of a noble Venetian... is indulged with greater freedom in this respect. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 98 (*Suword*) The Marquis... supported his lady. c 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1804) 67 She was granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, the President's lady. 1796 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* Corr. & Wks. 1868 I. 71 It has endeared us more than any thing to your good lady. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1833) 1 'My dear Mr. Bennet,' said his lady to him one day, 'have you heard [etc.]' — *Sense & Sens.* (1879) 1 By a former marriage, Mr. Dashwood had one son; by his present lady, three daughters. 1825 WATERTON *Wand.* S. *Amer.* iv. ii. 313 The unfortunate governor and his lady lost their lives. 1841 *L'pool Mercury* 11 June 1854 On Thursday, the 3d instant, the lady of Thomas William Phillips, Esq., of a daughter... On Monday last, at Everton, the lady of Thomas Shaw, Esq., of a daughter. 1841 C. ANDERSON *anc. Models* 102 An organ was lately given by the estimable lady of the Rev. J. B. Stonehouse... to the church of Owston. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Leas Eng.* (1874) II. 608 As where it [i.e. a peerage] is limited to a man and the heirs male of his body by Elizabeth, his present lady. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. (1861) 71 'How's your health, Colonel Sprowle.' 'Very well, much obliged to you. Hope you and your good lady are well'.

## II. In transferred applications.

† 8. A queen at chess. *Obs.*

c 1489 CANTON *Sons of Aymon* xxii. 478 The duk rycharde... helde in his bande a lady of yvery, wherwyth he wolde have gyven a mate to yonnet.

9. A kind of butterfly; now *painted lady*.

1611 FLORIO, *Papiglione*, any kind of Ladic or butter-flie. 1646 EMBLETON in *Proc. Rer. Nat. Club* II. 171 Not a single specimen has been observed of the Peacock, Wood Lady, Wall Brown, or the Dark Green Aglaia. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Panthea* I. 197 This 'painted lady' was the name by which a certain gaudy butterfly was known.

10. The calcareous structure in the stomach of a lobster, serving for the trituration of its food; fancifully supposed to resemble the outline of a seated female figure.

1704 SWIFT *Bath. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 253 Like the Lady in a Lobster. 1796 J. ADAMS *Diary* 28 July Wks. 1851 III. 421 To-day, at dinner, seeing lobsters at table, I inquired after the Lady, and Mrs. B. rose and went into the kitchen to her husband, who sent in the little lady herself, in the cradle in which she resides. 1804 FAIRLEY *Land. Art Cookery* (ed. 19) 47 Take out their bodies, and what is called the lady.

11. The smallest size of Welsh (and Cornish) roofing slates. (Cf. *COUNTRESS, DUCHESS*.)

1803 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 109 He had delivered to the defendant eight thousand Countresses and eleven thousand Ladies. 1859 GWILT *Archit.* ii. ii. (ed. 4) 501 Ladies are generally about 15 in. long, and about 8 in. wide. 1893 BROWN *Opening Rly. to Delabole* xxiii, We've countess, duchess... doubles, ladies, slabs, and flags.

12. A female hound. (Cf. 14 b, and *lady pack* in 16.)

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* x. 20 Nineteen couple are they of ladies, with the cleanest of heads and necks.

13. *Naut.* (See *quots.*)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 A Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small stores, which stores are looked after by one they call a Lady, who is put in by turns to keep the Gun-room clean. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lady of the Gun-room*, a gunner's mate, who takes charge of the after-scuttle, where gunners' stores are kept.

III. In Combination.

14. appositively (quasi-adj.). a. Prefixed, with the sense 'female', to designations of employment, office, function, etc., which are ordinarily applied to men, as in *lady actor, citizen, clerk, critic, doctor, farmer, friend, guest, page, president, reader, singer, superintendent, tyrant*, etc.

1684 ORWAY *Atheist* ii. i. Wks. 1728 II. 29 The Lady-Tyrant of your Enchanted Castle. a 1687 WALTER *Wks.* (1729) 222 Prologue for the Lady-Actors. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* Epil., The Lady Critics who are better Read, Enquire if Characters are nicely bred. 1775 MAN, D'AERLAY *Early Diary* (1839) II. 109 She has a fine voice, and has great merit, for a lady singer. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 9 Instead of hunting for... a wealthy widow, or a rich lady citizen, he retired to his country seat. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 91 Bring home with you That sweet strange lady-friend. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 428 A good sort of lady-friend. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 110 Or any lady-page that soothes a steed whose neck she hardly smoothes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxx, If our observant lady readers can deduce any satisfactory inferences from these facts, we beg them by all means to do so. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* Aug. 186 Miss Martineau is lady-president of the gossip school. 1860 G. H. K. in *Fac. Jour.* 137 These hinds... are the lady-superintendents of an educational institution for young stages. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 333 The first lady-guest ever seen at Rainsbar. 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 7 Nov. 9 The 'lady doctor' has become an institution in Victoria. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 3/2 To the lady clerks is allotted half the ledger keeping.

b. Used jocularly for 'female' with names of animals.

1820 SHELLEY *Oedipus* ii. i. 157 Gentleman swine, and gentle lady-pigs. 1832 IRVING *Alhambra* II. 33 'The very heeble woos its lady-beetle in the dust. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Men.* 37 The dog... had five beautiful puppies afterwards, it being a lady-dog. 1894 G. R. O'REILLY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly Nov.* 7 One... night an old lady cobra surprised me by depositing a number of living young ones.

c. Prefixed to designations of employment usually associated with inferiority of social rank, to denote that the person is or claims to be regarded as a lady. Cf. *lady-help* (see 16 below).

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cleas & Gertr.* I. 94 Some lady-nurses... forego not an hour's amusement. 1873 ST. PAUL'S *Mag.* ii. 233 He, a dignified ecclesiastic butler, with a perfect palate for port, to be levelled with a pert little chit of a 'lady-housekeeper'. 1898 *Adm. in Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/3 Lady-Cook, also Lady-Parlourmaid wanted... lady-nurse and man kept.

15. Obvious combinations: a. attributive (pertaining to a lady or ladies), as *lady-bower, chamber*; (characteristic of or befitting a lady), as *lady-air, fingers, look, slang, trifle*; (consisting of ladies), as *lady portion, train, world*. b. similitative, as *lady-clad, faced, handed, looking, soft* adjs. c. instrumental, as *lady-laden* adj.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Eupheme* ix. She had a mind as calm as she was fair, Not lost or troubled with light 'lady-air. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 253 What, I say, had I to do, to take upon me lady-airs, and resent? 1834 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 19 The burlythane... oft in 'lady-bower' would long remain. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* xi. (1867) 323 This tender nursing of a patrician 'lady-chamber' was climbing mountains on foot. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prolog. 119 But while they talk'd, above their heads I saw The feudal warrior 'lady-clad. c 1610 SIR J. M. P. VII. *Mem.* (Bannatyne) 120 He was very lusty, berdies, and 'lady

facit. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 317 Rose-wood desks, where 'lady-fingers' pen lady-lays. 1728 RANSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 28 The 'lady-handed' lad. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 4/4 Every halcyon... was 'lady-laden'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 4, I have never seen any one in her station who possessed so thoroughly that undefinable charm, the 'lady-lock. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xx. (1857) 291 So 'lady-looking a person, and an heiress to boot. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 11 His daughter, Rebecca, is just about my age, very tall and lady-looking. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 165 The 'lady portion of the guests. 1821 'P. ATALL' (*title*) The Hermit in Philadelphia, Second Series, containing some Account of Young Belles and Coquettes... Dandy-Slang and 'Lady-Slang. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1677) 15 This Cauzan I have seen very good hors-men vse, but with such a temperate and 'lady soft a hand, that [etc.]. 1717 E. FENTON *Poems* 211 The 'Lady-Train dispers'd, the pensive Form Of Agamemnon came. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 165, I some 'Lady trifles have reserv'd Immodest toys. 1775 MAD. D'ARBIAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov., Being herself a performer of reputation in the 'lady world, she [etc.].

16. Special comb. in many cases orig. syntactical uses of *lady* genitive, in sense 3): *Lady-altar*, an altar in a Lady chapel; *lady-apple*, a kind of small apple, with a red waxy-looking skin; valued chiefly for its ornamental appearance; also *attrib.*; *Lady-bell* (also *Our Lady bell*), a bell for ringing the Angelus; *lady-bug dial.* and *U.S.* *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-chair*, a seat formed by the hands of two persons standing facing each other: each person grasping his own left wrist with his right hand, and the right wrist of the opposite person with his left hand, or *vice versa*; *lady-cloak* = *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-court*, the court of a lady of a manor (in mod. Dicts.); *lady-crab*, a name given variously to certain species of crabs remarkable for elegance of colouring or form; (Our) *Lady eve*, even, the day before a Lady-day; *lady-fluke* (see *quot.*); *lady-fly* = *LADY-BIRD*; *lady-fowl*, a name for the smew or the wilgeon; *lady-help*, a woman engaged to perform domestic service on the understanding that she is to be considered and treated by her employers as a lady; *lady-killer humorous*, a man who is credited with dangerous power of fascination over women; so *lady-killing* sb. and adj.; *Lady-meat* (also *Lady's meat*), alms given in Our Lady's honour *arch.*; *lady-monger contemptuous*, a 'lady's man'; *lady-pack*, a pack of female hounds; † *lady-pear*, some variety of pear; (Our) *Lady-psalter*, the 'PSALTER of the Blessed Virgin Mary'; *Lady-quarter*, the quarter in which Lady-day occurs; *Lady-tide*, the time of the year about Lady-day; † *lady-wit*, an effeminate pretender to culture; *Lady-worshipper*, one who worships the Virgin Mary. Also *LADY-BIRD, LADY-COW*, etc.

1898 *Weekly Reg.* 16 July 68 Mrs. Franks... presented a carved oak 'lady-altar in memory of her late father. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakfast*, iii. (Paternoster) 50 Joe, with his cheeks like 'lady-apples. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 24 The girl with the lady-apple cheeks. 1541 *Widdow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 8 For mendyng of the whele of our 'lady belle. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* viii. in *Ch Bells Devon* 395 Six other bells from the roof tower, called the Lady Bells. 1787 GROSS *Pop. Superstit.* in *Province. Gloss.*, etc. 64 It is held extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a 'lady-bug, a swallow [etc.]. 1869 Mrs. STOW *Oldtown Folks* xxvi. 298 Tina... insisted upon it that we should occasionally carry her in a 'lady-hair over to this island. 1848 C. BROWNE *J. Rye* (1857) 213 That was only a 'lady-clock, child, 'flying away home'. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* 113 A lady-clock settled on her wrist. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 200 The Velvet Fiddler Crab... in the Channel Islands is known as the 'Lady Crab, from its velvet coat. 1884 *Sand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 63 *Platyonchus ocellatus*, lady crab. 1885 C. F. HOLDEN *Marrels Antin. Life* 171 Their motions... resembling those of our common lady-crab. 1306 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 219 This was on oure 'Levedy even. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 255 The Quene his wife was delivered of a daughter, on our lady Eve before Christmas. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 191 At vsuall feastes that ys the one on our ladie Eve in March, the other at Maye Eve. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 393 'Lady fluke. The Holibut, *Hippoglossus vulgaris*. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 83 This 'lady-fly I take from off the grass. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 209 Lady-fly with freckled wings, Watch her up the tall bent climb. 1772 RUTTY *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 335 The 'Lady-Fowl... is much esteemed in the London market... the Male being distinguished by the name of Easterling, and the female strictly called the Lady-fowl. *Ibid.* 136 The cock Lady-fowl is entirely distinct from the cock Widgeon. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Lady-fowl*, said to be a name of the Widgeon. 1875 *Punch* 11 Sept. 98/1 In poor genteel families, 'lady-helps could hardly expect any wages. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *One Thing Needful*, I suppose we must call this paragon of yours a lady-help. 1811 ORA & JULIET II. 197 Upwards of twenty sat down at table, amongst whom was the 'lady killer, or Colonel Sackville. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 36/1 He had been a lady-killer in his day, and was by no means out of the hunt yet. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 192 'Lady-killing coterie. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* II. 'Pretty lady-killing', muttered the sergeant. 1898 K. S. SURTRES *Ask Mamma* i. A Nature had favoured Billy's pretensions in the lady-killing way. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* 111. ix. 284 Many an alms was given for Mary's sake, and the food, so set aside, went by the name of 'lady-meat'. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 115 Bread and meat given in our Lady's love were called Saint Mary's loaf, and Ladyment.



1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Paruss.* w. i. 1236 This haberdasher of lyes, this brachidochio, this 'ladymunger. 1678 *BURTON Hud.* II. 1. 378 He serv'd two Prentiships and longer I th' Mystery of a Lady-Monger. 1801 *WHYRE MELVILLE Mkt. Harb.* 10 He did not quite fancy making one of that crowd of irregular-horse who appear on a Wednesday at Crick or Misterton, to the unspeakable dismay of the Pychley 'lady pack. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 4/1 Crossing the Swift brook the lady pack made play across the meadows beyond at a rare pace. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva* etc. (1729) 223 Sugar-Pear, 'Lady-Pear, Amador, Ambret. 1780 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 113 'Te seele eche day our 'Ladi sauter. 1547 *Homilies 1. Good Wks.* III. (1839) 61 Papistical superstitions and abuses. . . Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1803 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 217 The men working in 'Lady Quarter, 1802. 1888 *Bill-heading at Maidstone*, 'Ladytide. 1894 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 347/1 The practice of sending sheep to be kept in the Weald districts from Michaelmas to Ladytide is not wholly abandoned. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul To Rdr.* 6/1 Some 'Lady-wits that can like nothing that is not as compos'd as their own hair, or as smooth as their Mistresses Looking-glasse. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon.* Tim. 832/2 If God do make men that have some devotion, whiche are 'Ladie worshippers [etc.].

b. In names of plants: lady-bracken, the brake, *Pteris aquilina*; lady-fern, an elegant fern, *Athyrium filix-femina*; lady-key (s), (a) the primrose, *Primula veris* (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1879); (b) (see quot.); lady-lords (see quot.). 1870 *Blackw. Mag.* June 278/1 Having removed the heather and decayed leaves of 'lady-bracken which covered the inscription. 1825-30 *JAMIESON, Lady-bracken*, the female fern. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 73 Groves o' the 'ladyfern embowering the sleeping roe. 1859 *CAPERNA Ball. & Songs* 137 A crown of lady-feru she wore. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* 14 The great tuft of lady ferns. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* 'Lady-keys, same as Lady-lords. 'Lady-lords, lords and ladies; the name given by children to the wild arum.

17. Specialized collocations with the genitive *lady's* (occas. *ladies'*): lady's companion, a small case or bag arranged to hold implements for needlework, etc.; ladies' fair? *nonce-vul.*, a bazaar; ladies' gallery, a gallery in the House of Commons reserved for ladies; lady's gown, a gift made by a purchaser to the vendor's wife on her renouncing her life-rent in her husband's estate? (Cassell); lady's hole, (a) *Naut.* (see quot.); (b) a card game (also *my lady's hole*; lady's hood *Sc.*, the omentum of a pig; lady's ladder, 'shrouds rattled too closely' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); lady's loaf = lady meat (sense 16); lady's maid, a woman servant whose special duty it is to attend to the toilet of a lady; lady's or ladies' man, a man who is devoted to the society of women and is assiduous in paying them small attentions; ladies' school, a school for the education of 'young ladies'; lady's wind *Naut.* (see quot.); † lady's woman, (a) ?one who professes devotion to our Lady; (b) a lady's maid.

1844 *MARG. FULLER Hom.* 19th C. (1862) 35 Governors of 'ladies' fairs are no less engrossed by such a charge, than the governor of a state by his. 1807 *ODUM Massachussetts* xvii. The speaker's box. is much more comfortable than the 'Lady's Gallery. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 43 A 'Lady's Hole, or Place for the Gunner's small Stores, which Stores are looked after by one they call a Lady. 1732 *Mrs. FENNER'S Let. to Mrs. A. Granville in Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 385 We got early into our inn, played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 11 273 From whist, that charms the noble's soul, To kitchen putt and lady's hole. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 133 What black puddins!—and oh what tripe! Only think of the 'lady's hood and moupies!—Then the marrowbones. 1875 T. E. BRIDGETT *Our Lady's Downy* 242 Alms, which naturally accompanied fasting, were also given in our Lady's honour. Indeed this was so constant a practice, that it acquired a peculiar name as Lady's meat or 'Lady's loaf. 1808 *Ann. Reg.* 71 Elizabeth Daniels, 'lady's maid, said Sir A. Paget always visited at the house. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxxix. The man who sang the song with the lady's maid. 1863 *MRS BRADDOON Eleanor's Picn.* (1878) I. iii. 23 The German governess and the Parisian lady's-maid still attended upon Vane's daughters. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 423 A slave at court, elsewhere a 'lady's man. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. vii. (Rldg.) 23, I should have chosen the youngest, and the most of a lady's man. 1842 *THACKERAY Fitz-Boddy Pap.* Pref. (1887) 10, I am not . . . a ladies' man. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 149 They told me you were not a ladies' man, Mr. Smirke. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. iv. He had an order for another 'Ladies' School, door-plate. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 100/2 A gentle breeze blew from the Shore . . . a 'lady's wind', sailors would call it. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon.* Tim. 885/2 Hee [St. Paul] saith not women but simple women, as if he said, these little 'Ladies women [orig. *ees petites bigotes*], that would eat the crucifix (as we say) which make a shewe of great devotion. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xi. The deplorable vanity and secondhand airs of a lady's woman.

b. In names of plants.

Lady's here is in origin a shortening of *Our Lady's*, and became familiar through the 16th c. herbalists; in more recent times *ladies'* has in some cases been substituted, the change being perhaps assisted by the old spelling *ladies* of the possessive singular. The designation is usually given to plants of a more than usual beauty or delicacy. (Cf. G. *Marien-frauen*, and F. *de notre Dame*.)

Lady's bedstraw (see BEDSTRAW); lady's bower, clematis; lady's comb, the Shepherd's Needle, *Scandix Pecten*; lady's delight, the violet; lady's foxglove, the Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; lady's glass, looking-glass, *Campanula Speculum*; (Our) Lady's hair, (a) the

grass *Briza media*; (b) *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, also called Venus' hair; † lady's linen, ? = LADY-SMUCK; † (Our) Lady's milkwort, a name for Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; † (Our) Lady's mint, *Mentha viridis*; lady's navel [adaptation of *L. umbilicus Veneris*], a name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*; † (Our) Lady's signet = LADY'S SEAL; lady's thimble, (a) the Heath Bell, *Campanula rotundifolia*; (b) the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea* (Syn. Soc. Lex. 1888); lady's thumb U. S., *Polygonum Persicaria*; † (Our) Lady's tree (see quot.). See also LADY'S FINGER, LADY'S GLOVE, LADY'S LACES, etc.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccxxvi. (1633) 887 'Ladies Bower is called in Latine Ambuxum. 1666 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Ladies Bower*, (Clematis), a Plant, which . . . is fit to make Bowers and Arbors, even for Ladies. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* Lady's Bower, Clematis. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccc. 884 The Latines call it Scandix . . . of others *Acus Veneris*, and *Acus Pastoris*, or Shepherds Needle, wilde Cheruill, and 'Ladies Combe. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v. Comb, Lady's comb, *Pecten Veneris*. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* I. v. (1861) 46 Flower-de-luces, and 'lady's-delights. 1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 248 Great White Mullein. 'Ladies Foxglove. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. civ. § 4. 356 It is called . . . Venus looking glasse, *Speculum Veneris*, or 'Ladies glasse. 1551 'Ladies heyre [see HAIR sb. 4 b]. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccviii. 983 In English black Maiden haire and Venus haire, and may be called our Ladies haire. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 135 Briza or ladies' hair. 1761 W. STUKELEY *Palaeogr. Sacra* (1762) 25 Botanists . . . show a very particular regard to the fair sex . . . as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; lady's fingers, lady's traces, 'lady's linen, . . . lady's slipper, etc. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 1740 'Ladies, or Venus looking glasse. 1677 *GREW Anat. Plants.* Colours *Plants* I. § 15 (1682) 271 The youngest Buds of Lady's Looking-glasse. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 'Lady's (Our) Milkwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccv. 553 In English Speare Mint, common Garden Mint, 'our Ladies Mint [etc.]. *Ibid.* cxlii. § 2. 424 Navelwort is called . . . in English Pennywort, Wall Pennywort, 'Ladies nauell, and Hipwort. 1611 *CORCER, Escuteller*, Hipwort, Wall-pennywort, Ladies-nauell (an hearbe). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcii. 299 The black Bryony is called Sigillum Sanctae Mariae, our 'Ladies Signet. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Rom.* I. 334 *Campanula rotundifolia*. Blue-Bells: 'Ladies' Thimbles. *Ibid.* 158 Our little girls glove their fingers with them [*Digitalis purpurea*] and call them Ladies' thimbles. 1608 *TORSILL Serpents* (1658) 601 In ancient time, the ignorant multitude, seeing a Birch tree with green leaves in the Winter, did call it our 'Ladies Tree, or a holy tree, attributing that greenness to miracle.

Hence *La-dydom*, the realm of ladies. *La-dyish* a., resembling a lady, having the objectionable characteristics of a 'fine lady'. *La-dyism*, the manners or behaviour of a lady (cf. *young-ladyism*). *La-dyness*, (a) cf. quot. 1538; (b) effeminacy.

1538 *LATIMER Sermon & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 403 By reason of this lady [a wooden image of Our Lady] they have been given to much idleness; but now that she is gone, they be turned to laboriousness, and so from ladyness to godliness. 1785 [E. PERRONET] *Occas. Verses, Who & What is a Man?* 135 Powder'd fops of ladyness. 1830 *Examiner* 773/1 The whining of an artificial and lady-ish City Miss. 1843 *Examiner's Mag.* XXVIII. 568 Accustomed to the atmosphere and language of Ladydom. 1856 *WHYRE MELVILLE Kate Corn.* xxi. Miss Molasses, the pink of propriety and 'what-would-mamma-say' ladyism.

Lady (lā di), v. [f. LADY sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To make a lady of; to raise to the rank of a lady; to address as 'lady'. *Obs.*

1607 *MARSTON What you will* I. i. Wks. 1837 II. 337 *Iaco*. Nay, sir, her estimation's mounted up. She shall be ladies and sweet-madam'd now. *Ran.* Be ladies? Ha! ha! 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) Aij b. Widowers with their heapes of hoarded gold, that would be Ladies though a month to hold.

† 2. To render lady-like or feminine. *Obs.*

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompt. Wom.* 121 It is to be feared that Ladies too Chevaliere, are beyond modesty: Men too much Ladyed, are short of Manhood.

2. *intr.* To lady it; to play the lady or mistress. (Cf. *to lord it, queen it*.) *rare.*

1600 *BRETTON Pasquill's Mad-cappes* 27 A lacke will be a Gentleman And mistress Needses Lady it at least. a 1638 *MEDIE Wks.* I. (1672) 140 That great seven-hilled City still Ladies it over the Nations of the Earth. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 252 My lawn with a single harebell ladying it over the grass.

Lady-bird (lā di-bārd). [In sense 1, f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive, as in LADY-DAY). Cf. G. *Marienhuhn*, *Marienkäfer*, *Marienvürmchen*.]

1. The common name for the coleopterous insects belonging to the genus *Coccinella*.

1704 A. VAN LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1615 Flies, in likeness to Cow-ladies or Lady-birds, as some call 'em. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* II. 9 Many years ago, those [sc. the banks] of the Humber were so thickly strewn with the common Lady-bird (C. *Septempunctata*, L.) that [etc.]. 1861 *DELANER Fl. Gard.* 106 Encourage lady-birds . . . which eat or rather suck the aphides.

2. A sweetheart. (Often used as a term of endearment.)

1598 *SHAKES Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 3 What Lamb: what Lady-bird? Where's this Girl? 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu.* II. i. Is that your new ruffe, sweet lady-bird? 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 176 A Cant. of Lacques, and a Lady-bird. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Lady-birds, Light or Lewd Women. 1858 *LITTON What will he do* I. xiv. Let us come into the town, lady bird, and choose a doll.

**Lady chapel.** Orig. Our Lady (or Lady's) chapel. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin, attached to large churches, generally situated eastward of the high altar.

1439 in *E. Eng. Wills* 114 A Cth wex to mynystere and to serve to the vse of the Salve of oure lady chapel yn the said church of seynt Austyns. 1553 T. ROSE in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) II. 2083/2 I was called agayne into Christs church within their Ladies chapel (as they termed it). a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsay* (1893) 78 And there . . . in our Lady Chappell he sayd his servyce & masse. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Queen Katherin . . . was buried at Westminster, in our Ladies Chappell. 1718 B. WILLIS *Stried Abbess* I. Index 2 The Lady Chapel (*in text* our Lady's Chapel) adorn'd and other parts of the Church improved. 1880 *Times* 8 June 4/1 There was a chancel at the east end, and at the side a 'Lady chapel'—each with its altar.

**Lady-cow** (lā di-kau). [f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive, as in next). Cf. G. *Marienkuh*.]

1. = LADY-BIRD. (Cf. COW-LADY.)

1606 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 274 [Goliath says to David:] O Lady-cow [Fr. *Ha petit Damercau*]! Thou shalt no more be-star thy wanton brow With thine eyes rays. 1630 *DRAYTON Muses Elie.* viii. 70 The Lady-Cow: The dainty shell upon her backe Of Crimson strew'd with spots of blacke. 1713 *DEBHAM Phys. Theol.* 8 note, Wasps, Bees, . . . and Lady-Cows. 1868 *Daily News* 15 Aug. The earth for several miles adjoining the river Severn . . . was thickly covered with insects commonly called 'lady cows'.

2. *nonce-use.* A term of mock dignity for a cow.

1649 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 63 A rev'rend lady-cow drawes neere.

**Lady day** (lā di-dā). Orig. Our Lady day.

[f. LADY sb. 3 (genitive: see the etymological note on the word).] A day kept in celebration of some event in the life of the Virgin Mary. Now only March 25th, the Feast of the Annunciation; formerly also Dec. 8th, the Conception of the Virgin, Sep. 8th, the Nativity, and Aug. 15th, the Assumption.

1207 [see LADY sb. 3 b]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 65 On our lady day als-soo, Pe syn was first wrought. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 It happed that oure lady day felle on the sonday. c 1450 *Merlin* 120 This was on our lady day in septeembre. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Fr. Frars* (Camden) 2 Then was a grete wynter of frost and colde that lastyd from newyeres daye unto our lady day the Annunciation. 1578 *Scotter Manor Roll* (N. W. Linc. Gloss.). Every one shall take vppre their tuppes or rannies before the first ladie daye. 1611 *CORCER, s.v. Dancie*, *L'assumption notre Dame*, Our Ladie day in Harneist. 1665 *WOOD Life* 15 May. Rent which was due the last Our Lady day. 1888 M. AXFORD in 19th Cent. Jan. 27 On Lady Day he [Shelley] was summoned before the authorities of his College.

**Lady-fish** (lā di-fish). A name applied in various parts of the world to many different species of fish, as *Albula vulpes*, *Harpe rufa*, *Scomberesox saurus*, *Sillago domina*.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 341 The Lady-Fish, being a very small Sort taken off Cape St. Lucas. 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 137 A single species (*Albula vulpes*) the bone-fish or lady-fish of our Atlantic coasts. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 2/2 The dainty, long-jawed beings which in the Soudan were called 'lady-fish'.

**Ladyfy, ladyfy** (lā di-fai), v. [f. LADY sb. + -FY.] *trans.* To make a lady of; to give the title of 'Lady' to. Hence *La-dyfyed ppl. a.* (*colloq.*), having the airs of a fine lady.

1608 *DEKKER Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 221 He enter into bond to be dubb'd by what day thou wilt, when the next action is layde upon me thou shalt be Ladyfyed. 1622 *Rowlands Good News & B. 7* She . . . would be blam'd, Worship'd, Ladyfyed. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* IV. iv. He made a knight, And your sweet mistress-ship ladyfyed. 1682 *Mrs. BEHN City-Heiress* 61 How, Mrs. Dy Ladyfy'd! This is an excellent way of disposing an old cast-off Mistress. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.*, *Ladyfyed*, lady-like. [1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. xxxiii. 299 Azubah had certainly grown wonderfully fine ladyfyed in the last year or two.] 1885 T. MOZLEY *Kentin. Poems*, etc. II. 222 They could hardly be restrained from ladyfying every plain Mrs. who came near them.

† **Ladyhead.** *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 ladyhede.

[f. LADY sb. + -HEAD.] = LADYSHIP.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 40 Whan she goth to here masse That time shall nought overpasse, That I napproche her ladyhede.

**Ladyhood** (lā di-hūd). [f. LADY sb. + -HOOD.]

1. The state or condition of being a lady; the qualities pertaining to a lady.

1820 *COLERIDGE Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. 42 She often represents to my mind the best parts of the Spanish Santa Teresa ladyhood by nature. 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Arb.* xli. A lady about five-and-forty . . . with delicate features and an air of perfect ladyhood.

2. Ladies collectively; the realm of ladies.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 63 The gallantry of ladyhood is inroad. 1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 46 That wonderful storehouse . . . preserves for us an inimitable picture of the knighthood, ladyhood, and yeomanry of the Middle Ages.

**Ladykin** (lā di-kin). [f. LADY sb. + -KIN.] A little lady; occas. used as a term of endearment.

1853 *MISS SHEPPARD Ch. Auster* I. 321, I had missed it in my room—that baby of mine, that doll, that ladykin. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 315 The young ladykin whom the solemn vowing concerned had lingered round the choir screen. 1884 *BROWNING Ferishtah, Camel-driver* 46 'Ha, Ladykin, Still at thy frolics, girl of gold?' laughed he.

**Ladykind.** *rare.* [f. LADY sb. + -KIND, after *womankind*.] The lady or female portion of a party; also loosely, a woman.



1829 SCOTT *Yrnl.* 24 Mar. This morning our sportsmen took leave, and their ladykind . . . followed after breakfast, 1878 E. J. TARTAWNY *Shelley, etc.* (1887) 107 An ordinary lady-kind would have screamed.

**Ladyless** (lād'iless), *a.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no lady; unaccompanied by a lady.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. xxvi. Sythen I am lady les I will wyn this lady. 1858 MORRIS *A. Arthur's Tomb* 37 Perchance, indeed, quite ladyless were best. 1888 BAYNE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cv. 518 At hotels their [women's] sitting-room is . . . sometimes the only available public room, ladyless guests being driven to the bar or the hall.

**Ladylike** (lād'ileik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LADY *sb.* + -LIKE.] **A. adj.**

1. Of a woman: Having the distinctive appearance or manner of a lady. Also (in early use chiefly) said *sarcastically* of men: Effeminately delicate or solicitous about elegance or propriety. † In a personification: Comparable to a lady; queenly.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countess* (1603) 30 And Madera, famous for the Wines which grow therein, and the ladylike Island of all the Atlantique sea. 1656 ARTIF. *Handsome* 179 Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and Ladylike preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their hearers and spectators. 1756 COWPER *Let. to Town Wks.* (1837) XV. 262 Those ladylike gentlemen, whom we may distinguish by the title of their mother's own sons. 1813 EXAMINER 8 Mar. 1362 Miss Smith is a very ladylike actress. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 196 He is a very ladylike poet. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvi. Tell me now, how look I, thus disposed on the couch— languishing and ladylike, ha? 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 199 A pretty, ladylike, rather silly young woman.

2. Befitting a lady; resembling what pertains to a lady; sometimes with depreciatory sense, effeminately delicate or graceful.

1886 WARNER *Alb. Eng. II.* ix. (1592) 37 With fingers Ladylike. 1687 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 588 The dew-drop on her silken hide Her tender constitution did declare Too ladylike a long fatigue to bear. 1698 CROWNE *Calgula* i. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 358 A manly daring soul lurks deep, Under this gentle ladylike outside. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 31 After a few days of these coy ladylike compliances on his side, we grew into a more conversable temper. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xvii. 137 Perhaps you mean no more than to give a little specimen of Ladylike pride in those words. 1816 SCOTT *Ant.* xi. The controversy began in smooth, oily, ladylike terms, but is now waxing more sour and eager as we get on. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 216 Her ladylike spirit would have scorned the idea of selling them. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Algonia* i. 51 You have not a very ladylike way of expressing yourself. 1890 L. FALCONER *Mile. Ixe* i. (1892) 20 'I hope you will teach Evelyn some of these pretty things,' said Mrs. Merrington. 'There is something so ladylike about them.' 1900 GREAT CHAUVER *Canon* 139 Both [poems] are wholly lacking in interesting touches of personal character. Whatever opinions they express are of a highly genteel and ladylike order.

Hence **Ladylike**.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* (1882) 305 He remembered the charm of her perfect ladylikeness.

† **B. adv.** As a lady does; in the guise of a lady. *Obs.*

1633 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 126 Nor didst thou two years after talk of force, Or, ladylike, make suit for a divorce. 1650 ROXBURGH *Balla* is (1888) VI. 544 Achilles he was in disguise, When first he heard of this enterprise, He Ladylike with a Lady lay.

**Ladyling** (lād'iling), *rare*. [f. LADY *sb.* + -LING.] A little lady.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 137 Ladylings and lordlings dancing, piping, harping. 1895 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs* 5, I bid them dance, I bid them sing, For the limpid glance Of my ladyling.

**Lady-love**. Also pseudo-arch. **ladye-love**. [f. LADY *sb.* (in sense 1 *appositive*; in sense 2 *attrib.*)]

1. A lady who is loved; a sweetheart.

A supposed example quoted from R. Wilson's *Coblers Prose* (1594) is not to the point; Venus is called 'Lady Love' by more than one of the dramatists properly.

1733 THEOBALD'S *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 102 Your Lady-love [1623 Ladies love]. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xix. With favour in his crest, or glove, Memorial of his lady-love. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND ii. What man is there without a lady love. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxvii. 331 She begged the King to consent to his marriage with his lady-love.

2. Love for ladies.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xl. The minstrel who . . . Sang lady-love and war.

**Ladyly**, *a.* *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.* Also 5 ladyly. [f. LADY *sb.* + -LY<sup>1</sup>.] Befitting or characteristic of a lady, ladylike.

13.. E. E. ALTH. P. A. 773 Over alle oþer so hyȝ þou clame, To lede with hym so ladyly lyf. In 1400 *More Arth.* 324 In a surcoat of sylke . . . with ladyly lappes the lenghe of a 3erde. 1477 CAXTON *Yacon* 12 b. He brought to his mynde her fair and fresche colour—her ladyly maytē and her noble fauoun and corpulence. 1840 TAIT'S *Mag.* VII. 385 We do not refer to the fashionable annals, though very ineffectual bulletins of lordly and ladyly inanity.

† **Ladyly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a manner befitting a lady; as a lady.

1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxvi. 129 This duchesse . . . nolde therto assente. . . and excused here ful ladyly.

**Lady's cushion**. Also 6 Our Lady's cushion. † **a.** The plant Thrift, *Armeria maritima*. *Obs.* b. The Mossy Saxifrage, *Saxifraga hypnoides*.

1598 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. l. 509 That kinde of grasse whiche groweth by the sea syde, is called . . . In English our Ladies quishion. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. clxxvii. 483 In English Thrift, Sea grasse, and our Ladies Cushion. 1794 MARTYN

*Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 271 From the manner of its growth in a thick tuft, it [mossy Saxifrage] has acquired the English name of Ladies Cushion. 1854 S. THOMPSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 201 The Lady's cushion—mossy saxifrage.

**Lady's finger, lady-finger**. *Pl. occas. ladies' fingers.*

1. *sing.* and *pl.* The plant *Anthyllis vulneraria*, the Kidney Vetch.

Also applied dial. to various other plants, as *Lotus corniculatus* (formerly called *ladyfinger* grass); see Britten and Holland *Plant-n.*

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angl.* 24 *Anthyllis leguminosa*. . . Kidney-vetch, Ladies finger. 1743 in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandry* 1750 II. i. xv. 148 Your Lady-finger-grass or Birds-foot Trefoil, which is the Botani cal Name. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 842 Kidney Vetch, or Ladies finger. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 5 6 *Anthyllis vulneraria*, variety *Dillenii*, Lady's-fingers, occurs . . . all along the coast.

2. Applied to various objects of long and slender form. **a.** A kind of cake. *cf. finger* (1. *uit.* ? *Obs.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xlviii. Steep Some lady's-fingers nice in Candy wine. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 15 Honey and ladies' fingers for tea.

**b. Austral.** A kind of grape. Also, a banana. 1892 A. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 90 The very finest ladies'-fingers, sweet-waters, and muscatels. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 91 They were sitting in the banana grove, whither Elsie had gone on pretext of finding some still ungathered 'Lady's fingers'.

**c. U.S.** (a) A variety of the potato; (b) One of the branches of the lobster; (c) A variety of apple. (*Cent. Dict.*)

**Lady's glove**. Also 6 7 Our Ladies, 7 8 ladies' gloves, 9 lady glove. [Orig. LADY *sb.* 3.] The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*. The name has been applied to several other plants, e. g. † Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; Fleawort, *Inula Conyza*; the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus* (dial.).

1538 ELVOT *Dict. Addit.* *Bacchar.* an herbe . . . some do call it . . . our ladies gloves. 1612 COTGER, *Gantelle*, the hearbe called Fox gloves, our Ladies gloves. 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Pigmy* v. vi. Full of pincks, and Ladies gloves [mod. ed. lady-gloves]. Of hartsense too. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iv. § 3. So Sage of Jerusalem, Ladies-glove [marg. *Pulmonaria*]. 1736 HAYES *Housch. Dut.* 364 *Ladies Gloes*. The virtues of this plant [fleawort] are to warm and dry; but it is also an opener. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLIAND *Plant-n.* Lady glove, *Digitalis purpurea*. *Ibid.* Lady's glove, *Lotus corniculatus*.

**Ladyship** lād'ship, *sb.* Forms: see LADY and -SHIP. Also 7-8 colloq. **la'ship**.

1. The condition of being a lady; rank as a lady.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 3if þu hauest uorþten nu þi wuðfulfe leddschipe, — go & folwe þeos get. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 And truke for a mon of luf þe heueneleche laured & lullin her laddschipe. 13.. E. E. ALTH. P. A. 577 More haf I of love & blyse here-inne, Of ladyschyp gret & lyueþ blom. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iii. iii. How dost thou like Thy ladyship, Zanthia? 1771 *Contemp. Man* II. 152 This Lady did not enjoy her Title long—she died in the fifth Year of her Ladyship. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* Wks. 1874 II. 134 What facility and plenteousness of knighthood, lordship, ladyship, royalty, loyalty! 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* iv. 26 He hated the countess-ship of the countess, and the ladyship of the Lady Anna.

2. The personality of a lady. In *her, your ladyship*, a respectful substitute for *she, you*, referring to a lady; in mod. use only to one whose rank is designated by the titular prefix 'Lady'. Also used *sarcastically*.

1374 CHAUVER *And. & Arc.* 191 She . . . drof hym forthe, vnerthe list þe knowe That he was seruaunt vn to hir ladyshippe. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 332 Ne trawes not, tru lady, lat I take wolde Thy ladyship to lose, ne in lust holde. 1400-50 *Alexander* 375, I leue it to your ladyship þis lange not vnknewen. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* lxxi. Yet I would pray Your ladyship . . . That I might knowe . . . What that these knyghtes be in rich armour. 1551 CROWELEY *Pleas. & Pam. Ded.* I thought it my duty to dedicate the same unto your Ladyship's name. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. ii. 120 If it please your Ladyships, you may see the end. 1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 174 Lord Jermyn in a jeering manner, as her ladyship conceived, told her he hoped now shortly Sir Edward Herbert would returne to Paris. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. v. O Mem, your Laship staid to peruse a Peccquet of Letters. 1713 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 P. 2, I waited upon her Ladyship pretty early in the morning. 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1865) II. 34 Her ladyship is in a huff. *fig.* 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. i. 129 Thou Fortunes Champion, that do'st neuer fight But when her humorous Ladyship is by To teach thee safety.

† **b. concr.** = LADY. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 301 My sone, of that unkindship, The which toward thy ladyship, Thou pleigntest, for she wolle the nought, Thou art to blamen of thy thought.

**c. nonce-use.** One who is called 'her ladyship'.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 386 Constant at routs, familiar with a round Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor.

† 3. Kindness or beneficence befitting a mistress.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 128 This maide . . . To whom this lady hath behote Of ladyship all that she can To vengen her upon this man. *Ibid.* III. 66 The quod the quene. I wol do the such ladyship, Whereof thou shalt for evermo Be riche.

4. A district governed by a lady. *nonce-use.* 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P. 3 All that long Course of Building is under particular Districts or Ladyships, after the Manner of Lordships in other Parts.

Hence **Ladyship v.** (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to give the title of 'Your Ladyship' to. Also to *ladyship* it.

1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) III. 9 'Ladyship! Oh, her ladyship!' and away he cantered, ladyshipping it, till he was out of hearing. 1820 *Hermite in London* IV. 165 He so ladyshipped Lady — what's her ugly name, that it was quite disgusting.

† **Lady-silver**. *Obs.* Also 5 ladesilver. [? f. LADY: possibly because payable at Lady-day.]

1425-6 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, vjs. viiij. rec. pro ladesilver ejusdem ville per annum. 1536-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sortes) 672 Et de 6s. 8d. rec. de eodem Coll. pro ladesilver dehit. tenentibus ibidem.

**Lady's laces**. † Also lady-laces. The striped garden variety of *Phalaris arundinacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. iv. 5 The grasse called in Latine *Gramen sulcatum*, or *Pictum*; and by our English women, Ladies Laces, because it is stript or furrowed with white and greene strakes, like silke laces. 1611 COTGER, *Aiguillettes d'armes*, the hearbe, or grasse, called Ladies laces, white Cameleon grasse, painted, or furrowed grasse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kenney), *Lady-laces*, a sort of striped Grass. 1713 J. PETTIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 179 Painted Grass, or Ladies Laces. 1821 CLARE *Phil. Minstr.* II. 97, 1 . . . Tried through the pales to get the tempting flowers, As lady's laces, everlasting peas.

† **Lady's longing**. *Obs.* In 7 ladies longing; also 6 lady longing. A variety of apple.

1591 LYLY *Endym.* iii. iii. 38 For fruit these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes and ladylongings. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylva*, etc. (1729) 213 Apples. The Ladies Longing, the Kirkham Apple, John Apple [etc.]. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 211 There is a curious apple newly propagated, called Pome-apple. . . I suppose this is that which is called the Ladies Longing.

**Lady's mantle**. Also 6 Our Ladies, 6 8 ladies. [LADY *sb.* 3; cf. G. *Frauen-, Marien-mantel*.] A common name for the rosaceous herb *Alchemilla vulgaris*. Also applied, with qualification, to other species (see quot. 1864).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 62 *Alchemilla* . . . is called in english our Ladies Mantel or shawl. 1578 LYTE *Pole* us I. xcviij. 149 Great Smilke or Ladies Mantell, groweth in some places of this countrey. 1611 COTGER, *Alchemille*, Lions foot, Ladies mantle, great Samile. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 167 Ladies mantle has a calyx of one permanent leaf divided into eight segments. 1864 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3) III. 40 Silvery Lady's-Mantle. *Ibid.* 141 Alpine Lady's Mantle. 1882 *Gal. Words* 673 Silken Alpine lady's mantle rare.

**Lady-smock**. Also lady's, ladies' smock. A common name for the Cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*. (Applied locally also to *Convolvulus sepium*.)

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. ii. 905 Ladies-mocks, all silver white. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xviii. 204 They are commonly called in Latine, *Thysanotus*; in English Cuckoo-flowes, at the Nampwich, in Cheshire. Ladies smocks. 1648 H. BRIL & H. PER. 1659 121 14 puse That lady-smock, that panses, and that rease Neatly at art. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. 325 Ladies Smock, (f. rive the vulgar name has the calyx gaping a little. 1796 H. H. STELLER in *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* 1799) L. 9 Some of the convolvuluses, vulgarly called lady-smock. 1874 T. HARDY *Fair Maid* 177 *Madding Crowd* I. 21, Clear white ladies smocks. 1878 BROWNING *Poets* *Croix* 96 Chains of lady's-smock.

**Lady's seal**. ? *Obs.* Also 6 Our Ladies seale.

1. The plant Solomon's Seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

? 1526 GUTE *Herball* Zij. Sigillum sancte marie or sigillum Salamonis is al one herbe that is called Salomons seale or our ladies seale. 1870 TREAS. *Bot.* Lady's seal, *Convolvulus Polygonatum*.

2. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. xlviii. 383 Our Ladies Seale hath long branches, flexible, of a wooddise substance. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccviii. 722 Called . . . in English blacke Bryonye, wilde Vine, and our Ladies Seale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 30 The Black Vine, which some have given the name of our Lady's Seal.

**Lady's slipper**. Also 6 Our Ladies slipper, 8-9 ladies' lady slipper.

1. A common book name for the orchidaceous plant *Cypripedium Calceolus*. Also applied occas. to the cultivated calceolaria, and the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. cvii. 359 Ovr Ladies Shooe or Slipper, hath a thicke knobbed rooe. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 422 The Ladies Slipper . . . its singular, large hollow inflated nectary. 1851 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Fl. II. 116 *Lotus corniculatus*, commonly called Lady's Slipper. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 265 One extremely rare British species, the Lady's Slipper (*Cypripedium Calceolus*). 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green bay tree* II. 161 The boxes of geranium and lady-slipper in the window.

2. ? U.S. The garden-balsam, *Impatiens balsamina* (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Lady's thistle**. Also 6 Our ladies, 6-7 lady, 8-9 ladies' thistle. [Cf. G. *Frauentistel*, Du. *Vrouwendistel*.] The thistle *Carduus Marianus*. 1552 ELVOT *Dict.* s.v. *Spina*, *Spina alba*, Our ladies Thistle. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lxii. 525 Our Ladies Thistle groweth . . . in rough untrodden places. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 634 Lady Thistles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 63/2 The Lady-Thistle is our common Thistle. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 190 Milk Thistle. Ladies Thistle. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 436 Ladies' thistle. *Carduus marianus*.

**Lady's traces, tresses**. Also 6-9 lady, ladies' traces, lady's traces. Name for the plants of the genus *Spiranthes* (N.O. *Orchidaceae*); also locally applied to grasses of the genus *Brisa*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 70 Satyrion . . . bryngeth



further whyte floures in the ende of harueste, and it is called Lady traces. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* II. vi. 222 The sweete Orchis, or Ladie traces are moste commonly to be found in high, untilld, and dry places. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* I. cii. 168 Friesland Ladie traces hath two small round stones or bulbcs. 1611 *CORGE, Satyrion à trois caillons*, Triple Orchis, or triple Ladies traces. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 419 The spiral Ophrys commonly called Triple Ladies' Traces. 1840 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.*, *Brisa media*, common quaking grass; ladies' tresses. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lisard* 310 *Neottia spiralis*, Lady's tresses, an orchideous plant about six inches high.

|| **Læn** (læn). *O.E. Law*. [*O.E. læn*: see *LOAN*.] An estate held as a benefice.

1088 in *Birch Cart. Sax.* III. 329 þa 3ewat Eadric ær Ælfheh cwideleas & Ælfhefeng to his læne. a 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in *Wt-Wulker* 115/36 *Præcurium*, landeslan. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. K. 371 National property at the disposal of the king, to be distributed by him as læns (loans) or benefices. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. i. § 2. 17 The person having the 'læn' possessing only the unsatisfactory enjoyment to a greater or less extent.

b. *Comb.*: læn-land, land held as 'læn'; læn-right, beneficiary right.

985 in *Kemble Codex Dipl.* III. 217 Fif hida ðe Oswald . . . bocap Eadric . . . swa swa he hit ær hæfde to lænlande. 1878 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 117 Lænlands, or benefices. *Ibid.* 153 In property held by læn-right possessions, privileges and obligations devolved upon the eldest born. 1874-5 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. v. 77 Either bookland or folkland could be . . . under the name of lænland, held by free cultivators.

**Læotropic** (læotrōp'ik), *a.* Also *erron.* leio- [*f. Gr.* *laio-s* left + *trōmōs* turning, *f. trōmō* a turn.]. Turned or turning to the left: said of the whorls of a shell; opposed to *dextrotropic*.

1883 [see *DEXIOTROPIC*.]

**Læsed, Læsion**, variants of *LESSED, LESION*.

|| **Læt** (læt). [*Hist.* [*O.E. læt* (found only once) = *OLIG. lēg*: descendant of a freedman; glossed *libertinus*]: -*O*Teut. \**lêto-s*, app. related to *O.E. lētan* *LET* v.]. The Old English designation for a person of status intermediate between that of a freeman and a slave.

a 1000 *Laus Ethelb.* (Liebermann) § 26 Gif læt of slæhð, þone selestan xxx scil forðele; 2if þane oþerne of slæhð, lx scillingum forðele; ðam þriddan al scillingum forðele. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. iv. 64 The three ranks of men, the noble, the freeman, and the læt.

† **Lættable**, *u. Obs.*, rare-<sup>o</sup>. [*ad. L. lætabilis*, *f. lætari* to rejoice, *f. lætus* joyful.]. 'Worthy to be rejoiced at' (Cockram, 1623).

† **Lætation**, *Obs.* Also 7 lætation. [*ad. L. lætation-em*, *f. late L. lætare* to render fertile, *f. lætus* fertile, joyful.]. A manuring; also quasi-conc. manure.

(Frequent in Evelyn; in the Advertisement prefixed to ed. 3 of *Sylva*, 1639 he says that 'the maner capacities' among his readers may 'read for lætation, dung'.)

1664 *EVELYN Sylva* I. ii. (1670. 11) Meliorating barren-ground with sweet and commund d lætations.

**Lætic** (lætik), *a. Hist.* [*ad. late L. lætic-us*, *f. lætus* (see below); the word is usually viewed as adopted from Teut. \**lêto-s* (see *LET*).]. Of or pertaining to the *læti*, a class of non-Roman cultivators under the later Roman empire, who occupied lands for which they paid tribute.

1839 *KNIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 129 At a subsequent period [in Roman history] lands denominated Lætic were given in the interior of the provinces to larger bodies of the Barbarians on similar condition. 1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. vi. 161 As the freemen were mingled more or less with lætic or native races. 1890 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* Introd. 39 Portions of the Teutonic lætic organization may have lingered in Kent.

**Lætificant**, *a. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [*ad. L. lætificant-em*, pres. ppl. of *lætificare* to make glad, *f. lætificus* gladdening, *f. lætus* joyful.]. Of a medicine: Cheering, stimulating.

1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1652) 28 Vapours work powerfully upon the Spirits . . . by lætificant Medicines. . . &c. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lætificans*, lætificant.

† **Lætificate**, *v. Obs.*, rare-<sup>o</sup>. [*f. L. lætificat-*, ppl. stem of *lætificare* (see *prec.*).]. *trans.* To make joyful, cheer, revive. 1623 in *COCKRAM*.

Hence † **Lætification**, rejoicing; also, a making joyful. † **Lætificative** *a.*, adapted to cheer.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1832) I. 26 The shepherdes of Cristes birthe made lætification. 1623 *COCKRAM* II, *Rejoycing*, . . . Lætification. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 386 Storax is a good ingredient for cordial and lætificative antidotes.

**Lævigate**, *obs.* form of *LEVIGATE*.

**Lævo, levo-** (lævo), used as combining form of *L. lævus*, in the sense 'turning or turned' to the left', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the left (cf. *DEXTRO-*). Among these are: a. **Lævoyrate, lævoyrous** *adjs.*, characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the left. **Lævo-rotation**, rotation to the left. **Lævo-rotatory** *a.*, = *LEVOROTARY*. b. **Lævo-compound**, a chemical compound which causes lævo-rotation. **Lævo-glucose** = *LEVULOSE*. **Lævo-racemic, lævo-tartaric** *acid*, the modifica-

tions of racemic and tartaric acid which are lævo-rotatory. Hence **Lævo-racemate, -tartarate**, the salts of these.

1886 *HAYDN* (Cent. s.v. *Levoyrate*), if the analyser has to be turned from right to left to obtain the natural order of colours, the quartz is called left-handed or 'levo-yrate'. 1853 'Levoracemic acid' [see *DEXTRO-*]. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones 'levo-rotation'. 1873 *Fowkes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 779 Both are 'levo-rotatory'. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 216 When the urine is lævo-rotatory after trituration with Fehling. 1876 tr. *Schallenberg's Ferment.* 6 Paratartaric acid easily splits up . . . into dextro-tartaric and 'levo-tartaric acid'.

**Lævulin, levulin** (lævulin). [*Chem.* [*f. LÆVULOSE* + *-IN*].] A substance resembling dextrin, obtained from the roots of certain composite plants. Hence **Lævulinic**, only in *l. acid* (see *quot.* 1888).

1888 *Yd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lævulin*,  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ . *Lævulinic acid* . . .  $C_6H_8O_6$ . 1897 *Naturalist* 44 The root contains . . . also sugar, levulin, while its juice exposed to the air ferments.

**Lævulose, levulose** (lævulus). [*Chem.* [*f. L. lævus* left + *-ULE* + *-OSE*].] The form of *GLUCOSE* which is lævo-rotatory to polarized light; fruit-sugar. (Cf. *DEXTROSE*.)

1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 396 In manna and honey mixed with levulose, or left-handed glucose. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim. Chem.* 404 Cane sugar is first resolved into dextrose and levulose before it ferments. 1897 *Altbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 386 Cane sugar is partly left unchanged, partly converted into glucose and levulose.

Hence **Lævulosane** [*+ -ANE*] (see *quot.*).

1876 *HARLEY Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 792 Heated to 338° lævulose loses water and is converted into lævulosane.

**Lafayette** (lafeyet'). *U.S.* [*f. the name of the French general Lafayette*.]

1. A scizoid fish of the Northern United States (*Liostomus xanthurus*).

1876 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, Lafayette fish (*Liostomus xanthurus*), a delicious sea-fish, which appears in the summer in great abundance at Cape Island on the Jersey coast. . . The name Lafayette . . . was given it on account of its appearance one summer coinciding with the last visit of General Lafayette to America.

2. A stromateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*). 1884-5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 215 A much smaller species . . . otherwise known as 'Lafayette' or 'Cape May goodie'.

**Laf**, *obs.* *f. LAVE* *sb.*; *obs.* *Sc. f. LOAF* *sb.*

**Laferk**, *obs.* *Sc. form of LARK*.

**Laff, Laffe**, *obs.* forms of *LAUGH, LAVE* *sb.*

**Lafful**, *obs.* form of *LAWFUL*.

**Lafft**, *Sc. form of LOFT*.

**Lafft**, *obs.* *pa. t.* and *pa. ppl.* of *LEAVE*.

**Lafter**, *dia.* form of *LAUGHTER* <sup>2</sup>.

**Lafully**, *obs.* form of *LAWFULLY*.

**Lag** (læg), *sb.* <sup>1</sup> and *a.* [Belongs to *LAG* v. <sup>2</sup>; the origin and mutual relation of the words are obscure.

In some parts of England *lag, seg, lag*, or *foggie, seggie, laggie*, are used in children's games as substitutes for 'first, second, last' (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Fog*). This suggests the possibility that *lag* may have originated in the language of sports as an arbitrary distortion of *last*; but even in that case the word may have coalesced with a homophone of independent origin. The current hypothesis that the adj. is a Welsh *lag* (earlier *laci*), *lr.* and *Gael. lag*, slack, weak, is highly improbable. There is some affinity of sense between *lag* and *LACK* *a.* and *v.* (cf. *to come lag* and *to come lack*); the former might conceivably be an alteration of the latter under the influence of words like *FLAG* *v.*, *LAG* *sb.* Cf. further *MDa. lakke* to go slowly (Kalkar).]

**A. sb.** 1. The last or hindmost person (in a race, game, sequence of any kind). Now *rare* exc. in schoolboy use.

1514 *BARCLAY 1st Eclogue* in *Cyt. & Uplondyrm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xii. In the tavern remayne they last for lag. 1587 *DRANT Horace's Ep.* Bvj. Since eche man bragges, the lagge of vs A shendefull shame him take. 1612 *COTGR. s.v. Dernier*, *Le dernier le loup le mange*. . . lags come to the lash. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* vii. (1672) 112 The unmississim vivorum, the lag and lag of all a very scum of men. 1687 *MIEGR Et. Fr. Dict.* II, *Lag*, a School-Word that signifies the last, *le dernier*. As the *Lag* of a Form, *le dernier d'une Classe*. 1700 *DAVIDEN Hind* I. 337 In threats the foremost, but the lag in fight. 1776 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (ed. Ford) II. 39 The omission of H—and B—and my being next to the lag [in the nomination of delegates] give me some alarm. 1777 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct. How long do you stay at Bright-helmstone? Now the company is gone, why should you be the lag? 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 310 Ward first mounted the stage and Cannon was no lag. 1859 *FARRAR J. Home* iv. 38. I say, Julian, I vote we both try for lag next trials. It'd save lots of grind. 1890 A. LANG *Sir S. Northcote* I. i. 15 Stafford Northcote occupied the undistinguished place of 'lag' in his form.

b. *Comb.*: lag-out (= 'last out'), the name of a boys' game.

1845 in *Bratenose Ale* 76 No marble in circles on the hall-step rolls. We cannot play lag-out, nor yet three-holes.

† 2. *pl.* What remains in a vessel after the liquor is drawn off; dregs, lees. *Obs.*

15. *Regul. Househ. Earl Northumb.* (1770) 57 That Vinare be made of the brokyn Wyne. . . And that the Laggcs be provide by the Clerks of the Hous and markid after thei be past drawing that thei can be set no more of broche. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 65 Transmutations . . . of old lags of Sacks or Malmesies . . . into Muskadels. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* II. iv. (1668) 116 Laggcs of Claret and Sack.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 21 Muskadel is sophisticated with the Lags of Sack.

† 3. The lowest class. (Cf. *lag-enl.*) *Obs.* -<sup>1</sup> 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. vi. 90 The Senators of Athens, together with the common legges [Roue (1709) and later editors lag] of People.

4. [from the vb.] The condition of lagging.

1837 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVI. 114 When Spaniard meets Spaniard, then comes, not the tug, but the lag, of war.

b. *Physics*. The retardation in a current or movement of any kind; the amount of this retardation. *Lag of the tide*: the interval by which the tide-wave falls behind the mean time in the first and third quarters of the moon.

1855 *Ogilvie Suppl.* s.v. The lag of the tide. . . The lag of the steam-valve of a steam-engine. 1881 *CHAMBERS in Nature* XXXIII. 399 The remarkable lag which takes place in the occurrence of the critical barometric epochs at the more easterly stations. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/1 It is obvious that at the point where B cuts the axis the induction is a maximum; hence if there were no 'magnetic lag' and no currents in the iron, this point should occur at the same time as that at which the current is a maximum.

B. *adj.*

1. † Last, hindmost (*obs.*); belated, lingering behind, lagging, tardy (now *rare*). (In early instances only *absol.* or *predicative*, and hence hardly distinguishable from the *sb.*) † (*To come*) lag of: short of, too late for, or in arrear of.

1555 *HULOET*, Lagge and last. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. v. Fyvb, Haue not we well hunted, of blessing to come lagge? 1589 R. HARVEY *Tr. Per.* 22 Beshrow him that comes lagge in so good a course. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. II. i. 90 Some tardie Cripple. That came too lagge to see him buried. 1605 — *Lea* I. ii. 6. I am some twelue, or fouteene Moonshines Lag of a Brother. 1612 *Two Noble K* v. iv. 8 Beguile The goat and rheum, that in lag hours attend For grey approachers. 1624 *SIN C. MOUNTAIN in Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 260 Your neighbour will struggle so long for place as he will be cast lagge. 1639 T. CARSW *To Mistress in Absence* 31 There seated in those heavenly bowers, Wee lea cheat the lag and lingring hours. 1676 J. DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* III. i. Then hell has been among iv. And some lag fiend yet lingers in the grove. 1697 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 594 A fourth person, who comes lagge, as having lately appeared in print . . . tells us . . . he died. 1748 R. BLAIR *Grave* 731 Even the lag flesh Rests. 1785 *BURNS Address Deil* III, An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame. 1832-53 *Whistle-Bunkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. II. 100 Lauchie had looms, but was lag at the weaving.

b. as an exclamation at play (see *quot.* 1869).

1609 *ARMIN Maids of More-Cl* C 3 *Boy*. Now John, I'll cry first. Ioh. And I'll cry lagge. I'm in hobbies lagge. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lag* or *Lag last* is said by boys when playing at pitch and toss, or other games, in order that they may bespeak the last pitch.

2. Special collocations (sometimes hyphenated): lag-end, the hinder or latter part, the lag end (now *rare*); † lag-man, the last man, the one who brings up the rear; † lag-tooth, a wisdom tooth (from its late appearance). Also *Comb.*: lag-bellied *a.*, ? slow-paced, tardy.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 24. I could be well content To entertaine the Lagge-end of my life With quiet hours. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 37 The Essex calfe or lagnian, who had lost the calves of his legs by gnawing on the horselegs. 1611 *FLORIO, Sophronistery*, the two teeth which grow last when a man is about twentie yeares old, lag-teeth. 1664 *HEVWOOD Gunaik* v. 17 In the lagge end of the same troope were driven a certaine number of faire and goodlie oxen. 1828 *HOOO Lycus the Centaur* 62 From the lag-bellied toad To the mammoth. 1857 *MRS. MATTHEWS 1st Table* 7. I. 204 A shelter . . . where they may . . . wear away the lag-end of their madness.

**Lag** (læg), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> Also 7 lagg. [app. *a. ON. lagg*, recorded only in the sense 'rim of a barrel' (cf. 1 b); but the Sw. *lagg* means also 'slave', whence *laggkärl* vessel composed of staves, cask.].

1. A stave of a barrel. Now *dia.*

1671 *HOOLE Conventus Vit.* World 165 The Cooper . . . maketh Hoops of Hassel-rodcs. . . and Lags of Timber. 1676 *Burgoyne of Sheffield* 209 For mending the church yatis and barrill laggcs and nayles 4s. 4d. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.*

† b. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*, rare-<sup>o</sup>.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 108/1 *Lag*, is a piece put into the top of a Barrel staff that is broken off at the Grooping.

2. One of the staves or laths forming the covering of a hand-drum or a steam boiler or cylinder, or the upper casing of a carding machine.

1847 *Specif. Sykes' & Ogden's Patent* No. 11798 On these hands [in a carding engine] we fix a continued series of lags or small blocks of wood. 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

3. *Comb.*: lag-link, a link for holding a lag or bar (*Cent. Dict.*); lag-machine, a machine for shaping wooden lags (see *sense* 2); lag-screw, (a) a flat-headed screw used to secure lags to cylinders or drums; (b) U. S. = *coach-screw*.

1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Machinery* 26 Almost any kind of shafting can be hung with safety on wood screws, or lag screws. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lag-machine*.

† **Lagg**, *sb.* <sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [Of unknown origin; cf. *G. lache* cleft or mark in a tree. Cf. *LAG* v. <sup>5</sup>.] A cleft or rift in timber. Also *Comb.*, as *lag-chift* (unless *lagge* in *quot.* 1579 be the *adj.*).

1579 *HULL Ord. Bees* (1608) 24 The stocke thus cut asunder at both the ends, couer with a faire sheete, lest any lagge chifts appeare after the cutting. 1790 W. MARSHALL *Midi. Countie* II. 333 The 'lag' . . . is a cleft, or rift, reaching sometimes from the top to the bottom of the stem, and, perhaps, to near its center.



† **Lag**, *sb.* *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 6 **lagge**. [Possibly *l. lag*, *LAGE* *v.* to wash.] *Lag of duds*: a 'buck' or 'wash' of clothes.

1567 **HARMAN Caveat** 86 We wyll fylche some duddes of the Ruffemans, or myll the ken for a lagge of duds. 1621 **BEAUM. & FL. Beggar's Bush** v. i. It is be miling of a lag of duds. 1700 **B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew**, *Lag-a duds*, a Buck of Cloths. As we cloy the *Lag of Duds*, come let us Steal that Buck of Cloths. 1795 in *New Cant. Dict.*

**Lag** (*læg*), *sb.* *Cant.* [*f. LAG* *v.* 3]

1. A convict who has been transported or sentenced to penal servitude.

1812 **J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.**, *Lag*, a convict under sentence of transportation. 1828 'Jon Bre' *Living Pict. Lond.* 39 A few are 'returned lags'. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 383 It was no uncommon thing to see an old 'lag' enlarged for good conduct. 1894 **H. NISBET Bush Girl's Rom. 232 As Wilrake was walking along the beach, he met a lag who had got his ticket-of-leave.**

2. A term of transportation or penal servitude.

1881 **HAGGART Life** 84 Another prisoner... under sentence of lag for fourteen stretch. 1896 *Daily News* 13 May 9/5, I have had a look round with another man who did a lag with me.

3. *Comb.*: **lag-fever**, -**ship** (see *quots.*).

1811 **Lex. Balatrom**, *Lag-fever*, a term of ridicule applied to men who being under sentence of transportation, pretend illness, to avoid being sent from gaol to the hulks. 1812 **J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.**, *Lag ship*, a transport chartered by government for the conveyance of convicts to New South Wales; also a hulk or floating prison.

† **Lag**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*. ? A flock (of geese).

1624 **MOUNTAQUE New Gagg**, To Rdr, Hee hath stopped the mouths of all Protestants for ener; the proudest of them dare not *hucere* hereafter against Himselfe, or any one of his Lagg. 1811 *ibid.* 180 This Goose the Gagger may put his Gagg into the Bills of many of his owne Gaggles, as well as into others Laggies. 1896 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *A-lag*, *Cum*, the sporting term for a flock of geese.

† **Lag**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. *DAG* *v.* 1, *CLAG* *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To dabble, render wet or muddy.

[c. 1300 Implied in *BELEG* *v.* 1] c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 283 Laggdy, or drabredaly, *infefactus, paludatos*. Laggyn, or drablyn, *palustro*.

2. *intr.* To dabble, become wet or muddy.

1881 **BUNYAN Holy War** 230 Let them [your new garments] not lag with dust and dirt.

**Lag** (*læg*), *v.* 2 Also 6-7 **lagg**, 6-8 **lagge**. [See *LAG* *sb.* 1 and *a.*]

1. *intr.* To fail to maintain the desired speed of progress; to slacken one's pace, as from weakness or sloth; to fail to keep pace with others; to hang back, fall behind, remain in the rear. Often with *behind* *adv.* or *const.* *after, behind* *preps.*; also with *on*.

1530 **PALSGR.** 601/1, I lagge behynde my felowes, *je traigne*. Why lagge you ever behynde on this facion? 1570 **LEVIN'S Mani.** 10/23 To Lag, *fatigare, fatiscere*. 1607 **TURPINER Rev. Trag.** II. Erh, To pison with the Villaine. Death shall not long lag after him. 1622 **R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea** (1847) 173 The admiral... began to lagge a sterne, and with him other two shippes. 1651 **DAVENANT Condiert** III. iii. xvi, And lagge'd like Baggage Treasure in the Wars. 1657 **MILTON P. L.** x. 266, I shall not lag behind, nor erre The way, thou leading. 1697 **DRYDEN Absent** XII. 379 He lags and labours in his flight. 1711 **STERLE Spect.** No. 137 P. 4 His Master... wondered what made the lazy young Dog lag behind. 1748 **JOHNSON Van. Hum. Wishes** 313 Superfluous 'lags' the veteran on the stage. 1800 **WORDSWORTH Brothers** 363 He, at length Through weariness, .. lagged behind. 1801 **MAR. EDGEWORTH Knapsack** (1832) 298 My poor fellows, how they lag! 1824 **W. IRVING Trav.** II. 107 Suffering them [his mules] to lag on at a snail's pace. 1837 - *Capt. Bonneville* II. 46 He grew silent and gloomy, and lagged behind the rest. 1857 **HUGHES Tom Brown** II. iii. (1871) 260 When they had crossed three or four fields without a check, Arthur began to lag. 1897 **Albutt's Syst. Med.** IV. 492 If the sign is present, the upper eyelids lag, not closely following the movements of the eyeballs.

b. of immaterial things and fig.

1595 **SHAKS.** 1 *Hen. VI.* III. iii. 34 Fortune, in favor makes him lagge behind. c. 1661 **FULLER Worthies** (1840) III. 498 And thus his Gildas [the Fourth]; who laggeth last in the team of his name sakes. 1703 **J. SAVAGE Lett. Antients** vi. 40 We lag in the care of Things of no kin to us. 1713 **SWIFT Cadmus & Vanessa** 355 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons lagge'd behind. 1761 **FOOTE Lyr.** III. Wks. 1799 I. 322 Think how the tedious time has lagge'd along. 1775 **BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.** III. 44 When we speak of the commerce with our colonies, fiction lags after truth. 1810 **W. IRVING Sketch Bk.** II. 94 The vocal parts generally lagging a little behind the instrumental. 1833 **H. MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol. vi.** 84 Business lagged in every department of the administration. 1865 **CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.** XVII. ii. (1872) VII. 14 Military preparation does lag at a shameful rate. 1874 **GREEN Short Hist.** vi. § 6. 332 The work lagged for five years in the hands of the bishops. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 287/2 The maximum induction lags behind the maximum magnetising force.

2. *trans.* To cause to lag; to retard, to tire.

*Obs. exc. dial.*

1570 [see 1]. 1632 **HEYWOOD 1st Pl. Iron Age** v. Wks. 1874 III. 338 The weight would lagge thee that art wont to flye. 1638 **R. BRATHWAIT Psalm** cli. 298 Thine Armourous load, but laggis faint heart, for flight the more unfit. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lagg'd*, tired as with carrying a load.

† 3. *trans.* To drag after one.

1530 **PALSGR.** 601/1 He laggeth the dogge at his horse taylor: *il traigne le chien a la queue de son cheual*.

Hence † **Lagg'd ppl.** *a.*, delayed, tardy.

1601 **MARSTON Antonio's Rev.** I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 O, I could eat Thy fumbling throat, for thy lagd censure.

**Lag** (*læg*), *v.* 3

† 1. *trans.* To carry off, steal. *Obs.*

1573 **TUSSER Husb.** xx. (1878) 54 Some come away lag in bottle and bag. Some steales, for a iest, egges out of the nest. *ibid.* xxxvi. 86 Poore cunnie, so bagged, is soone over lagged.

2. *a.* To transport or send to penal servitude.

1812 **J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.**, *Lag*, to transport for seven years or upwards. 1838 **DICKENS O. Twist** xvi, They'll ask no questions after him, fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him lagged. 1890 *READ Pnt Yourself in His Place* II. 288 Let Little alone, or the trade will make it their job to lag you.

b. To catch, apprehend.

1847 **DE QUINCEY Schlosser's Lit. Hist.** Wks. 1858 VIII. 58 Aladdin himself only escaped being lagged for a rogue and a conjurer by a flying jump after his palace. 1858 **A. MAYHEW Pavee** vi. Gold III. i. 252 They tell him adventures of how they were nearly 'lagged by the constables'. 1891 **NAT GOTLIN Double Event** xxiv, I'm a dead un. You'll never lag me alive, you cur!

**Lag** (*læg*), *v.* 4 [*f. LAG* *sb.* 2] *trans.* To cover a boiler, etc.) with wooden 'lags', strips of felt, etc. 1887 **EWING in Encycl. Brit.** XXII. 488/4 The loss of efficiency due to this cause will therefore be greater in an unprotected cylinder than in one which is well lagged or covered with non-conducting material. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.* 1891 *Laborer's Commission Gloss.*, *Lagging a boiler*, covering a boiler in a steamship with some material to keep in the heat. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 423 Lagged outside with layers of felt two centimetres thick.

**Lag**, *v.* 5 *dial.* [*f. LAG* *sb.* 3] (See *quot.*)

[1570] **LEVIN'S** renders *lag* *v.* by *fatiscere*, which it is hardly possible may be meant to express the sense of this *v.* along with that of *Lag* *v.* 1] 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Lag*, to crack or split from the centre like wood from heat or hasty drying. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

**Lag**: see *LAGE* *Cant* (*sb.* and *v.*).

**Lagan** (*lægán*), *Lavo* Also 6 **lagen**, 7-8 **lagon**, **ligan**, 9 **lagond**. [*a.* OF. *lagan*, *laguen*, *lagand* (whence med. L. *laganum*); perh. of Scandinavian origin, from the root of *LIE*, *LAY* *vb.* Cf. ON. *lagn*, pl. *lagnir*, 'a net laid in the sea' (Vigf.). The spelling *lagon* seems to be due to pseudo-etymology.] Goods or wreckage lying on the bed of the sea. Cf. *FLOTSAM* and *JETSAM*.

[1500 *Carta de Dumevic* in *Stubbs Sel. Charters* 1895] 311 De ewagio de wrec et lagan. 1531 *Charterparty* in *R. G. Marsden Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 Vñ the sayd shype take any pryse purchase any floton or lagan. 1533 *ibid.*, Flotezon or laganon. 1591 *Articles conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Floton, Jetson, and Lagan. 1605 *Coke Rep.* v. (1624) 106 b Lagan (vel potius ligan) est quand [etc.]; translated in *quot.* 1641. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sevens* (1647) 18 [citing *Coke*] Flotsan, Jetsan and Lagan are goods on or in the Sea, and... they belong to the King. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 132 lagan is such a parcell of goods as the Mariners in a danger of shipwracke cast out... and fasten to them a lough or corke, that so they may fynde them... These goods are called Lagan or Ligan & ligan. 1707 **J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.** I. II. x. 143 To the Lord High Admiral belongs... a Share of all lawful Prizes, Lagan, that is, goods lying in the Sea, on Ground. 1805 *KINGSLY Heron.* I. vi. 171 Prowling about the shore after the waifs of the storm, deserted jetsom and legend. 1894 *Act* 57-8 *Vick.* c. 60 § 510 In this Part of this Act... 'wreck' includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

Hence † **Lagander**, an officer (at Calais, who takes charge of lagan or wreckage.

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 85 If ther be anie manner of Wracke found by the sea coste, it muste be presented to the Lagander or to the Sergeante... broughte to the foresaide Lagander's hous.

† **Lagarto**, *Obs.* [*Sp. lagarto*: see *ALLIGATOR*]. An alligator.

1577 **FRAMPTON Joyful News** II. 73 b, Pimple stones... which are founde in greete quantitie in the maves of Canianes, y<sup>e</sup> are called Lagartos. 1596 **RALEIGH Discov. Guiana** 48 We saw in it [the Orenoque] diuers sorts of strange fishes, & of marvellous bignes, but for Lagartos it exceeded, for there were thousands of those vglie serpents. 1600 **HARLETT Voy.** III. 489 In this river we killed a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile.

† **Lage**, *lag*, *sb.* *Cant.* *Obs.* Also 7 **lagge**.

[Origin and phonetic form uncertain.] Water; urine.

1567 **HARMAN Caveat** 83 *Lage*, water. 1610 **ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all** E. 3, *Lagge*, water or pisse. 1641 **BROOME Joniall Crew** II. Wks. 1873 III. 303, I bowse no lage, but a whole Gage of this I'll bowse to you. 1665 **R. HEAD Eng. Rogue I. v. (1680) 46 *Lage*, water. 1676-1708 **COLES Lage**. 1899 **MATSELL Voc. (Farmer)**, *Lage*.**

Hence † **Lag** (*e* *v.* *a.* *intr.* To make water.

b. *trans.* To water (spirits). Also, to wash off.

1567 **HARMAN Caveat** 83, I will lage it with a gage of benedice... I will washe it with a quart of good drynke. 1812 **J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.**, *Lage*, to make water. To lag spirits, wine, &c., is to adulterate them with water.

**Lagen**, *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 **lagon**, 7-9 **lagan**. [*ad. L. lagōna*, *lagena*, flagon, *ad. Gr. λάγνος*.] A liquid measure (see *quots.*).

1570 **LEVIN'S Mani.** 163/44 A Lagon, *lagena*. 1607 **COWELL Interpr.**, *Clerk of the market*, is an officer... whose dutie is to take charge of the kings measures... as of elns, yards, lazens. 1676 **COLES, Lagen**, a measure of six Sextaries. 1841 **TYTLER Hist. Scot.** (1879) I. 237 With an obligation to sell their ale to the abbott at the rate of a lagan and a half for a penny. 1891 **J. TAIT Two Cent. Border Ch. Life** II. 218 The lagan was equal to 7 quarts.

**Lagen**, variant of **LAGGIN**.

† **Lagenarius**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. lagēna* a flagon + *-ARIUS*.] Flagon-shaped.

1657 **TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.** 241 Four sorts of Cucurbites, the greater, the lesser, or the lagenarius.

**Lagen**, *Lagene*, *obs. ff.* **LAGAN**, **LAGGIN**.

**Lagenian** (*lādž'nian*), *a.* *Zool.* [*f. L. lagēna* + *-IAN*.] Like or pertaining to the genus *Lagena* of *Foraminifera*, having a straight chambered shell.

1890 in *WEUSTER*.

**Lageniform** (*lādž'nifm*), *a.* *Zool.* and *Bot.* [*f. as prec.* + *-IFORM*.] (See *quot.*)

1826 **KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.** IV. 268 Lageniform... bellying out and then ending in a narrow neck, something like a bottle. 1865 **M. C. COOPER Man. Bot. Terms**, *Lageniform*, shaped like a Florence flask. 1868 **W. B. CARPENTER Microscope** (ed. 4) § 382, 500 The shell of *Nodosaria* is obviously made up of a succession of Lageniform chambers.

**Lager beer** (*lāgə'biə*). Also simply **lager**. [*ad. G. lager-bier* beer brewed for keeping, *f. lager* a store + *bier* beer.] A light beer, consumed largely in Germany and America, and to some extent in England.

1853 **URE Dict. Arts** (ed. 4, 1. 152) Beers at present brewed in Germany... 11. Wheat *Lager-beer* (slowly fermented). 1858 **N. Y. Express** June (Barlett), The German drinks his lager, and drinks it apparently in indefinite quantities. 1862 **DICKY Federal St. II.** 80 Neither for love nor money could a stranger obtain a drink more intoxicating than lager beer. *attm.* 1882 **SATA Amer. Rev.** 1883 401 Tinware shops, butchers', bakers' and lager beer Saloons.

**Lagetta**, **lagetto**. [*West Indian*.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees of the W. Indies (N.O. *Thymelaeacea*); also called *lace-bark*.

1756 **P. BROWNE Jamaica** 371 The Lagetto or Lace-Bark tree. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 402 Specimen of the Lagetta Tree and its lace-like bark, from Jam. d. a.

**Laggard** (*lægərd*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 **laggart**. [*f. LAG* *v.* 1 + *-ARD*.]

*A. adj.* Laggard, hanging back, loitering, slow. Chiefly of living things, their actions, and attributes. Occas. of days, time, etc.

1701 **ROWE Tamerlane** IV. i, Tho' Laggard in the Race I will pursue the shining Path thou tread'st. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World Dissert* (1708) 31 [The press-gang lieutenant] beats up all Quarters... and drives the laggard Dog along the Streets, with as much noise and Bustle as Butchers do Swine to Smithfield. 1713 **J. HENRY'S Ode to Creator** World 4 Decretit Whit, laggard in the Dance... A heavy Season does maintain. 1747 *CORINUS Passions* 112 Than all which charms this laggard age. 1824 **SCOTT Lord of Isles** IV. xvii, And Lemm-a cheer'd the laggard hounds. 1842 **MANNING Fern.** xv. (1848) I. 235 Ours is a... laggard obedience at the best. 1871 **PAIGRAVE Lyr. Poems** 91 My heart outruns the laggard limbs. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* IV. 183 The Angel of Death moves at no laggard pace.

*B. sb.* One who lags behind; a lingerer, loiterer. 1808 **SCOTT Marm.** x. xii, A laggard in love, and a dastard in war. 1836 **W. IRVING Astoria I. 8, He meant to let the laggards off for a lone pull and a hearty fright. 1860 **RAWLINSON Herodotus** IV. in. lxxvii. 449 They declared themselves to deserve a fine, as laggards. 1876 **TAIT Res. Adv. Phys. Sci.** x. (ed. 2) 250 Formed of the laggards, as it were, which have been thrown out of the race.**

Hence **Laggard** *v.*, to play the laggard. Also **Laggardism**, **Laggardly** *adv.*, **Laggardness**.

1835 **PUSLEY Lett. to Newman** in Liddon, etc. *Life Pusley* (1892) II. i. 8 [It] hardly seems to come heartily, because it has not come before, but comes laggardly. 1865 **CAMILLE Fredk. Gl.** xv. viii. (1872) VI. 40 Austrians mainly are gone laggarding with D'Arenberg up the Rhine. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* XIX. 757 The in-ent contempt of labour on the one hand, and the petty aping of laggardism and polite inanity on the other. 1869 **GOULBURN Pura. Holiness** I. 10 That laggardness of will.

**Laggen**, variant of **LAGIN**.

**Lagger** (*lægə*), *sb.* 1 [*f. LAG* *v.* 2 + *-ER* 1]

1. One who lags or hangs back; a lingerer, loiterer.

1523 **LD. BERNERS Froiss.** I. xvii. 18 Theyr hole host... are all a horsebacke... without it le the traundals and laggars of the oost, who folow after a foote. 1582 **DRYDEN Duke of Guise** IV. ii, The guard is mine, to... lash the laggars from the sight of day. 1789 **Mas. Ptozzi Journ. France** I. 286 The mob... lash the laggars along with great indignation. 1844 **STANLEY Arnold** I. iv. 235 Himself always keeping with the laggars, that none might strain their strength by trying to be in front with him. 1852 **R. S. SURTES Spence's Sp. Tour** II. 297 The laggars were stealing quietly up the lanes and by-roads. 1878 **FE. A. KEMBLE Record Girlhood** II. iv. 131 The laggars who would fain have fallen a few paces out of the sound of the dreary parrotty of her inventory.

2. *slang.* A sailor. [? A distinct word: cf. *LAGE*.]

1812 **J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.**, *Lagger*, a sailor.

**Lagger** (*lægə*), *sb.* 2 *Cant.* [*f. LAG* *v.* 3 or *sb.* 6]

A convict undergoing or having undergone penal servitude.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 230/2 The laggars had an interest as to the result. 1880 **S. LAKEMAN Kaffer-Land** 10 Many of them were what they termed at the Cape, laggars... men who, having got away from Norfolk Island, or other pen-folds for black sheep, lag behind, under the guardianship of Dutch laws.

† **Lagger**, *v.* *Obs.* [? *f. LAG* *v.* 2 + *-ER* 2; but cf. *Icel. lakra* to loiter.] *intr.* To lag, linger, loiter.

c. 1600 **A. HUME Brit. Tongue** Ded. (1852) 2 Heere my harte laggard on the hope of your Majesty's judgement. 1622 **R. PRESTON Godly Man's Inquis.** II. 49 They shall neuer come to the Lord, that laggar by the way.



**Laggin** (læ'gin). *Sc. and north.* Also **laggyne**, **lagene**, **8 legen**, **8-9 laggen**, **9 lagen**. [*f. ON. legg* of the same meaning; see **Lag sb.**<sup>2</sup> The identification of the suffix is uncertain; it may be -ING<sup>2</sup> (cf. **Lagging vbl. sb.**<sup>3</sup>).]

1. The projecting part of the staves at the bottom part of a cask or other hooped vessel.

1879 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 111, 522/1 That... be edge of be bottom, entering within the laggyne be pairit outwith, toward be nethir syde. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

b. = **Lag sb.**<sup>2</sup> 1. ? *Obs.*

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Laggin, staves.*

2. The inner angle of a wooden dish, between the sides and the bottom.

1786 BURNS *Dream xv*, But or the day was done, I trow, The laggin they ha'e clauet Fu' clean that day. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 24 When on the teable first they set The butter'd sops, sec greasy chops, 'Tween lag and laggen! oh what fun, To see them ginn and eat!

transf. 1842 *Chr. Jnl.* 309 The 'laggin' of the Sower-pot.

3. *Comb.* **laggen-gird**, a hoop securing the bottom of a tub or wooden vessel. *Phr.* To cast a laggen-gird: to have an illegitimate child.

1718 RAMSAY *Christie Kirke Gr. vii. ix*, I coost a Leggen-girth my sell, Lang or I married Tannie. 1821 *Blackbr. Mag.* Jan. 406 '2 Ye'll soon the laggin-gird off the quagha, and mar yere minstrelsy and our mirth.

**Lagging** (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*<sup>1</sup> [*f. LAG v.2 + -ING*]. The action or condition of **LAG v.2**

1600 HOLLAND *Livy vi. vii*, 221 What means this strange and unwonted lagging behind? 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 41 The westward tropical flow is due simply to a slight lagging of the waters. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 123 This is called the priming and lagging of the tides. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* 11, 915 Cardiac irregularity is a frequent consequence of tobacco-smoking, lagging and intermission being the earlier forms of it.

**Lagging** (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*<sup>2</sup> [*f. LAG v.3 + -ING*]. A sentence or term of imprisonment or penal servitude. Also *attrib.* (see *quot.* 1812).

1812 J. B. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lagging matter*, any species of crime for which a person is liable on conviction to be transported... Speaking of a person likely to be transported they say lagging dues will be concerned. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii. If they do [get fresh evidence], it's a case of lagging. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 22 July 2/6, I remained with him five years after I served my 'lagging'.

**Lagging** (læ'gin), *vbl. sb.*<sup>3</sup> [*f. LAG v.4 + -ING*]. The action of the *vb.* **LAG** 4.

1. The action of covering a boiler, an arch, a wall, etc., with strips of wood or felt.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 516, 1 This may be... prevented by careful 'lagging' with non-conductors of heat. 1895 HATCH & CHALMERS *Gold Mines of Rand v. 121* Side lagging is seldom necessary after the first 50 or 100 feet.

*attrib.* 1834 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 531/2 The old engine-house was exchanged for part of the old lagging shop.

2. *pl. and collect. sing.* The material with which this is done. Also *attrib.*

1851 *Pract. Mech. Jnl.* 111, 242 The boiler is covered with lagging and Russia sheet iron. 1867 'BEN BRIERLEY' *Marlocks Merriton* 68 The fence (his own making) was but a rickety fabric of 'laggings', worn-out treadles [etc].

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lagging*, the part of the wooden frame work upon which the stones are laid when building an arch.

1870 *Sport's Dict. Engineering* 11, 479 The term bolster has also been applied to the pieces of timber placed across the ribs of the centering of an arch to support the vousoirs; but these are more generally known by the name of laggings.

1881 RAYMOND *Shining Gloss.*, *Lagging*, planks, slabs, or small timber placed over the caps or behind the posts of the timbering.

**Lagging** (læ'gin), *pl. a.* [*f. LAG v.2 + -ING*]. That lags; behindhand, lingering, loitering, tardy.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* 1. iii. 214 Four lagging Winters, and four wanton springs End in a word. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 4 The lagging money which was last sent thither. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 25 Come, Lucifer, drive on the lagging Day. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* l. 280 A lagging Line Of babling Curs [shall] disgrace thy broken Pack.

1813 SCOTT *Triumf.* iii. xxiii. A lofty lay Seem'd thus to chide his lagging way. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Democracy* i. 6 The slaves came with a lagging step. 1859 G. MERRIDITH *R. Fevers* xxiii. The eager woman hastened his lagging mouth.

Hence **La gingly adv.**

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* 111, 50 Moves heavily and laggingly along. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xxxvi. (1875) 210 Thoughts that came laggingly.

**Laggon**, variant of **LAGEN**.

**Laggoose** (læ'gūs), *a.* (See **GREY LAG GOOSE**.)

† *b.* **Gill Laggoose**: a personification of sloth.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Beware of Gill laggoose, disordring thy house.

**Lagh**, *e*, *lah*, *he*, *obs.* forms of **LAUGH**, **LAW**, **LOW**.

**Laght**, *laght*, *obs.* pa. t. of **LATCH v.1**

**Lahter**, -ir, etc., *obs.* forms of **LAUGHTER**.

**Laghtnes**, *obs.* form of **LOWNESS**.

**La-g-la-st**. [*f. LAG v.2 + LAST adv.*] One who lags or lingers to the very last. Also *attrib.*

1830 JAMES DARNLEY ix. 41 He'll be lag last. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 634 The laglasts, springing simultaneously out of bed, turned the late quiet dormitory into a very noisy assembly-room. 1864 CHAS. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market*, etc. (1884) 84 One day in the country is worth a day and a year of the dusty, musty, lag-last fashion That drowsy drone elsewhere. 1869 [see **LAG a.** 1 b].

† **La-gly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -o. [*f. LAG a. + -LY*].

1611 FLORIO, 149 *Directamente*, lastly, lagly, behind all.

**Lagomorph** (læ'gōmɔr). *Zool.* [*f. Gr. λαγῶς hare + μορφή form*]. One of the *Lagomorpha*, a group of rodents of which the hares form one family. Hence **Lagomorphie a.**, having the form and structure of a hare.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The lagomorphs (hares), almost exclusively of the northern hemisphere.

|| **Lagomys** (læ'gōmɪs). *Zool.* [*mod.L., f. Gr. λαγῶς hare + μῦς mouse*]. The tailless hare, the typical genus of the group *Lagomyidae* of rodents.

1869 LUBBOCK *Præh. Times* ix. 297 The lagomys, or tailless hare, has been identified by Prof. Owen among the bones from Kents Cavern.

**Lagon**, *obs.* form of **LAGON**.

**Lagonite** (læ'gōnɪt). *Min.* [*f. It. lagone LAGON<sup>2</sup>; named by Huot, 1841: see -ITE*]. A hydrous borate of iron from the Tuscan lagoons.

1850 *DANA Min.* 446 Lagonite. An earthy mineral of an ochreous yellow color. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 600 Lagonite... occurs as an incrustation.

**Lagoon**¹ (læ'gūn). Also 7-9 **lagune**, and 7-9 in *It. form laguna*, *pl. lagune*. [*ad. F. lagune, ad. It. and Sp. laguna* - *L. lacina pool*].

1. An area of salt or brackish water separated from the sea by low sand-banks, esp. one of those in the neighbourhood of Venice.

1612 in *Crit. & Times* 74. 1 (1848) l. 184 He was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano, to see what show his house made. 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 8 The Lagune or Flats about Venice. 1697 DAMPIER *Voyages* l. 241 They went into a Lagune, or Lake of Salt water [on the Mexican coast]. The mouth of this Lagune is not Pistol-shot wide. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5407/2 People... have come over the Lagune on the Ice.

1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 8 This river... forms a lagune at the mouth. 1789 *Mss. Ptozzi Journ. France* l. 187 Covering the lagoons with gaiety and splendour. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* 1. 32 The ornithorhynchus, ... an animal peculiar to the lagoons in New South Wales. 1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 11. 237 He took me in his gondola across the laguna to a long sandy island. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* vii. 715 God alone above each, as the sun O'er level lagunes. 1874 *LYELL Elem. Geol.* l. 4 'Lagons' nearly separated by sand bars from the ocean.

1883 F. M. PEARO *Contrad.* l. 1 Behind them and beyond the lagoons lay the tossing and flying waves of the Adriatic.

2. The lake-like stretch of water enclosed in an atoll.

1769 COOK *Jnl.* 4 Apr. (1893) 55 Found it to be an Island... of an Oval form, with a Lagoon in the Middle, for which I named it Lagoon Island. 1842 PHILLARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 326 Reefs of coral rock, generally disposed in a circular form, and enclosing a lagoon. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xv. (ed. 2) 254 Inside the rim of land, there is a shallow lake, or lagoon, of clear green water.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **lagoon-channel**; **lagoon-island**, an atoll; **lagoon-whaling**, the occupation of hunting the grey-whale in the Californian lagoons (*Cent. Dict.*).

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 432 This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation. *Ibid.* 469 The depth within the Lagoon-channel... varies much.

|| Hence **Lagoonish a.**, characterized by the presence of lagoons; **Lagoonless a.**, having no lagoon.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 348 The numerous creeks, islands, and inlets in this lagoonish... coast are minutely described.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* ii. (1879) 142 Sometimes the lagoon closes up, and a lagoonless island is the result.

**Lagoon**² (læ'gūn). *rare.* [Anglicized form (after **LAGON**¹) of *It. lagone*, augmentative of *lago* - *L. lacus LAKE sb.*⁴] In Tuscany, the basin of a hot spring from which borax is obtained.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 882 Lardereite... Occurs at the Tuscan lagoons. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 1. § 2 (ed. 2) 218 The lagoons of Tuscany.

**Lagophthalmus** (læ'gɒfθælmɔs). *Path.* [*mod.L., ad. Gr. λαγῶφθαλμος adj. 'hare-eyed'* (i.e. unable to close the eyes, as the hare was supposed to be), *f. λαγῶς hare + ὄφθαλμος eye*. The disease is called by Galen τὸ λαγῶφθαλμον.]

A morbid condition, in which the eye remains wide open. Also called || **Lagophthalmia**, and in Anglicized form || **Lagophthalmia**. Hence **Lagophthalmic a.**, pertaining to, or affected with, lagophthalmus.

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lagophthalmus*. 1656 BLOUNT, *Lagophthalmus*. 1676 COLES, *Lagophthalmia*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lagophthalmia*, *Lagophthalmic*, *Lagophthalmus*.

**Lagopode** (læ'gɒpɒd). [*ad. Gr. λαγῶπῶδ-, λαγῶπους, f. λαγῶς hare + πῶδ-, πούς foot*]. A ptarmigan. (Cf. **LAGOPUS**.) In some mod. Dicts.

**Lagopodous** (læ'gɒpɒdɔs), *a. Zool.* [*f. as prec. + -OUS*]. Having feet like those of a hare; having the foot thickly covered with feathers or fur.

1855 in MAYNE *Expan. Lex.*

**Lagopus** (læ'gɒpəs), *a. Bot.* [*f. mod.L. lagōp-us (see LAGOPUS) + -OUS*]. Of certain plants: Having rhizomes resembling a hare's foot.

In some mod. Dicts.

† **Lago-pus**. *Obs.* [*a. L. lagōpūs, Gr. λαγῶπους, f. λαγῶς hare + πούς foot*]. A bird with a foot resembling that of a hare; the ptarmigan.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 385 Some... Birds... live upon the highest tops of the Alps, and that all the winter too... as the Lagopus among birds. 1773 BARRINGTON in

*Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 224 The Lagopus, of which M. de Buffon gives an engraving, is in its winter plumage.

**Lagotic** (læ'gɒtɪk), *a.* [*f. Gr. λαγῶς hare + ἄγω-, ὤω ear + -IC*]. Having ears like a hare's.

In some mod. Dicts.

|| **Lagre** (læ'gr). [*Fr.*] In sheet-glass making: A sheet of perfectly smooth glass, placed between the flattening stone and the cylinder to be flattened.

1883 H. CHANCE *Princ. Glassmaking* 129 The flattening-stone, from the slight irregularities of whose surface it is protected by a lagre or sheet of glass laid upon the stone.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 148 In his furnace is a stone with a piece of glass on it; upon this so-called 'lagre' the cylinder lies with its split side uppermost.

**Lagune**, variant of **LAGON**¹.

**Lagwort** (læ'gwɔrt). [*f. LAG v.2 + WORT*]. The plant *Petasites vulgaris* (Britten & Holland).

1702 in J. K. *Dict.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup*, The Roots of Lagwort, Elicampagne, Smallage and Fennel.

**Lahe**(n), *lahzenn*, *obs.* forms of **LAUGH v.**

**Laht**, pa. t. and pa. pp. of **LATCH v.1**

† **Lahter**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 **leahter**, 2 **lehter**, 3 **lehter**. [*OE. leahter, f. OTent. \*lahan* (OE. *lean*) to blame.] A vice, sin, crime.

c 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xi. [xiii.] (890) 190 Ic ma synnum & leahtrum beowde, þonne Godes tebedum. 971 *Blæchl. Hom.* 163 Ne hie nænig leahter ne drefde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes deofles heriscle fihðe agen us his iffered gewerled gastes, and unþeawas and unwraste lahtres.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 De fule lehtres him holden lunden on here þraþsche. a 1225 *Anec. R.* 156 Non empti stude iße heorte to underuongen flesclie lehtren.

**Lahter**, *obs.* form of **LAUGHTER**.

**Laht**, *obs.* f. **LAY sb** and *v.*, and of *lay*, pa. t. **LIE**.

**Laic** (læ'ik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-7 **laik**(e), (7 **laycke**), 7-8 **layick**(e), 7-9 **laick**(e), 6- **laic**.

[*ad. late L. laicus, Gr. λαϊκός, f. λαός the people. Cf. OF. laic, laïque*].

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to a layman or the laity; non-clerical, secular, temporal; = **LAY a.**

1562 WINGET (*Tithe*) The last Blast of the Trompet of Godis worde... Put forth... At the desyre of ye inferiori ordoure of Clergie, and laic men. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 105 *unarg.* Thrie ordours of the Realme, Ecclesiastic, Nobilitie, and the laik sorte. 1626 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. t. 111. 220 It understands the King not to be merely laic, but a mixed person. 1634 SIR T. HEARNES *Trav.* 86 A well voiced boy from the... top of their Churches sings Eulogies to Mahomet... and then each Laycke Pagan falls to devotion. 1662 J. BARRAVERE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 38 To avoid the appearance at a laic King's court. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persée*. To the prosecution [of Socrates] was truly laic. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Imperfc. Sympathies*, A kind of secondary or laic-truth is tolerated, where clergy-truth—oath-truth, by the nature of the circumstances, is not required. 1861 FULLOCH *Eng. Furit.* ii. 291 The common life, clerical and laic, is of a very coarse kind.

**B. sb.** One of the laity; a layman or lay person; one who is not an ecclesiastic.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 297 He sendis messengers... with the fyre crose in thair handes... sulde shaw it out to al man haith laikis and kirkmen. 1609 Bp. HALL *Disputes*, *fr. Poperie* Wks. (1627) 642 How wretchedly and fearfully must their poore layicks needs die! 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 167 If he be a Laick, he shall be excommunicated from every Christian thing. 1739 J. TRARR *Right. overmuch* 10 For unletter'd Laics to take upon them to expound or interpret the Scriptures. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 261 The clergyman was now become an amphibious being, that is to say, both an ecclesiastic and a laic. 1823 LITTLE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 245 A committee of thirty-two members, half laics and half clergymen. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nur.* iv. (1861) 114 No person, whether laic or priest, 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* l. 4, Laics and barons, thro' The random gifts of careless kings, have grasped Her livings.

**Laic**, variant of **LAKE sb.** *Obs.*, play.

**Laical** (læ'ikəl), *a.* Also **6 laic**, **laycall**. [*f. as prec. + -AL*] = *prec.* Also *accas*, non-professional.

[1590 *Rolls of Parli.* l. 60/2 Exactionibus... per quas plus extorquent de populo quam omnes Cur' laycales.] 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1050/1 The distinction used to be made between the priests communio and the laical communio. 1596 BELL *Surv. Poperie* iii. x. 408 The faithful laycall people. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* x. (1739) 603 The Canon Law... declares that every Laical Person who... shall take a Bribe for a Presentation... shall be excommunicated. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 206 This religious house... is almost laical.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 537 No complaint is so common as fever; none in which mankind, whether professional or laical, are so little likely to be mistaken. 1864 LOWELL *Firstside Trav.* 175 A phrase commonly indicated in laical literature by the same sign which serves for Doctorate in Divinity. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 79/2 The special circumstances of Dulwich make its headmastership one more laical... than that of other leading schools.

*absol.* 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* *Wise Sp.* 180 In all ages the Clerical will flatter, as well [as] the Laical.

Hence **Laicality**, the state or condition of a layman; **Laically adv.**, in a laical manner; after the manner of a layman. In mod. Dicts.

**Laicization** (læ'isizə'zən). [*f. next + -ATION. Cf. F. laïcisation*]. The action or process of rendering lay or subjecting to lay control.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 37/2 The example of England was frequently quoted in support of this process of 'laicization'.

1884 *Ch. Times* 13 June 445/3 There is one reform which we desire to see carried out... that is what we may call the laicization of the parish churches. 1889 *Times* 5 Jan. 5/3 The laicization of the hospitals has provoked, and still



provokes, extreme irritation. 1896 *Speaker* 25 July 102/2 The laicization of elementary education may easily be exaggerated.

**Laicize** (lā'isəiz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. LAIC *a.* + -IZE. Cf. F. *laïciser*.] *trans.* To make lay; to deprive of a clerical character; to secularize, *esp.* to commit (a school, etc.) to the direction of laymen; to make (an office) tenable by laymen.

1870 *Nonconformist* 30 Nov. 1133 A measure tending .. to laicise .. the constitution and government of the Universities. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 491 Clerical fellowships have been extinguished, and the Headships of Houses laicised. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 3/2 The proposal to laicize the names of the Paris streets, and banish therefrom the word 'Sainte'. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 211 It is competent for the authority to laicize a public school.

Hence **Laicizing** *vb.* *sh.* and *pp.* *a.* Also **Laiciser**, one who laicizes. **Laicism** (see quot. 1796).

1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 185 This occasional exercise of the priestly function was denominated laicism, and represented as sacrilegious usurpation of the sacerdotal rights. 1884 *Athenaeum* 19 July 79/3 The laicizing of the staff of masters. 1890 *Ch. Rev.* 22 Aug. First we had the laicizing of the dons, then the marrying of the fellows. 1891 *Tablet* 2 May 691 In five years the laicisers have squandered 15 millions of francs. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 133/3 Certain laicizing Catholics. 1897 *Dowden Rev. Lit.* 73 Whether it had its origin in a laicizing of the irreverent celebration of the Feast of Fools.

**Laid** (lāid), *pp.* *a.* [pa. pp. of LAY *v.*] In various senses of the *vb.* + Of a design: Deliberately framed. **Laid drain** (see quot. 1811); **laid paper** (see quot. 1839); **laid wool**, tarry wool; **laid-work** (see COUCHING *vb.* *sh.* 2, quot. 1854). (Cf. *best-laid*, *NEW-LAID*.)

1547 *Surrey Ac.* II. 954 My shoulders broad, and laid neck [L. *subjectaque colla*] with garments gan I spread. 1697 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 46 A laid designe to obstruct .. the business .. of the College. 1790 *OZELL*, tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iii. 169 There seemed to be a laid Design of making away with all the Senators. 1733 *BERKELEY Viad. Theory Vision* § 5 Wks. 1871 I. 374, I think one may observe a laid design gradually to undermine the belief of the Divine Attributes and Natural Religion. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Laid*, just frozen. When water is slightly frozen, it is said to be *laid*. *Nor.* 1805 *SOUTHEY Ballads*, etc. Poet. Wks. VI. 266 The Old Dragon's own laid egg was this. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scoll.* II. 127, 253 lib. of what is called laid wool to the stone. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* 426 It is generally found advisable to use a laid drain, i. e. a row of stones laid on each side, .. and a course of flat stones laid above these. 1818 J. HASSELL *Rides & Walks* II. 106 Mr. Staines manufactures were drawing papers and laid writing ones. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 373 Observing that the laid wires should be parallel with the axis. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 927 A strong raised wire is laid along each of the cross bars [of the mould] to which the other wires are fastened; this gives the laid paper its ribbed appearance. 1860 *Paper & Printing Trades Jnl.* xxx. 8 The thick cream laid paper on which this work is printed. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 6/1 There are many good standing pieces [of wheat] .. A laid crop being quite a rarity, except in some of the fens. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 10/4 Harvest labour .. is .. much greater for laid fields than for good standing crops.

**b.** of rope, with some defining word prefixed, as *cable-laid*, *hawser-laid*, *short-laid*, *soft-laid*, *twice-laid*, for which see the first member.

**c.** with adverbs, as *down-laid*, *out-laid*; + *laid in* = 'inlaid'.

1598 *Inv.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 325 A bedstead of walnuttree varnished upon laid in work. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Laid-up*, the situation of a ship when she is either moored in a harbour during the winter-season, or laid by, for want of employment; or when by age and craziness she is rendered incapable of further service. 1827 *STUART Planter's G.* (1828) 390 An ill laid-out place .. is, generally speaking, the work of the owner. 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 34 A laid out tub of coals is a tub of coals containing stones or foul coal beyond a certain specified quantity, usually one quart. 1852 C. W. H. [OSKINS] *Talpa* 60 However good in their way broad principles, and laid down courses of cropping or of treatment may be. 1882 *DE WINDT Equator* 22 In the midst of beautifully laid-out gardens, is the .. Palace of the Raja.

**Laid** (e, Sc. and north. form of LOAD *sh.*).

**Laidly** (lāidli), *a.* Now Sc. and arch. (with allusion to ballad use). Also 4 *laithly*, 5 *lathely*, 6 *laithlie*, 7, 9 *laidlie*, 8 *laily*. [Northern var. of LOATHLY.] Offensive, hideous, repulsive.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2406 (Götl.) Sore i me drede, þar we wend bi þis laithly lede. 1400-50 *Alexander* 491 He .. Lete sa lathely a late. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bincis* IV. viii. 100 Wynis gude Anon returnit into laithlie blude. 1567 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 Lickand the fyth furth of his laithlie flesche. 1605 *POLWART Flying to, Montgomery* 132 With laithlie language, loud and large. 1800 *Laily Worm & Blachvel* ii. in Child *Ballads* (1884) I. 316/1 She has made me the laithly worm, That lies at the fit o' the Tree. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 177 When first the drestier eyed The laithly thing, it swerved aside. 1849 *LYTTON A. Arthur* VI. lxxv. 992 Her laithly widow, whose income was better than his looks. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 326 Long black boats, outriggered, and manned, as one might think, by a lot of overgrown black spiders, so long, so lank, so 'laidlie' are the crew.

**Laid-sterne**, obs. form of LOADSTAR.

**Laidure**, obs. [a. F. *laideur*, f. *laid* ugly.] Ugliness, deformity.

1893 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1, I wold faine sinsteyn on my lypes suche laydure or shame as long as I shal lyne so

that alle the enyl vyce of sweryng were lefte and caste out from alle our royaume.

**Laiet**, **Laiety**, obs. ff. LAIR *sh.*, LAYER, LAITY.

**Laieto**, obs. form of LAY FEE.

**Laigh** (lēx), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sh.* Sc. Also 4-9 *laich* (e, 5 *laych*, 4 *lawch*, 5 *lauch*. [See LOW *a.*]

**A.** *adj.* = LOW *a.* in various senses: Near the ground, not elevated; + inferior in rank or quality; not loud.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XIII. 651 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. 1375 *Sc. Troy. bk.* II. 1719 Now as hillis heit yt schawis Now set laich with ane nobir skiff. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 622 The lauch way till Kintawyn thair ryd. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 119 Go hence then, lounis! the laich way in Abyssis. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 75 Finding the lennt stane of the bak zet to be sumquhat laiche. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Elog.* (1738) 124 Christ .. rode upon an Ass, which is a Laigh Beast. 1728 *RAMSEY Last Sp. Aliser* xxv. Sic are but very laigh concerns, Compar'd with thee. 1753 *Scots Alleg.* Apr. 162/2 The commissioners .. shall meet in the laigh council-house, Edinburgh. 1816 *Scot. Antiq.* i. A sharp-looking old dame .. who inhabited a 'laigh shop', anglic, a cellar. 1881 *STEVENSON Thrawn Janet* Wks. 1895 III. 253 It's a lang, laigh, mirk chalmir. 1882 *257* When a' of a sudden he heard a laigh, uncanny steer upstairs. 1894 *CROCKETT Lilac Sunbonnet* 74 One of the farms at the 'laigh' end of the parish.

**B.** *adv.* In a low position; to a low point; in a low tone.

1583 *Satir. Poems Reform* xlv. 349 Laich in a lymbus, whair they lay. 1596 *DALRYMPLE* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 2 Quhen he saw the vertues of the Bruse .. and how laich [he] was brocht. 1792 *BURNS Bessy & Spinnin Wheel* i, I'll set me down and sing and spin, While laigh descends the summer sun. 1868 G. MACDONALD R. *Falconer* I. 38 Speyk laicher, man; she'll maybe hear ye. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 20 But—laigh in your ear, man—I'm maybe no very keen to the other side.

**C.** *sh.* **a.** a hollow. **b.** A low-lying ground. 1111 *Chart. Aberbrothok* (Advoc. Libr. MS.) 79 Passand eist downwart to the greyn laigh to Gemylls myr. 1708 *Ross Helenore* (1789) 47 A burn ran in the laigh, ayont there lay As many feeding on the other brae. 1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XX. 232 The whole laigh of Moray had been covered with the sea in the year 1010. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* 122 Low wet lands, called *laighs*.

**Laik**, Sc. form of LACK; variant of LAKE.

**-laik**, suffix, in the Ormulum written -le33c in northern and north-midland texts usually -laik, -layk(e), in the Ancrer Riwle (MS. Nero) and a few other 13th c. texts -leic, -lec, -loik; appended in ME. to adjs. to form sb. of quality, none of which have survived into mod. Eng. Etymologically it represents the ON. *-leik-r* str. masc. which (with a parallel form *-leike* wk. masc.) is the ordinary suffix in ON. corresponding functionally to the Eng. *-ness*; its use in Eng. must have originated in words adopted from Scandinavian, as *galle33c* (Orm.) from ON. *gǫlleikr*; but already in the Ormulum (c. 1200) it is added freely to native English adjs., as in *chene33c* cleanliness, *grede33c* greediness. Ormin has in all 28 words of this formation; in some instances he originally wrote *-ness*, but *-33c* has been substituted 'in a ruder but apparently contemporary hand' (editorial note in *Orm.* II. 349); the reason was perh. metrical, as *-33c* and *-ness* were in Ormin's prosody equivalent only before a vowel. Except in the Ormulum the suffix is somewhat rare, and no instance is known of its being appended to an adj. of Romanic origin.

The ON. *-leik-r* corresponds in form with the OE. suffix *-lic* (usually neut., rarely masc.), now -*lock* (q. v. for the etymology); but in function the two are distinct, the ON. suffix being appended only to adjs., and the OE. suffix only to sb. or verb-stems to form sb. expressive of action. Occasionally the suffix representing OE. *-lic* was in northern or north midland texts written *-laik*, so that it became coincident in form with the Scandinavian suffix, e.g. in *dreimerlaik* (Alex.), *wedlaik* (R. Brunne).

**Laik**, variant of LAKE *v.*, *sh.* 2, *sh.* 3

**Laill**, variant of LEAL.

**Laily**, variant of LAIDLY *a.*

+ **Lain**, *sh.* 1 *Obs.* Also 5-6 *layn* (e, 6 *lane*).

[f. LAIN *v.*; cf. ON. *leyni* neut., hiding-place, f. *leyni* in secret.] Concealment; chiefly in *with-out* (or *but*) *lain*, without concealment or disguise. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13966 (Cott.) I sal spek of his sisters tua, þat was martha, wit-viten lain, and als sua mari magdalin. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 146, I kepe not lain, truly Syn thay cam by you last, An othere way in hy thay syght. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. I. 306 To say the suith but lane. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr.* Venus II. 760 The fourt I can find zit withoutin lane. 1575 *Wyfe Lapped in Morrell's Skin* 83 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 184 Her mother doth teach her, withoutin layne To be mayster of her husband another day.

+ **Lain**, *sh.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 *laine*, 6-7 *lane*. [? f. *lain* pa. pp. of LIE *v.*] A layer, a stratum.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. xii. (1877) I. 235 In plastering .. of our fairest houses ouer our heads, we vse to laie first a laine or two of white mortar tempered with haire, vpon laths. 1584 R. SCOT *Discon. Witcher.* xiii. xxx. 279 The bottome being no deeper than as it may containe one lane of corne or pepper glewed therepon. 1697 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 260 After every six inches thickness of corne, a stratum of Pebbles, .. then Corn again to the same thickness, and so SSS [i. e. stratum super stratum] to ten lains apiece. 1688 J. COLLINGS *Making of Salt* in Eng. 121 The Meat .. is

pack'd .. with Salt betwixt every Lane or Lay. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Laines* (in Masonry), Courses or Ranks laid in the building of Stone or Brick-walls.

**Lain**, *v.* *Obs.* exc. Sc. Forms: 4, 6 *leyn* (e, 6-7 *lean* (e, 7 *lene*), 4-5 (9 *Sc.*) *layn* (e, 4-6 *lane*, *lain* (e. [a. ON. *leyna* to conceal, corresponding to OE. *lægnan* to deny, OS. *lōgnian* (Du. *loochen*), OHG. *lōgnen* (MHG. *lōgnen*, G. *lagnen*, *leugn*), Goth. (and OTeut.) *laugjan*; f. OTeut. \**laugn* str. fem. represented by OHG. *lōugna* denial, ON. *laun* Sw., Da. *løn* secrecy, concealment; f. Teut. root \**laug-* (i. *leug-* : *lug-*) : see LIE *sh.* 1, *v.* 2

Phonologically some of the forms might descend from OE. (Anglian) \**lēgnan*; but the examples seem to show the specially ON. development of sense.]

*trans.* To conceal, hide; to be silent about, disguise (a fact). Also *absol.* Not to or at; *lain* : not to be concealed. Hence **Laining**, *vb.* *sh.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 1549 (Cott.) In sua lang time, es nocht to lain, þe planetes all ar went again. 1400 *Abraham* .. fra þe i night leyne mi priuite. 1350 *W. R. Palmer* 906, I wol it noust layne. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Synon & Judas* 162 Of our kine gyf þou wil frane, we are hebreis, nocht to layne. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 419 Gret wele Lucius, thil lorde, and layne noghte þise wordes. 1400 *Iwaine & Gaw.* 703 Thou mon be ded, es nocht at laime. For my lord that thou has slayne. 1400 tr. *Secretis Secret.*, *Gov. Londsh.* 100 But þai layned it to his fader. 1420 *Armo. Arth.* xxxiii. Hit is atted the quene wille Qwi schuld I layne? 1440 *Park Myst.* xxy. 101 This tydyngis schall have no laynyng. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* Scot. (1858) II. 648 Makdule .. in nothing wald lane, How Makobey layth wyfe and bamis had slane. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence*, *Adelphi* iii. iii. He lained nothing [L. *nihil reticuit*]. 1638 *BRATHWAITE Bessie Bell* iv. 'Las, maidens must faine it; I love though I laime it. 1650 *East Westmorl.* 120 in *Furnivall Perry Folio* I. 305 Duke John of Austria is my Masters name, he will neuer Lene it vpon the sea. 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xxx. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 7/1, I winna layne my name for thee. 1862 *HISTOR. PROV. Scot.* 212 Women and Loinis layne what they ken na.

**Lain**, pa. pp. of LIE.

**Laine** (lāin), *local*. A name given to certain tracts of arable land at the foot of the Sussex Downs.

1794 *Ann. Agric.* XXII. 219 Rent of the arable, including the laines, is 15s. per acre. 1820 The laines or bottoms. Laine land or arable. 1797 *Ibid.* XXVIII. 124 His estate is what is called in Sussex three laines, that is, wheat once in three years. 1881 *SAWYER Land Tenure Brighton* in *Proc. Inorp. Land Soc.* 95 [Outside the boundaries of Brighton] were five large tracts of land, known as the Tenantry Laines, and called the East Lane, Little Lane, Hilly Lane, North Lane, and West Lane. These laines were again divided into furlongs. The 'Tenantry flock' was .. taken from the Down, invariably kept in the fallow lands or grasslands in the 'Tenantry Laines'. 18 *Sputator* No. 217, 574 (Cent; reference erroneous) Light falls the rain on link and laine.

**Lainer** (lāin), *Obs.* in literary use. Also 4-7 *layner*, 5-7 *laner*, 5 *lanyr*. [a. F. *lanière*; afterwards re-adapted as *lanyer*, corrupted into *LANYARD*.] A lace, strap, thong, lash.

1386 *CHAUCER Nat. s. T.* 1646 Gigginge of sheeldes, with layneres [Cant. MS. *lanyers*] lacing. 1387 *TREVISIA Highin* (Rolls) V. 369 Hire hosen .. iteyed wip layners al aboute. 14 .. *Sir Beues* 2753+85 (MS. F.) Hese layners [printed *lanyers*] he took anon And fastenyd hys hawberk hym vpon. 1440 *Pompey*, *Parr.* 286 i. Lanere, *figlar*. 1450 *Mertin* 697 A noon brake the layners that he had bounden vp his hosen of stiel. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 338/1 Layners or lachettes of theyre skynne were cutte oute of theyr back. — G. de la Tour Cjib, VI I should sytte lowe I myght breke my pointes or layners. 1485 *Narat Acc. Henr.* VII (1896) 37 Layners for the truss perell. — J. 1610 *HOLLAND Canons* Brit. I. 542 An oxe hide cut out into very small laners, that we call Thongs. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Layners* [printed *lanyers*], thongs of lether. *Mod.* (Essex) This whip wants a new lainer.

**Laing**, Sc. form of LONG.

**Laipe**, obs. Sc. form of LAP *v.* 1

**Lair** (lēir), *sh.* 1 Forms: 1 *lezer*, 3-6 *leir*, 5 *layers*, 5-7 *lare*, *layre*, 5-7 *leyre*, 6-7 *leare* (e, *laire*, *laler*, (*lieare*), 6-9 *layer*, 9 *Sc.* *layre*, *dial.* *leat*, 4-*lair*. See also LAYER. [OE. *leger* str. neut., corresponding to OFris. *legor* lying, situation, OS. *legar* neut., bed, bed of sickness (Du. *leger* bed, camp), OHG. *leger* masc., bed, camp (mod. G. *lager*, influenced by *lage*, lying, situation), ON. *legir* neut., seduction, Goth. *ligr-s* masc., bed :—OTeut. \**legro*, f. root \**leg-*; see LIE *sh.* 1]

+ **L.** The action or fact of lying. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* (Gr.) 3043 Se [sc. se draca] was fiftiges forðmeares lang on lezere. 1893 *ELFRED* *Wes.* I. 1. 83 Mid þan langan lezere þas deaðan mannes inne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* VIII. iv. 70 All the beists war Repentir weyll eftir thair nychtis lair. 1631 *MARRHAM Way to Get Wealth* v. ii. xviii. (1668) 87 Touching the keeping of Corn after it is thrashed and drest, it is diuers wayes to be done, as by stowage or place of leir.

+ **b.** A lying with a person; fornication. *Obs.* 1266 *Durham Habitué Rolls* (Surtees) i. Edn filia Pater Noster pro leyr, 6d. 1332-3 *Ibid.* 13 De Ivetta Horner, pro leyr in adulterio, 2s. 1361 *Ibid.* 27 De Christiana ancilla Willelmi capellani pro leyr cum capellano, 2s.

+ **c.** Of land: The state of lying fallow. *Obs.* 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 202, The Tiller .. is driuen to giue it at least seven or eight yerres leyre.

**2.** The resting place of a corpse; a grave, tomb. Now only Sc., a plot in a graveyard.

1000 *Laws Northumb.* *Priests* § 62 in *Schmid Gesetze* 370



polize he clanes legeres. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 288 Unsac he was on life beo on legeres swa he mote. *1400 Morle Arth.* 293 Sir Arthure. Jedde hwa to the layere thare the kynglygges. c. 1425 *Wynnow Cron.* vii. x. 1243 He chesydhis layre in till Kelswe. c. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXXXIV. iii. The mynster church... Of Glastonbury, where now he hath his leyre. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 128 Anc feild full fair, Quhair that him self befor chesit his lair. c. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 154 Sanct Salvatoris collidge quhairin he maid his lair verri curcouslie and costlie. 1800 *McQUEEN in Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 162 Some of the inhabitants... had their family 'lair' or burying-place in the graveyard of a village. 1890 [Notice in Stromness Ch.-yard] The Committee appointed by the Heritors to take charge of the new Burial Ground have had before them alternative plans for placing of lairs.

3. That whereon one lies down to sleep; a bed, couch. † *At or to lair:* in or to bed. † *To take one's lair:* to take to one's bed. Now chiefly with some reference to sense 5 b.

a. 1000 *Wife's Compl.* 34 Frynd leger weardiah bonne ic on nhtan ana gonge. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 He beð neðer panne he er was, also fro sete to leire. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29091 In askes and in laire, and weping and vneses lair. c. 1425 *Dispute Mary & Cross* 96 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) App. 200 My love I lulled uppe in hys lair. 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1739) 372½ His wif weð liand in cheld bed lair. 1619 *H. HUTTON Folios Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 35 Robin has for tobaccho sold his chaire, Reserving nothing but a stoole for the s. lair. 1633 *T. ADAMS Comm.* 2 Feb. i. 9 (1863) 207 The physician coming to his patient inquires the time when he took his lair. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 24 The shepherd... on the sloping pond-head lies at lair. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Rec.* (1838) 13 Wretchedness... shivers hunger-stricken into its lair of straw. 1851 *MAYNE R. LIO Scab. Hist.* xx. 139 There were 'lairs' among the underwood, constructed of branches. 1899 *F. T. BULLEN Loc of a Sea-mat* 160 The villainous den beneath the top-gallant-forecastle, far in the fore part of the ship, which is the lair of seamen in most English ships.

*transf. and fig.* 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iv. iv. 111 stretch'd upon the bloody liar Each rebel corpse was laid! 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus*. Unb. i. 687 We make there our liquid lair.

4. A place for animals to lie down in. a. for domestic animals. † Also, a haunt or range. Now *spec.* an enclosure or large shed for cattle on the way to market.

By Spenser, if the reading be correct, used pseudo-arch. for 'pasture'.

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 52 Take heedde ek if the dwellers in that lair Her wombis sidis, reynys swelle or ake. 1513 *DOUGLAS Enchiridion* viii. ProL 44 All stoyr and cattill reysit in thair lair. 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* cxlii. (1878) 206 Boyns I was... In Enxer laire, in village fair, that Riuen-hall hieght. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. viii. 29 More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant lair. a. 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Minutes* Mel. Ps. xxiii. 5 He makes my laire In feedis so fare. 1640 *BLINKE Eng. Improv.* Impr. (1653) 110 The Warmest parts of many Pastures, which Sheep and Cattell chuse away for their laire. 165. *DAVIDSON 1712 G. Georg.* iii. 233 Nature shall provide... Mossy Caverns for their Evening lair. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. Cove, You must... fill up the Holes carefully that are in the Cow-house-yard or Layer. 1810 in *Kisibou's Surv.* Devon 406 Each flock of sheep has its particular range... These places are called lairs. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 205 Low of distant cattle... dropping down to lair. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 22 Aug. 5/5 These lairs... are tolerably comfortable places, and the cattle have food and water while staying there. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 Hay, straw, and forage for use in the lairs.

b. for beasts of chase or of prey. *Thr. At lair:* in his or their lair.

1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 215. 1594 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 31 b. All the nimble Citizens of the wood beooke them to their Laire. 1626 *BRETON Fantasticks*, Summer (1837) 324 The stately Hart is at Layre in the high wood. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 457 Out of the ground up rose, As from his laire the wilde Beast. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 294 Pierce from his Lair springs forth the speckled Pard. 1840 *TURBULL Greece* vii. iv. 96 They were hunted like wild beasts into their lairs. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. ii. 533 In that forest was the lair Of a great boar. *transf. and fig.* 1814 *BYRON Lara* ii. ix. He had hoped quiet in his sullen lair. 1860 *W. COLLINS Wom. White* iii. vii. 383, I had stirred in its lair the serpent-hatred of yensrs. 1870 *SPURGEON Trans. Dev.* Ps. xxxii. 6 Before the great devouring floods leap forth from their lairs.

c. of other animals. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa* 167 That mossy lair of lizards. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life*, Fate Wks. (Hohn) II. 324 Every creature... when or dragon... shall make its own lair. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling v.* (1886) 182 A fish feeding in his lair.

5. *Agric.* Nature or kind of soil, with reference to its effect on the quality of crops, or of the animals pastured upon it.

1529 *HORNAM Vulg.* 178 The tyllar wyll... shone it as poysonde leyre. 1530 *PALSGR.* 237½ Layre of a grounde, *termyllr.* 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* (1878) 141 What lair much better then there, or cheaper (thereon to doo well)? 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* i. viii. 35 Virgill infers the best layer for Tillage to be an Earth which is blackish and darke. 1616 *SURPIET & MARKHAM Country Farme* 127 Sheepe bred either of a fruitful ground, and rich laire, or vpon barren ground, and poore laire. 1623 *MARKHAM Cheape & Good Hush.* (ed. 3) 104 Leare, which is the earth on which a Sheepe lyeth, and giueh him his colour, is much to be respected; the red Leare is held the best. 1655 *MOFFET & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1746) 158 Chuse the Female before the Male [rabbit]... and both from out a chalky Ground and a sweet Layer. 1688 *R. HOTTE Armoury* ii. 135½ Sheep at their Leare. Some say, Feeding or Grasing. 1799 *A. Young Agric. Lincs.* 211 Where the soil is so good as to run well to grass good layers are easily formed. 1847 *Frnk. R. Agric.* Soc. viii. i. 64 Manure is used heavily on clover-layers. *fig.* 1865 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1861) 335 Lacke of Deuo-

tion both in the people and in the Priest, is a good leare to breed Masses. 1600 *BRETON Wonders worth hearing* (Grosart) 8/ His Bride and hee were both Rabbits of one Laire.

6. *Comb.*: lair-holder *Sc.*, the owner of a grave; † lair-stall, †-stead, a grave within a church; † lair-stone, a gravestone; † lair-stow, a burial-place.

1864 *N. B. Mail* 2 Nov. The subcommittee of the 'lair-holders' thought it would [etc.] 1541 *Alex. Rikon* (Surtees) [II. 195] Pro denaris debitis pro le 'layrestall infra ecclesiam. 1672 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 238 For laying downe layerstalls, 5s. 1559 *Richmond, Wills* (Surtees) 1853 230, I gyue for my 'lare stede in the church iij. iij. 1538 *Invent.* in *Archaeologia* LI. 71 Ium the laton on the 'larestones, vd. 1565 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 247 For his lairstone in ye church iij. iij. 1632 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) i. 370 note, One swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lairstones. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th) I. 430 Ypolitus ða bebyrige ðone halgan lichaman on ðære wudewan 'leger-stowe. c. 1205 *LAY.* 22874 Me nom alle þa dede & to leirstowe heom ladden.

**Lair** (lēā), sb. 2. Now dial. Also 4, 8 laire, 4-5 layre, 4-5, 9 laire, 8 laier. [a. ON. leir (Sw. ler, Da. leer): -Otent. type \*laia-n, cogn. w. laimo-LOAM.] Clay, mire, mud. † *Under lair:* under the ground.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 519 O watur his blod, his fless o lair, His hete o fir, hijs and of air. a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxviii. 38 Out take me of the lair that j. be not infested. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4445 All sall leue 3ow at þe lair and in-to laire worth. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 213 One Lazar... Lay loken vndir layre fro lymme and fro light. 1537 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 276 My short legs could not step ouer this lair or sinking mire. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*, Laier, soll, dung. Ess. and Suff. Laie, a quagmire. N. 1803 *W. S. ROSE Anadis* 76 He sees two damselfs o'er the laire advance. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, Laire, mire, dirt. 1893 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, Laire, mud, 'cleck', quicksand, or any soft yielding surface. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* 31 He was covered with the lair of the moss-bags.

† **Lair**, sb. 3. Obs. Also 5-6 layer, 6 leyar, leire, laire. A ewer.

1491 *Will of Vaughan* (Somerset Ho.), A layer of silver ouer gilt. 1508 *Spenselles L. Marye* 25 in *Camden Misc.* (1835), No salie, cuppe, or layer... set on the borde. 1565 in *Leland's Collect.* (1770) I. n. 691 The Communion Table was richly furnished with Plate... viz... Two great Leires, garnished with stones. 1576 in *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 287 A fair bason and lair gilt.

**Lair** (lēā), v. 1. Also 2 leire. [f. LAIR sb. 1] † *trans.* To prostrate, lay on the ground.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Þe rihte bileuc and þe soðe lare... ben leirede and slaine on his heorte.

2. a. *intr.* To lie, repose (on a bed). b. Of cattle: To go to their lair. c. *trans.* To place in a lair. Also *refl.* To find one's lair. d. To serve as a lair for; in quot. 1870 *fig.*

1607 *TORRESSEL Serpents* (1658) 766 Vnder this herb a Snake fill cold doth leir [= L. *lucet anguis sub herba*]. 1664 *G. SWINOCKE Life of Christ* Pref. O how sad is it that so many precious souls should be lairing on their beds of security and idleness. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 74 The berries of the brambling wood... Which, when his cattle lair, he runs to get. 1851 *MAYNE Reno Rifle Rangers* i. 23 The jaguar is not far distant, 'laired' in the secret depths of the impenetrable jungle. 1853 *ALEX. SMITH Life Drama* x. 183 I'd rather lair me with a fiend in fire Than look on such a face as hers to-night. 1870 *LOWELL Cathedral Poet.* Wks. (1879) 453 As a mountain seems To dwellers round its bases but a heap Of barren obstacle that lairs the storm. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 22 May 5/6 At this inment there are over 7,000 beasts laired in Deptford Market.

**Lair** (lēā), v. 2. Also 6 laire. [f. LAIR sb. 2] 1. *intr.* To stick or sink in mire or bog.

a. 1574 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 86 Some Scottismen... not knowing the ground laired, and lost their horse. a. 1575 *Diurn Occurr.* (Hannay Club) 252 In the quibill passage one of their great peices of ordnance lair. 1785 *BURNS Winter* II. iii. Silly sheep, wha... thro' the drift, deep-lairing, sprattle. 1805 *State, Leslie of Powis* 74 (Jam.) His cattle sometimes laired in the waggles. 1880 in *Antrike & Down Gloss.* 1897 *CROCKETT Lads' Love* xxxix. 290, I ferred o' lairin' in the mossy mysel.

*fig.* 1859 *CAIRNS in Life* (1895) 438 The subject [origin of Evil] is the deepest bog in which the human mind can lair.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to sink in mire or a morass. Also *refl.*

c. 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 46 Thow wald not rest but raik, And lair thee in þe myre. a. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 405 They come to ane place callit the Solloun moss... and thair in lair and michcheit thair horse. 1724 *RANSAY Three Bonnets* iv. 76 But past relief lair'd in a midding, He's now oblig'd to do her bidding. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. iii. xlv. 520 In Scotland... Cattle venturing on a 'quaking moss', are often mired or 'laired'. 1875 *W. MELWRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 76 Watery flows, in which sheep and cattle sometimes lair themselves. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* (ed. 3) 213 They say that King Robert... laired and bogged a hale army o' the English there.

*fig.* a. 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 83 Some... polemic wight... Wha lairs himself in controversy.

**Lair**, obs. f. LAYER; *Sc. f.* LORE, learning.

**Lairage** (lēārdz). [f. LAIR sb. 1 or v. 1 + -AGE.] 1. The placing of cattle in a lair or lairs.

1821 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 2/6 The lands and buildings at Birkenhead approved by the Privy Council for the landing or lairage of foreign animals. 1883 *Cork Constitution* 12 Apr. The housing and lairage of stall-fed cattle.

2. a. *collect.* Space where cattle may lie down and rest. b. An establishment where cattle are placed in lairs.

1883 *Summary* 26 July 6/4 Cattle lairage will be provided. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 3/5 He visited the lairages and found several oxen suffering from suppurating wounds on the head. 1893 *Standard* 13 Aug. 5/1 The butchers... prefer to attend the lairages at Birkenhead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1871 *Daily News* 16 Sept., His duty being to collect the outdoor lairage accounts. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 7/2 Increasing the lairage accommodation at Deptford Cattle Market. 1883 *ROSEH Princ. Rating* 25 Lairage dues, levied on the consignees of foreign cattle. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 599½ Lairage-laughtered beef and mutton.

**Lairbar:** see LABBAR.

**Laird** (lēārd). *Sc.* Also 5-7 lard(e). [The regular *Sc.* form of LORD (repr. northern ME. *laved*), surviving only in a special sense.

The southern form *lord* was as early as the 14th c. introduced into Scottish use in the English senses of the word. The native form *laird* appears occasionally in the 15th c. instead of *lord*; for examples see *LORD sb.*

A landed proprietor. In ancient times limited to those who held immediately from the king.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 193 Pure freris... That, with the leif of the land, Will cum to the corne yard At ewyn and at morn. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 375, I sall ger bake the to the laird of Hillhouse. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 65 Our all the land lord or laird was nane, Bot he take part bi that time with the tane. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 377 The laird of Cesurde... meites him. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* II. § 19 A petition drawn up in the names of the nobility, lairds, clergy and burgesses, to the King. 1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5424/2 Our Detachment burnt the Laird's House. 1721 *RANSAY Wain-Bush Club* i. Tho', to my loss, I am nae laird. By birth, my title's fair. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 51 Our Laird gets in his raked rents. 1846 *McCULLOCH Ac. Brit. Emp.* (1854) II. 205 By the lesser barons were meant the proprietors of the smaller class of estates, provincially called lairds. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Ess.* 138 note, In Scotland every tenant in capite, holding in ward and Blench, continued to be reckoned as a laird and was known as the laird.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-words*). **Lairdness**, a laird's wife; **Lairdie**, a petty laird; **Lairdly a.**, having the rank or quality of lairds; **Lairdocracy** [after *aristocracy*], lairds as forming a ruling class.

17... in Hogg *Jacob. Relics* (1819) I. 83 Wha the deil hae we gotten for a king But a wee wee German lairdie? 1819 *Metropolis* III. 83 The Highland and Border Lairdies. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 123 The Scotch lairdocracy may take it into their heads. 1857 *Aiton Downest*, Econ. 51 The Court of Teinds... by their cruel bias to the lairdocracy, starve the ministers of the kirk. 1863 *BURTON Book Hunter* to Her sister lairdesses were enriching the tea-table conversation with broad descriptions of the abominable vices of their several spouses. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 46 He yet was descended from an ancient lairdly stock in that northern county.

**Lairdship** (lēārdshipp). [f. LAIRD + -SHIP.] 1. The condition or dignity of a laird. Also quasi-*concr.* Lairds as a whole.

1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 395 The august shadow of lairdship lay heavy on society. 1870 *RANSAY Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxviii, The annals of 'Forfarshire Lairdship'.

2. The estate of a laird.

1649 *Dr. GUTHRIE Men.* (1702) 91 Mr. A. M... having been... prefer'd to the Lairdship of Balvaird. a. 1693 *Urguhart's Kibbels* ii. 26 He wasted... the Revenue of his Lairdship. 1725 *De Fox Journey thro' Scot.* (1729) 4 (Jam.) A lairdship is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence. 1826 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xi. When ye tak up the lairdship, ye maun tak the auld name and designation again. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Ab.* II. ii. 182 An estate held directly of the crown was a lairdship.

*fig.* 1794 *BURNS Contented wi' Little B.* My Freedom's my lairdship nae monarch dare touch.

**Lairg** (ē), obs. *Sc.* form of LARGE.

**Lairlock**, obs. form of LAIRK.

† **Lairwrite**. *Old Lmo.* Also 1 leirwrite, the 3 learwrite, 4 leyrwrite. [OE. *legrwrite*, f. *leger* living, LAIR sb. 1 + *write* fine.] A fine for fornication or adultery, esp. with a bondswoman.

[a. 1135 *Leves of Hen. I.* xliii. § 23 in Schmid *Gesetz* 447 Si quis blodwitan, fightwitan, legerwitan et hujusmodi forisfaciat.] c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 47 Þu... waldes warpe me as wreche þi leirwrite. 1287 *TRAVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 97 Leyrwrite, amendes for ligginge by a bond woman. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.* s.v. *Adultery*, The penalty of this sin was called Lairwrite by our Saxons.

† **Lairy**, sb. Obs. rare°. In 6 layrie, 7 lairie.

1598 *FLORIO, Conata*,... any birds hatching or sitting, a nestfull, a layrie (1611 lairie), an eyas.

**Lairy** (lēāry), a. Also 4 lay(e)ry. [f. LAIR sb. 2 + -ry.] † a. Earthly, filthy (obs.). b. Boggy, miry, swampy.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xviii. 36 [39], I lepe ouer all þe thorny and þe lairy besynes of pis myre. c. 1340 - *Prose Tr.* (1866) 13 All þat it duellis in it lyftes abowne layery lustes and vile countyes. 17... *Donald & Flora* 19 (Jam.) Did only [fewes]... Come near the lairy springs. 1855 *MORTON Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 Lairy (Scot.) wet, swampy. 1897 *CROCKETT Lads' Love* xxix. 290 Wallowing mid-thigh in the lairy depths of the Nuckle Flowe.

**Lais**, obs. *Sc.* form of LACE.

**Laisar**, -er, obs. forms of LEISURE.

**Laise**; see LESEE v.

|| **Laissez-aller** (lē'se æle; Fr. *laisse-alle*). Also laissez-aller. [Fr.; as next + *aller* to go, i.e. let (persons or things) go.] Absence of restraint; unconstrained ease and freedom.



1841 THACKERAY *Miss Love* Misc. Ess. (1885) 310 As Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much laissez-faire of tongue. 1868 — *Philip II.* xxi, Sir John... was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much laissez-faire.

attrib. 1818 LAUV S. MORGAN *Flor. MacCarthy II.* iii. 178 He... found or fancied in her what he called the 'delicious laissez-faire of a charming French woman'. 1832 LD. LYTON *Godolphin* xx, 'Those well-chosen laissez-faire feasts. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, Pref., A magnificent high-handed laissez-faire neglect.

|| **Laissez-faire** (lə'se' fɛr; Fr. lɛs fɛr). Also **laisser-faire**. [Fr.; *laissez* imp. of *laisser* to let + *faire* to do, i.e. let (people) do (as they think best).]

*Laissez-faire* at *laissez-passer* was the maxim of the French free-trade economists of the 18th c.; it is usually attributed to Gournay (Littre s. v. *laissez*). A phrase expressive of the principle that government should not interfere with the action of individuals, esp. in industrial affairs and in trade. Also attrib. Hence **Laissez-faireism**.

1845 [MARG. NORMANBY] *Eng. in Italy I.* 256 The *laissez-faire* system of apathy. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 338 Mammotism, laissez-faireism, Chartism, currency-restriction [etc.]. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Social.* xiv. 352 Shall we not call that also a *laissez-faire* that is almost wicked in its indifference. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 696 The 'orthodox' *laissez-faire* political economy. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 168 *Laissez-faire* is the motto, the gospel, of the person who lives upon the work of another.

**Lait**, Sc. form of *Laced* pa. pple. of *LACE* v.

**Laitoff**, -stowe, variants of *LAYSTOW*.

† **Lait**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 1 *léget* (u), 1 *lézet* (u), -yt, 1 *léset*, 2-4 *leit*, 2, 4 *leyt*, 3 *lizi*, 4 *laite*, *layt* (e), 1 *leyt*, 4-5 *leate*, *late*, 6 *layth*. [OE. *lêget*, *lêzet* masc. and neut., *lêzetu* fem., f. *lêg*, *lêg* flame. Cf. *LAIT* v.<sup>1</sup>] Lightning; occas. flash of fire.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 268 Drihten... lezetat sceotad of heofonum. 972 *Blithl. Hom.* xi. 11 After þam wolcne cymeth lezetu. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 3 Hys ansyn was swyðe lizið [c. 1150 *lizið*, leyt]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heore eþem scean swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre. c. 1205 *LAV.* 25599 Ne þuhte... þat þa sægon to berne of leite & of fure. 1297 R. GLOUCE. [Kolls] 683 Ech dunt þote lizt [*MS. B. lizt*] as it were and pondring. 13... *Gat.* & *Gr. Ant.* 109 He loked as layt so lyzt. 1340 *Ancb.* 66 Lhapp þæt me after þe layt. 1378 *Wyclif Exod.* ix. 23 The Lord 3af... dyversly rennyng leytis upon the erthe. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 482 Leit gooth out of the eest and apperth into the west. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xi, Ther felle a sodeyne tempest and thonder layte and rayne. 1500 *Chester Pl.* II. 85 Leate, thounder, and ertþ hegame to quake, Therof I am adreade. 1513 *Bradshaw's Pl. Verburge* u. 121 Thondryng and layth, ertþ-quake moost terrible.

† **Lait**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [f. *LAIT* v.<sup>2</sup>] In 5 *laytt*. Searching, search.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 238 Lefe syrs, let be youre laytt and luke that ye layn.

† **Lait**, v.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 3-4 *leite* (n), 5 *layt*, *pa. t.* 3 *leitid*, 5 *layt*, *laytid*. [? OE. \**lêgitan*, f. *lêg*, *lêg* (=*laugi*-) flame; cognate and parallel formations are Goth. *lauhtjan*, OHG. *lohajan*, *lohejan*, -*on*, *longajan*.] intr. To flash, gleam, lighten. Hence † *Leitende* (= *\*laiting*) *ppl. a.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 18539 Ofte he hire lokede on & leitide mid eþene. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1370 Iþe leitende fur, het warpen euf fot. c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ich loki ne mei, swa þæt liti leomeð ant leitid. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Ne kumð non into Parais bute þurh þisse leitende sward. c. 1300 *Gowra Conf.* III. 95 The thunder-stroke smit, er leite. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 228 Hyt laytyd, thondred, and reynned among. *Ibid.* 2234 Hyt raynyd ne thondryd ne layt nout Sythen thou wentist out of thys toun.

**Lait** (lɛt), v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. exc. dial. Forms: 4 *latt*, 4-5 *layte*, *lait* (e), 5-9 *late*, 9 *lait*. [a. ON. *leita*, corresponding to OE. *wiltian* to behold, Goth. *wiltōn* (περιβλέπειν); related by ablaut to ON. *lit-r*, OE. *wlita* aspect, appearance, OS. *wliti* face, form, Goth. *wliti-s* face, and ON. *lita*, OE. *wiltan* to look.]

1. *trans.* To look or search for; to seek, try to find. Also with *inf.* or *clause* as object.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7323 Omang þir puple sal þou latt A stalworth man þat saul hait. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 277 He lurkes & laytes where watz be best. 1350 *St. James* 305 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1887) xxi Grathly up he laites and lukes All his bagges and all his bokes. c. 1400 *Sir Per.* 255 The grete Godd for to layte Fynde hyme whenne he may. c. 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 237 Adures for to layt in land. c. 1400-1450 *Alexander* 2341 (Dubl.) Lates ane oþer lodeman, alosed more of stenth. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 111 Vin-witty men þe were To lepe ouere lande to late a ladde. 1674-98 *RAY N. C. Words*, To late, Cumb. to seek. 1787 *Grose Prov. Gloss.*, *Lait*, to seek any thing hidden. N. 1864 *ATKINSON Stanton Grange* 122 Now, all you can do is to late her poor little body. 1892 — *Moordund Par.* 136 Are you laiting goud?

† b. To search or look through; to examine.

13... *St. Erkenwold* 155 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 We haue oure librarie laited þis longe senene dayes.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To look, search. Also *dial.* To look for a word; to hesitate in speech.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5975 Quar-to suld yce ferrer laite. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 97 Sayde þe lordis to þo ledez, layt 3et ferre. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7660 All... laited afur þe lede with a light wille. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* x. 137 And this is, who wyll laite. The sext moneth of hyr conceyate, That geld is cald. *Ibid.* xviii. 180 Thise ar the commaundmentys

ten, who so will lely layt. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld.* *Bail.* 87 He ne'er lies a scale without laith.

**Lait**, Sc. and north. form of *LATE*.

**Laiter**, obs. variant of *LAUGHTER* 2.

**Laith**, *Laith* - see *LOATH*, *LOATH*.

**Laithly**, obs. form of *LAIDL* a. *dial.*

† **Laiting**. Obs. Also 4 *leityng* e. [f. *LAIT* v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] Lightning.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 533 (Trin.) Ponder & leitynge [Cott. leuening]. 1388 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxxii. 14 Leityng schal go bifore hail. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 141 Of the Keyne also comyth... many harmes, As thondyr, leitynge.

**Laity** (lə'ti). Forms: 6 *layetia*, 6-7 *lai*, *laytie*, 6-8 *laiety*, 7 *lay(e)ty*, 7- *laity*. [f. *lai*, *LAY* a. + -ITY. An Af. *laite* occurs, with the sense of 'lay property' (cf. *really*, *spirituality*), in *Year-bk.* 33 *Ed. I* (1864) 411.]

1. The condition or state of a layman; the not being in orders.

1616 *BULLOKAR*, *Laitie*, the estate or degree of a lay man. 1796 *AVILIFFE Paragon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these, viz. a mere *Laity*, or want of Holy Orders [etc.]. 1831 *MANNING Let. in Life* (1895) I. x. 72 The objection against my *laity* has been strongly urged.

2. The body of the people not in orders as opposed to the clergy; laymen collectively. (The older term for 'the laity' was *LAY FOLK*. In 1548 a synonymous *laity* occurs app. as a nonce-wd.)

1541 *Constitutio T. Cranmeri et aliorum* in *Wilkins Concilia* (1737) III. 861/2 In the yere of our Lord MDXLII it was agreed... that if any of the inferior degree dyd receive at their table any Arch-bishop, Bishop, or any of the laitye of lyke degree, as Duke, Marquess [etc.]

1546 *LANGLEY tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent.* iv. iii. 85 In the Christen common welthe there bee two sortes of menne one called the laitye. 1579 *FENTON Guiccard.* iii. (1590) 143 The diuision being no lesse amongst the spiritualite then the laitye. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 82 Both of them haue power to consecrate the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper, and give it to the laity. 1720 *PRINCE* *Orig. Tithes* iii. 162 The Alienators... of Tithes which gave unto the Laity in France a civil Right to them. 1780 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 68 Most of the Clerical Subscribers, and possibly many of the Laity.

1837-9 *HALIAM Hist. Lit. I.* i. in § 42 The clergy were now retrograding, while the laity were advancing. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* ii, You may offer bnd grammar to the laity, or the humbler clergy, but not to the Dean.

3. Unprofessional people, as opposed to those who follow some learned profession, to artists, etc.

1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* xxxviii. The laity or non-lawyer part of the community are competent to conceive the more general rules. 1875 *HELPS Ess. Organic*, *Daily Life* 207 Artists are wont to think the criticisms of the laity rather weak and superfluous. 1880 *H. QUILTER in Macm. Mag.* Sept. 393 Most of the laity still connect the word pre-Raphaelitism with visions of gaunt melancholy women. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med. V.* 281 The disease being one of the existence of which the laity may be said to be ignorant.

Hence **Laityship** nonce-wd., the position or personality of one of the laity; in quot. a jocular title. 1670 *EUCHARIST. Clergy* 128 Should I make thy laityship her of such an estate... thou wouldest count me the wisest man that ever was since the creation.

**Laizer**, obs. form of *LAZAR*.

**Lak**, obs. form of *LACK*; var. *LAC* 2.

**Lakay**, **Laka** (y)n, obs. f. *LACKEY*, *LAKIN* 1.

† **Lake**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 1 *lao*, 2-3 *lao*, (*lak*), 3 *loc*, (*lok*), *loac*. [OE. *lêc* (=*prehis*-toric *\*laikōm*, *\*laikō*) neut. and fem.; not found with the same meaning in any other Teut. lang., but usually identified with the Com. Teut. *\*laika*- 'play', *LAKE* sb.<sup>2</sup> With regard to the sense, it may be compared with OE. *lêcan* to please, *LIKE* v., from another grade of the same root.] An offering, sacrifice; also, a gift. Only OE. and early ME. To *lake* (dat.), as a gift.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 1584 He... oððer swyðe ut-of-ferede lā-licu lac. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 4 Ac gang æt-eowe þe þam sacerde and bring hym þa lac þe moyses bebaod on hyra zecyðnesse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Ne con him crist na mare þong þene þah he sloþe þin child and bere þe his heaued to lake. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 þe þre loc þe ich er nemde þat is gold, and recheles and mirre. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 63 De riche roedern... brohten to lake. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 þe þre kinges... offren Jesu Crist þe deore-wurde þre lokes. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1798 And iacob sente fer bi-foren him riche loac, and sundri boreu.

† **Lake**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Forms: 2 *Orm.* 1e33k, 3 *leik*, 4 *laic*, 4-6 *laik* (e), *layk* (e), 5 *lak* (e). [a. ON. *laik-r* play, corresp. to OE. *lêc* neut. or masc. warlike activity (once only; but see *LAKE* sb.<sup>1</sup>), OIlg. *leik* masc. and neut. song, melody, Goth. *laik-s* dance - OTeut. *\*laika-*, a verbal sb. from *\*laikan* to play, *LAKE* v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. Play, sport, fun, glee. In *pl.* games, tricks, goings on.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2166 Inn ægæde and in leigkess. c. 1300 *Hauelok* 1021 For it ne was non horse-knaue... That he kam thither, the leik to se. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 274 þat for her lodlych laykez alse þe were. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 465 We ne louen in our land no laik nor no mirthe. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1704 The child hadd no powere His laykes to lett. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 468 þe cursid laike o couatis ware clene with it drenchid. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 66 Welcom hym worshipfully inghyng with lake. 1570 *LEVINS Maniag.* 198/15 A layke, play, *ladus*.

b. A stake at play.

1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1109, I pledge, or all the play be played That sum sall lose a lake.

2. A fight, contest.

[a. 1000 *Guthlac* 1007 Wiza nealæcð unlæt laces.] c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10498 þe lyght wez lasse, and þe laik endit. c. 1420 *Autour of Arith.* 538 (Douce MS.) Lordes and ladies of þat lake likes. c. 1470 *Golagrys & Gaw.* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu lair that I leir. 1515 *Scot. Field* 569 in *Chethum Misc.* (1856) II, This layke lasted on the lande, the lengthe of fower howers.

**Lake** (lɛk), sb.<sup>3</sup> Obs. exc. dial. [OE. *lacu* str. fem.; the sense shows that it is not ad. L. *lacus* (see next) but a native word, from a Teut. root \**lak*- denoting moisture; cf. OE. *læcan* to moisten, *LATCH* v., also *LEAK* sb. and v.]

The OHG. *lahha* G. *luche* pond, bog, is formally co-incident, but is perh. of Latin origin.]

A small stream of running water; also, a channel for water. Obs. exc. dial.

955 *Charter of Eddred* in *Earle Charters* 382 Dæt to Mæðe forda andlang lace ut on Temese. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 35 Pro decem acris intr Lak. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 19 This riche Kexir down ran... Throue ane forest... And for to lende by that lake thoct me leuar. 1559 *MORWYNG Lyrionym.* 346 The matter must... le by and by tied and pressed in a litle presse of wood, with a litle lake or gutter of wood. c. 1630 *RISDOW Surv. Devon* 3 342 (1810) 351 Lyn, a pretty lake, streameth out of the Exmoor hills. 1630 *F. WESTCOTE Devon.* (1845) 265 We shall find him (Taw) a very small lake at his birth in Dartmoor. 1842-71 *PULMAN Rustic Sk.* 6 Vrem rise to mouth there's lots o' lakes... An rivers zum that into 'n fall. 1880 *E. CORNUE*, *Glass*, *Lake*, a small stream of running water. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 11 June 4 Each tiny drain, called locally a 'lake', was edged broadly by a band of great saffron-hued king cups.

b. Comb.: † *lake-frith*, the close-time for fishing in a stream; † *lake-rift*, a gully made by a stream.

1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 141 Et debet servare Lakefrith. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 530 And lyonner and leharder to be lake ryftes.

**Lake** (lɛk), sb.<sup>4</sup> Forms: 3, 5 *lac*, 3, 4 *lak*, 4, 5 *laake*, *leke*, 4-6 *lacke*, 5-7 *St. laik* e, 6 *Sc. laik*, 7 *laque*, 3- *lake*. [Early ME. *lac*, a. OF. *lac*, ad. L. *lacus* basin, tub, tank, lake, pond; the popular form of the word in OF. was *lai*. The present Eng. form *lake* recorded from the 14th c.) may be due to confusion with *prec.*, or perh. rather to independent adoption of L. *lacus*.]

1. A large body of water entirely surrounded by land; properly, one sufficiently large to form a geographical feature, but in recent use often applied to an ornamental water in a park, etc.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 1270-80 Ouer þen lac of Saluis & ouer þen lac [c. 1275 *lake*] of Philisteus. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2863 A stinkand see, þat semes als a lake of hell. 13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 438 Þenne lased þe lak þat large watz are. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blissus*) 226 Quhy th le þe þame oure godis lak, & þis to kast þame in le lak? c. 1400 *MAUNDREY*, (Roxb.) xxi. 98 In þe grund of þat lac er funden faire precious stanes. c. 1450 *St. Culthert* (S. *taetes*) 799 þar is a grete lake nere hand. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aneis* vii. xii. 15 Of thair bruyt resoundis the river And all the laik of Aia for and neyr. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.*, *Des. i. lre* 511 The ryver þan remeth out of the lake into the north ocean. 1657 *HOWELL Londinop.* 382 Being built on the South side of a large Lake. 1666 *WHISTON Theory Earth* iv. 1722 362 There were only smaller Lakes and Seas, but no great Ocean before the Deluge. 1774 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 84 Nothing can exceed the beauty of the landscape which this lake affords. 1813 *BYRON Let.* 5 Sept., in *Moore Let. & Frels* (1830) I. 426 Rogers wants me to go with him on a crusade to the Lakes. 1835 *WORDSWORTH (Littl.)* A Guide through the District of the Lakes. 1836 W. *LIVING Astoria* I. 210 The navigation of the lakes is carried on by steamboats. 1853 *M. ARNOLD Sohrab & Rustum* Poems 157-1. 108 Never more Shall the lake glass her, flying over it.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (perh. in some instances from sense 2).

c. 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Ich leude ham... iþe ladiðhe lake of the suti sunne. 1256 *TINDALE Rev.* xx. 14 Deth and hell were cast into the lake of fyre. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* Verses 2-4 Over the Ocean's Universal Lake. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ii. (1878) 21 Close by the vestry-door, there was this little billowy lake of grass. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 109 We can see the wide lake of liquid metal simmering and spurting like porridge.

c. The Great Lake (a phrase borrowed from the North American Indians): the Atlantic ocean. *The Great Lakes*: the five lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, which form the boundary between Canada and the U. S.

1727 C. GOLDEN *Hist. Five Indian Nations* 64 We have put ourselves under the great Sacben Nations, that lives on the other side of the great Lake. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xxxi. 308 The most terrible tempest that ever desolated the shores of the Great Lake.

† 2. A pond, a pool. Obs.

c. 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Þurh ælle þa meres and feornes þa ligen toward Huntendune porte and þas meres and laces. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11934 Þarbi satt iesus on his plai, And lakes seuen he made o clai. c. 1325 *Song Alery* 162 in *E. E. P.* (1864) 123 We slepe a clai swolle swyn in lake. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Pro.* 269 Ne noon so grey goos gooth in the lake. c. 1400 *Pittill of Susan* 229 He lyft up þe lach and leop ouer þe lake, þat south. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 291 Lye there, lydder, in the lake. 1609 *Sc. Actr. Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 432/1 All vtheris, garthis, pullis, haldis, Laikis and nettis.



†3. [after Vulg. *lacus*.] A pit; a den (of lions); occas. a grave. *Obs.*

c1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 347 For þey to my soule delayn a lake. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 26 Þe lake he oppynd and yþ grofe it. 138a WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 18 Thai shul not abyden þi treute, that gon down in to the lake. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 350 When he dede ryse out of his lake Than was ther suche an erthe quake That [etc.]. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 35 And set hym in y<sup>e</sup> lake of Lyons where Danyell the prophete was. *fig.* a1400 *Prymer* (1891) 83 He ladde me out of þe lake of wretchednesse.

†b. An underground dungeon; a prison. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxviii. 6 Thai putte down Jeremye in cordis and in to the lake. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Cristyn thus entryd was in to that horribil and lothful lake.

†4. Used after *L. lacus* = a wine-vat. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 20 And the lake is defoulid with oute the citee, and the blood wente out of the lake vn to the brijdes of horsis. 1509 G. THORNLEY *Daphnis & Chloe* 48 Daphnis cast them [sc. grapes] into the presse, and trod them there; and then anon, out of the Lake, tunnd the Wine into the Butts.

5. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *lake-fishery*, *lake-level*, *lake-shore* (in quot. attrib.), *lake-side*, *lake-system*; also *lakeward* adj. and adv. Also in the names of fishes, as *lake-herring*, *lake-shad*, *lake-sturgeon*, *lake-trout*, *lake-whiting*, for which see the second member.

1883 F. A. SMITH *Swedish Fisheries* 13 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) It is scarcely possible to find the approximate value of the 'lake fisheries' of Sweden by the official returns. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake*, Nt. Second Wks. 1876 26 The 'lake-fowl's' wake was heard no more. 1860 MALBY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 538 A lowering of the 'lake level'. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 7 In that cold 'lake-shore' country the people dwell in wooden structures. 1560 J. DAUS tr. *Steidans Comm.* 323 After they couche them selues in a pece of grounde, by the 'lake side'. 1727 *Philip Quaril* (1816) 31 He attended me to the lake side. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) i. 258 A swan rose trumpeting from the lakeside. 1861 *Times* 22 Oct. Canada and the 'lake system' cut into the States on the north. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) i. 270 The slope on the 'lakeward side'.

b. instrumental, as *lake-moated*, *lake-reflected*, *lake-surrounded* adjs. c. locative, as *lake-diver*; *lake-resounding* adj. Also *lake-like* adj.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 23 What art thou? .. Adam's Ulcer, .. the 'lake-diver', the furnace brand, the brimstone-match of that cursed man. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. n. in. iv. 251 White and 'lake-like' fields [of mist]. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. The locked, guarded, and lake-moated Castle of Lochleven. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. l. 744 He will watch .. the 'lake-reflected' sun illumine the yellow bees. 1717 PARNELL *Homers's Batt. Frogs & Mice* 5 The 'Lake-resounding' Frogs selected Fare. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. l. 38 Lake many a 'lake-surrounded' flute, Sounds overflow the listener's brain.

6. Special comb.: *lake-basin*, a depression which contains, or has contained, a lake; *lake-country* = *LAKE-LAND*; *lake-crater*, a crater which contains or has contained a lake; *lake-fever* *U.S. local*, malaria; *lake-fly* *U.S.*, an ephemerid (*Ephemera simulans*), which swarms in the Great Lakes late in July (*Cent. Dict.*); *lake-lawyer* *U.S.*, a jocular name given to two different fishes, the bowfin and the burbot, in allusion to their voracity; *lake-lodge*, *-ore* (see quots.); *lake-wood*, water-pepper (*Polygonum hydropiper*). Also *LAKE-LAND*.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* iii. 9 The whole assemblage must terminate somewhere; .. where they reach the boundary of the original 'lake-basin'. 1895 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) iv. 363 The greater part of Wordsworth's vacations was spent in his native 'Lake-country'. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* iii. 137 If we pass from the Upper to the Lower Eifel we find the celebrated 'lake-crater' of Laach. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 'Lake lawyer', the Western Mud-fish. .. Dr. Kirtland says it is .. called the lake lawyer, from its 'ferocious looks and voracious habits'. 1884 *Evangelical Mag.* May 212 [Beavers'] Lodges are built sometimes on the shores of lakes. .. These are called 'lake-lodges'. 1864 T. L. PHIPSON *Utilis. Minute Life* x. 256 In the lakes of Sweden there are vast layers of iron oxide almost exclusively built up by animalcules. This kind of iron-stone is called 'lake-ore'. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 876 'Tis branched and seeded something like Spinage or Mercury, but leaved rather like 'Lakewood'. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 316 Lakewood, *Polygonum*.

b. *Lake poets*, school, terms casually applied to the three poets, Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who resided in the region of the English Lakes; *lake poetry*, the poetry written by them.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* Aug. 509 When we have occasion to consider any new publication from the Lake school. 1837 *Penny Cyc.* vii. 343/2 The appellation of Lake-poets, given to these three individuals after the publication of the 'Lyrical Ballads'. 1843 H. N. COLEBRIDGE in *Stanley Life Arnold* (1884) i. 16 What has been somewhat unreasonably called the Lake Poetry. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* ii. 307 To the whole Lake school his [Hazlitt's] attitude is always the same—justice done grudgingly.

c. *Lake-dweller*, one who in pre-historic times lived in a lake-dwelling or lake-habitation, i.e. one built upon piles driven into the bed of a lake; *lake-hamlet*, *-settlement*, *-village*, a collection of such dwellings; *lake-man* = *lake-dweller*. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 21 In the stone period the 'lake-dwellers' cultivated all these cereals. *Ibid.* 18 The Swiss 'lake-dwellers' seem first to have attracted attention during the dry winter of 1853-4. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept.

12 Researches into the lake-dwellings of West Scotland. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 69 The piles used in the Swiss Stone age \*Lake-habitations were evidently .. prepared with the help of stone axes. *Ibid.* (1878) 54 A .. piece of pottery apparently intended to represent a 'Lake-hamlet'. 1884 W. WESTALL *Contemp. Rev.* July 70 The brain of the 'lake-man' was equal to that of the men of our own time. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 23 The reindeer is missing in the Swiss 'lake-settlements'. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 126 The 'Lake-villages of the Bronze age were contemporaneous.

†*Lake*, sb.<sup>5</sup> *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. laik*, 7 *layke*. [First found in Chaucer; prob. a. Du. *laken*, corresp. to OE. *lachen* 'clamidem' (Wr. Wülcker 377/22), OFris. *leken*, OS. *lakan* mantle (*chlamys*), veil of the temple, OHG. *lahhan* (MHG. *lachen*), mod.G. *lakan* from LG.] Fine linen.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 147 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Bryngyng hir brede als whyt as lake. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hou.* i. lii. Thir fair ladyis in silk and clath of laik. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* iii. 234 Quiblik caus hes to lurk under the laik rich moony coward durst nocht cum to straik. 1603 *Philotus* lx. The quibtest layke bot with the blackest asse.

*Lake* (lɛk), sb.<sup>8</sup> [Orig. a variant of LAC<sup>1</sup>] 1. A pigment of a reddish hue, originally obtained from lac (cf. LAC<sup>1</sup> 2), and now from cochineal treated as in 3.

1616 BULLOCKAR *Lake*, a faire red colour vsed by painters. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130 Lay your colours upon your Pallet thus: first your white lead, then Lake. 1674 Beale's *Pocket Bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) iii. 131 Several parcels of Lake of my own making. 1728 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXV. 608 Instead of Vermilion the red Paper may be painted with Carmine or Lake. 1816 J. SMITH *Lanorana Sci. & Art* ii. 751 Deep Prussian blue and lake, form a purple of the next degree of excellence. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 224 The common lake is prepared from Brazil wood.

2. *transf.* as the name of a colour.

1660 Albert Durer *Revised* 11 Lake .. is an excellent Crimson-colour. 1686 AGONYBY *Painting Illustr.* l. 23 In employing of fine Colours, as fine lacks Utra Marine Green, &c. 1882 *Garden* 7 Oct. 312/3 Of new flowers there are Constancy, yellow, deeply edged with lake.

3. In extended sense: A pigment obtained by the combination of animal, vegetable, or coal-tar colouring matter with some metallic oxide or earth. Often preceded by some qualifying word, as *crimson*, *Florence*, *green*, *madder*, *yellow*, etc. *lake*. *Indian lake*: a crimson pigment prepared from stick-lac treated with alum and alkali.

1884 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 137 How to take the Lake of any Flower. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* i. l. i. ii. 37 If a solution of a colouring substance be mixed with a solution of alum .. [and] if .. we add an alkali .. the colouring particles are then precipitated, combined with the alumine .. this compound has got the name of Lake. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 430 The red juices of fruits were fixed by it [tungstic] so as to make permanent and beautiful lakes. 1882 LAMSON *Sci. & Art* ii. 410 The lakes chiefly used are red colours, and these are of different qualities. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 204 Carmine is a lake of cochineal. 1866 ROSCOE *Flem. Chem.* xx. 180 Alumina .. has the power of forming insoluble compounds called lakes with vegetable colouring matter. 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* vii. 573/1 The precipitate is usually called the 'lake' of the particular metal and colouring matter.

4. Comb., as *lake-red*, *vermilion* sb. and adjs.; *lake-coloured* adj.

1764 *Nus. Rust.* i. 166 note. The lake-red used by the painters in enamel is composed of fine gold dissolved in aqua regia, with sal armoniac. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) iv. 214 Pileus fine lake red, changing with age to a rich orange and buff. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 196/2 A leafy cluster of blossoms .. of a brilliant lake-vermilion hue. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 25 The black pigment shows up very distinctly in the homogeneous lake-coloured sheet of free hemoglobin.

*Lake* (lɛk), v.<sup>1</sup> Now chiefly dial. Forms: 1 *lakan*, 4 *leyke*, *laiky*, 4-6 *laik*, *layke*, 6, 9 *laak*, 8, 9 *laik*, 4-*lake*. [A Com. Tent. reduplicative str. vb., OE. *lakan*, pa. t. *leole*, 3c = ON. *leika*, pa. t. *leik* (Sw. *leka*, Da. *lege*), Goth. *laikan*, pa. t. *lailaik*, MHG. *leichen*, pa. t. *leichte*, pa. pple. *geleichen*. The word seems in ME. to have been re-adopted in the Scandinavian form. Its currency is almost entirely northern, no forms with *o* being known. The inflexion has been weak since the 13th c.]

†1. *intr.* To exert oneself, move quickly, leap, spring; hence, to fight. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* (Z.) 2848 Ða ne dorston ær dæwum lakan on hyra man-dryhtnes miclan þearfe. a1000 *Juliana* 674 Heliseus .. leolec ofer laqufod longe hwile on swonrade. c1205 *LAV.* 21270 Ardur him lac to swa hit a liun weoren. *Ibid.* 28522 Hit læc toward hirede folc vinnete. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9957 Thus þat laiket o þe hand the long day ouer.

†b. *trans.* To move quickly. c1205 *LAV.* 29662 Up he læc þene staf þat water þer after leop.

2. *intr.* To play, sport; occas. in amorous or obscene sense; dial. to take a holiday from work; to be out of work. Also with *about*, *away*.

c1300 *Howelok* 950 The children .. with him leykeden here file. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 873 Layker with hem as yow lyst & letex my gastes one. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 187 And yf him luste for to layke þanne luke me mowe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12734 This Clunestre .. For lacke of hir lord laiked besyde. c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 238 How þis losell laikis with his lorde. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 198/15.

1599 T. CUTWORTH *Caltha Poet.* Pref. (1815) A<sup>v</sup>. Let the lasses giue over laiking in the greene. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 28 To Lake: to Play, a word common to all the North Country. 1803 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 62 The pent-stake we us'd to lake roun 'll be brunt ere this! a1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 91 (Sheffield Gloss.) Why don't these play-acting foak lake away? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii. Any tidy lass .. that .. would not go laiking about to wakes and fairs. 1859 Mrs. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* ii. 101 The men [in Westmoreland] occasionally going off laiking .. that is, drinking, for days together. 1892 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 529/1 The Yorkshire word to signify playing, as generally understood, is 'laking'.

†b. *quasi-trans.* To sport with, mock. *Obs.*

13.. *Seynt Sag.* (W.) 1212 A<sup>1</sup> hou wimmen conne hit make Whan that wil ani man lake!

†3. *refl.* To amuse oneself, play. *Obs.*

c1350 *Wilt. Palerne* 31 [He] layked him long while to lesten þat merpe. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3356 Þai hadden .. burdes bryte & bolde .. to layke hem wan þay wolde. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1770 Se quat I send to þe, son þi-selfe with to laike. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ii. xiv. 1271 As this Queyne apou a day Hyr laykand in a meadow lay.

†*Lake*, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [f. LAKE sb.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To present an offering or sacrifice to.

c1200 ORMIN 1172 Þa laketst to Drihhtin wiþþ shep Gastlike i þine þewesse. *Ibid.* 7430 Þa þre kingess lakedeon Crist wiþþ þrinne kinne lakess.

*Lake* (lɛk), v.<sup>3</sup> [f. LAKE sb.<sup>0</sup>] *trans.* To make lake-coloured.

1828 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v. 446 This difficulty [number of chromocytes obscuring leucocytes] may be overcome by using Thomas' or acetic acid solution for diluting the blood, this having the effect of 'laking' the chromocytes.

*Lake*, obs. form of LAC sb.<sup>1</sup>, LACK.

*Lakeism*: see LAKISM.

*Lake-land*, *lake-land*. [f. LAKE sb.<sup>4</sup> + LAND.] The land of lakes; spec. the region of the English lakes, consisting of parts of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland. Also attrib.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* ii. 150 Those contests were carried on at a distance from our Lake-land. 1883 *Spectator* 21 July 928/1 Lovers of English lakeland. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Nov. 491 Will you enlighten us lakeland folk? 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 How delicious are these lakeland gardens.

Hence *Lakeland*, a dweller in lakeland.

1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 3/1 As to the rain, Lakelanders seemed to think their district is greatly maligned.

*Lakeless* (lɛk-lɛs), a. [f. LAKE sb.<sup>4</sup> + -LESS.] Having no lakes.

1882 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Cal.* (1883) 216 Relatively hilly and lakeless Europe. 1893 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 In respect of equality of flow .. the Thames is probably superior to all other lakeless rivers in this country.

*Lakelet* (lɛk-lɛt), [f. LAKE sb.<sup>4</sup> + -LET.] A small lake. Also *transf.*

1766 W. MARSHALL *W. England* i. 13 Dosmary Pool, a small lakelet .. lies among the mountains. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xix. 393 The fine fish which abound in the lakelet. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sp.* (1886) 81 A little white lakelet of fog would be seen far down in Napa Valley.

*Laken*, obs. f. LACK v.<sup>1</sup>; variant of LAKIN.

*Laker* (lɛk-ɛr) 1. [f. LAKE sb.<sup>3</sup> + -ER 1.]

†1. A visitor to the English lakes. [A pun: see quot. 1805.] *Obs.*

1798 [J. PLUMPTRE] (title) *The Lakers*; a Comic Opera in Three Acts. 1805 E. P. WATSON in R. WATSON *Life* (1818) 11. 269 *Lakers* (such is the denomination by which westdistinguish those who come to see our country, intimating thereby not only that they are persons of taste who wish to view our lakes, but idle persons who love laking: the old Saxon word to lake, or play, being of common use among school-boys in these parts). 1806 SOUTHEY in C. C. SOUTHEY *Life* 111. 41 You would come as a mere laker and pay a guide for telling you what to admire. 1829 — *Sir T. More* (1831) i. 42 A stepping-stile has been placed to accommodate Lakers with an easier access.

2. One of the 'Lake poets'.

1819 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) ii. 73 *Appropr.* to Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Wordsworth, I want you to read one fair specimen of the great Laker. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) i. 381 The Lakers all .. first despised, and then patronised 'Walter Scott'.

3. (*U.S. local*.) A fish living in or taken from a lake, spec. the lake-trout of N. America.

1846 J. WILSON *Lett.* in Hamilton *Memo.* vii. (1859) 234 Fresh-water ones [trout] found in the river, but more like lakers. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 368/2 He pulls like a laker, and you'll think you've got a whale.

4. A boat constructed for sailing on the great lakes of America.

1887 *Century Mag.* Aug. 484/2 A twenty-foot laker can slip through any lock without scratching her paint.

*Laker*<sup>2</sup>. [f. LAKE v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER 1.] One who 'lakes'.

1805 [see LAKER<sup>1</sup> 1]. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v. *Lake*. *Lake-wake*, erroneous form of LIKE-WAKE.

*Lakey*, obs. form of LACKEY; var. LAKY a.2

*Lakh*: see LAC<sup>2</sup>.

*Lakie* (lɛ-ki). *Sc.* Also 8 *leaky*. An irregularity in the tides observed in the Firth of

Forth (see quot. 1795). Also *lakie-tide*.

1710 SINCLAIR *Hist. Fife* (1803) 87 There are lakies in the river of Forth, which are in no other river in Scotland. 1795 SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 612 The tides in the river Forth .. exhibit a phenomenon not to be found (it is said) in any other part of the globe. This is what the sailors call a lakie tide. .. When the water has flowed for 3 hours, it then runs back for about an hour and a half; .. it returns immediately, and flows during another



hour and a half to the same height it was at before, and this change takes place both in the flood and ebb tides. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Cutross & Tulliallan* I. 1. 35 The lakie tide never recedes more than two feet before returning on its regular course. . . When the lakie has run its course, the tide flows or recedes, as the case may be, to the proper limit of high or low water.

**Lakin** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>kin). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also **lakan**, **lakayn**, 5-6 **laykin**, -yn, 8 **laken**, **laking**, 9 (in glossaries) **lairkin**. [app. connected with **LAKE** v. 1; cf. ON. *lakka* plaything.] A plaything, toy; in quots. 1440, 1460 said of a baby.

Bp. Kennet (1700), quoted in *Prompt. Parv.*, gives 'Leikin, a sweetheart. *Northumb.*'

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 123 (Harl. MS.) He putt yp in his bosom þes iij. lakayns. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 242 Ilk yere that comys to man þe byrnyng furth a lakan. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 134/5 A Laykin, habie, *crepundia*. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl. *Lakings*, playthings for children. North. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westm. Dial.* (1821) 87, I brou't her a Lannon laken, a conny bab, 1825 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lairkins*, children's toys; trinkets in general.

+ **Lakin** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* Also 5, 7 **laken**, 6 **lakens**. See also **BYRLAKIN**. [Contracted f. **LADY** + **KIN**; cf. *bodikins*, *pittikins*.] Only in *By (our) lakin*, a trivial form of *By Our Lady*.

1495 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ii. xii. 121/2 Some [swere] by laken, some by our lady. 1533 *More Apol.* iv. Wks. 349/2 By our lakens brother husband . . . yet would I rather abyde the perill of breeding wormes in my hely. 1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. iii. 2 By'r lakin, I can goe no further, Sir, My old bones akes. 1676 (W. HAUGHTON) *English-men for my Money* C. 4, Bir laken Sir, I thanks tis one a clocke. a 1625 [see **BYRLAKIN**].

**Laking** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>kin), *vbl. sb.* <sup>1</sup> Now *dial.* [f. **LAKE** v. 1 + **-ING** <sup>1</sup>.] Playing, amusement. Also *attrib.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 594 When he es yung and lufes laykyng. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxv. 5188 Than he Sayd . . . God mot at yhoure laykyng be! a 1816 [see **LAKE**]. 1857 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* 216 They were used to call this pastime . . . 'laking wit' Boggart'; that is, playing with the Boggart. 1884 H. SEEBOM *Brit. Birds* II. 436 These 'laking'-places, as they are locally termed, are frequented by a great number of males, who fight for possession of the females.

**Laking** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>kin), *vbl. sb.* <sup>2</sup> [f. **LAKE** *sb.* <sup>4</sup> + **-ING** <sup>1</sup>.] a. Visiting the English lakes. b. Writing poetry in the style of the Lake school.

1822 J. WILSON *Lakes Note*, Wks. 1856 VI. 105 We should suppose that Spring was a season by no means amiss for Laking. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 308 German romanticism and English laking are one.

**Lakish** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>kiʃ), *a.* [f. **LAKE** *sb.* <sup>4</sup> + **-ISH**.]

+ 1. a. Abounding in lakes or pools. b. Inhabiting a lake. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Ori. Fur.* (1599) F. 3, I know he knows that wayre lakish hill. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d. Fishes which are . . . lakish, as the Umbra, trout, carp [etc.]. 1681 *CHEETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xi. & i (1689) 110 All Fishes, whether Marine, Fluviate, or Lakish.

2. Of or pertaining to the Lake poets; resembling the productions of those poets.

1819 *Abelard & Heloise* 222 Oh! that we had the Lakish pow'r To dwell on owls—for half an hour. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 478 The Edinburgh Reviewers would say it was a Lakish rant. 1831 *Ibid.* XXIX. 218 This couplet . . . was pronounced 'lakish'.

Hence **La'kishness**. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 218 Talking of lakishness—the Southrons . . . have a strange idea of the Lakes.

**Lakist** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>kist), [f. **LAKE** *sb.* <sup>4</sup> + **-IST**.] Adopted in Fr. as *lakiste*. A member or adherent of the 'Lake School' of poetry; a Lake poet.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 546 Voted at last a rhymet and a pedant by the lakists and cockneys. a 1849 *Por Cockton Wks.* 1864 III. 462 The cant of the Lakists would establish the exact converse. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 2 Apr. 5/1 The last surviving son of another 'Lakist' has followed him.

So **La'kism**, affectation of the style of the Lake poets.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 469 The third canto of Childe Harold . . . which from beginning to end is Lakeism—rank Lakism.

**Lakka**, **Lakke**, *obs. forms* of **LAC** <sup>1</sup>, **LACK**.

**Laky** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>ki), *a.* <sup>1</sup> [f. **LAKE** *sb.* <sup>4</sup> + **-Y** <sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a lake; lake-like.

1611 *CORNE, Lacustre*, lakie, belonging to a lake. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. Intro. d. By . . . flanking towers, and laky flood, Guarded and garrison'd she stood. 1826 W. ELLIOTT *Nun* 43 And all the Italian glory of the day, seems sweetly sleeping in each laky ray.

**Laky** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>ki), *a.* <sup>2</sup> Also 9 **lakey**. [f. **LAKE** *sb.* <sup>6</sup> + **-Y** <sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to lake; of the colour of lake; *spec.* of the blood, when the red corpuscles are acted upon by some solvent.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 420 The gray stones . . . are of a delicate hue, blue intermingling with pale greenish and lakey tints. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 457 note, The hæmoglobin has become diffused and the blood lakey.

**Lakye**, *obs. form* of **LACKEY**.

**La-la** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>la), *a.* [adj. use of *la la* interj.; see **LA int.** b.] 'So-so'; not so good as it might be, poor.

1800 in *Spirit Publ. Truls.* (1801) IV. 253 Finding my appetite very la, la, took two glasses of bitters. 1806 *SURA Winter in London* I. 240 As to his singing, it is but la la. a 1849 *HARTLEY COLERIDGE Etc.* (1851) II. 94 A species of composition so la-la and lackadaisical.

+ **Lale**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. *Da. lalle* to prattle.] *intr.* To speak.

13. E. E. *Altit. P.* B. 153 Pen þe lorde wonder londe lald & cryed. *Ibid.* B. 913 Pen lald Loth, 'forde what is best?' [1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lald*, to cry out.]

**Lall** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>), *v.* [Echoic, after *l. lallare*.] *intr.* To say 'la, la, la'; to speak childishly. Hence **La'lling** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. xxxv. 844 When stammering attains such a grade that the speech is thereby rendered very indistinct or entirely unintelligible, it is called lalling (*lallatio*). *Ibid.*, When the attendants are silly enough to imitate this lalling, the speech may retain a childish, lalling character.

**Lallan** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>an), *a. and sb.* *Sc.* [variant of **LOWLAND**.] *a.* *adj.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland. *b. sb.* (Also **Lallans**.) The Lowland Scotch dialect.

1785 *BURNS Adit. to Deil* xix, But a' your doings to rehearse . . . Wad ding a' Lallan tongue, or Erse, In prose or rhyme. — To W. SIMPSON, *Postscript* ii, They . . . spak their thoughts in plain, braid Lallans. 1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed Poems* (1816) 40 (Jam.) Far aff our gentles for their poets flew, And scorn'd to own that Lallan songs they knew. 1887 R. L. STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits*, *Pastoral* 99, I translate John's Lallan, for I cannot do it justice, being born *Britannus in montibus*.

+ **La'llate**, *v. Obs. rare* <sup>o</sup>. [f. ppl. stem of *L. lallare*: see next.] 'To speake baby-like' (Cockram, 1623).

**Lallation** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>al<sup>2</sup>ʃən), [n. of action f. *L. lallare* to 'sing lalla or lullaby' (Lewis & Sh.). Cf. *F. lallation*.] + *a.* Childish utterance (*obs.*). b. An imperfect pronunciation of *r*, by which the sound of that letter is confused with that of *l*; lambdacism.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* A. i. j. This makes me hope that you will dispence with the Lallation and Low dialect of this babe [sc. a book], whose tone is rude. 1864 R. F. HURTON *Dahome* I. 158 The Popos and Dahomians have the same lillation as the Chinese, who call rum 'lum'.

**Lam** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>am), *sb.* <sup>1</sup> [? f. **LAM** v. (sense 2 b).] A kind of fishing net. Also *dim-nel.* (Cf. **LAMMER**. 1626 *SPELMAN Gloss.* s.v. *Lama*, *bed nos hodie retis genus quo vntur piscatores, a lam vocamus.* 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Lam net*, a net into which fish are driven by beating the water.

**Lam** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>am), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> *Weaving.* [ad. *F. lame* (lit. 'blade') in the same sense.] (See quot. 1833.)

1801 J. BUTTERWORTH in A. Barlow *W'aving* (1878) 317 The generality of weavers couple the first and third heads, or shafts, and so are enabled to weave it with only two lams. 1883 *Almond & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lams*, pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the jacks (above) in a similar way, and work the yields.

**Lam** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>am), *v.* *Forms*: 6-8 **lamme**, **lamb**, 7 **lambe**, 3 **lamm**, 6-**lam**. [Cf. ON. *lemja* (pa. t. *lamda*), lit. 'to lame' (= OE. *lēmian*, f. *lama* **LAME**), but chiefly used with reference to beating.]

1. *trans.* To beat soundly; to thrash; to 'whack'. Now *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1595 [implied in *BEHAM*]. 1596 *THOMAS Dict.* (1666), *Defusto*, to lamme or bumbast with strokes. 1631 *Celestium* ix. 111 They will not sticke to strip them and lamme them soundly. 1719 *OZELL tr. Addison's Mem.* 306 A Fellow, whom he lam'd most horribly. 1763 *ANSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, Lammed, *Verberatus*. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, G. Barnwell, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1869 F. H. LUDLOW *Little Bro.* 16, I wish I'd been there; I'd ha' lammed him, I would!

*transf.* 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 7/2 The Lancashire amateur . . . woke up in astonishing fashion and lammed the ball in every direction to the delight of all beholders.

2. *intr.* Chiefly school-boy slang, as to *lam (it) into one, to lam out*.

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 179 'I had six cuts . . . and Vials did lam into me.' 1884 'F. ANSTEV' *Vice Versa* (ed. 19) 84 'Let him andress now, and we can lam it into him afterwards with slippers.' 1894 *CONAN DOYLE Ronal Red Lamp* 276 'Lam out with your whip as hard as you can lick.'

b. *dial.* (See quot.) Cf. **LAM** *sb.* <sup>1</sup>

1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Lamming for eels*, thrashing the water to make the eels go into a net.

Hence **Lamming** *vbl. sb.*, a beating, a thrashing.

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No K.* v. iii, One whose dull body will require a lamming. 1611 *CORNE, Gaudle*, . . . a cudgelling, basting, thracking, lamming. 1883 *Almond & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Lammin*, i.e. lamming, a beating.

**Lam**, *obs. form* of **LAMB**, **LAME**, **LOAM**.

**Lama** <sup>1</sup> (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>mā). Also 9 *erron. lama*. [Thibetan *blama*, the *b* being silent.] The title given to the Buddhist priests of Mongolia and Thibet. The chief Lamas of Thibet and Mongolia are called respectively *Dalai* (*dalae* or *delli*)-*lama*, or simply *Dalai*, and *Tesho*- or *Teshu-lama*; the former is the higher in dignity, and is known to Europeans as the 'Grand Lama'.

The *Dalai Lama* lives in the strictest seclusion, and is worshipped with almost divine honours. When he dies, the lamas profess to search for a child who gives evidence that the soul of the deceased pontiff has entered into him; when found, the child succeeds to the office.

1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 13 This Letter . . . he sent by one of their Indian Priests (whom they call Lama). 1698 J. CRULL *Muscovy* 64 A certain High Priest, whom they call *Dalae-Lama*, or *Lamalamalow*. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 68 Their supreme deity is the *delli lama*. 1807 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 199 When surrounded

like the grand Lama . . . by a crowd of humble adorers. 1876 *Times* 15 May 5/2 The greater in this last respect . . . is the *Dalai* (or 'Ocean') Lama of Lhasa; the other is the Panchen Rinboché ('Jewel Doctor'), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lampo. 1881 *Ch. Bells* 20 Dec. 24/1 In spite of the determined antagonism of the preaching of the Shamians and Lamas from Mongolia. 1895 *WADDELL Buddhism of Tibet* 1 Tibet, the mystic Land of the Grand Lama, joint God and King of many millions.

*attrib.* 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 119 We find in the Russian empire . . . the lama, and the shamanic religions. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 366 The majority of the lama temples were situated outside the wall.

Hence **La'maie** *a.*, of or pertaining to the lamas; believed or taught by the lamas. **La'maism** (also **lamism**), the system of doctrine and observances inculcated and maintained by the lamas. **La'ma-ist**, one who professes lamaism; also *attrib.* **Lamaistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the lamasists. **La'maite** = **LAMAIST**. **Lamaistic** *a.* = **LAMAISTIC**. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 115 This is the greatest festival of the Lamaists. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 313 Prayer is one of the principal duties enjoined by Lamaism. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Ninowski's Trav.* II. 207 Before the introduction of the Lamaic religion among them [the Mongols]. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) 117 108 The cruel and senseless penances and punishments sustained in many of the convents and nunneries of Lamaism. 1840 *CARLILE Heroes* (1858) 188, I find Grand Lamaism itself to have a kind of truth in it. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 347 The Lamaistic worship. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 742 1 The Lamaistic devotion is from the simplicity of Gautama's teaching. 1889 *Century Mag.* Mar. 657 2 The great annual festival of the lamaists in July. 1895 *WADDELL Buddhism of Tibet* 237 The Lamaist temple is called 'God's house'. *Ibid.* 298 The Lamaist sceptre or *Dorje*.

**Lama** <sup>2</sup> (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>mā). [Sp.; lit. 'plate'.] Gold or silver cloth, originally made in Spain.

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 133 2 A gold embroidered lama drapery . . . Borders of silver lama on crimson satin. 1821 in *Mrs. Armytage Old & Ct. Customs* 183 36 A dress of silver lama over French lilac.

**Lama**, erroneous form of **LAMA**.

+ **La'manism**. *Obs.* [After *F. Lamanisme* (luc).] = **LAMAISM**. So **Lamanical** *a.* = **LAMAIC**. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 339 The Tibetan portion . . . is inhabited by a rough race . . . retaining many primitive superstitions beneath the engraved Lamanism. 1867 M. JONES *How's Tartary* 243 The foundation of the lamanical hierarchy, framed in imitation of the pontifical court. *Ibid.* 252 It is with this view [of enfeebling the strength of the Mongol princes] that the Emperor patronise lamanism.

**Lamantin** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>amēntin). Also 8 9 **lamente**, **lamentin**, 9 **lamentine**. [a. *F. lamantin*, *lamentein*.] The manatee.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lamentine*. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 208 Tortoises also and lamantins are found here in great plenty [in Granada]. 1797 *Naval Chron.* VII. 333 The lamantin (sea-cow or manatee). 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 138 The bones of mammiferous sea animals namely, of the Lamantin and of seals. 1865 *LEACHOCK Preh. Times* viii. (1869) 250 The Manatee or Lamantin.

**Lamar**, variant of **LAMBER** <sup>1</sup>, **amber**.

**Lamarckian** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>amā'kian), *a. and sb.* [f. *Lamarck*, the name of a French botanist and zoologist (1744-1829) + **-IAN**.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Lamarck or to his theory respecting the cause of organic evolution, which he ascribed to inheritable modifications produced in the individual by habit, appetency, and the direct action of the environment. *b. sb.* One who holds Lamarckian views.

1846 *DANA Zool.* vii. § 106 (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1858 *DARWIN Life & Lett.* II. 121 To talk of climate or Lamarckian habit producing such adaptations to other organic beings, is futile. 1893 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 220/2 Hegel was a keen enough scientific critic to see the defects of the Lamarckian theory.

So **Lamarckianism**, **Lama'rkism**, the doctrine of the origin of species as laid down by Lamarck.

**Lamarckite** = **LAMARCKIAN** *sb.* 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. p. lvi, These views essentially agree with what is known as Lamarckianism. 1884 *RAY LANKESTER in Athenæum* 29 Mar. 412/2 Lamarckism looks very well on paper, but . . . when put to the test of observation and experiment it collapses absolutely. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/3 There are [in biology] pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, Weissmannists, Lamarckites, and Romanists.

**Lamasery** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>amā'seri). Also **lamasary**, **lamaseral**, **lamassery**, **lamastery**, **lamestery**. [a. *F. lamaserie*, app. formed irreg. by illuc from *lama*: see **LAMA** <sup>1</sup>.]

The spelling *lamaserai* indicates that the word has been supposed to be a compound of Pers. *sarāi* inn (see **SERAI**). A Thibetan or Mongolian monastery of lamas.

1867 M. JONES *How's Tartary* 36 During our stay at Tolon Noor, we had frequent occasion to visit the Lamaseries, or Lama Monasteries. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 11, I was for seven years steward of the grand Lamasery of Ga-den. 1882 *BASER in R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. i. 96 It contains many lamaseras of 200 or 300 monks, some indeed of 2000 or 3000.

**Lamasse**, *obs. form* of **LAMMAS**.

**Lamb** (<sup>l</sup>l<sup>2</sup>am), *sb.* *Forms*: a. 1 **lam** (*b*), **lamp**, **lemb**, 2, 4-6 **lame**, 4-7 **lambe**, 5-6 **lamme**, 7 **lamm**, 2- **lamb**. *Pl.* 1 **lamb**, 3 **lambre**, *Orm.* **lammre**, 3-5 **lambren**, 4 **lam-**



1890 Melbourne Argus 7 June 4/4 The paying off of drovers, the selling off of horses, the 'lambling down' of cheques. *Ibid.* 9 Aug. 4/5 The old woman, of course,







1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 A premium of five guineas to the owner of the best South-down wether, to be two years old last lambing-time. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 1797/2 The lambing has been... successful. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 141 The tithes... were due three times a year,—at the lambing season, at harvest-time, and at Martinmas. 1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* xxii. (1882) 328 Stone had also done very well; his lambings had been good. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 79 Admirable lambing folds can be constructed very readily... with no other materials than wattled hurdles and straw.

**Lambing**, ppl. a. [f. LAMB v. + -ING 2.] Of a ewe: Breeding, with young.

1861 *Times* 24 Sept. The roots are... carted to lambing ewes on the pastures. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 4/1 They smash the farmer's gates, level his fences... frighten the lambing ewes.

**Lambish** (læ'mɪʃ), a. rare. [f. LAMB sb. + -ISH. Cf. *sheepish*.] Lamb-like, meek as a lamb. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 50 The lambishe peyl voyd of all vice, Hadden noo fantasie to debate. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXII. ii. He had also a lambish patience To here all pleyntes mekely with sobrenes.

† **Lambitate**, v. Obs. rare 0. [f. L. *lambitāt-*, ppl. stem of *lambitāre*, frequentative of *lambere* to lick.] 'To lick or lap' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Lambition**, Obs. rare 0. [n. of action f. L. *lambere* to lick.] (See quot.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lambition*, a licking, or la'ring with the tongue, also a going over a thing with a soft touch. 1796 in COLES. 1791 1800 BAILEY, *Lambition*, a Licking.

† **Lambitive**, a. and sb. Obs. Also 7-8 lambative, lambetive. [ad. mod. L. *lambitivum* (= B. below), f. *lambere* to lick: see -IVE.]

A. adj. Of medicines: Taken by licking up with the tongue. B. sb. A medicine so taken.

1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. viii. 198 In affections both of Lungs and weazon, Physicians make use of syrups, and lambitive medicines. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Vul.* § 818. 255 Lambatives, or medicines to be licked in. 1671 BLAUGRAVE *Astr. Physic* 87 These lambatives are usually taken with a liquorish stick. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* xiv. 470 Some Physicians do ill in prescribing Lambitives at the first visit. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 44 Lohochs and the like lambitive medicines for distempers in the lungs. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 3 Upon the Mantle Tree, stood a Pot of Lambitive Electuary. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 273, I have utterly denied the immediate descent of Lambatives into the Lungs.

**Lambkin** (læ'mkɪn). [f. LAMB sb. + -KIN.]

1. A little lamb, young lamb. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 8 O sovereigne Pan!... Which of our tender Lambkins takest keepe. 1613 16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iii. Doridon... Goes sadly forth... To ope his fold and let his Lambkins out. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Quint's Met.* xiii. *Acts* 129 In their warm folds their tender lambkins lie. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 160 The kid distinguish'd from the lambkin lies. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* t. v. 108 The new-dropped lamb recognizes each of his fellow-lambkins as a whole.

2. *transf.* A young tender person; chiefly used as a term of endearment.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iii. 121 Sir John, thy tender Lambkin now is King. 1599 — *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 133 Let vs condole the knight, for (Lambkins) we will hiee. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. l. Wks. 1728 l. 370 Poor Fool! poor Birdies! poor Lambkin! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* l. 162 Well, well, Lambkin (which the Foolish often calls me). 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* vii. 3 One would think that the innocents fair, Poor lambkins! were just doing nothing at all. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxviii. We will pray for her, won't we, my lambkin; when we are old enough? 1889 H. F. WOOD *Eng. Rue Cain* ii. I staggered me, and I'm no lambkin.

**Lamb-like, lamblike** (læ'mləɪk), a. Like a lamb, or that of a lamb; gentle, meek.

1599 ? Kyo *Soliman & Perseda* t. A. 4 Put Lambe-like mildenes to your Lyons strength. 1616 R. SHELTON *Serv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 161 What else doth the beast... portend by his lambe-like hornes but Anti-christ? 1621 CHARLES ESTHER (1638) 105 Thy Lamb-like Countenance so faire, so meeke. a. 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 334 With nerves of Lambs, Soul, string your Lute, They'll best with Lamb-like Agnes sute. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 119. I am very lamb-like to-day. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* i. iii. (1845) 19 What a lamblike Insurrection!

**Lambling** (læ'mblɪŋ), rare. [See -LING.] A young or little lamb, a lambkin.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. ii. 181 The Lambing tender. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1840) 77 Like lambing strayed from some gold-fleece flock. 1837 THACKERAY *Virgin*, (1838) l. v. 36 It was over the black sheep [negroes] of the Castle-wood flock that Mr. Ward somehow had the most influence. These woolly lamblings were immensely affected by his exhortations.

**Lambly** (læ'mli), a. *nonce-wit.* [See -LY 1.] Resembling (that of) a lamb, lamb-like.

1868 BUSHNELL *Serv. Living Subj.* 437 Yet in Christ there is a godly or rather lamby sorrow.

**Lambmass**, -mes (se, obs. ff. LAMMAS.

**Lamborn**, obs. pl. form of LAMB.

**Lamboys** (læ'mboɪz), *Antiq.* [In quot. a 1548 (the source from which the word is derived) the meaning is obscure, and it has been suspected that *lamboys* is a mistake for some form of JAMBES or JAMBEAUX.] The name given by mod. antiquaries to: An imitation in steel of the 'bases' or skirt, reaching from the waist to the knee; occasionally found in armour of the Tudor period.

If the word meant what Meyrick supposes, there is an anachronism in Hall's use of it.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 12 The tassels, the lamboys, the backpiece. 1824 MEYRICK *Ant. Armour* II. 220 The large puckered plates of steel, which cover each thigh to the knee, and continue behind, except where hollowed out for the saddle. These plates are... in imitation of cloth, and called lamboys. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 225 The lamboys... a sort of petticoat of steel in imitation of the puckered skirts or petticoat of cloth or velvet worn at this time. 1841 J. HEWITT *Tower* 66 On the edge of the lamboys or skirts are the initials of the royal pair. 1863 THORNTON *Trine as Steel* l. 132 The spreading lamboys or steel skirts of the period.

**Lamb-pie**.

1. *lit.* A pie made of lamb; † *fig.* applied to a young woman.

a 1625 BRAUN. & FL. *Custom Country* l. i. A Surgeon, I must confesse an excellent desecrator; One that has cut up more young tender Lamb-pies—.

2. *punningly.* (Cf. LAM v., LAMBSKIN.)

1607 MARKHAM *Canal* viii. (1617) 6 This beating of horses thus amongst Horse-courers is called giuing them Lamb-pie, from a knauish iest of a horse-courers Boy. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-light* x. Wks. (Grosart) III. 280 How a Horse-courer makes a lade that has no stomach to eate Lamb-pie. a 1700 B. E. Dict. *Can. Crew*, Lamb-pie, Beating or Drubbing. 1791 PEGGE *Derivatives* Ser. II. 109 *Lam*, to beat; hence *Lamb-pie*, a drubbing. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*.

**Lambre** (n, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

**Lambrequin** (læ'mbrekɪn). Also 8 lamberquin, 9 lambrikin. [a. F. *lambrequin*.]

1. A scarf or piece of stuff worn over the helmet as a covering. In *Her.* represented with one end (which is bent or jagged) pendant or floating. (In 18th c. works explained as = LABEL OF LAMBEAU.)

1725 J. COATS *Dict. Heraldry*, *Lambrequin*, the Point of a Label; or Label of a File. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Lambrequin*, or *Lamequin*. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 202 *Lambrequins*, ribbands embroidered with silver and gold, which hung from the armets of the knights. 1869 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 190 The Mantling, *Lambrequin* or *Cointise* is the ornamental accessory which generally appears behind and around the Escutcheon. It was probably devised to protect the Helmet from the rain and sun, in the same manner that the Surcoat protected the armour. 1891 CORNH. *Mag.* May 456, I might bear it as a token or lambrequin upon my helm.

2. U.S. A cornice with a valance of pendent labels or pointed pieces, placed over a door or window; a short curtain or piece of drapery (with the lower edge either scalloped or straight) suspended for ornament from a mantel-shelf. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* iii. Mr. Barker smiled under the lambrequin of his mustache. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 55 Heavy curtains... hung from gilt lambrequin frames at the window. 1885 *Century Mag.* Aug. 581 At dull times it is usual to renovate an entire floor (of a Hotel) with carpets, curtains and lambrequins. 1888 T. W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* 162 The carved marble mantle-piece was concealed by a lambrequin.

3. *Ceramics.* Ornamentation consisting of solid colour with a lower edge of jagged or scalloped outline. Also *attrib.*

1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jaquemart's Ceram.* Art 362 Let us explain what we understand by lambrequins, dentelles and style rayonnant. 1878 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* (1879) 127 On others are... lace or lambrequin patterns.

**Lambres**, -ron, -ryn, obs. pl. forms of LAMB.

**Lambskin** (læ'mskɪn), sb. Also *lamb's skin*.

1. a. The skin or hide of a lamb with the wool on. Proverbial phr. a wolf (or fox) in a lamb's skin. b. The same dressed and used for clothing, for ornamentation of dress, for mats, etc. Often in *collect. sing.*, denoting the material or fur so prepared.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 229 A burnet cote... Furred with no menyvere, But with a furre rough of here, Of lambskinnes here and blake. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 506 For he resemblyt fore to be worthy and gud; bot get he wykylt wolfe was withing, & heylt in a lameskine hyd, & ful veray yppocrite. 1498 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* l. 202 Item, for quylite small cotton lamskynnis to lyne this gowne. 1500-10 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 37 Sum in ane lamb skin is ane tod. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 22 § 1 Yt shall not bee lawfull... to pull, sheare, clippe, or take away the wool of anie sheepe skynne or lambe skynne. 1571 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xxix. 45 Schawing quhow, wolfs in lam skynis I þe puire scheippe misgyde. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1622) 115 Like rich Tissey furd with Lambes-skins. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 9 A furd' gowne to keepe him warme; and furd with Foxe and Lamb-skins too. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* l. i. Wks. 1727 II. 276 A Rogue that uses Beauty like a Lamb-skin, Barely to keep him warme. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Seine 139 A kind of cloak... furred with lambskin.

2. Leather prepared from the skin of lambs.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) l. 266 Her gloves, lambskin, from Berwick and Northumberland, or Scotland. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 3/2 The volumes... are bound in limp lambskin, gilt lettered.

3. Woollen cloth made to resemble lambskin (Ogilvie).

† 4. *punningly.* A heavy blow. Obs. (Cf. LAMB-SKIN v., LAM v.)

[1546 J. KEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 6a She must obey those lambs, or els a lambs skyn, Ye will proudey for hir, to lap her

in.] 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14 Les if you get ons within the half sword you chaunce to give us the lambskin. 1600 S. FORMAN *Autobiog.* (1840) 7, I did give her three or four lambskins with the yerd. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 97, I discovered their synnesse, and with a truncheon, which I had in mine hand, gaue the Indians three or foure good lambskinnes.

5. *Mining.* Anthracite slack, culm.

1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms* (ed. 4), *Lamb-skin*, a name given to a variety of anthracite coal sold at Swansea.

6. *attrib.*: † lamb-skin-man (see quot.).

a 1700 B. E. Dict. *Can. Crew*, *Lamb-skin-men*, the Judges of the several Courts.

† **Lambskin**, v. Obs. [f. LAMBSKIN sb.] *trans.* To beat, to thrash.

1589 *Morphe. Epit.* B. He hath given the cause sicken a wife in his bricke, and so lambskinned the same, that the cause will be the warmer... for it. 1598 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 131 To lambskin him with ten years preparation, that can lamskin thee with a dayes warning. 1635 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 III. 185 Or if I baste you not well a fine, and Lambskinne your jacksitt till your bones rattle in' your hides.

**Lambskin-it**: see LANSQUENET.

**Lamb's tongue**.

1. A name given to species of plantain (tr. med.

*L. arnoglissa*, Gr. ἀρνόγλωσσον), and other plants. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxiii. 92 Plantayne is called in Greeke ἀρνόγλωσσον that is *Lingua Agnina*, Lammes tongue. 1597 GERAERD *Herbal* ii. xcii. § 6. 340. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 64/2 A bunch of Plantain Leaves... some call it Lambs Tongue. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 171 A sort of weed provincially termed Lamb's Tongue (somewhat resembling the sweet gale in appearance, but not in smell).

2. A sort of plane (see quot.); also the moulding shaped by this plane.

1858 *Skyrings' Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 36 If astragal and hollow, lamb's tongue or other modern bar, add 1/2d. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lamb's-tongue*, a plane with a deep, narrow bit for making quirk.

**Lamb's-wool** (læ'mzwul).

1. The wool of lambs; soft fine wool used for hosiery and other clothing; clothing-material made of this wool.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Some by myngelinge Fell Wool and Lambes Wool... withe Fleese Wool. 1631 *Star Chamb.* (cases (Camden) 13 They changed the markes of the sheepe, and deteyned the lambes wool, and when it was demanded it was denyed as if it were upon the sheepes backes. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. (1863) 163 The poor little creatures, shivering tho' wrapt in lamb's-wool and swan's-down. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Resources* Wks. (Bohn) III. 199 The invalid sits shivering in lamb's-wool and furs.

*fig.* 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* iv. (1878) 19 Wrapping himself up for life in the scanty lambswool of a fellowship.

b. *attrib.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxiii. White lamb's-wool stockings. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devonsh. Gloss.*, *Lamb's-wool-sky*, a collection of white orbicular masses of cloud (cirrostratus). 1886 *Fortu. Rev.* Feb. 179 The sponges are sorted... into glove, reef, lamb's wool, grass, &c.

2. A drink consisting of hot ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples, and sugared and spiced.

1594 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 33 Drinking a Copp of Lammes-wool. 1595 PEELE *Old Wives T.* Wks. (RldgT) 446/1 Lay a crab in the fire to roast for lamb's-wool. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. v. iii. i. (1651) 399, I finde those that commend use of Apples in Spleneticke and this kinde of Melancholy (Lamb'swool some call it). 1666 *Perry's Diary* 9 Nov. We to cards till two in the morning, and drinking lamb's-wool. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 147 They roast a ripe plantain and mix it with a pint and half of water, and it is like Lamb's Wool. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* xi. The lamb's wool, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent. 1839 MRS. PALMER *Devon. Dial.* v. 59 There is two special stubberd trees, vor making squab pies and lamb's wool.

**Lambur**, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

**Lamda, Lamdoideal**: see LAMBA, -DOIDAL.

**Lame** (læ'm), sb.<sup>1</sup> ? Obs. Also 6-7 *lamm*, 7-*lame*. [a. F. *lame*;—L. *lām(n)ina*, *lāmna* thin piece or plate.] A thin plate, esp. of metal; a thin piece of any substance, a lamina; *spec.* applied to the small overlapping steel plates used in old armour.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 288 He strake Phalaunt iust vpon the gorget, so as he batted the lammes thereof. 1621 FLORIO, *Alt.* wings. Also among armorers called lammis. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 47 Thinke not it was covered with Plates or Lames of Gold superficially but was made all of solide, massie, pure and fine Gold. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nose*. It has a great Extent in a small Space, because it wraps up all the bony Lames that stick to the cribrous Bone. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 223 The helmet assumes the form of the head, having moveable lames or plates at the back to guard the neck. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 To the lower part of this demi-cuirass there was attached a system of articulated lames, or narrow plates, in their contour adapted to cover the figure. 1894 *Antiquary* Jan. 26 The most curious part of the present suit is the tonlet, a system of lames or half-hoops of steel, which, supported by leather straps inside, descend nearly to the knees in form of a short petticoat.

† **Lame**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [f. LAME a.] Lameness; infirmity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2223 (Cott.) A mikel man... Lamed wel wit-vten lame, wit-vten last bi his cam. c 1340 *Lind.* 5153 (Trin.) I may not rise he seide for lame. c 1425 WYNNOUN *Cron.* viii. xxv. 5243 He said, that he wald [ayll] na-thyng. This hapnyd till hym off this lame. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 34 Off God grit kyndness may 3e clame, That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame.



**Lame** (lām), *a.* Forms: 1 *lama*, (lame), *loma*, 3 *lomme*, 3-4 *lome*, 4 *lame*, 2- *lame*. [OE. *lama*, *lyma* (the wk. declension is, from some unexplained cause, used in indefinite as well as definite context, the form in -a being, moreover, commonly used for all genders), corresponding to OFris. *lame*, mod. OS. *lamo* (Du. *lam*), OIIG. *lam* (MHG. *lam*, *lom*, OS. *lahm*), ON. *lame* (wk.):— OTeut. \**lamo*-; an ablaut-variant is \**lōnjo*- in OHG. *luomi*, MHG. *lūeme* dull, slack, gentle, early mod.G. *lumm*, whence *lummel* blockhead. From the same root is OS. *lomitt* to break.]

1. Of a person or animal: *a.* Crippled or impaired in any way; weak, infirm; paralysed; unable to move. Const. *on*, *of* (cf. 1 c). Obs. exc. arch.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 815 *Conclamatius, conmutos loma*. c. 900 *Te. Bede's Hist. v. v.* (1890) 396 He was loma & ealra his loma bepnunga beumen. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 2 Da brohton big hym anne loman [*L. paralyticum*] on bedde licgende. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 112/32 *Pleuriticus*, on sidan loma, *uol* sidanl. *Ibid.* 162/1 *Debilis, uel enervatus*, lame, a 1250 *Out & Night* 363 3et þu meseist on oþer schome þat ich am on mine e3en lome. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5153 (Göt.), I may noht rise, i am sua lame. 1520 *Palsgr.* 317/1 Lame of all ones lymmes, *perclusa*. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxii. (1587) 94 They did thinke the childe lame of the one side. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Stage* Ostend 63 A Germaine . . . who was lame of halfe his body; and simple. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. 19. 37 One gets old and lame, And then the Gods themselves forget their words.

*b.* Crippled through injury to, or defect in, a limb; *spec.* disabled in the foot or leg, so as to walk haltingly or be unable to walk.

Proverb. *To help a lame dog over a stile*: see *Dog sb.* 15 f. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) i. 220 Pa læ3 þær sum creopare lama fram cild-hæde. c. 1205 *LAY.* 10479 Under þe lome [*c. 1275* lame] mon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8336 An heremite þat þat fand at ham, In þat montan, was halt and lam. 1388 *Wyclif 2 Sam. v. 8* A blynde man and lame schulen not entre in to the temple. a 1550 *SKELTON E. Runnymede* 512 Up she stert, halfe lame, And skantly could go For payne and for wo. 1611 *Bible 2 Sam. xix. 26* Thy servant said, I will saddle an asse that I may ride thereon, . . . because thy servant is lame. 1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Vestire's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) 111. 76 He hurt his hip at the first of London and went lame for the rest of his life. 1871 *MISS YONGE Camoos* II. xxx. 314 He kicked her downstairs, so that she broke her leg, and went lame ever after. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 364. In the use of the hands we are in a manner lame. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9/5 Lame men might be illustrious warriors like Agesilaus, bold horsemen like Scott, extraordinary swimmers like Byron.

*c.* Const. *of*, *in*, *to*, *with* (the crippled part). a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12260 Þat þe poveral get sum bote, And ganging þat ar lame o fote. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 768 Jonathas on thyn hand thow art but lame. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist. vi.* lxxxii. (1591) 232 Another lame of a hande [*L. manum ager*]. c. 1645 T. TULLY *Life of Carlele* (1840) 36 Hinks, . . . being lame in that hand he was shot in. 1646 *Sir J. TEMPLE Irish Rebell.* (1746) 206 Her hand grew black and blew, rankled, and she was extreme lame in it. 1676 *Hobbes* *Libad* II. 193 Lame of one Leg he was. 1685 *Lou. i. Gaz.* No. 2072/4 A Man, . . . ruddy Countenance, . . . and lame of one of his little fingers. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 285 If they were lame in their arms. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* i. v. 132 Poor Marmion is lame in one of his hind legs.

*d. absol.* a 1000 *Elene* 1214 (Gr.) Oft him feorran to Laman, limseoce, lefe cwmmon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10956 Þe oncall of his hali nam, has lent us hele nu to þis lame. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xix. 120 He made lame to lepe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aïnce* vii. (1880) 272 Of every lame scabbard and of alle suche that had any counterfaytour on theyr bodies he tooke a peny. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxii. 53 Through streitthis name may mak progres, For cry of cruikith, blind, and lame. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxix. 15, I was an eye unto the blynde, and a fote to the lame. a 1610 *DANIEL (J.)*, Who reproves the lame, must go upright. 1715 *GAY Trivia* II. 51 But above all, the groping blind direct, And from the pressing throng, the lame protect.

*e.* said of the limb; also of footsteps, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17950 His lymmes . . . 3it ar lame. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.* *Soul* xxx. xiii. (1714) 93 Most Legs can nimbly run, tho' some be lame. a 1656 *BR. HALL Soliloq.* 26 What have I got by it but a lame shoulder and a galled back? 1675 *W. HARBORD Let. to Earl Essex in Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 318 Had not my lame fote compelled me to make use of my Coach. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4784/4 The Thumb on his Right Hand is Lame. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 17 June, Her present qualifications for the niceties of needlework being dim eyes and lame fingers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Tossing . . . from eight to ten thousand hides, until my wrists became so lame that I gave in. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 628 Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, Apr. 24 With footsteps slow and lame They gather'd up their lagging company.

*f. transf.* of trees. Obs.

1600 *SURFLET Country Faine* III. xvii. 522 Trees become lame when they be planted in too drie a place. *Ibid.* (margin) Lame trees.

2. *fig.* Maimed, halting; imperfect or defective, unsatisfactory as wanting a part or parts. Said esp. of an argument, excuse, account, narrative, or the like. † *Phr.* *lame to the ground* (cf. *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v. *Lame* 'A stab of a bayonet which has lamed me to the ground').

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. ProL 17 Disblameth me yf ony word be lame. For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 218 The gold hath made his wittes lame. 1531 *ELVOT Gov. Lxxv*, That the knowledge and contemplation of Natures operations were lame and . . . imperfect,

if there followed none actual experience. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 164b, Let us yet help his lame Logick as well as we may. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 102 Oh most lame and impotent conclusion. 1634 *CANNE Necess.* *Separation* (1849) 287, I will not contend much with him about the proposition, which is lame to the ground. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolles's Abridgm.* 9 Tables, or other Reports . . . are oftentimes short, and give a lame account of the Subject sought for. 1670 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 245, I found the Business of admitting the Emperor into the Guarantee, went downright lame. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 208 Nothing of worth or weight can be achieved, with a faint heart, with a lame endeavour. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 259 Our Argument from the Date of Phrynichus's *Phanissa* will be very lame and precarious. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 253 Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun . . . makes the Building lame and Deficient. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. iii. 127 The theory of comets, which at present is very lame and defective. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fim.* II. 104 Her account was so lame and imperfect, that Mrs. Mourtray lost all patience. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 100 His grammatical construction is often lame and imperfect. 1857 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) i. iv. 218 This certainly seems a very lame story.

*b.* Const. *of*, *in* (the defective part); cf. 1 c. Also with *to* and *inf.*

c. 1366 *CHAUCER A. B. C.* 76 And who so goth to you þe rihte wey Him þat not drede in soule to be lame. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2797 Swich vnboxunnesse Suffred, vs make wof of seuerle lame. 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* viii. 99 Idiotes and foolish bodies, who hauing defect in this (reason), are lame in all the rest. c. 1586 *COTES-Pembroke Ps.* ciii. i, What gracious he . . . hath done for thee, Be quick to mind, to utter he not lame. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. iii. 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. a 1656 *BR. HALL Soliloq.* 35 Alas, we cannot be but lame in all our obediences. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* vi. xxi. 4 His thoughts grew weak, drowsy, and lame of their intelligence. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) i. iii. 77 This course seemed to be lame in many parts.

*c.* Said of metrical 'feet' or the verses composed of them: Halting, metrically defective.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* III. iii. 178 *Col.* That's no matter: the feet might beare y<sup>e</sup> verses. *Ros.* I, but the feet were lame and could not beare themselves without the verse. 1608 — *Per.* iv. ProL 48 The lame feete of my rime. 1693 *DROVEN Persius, Sat.* i. (1697) 406 The Prose is Fustian, and the Numbers lame. 1751 *CHATHAM Lett. Newpher.* i. 1 Your translation . . . is very close to the sense of the original . . . the numbers not lame, or rough.

3. *Phr.* *Lame duck*: see *DUCK sb.* 1 g. † *To come by the lame post*: (of news, etc.) to be behind time.

1658 *OSBORN Jas.* i. iii. Wks. (1673) 459 Till by a lamer Post he was advertised of his being joyfully proclaimed in London by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1701 *MOTT in Sir J. Floyer Hol & Cold Bath.* II. 240 Yours of the 24<sup>th</sup> of May I received, but it had the misfortune to come by the Lame Post, or else you had sooner received an Answer.

4. *Comb.*, as *lame-born*, *footed*, *horsed*, *legged*, *† limb* adjs.

c. 1320 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 306 The \*lame-born cripple. 1614 *RALPHICH Hist. World* III. (1634) 97 Seldome the villaine though much haste he make \*Lame-footed Vengeance failes to overtake. 1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* x, Labouring along with the \*lame-horsed guns. 1610 *HOLLAND Camdens's Brit.* i. 515 Being scornfully rejected by Judith the mother for that he was \*lame-legged. 1883 T. WATSON *Centurie of Lone* xviii. Poems (Arb.) 134 Loue is . . . A \*Lamellicorn Lust.

**Lame** (lām), *v.* [*LAME* *a.*; OE. had *lēmian* of equivalent formation (= ON. *lēmja*) which did not survive into ME.] *trans.* To make lame; to cripple.

c. 1300 *Harleok* 2755 Hwan he hauede him so shamed, His hand of roll, and yuele lamed. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1836 Þen was Coryneus a-schamed þat he was for þe geant lamed. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 284 The kyng, throu his cheuelry, Wes laid at erd and lamyt bath. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286f. Lamyon, or make lame, *acclaudico* (MS. K. *claudico*). 1450 *Lyfians Disc.* 197 Hys stede was lamed. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iv. vii. 7, I cannot helpe it now, Vnlesse by vsing meanes I lame the fote of our designe. 1650 *W. BROUGH Sacr. Princ.* (1650) 219 Covetousness, lames the hand to good works. 1700 *DAVIDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 644 The son and heir Affronted once a cock of noble kind, And either lamed his legs, or struck him blind. 1725 *DE FOX Voy. round World* (1840) 338 They killed eleven or twelve . . . and lamed as many. 1859 *TENNISON Elaine* 487 A spear Down-glancing lamed the charger.

*b. transf. and fig.* To cripple, maim, disable.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 51 Now 3e ar lamyt fra labour, I lament it. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* T. v. ii. 62, I neuer heard of such another Encounter; which lames Report to follow it. — *Cymb.* v. v. 163 For Feature, laming The shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva. 1699 *DANFIER Voy.* II. ii. 129 We kept firing at her, in hopes to have lamed either Mast or Yard. 1865 *CARLYLE Frith.* Gt. iv. x. (1879) II. 37 The Spanish Navy got well lamed in the business. 1868 *TENNISON Lucretius* 123 My mind Stumbles, and all my faculties are lamed. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 45 Lamed by the reticence imposed on him as a condition of his office, he had made a halting explanation.

*Hence Lamed* (lām'd), *ppl. a.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 293b, His minde was euill wayted on by his lamed force, so as he receyued still more and more woundes. 1602 F. HERRING *Anat.* 4 One-eyed or lamed Fencers. 1839 *CARLYLE Chartist* III. (1858) 15 That was a broken reed to lean on . . . and did but run into his lamed right-hand.

*absol.* 1569 *Gude & Godly Bail.* (S. T. S.) 67 He baillit the seik, sair, lamyt, and blinde.

**Lame**, obs. f. **LAMB**; Sc. and north. dial. f. **LOAM**.

**Lamel** (lām'el). Now rare. [*ad.* *L. lamella* (see next).] = **LAMELLA**.

1676 *COLES, Lamel*, a little thin plate. 1677 *GAZW Anat. Plants* IV. III. i. § 8 (1682) 180 From this utmost Parenchyma Nine or Ten Insertions or Lamellæ are produced. 1681 H. MORE *Postcor.* to *Glanvill's Sadducismus* 39 By vertue of any Lamels or Plates of Metal. 1848 in *Craig*. 1871 *MISS YONGE Camoos* (1877) II. xiv. 259 Every mottoed lamel, so tersely and correctly sculptured, associated also so closely with his historical and English recollections.

|| **Lamella** (lām'elā). Pl. **lamellæ** (lām'elz).

[*L. lamella*, dim. of *LAMINA*.] A thin plate, scale, layer, or film, esp. of bone or tissue; e.g. one of the thin scales or plates which compose some shells, one of the gills forming the hymentum of a mushroom, one of the erect scales appended to the corollas of some flowers.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 977 These Lamellæ, wherewith the said Tunick is roll'd up in so many more folds. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 87 The nasal Lamella of the ethmoid Bone. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 502 A talcous stone, which when exposed to the sun and air . . . dissolves into lamellæ. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 244 Corolla monopetalous . . . 5-lobed, with 2 lamellæ at the base of each lobe. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 428 The ventral surface of the central lamella of the terminal fin. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 87 More than fifty lamellæ have been noted, under the microscope, in a single crystal.

**Lamellar** (lām'elār), *a.* Chiefly scientific. [*f.* prec. + *-AR*. Cf. *F. lamellaire*.] Consisting of, characterized by, or arranged in, lamellæ or thin plates or scales.

1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 439 Its texture, lamellar or scaly. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 244 Lamellar, by some called foliated, or sparry quartz. 1849 *DANA Geol.* III. (1850) 274 The lava is lamellar in structure. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 244 Convolvulacæ. Stigmas capitate linear or lamellar. 1881 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* II. 34 If a magnet can be divided into simple magnetic shells, either closed or having their edges on the surface of the magnet, the distribution of magnetism is called Lamellar.

*Hence Lame-larlarly adv.*, in thin plates or scales (Webster, 1828).

**Lamellate** (lām'elāt), *a.* [*ad.* mod. *L. lamellatus*: see *LAMELLA* and *-ATE*.] Furnished with or arranged in lamellæ; lamellar.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 311 Lamellate (*Lamellati*), when the last joint is divided into transverse lamellæ. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 359 Cones acervate and proceeding from lamellate cells.

*Hence Lame-latelately adv.*

1846 *DANA Zooph.* IV. § 48 (1848) 54 The lamellæ of the stars in an *Asiara* . . . extend throughout the intersutural spaces between the cells, striating lamellate the surface.

**Lamellated** (lām'elēd), *a.* [*formed as LAMELLATE* + *-ED*.] = **LAMELLATE**.

1713 *DERHAM Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. 402 The lamellated Antennæ of some, the Clavellated of others. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1782) 211 This lamellated metal is composed of various plates. 1831 R. KNOX *Croquet's Anat.* 413 A true lamellated lobule, composed of a great number of parallel transverse laminae. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 24 The lamellated tentacles of the nudibranchs.

**Lamellibranch** (lām'elibrānk), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* [*ad.* mod. *L. lamellibranchia* pl., f. *L. LAMELLA* + *Gr. βράγχια* gills.] A lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusc; one of the *Lamellibranchiata*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1879) I. i. ii. 15 In the Lamellibranchs several such . . . ganglia are distributed . . . in different parts of the body. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 188 No Lamellibranch is destitute of a shell.

*b. attrib. or adj.* — **LAMELLIBRANCHIATE** *a.*

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. ii. 377 The contents of the stomachs of most Lamellibranch molluscs . . . exhibit a considerable admixture of the minute calcareous Foraminifera.

**Lamellibranchiate** (lām'elibrānkshē), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [*ad.* mod. *L. lamellibranchiatus* (implied in *-ata* sb. pl.): see prec. + *-ATE*.] Belonging to the group *Lamellibranchiata* of molluscs (so called as having lamellate gills, of which the ordinary bivalves (oysters, mussels, etc.) are typical.

1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl., Lamellibranchiata*, relating to the lamellibranchiata. 1863 *LANE Antiq. Man* xx. 404 The existing lamellibranchiate bivalves. 1880 H. KLEY *Crayfish* 356 The little lamellibranchiate mollusk, *Cyclops fontinalis*.

*b. sb.* A lamellibranch; a bivalve mollusc.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellibranchiata*, *Lamellibranchiata*, an order of Acephalous Molluscs.

**Lamellicorn** (lām'elīkōrn), *a.* and *sb.* *Ent.* [*ad.* mod. *L. lamellicornis*, f. *L. lamella* thin plate + *cornū* horn.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellicornes* of Latreille's system or the modern group *Lamellicornia* of beetles, having antennæ characterized by a lamelliform club. *B. sb.* A lamellicorn beetle, as the dung-beetle, cockchafer, etc.

1841 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lamellicornis*. 1843 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* II. 314 The dung-chafers . . . and others of the lamellicorn beetles. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. xi. 399 We know that ants and certain lamellicorn beetles are capable of feeling an attachment for each other.

So **Lamellicornate**, *-cornous* adjs. = prec. *adj.* 1854 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vii. 257 The Indians assured us that the guachara does not pursue . . . the lamellicornous insects. 1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellicornis* . . . lamellicornate.

**Lamelliciferous** (lām'elīfēros), *a.* [*f.* *LAMELLA* + *-(I)FEROUS*.] Having a lamellate structure. 1832 *LEVELL Princ. Geol.* II. 111 The madreporæ, or lamelliferous polyparia. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xiv. 245 Lamelliferous corals.



**Lamelliform** (lám-el-lí'fím), *a.* [f. LAMELLA + -(I)FORM.] Having the form or structure of a lamella or thin plate.

1839 G. SAKOUELL *Entomol. Compend.* 233 Antennæ lamelliform, small, [etc.]. 1869 GILLMORE *tc. Figuer's Rept. & Birds* ii. 253 The Scoters have the bill broad, with dilated margins, and coarse lamelliform teeth. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 338 The hymenium covers the surface of the lamelliform, peg-shaped, or tubular projections of the underside of the petals.

**Lamelliped** (lám-el-lí'péd), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [ad. mod. L. *lamellipedia* (pl.), f. L. *lamella* thin plate + *ped-*, *pēs*, foot.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamellipedia*, a division of conchiferous molluscs, having a flattened lamelliform foot. *B. sb.* One of the *Lamellipedia*.

1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Lamellipeds*, a section of conchifers containing bivalves with the foot broad and thin, as in Cardiacæ, &c. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamellipede*, having flattened and lamelliform feet.

**Lamelliostiral** (lám-el-lí'pést-rál), *a.* and *sb.* Ornith. [f. mod. L. *lamelliostiris*, f. L. *lamella* + L. *rostrum* beak + *-AL*.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the *Lamelliostiræ*, the fourth family of Cuvier's sixth order (*Palnipteres*) of birds, so called as having lamellose bills. *B. sb.* A lamelliostiral bird. 1835-6 TOOO *Cycl. Anat.* i. 277/3 The lamelliostiral *Palnipteres*. 1839-47 *Ibid.* iii. 387/3 The flat and sensitive bill of a lamelliostiral bird. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Lamelliostirals*, *Lamelliostiræ*, a tribe of swimming birds, comprehending those in which the margin of the beaks are furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck.

Also **Lamelliostirate** *a.* = *prec. adj.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamelliostiræ** = *prec. sb.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Lamellose** (lám-el-lós'), *a. scientific.* [f. L. AMELLA + -OSE.] Arranged in or composed of lamellæ.

1754 SIN J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 418 The beak of the Anas is convex, the whole verge is furnished with transverse lamellose teeth. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 571 Glomerate or lamellose. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 237 Up er valve limpet-like, smooth or concentrically lamellose. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 266 The branchia are at the sides of the body, mostly lamellose.

*b. Comb.* lamellose- (also quasi-L. lamelloso-) dentate *a.*, having lamelliform teeth, as the bill of a duck; lamellose-stellate *a.*, having lamellæ arranged in star-shaped groups.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lamellose-dentatus*, lamellose-dentate. 1856 W. CLARK *Fan der Nooy's Zool.* i. 83 Polypary conical, with base acuminate, cell single terminal, lamellose-stellate. *Ibid.* ii. 383 Bill with margins lamellose-dentate internally.

**Lamellosus** (lám-el-lós'), *a. rare.* [f. L. AMELLA + -OSUS.] = LAMELLOSE.

1803 *Med. Jurid.* x. 43 A lamellosus or fibrous matter. **Lamellule** (lám-el-lí'ul), [f. L. AMELLA + -ULE.] A small lamella. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lamely** (lám-el-mí), *adv.* [f. L. AME *a.* + -LY 2.] In a lame manner; with halting steps or limbs; haltingly; imperfectly, defectively, inefficiently.

1591 SHAKS, *Two Gent.* ii. i. 97 *Id.* She enjoin'd me, To write some lines to one she loves... *Speed.* Are they not lamely writ? 1594 — *Rich.* iii. i. 22 Deform'd, unfinished... scarce half made up, And that so lamely and unfashionable, That dogges bark at me, as I halt by them. 1599 *Life More in Words.* *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) ii. 94 This booke... is translated... into English absurdly and lamely. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav.* lxxi. 18 A comedy that... goes lamely off in the last act, finds no applause. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr. Pref.*, So lamely is it left to us, that it is not divided into Acts. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 66 p. 1 They who speak gracefully, are very lamely represented in having their Speeches read or repeated by unskilful People. 1730 HUME *Hum. Nature* (1874) i. Intro. 305 Principles taken upon trust, consequences lamely deduced from them. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. 4 Halting lamely along, thou noticed next Bishop Talleyrand-Perigord. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* iii. 202 Cardwell lamely tries to screen Ridley.

**Lamen**, variant of LAMIN.

**Lameness** (lám-el-mí-nés), [f. L. AME *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lame; unsoundness of a limb causing halting movement; *fig.* imperfectness, defectiveness.

1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lameness, mehaygueld. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31/1 The patient is wholly cured, without retaining any lammes in his arm. 1658 A. Fox *Wurt's Surg.* ii. ix. 78 On the Temple is a sinew, which if that be cut, it causeth lameness in the jaw bone. 1658 *q. Burton's Diary* (1828) iii. 18, I love not to hear it, that there is a lameness in this House. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pl. Cong. Granada* 163 The lameness of their plots. 1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 9 As for the Law, care has been taken to help the Lameness of their Latin. 1782 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 161 The lameness of the views... may... proceed... from our... imperfect knowledge. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) ii. xl. 50 Complaining of the lameness of our bones from the chase on the former day. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1862) ii. vii. 189 Respecting the lameness of Tyrteus, we can say nothing.

**Lamenrie**, -y, variants of LEMANRY.

**Lament** (lám-el'mént), *sb.* [ad. L. *lamentum* walling, weeping, lamentation.]

1. An act of lamenting, a passionate or demonstrative expression of grief. Also *poet.* the action of lamenting, lamentation.

1591 SHAKS, *1 Hen. VI.* i. i. 103 To adde to your laments... I must informe you of a dismall fight, Betwixt the stout Lord Talbot, and the French. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Yew of Malta* i. ii. Why stand you thus unmoved with my laments? 1649 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 183 A voice of weeping heard, and loud lament. 1677 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 666 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1715-20 POPE *Ilad* xxiii. 77 The troops... thrice in order led... their couriers round the dead; And thrice their sorrows and laments renew. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xxxiv, When the long-sounding curfew from afar Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 868 Voices Of strange lament soothe his supreme repose. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* ii. 283 What is this but the morbid lament of scepticism? 1870 BRYANT *Ilad* i. v. 136 On his knees With sad lament he fell.

2. A set or conventional form of mourning; a song of grief, an elegy; *esp.* a dirge performed at a death or burial; also, the air to which such a lamentation is sung or played.

1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 57 Upon those Occasions [they] make doleful Songs, which they call Laments. 1791 BURNS (title) Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles* v. xxvii, Soon as the dire lament was play'd. 1822 D. STEWART *Sh. Highlanders* i. 81 Solemn and melancholy airs or Laments (as they call them) for their deceased friends. 1882a OUIDA *In Maremma* i. 154 It was rarely that she chose other themes than the passionate laments of the provincial canzoni.

**Lament** (lám-el'mént), *v.* [ad. L. *lamentum* -āre, f. *lamentum* LAMENT *sb.* Cf. F. *lament*.]

1. *trans.* To express profound sorrow for or concerning; also, in mod. use, to feel sorrow for; to mourn for the loss of (a person); to bewail (an occurrence, etc.; with simple obj. or clause).

1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xxiii. 37 There followed him a greete multitude of people and of women, which bewayled and lamented him. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect Ash-Wednesday, Wee worthily lamenting our synnes, 1611 BIBLE i. *Sam.* xvi. 1 Samuel died, and all the Israelites... lamented him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 448 Thammuz came next behind, Whose annual wound in Lebanon allurd The Syrian Damsels to lament his fate In amorous ditties all A Summers day. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S. iii. 453 He died in the 34<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age, and is much lamented. 1756-7 *W. Keyser's Trav.* 1760 IV. 94 This stone laments the death of Andrea Pizano. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx, For your own sake I lament this. 1801 *Med. Jurid.* v. 539 As she was thus lamenting her situation, she was seized by a very violent convulsive fit. 1856 PROTOX *Hist. Eng.* (1858) ii. vi. 12 The parliament had lamented that the duties of the religious houses were left unfulfilled.

2. *intr.* To express (also, simply, to feel) profound grief; to mourn passionately. *Const. for.* rarely after; also with indirect pass.

1530 PALSGR. 603/2, I lamente, I make more for a losse, *je lamente.* a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 256 It wolde hane made a hard herte to lament. 1595 *Locution* iii. i. 160 He loves not most that doth lament the most. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1638) 106 Greatly lamented for-hy all the Christians in Syria. 1611 BIBLE i. *Sam.* vii. 2 All the house of Israel lamented after the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 671 Adam was all in tears, and to his guide Lamenting turned full sad. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 743 Her Children gone, The Mother Nightingale laments alone. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* i. 245 Forget not her, who now for thee laments. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* 7 With an inner voice the river ran, Adown it floated a dying swan, And loudly did lament.

*b. refl.* in the same sense. *arch.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ii. vii, Because he does not cry out and lament himself, like those of a childish or effeminate temper. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 124 (*Fragment*) The poor notary... lamented himself as he walk'd along in this manner. 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) iv. 178 She... bursts into tears, and laments herself over him. 1850 MRS. JAMISON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1851) 99 When Hugolin returned, he began to lament himself because of the robbery.

3. *transitive.* To cause grief to, distress. *Obs.* 1580 LUTTON *Singilia* i. 131 What paines he hath put me to euer since, bothe nighte and day, it would lament you if you knewe it. 1583 STROKER *tr. Chr. Warres* Loue C. i. 1134, It greatly lamenteth, and marvellously amazeth vs. 1704 in Ashton *Social Life* O. Anne (1882) i. 124 He lay much Lamented and wonderfully affrighted with the Old Woman coming to afflict him.

**Lamentable** (lám-el'mént-á-bl'), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *lamentable* or ad. L. *lamentabilis*, f. *lamentari* -rē to LAMENT: see -ABLE.]

1. Of persons, their appearance, actions, voice, song, etc.: Full of or expressing sorrow or grief; mournful, doleful. *Now rare or arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* i. 317 In which place, lamentable voices be herde ofte tymes. 1494 FADYAN *Chron.* iv. lxxv. 53 The lamentable request made vnto hym by the sayde Ambassade. 1502 *Will of Ansell* (Somerset Ho.), An Image of our blessed lady of grace as lamentable as can be devised. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* ii. vi. [v.] 38, I see stand me before, a maist lamentable [L. *maestissima*] Hector, With large fluide of teris. 1539 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 § 12 Our true and faithful Subjects... exhibited unto us a lamentable Bill of Complaint. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. IV. 9 With a lamentable voyce and a sorrowful countenance. 1600 HAKLEY *Voy.* (1810) iii. 380 Dancing and singing in a lamentable tune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Elegiograph*, a writer of Elegies, or lamentable verses. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* x. 611 Where... Cocythus' lamentable waters spread. 1739 L.D. CASTLEBROW in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) ii. 261 A Lamentable Hymn to Death, from a lover, ascribed to his mistress. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1873) 2 With ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image*, *Old News* (1879) 154 The lamentable friends, trailing their long black garments. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 370 With this wail the thin lamentable voice of the desolated rhetorician ceases.

2. That is to be lamented; such as to call for lamentation, sorrow, or grief; pitiable, deplorable. c. 1430 *LYDG. Minor P.* 145 That owgly careyn lamentable. 1490 CAXTON *Encydis* ii. 10 It is a greuous thyng to me to passe oner so lightly the lamentable circumstances. 1500 fewe wordis. a. 1500 *Assembly of Ladies* 686 The case itself is inly lamentable. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl.* xxiii. (1874) 58 What a lamentable thing is this, that men should be dryyn from the Gospel of Christ. 1587 COLLINGWOOD in *Border Papers* (1894) i. 259 The... lamentable extasy of this ruinose and waysted Centre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 42 They... strowe with flowres the lamentable beare. 1639 WOODALL *Wks. Pref.* (1633) 18 The most lamentable diseases of poor men require the most care of the Surgeon. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 617 Thir lamentable lot. 1772 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 p. 2 A lamentable change from that simplicity of manners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111. 333 Another Macdonald, destined to a lamentable and horrible end.

*b.* In jocular or trivial use: 'Pitiful, despicable' (J.); wretchedly bad. Cf. *deplorable*.

a. 1699 STILLINGF. (J.), This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this lamentable refuge. 1876 STEWART *Victorian Poets* li. 65 But when he [Landon]... attempted to regulate the orthography of our language the result was something lamentable.

† *B. sb. pl.* Laments, complainings. *Obs.* 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 5 Come, come, good Norton... you are up again with your lamentables! Hence **Lamentableness**.

1580 RIDER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Lamentableness, elegia. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Lamentableness, wofulness, pitableness.

**Lamentably** (lám-el'mént-á-bl'), *adv.* Also *6* lamentably. [f. LAMENTABLE + -LY 2.]

1. With lamentation or passionate expression of sorrow; mournfully, dolefully. *Now rare.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. v. They lefte her shyrking and cryenge lamentably. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. vii. 5 She... lamentably recounted to hym all the felonies and injuries done to her by Syr Hewe Spencer. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1201/2 Lette him lamentably beseeche God of his gracyous ayde and helpe, to strength his infirmity. 1575-85 ARB. SANOVS *Serm.* xlv. 260 Of this his great miserie he complaineth him lamentably in diuise of his Psalmes. 1611 SHAKS, *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 109, I loue a ballad but enen too well, if it be doleful matter merrily set downe: or a very pleasant thing indeede, and sung lamentably. 1679 HIND *Jeter* 2/3 She complains Lamentably of the affront done her. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* vi. Wks. 1812 i. 64 Pity it is! 'tis true 'tis pity. As Shakspeare lamentably says. 1847 JAMES F. MARSH *Hall* xii, He spoke learnedly and lamentably upon the evils and inconveniences of his own profession.

2. So as to call for lamentation or mourning; pitifully, deplorably; hence (with weakened meaning), woefully, grievously.

1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 355/2 A hundred and twentie temporal men with diuise preests and manie women were drowned and lamentably perished. 1585 J. NOBEN *Sinf. Man's Solace* i. 13 b, Lazarus, who lamentably oppressed with hunger... begged at his gate. 1606 SHAKS, *Ant. & Cl.* iii. x. 26 Our Fortune on the Sea is out of breath, And sinks most lamentably. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* 23 What you add... is lamentably impertinent. 1678 WANLEY *World. Lit.* *World* v. ii. § 78. 472/1 The miserable Emperor being lamentably trod to death in the Throne. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii, It will grow small by degrees and lamentably less. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. i. 212 He had a strong though a lamentably perverted sense of duty and honor. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 4, The new Government will be so lamentably weak in debating power.

† **Lamentado**. *Obs. rare* -1. [quasi-Sp. f. LAMENT.] Lament, lamentation.

1618 LITHGOW (title) The Pilgrimes Farewell to his native Country... with his Lamentado in his second Travels, his Passionado on the Rhyne, &c.

**Lamentation** (lám-el'mént-ā-shən), [a. F. *lamentation* or ad. L. *lamentationem*, n. of action f. *lamentari* -rē to LAMENT.] The action of lamenting; the passionate or demonstrative expression of grief; mourning; in weakened sense, regret.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 282 The lamentacione... That thair folk for thair lord maid. 1384 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 32 We han maad lamentacion, and 3e han not wept. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1756 Myche weping & woe... And lamentacion full long for lone of hym one. a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* xxxv. 110 They all made gret lamentacyon for his departyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. 64 Their prestes were slayne... and there were no wyddowes to make lamentacion. 1601 SHAKS, *All's Well* i. i. 64 Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead, excessive greefe the enemy to the liuing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 579 Cocythus, nam'd of lamentation loud Heard on the rufull stream. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. i. 185 There shall be lamentation heard in Heaven As o'er an angel fallen. 1850 McCOSH *Dir. Govt.* iii. iii. (1874) 435 Another subject of general lamentation is the evil produced by party spirit.

*attrib.* 1817 COMBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 122 The Morning Chronicle... treated the town with some neat lamentation puffs.

*b.* An instance of this; a lament. *The Lamentations of Jeremiah*, or, shortly, *Lamentations* [Vulg. *Lamentationes*, LXX. *Ἠρμ.*]: the title of one of the poetical books of the Old Testament, traditionally ascribed to the prophet Jeremiah, and having for its subject the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans.

1384 WYCLIF *a Chron.* xxxv. 25 As lawe it is hadde in Israel, Loo! it is told writen in the Lamentaciones. a. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Huon* iv. 189 He caused his Nephew to be buried with sore wepynges and lamentacyons. 1535 COVER-



DALE *Yer.* xlviii. 5 At the goinge vp vnto Lubith there shall arise a lamentation. 1621 BIBLE *Ezek.* xix. 1 Take thou vp a lamentation for the princes of Israel. 1725 DE FOE *Ioy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 45 The lamentations of women who had lost some relative in the foray. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 110, I will call it the House of Lamentations. 1855 KINGSLY *Heroes, Thesens* II. 237 A great lamentation arose throughout the city.

c. *Ecl.* One of the lessons (taken from *Lamentations*) in the office of Tenebræ.

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 185 The latter having made a genuflection to the Altar, and a reverence to the choir, sings the Lamentation, without asking the Benediction.

Hence **Lamentational** a.

1807 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 61 Half lamentational, half congratulatory, rhythmical communion places.

† **Lamentations**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. In 4 lamentacious. [f. LAMENTATION; see -OUS.] Marked by lamentation.

1357-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) l. 128 The soun of my lamentacious wepyng.

† **Lamentatory**, a. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. L. *lamentari* to LAMENT: see -ORY.] = prec.

1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* To Rdr. p. 5 b note, Nunciatorie, Lamentatorie, Mandatorie, Laudatorie.

**Lamented** (lām'ntēd), *ppl.* a. [f. LAMENT v. + -ED.] Mourned for; bewailed; regretted.

1611 COTGR., *Regrettē*, .. bewailed, lamented. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 73 Involuntary and lamented distractions. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 733 This humble praise, lamented shade! receive. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 576 Lamented change! 1859 M. THOMSON *Cantonport* 83 We thought it a more savoury meal than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* I. xxiv. 297 Your late lamented father.

Hence † **Lamentedly** adv.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* 24 Sometimes they are not both actors, but the one of them most lamentedly passive.

**Lamenter** (lām'ntēr). [f. LAMENT v. + -ER.] One who laments or mourns.

1589 RIGER *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* A Lamentour, lamentator. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 362 The renewed spirit ... for sinnes past and committed is an unfaigned lamenter. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 206 This spake I with as highe a voice as I coude, to the end that I might drowne the sounde of the lamenters. 1744 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 405, I might have contin'd on in the Words of the Royal Lamenter. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 7 What a cruelty in my fate! said the sweet lamenter. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Parli.* III. 366 He was a great lamenter of the extremities of the times.

**Lamentful** (lām'ntfūl), a. rare-1. [f. LAMENT sb. + -FUL.] Charged with lament; mournful.

1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 82 But thou art terrible, with the unrevealed Burden of dim lamentful prophecies.

**Lamentin** (ē), variant of LAMANTIN.

**Lamenting** (lām'nting), *vb.* sh. [-ING.] The action of the verb LAMENT; lamentation.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ii. 7 To be present at the lamenting of his fadir, to comfort his nurseryng. 1530 PALSGR. 237/1 Lamentyng, regret. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 61 Our Chimneys were blowne downe, And (as they say) lamentings heard i' th' Ayre. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* IV. vi. 1562 Should'st thou know the cause of my lamenting. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 216 Fierce yells, and howlings, and lamentings keen.

**Lamenting** (lām'nting), *ppl.* a. [-ING.] That laments or mourns.

1581 SIONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The lamenting looke of Lucrecia. *Ibid.* 44 The lamenting Elegiack. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1079 By this, lamenting Philomel had ended The well-tuned warble of her nightly sorrow. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 122 He domineering through deficiency in Medicine, causeth the lamenting Patient to cry out .. Give me a Medicine or else I die. a. 1822 SHELLEY *Dante's Convito* 10 How the lamenting spirit moans in it. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 4 They saw kings and rich men coming down to the shore of Acheron, in lamenting and lamentable crowds.

Hence **Lamentingly** adv.

1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Memo.* 1735 to Then said the Treasurer lamentingly, 'My Life or Warding is a small Matter'. 1655 SIMON ASHE *Funeral Sermon*, R. Robinson 18 June 7 Laying lamentingly to heart the death of righteous and mercifull ones. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 25/2 When sad the voice of Cona, in the gale, Lamentingly the song of Selma sang. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 435 He informs [them], very lamentingly, that they must grow old.

**Lamer**, variant of LAMBER 1, amber.

**Lamesse**, obs. form of LAMMAS.

**Lamester** (lām'stēr). [See -STER.] = next.

1539 W. SCLATER *Worthy Communicant Rewarded* 19 As those Lamesters at the poole of Bethesda. 1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 12 A rude man .. who would not even ask an old lamester like myself to sit down.

**Lameter, lamiter** (lām'itēr). *Sc. and dial.* Also 9 lametar, laimeter. [f. LAKE a.; the formation is obscure.] A lame person; a cripple.

1804 J. SRAUTHERS *Poor Man's Sabbath Wks.* 1850 I. 43 A lipping lamiter, of feeble frame. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 358 He proved a lameter to the day of his death. 1848 C. BAUMEY *J. Eyre* xxxvi. (1857) 448 You have .. friends who will .. not suffer you to devote yourself to a blind lameter like me. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* VIII. 110 The King .. sent after her that one-eyed lameter, for that he was his chief vizier. 1856 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xliii. 307 A foot .. came into the passage, dunt-duntin' like a lameter hirpila' on two staves.

*attrib.* 1822 GALT *Entail* I. xiii. 95 Jenny Hirple, a lameter woman, who went round among the houses of the heritors of the parish with a stilt.

|| **Lametta** (lām'etā). [It., dim. of *lama* = LAME sb.1] Brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

|| **Lamia** (lām'iā). *Forms:* 4 lamya, 4-lamia. Pl. 4 lamie, 7, 9 lamiae, 9 lamias. Also (*anglicized*) 4 lamje, 4, 6 lamye, 8 lamie. [L. *lamia* a witch who was supposed to suck children's blood, a sorceress, also, a kind of flatfish, a species of owl, a, Gr. *Λάμια* a fabulous monster, also, a fish of prey. Cf. F. *lamie*.]

1. A fabulous monster supposed to have the body of a woman, and to prey upon human beings and suck the blood of children. Also, a witch, sheldemon.

The word is used in early translations of the Bible in Isa. xxxiv. 15 and Lam. iv. 3, where the A.V. has respectively 'shriehowle', marg. 'Or, night-monster', and 'sea monsters', marg. 'Or, sea calves'.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shal lyn lamya .. and he fyndeth to himselfe reste. — Lam. iv. 3 The cruel beestis clepid lamyn, nakeken ther tettes, zeuenen ther whelpus soulen. 1398 THEVISA *Burth. De P. R.* xxiv. xlviii (1495) 809 In Sicilia ben beestys wyth shape of men ad a fete if horses; and suche wonderfull beestys ben callyd lamie amonge many men. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. i. (1660) 438 Apollonius .. by some probable conjectures, found her out to be a Serpent, a Lamia. (Hence 1820 KEATS (*title*) *Lamia*.) 1622 MASSINGER *Purg. Mart.* IV. i. Where's the lamia That tennis myntrails? 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 13 For here you shall be quickly destroy'd under pretence of kindness, as Men were by the Lamie of old. 1757 E. PERRONET *Mitre* I. xi. As plump as Lamies fed with fawn. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Worms* xv. 255 Troops of lamias, female evil spirits. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1875) II. II. iii. 113 They are the Lamia, wenchies vile, With brazen brows and lips that smile.

2. *Ichth.* In Willoughby's and some later classifications, a genus of sharks. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cyc. L. s. v.* *Fish.* The *carcharias*, or *lamia*, the white shark. 1776 J. NEILL *Serm.* 214 Whatever kind of fish it was, whether it was a whale or a lamia, .. where is the occasion for .. condemning this passage of Holy Writ as fabulous?

3. *Ent.* A genus of longicorn beetles (J. C. Fabricius, 1775).

In recent Dicts.

**Lamiger** (lām'idzēr). *dial.* Also lammiger. [cf. LAMETER.] A lame person, a cripple.

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lameter*, a cripple. *North.* In the West of England a lamiger. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterly* II. 220 What can we two poor lammigers do against such a multitude!

**Lamin** (lām'in). *Forms:* 5-6 lamyn'e, 6-7 lamine, 6-lamin, 7-lamen. [Anglicized form of next. Cf. F. *lamine*.] A lamina; a thin plate or layer (of metal, etc.); a plate of metal used as an astrolological instrument or as a charm.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 147 Thys engyn is called Towre. It behoueth hym to be couered that may with lamyenes of yron lett fyre sholde be caste or sette therein. 1576 BAKER *Jewel of Health* 42b, Spreadeth that sediment on a Lamyne of Iron polished and burning, or redde hote. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* xviii. 48 Without exact knowledge of the Astrolological planetary how, no worthy work can be done, with it wonders, either i. c. l. c. ing Hears, framing Sigils, Images, Lamyens, &c. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 976 The cavities hereof [the Nose] are fill'd with many Cartilaginous Lamyens distinct one from another. 1684 *Phil. Colicid.* XII. No. 5, 159 The increase of the Oyster shell is caused by the addition of a new lamen or plate in the shell. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 508 An exfoliated circular lamen of the green part of the tree. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii. You have used neither charm, lamen, sigil, talisman, spell, crystal, pentacle .. nor geomantic figure. 1875 BLACKMORE *A. Lorraine* III. xxvii. 340 Its lustre and versatile radiance flow from innumerable lamins, united by fusion in the endless flux of years.

|| **Lamina** (lām'inā). Pl. laminae (lām'inā). Chiefly scientific. [L. *lām(n)ina*. Cf. LAME sb.1] A thin plate, scale, layer, or flake (of metal, etc.).

1556 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lamina*, a thin plate of any metall, most commonly such as Sculpters use to engrave upon. 1670 J. BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1159 'Tis .. full of very small and thin Laminæ, seeming to be Metalline, and bright like the purest Silver. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupli. Proportion* 122, I think it easiest to consider Elastic, Springing, or Resilient Bodies, as Laminæ, Laths, or Lines. 1709 F. HAUKEBER *Phys. Mech. Exper.* Suppl. (1719) 329 Pieces of Brass Laminæ, whose Thickness when laid one upon another, .. made a Distance between the Planes equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an Inch. 1794 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 98 This bark is composed of several laminae. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Norb. Anat.* (1807) 51 Many small broken laminae of the coagulable lymph. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 63 Lead .. may be reduced into laminae and plates thinner than paper. 1832 GELL *Pompeii* II. xiii. 22 The chamber was covered with laminae of rare marbles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 148 At some places the ice had been weathered into laminae not more than a line in thickness.

b. *Anat.*, etc. A thin layer of bone, membrane, or other structure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Anatomy, *Laminæ* are the Plates or Tables of the Skull, two in number. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1819) 105 These shells .. are .. extremely brittle, and readily separate into laminae. 1843 YOUNG *Horse* 375 The Horny Lamina [of the foot]. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1892) 183 The middle and longest lamina in the Greenland whale is ten, twelve, or even 15 feet in length. 1864 MAYHEW *Illustr. Horse Management*. 95 The laminae, or the highly-sensitive covering of the internal foot, secrete the inward layer of horn. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 35 A superior broad and flat portion called the neural lamina.

c. *Geol.* The thinnest separable layer in stratified rock deposits.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 421 In caverns and fissures laminae of spar .. crystallize in various forms. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 129 The laminae of deposit being marked by layers of shells and corals. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 6 The finer beds of clay or sand will all be arranged in thicker or thinner layers or laminae.

d. *Bot.* (a) A thin 'plate' of tissue, as in the 'gill' of a mushroom. (b) The blade, 'limb', or expanded portion of a leaf. (c) The (usually widened) upper part or 'limb' of a petal. (d) The expanded part of the thallus or frond in algae, etc.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 Lamina, a thin Plate, which is the upper Part, and usually spreading. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 393 The 2 lamina [sic] or plates which constitute each gill. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 153 Leaves radical, with a hollow urn-shaped petiole, at the apex of which is articulated the lamina. 1861 COOKE *Man. Struct. Bot.* (1893) 63 The upper or free portion [of a petal] is called the lamina or limb. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 256 A cellular lamina or a mass of tissue which fixes itself by root hairs and produces the thallus by growth at its apex.

e. *Kinematics*.

1837 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* vii. vi. 331 Any combination of rods, strings, and laminae. 1878 WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* ed. 2 416 A lamina moves in its own plane so that two fixed points of it describe straight lines with accelerations  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ . 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 39 The locus traced out in the body, is a circle concentric with the lamina.

**Laminable** (lām'inābl'), a. [f. L. *\*lāmīnāre* (see LAMINATE v.) + -ABLE.] Capable of being formed into thin plates or layers.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 103 Laminable as Gold. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 268, 1 Beautiful white metal, .. ductile, laminable, fusible, and tough.

Hence **Laminability**, laminable quality.

1839 *Unipl. Dict. Arts s.v. Laminable*, A table of the relative laminability of metals. 1881 *Nature* No. 627, 14 Iron .. combines the qualities of tenacity and laminability, with a greater sensitiveness in its electric resistance to temperature changes than either gold, platinum, or silver.

**Laminal** (lām'ināl), a. [f. LAMINA + -AL.] Formed into laminae; laminar.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 727 Until the whole be precipitated upon the zinc, which will assume the form of a tree or bush, whose leaves and branches are laminal, or plates of a metallic lustre.

**Laminar** (lām'inār), a. [f. LAMINA + -AR.] Cf. F. *laminaires*.] Consisting of or arranged in laminae, thin plates, or layers.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 220 Laminar pitch stone, in thin horizontal layers. 1845 PETER *Round Towers* *Irel.* II. ii. 210 Bractenati, by which it is understood, thin laminar pieces, usually of silver. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 214 *Ins. lita* and *Lingula* consist almost entirely of a horny animal substance, which is laminar. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 202 Gills laminar, with a small proportion of the border free. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 75 Soft laminar crystals.

**Laminarian** (lām'inār'ian), a. [f. mod. L. *Laminaria* name of a genus of seaweeds (see quot. 1883), f. L. *lāmīna* thin plate.] *Laminarian zone*: the zone of the sea, extending from low-water mark to a depth of ninety feet, in which seaweeds of the genus *Laminaria* are found.

1851 6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 149 The key-hole limpets .. chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone. 1883 *Good Words* Aug. 530, 1 Below the littoral we come upon the great laminarian zone, the region of waving *laminaria*, or sea-tangle.

**Laminarite** (lām'inār'it), *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A broad-leaved fossil seaweed supposed to be allied to the genus *Laminaria*.

1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 283 2 *Laminarites*. Brongniart, classing fossil fuci according to the analogy they offer to recent tribes, uses this term for one species found in the secondary strata of Aix, near La Rochelle.

**Laminary** (lām'inār'i), a. [f. LAMINA + -ARY. Cf. F. *laminaires*.] Laminar.

1830 MAUNOER *Treas. Knowl.* I. *Laminary*, composed of layers. 1853 W. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 381 Pegmatite, composed of laminary felspar.

**Laminate** (lām'ināt), a. [ad. mod. L. *lāmīnāt-us*; see next and -ATE 2.] Having the form of or consisting of a lamina or thin plate; furnished with a lamina or laminae.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. 86, 128 Exanguinous animals .. having a broad head with two short, broad, laminate prominences from it. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 300 Laminate Horn (*Cornu laminatum*), a horn dilated at its base into a flat plate. *Ibid.* 346 Laminate (*laminata*), when the posterior coxae form a broad thin plate which covers the trochanter and the base of the thighs. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 316 Upper finger laminate.

**Laminate** (lām'ināt), v. [f. L. *\*lāmīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *\*lāmīnāre*, f. LAMINA; see -ATE 3. Cf. F. *laminer*, it. *laminare*.]

1. *trans.* To beat or roll (metal) into thin plates.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 370 We take then the finest Gold we can procure, and having either Granulated it, or Laminated it, we dissolve it. 1684 — *Porous Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii. 108 We took good Copper laminated to the thickness of a shilling or thereabouts. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 633 Milled lead is laminated .. by means of a roller or flattening-mill. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manufact. Metal* I. 222 The art of laminating ductile metal by passing it between a pair of rollers.

2. To separate or split into layers or leaves. Also *intr.* for *refl.*



1668 Phil. Trans. III. 783 Very many *vasa lacrymalia* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1864 *Trans. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 373 When dried by exposure, it laminates like thin slate. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. II. 19 Where stone was easily laminated, a rude drain was formed by laying large stones in the course.

3. To cover or overlay with plates (of metal). 1697 Evelyn *Namism*. vi. 213 Laminated only with a thin Foil. of Metal. 1869 *Latest News* 3 Oct. 15 Gold richly laminated with flowers or texts from the Alcoran.

4. To manufacture by placing layer upon layer of material.

1858 *Greener Gunners* 224 My method of laminating steel. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 180/2 'Laminating the armature core', that is, making it up out of a great number of thin sheets of iron.

Hence **Laminating** *vbl. sb.* (in comb.).

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 406 In the operation of making it [milled lead], a laminating-roller is used. 1875 *Knicker Diet. Mech.* Laminating-machine, a gold-beater's rolling-mill for reducing the ingot of gold to such a thickness that a square inch will weigh 64 grains.

**Laminated** (*læmɪnɪtəd*), *pp. a.* [*f. LAMINATE v. + -ED*]. Consisting of, arranged in, or furnished with laminae; formed or manufactured in a succession of layers of material, as some metallic objects, etc. In armour (see quot. 1869).

*Laminated tubercle*: the nodule of the cerebellum (*S. d. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* II. iii. § 2. 61 [Stones] of a laminated figure, either natural, or factitious. 1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 71 Those [lumps of pyrites] from Clifton aforesaid seem to be laminated. 1768 *Pennant Zool.* I. Pref. 4 The laminated lead ore of Lord Hopton's mines. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II. 332 Crystals and gems... are all found to be of a foliated or laminated structure. 1833 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* III. 78 Volcanic tuff thinly laminated. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 312 Section of rail and laminated beam. 1851 *Richardson Geol.* VII. 230 They respire by laminated branchiae. 1858 *Greener Gunners* 222 A laminated steel barrel has never been known to burst. 1869 *Boutell Arms & Arm.* III. 51 Laminated corsets... of iron or steel—corsets, that is, formed of rows of metal scales sewn upon garments of leather or linen, in such a manner that the scales in each row would overlap those in the row below them. 1874 *Huxley Phys.* XI. 202 Overhanging the fourth ventricle is a great laminated mass, the cerebellum. 1875 *Knicker Diet. Mech.* Laminated Arch, a timber arch made of successive thicknesses of planking bent on to a centreing and secured together by tree-nails.

**Lamination** (*læmɪnɪʃən*). [*f. LAMINATE v. + -ATION*].

1. The action of laminating or beating metal into thin plates. *rare*—*b.* 'In Midwifery, applied to the method of reducing the size of the skull in embryotomy by cutting it into slices' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1676 *Coles, Lamination*, a beating into a Lamina.

2. The condition of being laminated; arrangement in laminae; laminated structure. Also *concr.* in pl. laminae.

1830 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* I. 205 The lamination of some of the concentric masses of San Filippo is so minute, that sixty may be counted in the thickness of an inch. 1845 *Toop & Bowman Phys. Anat.* I. 120 The lamination of bone. 1858 *Geikie Hist. Boulder* XL 226 A few thin laminations of coal. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. XXI. 148 Near to the moraine... a magnificent lamination was developed. 1870 *Rolleston Anim. Life* Intro. 53 Its grey matter however is considerable in quantity, owing to its transverse lamination.

**Laming**, *sb. dial.* [*f. LAME sb. + -ING*]; or var. **LAMIN**.] (See quots.)

1686 *Pior Staffordsh.* 131 The partings or lamings which the coal has in it self;... all coal-Mines... having divers partitions in the body of the coal it self, made by thin substances called partings or lamings. *Ibid.* 141 The Laming (that lies between the measures of the coal). 1847 *Hallwell, Lamings*, the partings of coal. *Staff.*

**Laming** (*læmɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LAME v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb **LAME**; rendering lame, halting, or defective.

1583 *Babington Commandm.* vi. (1637) 49 Hurting and laming of our brethren in fight. 1599 *Life Morrin* in Wordsw. *Ecl. Biog.* (1853) II. 118 To the laming and blemishing of a most notable sentence. 1849 *Grote Greece* II. LXI. (1862) 312 The laming of their horses on the hard and stony soil. 1863 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 181, I have given myself a bad headache in addition to my other lamings.

**Lamini-** (*læmɪni-*), comb. form of **LAMINA**, as in **Laminiferous** *a.*, 'having a structure consisting of laminae or layers' (Ogilvie 1851). **Laminiform** *a.*, laminar in form or structure. **Laminiplantar** *a. Orniith.* [*f. planta sole*], having laminate tarsi; pertaining to the **Laminiplantares** of Sundevall's classification. **Laminiplantation**, the quality or condition of being laminiplantar.

1874 *McMurtree Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 345 The four last feets are compressed, ciliated, or laminiiform. 1874 *Coues Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 126 This results from the laminiplantation... and is equally well exhibited by most passerine birds, whether they have booted or anteriorly scutellate tarsi. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Laminiplantar, applied to the metatarsus of birds when the integument forms a continuous horny sheath along its anterior and lateral surfaces, as in thrushes.

**Laminitis** (*læmɪnɪtɪs*). [*f. LAMINA + -ITIS*]. Inflammation of the sensitive laminae of a horse's hoof.

1843 *Yovatt Horse* 382 Chronic laminitis... is a species of founder.

**Laminose** (*læmɪnɔs*), *a.* [*f. LAMINA + -OSE*]. Consisting of or having the form of laminae.

1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* IV. xxviii. 57 Laminose or foliaceous respiratory appendages distinguish the sides of the larvae... of the Ephemera. 1871 *Cooke Brit. Fungi* I. 314 *Thelophora fastidiosa*... Effused, soft, amorphous, incrusting, white, passing into laminae branches.

**Laminous** (*læmɪnəs*), *a.* [*f. LAMINA + -OUS*]. = *prec.*

1798 *Landor Gebir* II. 9 Wks. 1846 *II.* 490/1 Some raise the painted pavement, some on wheels Draw slow its laminous length. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 276/1 Leaves opposite, fruit laminous. 1807 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 The whole of this rock is of a laminous character.

**Lamish** (*læmɪʃ*), *a.* [*f. LAME a. + -ISH*]. Somewhat lame.

1594 *Nashe P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 68, I could no refrain but bequeath it to the Priore, leave by leave as I read it, it was so vgly, dorblically, and lamish. 1809 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2448/4 One Grey Gelding about 14 hands and a halfe high, goes lamish behind. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4895/4 Trots lamish with his off leg behind. 1881 *Carlyle in Revue* I. 164 Something lamish about one of the knees or ankles. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* II. 41 He was lamish and walked with a stick.

**Lamism**: see under **LAMA**.

**Lamkin**, obs. form of **LAMBKIN**.

**Lamm**, obs. form of **LAM v.**, **LAMB**, **LAME sb.**

**Lammase** (*læmäs*), *sb.* Forms: 1 **Hláf**, **Hlám-mæsse**, -messe, 2-7 **Lammasse**, 3 **Lanmæsse**, 3-4 **Lamasse**, 3-5 **Lam(m)es(s)e**, 6-7 **Lambmes(s)e**, **Lammes**, 7 **Lamas**, 8 **Lambmass**, 5- **Lammass**. [*OE. hlafmæsse*, *f. hláf* bread, **LOAF** + *mæsse* MASS; afterwards popularly apprehended as if *f. LAMB + MASS.]*

1. The 1st of August (Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula in the Roman calendar; see also **GULE**), in the early English church observed as a harvest festival, at which loaves of bread were consecrated, made from the first ripe corn. (In Scotland, one of the usual quarter-days.) Also, the part of the year marked by this festival.

1893 *K. Alfred Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 *Pæt* (was) on þære tide calendas Augustus, & on þam dæge þe we hafað 'hlaf-mæsse'. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 (Land MS.) On þis 3ære for se king... oner se æt Lammæsse. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/124 Bi-fore lammæsse sevenight. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 421, I salue at Lammæsse take leue. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 286/1 Lammæsse, festum agnorum, vel festum ad Vincula Sancti Petri. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. (1482) 296 To mete at southampton by lammæsse next sewyng without any delay. 1570 *Reg. Ministers in Laud's Tractate* (1864) Pref. 10 William Lander, Minister of Fordgondyne (in 1567), (this stipend) lixxxii. (1580) and xxli. mar seyn Lambmes, 1569. a. 1651 *Calderwood Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 393 Adam, called Bishop of Orkney, was delayed for not visiting the kirks of his countrie, from Lambmæsse to Allhallowmæsse. 1716 *Addison Drummer* v. i. Six years old last Lammass. 1833 *Tennyson in Mem.* (1897) I. 112 A voice ran round the hills When corny Lammass bound the sheaves.

† 2. Short for **Lammass-wheat**. Obs.

1677 *Pior Oxfordsh.* 151 The white Lammass has both ears and grain white, and the red Lammass both red.

3. **Latter Lammass** (†day), a day that will never come. At **latter Lammass**: humorously for 'Never'.

1567 *Gascoigne Instruct. Making Verse* Posles (1575) Uij, Many writers... draw their sentences in length, & make an ende at latter Lammass. 1576 — *Steele Ch. (Arb)* 55 This is the cause (beleue me now my Lorde)... That courtiers thrive, at latter Lammass day. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof.* 52. iv. xv. 316 This your will At latter lammass we'll fulfill. a. 1734 *North Lives* (1826) I. 4 The very expectation of them puts me in mind of latter Lammass. 1805 *W. Taylor in Ann. Rev.* III. 244 This convocation was somewhat unbecomingly postponed to latter Lammass. 1857 *Kingsley Two Y. Ago* vii. A treatise... which will be published probably... in the season of Latter Lammass, and the Greek Kalends.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: chiefly with the sense of 'occurring' or (of fruits) 'ripening at Lammass', as **Lammass-apple**, -assize, -eve, -feast, -month, -night, -tide, -time; **Lammass-day**, August 1; **Lammass-land** (see quot. 1870); similarly **Lammass-field**, -mead, -meadow-ground, -rights; **Lammass-tower** (see quot. 1792); **Lammass-wheat** = *winter wheat*.

1886 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.* \*Lammass-apple. c. 1605 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 213 This year (1604) was 'lammasse sydes holden at Rippon'. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 290 Nim of ðam gehalgedan hlaf þe man halige on 'hlafmæsse dæge. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 8669 In a þoresdal it was & þe morwe at so After lammasse day þat þis dede was ydo. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 239 Of hem is þe feste [of] Lammasse day, þey Peter were brought out of prison aboute Ester tyme. a. 1557 *Divna Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 9 Wpoun the Lambes day, the king desyrt fra all his officiaris renunciation of their offices. 1677 *W. Hughes Man of Sin* II. viii. 122 On the first of August (Lammass day; that the Reader may not forget it). 1594 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 17 Of all daies in the yere come 'Lammass Eve at night shall she be fourteen. 1820 *Cowbe Consol.* I. 132 I'm sure he'll grieve From Midsummer to Lammass Eve. 1711 *Ramsay Richy & Sandy* 40 We'll meikle miss his blyth and witty jest, At spaining time, or at our 'Lammass feast. 1874 *E. W. Robertson Hist. Est.* 146 The Roman tribesman... would probably have followed the early custom retained in the regulations of the 'Lammass

fields' in England, his arable resuming the character of common pasturage as soon as the crops were off the ground. 1787 *Mrs. Trimmer Economy Charity* 113 The privilege of the people to turn in to the 'Lammass lands' is insensibly sliding away. 1870 *Lubbock Orig. Civilis.* x. (1875) 445 Thus our 'Lammass Lands' were so called, because they were private property until Lammass Day (Aug. 1) after which period they were subject to common rights of pasturage till the spring. 1826 *Sunday Times* 27 Aug. 3/3 To enquire to whom the right of hiring, mowing or feeding-off the crops on King's or 'Lammass Meads' vested. 1694 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2089/4 [It] has the benefit of a good Common, and several Acres of 'Lammass Meadow-Ground. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 369 Claudius bygga to regne in 'Lammesse monþe [i. mense Augusto]. 1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 11650 In a 'lammasse nyte... Out of Wurcetre he wende. 1894 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 105/1 Lands which were subject to 'Lammass rights' had been acquired by the Ealing Local Board. c. 1330 *K. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 221 þe fyt day it was after 'Lammesse tide, & writen is in þat þas, at Eneham gan þei ride. 1594 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 15 How long is it now to Lammass tide? 1364 *Langl. P. Pl. A. ix.* 314 Bi this tyfode we mot lyue till 'Lammasse tyme. 1793 *Archaeol. Scot.* I. [194] Each of these communities agreed to build a tower in some conspicuous place... which was to serve as the place of their rendezvous on Lammass day. *Ibid.* 198 The name of 'Lammass towers' will remain... after the celebration of the festival has ceased. 1594 *Carew Huart's Exam. Wilt* (1616) 6 Some bring a plentifull encrease of good 'Lammass Wheat. 1831 *Veg. Subst. Food* 31 Winter, or Lammass Wheat—*Triticum hybernum*.

**Lambre**, obs. pl. form of **LAMB**.

**Lamme**, obs. form of **LAM v.**, **LAMB**.

**Lammer**, variant of **LAMBER** 1 *Obs.*, amber.

**Lammergeyer** (*læmædʒeɪə*). Also **lammergeier**. [*a. G. lammergeier*, *f. lammer*, pl. of *lamm* lamb + *geier* vulture, *GER*, hence lit. 'lamb-vulture'.] The Bearded Vulture, *Cypaetus barbatus*; it is the largest European bird of prey, and inhabits lofty mountains in Southern Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa.

1817 *L. Simond Switzerland* (1822) I. 239 An inaccessible shelf of rock... upon which a lammergeyer... once alighted with an infant it had carried away. 18... *Mrs. Hemans Cavern Three Talks* Poems (1875) 341 They start not at... the Lammergeyer's cry. 1867 *A. L. Adams Wand. Nat. India* 78 The Lammergeyer is easily distinguished from the other vultures by its pointed wings and wedge-shaped tail.

† **Lammet**. *Obs.*—1 [*f. LAM sb. + -ET*] A kind of fishing-net.

1558 *Act 1 Elix.* c. 17 § 1 No Person... with... Webster, Seur, Lammet, or with any Device or Engine... shall take... Spawn or Fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike or Fikerel.

**Lammie**, **lammy** (*læmɪ*). [*Perh. a particular use of lammie*, **LAMBIE**.] A thick quilted woollen over-garment worn by sailors in cold weather. In quot. *attrib.*

1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 390 The look-out, who, wrapped in his lammy snit, was stationed in the bows.

**Lammie**, -y, variants of **LAMBIE**.

**Lamnoid** (*læmnoɪd*), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*f. mod. L. Lamna* (a genus of sharks; *a. Gr. λάμνα* some kind of fish of prey) + *-OID*]. *A. adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the **Lamnidae**, a family of sharks. *B. sb.* One of the **Lamnidae**.

In some recent Dicts.

**Lamour**, variant of **LAMBER** 1 *Obs.*, amber.

**Lamp** (*læmp*), *sb.* Forms: 2-7 **lampe**, 3-6 **laumpe**, (4) **lompe**, 5 **lawmp(e)**, 4- **lampa**. [*ad. F. lampe* (recorded from 12th c.) = *Pr.* and *It. lampā*, *ad. L. lampas*, *Gr. λαμπάς*, *f. λαμπειν* to shine.]

1. A vessel containing oil, which is burnt at a wick, for the purpose of illumination. Now also a vessel of glass or some similar material, enclosing the source of illumination, whether a candle, oil, gas-jet, or incandescent wire. Often preceded by some defining word, as *arc*, *Argand*, *Davy*, *electric*, *gas*, *spirit*, *sun*, *Vesta lamp*.

c. 1800 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Hit wile on lampe bernen brite. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 As is wudele lichte oile in a lampe. 13... *K. Als.* 5233 Tofore the kyng honge... two thousande lampes of gold. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* II. 186 Hit is as lewede as a lamp þat no lyght ys ynnce. c. 1440 *Pecock Repr.* II. xviii. 258 A lampe hangh bfore Seint Kateryn. 1477 *Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes* 70, I have pntte more oile in my lampe to studie by. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 b, Apperyage to hym... in y<sup>e</sup> similitude of the good angell, with great lyghtes and lampes. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Wither.* xiv. i. (1886) 295 Also their lampes... alembicks, viols, croslets, cucurbits, [etc.]. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* II. iv. 7 Darke Night strangles the trauailing Lampe. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2093/4 A Patent... for enlightening the Streets, by a new sort of Lantern with Lamps. 1756-7 *Tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 186 Seven golden lamps are continually burning before the image. 1806 *A. Duncan Nelson's Funeral* 13 Lamps, having two candles in each. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* Heat ix. 47 (U. K. S.) A quantity of the liquid... was... rapidly distilled into the globe, by the heat of an Argand lamp. 1850 *L. Hunt Autobiog.* III. 251 Their [actors'] only one object in life is to keep themselves, as they phrase it 'before the lamps'; that is to say, in the eyes of the audience, and in the receipt of personal applause. c. 1865 *Lettre in Circ.* Sci. I. 113/1 Among the disadvantages of the Vesta lamp, are its liability to smoke, and its disagreeable smell. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/1 Forked terminals fixed on the ends of the connecting wires serve to complete the circuit between lamp and battery.



b. (Said of a literary composition). *To smell of (or taste) the lamp*: to be the manifest product of nocturnal or laborious study.

1579 NORTH *Plutarch*, Demosthenes (1595) 889 Pytheas... taunting him on a time, told him, his reasons smelled of the lamp. Yea, replied Demosthenes sharply again: so is there great difference, Pytheas, betwixt thy labor and mine by lamplight. 1615 in *Bretton's Charac. Essais* (Grosart) 47 He that shall read thy characters... must say they are well written. They taste the lamp. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* v. § 20 That dry, pedantic, style, which smells of the lamp and college. 1768 *CHESTER*, *Lett.* 268 But they [Familiar Letters] should seem easy and natural, and not smell of the lamp. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Elizabethan Lit.* iv. 61 Hardly any poet smells of the lamp less disagreeably than Spenser.

c. Used for torch; (in quot.) 1723 and 1848-9 with allusion, after Plato *Legg.* 776 b and Lucret. II. 79, to the Grecian torch-ear: see LAMPADROMY.

1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* viii. 6 The lampis of it the lampis of fire, and of flames. 1610 *SHAKS.* *Temp.* iv. i. 23 Therefore take heed, As Hymens Lamps shall light you. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* vi. 136 Or death extinguishes him and his title together, and he delivers the lamp to his next man. 1848-9 *KINGSLAY Poems, World's Age* ii. Still the race of Hero-spirits Pass the lamp from hand to hand.

d. = safety-lamp.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts, Lamp of Davy.* 1883 in *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining.*

2. *transf. a. sing.* One of the heavenly bodies, the sun, moon, a star or meteor; also, a flash (of lightning). *pl.* The stars or heavenly bodies in general. Also *lamp(s) of the night, the world.*

1423 *JAS. I. Kings Q. lxii*, Esperus his lampis gan to light. 1511 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1833) 329 The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd, Abone Phebus, the radius lamp divin. 1591 *HARINGTON Urr.* *Pur.* ix. lxxix, Straight like a lampe of lightning out it flies. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 17 Those lampes or torches make long traines. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 It is high time for me to descend from these measures of time; the lampes of the world. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 5 When they see Sun, we see the Lamps of night. 1799 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Wks.* III. 198 Mild and placid as the light Shed by the Worm, the lamp of dewy night. 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* III. ii. Thus as he lay the lamp of night was quivering on his armour bright. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* i. 362 Von clear lamps that measure and divide the weary years. 1830 *HOGG in Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 767 Lamps of glory begett d the sky.

b. *pl.* The eyes (formerly poet.; now slang).

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 315 My wasting lampes some fading glimmer left. 1647 *FANSHAW Faithf. Sheph.* (1676) 77 Behold that proud one on me turn Her sparkling lamps. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict., Lamps*, the eyes; to have queer lamps, is to have sore or weak eyes.

3. *fig.* A source or centre of light, spiritual or intellectual. Also, *lamp of beauty, joy, life, etc.*

'Seven lamps' are freq. mentioned in Biblical passages either as part of the Temple furniture or in symbolic references (e.g. *Ex.* xxv. 37, *Zech.* iv. 2, *Rev.* iv. 5; hence allusive uses as in quot. 1882, 1849).

1500-80 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvii. 2 Blyth Aberdein, .. The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 13 O lamp lemand befor the throne devyne! .. O mater Jhesu, salve Maria! 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 162 Go, hart, vnto the lampe of licht, .. Go, hart, vnto thy Saviour. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl.* Ep. 434 note, Cambridge and Oxfenford the two lampes of England, for learning, knowledge, etc. 1582 *BENTLEY (title)* The Monument of Matrons; containing seven severall Lamps of Virginitie. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1650) 53 We have Three that take care... To Direct New Experiments, of a Higher Light... These we call Lamps. 1633 *BR. HALL Medit. & Vowes* (1851) 78 Blessed be God, that hath set up so many clear lamps in his Church. 1635 *R. BOLTON Conf. Aff.* *Consc.* xviii. (ed. 2) 331 Hold out a lamp of goodly profession to the eye of the world. 1717 *L. HOWEL Desiderius* (ed. 3) 86 This Lamp is called by the Name of Good Conscience. 1719 *DE FOR CRUSOE* i. xiv. (1840) 249 The great lamp of instruction, the Spirit of God. 1744 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* III. 2 Reason, that heav'n-lighted lamp in man. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 556 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared. 1814 *SCOTT Let. of Isles* iv. xi, Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Quenay's lamp, kindled the lamp of Adam Smith. 1849 *RUSKIN (title)* The Seven Lamps of Architecture. 1878 *J. P. HOPES Jesus* II. 11 Whoever despaired of the world, he, at last, kept the lamp of hope burning brightly in his soul.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. simple attributive, as *lamp accident*, *lamp basin*, *lamp-bracket*, *lamp-burner*, *lamp-chimney*, *lamp-cotton*, *lamp-fete*, *lamp-fire*, *lamp-glass*, *lamp-globe*, *lamp-house*, *lamp-micro-meter*, *lamp-room*, *lamp-scissors*, *lamp-scone*, *lamp-shade*, *lamp-stand*, *lamp-stand*, *lamp-stove*, *lamp-student*.

1805 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/6 Switzerland appears to share with Germany practical immunity from \*lamp accidents. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for mending of the \*lamp basyn viij. 1552 *Inv. in Archæol. Cant.* VII. 101 Item an old lamp-basyn of olaten. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \*Lamp-bracket. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Ex. hib.* 1106 \*Lamp-burners in different numbers. 1782 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 167 The wick of the flame consists only of a single very thin \*lamp-cotton thread. 1899 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* (1900) 82/2 It is one of the great \*lamp-fetes of Savs. 1707 *Curios.* in *Husb. & Gard.* 344 Make a \*Lamp Fire under it. 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for a \*lampe glasse jid. 1876 *F. S. WILLIAMS Midl. Railw.* 655 The driver... now takes his lamps to the \*lamphouse to be cleaned and trimmed by the lampmen. 1782 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 165 The instrument I am going to describe, which I call a \*Lamp-Micrometer, is free from all these defects. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 7/2 The boatswain was in charge of the \*lamp-room, but did not trim the lamp. 1766 *AMORY J. Buncke* (1825) II. 82 The golden \*lamp-scone of seven golden candlesticks. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 Our clothing... was black with \*lamp-soot.

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1897 *MICKLETHWAITE Ornaments Rubric* 30 We find a \*lamp-stand in a wall in the form of a niche. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, \*Lamp-stove. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 798 \*Lamp students, that study by the lamp, or candle.

b. objective, as *lamp-bearer*, *lamp-bearing*, *lamp-cleaner*, *lamp-maker*, *lamp-trimmer*, *lamp-waster*; *lamp-lighting* adj. and sb.

1849 *JAMES Woodman* xiv, You must be my \*lamp-bearer. 1824 *J. SYMMONS Æschylus' Agam.* 31 Such is the course of the \*lamp-bearing games. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 He gossiped with the \*lamp-cleaner and the porter. 1823 *BYRON Juan* XI. xxvi, The French were not yet a \*lamp-lighting nation. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 82 We went out to a restaurant, just after lamp-lighting. 1598 *Florio, Lamparo*, a \*lamp-maker. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 100 A disc of talc, to be had of any lamp-maker, will answer even better than tin. 1882 *Novy List* July 466 \*Lamp-trimmer, in 1st Class Ships. 1641 *MARMION Anti-quary* III. i. F 3 b, Head-scratchers, thumb-biters, \*lamp-wasters.

c. instrumental, as *lamp-decked*, *lamp-heated*, *lamp-lighted*, *lamp-lined*, *lamp-lit*, *lamp-warmed* adjs. Also *lamp-like* nlj.

1826 *MILMAN A. Boleyn* (1827) 33 Around the \*lamp-deck'd altar high and dim. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 95 We will now describe a better class of \*lamp-heated case. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* v. The how \*lamp-lighted streets. 1674 *PETTY Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 95 Let there be a \*Lamplike Vessel of common Aquaviva. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 615 Fire will burn his lamp-like eyes. 1650 *FLETCHER Pisgah* II. viii. 174 Gedeons men by order from him brake their \*lamp-lined pitchers. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 82 In \*lamp-lit viciis cold and grey, The streets deserted stretch away. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* IV. 8 No bigger than a glow-worm shone the tent lamp-lit from the taper. 1852 *R. S. SCHLES Sponges & Sp. Tourn* (1893) 286 Sundry \*lamp-warmed dishes of savoury grills.

5. Special comb.: *lamp-beam*, *lamp-chandelier*; *lamp-fish* (see quot.); *lamp-fly*, *lamp-glow-worm*; *lamp-furnace*, a furnace in which a lamp was used as the means of heating; *lamp-hole*, a hole or opening to receive a lamp; in sewers, a hole to admit of the passage of a lamp; *lamp-iron*, a projecting iron rod from which a lamp was suspended; in the French Revolution sometimes used as a gallows; *lamp-jack* *U.S.* (see quot.); *lamp-man*, (a) a manufacturer of or dealer in lamps; (b) one who has charge of or tends lamps; *lamp-moss*, moss used as material for lamp-wicks; *lamp-shell*, a brachiopod, esp. one of the genus *Terebratulina* or family *Terebratulidae*; *lamp-wick*, (a) the wick of a lamp; (b) the labiate plant *Phloxis Lycnites*.

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* XII. 1563 He ran And pulled downe a \*Lamp-beame [L. *lucula*] full of lyghtes. 1883 *C. F. HOLDER in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1867 The *Scopelus resplendens*... is called the brilliant \*lamp-fish... from the fact that it has upon its head at night a glowing light. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* II. 205 Themselves Alive with \*lamp-flies. 1642 *FRENCH Distill.* v. (1691-173) There is another sort of \*Lamp furnaces with three candles. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agr.* (1681) 195 Therefore may you with much facility hatch three or four dozen of Eggs in a Lamp-furnace made of a few Boards, only by the heat of a Candle or Lamp. 1770 *HEWSON in Phil. Trans.* LX. 385, I therefore prepared a lamp-furnace with a small vessel of water upon it. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 Ventilator with Dirt Boxes and \*Lamp-hole Cavity combined. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 151 The second-class passengers... drenched by the rain pouring through the lamp-hole! 1799 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 171 Though the latter should act with the libel and the \*lamp-iron. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & Fr.* 411 The lamp-iron yet remains at the corner of the Place de Greve, to which Foulon... was suspended in July 1790. 1840 *MISS WARNER Wide wide World!* As he hooked his ladder on the lamp-iron, ran up and lit the lamp. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Suppl., \*Lamp jack (Railway), a hood over a lamp chimney on the roof of a car. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/6 \*Lamp-men, Ironmongers, Brasiers. 1797 *Mrs. A. M. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 240 Fiddlers, tailors, lampmen, and all sorts of trades. 1876 [see *lamp-house* in 4]. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/6 The lamp man inside... hands out the check and a lamp to collier No. 46. 1855 *LUBBOCK Presh. Times* 401 The women have lamps and stone-kettles, \*lamp-moss [etc.]. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* II. 209 The Brachiopoda are bivalve shell-fish... Their forms are symmetrical, and so commonly resemble antique lamps that they were called *lampades* or 'lamp-shells' by the old naturalists. 1876 *HUXLEY Amer. Addresses* II. (1877) 36 One of the cretaceous lamp-shells (*Terebratula*). 1853 *BERKELEY Brit. Mosses* ix. 39 One species [of moss] affords a substitute for \*lampwicks to the Esquimaux.

† *Lamp*, sb. 2. *Obs. rare* = 1. [? for \*lampne, ad. L. *lāmīna* (cf. *LAME* sb. 1).] ? A plate.

1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prod.* & T. 213 And in an erthen pette how put is al. And wel y-covered with a lanipe [r. lamp, lampel] of glas.

*Lamp* (lamp), v. 1. [f. *LAMP* sb. 1.]

1. *intr.* To shine. Also *fig.*

1609 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxv, A cheerfulness did with her hopes arise That lamped clearer then it did before. 1820 *L. HUNT Indicator No. 22* (1822) I. 175 An evil fire out of their eyes came lamping. 1827-35 *WILLIS Scholar of Thebes Ben Khorat* 37 White-robed Vesta, lamping on her path Lonely and planet-calm. 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph.* *Apok.* 5345 Fire—with smoke—All night went lamping on!

2. *trans.* To supply with lamps.

1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 172 To play with Luna or newe lampe the starres. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* III. I. Wks. 1856 I. 105 Set tapers to the tombes, and lampen the church. 1889 *G. FINDLAY Eng. Railway* 128 Men engaged at out stations in cleaning, lamping, and examining carriages.

3. *transf.* To light as with a lamp.

1808 *J. BARLOW Columb.* ix. 5 Like one surrounding sky Lamp'd with reverberant fires. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xxxi. (1852) 515 Falling stars. Lamping the red horizon fitfully. 1868 *BROWNING King & Bk.* v. (173) Scattered lights Lamp-ing the rush and roll of the abyss.

*fig.* 1890 *E. GOSSE in Athenæum* 10 May 605/2 A star to lamp Man's heart to heaven.

Hence *Lamp'd ppl.* a.

1822 *B. W. PROCTER Let. of Boccaccio* iv, Some lamp'd feast.

*Lamp* (lamp), v. 2. *Sc.* [? An onomatopoeic formation suggested by *LIMP* v. Cf. *LAMP* v.]

*intr.* 'To go quickly by taking long steps' (*Jam.*).

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xli. 39 The stoned steed stampis Throu cragge and crampis, Syn on the land lampis. 1819 *W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 3 Lampin' along in joyous glee frae jaw to jaw athort the sea. 1820 *SCOTT Monastery* xxiii, It was all her father's own fault, that let her run lamping about the country, riding on bare-backed nags. 1884 *T. SKEED Sport* xvi. 278 Those who... shoot down the hares as they come unsuspectingly 'lampin' forward.

*Lampad* (læmpād), *poet. rare.* [ad. Gr. *λαμπαδ-, λαμπάς*, *LAMP* sb. 1.] In *pl.*, the seven 'lamps of fire' burning before the throne of God (*Rev.* iv. 5).

1796 *COLERIDGE Ode Departing Year* v. 76 Till wheeling round the throne the Lampads seven. (The mystic Words of Heaven.) Permissive signal make. 1852 *TREVELL Poems* 1, 2 Now I know To what was likened the large utterance sent By Him who mid the golden lampads went.

*Lampadary* (læmpādāri), [ad. L. *lampadarius*, Byzantine Gr. *λαμπαδάριος*, f. *λαμπάς* (see *LAMP* sb. 1); in sense 2 as if ad. L. \**lampadarium*. Cf. *F. lampadaire*.]

1. *Hist.* An officer in the church of Constantinople, whose duty it was to provide for the lighting of the church, and to bear a taper before the emperor and the patriarch in processions.

1727-41 in *CHAMBERS Cycl.* 1721 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

2. A cluster of lamps; a candelabrum. *rare.*

1885 *Fall Mall* G. 1 June 7/1 At nightfall thirty-two lampadaries were lighted, the lamps in the Champs Elysées and the streets being covered with craps.

*Lampadedromy* (læmpadēdrōmī), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *λαμπαδέρωμια*, f. *λαμπάς-, λαμπός* torch + *-δρωμία* running.] A torch-race; a race (on foot or horseback) in which a lighted torch was passed from hand to hand.

1848 *CRAIG* has the incorrect form *Lampadrome*. So in many later Dicts. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Lampadedromy*.

*Lampadephore* (læmpādēfōrī), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *λαμπαδέρωμια*, f. *λαμπάς-, λαμπός* torch + *-φορ*, stem of *φέρειν* to bear.] A torch-bearer; *spec.* a competitor in a torch-race.

*Lampadephoria*, *lampadophoria* (læmpādēfōrīā, læmpādōfōrīā), *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *λαμπαδροφορία*, *λαμπαδοφορία*, f. as prec.] = *LAMPADEDROMY*.

1848 *CRAIG*, *Lampadephoria*. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 423 (ed. 2) 608 On a vase found at Kertsch... the beginning of a lampadophoria.

*Lampadist* (læmpādīst), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *λαμπαδιστής*, agent-n. f. *λαμπαδίζειν* to run a torch race, *λαμπάς-, λαμπός* torch, *LAMP*.] A competitor in a torch-race.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 512 As amid the race of torches one Succeeds another Lampadist in the course. 1848 in *CRAIG*; and in later Dicts.

*Lampadite* (læmpādītī), *Min.* [Named by Iluot in 1841, after Prof. W. A. *Lampadius*, who first described it: see *ITE*.] A cupriferrous variety of wad.

1850 *DANA Min.* 461 Wad, Earthy cobalt, .. Lampadite. 1892 *Ibid.* 258 Lampadite is found at Schlackenwald.

*Lampadomancy* (læmpādōmānsī), [ad. med.L. \**lampadomantia*, f. Gr. *λαμπαδ-, λαμπός* LAMP sb. 1 + *μαντεία* divination.] (See quot.)

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* xix. 166 Lampadomancy, [divining] by candles and lamps. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lampadomancy*, a mode of divination by the observation of substances burned in a lamp.

*Lampas* (læmpās), sb. 1. Forms: 6 *lampysse*, 6-7 *lampasse*, 7 *vulg.* *lamprey* (e), 8 *lampars*, *lampra* y), *lampus*, 8-9 *lampers*, 6- *lampas*. [a. F. *lampas* (in 16th c. also *lampast*), in 12-15th c. gen., a disease producing intense thirst (e.g. attributed to 'Dives' in hell), later only a disease of horses.

The origin is obscure. The primary sense may be 'inside of the mouth'; this is not proved by the existence of the phrase *humeret le lampas* 'to whet one's whistle'; but cf. *lampassé* (Her.) 'langued' (see LAMPASSING); some Fr. dialect glossaries, also, have the word with the sense 'ulula', Florio has It. *lampasco* as the name of the disease, and Littré cites a Fr. dial. form *enpas*, which is due to mistake of the initial l for the article.

A disease incident to horses, consisting in a swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth behind the front teeth.

1523 *FITZGERB. Husb.* § 81 In the mouthe is the lampas, & is a thycke skyn full of bloude, hangynge over his tethe above, that he may not eate. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *Mintag*, *lampysse*. 1596 *SHAKS. Lam. Shr.* III. 52 His horse... troubled with the Lampasse. 1607 *TOFFELL Four.*

6



**Lampas** (læmpäs), *sb.* Also **lawmpas**, **6 lampors**. [The combination *lampas douck* (Du. *dock cloth*) in the second quot. suggests that the word may be adopted from Du.; the recorded form in MDu. and early mod. Du. is *lampers* (cf. the Eng. form *lampers*); mod. Du. has *lamfer* (the MDu. *lamfeler*, denoting some appurtenance of a hawk, is identified with this by Verwijs and Verdam, but with doubtful correctness). The etymology is quite obscure; derivation from Gr. *λαμπρός*, shining, was suggested in the 16th c. In sense 2 the Eng. word is *A. F. lampas*, recorded only from the 18th c., and possibly a different word.]

1. A kind of glossy crape. *Obs.*  
1390 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 1. 130 Half a pes of lawmpas. . . A violet of lawmpas neu. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 519 Ye orrelettes were of rolles wrethed on Lampas douck holow so that the Golde shewed thorow the Lampas douck. 1559 *Letter* (N.), Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white, and her face coveryd with white lampas.

2. A kind of flowered silk, originally imported from China.  
1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1262 Piece of figured lampas, in Algerian silk, crop of 1850, manufactured at Lyons. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 2/1 The new-made Countess, who is in white lampas, with spotless ermine and yellow for relief. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The overdress is in rich lampas of the same period.

+ **Lampas**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*F. LAMPAS sb.*] *trans.* To cure a horse of the lampas.  
1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, Canterb., Payd for lampasyng off owre mare yd.

+ **Lampassing**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. *Her.* [*F. lampassé* langued, *f. lampas*; see *LAMPAS sb.*] The manner in which an animal is langued.  
1586 *Ferne Blaz. Gentrie* 306 The difference of the colours, in their attyng arming lampassing or membring, will so differ and make diuers, the sayde armes.

+ **Lampate**, *Chem. Obs.* [*F. LAMP-IC + -ATE*] A salt of 'lampic' acid; an aldehydate.  
1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 283 Lampate of magnesia. 1839 *USE Dict.* Arts s.v.

+ **Lampatram**, *Obs. rare*—1.  
1529 *SKELETON E. Remyngham* 506 Quake, quake, sayd the duck in that lampatram lap.

**Lamp-black** (læmpblæk, læmpblæk). Also 7-8 (and 9 *dial.*) **lam-black**. A pigment consisting of almost pure carbon in a state of fine division; made by collecting the soot produced by burning oil or (now usually) gas. Also *attrib.*, as in *lamp-black-ink*; **lamp-black furnace**, an apparatus for making lamp-black.

1598 *HAYDOCKE tr. Lomazzo* iii. iv. 99 The shells of almondes burnt, ball blacke, Lampe-blacke. 1612 *PFACHAM Gent. Exerc.* 1. 76 The making of ordinary lamp blacke. Take a torch or linke, and hold it vnder the bottome of a latten basen, and as it groweth to be furd and blacke within, strike it with a feather into some shell or other, and grind it with gumme water. 1723 J. SMITH *Art Paint. in Oyl* (ed. 5) 29 *Lamp-black*, a Colour of so greasy a nature, 1770 *VAN H. AKER in Abridg. Specif. Ship Building* (1862) 23 [To the deposit on the interior of a vessel held over the cylinder in which the mineral is heated so as to receive the smoke] I give the name of lamp black. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory II.* 37 Draw with the lamp-black-ink lines from one side to the other. 1879 *PRESOTT Sp. Telephone* 38 The best substance for these disks is lamp-black, such as is produced by the burning of any of the lighter hydrocarbons.

**Lamp-black** (læmpblæk), *v.* *trans.* To paint, smear, or coat with lampblack.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl. Dealer* iii. i. The Clerks Ink is scarce off of your fingers, you that newly come from Lamblacking the Judges shoes, and are not fit to wipe mine! 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 1. 98 A . . . scoundrel who knows no pleasure beyond . . . lamblacking signs.

Hence **Lamp-blacked** *pp.* *a.*

1864 *Morning Star* 25 May 4 The lamp-blacked nigger melodists. 1880 *Lond. & Edinb. Philat. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVII. 2 A thickly lamplacked thermometric apparatus. 1899 *WATTS-DUNTON Aytwin* (1900) 132/2 Piles of lamp-black coffins.

**Lamper** (læmpər), *sb.* *U.S. colloq.* [*F. LAMP sb.* + *-ER*]. (See quot.)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 12/1 In Philadelphia, women make a good living as professional 'lampers'. They contract to call each day, and trim and keep in perfect order the lamps of the household.

**Lamper** (læmpər), *v.* *dial.* [*F. freq. of LAMP v.* 2; see *-ER*]. *intr.* (See quot. 1895.)

1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Now there are three ways to know when a Hart is spent. 1. He will run stiff, high and lampering. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, To lamper along, to take big strides.

**Lamper-eel**. [*F. lampre*, var. of *LAMPREY* + *EEL*. But cf. *LAMPBEL*.]

1. = **LAMPREY**.

1824 *MACCAGGART Gallivod. Encycl.*, *Lamper eels*, . . . common in spring wells during summer. 1825 *Forby Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lamper-eel*, the lamprey. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 659/1 *Lamper-eels* ascended the river. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 440/1 The lamprey, or lamper-eel, may once have been considered a delicacy.

2. *U.S.* The mutton-fish or eel-pout (*Zoarces anguillaris*) of N. America.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) 111. 259 Mutton-fish, . . . eel-pout, and lamper-eel are names bestowed on the *Zoarces anguillaris*.

**Lampern** (læmpərn). *Forms*: 4-5 **laumprun**, **lamproun**, 4-8 **lampron**, 5 **lampren**, **lamprene**, **lamprun** (6), 5-6 **laumpron**, **lawmpron**, **lawmperowne**, 5-7 **lampurne**, 7 **lamperne**, **lampron**, 7- **lampern**. [*a. OF. lamproyon*, *lamprian*, *lampreon*, dim. of *lampreie* *LAMPREY*.] The river lamprey (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).

1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 14, 60 Lamprouns. 1382 *Wyclif Job* Prol. 671 As if thou woldest an eel or a laumprun holde with streite bondis. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 588 Elis & lampurnes rosted. 1580 *Cogan Haven of Health* (1636) clxxx. 165 Lampurnes or Lampurnes bee partly of the nature of Eeles. 1655 *Moufett & BENNETT Health's Improv.* (1745) 277 The little ones called Lampurns are best broild, but the great ones called Lampreys are best baked. 1730 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) 1. 205 Many thanks for the lampurns. 1838 *JOHNSTON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 1. No. 6, 176 The Lampurn or River Lamprey. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 125 Weels used on the Apron of Weirs for taking Lampurns.

*attrib.* 1505 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees 1853) 178 Fyve long speys, j lampuron spet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 325/2 A Lampuron-Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 57 Eel Wheels or Traps. Lampurn Spurts as used in Thames Fishery.

**Lampers**, variant of *LAMPAS sb.*

**Lampert**, *obs. form* of *LIMPET*.

**Lampful** (læmpfʊl), *a. poet.* [*F. LAMP sb.* + *-FUL*]. Of the sky: Full of 'lamps', starry.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. 1. Ark 500 A temporal beauty of the lampfull skies. 1866 W. STOKES *Goidelica* (1872) 125 Let lampful heaven's Sovran spare us from our misery.

+ **Lampic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [*F. LAMP sb.* + *-IC*]. (The name was proposed by Daniell; the substance was first prepared by burning ether in a lamp with a platinum wire twisted round the wick.)

In *lampic acid*: an earlier name of aldehyde.

1819 J. F. DANIELL in *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* VI. 320 After much consideration, it is but with diffidence that I venture to propose for it the appellation of *Lampic acid*. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 283 *Lampic acid* formed from ether is a colourless fluid, with an intensely sour taste, and pungent odour. 1839 *USE Dict.* Arts 738.

**Lamping** (læmpɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*F. LAMP v.* 1 + *-ING*]. A sudden blaze of light.

1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxv. 80 A lamping (It. *lampo*), as of quick and vollied lightning, Within the bosom of that mighty sheen, Play'd tremulous.

**Lamping** (læmpɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* [*F. LAMP v.* 1 + *-ING*]. 2. *Perh. suggested by It. lampante*. Flashing, beaming, resplendent.

1590 *SILVENSER F. Q.* iii. 1. Most sacred fyre, . . . ykindled first above Emongst th' eternall spheres and lamping sky. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* 1. x. Her eye with heav'n's, so, and more brightly shind' Her lamping sight. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 688 His bright forehead . . . and his large lamping eyes. 1859 Lo. LYTTON *Wanderer* 8 Hot olearners in a rosy vale Searched by the lamping fly. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* V. 353 She flew off, like the warts of the wind or the lamping leven.

**Lampion** (læmpjən), *a. F. lampion*, *ad. It. lampion* carriage or street lamp, augmentative of *lampa* *LAMP sb.* A pot or cup, often of coloured glass, containing oil or grease with a wick, used in illuminations.

1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiii. At the French Chamberlery they had six more lampions in their illumination than ours had. 1855 *BROWNING Men & Wom.*, *Respectability* iii, Eh! down in the Court three lampions flare—Put forward your best foot! 1889 G. W. CABLE *Stories of Louisiana* 150 Hidden among the leaves were millions of fantastically colored lampions seeming like so many glow-worms.

**Lampist** (læmpɪst), [*ad. F. lampiste*, *f. lampe*: see *LAMP sb.* 1 and *-IST*.]

1. One skilled in, or employed in, the construction or management of lamps.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts*, etc. 735 The operations of the lampist . . . belong to a treatise upon handicraft trades. 1855 *SILLIMAN in Cone & Johns Petrolia* iv. (1870) 64, I have submitted the lamp burning Petroleum to the inspection of the most experienced lampists who were accessible. 1858 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 124 One of the difficulties with which lampists have had to struggle was, to [etc.].

2. *notice-use*. (See quot.)

1887 *RINGTON-TURNER Vagrants & Vagrancy* xxvii. 559 *Alampadati*, or Lampists, who during Passion Week and at the great festivals begged oil for the lamps which are lighted in front of the host, or the images of the virgin.

**Lampistry** (læmpɪstri), *rare*. [*ad. F. lampisterie*, *f. lampiste*: see *prec.* and *-ERY*.] The kind of plastic art appropriate to the decoration of lamps.

1874 *Edin. Rev.* July 199 We may observe the difference between lampistry and sculpture.

**Lampit**, *Sc. form* of *LIMPET*.

**Lampless** (læmpləs), *a.* [*F. LAMP sb.* + *-LESS*]. Destitute of lamps.

1625 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* ii. i, Your Ladies eyes are lampless to that vertue. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iv. 59 The wide, grey, lampless, deep, unpeopled world! 1849 J. STEWART in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 411 A lampless archway. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Coptic Ch.* I. i. 36 More often in the present day they are uncoloured and lampless.

**Lamplet** (læmplit), [*f. LAMP sb.* + *-LET*]. A small lamp.

1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P.* (1678) 97 Enter you Lamplets of Terrestrial fire. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* 143 Emerald lamplets ranked around it, tempered this with cooler ray. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 11 Dec. 119/5 Electricians will probably have invented a lamplet which will last for months.

**Lamplight** (læmplaɪt), [*f. LAMP sb.* + *LIGHT*]. The light afforded by a lamp or lamps.

1579 [see *LAMP sb.* 1 b]. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* 1. (1721) 53 Juglers play their Tricks. . . by Candle-light, or dim Lamplight. 1825 *BYRON Werter* iii. iii. 23 A distant lamplight is an incident. 1832 G. DOWRIES *Lett. Cont. Countries* 1. 397 We descended by lamplight to a considerable depth. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* iii. in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 457/1 Lamplight and fire-light revealed a group.

**Lamplighter** (læmplaɪtər), [*f. LAMP sb.* + *LIGHTER*].

1. One who lights lamps; one whose business it is to light the street lamps.

*Like a lamplighter*: said with allusion to the rapidity with which the lamplighter ran on his rounds, or climbed the ladders formerly used to reach the street lamps.

1750 *BAKER in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 601 A Lamp-lighter was giving an Account, that [etc.]. 1776 *Court & City Reg.* 167/2 John Bird, master lamp lighter. 1813 A. WILSON *Hoguenae Poet.* Wks. (1846) 293 So Dempster, and Brodie, in Co., Like lamplighters ran to the baker's. 1830 *MARRAS King's Own* xxxiii, Skim up the rigging like a lamplighter. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside* 68 That's Lucifer, flying about like a lamplighter. 1874 *BURNAND My time* ii. 12 The arrival of the lamplighter in the winter-time was quite the event of the day.

2. *U.S.* A contrivance for lighting lamps; e.g. a spill of paper, a torch, or an electric appliance. 1859 *EMILY DICKINSON Lett.* (1894) 1. 194 Please, now I write so often, make lamplighter of me.

3. *local U.S.* The calico bass.

In recent (American) Dicts.

**Lamp oil**. Oil used for burning in a lamp; also *fig.* nocturnal labour or study.

1521 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (1595) H. b. Some of my Maisters the Physosphers, spent a good deale of theyr Lamp-oyle, in setting forth the excellencie of it. 1598 *BARRETT Theor. Varrus* 135 Common lampe oyle. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cii. 231 The Countryman . . . that had eaten Fish fryed with Lamp-Oyl. 1822 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, Andy, returned with a can of lamp-oil to Dick. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 6/7 The question of the safety of the lamp oils that are now finding their way into the English market.

*attrib.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lamp-oil seeds*, the seeds of *Ricinus viridis*.

**Lampoon** (læmpjən), *sb.* [*a. F. lampoon*, recorded from 17th c.; the *vb.* + *lampooner*, to ridicule, is cited from Brantôme (died 1614).

The *F.* etymologists regard the *sb.* as *f. lampons* 'let us drink'; imperative of *lamper* (slang) to booze, guzzle.]

A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual.

1645 *EVELYN Alen.* (1857) I. 174 Here they still paste up their drolling lampoons and scurrilous papers. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* 1. i. 1 pepper'd the Court with libels and Lampoons. 1704 T. BROWN *Pindar, Pictit. Lds. Council* Wks. 1730 I. 61 Should you order Tho. Brown, To be whipp'd thro' the town, For scurvy lampoon. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Pope* Wks. IV. 3 On his master at Twyford he had already exercised his poetry in a lampoon. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas* 1. iii. vii. 153 This circumstance only appeared by two bitter lampoons in the works of Jonson. 1842 *Dr. QUINCY Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII. 172 The rancorous lampoons of Gregory Nazianzen against his sovereign. 1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* 1. ii. 145 Taking the lampoons of the time as specimens of literal fidelity.

*Comb.* 1721 *STRYVE Acad. Mem.* II. vii. 54 Among the rest [of the ballads] there was published a very unlucky one, lampoon-wise . . . pretending to take the part of the papists against the preachers.

**Lampoon** (læmpjən), *v.* [*f. LAMPPOON sb.*] *trans.* To make the subject of a lampoon; to abuse or satirize virulently in writing.

1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 239 The noblest matrons of the isle lampoon. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* 1. i. Wks. 1892 II. 131 Suppose we lampooned all the pretty women in town, and left her out? 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1834) 11. 362 Thwarted in the cabinet, baited in parliament, and lampooned in public. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* 1. vi. 125 He lampooned the French Revolution when it was hailed as the dawn of liberty by millions. 1898 *MACLEAR Cells* vii. 115 The bands . . . did not scruple to defame or lampoon any who annoyed them.

**Lampooner** (læmpjənər), [*f. LAMPPOON v.* + *-ER*]. One who lampoons.

1693 *DAYDEN Juvenal* (1697) p. lix, How few Lampooners are there now living, who are capable of this Duty. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Pope* Wks. IV. 77 A lampooner, who scattered his ink without fear or decency. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 103 Augustus had the good sense to bear with temper the virulence of clandestine lampooners. 1879 *SALA Puris herself again* (1880) II. xxv. 359 The stern Republican, the unsparing lampooner of Louis Philippe.

**Lampoonery** (læmpjənəri), [*f. LAMPPOON sb.* + *-ERY*]. The practice of writing lampoons; lampooning quality or spirit.

1715 *Key to Lock* (1718) 21 A very artful Pun to conceal his wicked Lampoonery. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Dec., We do



not complain of the lampoonery and ferocity of the expressions.

**Lampoonist** (læmp'pōnist). [*f.* LAMPPOON *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of lampoons.

1830 *Standard* to July 1/3 The shafts of that lively lampoonist [M. Rochefort] will now be directed against the Republic.

**Lamp-post**, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*

**Lamp-post** (læmp'pōst). [*f.* LAMP *sb.* + POST.] A post, usually of iron, used to support a street-lamp. Sometimes with allusion to its use during the French Revolution for hanging a victim of popular fury.

1790 Roy in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 264 The same socket that fitted the top of the flag-staff, or lamp-post, could be applied to the tripod. 1790 *BURKE PR. REV. Wks.* V. 109 This sort of discourse does well enough with the lamp-post for its second. 1865 *DICKENS MUR. FR.* I. v. He contrived a back to his wooden stool by placing it against the lamp-post. 1880 L. WALLACE *BEN-HUR* 295 A platform garnished by some lamp-posts.

**Lamp-ras**, -ays, obs. forms of LAMPAS *sb.*

† **Lamprel**. Obs. Forms: 6 lamprell, lamp-  
-rile, 6-7 lamprel, 7 lamprel, -pril. [*f.* LAMPRE LAMPREY + -EL. Cf. *F. lamprellon*.] Some fish resembling the lamprey; according to R. Holme the lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1526 *Henshel. Exp. Sir T. L. Strange* (B. M. Add. MS. 2748. ff. 30 b). Item. .ij. lamprells and a counger, iij. d. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH HOM. APOTH.* 38 b. Such diseased must beware of smooth fishes, as Eels, Lamprells, Barbelles, Tenches. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 246 The table is served with a kinde of Lamprells or Elepots like to sea Lamprells. 1653 *WALTON Angler* xlii. 165 Fish, whose shape and nature are much like the Eel. .namely, the Lamprell, the Lamprey, and the Lamperne. 1688 [see LAMPREY].

**Lampren**, obs. form of LAMPERN.

† **Lampret**. Obs. Also 7 lamprete, -prid. [*Orig.* a mere var. of LAMPREY; but the ending was apprehended as the dim. suffix -ET.] A lamprey at a certain stage of growth.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* § 153. 45 Others are smooth, slippery, long, as the Eel, the Conger, the Lamprey, the Lamprete. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 325/2 How several sorts of Fish are named according to their Age, or Growth. . . A Lamprey, first a Lamprom—Grigg, then a Lampret, then a Lamprell, then a Lamprey. A Lamprom, first a Barle, then a Barling, then a Lamprell, and then a Lamprey or Lamprom.

**Lamprey** (læmpri). Forms: 3, 6-7 lamprei(e), -ye, 4-7 lampray(e), laumpray, -oe, -oy, 5 laumprery, laumprery, 5-7 lamprey, 6-7 lampry, lamprie, 4- lamprey. [*a.* OF. \**lampreie* (OF. and mod. *F. lampreie*) = Pr. *lampreza*, *lamprea*, *lamp-prada*, It. *lampreda* (the Sp. *Pg. lamprea* seem to be from Fr.) = med. L. *lampreda* (glossed *murena* c1050 in Wr. Wülcker 180/28); the word was adopted into the Teut. langs.: OE. *lāmprede* (also *lāmpede* LIMPET), OHG. *lāmpreda* (mod. G. *lamprete*, whence Sw., Da. *lampret*), MDu. *lāmprede*. The ulterior etymology is uncertain.

The med. L. *lampreda* is usually believed to be an alteration of the synonymous *lampetra* (recorded earlier, viz. in the Glossary of Philoxenus, 14-5th c.), which is explained as *f. L. lāmbre* to lick & *petra* stone, in allusion to the fact that the lamprey attaches itself by a sucker to stones. The use of med. L. *lampreda* for the LIMPET as well as the lamprey gives some plausibility to this; but possibly *lampetra* may be merely an etymologizing perversion.]

A fish of the genus *Petronysson*, resembling an eel in shape and in having no scales. It has a mouth like a sucker, pouch-like gills, seven spiracles or apertures on each side of the head, and a fistula or opening on the top of the head.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9114-17 Po he com he willede of an lampreye to ete. . . & et as in luper cas, vor bulke lampreie him slou. 1333-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 21 In xij Lampreys. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7038 They defende hem with lamprey. With luce, with elis, with samons. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5473 Lampreys of west Twa hundredth pond ay a pece. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Without ayvs make no comparysoun Atween a laumprerye and a shynnyng snake. 1531 *TINDALE Exp. i John Prol.* Wks. (1573) 388/2 The boy . . . would fayne haue eaten of the pastie of lamprese. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 88 Although Lampreys be a little wholesomer then Eeles, and lesse jeoparous. 1672-3 *MARVELL Lch. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 61 He hath been fed all his life with vipers instead of lampres, and scorpions for cray fish. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 122 Why then send lampreys? fy, for shame 'Twill set a virgins blood on flame. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 201 The Lamprey, like the eel . . . is remarkably tenacious of life. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Conn.* 324 Lampreys reach this country packed in jars with vinegar, . . . and bay leaves.

*b.* attrib. and Comb., as lamprey-pie, -weel; lamprey-bake = lamprey-pie; lamprey-eel, the Sea-lamprey (*Petronysson marinus*); lamprey-stock (see quot.).

c1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 31 b. \*Lampray hake. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 630 Fresche lamprey bake hus it must be dight. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 109/1 Very similar in its habit of erecting a nest is the \*Lamprey-eel (*Petronysson marinus*). 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M. 3 Many in England have surfetted of \*Lampry pies, as our Chronicles will tell us. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. i. (1656) 22 Backe Snakes for Lamprie Pies, and Cats for Cunnies. 1823 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 305 \*Lamprey 'Stock'.—A wooden Cylinder for catching Lampreys. *Ibid.* 366 \*Lamprey-Weel.

**Lamprey**(e)s, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*

**Lamp-ro-** (læmp'rō), repr. Gr. *λαμpro-*, combining form of Gr. *λαμρός* bright, shining, as in:

**Lamprophane** [Gr. *φαν-, φαίνειν* to show] *Min.*, a mineral occurring in long, thin, cleavable folia at Longban, Wermland, Sweden (Cassell, 1885;

**Lamprophoner** [Gr. *φωνή* + -ER], an instrument for increasing the intensity of sound; so **Lamprophony**, a term for a clear and sonorous state of the voice (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855); **Lamprophyre** [Gr. *(πορ)φύρεος* purple; see PORPHYRY], the name given by Gumbel to rocks, considerably varied in lithological character, occurring in dikes in strata of palæozoic age; hence **Lamprophyric** *a.*, of or pertaining to lamprophyre (*Cent. Dict.*); **Lamp-**

**prototype** [Gr. *τύπος* type] *Photogr.*, a paper print glazed with collodion and gelatine (*Cent. Dict.*).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lampprototype* (Photography), a polished collodion picture. 1897 *Amer. Ann.* Dec. June 265 In the Indiana Institution experiments are in progress with the 'lamprophoner', an instrument which . . . increases the intensity of sound.

**Lampron**, -roon, etc., obs. ff. of LAMPERN.

**Lampus**, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*

**Lampyrine** (læmp'irin). *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* L. *lampyrus* glowworm (adopted in mod. Latin as the name of the glowworm genus), *a.* Gr. *λαμπύρις*, *f. λαμπύριον* to shine. See -INE.] *A.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Lampyrine* or fire-flies. *B.* *sb.* One of the *Lampyrine*.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v. *Lampyrine*. The females of some of the *Lampyrine* tribe are apterous . . . and are luminous. All the *Lampyrines*, when seized, press their feet and antennæ against their body, and remain as motionless as if they were dead.

**Lampysse**, obs. form of LAMPAS *sb.*

**Lamyn**, *e.*, variant of LAMIN.

**Lan**, variant of LEN Obs., reward, recompense.

**Lan**, pa. t. of LINNE Obs., to cease.

† **Lana** (læ'nā). [*S.* American.] (See quot.)

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Lana*, a close grained wool obtained in Demerara from *Gompha Americana*. . . The fruit yields the pigment known as Lana dye, with which the Indians stain their faces and persons.

**Lanar**, obs. form of LANNER.

† **Lanarious**, *a.* Obs. rare=0. [*f.* L. *lānārius* (*f. lāna* wool) + -OUS.] 'Of or belonging to wool' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-81).

**Lanarkite** (læ'nārkait). *Min.* [Named by Beudant, 1832, from Lanarkshire, where it was first found. See -ITE.] Sulphocarbonate of lead, found in greenish-white, grey, or yellowish crystals.

1835 *SHEPARD Min.* II. 1. 300 *Lanarkite*. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 628 *Lanarkite*, Sulphato-Carbonate of Lead.

† **Lanary**. Obs. rare=0. [*ad.* L. *lānāria* (? *sc. fabrica*) fem. of *lānārius*; see LANARIOUS.] 'A wool-house, a warehouse or storehouse for wool' (1727 Bailey vol. II).

**Lanate** (læ'nāt), *a.* Bot. and Ent. [*ad.* L. *lānāt-us*, *f. lāna* wool; see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Having a woolly covering or surface.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* in v. (1765) 182 *Lanate*, woolly, when they are covered as it were with a spider's web.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 *Lanate* (*Lanata*), covered with fine, very long, flexible and rather curling hairs like wool.

So **Lanated** *a.*, in the same sense.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

**Lancashire** (læ'nkæšɪr). [*f.* Lancaster the name of the county town + SHIRE, with contraction.] The name of one of the northern counties of England, used attrib. in *Lancashire boiler* (see quot. 1888); also (in quot. *ellipt.* as *sb.*) as the designation of a breed of cattle; also, of a breed of canary.

1834 *YOUATT Cattle* vi. 203 The dairy-farmers . . . if they permit any admixture of short-horn blood . . . are anxious that that of the old Lancashire's shall decidedly prevail.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Lancashire boiler*, a horizontal, cylindrical, internally fired boiler, having two flues. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 2/3 Slim and sprightly Yorkshire . . . contrast strongly with the equally esteemed Lancshires of pale yellow plumage.

**Lancaster** (læ'nkæstər). [*f.* the name of the inventor, C. W. Lancaster (died 1878).] In full *Lancaster gun, rifle*, the name of a cannon and rifle (respectively) having a slightly oval bore.

1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* iv. 49 Guy's great Lancaster rang out with the roar of a small field-piece. 1858 *GREENER Gunnery* 121 Wrought iron shells have already been thoroughly tried in the Lancaster oval gun. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 73. 545 As for the Lancaster guns, how they burst!

**Lancasterian** (læ'nkæstɪəriən), *a.* Also (early in 9) Lancasterian. [*f.* the proper name Lancaster + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838) and the monitorial form of instruction which he established in schools.

1807 G. W. MARRIOT in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 200 He praises Lancaster as the founder of the Lancasterian System. 1812 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 255 The Lancasterian scheme must needs operate to undermine the Church Establishment. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 17 May 305/2 The

Church is against the Lancasterian system. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 465 He has founded a Lancasterian School for boys. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Ed.* III. vii. 95 He established several Greek Lancasterian schools, with the New Testament for a class-book.

**Lancastrian** (læ'nkæstriən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* Lancaster + -IAN. Cf. YORKIST.]

*A.* *adj.* Pertaining to the English royal family which based its title on its descent from John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster (died 1399), or to the party (whose emblem was the Red Rose) that supported this family in the Wars of the Roses.

1828-40 *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1861) I. 145 For his good service in the destruction of the Lancasterian faction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 643 The deaths of the Lancastrian Princes did not . . . open to him a near prospect of the crown.

*B.* *sb.*

1. An adherent of the house of Lancaster; one of the Lancastrian faction in the Wars of the Roses.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 129/1 Henry VI was after his death revered as a martyr by the Lancastrians.

2. A native of Lancashire.

1888 *BUCKE Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cxlii. 627 The difference between a Yorkshireman and a Lancastrian. Also † *Lancastrian* — prec. II. 1.

1654 *VUAIAN Epit. Ass.* iv. 65 Yorkists and Lancastrians on English land Darraided twelve exact conflicts.

**Lance** (lans), *sb.* Forms: 3-8 launce, (4) lancie, 5 lans, launce, lence, 6 lanse, launch, lawnce, 8 St. lanns. 4- lanceo. See also LAN SET.

[*a.* *F. lance* = Pr. *lansa*, Catal. *lansa*, Sp. *lanza*, Pg. *lança*, It. *lancia* = -1. *lancia*. The *F.* word has been adopted in all the Teut. langs.: MDu. *lanse*, *lancie* (Du. *lans*), MLG., mod. G. *lanze*, Da. *landse*, Sw. *lans*.

According to Vario the *J.* word was from a Spanish (Portuguese) source, Connection with the synonymous Gr. *ἀρχή* is phonologically improbable.]

1. A weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft and an iron or steel head, held by a horseman in charging at full speed, and sustained formerly by a rest, now by a strap, through which the arm is passed. To break a lance (see BREAK *v.* 3). *Lance in rest* (see REST).

c1290 *S. Eng. Tac.* I. 221 117 [Proc.] . . . and . . . the hand. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. III. 303 Alle that berech baslarde, brode sweide or lance. Shal be demed to the deth. c1473 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 514 Your Comyns shude nat be dagger, ne Lan. e. Ne noon other wepins defensive. 1580 *SIDNEY PS. XXXV.* I. O Lord, take thy launce, and stoppe the way of those that se thy bane. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Ace. Let's Hist. Indies* iv. 303 The Indians kil them with launces and . . . ros bowes.

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* 234 The combatants being mounted on horseback with launces in their hands, ran one at another a full gallop. 1777 *WATSON Philip II.* 1839 47 The count's lance broke on Henry's coslet. 1781 *GIBSON Dict. & F.* lviii. III. 434 The lance was the peculiar weapon of the knight. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Cambd* (1842) II. 193 Their arms are a long and heavy lance and a shield.

*b.* *transf. and fig.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* VII. 351 And in his hand with many a fry lance He [Cupid] woundeth offe. 1430 40 *LYND. Bochas* I. iv. (1494) bij b/1 Tyme, all consunith with his sherpe lance. 1713 *YOUNG Last Day* I. 128 And death might shake his threatening lance in vain. 1825 *LONG. Sunrise on Hills* 10 Many a pinnacle Through the gray mist thrust up its shattered lance. 1880 C. & F. DAWKIN *Morem.* Pl. 79 Their [the leaves] laminæ were . . . pressed against each other, forming a lance or wedge by which means they had broken through the ground. 1887 *Mrs. BURNETT Little Ld. Fauntleroy* v. 86 He liked the big broad-branched trees, with the late afternoon sunlight striking golden lances through them.

† *c.* *fig.* Career as a soldier. Obs. rare=1.

a1635 *NAUYTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 29 Hitherto I have only toucht d him in his Courtship. I conclude him in his Lance.

† *d.* As a unit of measurement. Obs. rare=1.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Ace's Hist. Indies* iv. xxviii. 311 It riseth many elles, yea, many lances in height.

2. A similar weapon, used for various purposes, e.g. for spearing fish; also in the whale-fishery, with modifying prefixes, as *bomb-, gun-, hand-*

*lance*, an instrument for killing the whale, after he has been harpooned and wearied out.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Fishery*. [Whale-Fishery.] Thursting a long Steele lance under his gills into his throat.

1790 *Asiatic Res.* II. 342 When a man dies, all his live stock, cloth, hatchets, fishing lances, and in short every moveable thing he possessed is buried with him. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 190 Earliest types of the hand-lances, formerly . . . used for killing whales. . . the old-fashioned, non-explosive gun-lance, and the bomb-lance.

3. = LANCET. Now rare.

1575 *TURBERY Faulconrie* 346 If the pin open not of it selfe, slit it and open it with a little sharp lance of Steele made whot. 1576 *NEWTON Lemn's Complex.* I. x. 83 The veynes . . . swell out . . . offering themselves to the Lance, by incision handsomely to be cut. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sad-*

*ducismus* II. 181 [He] took a Lance and haunc't one of her hands. 1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordium Knot* II. 122 By . . . the surgeon's lance I was dragged back to life and wretchedness again. 1898 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 180 If the lance is sharp, it generally does not hurt at all.

4. A horse-soldier armed with a lance; a lancer.

1601 *SEGAR Hon. Mil. & Civ.* iv. xiv. 224 Esquires . . . able at the Musters to present a Lance or light horse, for the Prince's service. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Fac. Hib.* II. xxvi. (1810) 467 There is now in readiesse 150 Launces, which shall be presently embarked. 1744 *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 227 Those



lances... were brave fellows. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* II. A lance, in other words, a belted knight, commands this party.

b. *Hist.* A man-at-arms with his attendant archers, foot-soldiers, etc. Cf. *F. lance fournie*.

1818 HALLAM *Nat. Hist.* (1872) I. 468 A lance in the technical language of those ages included the lighter cavalry attached to the man at arms, as well as himself. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* II. iv. iii. 413 The 'lance' was simply the feudal family—the baron, or knight, with his wonted retinue of kinsmen and dependents.

†5. A branch of a tree, a shoot. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 977 Lurked by lanceer so lufly leud. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 4 138 Thou muste get thy graffes of the fayrest lances, that thou canste fynde on the tree. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 132 Those [Grasses] you find to shoot up in one Lance, pinch off their tender tops.

6. In technical uses: a. *Carpentry*. 'A lance, a thing to be especially observed in Pruning. *Ibid.* 133 When you cut any Pithy Tree... make your Lance under, or on one side.

*Lance* (lons), *v.* Forms: 4 *lancons*, 4 *lancons*, 4-6 chiefly *lancons*, 5 *lanconce*, 5-6 *lanconce*, 4-*lanconce*. [a. *OF. lancier* (F. *lancier*):—*L. lanciare*, f. *lancea* *LANCE sb.*; the ONF. form *lancier* was adopted as *LAUNCH v.* In branch II f. *LANCE sb.*]

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lance-oval in form. 1799 *Asiatic Res.* VI. 349 Leaflets... lance-ovate, entire, smooth. 1815 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 617, I now beg leave to recommend to you 'Lance Sergeant Graham of the Coldstream regiment of Guards'. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 219 The last group of the American Pit Vipers is that of the 'Lance Snakes'. One of these is the Yellow Viper, of Martinique, called Fer-de-lance there.

† *Lance*, *sb.* *Obs.* In 4 (5) *lanconce*, *lancons*. [f. *LANCE v.*]

1. A leap, bound, dash. (Cf. *LAUNCH sb.*)

1375 *Barbour Bruce* x. 414 And he that was in inperdy Till de, a lanns [MS. E. lance] till him he maid.

2. A cut, incision, slit.

1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* vii. § 10 (1681) 132 It [Pinching] gives not that wound to Trees that Incisions or Lances usually do... Giving the Lance close behind a Bud, a thing to be especially observed in Pruning. *Ibid.* 133 When you cut any Pithy Tree... make your Lance under, or on one side.

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II. 6. To pierce with or as with a lance or a lancet; to cut, gash, slit. Also, to slit open; to open. *Obs. exc. poet.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1428 [He] comaundes hym coffy coferes to lance. c. 1440 *Pyrom. Parv.* 200 Lawncyn [v. r. lawncyn], or styngye wythe a spere, or blode yzyne, lancee. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. We will lift our swords, And... lance his greedy thirsting throat. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 Ia the Summer they lanced the rine with a stone. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 155 Bauls Priests, lancing themselves to procure audience. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 167 Then they Lanced his flesh with Knives. 1713 *TICKELL Guardian* No. 125 P. 9 Bold Nimrod first... lanced the bristling bear. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iii. 253 They lanced the Ravisher, and every one of the Turks. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 241 On the brain being lanced, the... whale died immediately.

Fig. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 431 Many with great honours I dyd whylom auaunce, That nowe with dyshonour doon me styngye and lancee. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 716 The jagged lightning lanced the forest-gulfs with its swift and perilous beauty.

b. *intr.* To pierce.

1400 *Leg. Rod.* (1871) 142 Pe swerd of loue þow hire gan lancee.

c. *trans.* To wound or kill with a lance.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 6/3 The troopers lancing and sabring, and the officers pistolng the Dervishes.

7. *Surg.* To make an incision in (the gums, a sore, a tumour) with a lancet; to cut open. Occas. with a person as object. Also, to fetch out or let out by lancing.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* III. v. h j b, The surgyens... ought not to be hasty to lance and cutte apostumes & soores. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 O blessed lord, here in this lyfe, cutte me, burne me, lance me, that finally thou mayst haue mercy on me. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 257 The way to cure it, is to give the humor a vent by lancing it. 1578 T. WILCOCKS *Serm. Pawles* 93 Thrust diligently your sword of iustice in, to lance out all corruption and baggage which is gathered in the bowels. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 132 You must haue care to lance it long wayes as the sinews do run. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Job* v. 18 He is both a Father and a physician, hee lanceth us not unlesse need be. 1722 *DE FOE Flegne* (1884) 268 To lance and dress the... Tumours. 1735 *POPE Odys.* xiv. 87 Of two [porkers] his cutlass lanced the spouting blood. 1878 L. P. MERRITT *Teeth* 36 The dentist... sees the immediate beneficial results of lancing hot, congested gums.

Fig. 1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 38 We are many tymes lanced and cut with the word of God, to our great profit and discipline. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* xii. 12 b, When Haman then had lanced his ripned griefe, In bloody teares, they thus applid reliefe. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* III. vi. The Orator... is more solicitous to tickle the Ears, than... to pierce the Conscience. 1705 *HICKERKILL Presb. cr.* II. viii. 90 Some Inconveniencies in Church-Government, are better palliated, then lanced to the bottom.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an incision.

1466 J. HALL *Holl. Vac.* 48 They doe better Lance into secret humours.

Hence *Lanced ppl. a.*

1607 *TORRELL Fourn. Beasts* 516 To... spread them vpon the aforesaid eaten or lanced wounds.

*Lanced* (*lanst*), *a.* [f. *LANCE sb.* + *-ED*.] Having a lance or point; pointed or shaped like a lance.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 32 The leaflets lanced. 1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* I. 391 The bloodthirsty gnat has five [suckers], some acutely lanced at the extremity. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perycleos* 23 The delicate bells of sky-blue flax quivering on lanced foliage.

*Lancegay* (*lan'sgɪ*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 4-8 *lanconcegay* (e, 5 *lanconcegay*, 6 *lanconcegay*, 7 *lanconcegay*, 7 *erron. lance de gay*. [a. *OF. lance-gaye*, f. (with contraction) *lance*, *LANCE sb.* + *ragaye* (see *ZAGATE*, *ASSAGAT*).] A kind of lance.

1183 *Act 7 Rich.* II. c. 13 § 1 Le Roi defende que desoremes nul homme chivache deinz le Roialme armez... ovesque lancegay. c. 1286 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 41 In his hand a lancegay A long swerd by his side. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 369 A fry lancegay, which whilom through my hert he cast. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 388 That no man go armed, to bere lancegayes, Gleyves, Spere, and other wepyn. 1500 *Kobin Hood* (Ritson) 18 He bare a launsgay in his honde. 1591 *Sia J. Snytu Instruct. Milit.* 199, I would wish them to have Lances commonly called *lanconcegayes* of good, tite, and stiffe ash. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1657) 209 To speak of lesser weapons, both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their grand, baselard, lancegay, &c. would be endless. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. iii. § 1. 359 These carrying a kinde of Lance de gay, sharpe at both ends, which they held in the midst of the staffe. 1799 *SCOTT Sheph. Tale*, A lancegay strong, full twelve ellis long, By every warrior hung.

Attrib. 1436 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 158 Dnoram garmen-torum, unius clocher, et unius lancegayshaft.

*Lance-knight.* *Hist.* Forms: see *LANCE sb.* and *KNIGHT*. Also 6 *lance-kneight*, 9 *lance-knecht*; and see *LANSCYNET*. [ad. G. *lansknecht* (*lans* = *LANCE sb.*), an etymologizing perversion of *lansknicht*, f. *lands*, genitive of *land* *LAND sb.* + *knecht* servant.]

Originally the G. word denoted the mercenary foot-soldiers belonging to the imperial territory, in contradistinction to the Swiss; but it was very early applied in a wider sense; afterwards the etymological association with *lance* caused it to be restricted to men armed with a lance or similar weapon.]

A mercenary foot-soldier, esp. one armed with a lance or pike.

1530 *PALSGR.* 237/1 Lansknyght, *lanconcyet*. 1550 W. LYNN *Carion's Cron.* 248 Many *lanconcyghtes* of the German nation sawe with their eyes that [etc.]. 1552 *HULOET*,

c. *Pyrotechny.* (See *quots.*) [F. *lance à feu*.] 1878 *KENTISH Pyrotechn.* *Trans.* 112 Lances. These are little cases charged with white or coloured star composition. 1879 W. H. BROWN *Pyrotechny* vii. 81 Lances are small, thin cases, containing compositions which burn with a white or coloured flame.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a simple attributive, as *lance-blade*, *-buckel*, *-butt*, *-game*, *-head*, *-rest*, *-shaft*, *-throw*, *-thrust*; b. objective, as *lance-breaking*; c. instrumental, as *lance-pierced*, *-worn* adjs.; d. similitive, as *lance-acuminated*, *-leaved*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 271/1 *Ovate*, 'lance-acuminated, entire towards the base. 1849 *STOVILL Canoe's Necess.* *Introd.* 9 Truths in his hand were like 'lance-blades in a cupping instrument, they entered the whole length of their steel. 1859 *SCOTT Ho. of Aspen* I. i. Neither hunting, nor feasting, nor 'lance-breaking' I met. 1876 *JAS. GRANT One of the '600* I. 5 Captains of troops will report to Lieutenants... on the state of the saddlery, holsters, and 'lance-buckets. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herein*, I. (1877) 36 When he came to the abbey-gate, he smote thereon with his 'lance-butt. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past* III. i. 103 The Just or 'Lance-game differed materially from the tournament. 1851 *D. WILSON Fieh. Ann.* (1863) I. vi. 173 The arrow and 'lance heads, constructed from the amorphous masses of native flint. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Loud. Disp.* (1818) 609 Take of 'lance-leaved cinchona bark bruised, an ounce. 1579 *J. JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xl. 87 Blasing Starres... as berdelike, 'lance-like, swordlike [etc.]. 1868 *LYNCH Rivulet* CLXIII. II, The lance-like rain, the darting hail. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 375 The 'lance-pierced side of Christ. 1855 *OGILVIE, Suppl.*, 'Lance-rest. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* x. 206 At this period [c. 1450-1500] a lance-rest was fixed to the upper part of the breast-plate on the right side. 1868 *G. STUBBINS Kunic Mou.* I. 314 It is not... likely that all the long and round and straight poles found in the Danish Mosses... have always been 'Lance-shafts. 1776 *J. LEE Introd. Bot. Explan.* *Terms* 389 *Lanceolate*, 'lance-shaped. 1854 *T. MOORE Brit. Ferns* 26 The leafy part of the frond is lance-shaped. 1856 *KANE Arct. Voy.* II. xviii. 282 On two occasions we came upon the walrus sleeping, once within actual 'lance-thrust. 1842 *FABER Styrian Lake* 269 Like bruised embossing on a 'lance-worn shield.

8. *Special comb.*: *lance-corporal* [after *LANCERESADE*] (see *quot.* 1802); † *lance-egged a. Bot.* = *lance-ovate*; *lance-famed a.*, famed for prowess with the lance; *lance-fish* = *LANCER*; *lance-head* = *lance-snake*; *lance-knife*, ? = *LANCET*; *lance-linear a. Bot.*, narrowly lanceolate, almost linear; *lance-man*, † (a) a highwayman; (b) a warrior armed with a lance; *lance-oblong a. Bot.*, narrowly oblong; *lance-oval a. Bot.*, narrowly oval; *lance-ovate a.* = *prec.*; *lance-sergeant* [on analogy of *lance-corporal*], a corporal acting as sergeant; *lance-snake*, a venomous snake of the American genus *Bothrops* (or *Craspedocephalus*), esp. *B. lanceolatus*, of the W. Indies; = *FER-DE-LANCE* 2.

1786 *GROSE Milit. Antiq.* I. 311 The lancepesata, anspesade, or as the present term is, 'lance corporal. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Corporal*, *Lance-Corporal*, one who acts as corporal, receiving pay as a private. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 133 Corporals may be appointed to act as *Lance-Sergeants*, and the most approved Private Soldiers as *L*



Men bearing shields of silver, called lance knights, *argyraspides*. 1579 DICKES *Stratol.* 130 The Lance Knights also encamp always in the fields very strongly. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Annu. Osor.* 463 b, Although *lanceknights* be nothing else than a greek word, signifying a lance knight. 1598 B. JONSON *Er. Man in Hum.* II. i. Well, now must I practise to get the true garbe of one of these Lance knights. 1606 BRYKETT *Civ. Life* 145 The Lansknight and the Switzer use also the file at this day with the drum. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi. Give him a flagon of Rhenish to drink with his besmirched haaren-hauters and lance-knechts. attrib. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxv. Tripet would have traitorously cleft his head with his horseman's sword, or lance-knight fauchion. trans. c 1626 DICK of Devon IV. i. in Bullen O. Pl. II. 63 The needle lance knights... put so many hooks and eyes to every hose and dublett.

**Lancelet** (lan'slet). Also 6 lancelette, lancelet, -lot, 9 lancelet. [f. LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LET.] +1. A lancet. Obs.

1573 BARET *Adv. L.* 77 A Lancelette or like instrument, *scalprum chirurgicum*. 1589 RIDER *Eng. Lat. Dict.* s.v. Lance. A Lancelet to cut wounds, *smilium*. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 12 Pierces Supererogation... is best beholding to the penknife: Nashes S. Fame hath somewhat more of the lancelet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lancelet*, or *Lancelet*.

2. Zool. A small fish-like animal: = AMPHIOXUS. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 468 The Lancelet, *Amphioxus lanceolatus*. 1846 CARPENTR *Physiol.* 382 The Amphioxus or Lancelet. 1847-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 450 2 In the... lancelet the only vestige of a distinct hepatic organ is a large cocum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 9 Members of the shark family would not tend to supplant the lancelet.

+ **Lancell**. Obs. Also 4 lannsele. [a. OF. *lancele*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup>] A herb (*Plantago lanceolata*).

a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 356 Take jws of lannsele I seye Wy y: plantye of twayne eyre. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Lancell, *Plantago*.

+ **Lancely**, a. Obs. In 6 lancely. [f. LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LY.] Proper to a lance; lance-like. a 1586 SNEY *Aradia* II. (1622) 179 His Lances... strong to giue a lancely blow incede.

+ **Lancement**. Obs. rare -1. [f. LANCE v. + -MENT. Cf. *lancement*.] The action of lancing or cutting; an incision.

1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* xix. 15 You must make some Lancements or inlets [in the fowl]... that your said spices may the better hold or fasten.

+ **Lancent**, a. and sb. Obs. Also 5 lance-ant, lawncent. [a. F. *lancant*, pres. pple. of *lancer* LANCE v.] A. adj. That lances, adapted for lancing. B. sb. = LANCET (if not a scribal error). c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh* 111 Oper Instrumēt percaunt & lanceant. c 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 290 Lawncent [v. r. lawncet], or blode yryne, *lanceola*. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 122 It is now a great while agoe since I finger'd my fleame or lancet.

**Lanceolar** (lan'siōlār), a. [f. L. *lanceola* (see next) + -AR.] = next. 1810 *Asiatic Res.* XI. 165 Leaves broad, lanceolar, subsessile on their sheath.

**Lanceolate** (lan'siōlēt), a. Chiefly in scientific use. [ad. L. *lanceolatus*, f. *lanceola* small lance; in med. L. *lancet*, dim. of *lancea* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup>] Resembling a spear-head in shape; narrow and tapering to each end.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 176 *Lanceolate*, *Spear-shaped*; when the Figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each End towards the Extremity. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 313 Toadflax has linear leaves inclining to lanceolate. 1845 LANCEOL Sch. Bot. iv. (1858) 26 *Wood Anemone*. ... Leaflets lanceolate, lobed, and cut. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 69 *Loligo vulgaris*: ... Pen lanceolate, with the shaft produced in front. 1866 GILLMORE *tr. Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* II. 46 The broad, flat, and lanceolate form of head is exemplified in certain Tree Snakes.

+ b. Used for 'lancet-shaped'. 1883 *Century Mag.* Apr. 821/1 The long, shapeless splits in the walls became the delicate lanceolate windows.

c. Comb., signifying 'lanceolate and ...', 'between lanceolate and ...', as *lanceolate-acute*, *linear-subulate* adjs.; also in quasi-Lat. form *lanceolato-*, as *lanceolato-hastate*, *subulate* adjs. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 184 [Leaves] lanceolato-hastate. 1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 897 *Sphagnum cuspidatum*. ... Leaves lanceolato-subulate lax. 1845 LANCEOL Sch. Bot. vi. (1858) 82 Leaves green, smooth, lanceolate-linear. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 73 [Sepals] lanceolate-acute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 Sepals slender lanceolate-subulate.

Hence **Lanceolately** adv., in a lanceolate shape. Also **Lanceolation**, the property of being lanceolate (in recent Dicts.).

1873 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-Water Alga* 109 [*Closterium*] Narrowly lanceolately-fusiform.

**Lanceolated** (lan'siōlētēd), a. [formed as LANCEOLATE + -ED.] = LANCEOLATE.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 78 The sharp-horned Phalena... with white lanceolated wings. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Leaf, Lanceolated Leaf. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 62 The tail is lanceolated and sharp at the end. 1798 MARSHALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 220 A delicate point or sting... which on a cursory view appears to be a simple lanceolated instrument. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxv. The votary dropped his offering... through the mullions of a lanceolated window.

**Lancepesade**, **lanceprisado** (lan'spēzād, lan'sprizād). *Hist.* Forms: a. 6 lancepezzade,

7 lance-, lans(e)pesade, -ado, lanspasata, 8 lancepesata, lanspesade. Cf. ANSPESADE. B. 7 lancepers-, -pres-, -prez-, -pris-, -prizado, -ado, lans-, lancepres-, -prisado, -ado, 9 lanceprisado. [a. F. *lancepesade* (now *anspesade* 'lancepesado, the meanest officer in a foot-company' (Cotgr.), ad. lt. *lancia spezzata*, lit. 'broken lance' (*spezzare* to break in pieces, 'dispiece', f. *r* = *dis* + *pezza* piece). For the quasi-Sp. ending of some forms see -ADO; the forms with *r* are due to association with Sp. *presa* grip, clutch.

The It. word is recorded only in the senses 'one of a prince's bodyguard' and (in *Pl.*) 'soldiers of a superior class not included in the ordinary companies'; Florin (s.v. *Spezzato*) renders it 'a demilance, light horseman'; Italian etymologists suggest that the primary sense was 'one whose lance has often been shivered in warfare, one who has seen much service' (Tommaso s.v. *Spezzato*). The peculiar Fr. and Eng. sense (-lance-corporal) can be accounted for only conjecturally, but it may have arisen from the practice of appointing specially experienced privates, in emergencies, to act as officers of the lowest rank.]

a. (See quot. 1578.) b. A non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade; a lance-corporal.

1578 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. 104 The Marquis... being followed with a vaillant companye of yonge gentlemen and Lancepesades (these are braue and prowd soldiers interteyed above the ordinary companies). 1605 TRYALL *Cher.* III. i in Bullen O. Pl. III. 305 The other Lancepesado.

[Applied derivatively to a soldier to an officer of high rank.] 1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 390 Serjeant Piment, Corporal Conny, Lanceprisado Larke. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Querril* IV. iv, I will learne to roare, and still maintain the name of captaine over these Lancepesadoes.

1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Accid.* 7 The Lancepesado. In the Corporalls absence, as vpon a guard or otherwise, doth all the Corporalls duties. 1708 LOND *Gaz.* No. 4420 7, 10 Serjeants, 10 Corporalls, 10 Lancepesades. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5) *Lancepesado*, an inferior Officer, subordinate to the Corporal, to assist him in his Duty, and supply his Place in his Absence. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxiv, Thou, Zerubbabel Robins, I know wilt be their lance-prisade.

c. trans.

a 1605 POLWART *Fly'ing v. Montgomerie* 795 Beld Li-set! marmisk! lansprezed to the lowes! 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. This Bacchus, who is... lansprezed to red noses. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lansprezado*, he that comes into Company with but Two pence in his Pocket.

4. In the Italian sense (see above) with corrupt It. form.

1687 LOND *Gaz.* No. 2250/3 His Eminencies own Equipage consisted of... 12 Pages, as many Lanspasatas or Gentlemen, walking on foot by him, 12 more on Horse-back [etc].

**Lancequet**, obs. variant of LANCEQUET.

+ **Lancer**<sup>1</sup>. Obs. Forms: 5 lanceour, 6 7 launcer, 7 lancer. [ad. OF. *lanceor*, *lanceur*, f. *lancer* to lance, throw, or f. LANCE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who, or that which lances, in senses of the vb.

1. One who lances or throws (a dart). 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 213 Archeris. abillastres, and Lanceours of Dantes brandyng.

2. = LANCET.

1537 MATTHEW'S *Bible*, 1 *Kings* xviii. 28 They... cut them selues as their manner was with knyves and lancers (1611 lancers). 1587 MASCALL *Gov. Cattle* (1627) 177 Raze him with a crooked lancer, from the heele to the toe. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciator*, a lancer. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyr.* St. George Cb. The Pincers, Lancers, Hunger, Thirst did tyre His holy bodye. a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629-30) 39 They see him whetting his lancer to cut the throat of the disease. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 Another [Farriers Instrument] with a sharp point, called a Lancer.

**Lancer** 2 (lan'sər). Forms: 6 lancere, 6-7 launcier, 6-8 lancier, 7 lanceer(e), lanceour, lanceur, 7- lancer. [a. or ad. F. *lancier*, f. *lance* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. late L. *lancarius* or *lancarius*.]

1. A (cavalry) soldier armed with a lance; now only, a soldier belonging to one of certain regiments officially called Lancers.

In the British army there are now six regiments of Lancers, the 5th, 9th, 11th, 16th, 17th, and 21st. They are armed with carbine (formerly sword) and pistol as well as lance.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. F. 5b, Backt by stout Lanceres of Germany. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xiii. § 107. 740 In his Company were... not above fiftene Lanciers. 1611 FLORIO, *Lanciere*, a lancer. 1648 LANC. *Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 263 Collonall Thornhaugh... was slaine, being ran into the body, and thigh, and head, by the enemies Lanciers. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 14 Invested with the Command of a Regiment of Horse and a Troop of Lanciers. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 159 The lancer is to have his lance near the right foot. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* III. 362 The lancer has sword and pistol besides his lance.

trans. a 1657 LOVELAKE *Poems* (1864) 177 The heron mounted doth appear On his own Peg'sus a lanceer.

2. pl. The name of a species of quadrille. Also the music proper to this dance.

1862 *Athenæum* 25 Jan. 111 The 'Lancers', now so fashionable, was introduced by Laborde in 1836. 1868 B. HARTE *Arctic Vision*, Trip it all ye merry dancers in the airiest of lancers. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i. As she whirls by in the Valse, or glides in front of them in the Lancers.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *lancer-braiding*, -cap, -regiment; also *lancer-like* adj.

1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 6/4 Bolero white cloth is arranged under the 'lancer braiding'. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scoll.* iii. (1855) 45 The 'lancer cap and

green habit of the Honourable Juliana Deningsfield! 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 248 Making... quadrille and 'lancer-like figures with sudden turns on the toes. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* I. 146 In a 'lancer Regiment, the Men who collected the lances, are to be marched to the baggage waggons.

**Lancet** (lan'set). Forms: 5 lan-, lawncette, lawnsset, 6 lanceotte, 6-8 lancett, 6- lancet. [ad. OF. F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance* LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> Cf. lt. *lancetta*.]

+1. a. ? A small lance, a dart. b. In whale-fishery = LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> 2. Obs.

c 1420 *Siege Rouen in Archæologia* XXI. 52 And also lawncetys were leyde on hey, For to schete both ferre and ney. 1752 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 Which the fishers observing, row up and dispatch the whale with long lances.

2. A surgical instrument of various forms usually with two edges and a point like a lance, used for bleeding, opening abscesses, etc.

c 1440 [see LANCET]. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 86 He dyd his vssage to be kutte with a knyf and lancettis endlong and overthwart. 1530 PALSGR. 237.1 Lancet, an instrument, *lancette*. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 64 Cut the Scrophule... with a sharpe instrument, as with a lancet. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 18 Without question each Surgeons Mate knoweth a Lancet as well as myself. 1665 BOYER *Occas. Refl.* II. iv. And calls for a lancet, rather than a Julep. 1775 SHRIDAN *St. Patr. Day* i. i. Such an arm for a landage, veins that seemed to invite the Lancet. 1837 W. IARVIS *Capt. Bonneville* III. 146 When they underwent the operation of the lancet, the doctor's wife and another lady were present. 1856 DUNN *Surgeon's Tale* m. m. 631 The operator... pushes the lancet obliquely into the vein.

b. *Eul.* (See quot.) 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 362 *Scalpella* (the Lancets), a pair of instruments, usually more slender than the Cuitelli, which probably enter the veins or sap-vessels, and together with them form a tube for suction.

3. Short for *lancet-arch*, *-light*, *-window*.

1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Fecund.* 45 Two stages of tall Pointed arches, and a huge lancet within each. 1864 TAYLOR *Aylmer's F.* 622 Greenish glimmering through the lancets. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lecl. Archit.* I. 296 Some gable-end with its lofty lancets shows the noble scale of the ancient church.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *lancet edge*, + *ichthyodont*; *lancet-shaped* adj.; *lancet-fish*, the doctor-fish (*Acanthurus*); + *lancet-loupe*, a loophole for throwing darts (cf. 1a).

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 52 A side filister... having a second point or 'lancet edge to cut the filices across as the work proceeds. 1840 MURIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 3 *Acanthurus*, 'Lancet-fishes, have... a strong spine... in each side of the tail, as sharp as a lancet, with which they inflict severe wounds. 1708 *J. Hul. Trans.* XXVI. 75 The 'Lancet or Min. rotated Ichthyodont. 1562 PRAER *Amid* ix. C. 3, The 'Hoyas... through their 'auct. cet. loupes their whirling darts do thick bestowe. 1899 CANNON *tr. Zakh's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 232 Certain 'lancet-shape bodies.

b. *Arch.*, as *lancet arch*, one with an acutely-pointed head resembling the blade of a lancet; *lancet window*, a high and narrow window terminating in a lancet arch; similarly, *lancet Gothic*, *lancet light*, *lancet style*.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 'Lancet-arch. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 50 Lancet arches... have a radius longer than the breadth of the arch. 1836 *Centl. Mag.* Feb. 164/2 A chapel... The style is the 'lancet Gothic. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iv. 131 In the transept of Salisbury Cathedral... is a good example of a window of four 'lancet-lights. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 352 The details lose the great distinctness of the 'Lancet style. 1781 J. WATSON *Kiddington* (1783) 17 Mouldings of 'lancet windows. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* II. (1878) 20 The dusky light that came through a small lancet window.

Hence **Lanceteer**, one who uses a lancet; a surgeon. **Lanceted** a., (of a window) having a lancet arch; (of a church) having lancet-windows.

1824 *Examiner* 8/2 A person named Mort-r, a lanceteer, residing in the same place. 1855 WHITWELL i. Mrs S. Douglas *Life* (1881) 562 Where, richly-whole, the light streams through the lanceted window. 1864 CROWDY *Ch. Choirmaster* 27 A little lancetted church.

**Lancewood** (lan'swud). [f. LANCE sb.<sup>1</sup> + WOOD sb.] a. A tough elastic wood imported chiefly from the West Indies, used for carriage-shafts, fishing-rods, cabinet-work, etc. Also, a fishing-rod made of this wood. b. A tree yielding this wood; the best known are *Duguetia guianensis* from Cuba and *Oxandra virgata* from Jamaica.

'The name in Australia is given to *Baccharis myrtifolia* and in New Zealand to *Panax crassifolium*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1697 DANFIER *Foy.* I. 118 The Lancewood grows strait like our young Ashes; it is very hard, tough and heavy. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The aculeated *Lycium* or Lance-wood. This shrub is common in most parts of the island. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 221 He sent for lancewood to make the thills. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 160/2 The very best ash... is greatly inferior to lance-wood both in strength and elasticity. 1895 *Onting* (U.S.) XXVI. 376/4 We put the little lancewoods together and started out.

**Lanch**, obs. form of LAUNCH sb. and v.

+ **Lanchara**. Obs. Also 7 lanchare, 9 LANTCHA. [a. Pg. *lanchara*, ad. Malay *lancharan* (Kinkert), f. *lanchār* quick, nimble.] 'A kind of small vessel often mentioned in the Portuguese histories of the 16th and 17th centuries' (Yule).



1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 These things being laden aboard a Lanchara with oars. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Five Lanchares.

**Lanchet**; see LANDSHARD.

† **Lanciferous**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. med. L. *lancifer* (f. *lanc-ea* lance + (-i)fer bearing) + -OUS.] Bearing a lance.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1676 in COLES.

**Lanciform** (*lansifōm*), *a.* [f. LANCE *sb.* + (-i)FORM.] Lance or lancet-shaped.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 July 102 These humble buildings have sometimes no east window at all: at other times only a single narrow lanciform light.

**Lancinate** (*lansināt*), *v.* rare. [f. L. *lancinātus*, ppl. stem of *lancināre* to rend, tear to pieces (rendered 'to strike, thrust through' in Cooper *Thesaurus* 1565).] *trans.* To pierce, tear.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Import.* 91 Blacke hel-mettal . . . to exoriat and lancinate a deuil. 1663 COCKERAM, *Lancinate*, to thrust through. 1876 *Overmatched* l. vii. 117 How had she lancinated the wound, already, as she could see, quick and bleeding!

**Lancinating** (*lansinātin*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING.] Chiefly of pain: Acute, darting, piercing.

1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 77 She complained of frequent lancinating Pains. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 39 The pain is lancinating. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 473 A burning and lancinating sensation. 1861 F. H. RAMAGE *Curable Consumption* 71 Lancinating pains shooting in the direction of the ear.

*fig.* 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 He inflicts, without mercy, the most ingenious, home-directed and most lancinating cuts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 3-2 Simplicity in recounting his own exploits excuses lancinating criticisms about other people.

**Lancination** (*lansināshn*), [as if ad. L. \**lancinatio*-em, n. of action f. *lancināre* to LANCINATE.] The action of lancinating; cutting, lancing.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xlii. 132 Every Sin is an Incision of the Soule, a Lancination, a Phlebotomy. a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* 241 He took upon him to cure us, by cutting and lancination.

*b. transf.* A cutting into, an indentation.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. xii. 161 Undoubtedly Judah his portion made many incures and lancinations into the Tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof.

*c. fig.* Piercing pain; acute agony.

1649 J. R. TAYLOR *Gr. Temp.* i. Exhortation § 15 With what affection and lancinations of spirit, with what effusions of love, Jesus prayed. 1669 *Add. Hopeful Young Gentry* 62 [Love] breaks in upon you with the noise, tumult and lancination of distracted passions.

**Lancing** (*lansin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. LANCE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* LANCE in various senses: e.g. † *a.* Launching (of boats). † *b.* Piercing, pricking. *c.* Cutting with a lancet.

1470-85 MAIOR *Arthur* xxi. ii. Thence there was lancing of grete botes and smal. 1592 DAVIES *Inuent. Sont* ii. vii. (1714) 28 The cruel lancing of the knotty Golt. 1638 BAKER tr. *Bolsa's Lett.* (v. i) ll. 2-2 You make with it, syllogismes a wholesome and delightful lancing. 1645 MILTON *Letia* h. *Introd.* Wks. 1814 IV. 140 The lancing of that old apostemated error. 1655 W. N. Life 17 Dec. Which caused a swelling in his cheek . . . and that a lancing thereof, which made him unfit to appear in public. 1677 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 105 God forbids his people this fatal rite of cutting and lancing because abused to Demonolatry.

*attrib.* 1530 VALSKR. 604/2 I lounce a sore, as a cyrurgien dothe with a lounsyng yron. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* x. 119 He has curiously a dominant passion for leaping, darting the lancing pole . . . and other feats of strength and agility.

2. Acting as a lancer.

1838-9 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iii. A ball . . . put a stop to his lancing.

**Lancing** (*lansin*), *ppl. a.* [f. LANCE *v.* + -ING 2.] That lances: *a.* Darting forward; *fig.* bold, dashing. *b.* Of a ship: Launching, putting forth. *c.* Cutting, piercing.

1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 6 b, Hercules . . . heard the offers of these two lancing Ladies. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* 1. 12 The Comets, and these lancing Dragons, and falling Stars, &c. . . we visibly see. 1647 STANLEY *Pref.* *Orontea* (1650) 5 And . . . the shore the wretched mothers stray . . . The lancing-ships beholding from on high. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 695 When the lancing knife requires his hands. 1758 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* i. 20 But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye.

**Land** (*lend*), *sb.* *Forms:* 1-land; also 1, 3-5 7 land, 4-6 lande, 4-7 lande, (3) loande, 4 loond, 1ont, 5 lonnde, 1aunde, 8-9 Se. lan, lan'. [COM. Teut.: OE. *land*, *lond* str. neut. = OFris. *land*, *land*, OS. (Du., LG.) *land*, OHG. *lant* (MHG. *lant*, *lant*, mod.G. *land*), ON. (Sw., Da.) and Goth. *land* = OTent. \**landōm*, cogn. w. OCeltic \**landā* fem. (Irish *land*, *lann* enclosure, Welsh *llan* enclosure, church, Cornish *lan*, Breton *lann* heath), whence the F. *lande*, heath, moor. The pre-Teut. \**landh* is not evidenced in the other Aryan langs., but an ablat-variant \**landh* appears in OSL *lédina* heath, desert (Russian *лѣда, лѣдина*), and in MSw. *rod.Sw. lunda* waste or fallow land.]

1. The simple word.

1. The solid portion of the earth's surface, as opposed to sea, water. Cf. *firm land* (see *FIRM* a. 8), *dry land*. † *Occas.* classed as one of the 'elements' = EARTH *sb.* 14. Often in phr. to land, on land (cf. ALAND), by land (in quot. 1841 *transf.*); also † at land = on land, ashore.

*Beowulf* 1623 Com þa to lande lūdmanna helm swiðmod swynnara. c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* ii. iii. (1890) 104 Seo is monigra folca ceapstow of londes & of sæ cumendra. c 1205 LAY. 117 On Italice he com on lond. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 103 It hiled al this werldes drof, And fier, and walkne, and water, and lond. c 1300 *Harleik* 721 Fro londre woren he bote a mile. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 322 þe barrez of vche a bonk ful bigly me haldes, þat I may lachehe no lont. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 266 Noupur suld werri bi lond, no in water bi schip. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prolog.* 29 Ye seken lond and see for yowre wynnynges. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) i. 6 He may go by many Weyes, bothe on See and Lande. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prolog.* (1552) 13 It is most pleasant to rowynge nere the land, and walkynge nere the sea. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 7 To bunt out perilles. By sea, by land, where so they may be mett. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. xl. 107 We feeke greater heat at land then at sea. *Ibid.* iii. ii. 118 It behoves vs now to treate of the three elements, aire, water and land. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 122, I not doubt He came alike to Land. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 337 His Omnipresence fills Land, Sea, and Aire. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 82 They began to enterprise at land. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. viii. I fairly descry'd Land, whether an Island or a Continent, I could not tell. 1798 COCKERAM *Anc. Mar.* vii. xii. And now, all in my own countree, I stood on the firm land! 1841 FA. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 142 At the beginning of railroad travelling, persons who preferred posting on the high road were said to go by land. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* VII. 628 All the great defeats of France at land have come from England. 1895 KINGSLEY *Hereto* i. (1897) 44, I was never afraid . . . to speak my mind to them, by sea or land.

*b. Nautical phrases.* † To take land: to come to land; to land, go ashore. *Land to*: just within sight of land, when at sea. † To raise land: to sail with the land just within sight. To lay the land: to lose sight of land. † To set (the) land: to take the bearings of land. *Land ho!* a cry of sailors when first sighting land. *Land skut in* (see quot. 1753).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 59 When þe kyng wist, þat þei had taken land. c 1375 HARBOR *Brice* xvi. 551 Quilth thar On vest haf, toward Dunfermyne, I tuk land. c 1533 LO. BERNERS *Hoan* xii. 528 They . . . arysyd at the port of Marsyle there they toke lon le. 1611 COLE, *Surgis*, to arrive, take land, see ashore. 1627 (A.P.) SMITH *Seamant's Gram.* ix. 43 One to the top to looke out for land, the man cries out I land to; which is just so farre as a kenning, or a man may see the land. And to lay a land is to sail from it just so far as you can see it. 1633 P. J. MES *Voy.* 28 We hnd off, North North-East, but still raised land. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 21 When we set Land, some times, some that do guess. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Land shut in*, at sea. When another point of land hinders the sight of that which a ship came from, then they say the land is shut in. *Setting the Land*, at sea, is observing by the compass how it bears. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Terre qui fuit*, double-land, or land shut in behind a cape or promontory. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* iv. 8 A man on the forecastle called out 'Land ho!'

*c. Phr. How the land lies*: primarily *Naut.* (see quot. a 1700); now chiefly *fig.* = what is the state of affairs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *How lies the Land?* How stands the Reckoning? 1809 MALKIN *Git Blas* vii. vii. (Ridg.) 14 Several gentlemen . . . had a mind to feel how the land lay. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lyone* i. vii. 99 Uncle Charles's eyes had discovered how the land lay as regarded Rose and himself.

† *d.* A tract of land. Also *transf.* of ice. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. x. 153 There is a straight and a long and stretched out land on eyther side. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* To Rdre, A large Bay or inlet of the Sea, . . . entering in betwixt two lands. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. 139 Captain Luke Fox in his North-West Discoveries . . . complained fearfully of the fast Lands of Ice upon those Coasts.

2. Ground or soil, esp. as having a particular use or particular properties. Often with defining word, as *arable land*, *corn-land*, *plough-land*, *stubble land*.

825 *Ysp. Psalter* cvii. 37 And seowin lond & plantadon winzearas. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* x. (1889) 51 Ferlic & swiðlic storm on hryre landu [L. *arua*] forhwyrð. c 1050 *Snpp. Ælfrics Voc.* in W. Wülcker 1771 *Segeas*, gesawen acer vel land. c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 35 Lond weleerid and weldungid. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 8 Tyllynge is vs to write of enery land. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 796 *Hec bovala*, a hoggangyn lond. *Hec virgata*, n eryd lond. *Hic selis*, a ryggd lond. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 64 While the Plowman neer at hand, Whistles over the Furrow'd Land. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. 1727-58 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mushroom*, They are never found but on burnt lands. 1752 HUMR *Ess.* & *Treat.* (1777) 1. 283 In England, the land is rich, but coarse. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mad.* v. 8 Loading with loathsome rottenness the land. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 593 The land to a great extent round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1865 OLIVSTER *Slave States* 616 The conversation was almost exclusively confined to the topics of steam-boats, black-land, red-land, bottom-land, timber-land [etc.].

† *b. poet.* = GROUND in various senses. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 203 (Gr.) Inc is . . . wilde deer on gewæald gewæald & lifgende, Ða ðe land tredað. 14. *Fencing* v. *Two Handed Swoord* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 309 Fresly fmynt thy strokis by dene, And hold wel thy lond that hyt may be sene. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 7 Her selfe uppon the land She did prostrate. 1716 POPE *Ilad* vii. 28 He . . . roll'd, with Limbs relax'd, along the Land.

3. A part of the earth's surface marked off by natural or political boundaries or considered as an integral section of the globe; a country, territory. Also put for the people of a country.

(Sometimes defined by a phrase containing the name of the country or stating one of its prominent characteristics or

products, as *the land of Egypt*, *the land of the midnight sun*, *the land of the chrysanthemum*, etc. Cf. *b* and *c*.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1995 *Territorium*, loc. a 900 O.E. *Chron.* an. 787 (Parker MS.) Put wæron þa ærestan scipm Deniscra monna þe Angel cynnes lond gesohton. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 Þonne is seo cirice on Campania þæs landes 7emaro. 1254 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1132 (Laud MS.) Dis gear com Henri king to þis land. c 1205 LAY. 1244 Albion hatte þat lond. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10754 He sende to alle þe bisshops of þis lond is sonde. c 1300 *Chaucer* M. 3766 þis esau. . . Oute o þe land did iacob chace. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 936 In ludy lond. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 33 Abymallech . . . and Phicol . . . turneden agen into the loond of Palestynes. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 13932, I haue faryn out of fere landd my fader to seche. 14. *Sir Beues* 2327 (MS. M.) All the lond after hem drowe Armyd with good harnes inoure. 14. *Dyal. Gent. & Husb.* in *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 148 God lett never lande yet vnpuished which agayn this worde made resistance. c 1450 *Mervin* 26 Vortiger . . . often tyme faght so with them that he drof hem oute of hys lond. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* iii. 8 To carye them out of that lond, in to a good and wyde lond, even in to a lond that floweth with mylke and honny. 1611 *Bible Josh.* ii. 1 Go, view the land, enen Jericho. — *Isa. ix.* 1 When at the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun and the land of Naphtali. 1659 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 221 He feels from Juda's Land The dreading Infants hand. 1697 DRYDEN *Annals* vii. 148 These Answers in the silent Night receiv'd The King himselfe divulgd, The Land believ'd. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Village* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* v. xvi. He made songs for all the land Sweet love to feel and understand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 279 In our own land, the national wealth has, during at least six centuries, been almost uninterruptedly increasing.

*fig.* 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 439 Her bare brest, the heart of all her land. 1595 — *John* iv. ii. 245 In the body of this fleshly Land, This kingdom, this Confine of blood, and breathe.

*b. Phrases.* *Law of the land* († *land's law*: see LAND-LAW 1); see LAW *sb.* 1 *Land of promise* († *promise*, † *repromise*, † *behest*), *promised land*: see PROMISE *sb.*, etc. *Land of cakes* (Sc.): see CAKE *sb.* 1. *b.* See also HOLY LAND.

c 1300 [see BELIEF *sb.* 1]. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roab.) *Pref.* 1 Pe land of repromission, þat men calles þe Holy Land. 1513 BRANSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 1612 Duke Josue . . . ledyng the Israelytes to the lande of promysyon. c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiv. 271 The Lowlanders call their part of the Country the Land of Cakes. a 1846 J. INSLAH *Song, Land of Cakes*, An' fill ye up and toast the cup, The land o' cakes for ever.

*c. fig.* = Realm, domain. *Land of the lead* (Sc.): the realm of the blessed departed, heaven. *Land of the living*: the present life. *In the land of the living* (a Hebraism); alive. *Land of nod*: see NOD.

825 *Ysp. Psalter* cxiv. 9 In lond lifgendra. c 1230 *Ilali Meid*, 13 Iþis word þat is ideopel word of unlicesse. 13. *Minor Poems* fr. i *ernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 637/2 Ye shal not withouten Strif for the wise passe to þe lond of byt. 1611 *Bible Jer.* xi. 19 Let vs cut him off from the land of the living. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 59 As in the land of darkness yet in light, To live a life half dead, a living death. 1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 313 In the Land of Nature we are often out of our Knowledge. 1798 LADY NAINNE *Song, The Land of the Lead*, I'm wearin' awa' John. . . To the land of the lead. 1866-7 J. BERRISFORD *Alseries Hum.* Life (1826) vi. *Introd.* 126 You'd better have sent out Jeddiah Buxton if he is still in the land of the living. 1819 J. HOOGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 223, I was frequently travelling in the Land of Nod. 1836 LIVING *Astoria* i. 129 They dug a grave . . . in which they deposited the corpse, with a bit-cuit . . . and a small quantity of tobacco, as provisions for its journey in the land of spirits. 1871 MORLEY *Vollant* i. (1886) 10 There are unseen lands of knowledge and truth beyond the present.

† *d.* In M.E. poetry used vaguely in certain expletive phrases: *on* or *in land*, *to come to land*. Cf. similar uses of TOWN. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 To eni monne þet is on lond. c 1300 *Harrov.* *Ilali* 46 Þriti winter and þride half 3er, Hani woned in lond her. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 551 Maken I chulle Pees to londme come. . . And sauen al þe folk in lond. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2793 Welawo to longe y lye in lond. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 176 His steede . . . gooth an Ambil in the way Ful soþely and rounde in lond.

† *e.* U.S. Substituted euphemistically for Lord, in phrases the land knows, Good land!

1849 MISS WARNER *Wide wide World* xiv. 'But what are they called turnpikes for?' 'The land knows—I don't'. 1889 'MARK TWAINE' *Yankee* *Crt. K.* Arthur xi. 110 Good land! a man can't keep his functions regular on spring chickens thirteen hundred years old.

4. Ground or territory as owned by a person or viewed as public or private property; landed property. (*Common, concealed, copyhold, debatable, demesne, fabric, fiscal land* or lands: see the defining words. Also BOND-LAND, CROWN-LAND 1.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Pa teopan scentas . . . 7e on lande, 7e on oprum þingum. c 1205 LAY. 3914 His lond he huld half 3er. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4033 To dele þair landes þam be-tuiks þat aþer might þam alid wit his. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. vii. 295 Laborers that have no lond to liuen on þat heore honden. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 579 Worthy to been stywardes of rente and lond Of any lord that is in Engeland. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 72 Þorne to great land, treasure, and substance. 1587 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 209 They have recovered their land, with the Arrerages. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 113 This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of Land. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Kings* viii. 3 She went forth to crie unto the king for her house, and for her land. 1733 BRACELEY *Alphr.* s. 8: A convenient house with a hundred acres of land adjoining to it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 11. 342 He had no intention of depriving the English colonists of their land. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 12 Some one will say that he is beyond question rich, who owns a great deal of land.



b. *pl.* Territorial possessions. † Also rarely in sing., a piece of landed property, an estate in land. c. 1200 *Ælfric's Lives* (1885) I. 192 Feower land he forgef forð In mid him ælþeodigum to andfenge and to ælmes-dædum. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1843 Ðor him solde an lond kinge emor. c. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 163 Pouh man hæwe muche katel As londres, rentes, and oþer god. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 86 (He) became . . . riche . . . and purchased londres and possessions. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 423 b note, John Frederick demaundeth his landes and dignities. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. P.* i. i. 9 All the Temporall Landes which men deuout By Testament haue giuen to the Church. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* 143 Who should haue your Lande but your heirs? 1787 *BURNS Poems* (1809) II. 101 note, The Earl gave him a four merk land near the castle. 1837 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II. 135 All his messuages, lands, and tenements. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* 1. 84 Considering this grievance more tolerable than . . . the loss of the public lands. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. II. 130 Their lands had been divided by Cromwell among his followers.

c. *Law.* (See *quots.*)

1638 *Coke On Litt.* 4 Land in the legal signification comprehendeth any ground, soile or earth whatsoever, as meadows, pastures, woods, moors, waters, marshes, furses and heath, . . . It legally includeth also all castles, houses, and other buildings. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 18 Land hath also, in its legal signification, an indefinite extent, upwards as well as downwards. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 300/1 Land in its most restricted legal signification is confined to arable ground. . . In its more wide legal signification land extends also to meadow, pasture, woods, moors, waters, &c.

† 5. The country, as opposed to the town. *On* (*in*, † *Sc.* *to*) *land*: in the country; also, into the country; hence, to distant parts. *Obs.*

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xx. (xxviii.) (1890) 246 Byrig & lond & ceastre & tunas & hus. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 234 *Writ*, on lande. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prov.* 702 A poure per-on dwellynge vpon lond. — *Nun's Pr.* T. 4069 Swiche a toye was it to here hem synge. . . In sweete accord, My lief is faren in londe. 1410 *Pleoman's T.* 1138 Thon . . . liuest in londe, as a loren. 1425 *Sc. Acts Jus.* 7 (1814) II. 21/2 Ande at his be done als wele in borowis as to lande thair al be realme. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Ho.* 123 [He] dytis all the pure men up-on-land. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jus.* IV (1814) II. 226/3 The auldne statuts and ordinaunces maid of before baith to burghie and to lande. 1513-75-1818 [see *BURGH* b]. a 1800 *Jock the Leg* in *Child Ballads* (1894) V. 128 In brough or land.

6. Expanse of country of undefined extent; = COUNTRY I b. *rare* exc. with qualifying word, as *down-land*, *HIGHLAND*, *LOWLAND*, *mountain-land*, etc.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 130 Leau your criske channels, and on this greene-land answer your summons. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 323 The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land, Now glitters in the sun, and now retires. 1833 *TENNISON May Queen* iii. 7 And sweet is all the land about, and all the flowers that blow.

7. One of the strips into which a corn-field, or a pasture-field that has been ploughed, is divided by water-furrows. Often taken as a measure of land-area and of length, of value varying according to local custom.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 58 Feith had first sizte of hym . . . And nolde nougt neyghen bym by nyne londes lengthe. 1511 *Will in Market Harbore* Rec. (1890) 211 A lond of barly next the whet lond. 1563 *FITZGERALD. Husb.* 3 In Kente they haue other maner of plowes, . . . some wyll tourne the sheldbreth at euery landes ende, and plowe all one waye. — *Surrey* 38 b, A furlong called Dale furlong y<sup>e</sup> which furlong conteineth .xxx. landes and two heed landes. a 1550 *Merry Jest Myster Abynghon* 77 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 103 The mynners house is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Arpennein*, a measure of ground as much as our lande or halfe aker. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 5 To putt ewes into the Carre three weekes before Lady-day, allowing fyve ewes for a lande. 1679 *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 21 To cut down one Land of Corn. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 137/1 Land, or Lond, or Launde, in some places called a Loone, it is as much as two large Butts. 1767 *Cries of Blood* 7 He went down Campden field . . . about a land's length. 1786 *The Harist Rig* xxv. (1801) 12 O' Gath'ers next, unruly-bands Do spread themselves athwart the Lands. 1797 *COWPER Retirement* 421 Green balks and furrowed lands. 1793 *Trams, Soc. Arts* V. 83 The produce of one land or ridge of each crop. 1817-18 *COBBETT Resid. U. S.* (1822) 114, I made a sort of land with the plough, and made it pretty level at top. 1861 *Times* 4 Oct. 7/4 Fields laid out in six-yard lands with deep water-furrows for the sake of drainage.

8. *Sc.* A building divided into flats or tenements for different households, each tenement being called a 'house'.

1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 A land land of this side the Hau. 1457 *Ibid.* 116 A land was his fuderis land in the burgh Peebles. 1466 *Extracts Abern. Reg.* (1844) I. 26 He conquest a lande within your side burgh. 1482 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 107/2 Diuers housis, lying in the burgh of Edinburgh, on be north side of be strette, betuix be land of Johne patonsone & be land of Nicol spedy on be est & west parties. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 490/2 The annuall husband the ground annuell vpon one brynt land quhilk is or beis reparcellit. 1753 W. MARYLAND *Hist. Edin.* II. 140 The Buildings here, elsewhere called Houses, are denominatd Lands. 1776 E. TOPHAM *Lett. Edin.* 27 These buildings are diuided by extremely thick partition walls, into large houses, which are called lands, and each story of a land is called a house. Every land has a common staircase. 1780 *ARNOT Hist. Edin.* II. i. (1816) 185 The houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories. These were called lands. c. 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk. V.* 68, I showed him down stairs; and just as he turned the corner of the next land, a man came rushing violently by him. 1858 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Laird of Norlaw* I. 308 The 'land', or block of buildings in which it was

placed, formed one side of a little street. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. i. 177, I remember an old 'land' in the High Street of Edinburgh. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 238 A certain frail old gentlewoman . . . who dwelt in the top of a tall land on a strait close.

9. Technical uses. a. [*transf.* from 7.] The space between the grooves of a rifle-bore; also, the space between the furrows of a mill-stone. b. In a steam-engine, 'the unperforated portion of the face-plate of a slide-valve' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. 'The lap of the strakes in a clincher-built boat. Also called *landing*' (*Ibid.*).

1854 *Chamb. Frnt.* II. 202 These furrows and belts (in the bore of a cannon), technically called *lands*. 1857 *Sir P. Dr. Colquhoun Compan. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The *lands* are where one strake overlaps another. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 June, Some of the 'lands' being slightly injured, as might . . . have been expected with so delicate a system of rifling. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 The circular or angular lands and furrows (of a mill-stone).

II. Attributive uses and Combinations.

10. General relations. a. simple attrib., as *land-belt*, *loom*, † *cape*, *crenescent*, *development*, *estate*, † *ground*, *labour*, *mass*, † *people*, *price*, *rent*, *revenue*, *sculpture*, *security*, *split*, *strip*, *tenant*, *tenure*, *wave*, *wealth*.

1856 *KANE Art. Expt.* I. viii. 78, I am obliged to follow the tortuous 'land-belt'. 1891 *STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE Wrecker* (1893) 288 There was some rumour of a Naja 'land-boom'. 1896 *BLOUNT Glossary*, 'Landcape, an end of land that stretcheth further into the Sea than other parts of the Continent thereabouts'. 1895 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 43 The 'land' present that forms the bay. 1895 *Law Times* 13 July 254 If the Company is a 'Land-development one'. 1890 *Alpr. Kes. relat. Pres. Times* iii. 41 The enjoyment of 'Land Estates'. 1575 *LANEHAM Lett.* (1871) 4 'Landground by pool or river'. 1776 *BURKE Lett.* 14 Aug., Condemned to 'Land Labour at the last Assizes for this County'. 1856 *KANE Art. Expt.* I. i. 16 The probable extension of the 'land-masses of Greenland to the Far North'. 1881 *JUDG. Folcanors* 287 The land-masses of the globe. c. 1440 *Eng. Cong. Trcl.* xxxvii. 91 The 'londe-Pepill that crystynshold be'. 1898 *Atlant. Monthly* Apr. 498/2 Immigrants were pouring into the state, and 'land-prices were rising'. 1706 in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 192 Paying high Interest for Money, which 'Land-rents cannot discharge'. 1733 *SWIFT Reasons agst. Settling Tithes of Hemp*, etc. Wks. 1761 III. 313 The land-rents of Ireland are computed to about two millions. 1889 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2472/4 The Office of Receiver of the 'Land-Revenues for the Counties of Suffolk and Cambridge'. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Proc. Parl.* 15 2 Land revenues to the amount of 19,194,141. 1882 *GRIKKE Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 922 A chief element in the progress of 'land-sculpture, is geological structure. 1677 *VARRANION Eng. Improv.* 17 The 'Land Security was so uncertain and bad, and it was so troublesome and chargeable getting their Moneys again when they had occasion to use it. 1805 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 182 Two 'landspots and three bays are ignored by Van de Velde. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Critical* to T. that 'land-strip waters wash. 1543 *tr. Act 14 Edw. III.* stat. i. c. 3 The heyres executours, and 'lande tenants of such ministers and reueynours. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* Land tenant. 1876 *DICKE Real Prop.* i. § 12 The main features of 'land-tenure. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* 35 Gentle ridges . . . not unlike the wrinkles or 'land waves behind S. Paul de Loanda. 1845 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 343 note, So as to lessen the difference in 'land-wealth.

b. objective and objective genitive, as *land-buyer*, *catcher*, *ditching*, *hirer*, *hunter*, *monger*, *monopolist*, *nationalization*, *nationalizer*, *occupier*, *proprietor*, *roller*, † *tille*, *tiller*, *tilling*; *land-devouring*, *eating*, *scourging*, *tilling*, *visiting* adjs.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 209 A ledere of loundeys and a 'lond biggere. 1598 R. BERNARD *Tenace, Hecyra* III. v. They . . . are no great land-lifers. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Huit without M.* v. ii, Thou most reverent 'land-catcher. 1641 *VICARS God in Mount* 12 These and such like 'Land-devouring enormities. 1866-7 A. YOUNG *Agrie. Essex* (1813) I. 116 'Land-ditching is done at different prices. 1893 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad's* xl. (1884) 315 Walberswick is a decayed port, a victim of the 'land-eating sea. 1552 *HUTOET*, 'Landc hyer, redemptor. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) June 172 Four or five rough-looking men—evidently 'land-hunters. 1647 *HARVEY Schola Cordis* vii. 7 The greedy 'landmunger. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 21 The persecutions of the settlers were carried on by the Governor and his 'land-monopolists. 1882 A. R. WALLACE (title) 'Land Nationalization. Its necessity and its aims. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 3/1 One point . . . will . . . be seized upon by the 'land-nationalizers. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 70 § 10 All the Inhabitants and 'Land-occupiers within the whole Isle. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) II. 135 The relation between land-owner and land-occupier has undergone an unkindly alteration. 1815 L. SIMOND *Tour Gr. Brit.* I. 172 The 'land-proprietor does not get more than three per cent. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Land-roller, one for leveling ground and mashing clods in getting land into tith for crops. 1641 *VICARS God in Mount* 48 Such a 'Land-scourging rod. c. 1205 *LAV. 14847* We scullen . . . wurdun mils life wid be 'lond-tillen. 1387-8 T. *Usk Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) i. 32 That good 'lond-tillers gimme shape for the erthe . . . to bringe forth more corn. c. 1475 *Pict. For.* in *W. Wülcker* 804/34 *Hic cultor*, a londtyllere. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 555 The interests of the landowner and the land-tiller became antagonistic. c. 1420 *POLLAD. on Husb.* i. 528 Donge of fowls is ful necessary To 'londtilling. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. ix. 140 3e beu woutours . . . that denouren That leel 'land-tyllinge men leelliche bysnywken. 1893 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 Jumping and 'land-visiting fishes.

c. instrumental, as *land-penned*, *sheltered*, *surrounded* adjs.; similitive, as *land-like* adj.

1804 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 470 This [the green on the water], though occasioned by the impurity of the night shore . . . forms a home scene; it is warm and 'landlike. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* ciii. 56 We steer'd her toward a

crimson cloud That landlike slept along the deep. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 453/1 'Land-penned rivers. 1893 *MOLONEY W. African Fisheries* (Fish. Exh. Publ.) 27 Grassy banks of 'land-sheltered waters. 1776 *NICKLE tr. Camoens Lusid* 479 'Land-surrounded waters.

II. attrib., passing into *adj.*, with the sense: Belonging or attached to, or characteristic of, the land; living, situated, taking place, or performed upon land (as opposed to *water* or *sea*); terrestrial: as in *land-admiral*, *army*, *battery*, *battle*, *communication*, *company*, *engine*, *fight*, *form*, *goods*, *gunner*, † *herd*, *journey*, *life*, *monster*, *passage*, *pilot*, *plant*, *prospect*, *siren*, *soldier*, *spout*, *trade*, *travel*, *wages*, *war*, *warfare*, etc.

1490 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 1 § 1 If any Captain . . . give them not their full Wages . . . except for Jackets for them that receive Land-wages. 1595 *SILVER Col. Clout* 278 The fields to which dame Cynthia her landheards feel. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* III. vi. (1636) 191 Impatient of land-life, they launcht againe into their water. 1625 *Queries agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 217 Admiral General in the F feet of the Sea, and Land-Army. 1625 *PURVIS (title)* Purchas his Pilgrimes containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vi. 51, I intricated him for a commission and patent for a land company in Flanders. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 307 To find out that . . . Would overtake the best Land-Pilots art. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 488 Their Land-voyage from Pekin to Goa. 1667 *Peris Diary* 4 Apr. I made Sir G. Carteret merry with telling him how many Land-admirals we are to have this year. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr., A most useful Instrument for all Land and Sea Gunners. 1682 *SOUTHEY Loyal Bro.* II. Wks. 171 I. 44 Curse on these Land-syrens! 1694 *J. and Geo.* No. 323/5 They are to be provided for in their way as Land-Soldiers are in their march. 1695 *P. 101 Laking Manor* 86 The water-nymphs are too unlike to Villor y; are the land-nymphs so? 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1717) II. 289 Anchoring at sea, remote from all land-prospect. 1774 *G. and M. Nat. Hist.* I. 395 The nature . . . of these land-spouts. 1785 *J. PUNTIS Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, Roads for land communication and carriage. 1817 *Lark. Feb.* 316 Of the lords of the Admiralty, three of the sea officers, and one of the land lords, were efficient officers. 1822 *Specif. Brunel's Patent* No. 4683. 3 The common governor usually applied to land engines cannot act regularly at sea. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* I. 335 Being exposed to the fire of the land-batteries as well as of the shipping. 1852 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxix. X. 665 If the preparations for land-warfare were thus stupendous, those for sea-warfare were fully equal if not superior. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* (2) The foliage of land-plants. 1897 *W. H. Flower. Pl.* I. 169, All the Water-plants that are here dealt with are undoubtedly descended from land forms.

b. Prefixed to names of animals to indicate that they are terrestrial in their habits, and esp. to distinguish them from aquatic animals of the same name; as *land-animal*, *-beast*, *-bird*, † *-cormorant*, *-dog*, † *-dove*, *-dragon*, † *-eft*, *-fowl*, *-mammyfera*, *-mouse*, *-mollusca* (hence *land-molluscan* adj.), † *-pullen*, *-reptile*, *-scorpion*, *-spaniel* (also fig.), *-toad*; *land-beetle*, a terrestrial predatory beetle, one of the group *Ceado-phaga*; *land-bug*, a bug of the group *Geocores*; *land-chelonian*, a tortoise; *land-cod*, a kind of catfish, the mathematic, *Amiurus borealis* (Cent. Dict.); *land crocodile*, † (*a*) ? meant to designate the CATMAN; (*b*) the sand-monitor, *Psammisaurus arenarius* (Cent. Dict.); *land-leech*, a leech of the genus *Ammodipsa*, abounding in Ceylon; *land-lobster*, † *-martin* (see *quots.*); *land-otter*, 'any ordinary otter of the subfamily *Lutrinae*, inhabiting rivers and lakes, as distinguished from the sea-otter, *Enhydris marina* (Cent. Dict.); *land-pike*, = *HELL-BENDER* i; *land-shell*, a terrestrial mollusk or its shell; *land-slayer*, a terrestrial isopod crustacean, a wood-louse; *land-snail*, a snail of the family *Helicidae*; *land-sole*, the common red slug, *Arion rufus*; *land-tortoise*, *-turtle*, any tortoise or turtle of terrestrial habits; † *land-urechin*, the hedgehog; † *land-winkle*, a snail.

1601 *RAY Creation* (1692) 62 So necessary is it [air] for us and other 'Land-Animals. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. viii. 217 Besides these mischievous land-animals, the sea . . . is infested with great numbers of alligators. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 191 Let vs returne now to discourse of other living creatures; and first of 'land-beasts. 1636-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* II. 888/1 This division into lobes occurs in most of the 'land-beetles. 1550 *Order for Swans* in *Hone Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 959 The . . . custome of this Realme . . . dothe allow to every Owner of such ground . . . to take one 'Land-bird. 1863 *KINGSLY Water-Bab.* vii. 343 The sea-birds sang as they streamed out into the ocean, and the land-birds as they built among the boughs. c. 1865 *Circ. Sci.* (ed. Wyld) II. 184/1 The Geocores or 'Land-bugs. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 249 The 'Land Chelonians. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Jubil.* iv. 4 'Land-Cormorants may Challenge them for food. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 159/2 He beareth Azure, the Bresilian 'Land Crocodile, proper. 1664 *COTTON Scarrow.* IV. (1715) 69 Curs, Spaniels, Water-dogs, Bandogs, and 'Land-dogs. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 319 Saw some Widgeons, and many 'Land-Doves. 1804 *MIVART in Cornopolitan* XVI. 344 The enormous 'land-dragons that lived by rapine. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvii. 49 The water-eft or newt is only the larva of the 'land-eft. 1669 *WOLFE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 If 'Land-Fowl gather towards the Water. 1839 *TENNENT Ceylon* I. 302 Of all the plagues which beset the traveller in the rising grounds of Ceylon, the most detested are the 'land leeches. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Aug. 2/1



Huge "land lobsters"—the 'robber crab' of the Pacific Islands. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 96 The annihilation of certain genera of "land-mammifera." 1874 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The "Land-martin or Shore-bird: *Hirundo riparia*, 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 403 A certain well, wherein there keep ordinarily "land-mice." 1888 *Nature* XXIV. 84 The "land-mollusc fauna of Socotra." 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), "Land-Pike, a Creature in America, like the Fish of the same Name, but having Legs instead of Fins." 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 507 Hens, and other "land pullen." 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii. 315, 1 narrowly escaped being bitten by a "land-scorpion." This insect is of the size of a small cray-fish. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4127 In "land-shells" the locality would not be easily surpassed. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 76 The air-breathing mollusca, commonly called land-shells. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 632 The "Land-slayer (*Oniscus asellus*)." 1730 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. 1. 151 A "Land-Snail, incrustated over with fine Stoney Matter." 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 168 The "land-soles occasionally devour animal substances." 1756 FLEMING *tr. Caus' Eng. Dogs* § 2 (end) "Land spaniels." 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 55 b, He would proue... a good land-spaniel or setter for a hungry Courtier, to smell him out a thousand pound sute, for a hundred pound profit. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. i. in Bullen *O. P. IV.* Proceed seagull. Thus land-spaniel; no man can say this is my fish till he finde it in his nett. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 105 It is only the Rubeth, the "land toad, which has the property of sucking." *Ibid.* VI. 380 The "land tortoise will live in the water, and... the sea turtle can be fed upon land." 1850 LVELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 293 In Mr. Clark's garden were several land-tortoises *Testudo clausa*, Sayl. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 109 We refresh our selves very well, both with "Land and Sea Turtles." 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 163 The land-turtle of Surinam is not more than eighteen or twenty inches in length. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 973 The hedgehog, or "land urchin." 1601 — *Pliny* I. 218 Of the Viper, "Land-winkles or Snails, and Lizards."

12. Special combinations: land abutment, the terminal pier at the landward end of a bridge; land-agency, the occupation or profession of a land-agent; land-agent, a steward or manager of landed property; also, an agent for the sale of land, an estate agent; land-arch, an arch or bridge which spans dry land; land-bat, a measure of land of varying length; land-berg? *nonce-wd.* (after *ice-berg*), an 'ice-mountain' on land; land-blink, an atmospheric glow seen from a distance over snow-covered land in the arctic regions; land-board? *nonce-wd.* (after *seaboard*), the borders of a country; land-born *a.*, native; land-breast, the whole frontage formed by the abutment and wing-walls or retaining walls of a bridge; land-bred *a.*, brought up on land (as distinguished from on sea); also, native, indigenous; land-carraok, (*a*)? a coasting vessel; (*b*), = *land-frigate*; land-east, an orientation; land-chain, a surveyor's chain (Simmonds); land-coal, coal transported by land; land-community, joint or common ownership of land; land-company, a commercial company formed for the exploitation of land; land-cook U.S., one who 'cooks' land for the market; land-dummiar *Austral.* (see DUMMY *v.*); so land-dummying; land-evil, (*a*)? an epidemic; (*b*)? the falling sickness, epilepsy; landfang, holding-ground for an anchor; land-fast, an attachment on the land for a vessel; land-feather, a bay or inlet; land-fish, (*a*)? fresh-water fish; (*b*)? a fish that lives on land; hence, an unnatural creature; land-frigate, a harlot, strumpet; land-fyrd *O.E.* and *Hist.*, the land force; land-good [ad. Du. *landgoed*], a landed estate; land-honour (see HONOUR *sb.* 7); land-horse, the horse on the land-side of a plough; land-hunger, keen desire for the acquisition of land; hence land-hungry *a.*; land-ice, ice attached to the shore, as distinguished from floe; land-ill, an epidemic (cf. *land-evil*); land-jobber, one who makes a business of buying and selling land on speculation; so land-jobbing; land-lead, a navigable opening in the ice along the shore; land-leak, a leak produced in a vessel before starting on a voyage; land-looker U.S. (see quot.); land-lurch *v.*, to rob of land (see LURCH *v.*); land-male, a reserved rent charged upon a piece of land by the chief lord of the fee, or a subsequent mesne owner' (Wright *Province. Dict.* 1857); also attrib. *land-male-book*; land-march, territory bordering on another country; land-marker, 'a machine for laying out rows for planting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); land-mate (see quot.); land-mead, a tract of meadow land; land-mistress = LANDLADY 1; land-neck, an isthmus; land-oath (see quot.); land-office U.S. and *Colonial* (see quot. 1855); land-packet U.S. (see quot.); land-passage, (*a*) an isthmus; (*b*) passage by land; land-peerage (see quot.); land-pirate, one who robs on land, a highwayman; + also, a literary pirate; land-plaster, 'rock-gypsum ground to a powder for use as a fertilizer' (*Cent. Dict.*); land-pole, the pole or perch; land-presser, an apparatus for pressing down the soil; land-

province, 'a province of the land distinct from others in the assemblage of plants or animals which it contains, or in their distribution' (Cassell, 1884); land-raker (see foot-land-raker, *s.v.* Foot *sb.* 35); land-reeve, roll (see quot.); land-rush, a landslip; land sale, (*a*) a sale of land; (*b*) applied attrib. to collieries which are worked on a small scale and from which coal is supplied only to the country round; *pl.* the coal so disposed of; land-acre, *Hist.*, a division of land [repr. OE. *landscora*]; land-scot, a tax on land formerly levied in some parishes for the maintenance of the church; land-scrip U.S., a negotiable certificate, issued by the U. S. government or by corporate bodies holding donations of land therefrom, entitling the holder to the possession of certain portions of public land (Webster, 1864); land-scurvy, scurvy occurring on land, as amongst inmates of work-houses, armies, etc.; land-sergeant (see quot. 1893); also, the steward of an estate; land-shark, (*a*) one who makes a livelihood by preying upon seamen when ashore; (*b*) rarely, a land-grabber; land-sick *a.*, (*a*) sick for the sight of land; (*b*) *Naut.*, (of a ship) impeded in its movements by being close to land; land-slide U.S. = LANDSLIP; also fig. (cf. *avalanche*); land-speech, a language, tongue; land-stall, a staith or landing-place; land-atead *a.* *Colonial*, provided with landed property; land-steward, one who manages a landed estate for the owner; land-stone, a stone turned up in digging; land-atool, ? *Sc.* — *land-stall*; land-strait, an isthmus; land-stream, a current in the sea due to river waters; land-strife, strife with respect to land, agrarian contention; land-swarm, app. a kind of rocket; land-swell, the roll of the water near the shore; land-thief, (*a*) one who robs on land or ashore; (*b*) a robber of land; land-tide *Sc.*, 'the undulating motion of the air, as perceived on a drougthy day' (Jam.); land-trash, broken ice near the shore; land-turn, a land-breeze; land-valuer, one whose profession is to examine and declare the value of land or landed estates; land-waiter = landing-waiter (see LANDING *vbl. sb.*); land-war, (*a*) a war waged on land, opposed to a naval war; (*b*) a 'war' or contention with respect to land or landed property; land-warrant U.S. (see quot. 1858); land-wash, the wash of the tide near the shore; land-water *a.*, amphibious, nondescript; land-wine [cf. Dd. *landwijn*, G. *landwein*], wine of native or home growth; land-worthiness *nonce-wd.*, fitness to travel over land; land-yard local (see quot. 1828).

1776 G. SEWLE *Building in Water* 7 It was composed of twenty Arches, nineteen Piers, and two Land Abutments. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academy*, Org. IV. 110 The requirement that he should be experienced in "land-agency, may seem in itself not unreasonable. 1846 CHOPIN *sb.* (1870) I. 354 We know right well that their [landlords'] "land agents are their electioneering agents. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties* *Scotl.* IV. 274 The bridge consists of ten arches, one of which is a "land-arch." 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvii. (1891) 1351 he "lande batte or pole of Pembrokeshire is in Kemes xij foute. Pembrokeshire xj foute. 1853 KANE *Grimmell's Exp.* xiv. (1856) 420 When first the mass separates from the "land-berg or glacier." 1835 SIX J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iii. 41 "I he "landlink was now very perceptible; and in the evening we discerned the land itself. 1790 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) V. 229 If Great Britain establishes herself on our whole "land-board [i. e. along the Mississippi]. 1796 in Pickering *1000 U.S.* (1816) 170 The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board. 1859 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 215 The "land-borne lues safe, the forreine at his ease. 1730 LAURELVE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 70 Each of the "Land Breasts are to spread about 25 Feet on each Side of the Bridge. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartol's* I. iv. 160 We resemble "Land-bred Novices New brought aboard to venture on the Seas. 1596 SPENSER *State Invt.* Wks. (Globe) 627/2 Whatsoever relics there were left of the land-bred people. 1887 F. M. CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* I. viii. 273 Till one day the land-bred boaster puts to sea in a Channel steamer. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 50 Faith, he to night hath boarded a "Land Carrack. 1609 DAVENANT *Albion* III. i. *Grin.* I must be furnish'd too. *Cuny.* With a Mistress? *Grin.* Yes, inquire me out some old Land-Carrack. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christovell* I. He turned upon his track... and making a correct "landcast this time, found his way to the fountains of the Taw. a 1661 FULLY *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) II. 1 One may observe a threefold difference in our English-Coale. 1 Sea-coale. 2 "Land-coale, at Mendip, Bedworth, &c. and carted into other Counties. 3 What one may call River or Fresh-water-Coale. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 85 The historical township is the body of allodial owners who have advanced beyond the stage of "land-community. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1830 I. 172 Nothing else but an American "land-company ever managed to induce settlers upon territory of such uninhabitable quality. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 112 How comes it to pass that the American "land-cook is cunning enough to carry on his trick. 1880 *Cent. Mag.* CXXLV. 77 The successes and failures of Australian "land-dummiars. *Ibid.* 76 The fraudulent transaction known as "land-dummying." a 1845 *Ancr.* R. 380 bet "land vael bat alle londes leien on, & ligg'd bet monie. 1840 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Lond ivyl, sekensse (*P.* londe euyll), *epitencia.* 1557 BURNBOUGH in Hakluyt (1886) III. 153 Where a ship may ride

in 4 fadome... of water, and have "Landfange for a North and by West winds. 1703 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 36 There is not clean Ground enough for above 3 Ships. One even of these must lie close to the Shore, with a "Land-fast there. 1583 DICCES in *Archologia* XI. 236 The south baye or "landfeather of the great sluice. 1419 *Liber Albus* 221 (Kolls) I. 376 Qui dicit "landfisse pot prandium, bene licet ei hospitari piscem suum, et in crastino ponere piscem suum in foro Domini Regis. 1806 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 264 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. 1611 L. WHITAKER in Coryat *Cruithis* Intro. Verses, Here to this "Land-Friggat he's ferried by Charon, He bords her; a sercise a hot and a rare one. 11. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1007 (Land MS.), Ne him to ne dorste scip here on sea, ne "land-fyrd. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 4. 75 The Land-Fyrd, or general levy of fighting men. 1591 HORSEV *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 246 Purchasing... howses and "landgoods upon which they did inhabit. 1671 MAOON (*title*) *Baronia Anglica*, a History of "Land-Honours and Baronies, and of Feudal Tenure in capite. a 1848 FIMLAYSON in *Chambers's Inform.* I. 486/2 The... most forward horse, should be put in the furrow, and only bound back to the right or off theet of the "land-horse. 1864 J. M. LUNLOW *Hist. U. S.* vi. 227 The "land-hunger of the South now outstripped even the ambition of conquest of Mr. Polk. 1889 *Century Mag.* Jan. 369/2 When the "land-hungry band of Welsh and Norman barons entered Ireland. 1840 SCOTCHBY in *Ann. Reg.* II. 1324 "Land-ice consists of drift-ice attached to the shore; or drift-ice, which, by being covered with mud or gravel, appears to have recently been in contact with the shore; or the flat-ice, resting on the land, not having the appearance or elevation of ice-bergs. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxiii. 281 Crossing the land-ices by portage. 1873 J. G. GERRIE *Gl. Ice Age* (1894) 547 These boulders could not have been carried by land-ice. 1500 *Addit. Scot. Chron.* (1819) 4 The "Land III... was so violent þt þar deit ma þt yere than enir þar deit onder in pestilens[etc.]. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* vii. 74 Let him be at Home to none but... a "Land-Jobber, or his Inventor of new Funds. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 A physician, landjobber, and subservient political intriguer. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxviii. 278 Here the "land-leads ceased, with the exception of some small and scarcely practicable openings near the shore. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumarch.* *Hen. F.* xxi. What horror stops my Quill? ere yet aboard Wee see the Royall Fraught, a "Land-Leake Springs. 1891 R. A. ALGER in *Voice (N. Y.)* 15 Oct., What woodsmen call a "land-looker", i. e. a timber expert whose business it is to locate pine timber land in Michigan. 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. 217 Hence countrie Loues "Land lurch their Lords. 1390-91 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 392 Pro "landmale, *qd.* 1416-17 *Ibid.* 614 Pro ligatum ejusdum libri vocati le landmalebok, *16d.* 1489 *Ibid.* 60 In laynd-mayle solut. sacristae Dunelm., *9/d.* 1577 in *Balfour's Oppressions in Orkn. & Shetl.* (1899) 18 Anc dewitie that pay to the Kingis Maistie for their sacit and landmales zeirle. 1665 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 218, 15 August, Paid for Land Male, *ss.* *qd.* 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 212 Many of the Imperial Marquisats... had their names from being "Land-marches of the 'tate, and not from their maritime situation. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, "Land-mate, in Herefordshire he that in Harvest-time reaps on the same ridge of ground, or Land, with another, they call Land-mates, that is fellow Laborers on the same land. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. xviii. (1897) III. 132 Our meadows, are either bottomes... or else such as we call "land meads, and borrowed from the best and fattest pasturages. 1860 GLEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alb.* III. cxxxiv. 202 If our Welsh "land-mistress said, 'Here are Martin and John making me fair offers for the farm' [etc.]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xvi. (1636) 140 At the very entrance of the Isthmus or "Land-neck. 1674 PERRY *Pol. Ant.* xii. Tracts (1769) 364 Of all oaths they [the Irish] think themselves at much liberty to take a "land-onth, as they call it; Which is an oath to prove a forged deed, a possession, livery or seisin, payment of rent, &c. in order to recover for their countrymen the lands which they forfeited. 1790 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 48 It seems requisite that the general "land-office should be established at the seat of government. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Land-office*, in most colonies there are land-offices, in which the sales of new land are registered, and warrants issued for the location of land, and other business respecting unsettled land is transacted. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 153 It is owned by the Union Mill and Mining Company, which once did a land-office business in ore crushing. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 115 Known as the Captain of a "land-packet"—in plain terms, the driver of an ox-team. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 78 Another "land passage or Isthmus there is of like straitsness... and of equal breadth with that of Corinth. 1642 *Declar. Chas. I. to Parlt.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. (1692) I. 602 He hath... cut the Banks, and let in the Waters to drown the Land-passages, and to make the Town inaccessible by that way. a 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 120 There is no Land-passages from this Elder Town unto that of America. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. viii. 273 A Custom... is set up at present in most Manors of... the... Weald under the Name of "Landpeerage; whereby the Owners of the Lands, on each side the Highways, claim to exclude the Lord from the Property of the Soil of the Way, and of the Trees growing thereon. 1609 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle* I. viii. Wks. (Grosart) III. 262 The Cablines where these "Land-pyrrates lodge in the night, are the Out-barnes of Farmers. 1670 in T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 388 Some dishonest booksellers, called land-pirates, who make it their practice to steal impressions of other men's copies. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Land-pirates*, Highwaymen or any other Robbers. 1890 'ROSE BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 148/1 A bloody murdering land-pirate that ought to be hung at the yard-arm. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xvi. (1891) 133 The usual measure of land used in this shire much differeth from the statute acre, for yt differeth all together in sunning-vg, as also in the "land pole. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 224/2 In such soils an artificial pan may be formed by the "land-presser or press-drill. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Land-presser*, a subordinate officer on an extensive estate, who acts as an assistant to the land steward. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, "Land-roll, a clod-crusher and seampresser. 1549 *Compt. Scotl.* vi. 39 Many burils of stannirs & stannis that tumbit doune with the "land rusche. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 47 "Land-Sale Collieries. 1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* May 63 The whole sum realised by land sales. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Glass*, New-



castle *Terms, Landsale*, coals sold to the country in the neighbourhood of the pit. 1886 J. Bown *Bewick Gleanings* 2 His father and grandfather before him, had... held a small 'landsale' colliery near their home at Cherryburn.

1828 N. CARLISLE *Acc. Charities* 295 Anciently the greatest part of the Country lay in common, only some parcels about the villages being inclosed, and a small quantity in 'Land-Scores' allotted out for tillage. 1617 in G. W. Hill & W. H. Frere *Mem. Stepney Parish* (1891) 77 There shall be a general 'Land-sket and assessement' made of all the inhabitants of the parish... toward the necessary repays of the Church. 1875 *PARISH Sussex Gloss., Lansul or Landsote.* 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 397 Harrowgate-water is certainly an excellent medicine in the 'land scurvy'. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 605 *note*. At one time land-scurvy was detected (under the influence of theory) in many forms. a 1775 *Noble's* ix. in Child *Ballads* (1890) IV. 2/2, I dare not with you into England ride, The 'land-sergeant' has me at feld. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss., Land-serjeant*, one of the officers of the Border watch, under the Warden of the March. 1894 R. S. FRASER *Hist. Westmorland* 197 The steward or land-sergeant of their barony or manor. 1769 WESLEY *Trin. 30 Mar.*, Let all beware of these 'Land-sharks'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, Lieutenant Brown... told him some goose's gazette about his being taken in a skirmish with the landsharks. 1857 KINGLEY *Two I.* 40 iv, Can't trust the land-sharks; they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers. They think every wreck a god-send. 1846 H. MELVILLE *Typee* i. heading, A 'land-sick ship'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 65 Slain by a 'land-slide, like the agricultural King Onand. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 240 The Roman road, which linked them with the only past they knew, had been buried under the great barbarian land-slide. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bt.* II. xxiv. 308 A terrible landslide occurred, an eruption of mud, earth, and rocks. 1895 *Century Mag.* Mar. 734 There was then a great landslide of votes for McClellan. c 1850 *Gen. & Ex.* 669 Sexii 'land-speeches and xii. mo, weren del danc in werle do. 1739 N. RITING *Rec. VII.* 227 Money laid out in repairing the 'land stall leading to Burn and Masham Bridges. 1688 *New Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 31 There is a gu-shet of about 2000 acres... which I design to take up for you, being good land; so I think by far you will be the best 'land-stand of any concerned in the province. c 1701 *Ibid.* II. 34 He says I was in 1688, the best land stand of any concern'd in the Province. 1835 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 679 His 'land-steward in the time he maid Oair all Scotland. 1701 STEELE *Fueral v. i.* (1702) 72 He is not now with his Land-steward. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* ix. 100 'My lord', answered the land steward, meekly, 'were it a thing' [etc.]. 1795 CAPT. HAIG *Diary in J.* Russell *Huigs* (1881) 482 Many 'land stones, some white ones, but mostly all fine quarried stones. 1813 R. KEAR *Agric. Bern.* 35 In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed *land-stones*, are found. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss., Land stones*, the name given... to the pebbles and boulders turned up in digging and draining. 1873 W. McDOWELL *Hist. Dunfries* I. 584 The pier or 'landstool' was commenced. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 11 Peruana is... enuironed on all sides with the sea, saue wheras the forsaid 'Land-streight doth ioyne the same to Mexicana. 1665 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* ii. v. 158 In a Foreland or Landstreight where two Seas meet. 1868 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads* (ed. 3) 73 The 'land-stream and the tide-stream in the sea. 1853 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* ii. (1558) 109 Did not 'land strikes bring them to destruction? 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 10 Charge for 'land swimmers, or small rockets. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iv. 552 As her gilded prow is dancing Through the 'landswell. 1895 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water cheques, and 'land theenes. 1865 KINGLEY *Herew.* I. k. 229, I am Hereward the Berserker, the land-chief, the sea-chief. 1894 H. SPENCER *in Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 8/2 The stronger peoples have been land-thieves from the beginning, and have remained land-thieves down to the present hour. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 328/2 Whar the dew never scant, nor the 'landside danc't Nor rain had ever fawn. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xxvi. 341 The 'land-trash is cemented by young ice. 1876 COLES, 'Land-turn, the same from off the land by night, as a Breeze is off the Sea by day. 1844 CORBEN *S.F.* (1870) I. 127 They are all auctioneers and 'land-valuers. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 28 ¶ 4 Give a Guinea to a Knaveish 'Land-Waiter, and he shall connive at the Merchant for cheating the Queen of an Hundred. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 Land waiter or searcher, a Custom-House officer who enters goods imported. 1714 Q. ANNE *in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5204/4 They are Delivered from a Consuming 'Land-War. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* x. 204 Who, sitting in his closet, can lay out the plans of a campaign,—sea-war and land-war. 1873 J. GODKIN (title) The Land-War in Ireland. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 334 Sharpers had duped so many with their unlocated 'land-warrants. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Land-warrant*, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt in among jobbers. 1857 W. TOWNSON *in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 114 The 'land wash went so sore, that it overthrew his boate, and one of the men was drowned. 1891 *Blizard* of 1891 ii. 26 Breakers fell with great force close to the landwash and over the promenade. 1721 Dr FOE *Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 38 This amphibious Creature, this 'Land-water-thing, call'd, a Gentleman-Tradesman. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 47 Laure barrell continence xxix stopas de 'lande-wyn. 1573 HARET *Ata.* L. 80 Land wine, or of our owne countrie growing, *vinum indigena*. 1782 POWELL *Antiq.* 140 The... state... of the 'land-worker. 1847 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 192 When the borders of Europe began to be settled and cultivated by the land-workers. 1794-1811 LD. ELENBOUGH *in Espinasse Rep.* III. 259 He would expect a clear 'landworthiness in the carriage itself to be established. 1828 N. CARLISLE *Acc. Charities* 295 Two staves or 18 feet, in... Cornwall, are a 'Land Yard, and 160 Land Yards are an English acre. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xii, I could smell supper, when hungry, through a hundred landyards of bog.

**Land** (lænd), v. [f. LAND sb. (OE. had *lendan* of similar formation: see LEND v.)]

I. Transitive senses.

1. a. To bring to land; to set on shore; to disembark.

a 1300 K. Horn 779 A gode schup he burede, þat him scholde londe in Westene londe. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flighting w. Dunbar* 461 The skipper bad ger land the at the Bas. 1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. xii. (1848) 246, I see the Water-man prepare to Land us. 1678 WATLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 79. 472, I He Landed an Army in Apulia. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xiv. 286 Our ships, when we should land our men, would keep at... a distance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 149 The troops, having been landed in Cephalonia. 1842 CAMPBELL *Napoleon & Brit. Sailor* 64 He should be shipped to England Old and safely landed. 1894 HALL *Caine* *Manxman* v. iii. 288 Four hundred boats were coming... to land their cargoes.

b. To bring to the surface (from a mine). ? Obs. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* xi. (1891) 91 These persons will Lande about... hundred barrells of coale in a daye.

2. To bring into a specified place, e. g. as a stage in or termination of a journey; to bring into a certain position: usually with advb. phr. Also fig. to bring into a certain position or to a particular point in a course or process. (Cf. 8.)

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Ep. Ded a 2b, It is onely a holy life that lands us there [sc. in heaven]. 1649 BUTTIE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 37 This drain to be continued to that place where you have most convenience to land your water. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* ii. ii. (1874) 212 The pantheist, when compelled to explain himself, is landed in Atheism. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Con. xix, Now then, give us your hand; one foot on the box, one on the roller-bolt, and now you're landed. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. 1, 4 Poor Harry's fine folks have been too fine for him, and have ended by landing him here. 1874 BURNARD *My time* xxviii. 271 A jerk that nearly landed me on his [the horse's] back. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 200 The pass over the Cottian Alps... would have landed Hannibal in the territory of the Taurini. 1882 BESANT *Revol. of Man* vi. (1883) 126 Such a sermon... would infallibly land its composer... in a prison. 1892 BUCKMAN *Oct. 29/2* His wife, his temperament, his philanthropy contrive to land him in fraudulent bankruptcy.

b. To set down from a vehicle. (Cf. 8 b.) 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1853) 108 The Exeter Fly... having... landed its passengers for supper and sleep. 1859... *Virgin.* I. xxvii. 217 One chair after another landed ladies at the Baroness's door. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 207 His hansom landed him at the door of a great mansion.

c. slang. To set (a person) 'on his feet'. 1868 VATES *Rock Ahead* ii. vi, Lord Titchhurst, having done his duty in landing Gilbert (viz. by giving him an introduction), had strolled away. 1876 HINDLEY *Adm. Chap. Jack* 33, I bought a big covered cart and a good strong horse. And I was landed! 1879 'Autobiog. of a Thief' *in Macm. Mag.* XL. 502, I was landed (as all right) this time without them getting me up a lead (a collection).

d. Naut. To lower on to the deck or elsewhere by a rope or tackle.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To land on deck. A nautical anomaly, meaning to lower casks or weighty goods on deck from the tackles. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 61 Land them on the taffrail.

e. slang. To get (a blow) home.

1888 RUNCIMAN *Chequers* 93 Their object is to land one cunning blow. 1891 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 110 That's right, Captain Kitty!... Land him [sc. the Devil] one in the eye.

f. Sporting colloq. (with and without compl.) To bring (a horse) 'home', i. e. to the winning post; to place first in a race. Also *intr.* to get in first, win. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* i. vi. 151 St. Agatha... after one of the finest races on record, is landed a winner by a neck. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 291 A shower of flukes at the latter end landed him the winner. 1891 *Licensed Victualler's Gaz.* 20 Mar (Farmer), Had the French filly landed, what a shout would have arisen from the ring! 1898 *Daily News* 28 May 8/3 The Prince's colours were landed amid enthusiastic cheering.

3. Angling. To bring (a fish) to land, esp. by means of a gaff, hook, or net. Also, to land the net. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets Angling* ii. xxi, Then with a net, see how at last he lands A mighty carp. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* iv. 105 Help me to land this as you did the other. 1879 [see LANOING-NET]. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* viii. (1880) 297 When you have hooked a grayling your next job is to land him. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. lxxi. § 14 Any person who shall... work any seine or draft net for salmon... within one hundred yards from... any other seine or draft net... before such last-mentioned net is fully drawn in and landed, shall... be liable [etc.]. 1883 *Match, Exam.* 30 Oct. 8/4, I will not trouble you with an account of the trout and grayling we landed during the first two or three days of our visit. 1884 PÆ *Estacoe* 62 They were pretty constantly engaged in shooting and landing the net.

b. fig. To catch or 'get hold of' (a person); to secure or win (a sum of money, esp. in betting or horse-racing).

1854 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* II. xx. 114, I landed a hundred gold mohrs by backing his new lot for the Governor-General's Cup. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. vii, You must be gentle with me so you want to land me. 1876 OUTOA *Wilder City* vi. 143 So that they land their bets, what do they care? 1884 BLACK *in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 241, I can't say I've landed a fortune over its tips.

4. To throw (a bridge) across a river. Obs. 1637 *Petit, to Chas.* I in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 91 They may be suffered at their own charge to land a bridge over y<sup>e</sup> river. 1638 CHAS. I *Let. to King's College, ibid.*, To permit them at their own charge to land a bridge from the midst of y<sup>e</sup> College.

5. To bestow land upon. Obs. *nonce-use*. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in Bullen O. P. I. IV, Thou hast moided me in this, Nay landed me... And putt mee in a large possession.

6. a. To land up: to fill or block up (a watercourse, pond, etc.) partially or wholly with earth; to silt up. 1605 WILLIET *Hexapla Gen.* 30 Gobaris caused the natural current, landed up, to be opened and enlarged. 1682 BURNAL *Holy War* 307 Diabolus sought to land up Mouthgate with dirt. 1793 R. MYNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 16 These lands have a very imperfect drainage at present, by the water-courses and ditches being landed up. 1815 W. MARRATT *Hist. Lincolnsh.* III. 243 A serpentine fish pond... partly landed up. 1851 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 300 The river became landed up by the sediment of the tides.

b. To earth up celery. Also with up. a 1806 ABERCROMBIE *in London Gardening* III. i. (1822) 723 Repeat this... till by degrees they are landed up from twelve inches to two feet. 1856 [see LANOING *vbl. sb.* 2].

## II. Intransitive senses.

7. To come to land; to go ashore from a ship or boat; to disembark. Of a ship, etc.: To touch at a place in order to set down passengers.

In early use occas. conjugated with the verb *to be*. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Macc.* iii. 42 The coast appliede, or londide, at the coostis of hem. 1387 TRAVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 151 Irish Scottes londede at Argoyl. c 1400 Sir Beues p. 24 (MS. S.) With her ship here gon bey lond. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3054 He wende to haue landyd... At Dover. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii, The Saracyns ar londed in their countreies mo than xl M. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 250b, He had knowledge... that the Frenche army entided to land in the Isle of Wight. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 3 We... sailed into Syria, and landed at Tyre. 1661 DRYDEN *To his Sacred Majesty* 9 Thus, royal Sir, to see you landed here was cause enough of triumph for a year. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiii. 156 Behold him landed, careless and asleep, I from all th' eluded dangers of the deep! 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. xii. 276 No place where it was possible for a boat to land. 1837 MARRATT *Dig-fend* xxii, The dog... landed at the same stairs where the boats land. 1882 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Prayer Pride* I. ii. 11 Among the passengers who landed at Southampton from the Peninsular and Oriental *Kossela*.

8. *lit.* and *fig.* To arrive at a place, a stage in a journey, or the like; to come to a stage in a progression; to end in something. (Cf. 2.)

1679 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* 153 Landing by the first pair of Stairs with your Face towards the East. 1721 RAMSAY *Eclog. Patie* *Binnie* iii, When strangers landed. 1726 *W. Brown* *Corr.* (1843) III. 243 Thus this matter is entered on; where it will land, the Lord himself direct. 1727 *Ibid.* 304 If any subordination and dependence [of the Persons of the Trinity]... were asserted, he could not but think it would land in a dependent and independent God.

b. To alight upon the ground, e. g. from a vehicle, after a leap, etc. (Cf. 2 b.)

1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. ii, Lady Susan, There's a Coach stop't, I hope 'tis here. *Yano.* 'Tis my Lady Trunkit's; she's just Landed. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4477 14 To receive them as they Landed out of their Coaches. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he landed is above eighteen feet. 1837 MARRATT *Dog-fend* xxxii, It landed among some cabbage-leaves.

c. *fig.* To fall, light upon. Obs.

a 1670 HACKET *2d Serin.* *on Incarnat.* (1675) 11 Each parcel of comfort landed jump... in the same model of Ground. 1727 *Wadron* *Corr.* (1843) III. 304 We inquired into the reports, found them all land on Mr. Simon.

Land, obs. f. LANT sb. 1, urine; var. LAUND Obs. Landabrides, error. f. LANDABRIDES Obs.

† Landage, Obs. In 5 landage. [f. LAND v. + -AGE.] Landing, coming ashore.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxii. ii, There was syr Mordred redy awaytynge vpon his londage to lette his owne fader to lande vp the lande that he was kyng over.

|| Landamman n (landaman). [Swiss Ger.; f. land LAND sb. + amman n = (i. ammann, f. ant office, magistracy + mann man.] In Switzerland, the title applied to the chief magistrate in certain cantons, and formerly also to the chief officer in certain smaller administrative districts.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 308 The village of Gersaw... has its land amman, its council of regency. 1821 L. SIMON *Switzerland* I. 438 All the landammans and staithalmers. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 435 The old landdamman of Schwytz, Ulrich Kätyz, gave wisder counsel.

Landar, obs. variant of LAUNDER.

Landart, Sc. form of LANDWARD.

Landau (lændŋ). Also 8 landeau, lando.

[f. *Landau*, the name of a town in Germany, where the vehicle was first made. The Ger. name is *landaner*, short for *landauer wagen*.] A four-wheeled carriage, the top of which, being made in two parts, may be closed or thrown open. When open, the rear part is folded back, and the front part entirely removed. Also *landau carriage*.

1743 in J. Strang *Glasgow* (1856) 17 The coach or lando to contain six passengers. 1748 St. James's *Even. Post* No. 5982 Three Landaus with six Horses each... waited his coming. 1753 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* III. 218 There were near 200 people gathered round Lady Luxborough's landeau at Birmingham. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 322 The Pope was in an open landau. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 22 The body of a landau carriage differs nothing in shape from a Coach. The landau is the Coach form, the landauet the Chariot form. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 306/1 The landau... combines more than the advantages of three distinct vehicles—a close carriage, a barouche or half-headed carriage, and one entirely open.

Landauet (lændpŋlet). Also -ette. [f. prec. + -LET.] A small landau; a coupé with a folding top like a landau. Also called *demi-landau*.



1794 [see LANDAU]. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 449 A vehicle with a bow-window, that is not a coach, or landau, or chariot, or landaulet, or sociable. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. xii. 438 The mistress of a very pretty landaulette. 1880 TENNYSON *Sisters* 84 An open landaulet whirled by.

**Land-bank.** A banking institution which issues notes on the security of landed property.

1696 (*title*) Remarks on the proceedings of the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Act past last Session for establishing a Land-Bank. 1721 SHARPS *Charac.* (1737) III. 45 In Egypt, the generation or tribe, being once set apart as sacred, wou'd. be able... to establish themselves a plentiful and growing fund, or religious land-bank. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 416 To establish a current circulating credit upon any Land-bank... has hitherto proved difficult. 1900 *Pilot* 19 May 351/4 A gentleman energetic in promoting the spread of landbanks (perhaps the best of several good things which Mr. Plunkett has introduced in Ireland).

**Land-boc** (-bōk). *Hist.* [OE. *landbōc*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *bōc* Book sb.] A charter or deed by which land is granted.

661 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 199 *Dis* is *þara* feower hyda land boc æt wipiglea þe eadgar cing hæfð zebocod cenulle on ece yfne. a 1000 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 225/2 *Donat.* landboc. a 1207 GERVASE (of Canterbury) *Gesta Regum* Wks. (Rolls) II. 59 Has scedulas tunc temporis 'land-bokes', id est litros terrarum, Angli vocabant. 1676 COLES, *Landboc*, a Deed whereby lands are holden. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 78 Landbocs or grants and charters were there [i.e. in the Hundred mote] read out and published.

**Land-breeze.** A breeze blowing from the land seawards.

1667 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 499 There is little of Land-brise, because the Mountain in remote from thence. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 55 The Land-Breezes brought a poisonous Smell on board Ship. 1783 COWPER *Loss R. George* 9 A Land-breeze shook the shrouds, And she was overset. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xlix. (1862) IV. 316 The strong land-breeze out of the Gulf of Corinth.

† **Land-brist.** *sr. Obs.* Also byrstr, birst. [cf. ON. *brist-r* outburst, crash.] *Suf.*

1375 *Harbour Bruce* IV. 444 Bot the vynde was thame agayn, That it gert sa the land-brist [*v. r.* byst] ryng, That that mycht weld the se na viss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 21 Landbrist rumland rudely. *Ibid.* x. vi. 11 Na land brist [*ed.* 1553 birst] lypper on the wallis.

**Land-carriage.** [See LAND sb. 11.] Carriage, conveyance, or transport by land; also, the cost of such carriage.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 63 Spices are deere in Persia by reason of the long land-carriage from Masulapatan this way. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/2 The easy bringing in... of Necessaries, both by Land Carriage and Water Carriage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 326 The expense of quarrying, land-carriage to the place where it is to be used [*etc.*]. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtdg.) 120, I. sent it by land-carriage to the nearest seaport.

**Land-cheap.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *landclap*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *clap* CHEAP sb. cf. ON. *landkaup*.] A customary fine paid to the lord upon the alienation of land.

c 848 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* 1887 II. 35 Ego Berchtwulf cyning sile Forðrede minum ðegne nizen hixida lond.. be salde to lond ceape xxx mancesan & nizen hond scillinga wið ðem londe. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Land cheap, a certain ancient customary Fine, paid either in Money or Cattel, at every alienation of land lying within some Manor, or within the liberty of some Borough.

**Landchet**, variant of LANDSHARD.

**Land-crab.** [See LAND sb. 11.] Any of the various species of crabs that live mostly on land but resort to the sea for breeding.

1638 T. VERNEY *To Sir E. Verney in Verney Papers* (1853) 195 There land-crabs are innumerable... they are very like our sea-crabs, but nothing at all so good, because most of them are poisonous. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 74 Some Papua people brought me land crabs, shaped like lobsters. 1871 MATHER *Travancore* 92 Landcrabs burrow in the rice fields, and are used as food by the slave castes.

*transf.* 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 The little Mite-worm, which I call a Land-crab.

† **Land-damn**, *v. Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. *trans.* ? To make a hell on earth for (a person).

The sense is uncertain; the text may be corrupt. The alleged survival of the word in dialects, with the sense 'to abuse with rancour' (E. D. D.), appears to be imperfectly authenticated.

1611 SHAKES. *Wint. T.* II. i. 143 You are abus'd, and by some putter on, That will be damnd for't; would I knew the Villaine, I would Land-damne him.

|| **Landdrost** (lændrɔst). Also *erron.* land-ro(o)st. [S. African Du.; f. *land* LAND sb. + *drost* (see DROSSARD).] A kind of magistrate in South Africa.

1721 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 10 He gave this Land-Drost the powers of a Fiscal... to seize and prosecute all criminals, vagabonds, and disorderly persons. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 May 7/3 President Kruger appointed as landroost an Austrian gentleman. 1895 C. S. HORNE *Story of the L. M. S.* 64 The local magistrate, or landdrost.

|| **Lande** (lānd). [Fr. See LAUND, LAWN.] A tract of wild land, a moor. Used by Eng. writers chiefly with reference to S. W. France.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 43 These landes are sandy tracts covered with pine trees. 1883 OUIDA *Wanda* II. 19 Out on the landes some cows were driven through the heather and broom.

**Landeau**, *Landeau*, *obs.* ff. LAUND, LANDAU.

**Landed** (lændəd), *a.* [f. LAND sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>. The OE. *gelandod* (=MHG. *gelandet*), which occurs once

in the sense *r* below, is of different formation, the pplc. of a vb. 'landian' (cf. *gōdian* to endow with goods). It is possible that the mod. word may partly represent this.]

1. Possessed of land; having an estate in land.

Formerly often qualified by advs., as *most*, *well*, *best landed*; also in parasynthetic comb., as *great-landed*. The collocation *landed man* was not uncommonly written with a hyphen and occas. as a single word.

c 1000 *Latus of Æthelstan* § 11 in Schmid *Gesetze* 26 Ælc minra þegna þe zelandod sy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Londyd, or indwyd wythe lond, *terradotatus*. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1810 Na landyt man chapyt with him botane. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 76 How suld I leif that is not landyt? 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Diiij, Noble men and other great landed ones. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 177 A landlesse Knight, makes thee a landed Squire. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 212 Descended from an Ancestor well landed in Kent. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. xxii. (1739) 40 In such case a Country-Gentleman should be fined one hundred and twenty shillings if he were landed. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 454 Sir Oliver Hingham was born, richly landed, and buried in Hingham. 1692 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 16 The Landed man who thinks perhaps by the fall of Interest to raise the Value of his Land. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 202 The majority of landed-men. 1778 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1833) IV. 104 That a landed gentleman is not under any obligation to reside upon his estate. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* XIV. xcv. § 96. 190 The gradual extinction of the old landed aristocracy.

b. *transf.* (humorous). Characteristic of, or giving the impression of, a landed man.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 88/2 A large man, with a large head, and very landed manner.

2. Landed interest: interest or concern in land as a possession; the class having such interest.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8 The first of them inclined to the landed and the other to the monied Interest. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 76, I have shewn, how much it concerns the Landed and Trading Interests to be Friends to each other. 1842 BISCHOP *Woolen Manuf.* II. 265 It became evident that the landed interest were mistaken in the views they entertained. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 126 The old landed interest, the old Cavalier interest, had now no share in the favours of the Crown. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. i. 7 There are other interests old landed besides the landed interest now.

3. Consisting of land; consisting in the possession of land; (of revenue) derived from land.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 7 It has multiplied the Number of the Rich, made our Landed Estates infinitely more Valuable than they were formerly. 1796 LO. SHERFIELD in *J. d. Auckland's Corr.* III. 357 Not because they had... talents... but because they have landed property. 1800 STUART in Owen *Wellisley's Desc.* 575 The landed revenues of Guzerat are also very considerable. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friand* (1865) 126 Those tribes... which possess individual landed property. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley* F. I. A landed estate in Yorkshire of considerable extent and value. 1896 *Law Times* CII. 124/4 Could the coroner himself be removed for want of the landed qualification?

**Landed** (lændəd), *pph. a.* [f. LAND v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] That has landed or gone ashore: in comb. as *new-, newly-landed*.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 235/2 The new-landed throng Find no lodging at hand. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Sinner's Night* (1899) 76/1 For a newly-landed official, I don't recollect seeing your equal.

**Land-end.** Now *dial.* A piece of ground at the end of a 'land' in a ploughed field. (See also *quots.* 1877, 1893.)

1555 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.*, *Antiquary* XVII. 119/2 For Reping donne ye come yt growyde at mens landds endds y<sup>e</sup> wich was sooyd to farre upon the comon vilij<sup>e</sup>. 1650 *Quarter Sess. Rec. in N. R. Record Soc.* I. 202 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Tho. Skelton... tooke viij<sup>d</sup> a daie... and a land end of grass besides, of Geo. Osborne of the same. 1624 *Rental in Sheffield Gloss.*, Rich. Shirclyffe had 8 land ends at will vils. 1870 in E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt.* III. xv. 240 An' the eller tree blossoms like snaw was besprent On the land ends 'at ligs by the side of the Trent. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Land-ends, (i) small portions of cultivated land between the Trent bank and the road, at the ends of the lands in the open fields, more commonly called groves. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Landin, Land-end, the end of a ridge or of a furrow in ploughing, or of a drill in drilling... where it meets the hedrig. 1899 DICKINSON & PREVOST *Cumberld. Gloss.*, Hedlin... Land end, head rig or head-land, or those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others.

**Lander** (lændər), [f. LAND v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who lands or goes ashore. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 330 The sweet voice of a bird, Heard by the lander in a lonely isle. 1890 C. MARTYN W. PHILLIPS 16 The famous landers on Plymouth Rock.

2. Mining. The man who 'lands' the kibble at the mouth of the shaft.

1847 in HALLIWELL, 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 8 Wagons... are filled by a party of men... called 'fillers', while a similar number of 'landers' and 'emptiers', at the surface, receive and dispose of their freight.

**Lander**, -er, variants of LAUNDER, -ERER.

**Landerst**, *Sc. form* of LANDWARD.

**Landfall** (lændfəl).

1. *Naut.* An approach to or sighting of land, esp. for the first time on a sea-voyage. To make a good (or bad) landfall: to meet with land in accordance with (or contrary to) one's reckoning.

1647 CAPT. SMITH *Scanian's Gram.* ix. 43 A good Land fall is when we fall just with our reckoning, if otherwise we had Land fall. 1670 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* 1. (1721) 79 The best Land-fall in my Opinion, is to make the face of Cape Deseada for to come out of the South Sea to go into the Streight of Magellan. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden*

*World* (1708) 89 If his Reckoning in a long Voyage, jump with his Land-fall, he's as exalted [*etc.*]. 1850 SCORSEBY *Cheever's Whalem.* Actv. xviii. (1859) 281 It is not until a captain has made three or four good landfalls... just according to his calculations that the living by faith in... the results upon his slate begin[s] to come easy. 1891 WINSON *Columbus* ix. 214 Las Casas reports the journal of Columbus unabridged for a period after the landfall.

b. *comer.* The first land 'made' on a sea-voyage. 1883 T. W. HIGGINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 218/2 His 'Prima Vista', or point first seen—what sailors call landfall—was... Cape Breton. 1884 SIR T. BRASSEY in 19th Cent. May 833 The Bahamas will be for ever memorable as the landfall of Columbus.

2. 'A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man' (J.).

1876 *W. H. Gloss.* s.v. 'They've got a bonny land-fall', a large amount of property bequeathed.

3. A landslip. (Ogilvie, 1882.)

† **Landfall**, *v. Naut.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-2</sup>. [f. *prec.*] *intr.* To make a 'landfall'.

1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To land fall (a Sea-term), *alterat.*

**Land-flood.** Overflowing of land by water from a swollen river or other inland water.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 126 Februar, which... with land-floods in his rage At fordes letteth the passage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* § 54 Grasse, that the lande-floodde renneth ouer, is very ylle for shepe, bycause of the sande and fylthe that stycketh vpon it. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 203 Like a land-flood, quickly come, quickly gone. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 166 The rivers were... swelled with the landfloods. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 181 The landfloods which accompany earthquakes.

*attrib.* 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 69 Any... rush of tidal or land-flood waters against the bank.

b. *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guiccard.* vii. (1599) 296 The forie of Almaines entring Italie as a landflood. a 1628 PRESTON *New Cent.* (1630) 83 It is but a Pond, it is but a land-flood, the spring of comfort belongs only to the Saints. 1830 SCOTT *Demom.* viii. 242 Some of the country clergy were carried away by the landflood of superstition.

**Landfolk** (lændfōk). ? *Obs.* Also 9 lands-folk. [OE. *landfolc*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *folc* FOLK. cf. MHG. *lantvolc*, G. *landvolk*.] The people of a land or country.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 *Pa.*... com þæt land-folc to þe þær to lafe was þa. c 1205 *Lav.* 303/30 þæt land-folc we bliðe for heore leod-kinge. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 136 That land-folc wurth i-dorve. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 975/2 I sal... saue þi land folk al fra wa. c 1485 *Eng. Compt. Rel.* xxxvii. 90 (Dubl. MS.) þe land-folke, that crysten shold be. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein* I. xvii. 304 Tosti... went off to the Isle of Wight and forced the landfolk to give him money.

**Land-force.** A force serving on land; a military as opposed to a naval force. Also *pl.* the troops or soldiers composing such a force.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 73 The Navie of Athens... overthrew the fleet of Xerxes, whose Land-forces were some after discomfited by them. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 191 Having on board... near 3,000 land-forces. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxviii. V. 38 He surveyed... his masses of land-force covering the shore.

† **Land-gate.** *Obs.* [See GATE sb. 1.]

1. *Sc.* Way or passage over land; also used *advb.* = by land. Also † **Landgates** *adv.*, ? landward, away from the sea.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 143 He began to... come landgait our the river of Leven. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 456 If ye... w<sup>d</sup> have only summer weather and a land-gate not a sea-way, to heaven. 1765 ROSS *Helene* (1789) 95 Land-gates unto the hills she took the gate.

2. (See *quot.*)

1726 KERSEY, *Landgate*, a long and narrow Piece of Land.

**Land-gavel** (lændgævəl). *Hist.* Forms: 1 land-gafol, 3 land-gavel, lon-zavel, 4 lond-gov(o), 5 langable, 7 languable, 7, 9 land-gable, 9 -gavel. [OE. *landgafol*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *gafol* GAVEL sb.] Land-tribute, land-tax; rent for land, ground-rent. Also *attrib.*

c 1000 *Rech. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 He sceal land-gafol syllan. c 1205 *Lav.* 7165 Fehten he wold wið Cezar þe axede lond-gafel her. *Ibid.* 1789 Second al he sette reuuen. Po fengen þa lond-gafel. 1308 *Cal. Close Rolls* (1892) 59 [There are delivered to him 25. iij. d. of rent called] Londgovl [to be received in New Bukeham from the following tenants]. 1478 R. RICART *Mayor of Bristol's Cal.* (Camden) 9 This Tonne of Bristowe is holde of oure soueraigne Lorde the Kinge in frank burgage and without meane by reason of his langable of the same. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 338 Out of his landgabel rents of Bristol, he gave yearly 34. 6s. 8d. to a priest. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1676 *Wood's Life*, etc. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 340 The townsmen would have the college pay for it as a languable. 1882 BRAMSTON & LEFROY *Historic Winchester* 69 The King's lands in Winton rendering Land-gable and Burgage. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 182, 320 tenements paying landgavel to the king's farmers.

**Land-grabber.** One who grabs or seizes upon land (landed property or territory), esp. in an unfair or underhand manner; *spec.* in reference to Irish agrarian agitation, a man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted.

1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 254 The great Elizabethan mansions... are the graceful monuments of the Tudor land-grabbers. 1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 6/1 The holding had been taken by a land-grabber. 1883 *Nonconf. & Indeph.* 28 Dec. 176/2 Filibustering operations of 'land-grabbers' in New Guinea.



So **Land-grabbing** *vbl. sb.*, the action or practice of a land-grabber; **Land-grabbing** *pph. a.* 1880 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct., To protest against land grabbing. 1884 MARY HICKSON *Ireland in 17th C. I.* Intro. 6 That selfish, land grabbing spirit. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1169 'Land-grabbing' as it is called, i.e., the taking of land from which another has been evicted.

**Landgravate** (lændgrævət). [*f. next + -ATE*]. = LANDGRAVIATE.

1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 162 By accounts from Turingia, we learn that his Prussian Majesty... has already entered that landgrave. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Leuchtenberg, a town of Bavaria, in a landgrave of the same name. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 221 Hesse-Homburg... is a Landgrave, and its capital is Homburg.

**Landgrave** (lændgræv). Also 6 langrave, 6-7 lantgrave, 7 landgrave. *B.* 6 lan(t)z-, landisgrave, 7 lantz-, landisgrave. [*a. MHG. lantgrāve (G. landgraf) = MLG. landgrave (Du. landgraaf)*]: see *LAND sb.* and *GRAVE sb.* In Germany, a count having jurisdiction over a territory, and having under him several inferior counts; later, the title of certain German princes.

1516 *Fabyan's Chron.* (1811) II. vii. 328 After the death of his husband, Langraue, duke of Thuringe in Almayne. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 57 b. Then was he led to Duke George of Saxonia, and to the Landgrave. 1616 J. WHELER in *Buckelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 179 A daughter of the Landgrave of Hessen. 1656 *Bloom's Glossogr.*, Landgrave, or Landgrave. 1673 *RAY Towns, Low C.* 78 The Landgrave of Darmstadt. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* II. 421 Hanaau had formerly counts of its own, but the last of them dying in 1736 without issue, it devolved to the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 392 The Temporal princes were:—the archduke of Austria, the Landgraves of Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt, the Landgrave of Leuchtenberg [etc.].

+ *b.* In the colony of Carolina (see *quots.*). *Obs.* 1702 *S. Carolina Stat.* (1836) I. 42 The upper house, consisting of the Landgraves and Casiques, are... a middle state between Lords and Commons. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Carolina* 13 They are there by Patent, under the Great Seal of the Province, call'd Landgraves and Cassocks, in lieu of Earls and Lords.

Hence **Landgraveship** = LANDGRAVIATE.

**Landgraves** = LANDGRAVIATE.

1665 *LOCKE Dft. Constit. Carolina* xii. in 33rd D. K. R. 259 Upon y<sup>e</sup> devolution of any landgraveship or cassique-ship. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. (crit. Hist. 1807) At Jena in the Landgraveship of Thuring. 1762 tr. *Ensching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 429 Caroline Christina, who had been espoused Landgraves of Hesse-Philippsthal. *Ibid.* V. 504 Christina Magdalena, Landgraves-dowager to Hesse-Homburg. 1809 *SOUTHERY Q. Rev.* II. 329 The Landgraveship with which Locke had been required for his legislative labours.

**Landgraviate** (lændgrævīət). [*ad. med. L. landgraviat-us, f. LANDGRAVE (med. L. -gravius)*]: see *-ATE*. Cf. *f. landgraviat.*] The office, jurisdiction, or province of a landgrave.

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4542/1 His Imperial Majesty... has been pleased... to grant him the Landgraviate of Leuchtenberg, an immediate Fee of the Empire. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 290 Charles managed to acquire the landgraviate of Alsace.

**Landgravine** (lændgrävīn). Also 7 -inne. [*ad. G. landgräfin, Du. landgravin.*] The wife of a landgrave; a female ruler of a landgraviate.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/2 The Landgravine of Hesse. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. liii. 33 The Landgravine plays at Quadrille, and chooses her own party every night. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1267 The widowed Landgravine Elizabeth.

**Landholder**. A holder, proprietor, or occupier of land; in mod. use sometimes (opposed to *land-owner*), a tenant holding land from a proprietor.

1414 *Rolls Parli.* IV. 58 They have cleymed... the Kynges trew lieges, that ben his fre tenenets annexed to his Coroune, as for her bonde bore men, and her bonde lond holders. 1664 *DUGDALE Imbanking* 51 The Land-holders in the said Marsh. 1691 *LOCKE Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 88 Here is one fourth part of his yearly Income goes immediately out of the Landlords and Landholders Pocket. 1741 *TALFER (title A.)* Narrative of the Colony of Georgia in America... By Pat. Talfer, M.D., and others, Landholders in Georgia. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* Chron. 28/1 The great body of the land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. § 1. 3 In the very earliest glimpse we get of the German race we see them a race of land-holders and land-holders. 1880 *MCCARTHY in 19th Cent.* Aug. 320 A combination of all the great interests concerned, the landowner as well as the landholder; the peer as well as the peasant.

So **Landholding** *a.*

1876 *DIGBY Real. Prop.* I. i. § 1. 8 The assembly of landholding inhabitants considered as tenants of a lord.

+ **Landier**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *landier*. [*a. F. landier*: see *ANDIRON, LANDIRON*]. An andiron.

1457 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Peebles* (1872) 119 A spet and lantier, a poudar chader, a dis [etc.]. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Haliburton's Ledger* (1807) 292 Brassin wark sic as landiers, chandlers, baissones [etc.]. *Ibid.* 317 Landiers, of latten... of ime.

**Landimere** (lændimīr). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 9 landimer, lanimer. [*OE. landimere, f. land LAND sb. + ge-mere boundary, MERE*]. Boundary of land. Landimere's or Lanimer day, the day on which the annual perambulation of the boundaries is made in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen.

944 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 178 Dis sint þa land gemara & se embegang þara landa to baddan byrig & to doddan forða & to efer dune. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Landimere*, . . . 2. A march or boundary of landed property, Aberd. To ride the Landimere, to examine the marches, *ibid.*, Lawarks. . . The day in which the procession is made is called Landimere's day. 1864 *Edin. Daily Rev.* 11 June, Lanimer Day at Lanark. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 16 May 5 Lanark Landimere's.

'A land-measurer... This word is here [*viz.* in Skene] used improperly' (Jam.).

1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Particata*, The measurers of land, called Landimers, in Latine, *Agrimensores*. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.*, Landimers, measurers of Land, anciently so called. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Landimere*, a person employed by contentious proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayrsh.

**Landing** (lændīp), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LAND v. + -ING*]. I. The action of the verb *LAND*.

1. The action of coming to land or putting ashore; disembarkation.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Lonydye from schyppe and watur, applicacio. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 9/2 They take landing within the dominion of king Goffrass. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 308 At his landing at Towre wharfe. 1697 *DAMPPIER Voy.* I. 264 There is Water enough for Boats and Canoes to enter, and smooth landing after you are in. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 355 The Commodore... was saluted at his landing by eleven guns. 1798 *DR. CLARENCE in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 10 note, The French cannot effect a landing in Ireland. 1855 *STANLEY Men. Canterb.* I. (1857) 3 There are five great landings in English history, each of vast importance.

b. Arrival at a stage or place of landing, e.g. on a staircase.

1705 *ADDISON Trav. Italy* 433 A Stair-Case... where... the Disposition of the Lights, and the convenient Landing are admirably well contriv'd.

c. Coming to ground at the end of a leap.

1881 *Times* 24 Feb. 4/2 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still.

2. a. *Landing up*: blocking up of a watercourse by earth or mud. b. *Earthing up* of plants.

1692 *RAY Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 352 This Landing up and Alteration of the Skirts of the Sea, a 1806 *ABER-CROMBIE in Loudon Gardening* III. I. (1822) 723 Give them [celery-plants] a final landing-up near the tops. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro-M.* 4 Celery, that wanted landing.

3. *Angling*. (See *LAND v. 3*.)

1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 302/1 His attention is fixed upon... the skilful 'landing' of his fish.

4. *Mining*. (See *quots.* 1860 and *LAND v. 1 b*.)

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.*, S. Staffs. Fernis, Landing, the bank-man receiving the loaded skip at surface.

II. Concrete senses.

5. A place for disembarking passengers or unloading goods; a landing-place.

1609 *DANIEL Chr. Wars* VII. xxxvi, Defend all landings, barre all passages. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 100 Amending the landing at the Edystone, *ibid.*, As my proposed materials would not swim, a safe landing became a still more important object.

b. 'The platform of a railway station' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858). ? *Obs.*

6. A platform in which a flight of stairs terminates; a resting-place between two flights of stairs.

1780 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 222 A resting-place, or landing, should be contrived after 9, 11, or at the utmost 13 steps. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos.* II. He took to pieces the eight day clock on the front landing. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 308 The ablution rooms... must be placed on the landings. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 441 The five bedrooms all opened on a square landing.

b. Stone used in or suitable for the construction of staircase landings.

1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 120, 6-in. rubbed York landing. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 84, 3 inch Portland balcony bottoms, or landings. 1886 *Mod. Newspaper Adv.*, All kinds of flags, steps, landings, &c.

7. Various technical senses (chiefly U.S.). a.

(See *quots.* 1844.) b. *Lumbering*. A place where logs are landed and stored. c. 'A platform of a furnace at the charging height' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Boat-building*. = *LAND sb.* 9 c (q.v.). e. *Mining*. A place at the mouth of a shaft for the landing of kibbles or other receptacles (*Cent. Dict.*). f. *Fortif.* 'The horizontal space at the entrance of a gallery or return' (*Ibid.*).

1844 *Gosse in Zoologist* II. 706 Every extensive planter, whose estate borders on the river (Alabama), has what is called a landing; that is a large building to contain bales of cotton. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 420 We emerged from the thick timber into an opening through which ran Tibbett's Brook. Here was what is called the landing... we could see thousands of logs that had been hauled. 1883 *Gresley Gloss. Coal Mining, Landing*, a level stage for loading or unloading coals upon.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *landing-pier*, -quay, -stairs, -steps, (sense 3) *landing-gaff*, -hook, -ring; landing charges, rates (*Ogilvie*), charges or fees paid on goods unloaded from a vessel' (*Webster*, 1864); landing floor = sense 6; landing-stage, a platform, often a floating one, for the landing of passengers and goods from sea-vessels; landing-strake *Boat-building*, 'the upper strake but one' (*Weale's Rudim. Nav.* 128); landing-surveyor, a customs officer who appoints and superintends the landing waiters; landing-waiter,

a customs officer whose duty is to superintend the landing of goods and to examine them. Also **LANDING-NET**, -PLACE.

1856 *CAPERN Poems* (ed. 2) 143 A cautious footfall stealing Gently o'er the 'landing-floor. 1741 *Compl. Pam. Piece* II. ii. 330 A young Angler should be furnished... with... 'Landing-Hook... Shot and Floats of divers Sorts. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Landing-pier, Landing-stage. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Broad 'landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 51 'Landing Rings, Gaffs, Nets, &c. 1861 *DICKENS GL. Expect.* IV. An old 'landing-stage. 1868 *Less. Mid. Age* 269 On Monday morning, in a thick white fog, I entered a little steamer at the landing-stage at Liverpool. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* viii, The steps... form a 'landing-stairs from the river. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 692/1 Jack is going to sea, and his friends are on the landing-stairs to take leave of him. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xxii. 239 He... advanced foremost on the 'landing-steps. 1864 *Mrs. Lloyd Ladies Pol.* 28 A little natural pier, in which landing-steps had been cut. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 144 Sail-cloth and Sails are required to be stamped in the presence of a 'Landing-Surveyor or Landing-waiter, on the common quay. 1799 *Monthly Mag.* III. 480 Mr. J. Brook, 'landing waiter of the custom-house.

**Landing**, *pph. a.* [*-ING*]. That lands; in *Mil. phr.* *landing force*, *party*.

1884 *Fall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 8/1 This was due to the French having no landing force. 1894 *LD WOLSELEY Life Marlborough* II. 175 Sending three armed boats ashore, a landing party took the battery.

**Landing-net**. A net for landing large fish.

1653 *WATSON Angler* li. 60 Rea h me that Landin' net 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 15 A landing net, to take large fish with, and which are made with points to fold up in a small compass. 1848 *THACKERAY DA. Shobs* xxvi, Fishing-rods, and landing-nets. 1885 *Athenaeum* 1 Aug. 136 3 Mr. Webster does not appear to use any landing-net, which increases the difficulty of capturing fish.

b. *transf.* 'A pair of forceps with a small net attached to the blade, devised by A. Buchanan, for the removal of the calculus from the bladder in lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Landing-place**.

1. A place where passengers and goods are or can be landed or disembarked.

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 The Frenchemen... knowe aswell every haven and creke within the sayde Countie as every landing place. 1680-55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 13 They were imbarked, disembarked, and brought from their Landing Place to Salisbury Plain. 1687 *Lond. Ga.* No. 2221, 8 Lost... between Richmond and Putney Landing place, a Point Crevat and Coffis. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 191 Pilots were ordered to... conduct him to the most convenient landing-place. 1840 *R. H. DANA Ref. Mast* vii. 15 Waiting at the landing place for our boat to come ashore.

b. A platform at a railway station.

1882 in *Ogilvie*.

2. = **LANDING** *vbl. sb.* 6 (now the usual word).

1611 *COTGR.* *Air.*... the half-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Building* (Arb.) 550 The Staires likewise... let them bee upon a Faire open Well, and finely railed in... And a very Faire Landing Place at the Top. 1765 *FOOTE Commissary* 1 Wks. 1799 II 7 Simon... flew up stairs, fell over the landing-place, and quite barr'd up the way. 1840 *DR. KENN. Barn. Rude* 18, His stealthy footsteps on the landing-place outside. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. I. 32 The staircases and landing places are not waiting in grandeur.

*attrib.* 1852 R. N. SUTREES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxxiv. (1893) 193 The dinner and ball invitations gradually dwindled away, till he became a mere stop-gap at the one, and a landing-place appendage at the other.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (in prec. senses). A place at which one arrives; a stopping- or resting-place.

1797 *ARBUOTHNOT Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. vii. 152 What the Romans called Vestibulum was no part of the House, but the Court or Landing-place between it and the Street. 1850 *LEANSON in Mem.* xlvii, He seeks at least Upon the last and sharpest height... Some landing-place, to clasp and say, 'Farewell! We lose ourselves in light'. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. Intro. 2 Tom was... beginning to feel that it was high time for him to be getting to regular work again. A landing place is a famous thing, but it is only enjoyable for a time by any mortal who deserves one at all. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 245 When the conscience-troubles lead to scepticism, the ultimate landing-place... is superstition.

+ **Landiron** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also 5 landdyrone, 6 lawndyrne, laund's iron, 6-7 landyryon, 7 -yryon. [An alteration (influenced by *IRON*, as in *ANDIRON*) of *LANDIER a.*, *f. landier* = def. article 1' + *OF. andier andiron*.] An andiron, fire-dog.

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89 li. ij. cobertez alias laundyrns, ij. rostygryns. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* No. 1384. 42 Unum landwyryne, pretii xviiij. 1541 in *Lanc. Wills & Invent.* I. 128, ij. old great land iron, vs. 1590 *Inv. Linc. in Midd. Co. Hist. Coll.* II. 31 Item... ij. landyrns, one fire shovell. 1640 *BRAITHWAIT Boulster Lect.* 304 Her Pots, Pippings, Kettles, Landyrns with all her other Utensiles. 1685 *Inv. Ch. Welherill of Keady* 15 May (N. W. Linc. Gloss.), One iyron potte and one land iyron with spitts and racks and crookes.

+ **Landiron** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [*f. LAND sb. + IRON sb.*] A kind of iron.

1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 Sent hym with hys awen cariage iij<sup>e</sup> & di. of landyren. *Ibid.* 3 He had mykyl with in him of dross and landyren.

+ **Landish**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 londiese, 5 landyssh. [*f. LAND sb. + -ISH*]. a. Belonging to the land or country; native. b. Of the commons or common people.



a 1300 *K. Horn* 634 Al wiþ sarazines kyn, And none londisse Men [*Ritson* Mid unlonðisshe menne, Of Sarazines kenne]. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A.* i. x. 26 They putte no dyfference betwene them [sc. the noblemen] & the landishmen. *Ibid.* xxiv. 76 The... alarme that the landysse peple or commons maken.

|| **Land-junker** (-yunk'ar). Also anglicized -yunker. [Ger.] A country-squire.

1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* ii. l. ceased a great fat-headed Warwickshire land-junker... of forty pieces. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherlands* II. 548 Land-younkers... paid their black-mail. **Landlady** (lændlædi). [f. LAND sb. + LADY sb. Cf. *landlord*.]

1. 'A woman who has tenants holding from her' (J.); †fig. a mistress. *rare*.

a 1536 *TINDALE Expos. Matt.* v. Wks. (1573) 220/1 Let thy wife visit thy Landladye three or four tymes in a yere, wyth spiced cakes... and such like. 1600 *DEKKER Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 84 Great landlady of hearts pardon me. 1687 *MIEGE Gr. Fr. Dict.* ii. s.v. *Landlady*, I am the Tenant, and she is my Landlady. *Mod.* Our landlady lives next door.

2. The hostess of an inn; the mistress of a lodging- or boarding-house.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 56 She called for the Landlord and Landlady of the Lodging. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 7 Oct. There was so much tearing company in the house that we could not see the landlady. 1734 *BERKELEY Let. to T. Prior* 30 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 227 The landlady of the lodging must... be obliged to furnish linen. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. xii. We soon reached the Shepherd's Bush, where the old landlady was sitting up waiting for us. 1857 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 30 We have a very obliging and comfortable landlady. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii 209 The early widowed landlady of the King's Head Inn.

3. Sc. One's hostess, the wife of one's host or entertainer. ? *Obs.*

1815 *SCOTT Guy R. iii.* The circumstances of the landlady [Mrs. Bertram, wife of the laird] were pleased to Munnering... as an apology for her not appearing to welcome her guest.

Hence (*nonce-words*). **Landladydom**, the realm of landladies. **Landladyhood**, -ship, the position or dignity of a landlady. **Landladyish a.**, resembling or characteristic of a landlady.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 349 The end of my landladyship is drawing nigh. 1864 J. SKINNER *Let.* 12 July in *Life* xi. (1884) 209 Maggie was in all the dignity of landladyhood. 1864 *Realin* 30 Mar. 8 Mrs. Falconer as Dame Quickly displayed a proper amount of landladyish indignation at her corpulent customer's misdeeds. 1890 *BARING-GOULD Pennycomequicks* 194 When I come to landladydom.

**Land-law**. [In sense 1 repr. OE. *landlagu*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *lagu* LAW sb.; otherwise a modern formation. Cf. ON. *lands lög*.]

1. (Also †*land's law*.) The law of a land or country; the 'law of the land'.

c 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* c. 4 In Schmid *Gesetze* 375 Deos landlagu stant on suman lande. *Ibid.* c. 21 *Ibid.* 382 Landlagu syn mistlice, swa ic ær... sæde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12095 þat he yu ne lue mare þan land's lau. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 134 To stryde and plede for worldly possessions by landis lawe. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. 'It's the fashion here for decent bodies, and ilka land has its ain land-law'.

2. Law, or a law, relating to land considered as property.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 253 The land-laws of that country. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 4/7 Mr. John Stuart Mill pointed out that the English land law system was peculiar, and even was alone, among the land law systems of Europe. 1894 F. N. THORPE *Govt. U. S.* 9 Land-laws originate in the use of the land for grazing.

**Land league**. An association of Irish tenant farmers and others, organized in 1879 by Charles Stewart Parnell under the name of 'The Irish National Land League' (and suppressed by the Government in 1881), having for its object primarily the reduction of rent, and ultimately the carrying out of radical changes in the Irish land-laws, e.g. by the substitution of peasant proprietors for landlords. Hence **Land-league v. trans.**, to treat according to the principles of the Land League. **Land-leaguer**, a member of or sympathizer with the Land League. **Land-leaguism**, the principles or practice of the Land League.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VIII. 136 The incendiary speeches of the Land Leaguers. 1881 *Times* 17 Jun. 12 2 The Land League strikes at the root of Irish misery. 1881 C. GIBSON *Heart's Problem* iv. (1884) 56 He could quite believe that the old tailor and his family had gone to America on some Land League commission. 1881 *SULLIVAN in Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 343 The Land League and Land Leaguism have kept the peace in Ulster on this occasion. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 375/2 A Welsh Parliament, in which they might disestablish the hated Church, land-league the landlords.

† **Land-leaper**. *Obs.* Also 4-6 -leper (e, s, -lepar, 7 Sc. -leiper. [f. LAND sb. + LEAP v. (in the sense 'to run') + -ER i.] = LAND-LOPER.

1362 *LANGT. P. Pl. A.* v. 258 þat Penitencia is pike he schulde pottsche newe, And lepe with him overland al his lyf tyme. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 207 He ne is nouyte in lollere, ne in lande-leperes [v. r. land-lepynges] hermytes. 14... *Voe.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 565/6 *Arvambulus*, a landleaper. c 1460 *Pennycuik Myst.* xvi. 166 Gett I those land lepers I breke ilka bone. 1560-77 *Misogonus* iv. ii. 11 (Brandt) Thou landleper, thou runagat roge. 1565 *CALPHILL Astro. Treat.* Crosse 51 b, Then eyther was your author a tyer, or a leude byshop: to forsake his charyge and be such a land-leaper. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1676) 83/2 Let Mariners learn Astronomy... Landleapers Geography. *Ibid.*

ii. iii. iv. 212/2 Alexander, Caesar, Trajan, Adrian, were as so many land-leapers, now in the East, now in the West, little at home. a 1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 111 As Budæus says proverbially of a Land-leaper, that makes himself a Cripple and cries out for help, *Tolle enim qui non morietur*. 1706 *PULLIUS* (ed. Kersey), *Land-leaper's-spurge*, a kind of Herb.

Hence † **Landleapt a.**, † vagabond, runaway; **Land-leaping sb.** (arch.), † vagabond style of living; † a., vagabond.

1377 *Land-lepyng* (see above). 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. iv. (1612) 245 With her, Mendoza, Papists here, forren, and Land-leapt Foes. 1885 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dugonet the Yester* iii. 135 In good sooth your learning and land-leaping is nought but a kind of fooling.

† **Land-leave**. *Obs.* † A fee paid for permission to convey goods over certain land.

c 1257 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560 Pro 3 par. Molium lucrand... preter Landleve et cariaq. eorundem, xlijs. iiijd. 1664 in *Hargrave Coll. Tracts* (1789) I. 57 The defendants pretended title to it as parcel of the town of Plymouth, and shewed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, tarrage, &c. 1669 in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1874) 405/2 Penrose... said... that he had always received a 15th part of all goods cast on shore upon his ground for Landleave.

**Landless** (lændlēs), a. [f. LAND sb. + -LESS.] 1. Not possessing land; having no landed property.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* ii. c. 8 In Schmid *Gesetze* 136 Be landlesum mannum... 3if hwylic landless man folgoode on oðre scire. 1540 I. ELYOT *Image Gov.* 115 We shall neither have usurour dwell in this citee, nor gentlemen landlesse. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. i. 98 Young Fortinbras... Hath... Shark'd vp a Lim of Landlesse Resolutes. 1638 *Brome Atopides* i. i. Wks. 1873 III. 234 As mad as land-leave Squire could bee. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* iii. xxxi. A landless prince, whose wandering life is but one scene of blood and strife. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* CXXI. 36 Turned adrift landless and homeless. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 102 The negro, poor, landless, and deserted by the North.

2. Without land, void of land.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iii. iii. *Law* 1197 A Fruitless, Flood-less, yea a Land-less Land. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 16 Risk dying in an unknown land-less sea. *Ibid.* Within the landless waters of the west.

Hence **Landlessness**.

1821 H. MELVILLE *White* xxiii. 118 In landlessness alone resides the highest truth.

**Land-line**.

1. The outline of the land against sky and sea.

1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 50 Ross Isle terminates the land-line of the view.

2. A telegraphic line running overland, as opposed to a cable.

1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 21 The (telegraphic) cables and the land-lines in British Columbia. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 8/1 The Western Union now controls the land-line system of the United States.

3. Fishing. Line passing from the end of the seine to the shore. *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884.

**Land-lock** (lændlɒk), sb. *rare*. [? Back-formation from next.]

† 1. The condition of being landlocked.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 Land locked. Land locke, is when the land is round about you. *attrib.* a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Shropsh.* iii. (1662) 1, I behold it [sc. Shropshire] really (though not so Reputed) the biggest Land-lock-shire in England.

2. Landlocked country.

1895 *Onting* (U.S.) XXVII. 239/2 From Prospect Hill is had a delightful view of the Devonshire Valley, one of those many deceptive land locks, which etc.]

**Landlocked** (lændlɒkt), pa. *pple.* and *ppl. a.* [See *Lock v.*] Shut in or enclosed by land; almost entirely surrounded by land, as a harbour, etc. Also *transf.* of fish: Living in land-locked waters so as to be shut off from the sea.

1652 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 92 In the lesser of these lands, is a cave for a small ship to ryde in, land-lockt. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg.* *Georg.* Ded. (1721) l. 194 A good Conscience is a Port which is Land-lock'd on every side. 1740 *WOODROOPE in Hanway's Trav.* (1672) l. iv. lix. 275 Twelve or fifteen sail of ships might lie land-locked, with the utmost security. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 253 Went farther round into a land locked bay, and moored the vessel. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Alast* xiv. 36 Decidedly the best harbour on the coast, being completely land-locked. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 324 The taking of... land-locked salmon by any other means than by hook and land-line is prohibited. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 44 The shores of the land-locked Baltic.

b. Hemmed in, limited, or hindered from movement by surrounding land.

1770 *BARETTI Journ. Lond. to Genoa* I. xiv. 88 Our land-locked Ladies on the other side the Alps. 1847 *DSRAELI Tancréd* ii. vii. The little caravan was apparently land-locked. 1855 *KINGSLEY Glancus* (1878) 62 Along a pleasant road, with land-locked glimpses of the bay.

**Land-loper, -louper** (lændlɒpər, -lɒpər). Now chiefly Sc. Also 7 -lower, 8 -looper. [ad. Du. *landlooper* (= MHG. *laniloufere*, G. *landläufer*), f. *land* LAND sb. + *loopen* to run: see LEAP v. Cf. *LANDLEAPER*.]

1. One who runs up and down the land; a vagabond; fig. † a renegade; an adventurer.

15... *tr. Bull Pope Martin* (c 1471) in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 648/7 Certaine Archierhetikes have risen and sprong vp... being landlopers, schismatices, and seditious persons. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Vn villotier*, a land loper, a runnagate. a 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 757 Land lopper, light skowper, ragged rowper like a

raven. 1621 *BACON Hen. VII* 114 Hee [Perkin Warbeck] had beene from his Child-hood such a Wanderer, or (as the King called him) such a Land-loper. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 57 Such Travellers as these may be termed Landlopers, as the Dutchman saith, rather than Travellers. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 799 A Land-loper, *prado*. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 19 The materials of this Journal have laid by me several years expecting that some Landlooper or other in those parts would have done it more methodically. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xiii. This High-German land-looper, Dousterswivel. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* iv. lii. (1866) 596 Bands of landlopers had been employed... to set fire to villages and towns in every direction.

*Comb.* 1879 *BURNS Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, My land-looper-like stravaquin.

† 2. = LAND-LUBBER. *Obs.* 1692 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xviii. We lay by and run adrift, that is in a Landlopers phrase, we temporis'd it. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew.* *Land-lopers* or *Land-lubbers*, Fresh-water Seamen so called by the true Tars. 1795 in *New Canl. Dict.*

**Land-loping, -louping**, *pple.* a. Now Sc. [Back-formation from prec. + -ING i.] Wandering, roving, vagabond. Also *fig.*

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 401 These his land-lopers legats and Nuncios have their manifold collusions to consen christian kingdoms of their revenues. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past Let. Bp. Burnet* l. 32 It is a Land-loping Argument. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi. I cannot think it an unlawf' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a land-louping scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honest folk. 1828 — F. M. *Perth* iv. These land-louping Highland scoundrels.

**Landlord** (lændlɒd), sb. Also 6 land(i)-lord. [f. LAND sb. + LORD sb. OE. *land hildford*, but the mod. word is a new formation.]

1. Originally, a lord or owner of land; in recorded use applied only *spec.* to the person who lets land to a tenant. Hence (perh. already in 16th c.) in widened sense (as the correlative of *tenant*): A person of whom another person holds any tenement, whether a piece of land, a building or part of a building.

a 1000 in *Earle Laud Charters* (1888) 376 *Abt* ælcum were ðe binnan ðam... hidan is ȝeȝeȝd æfre se oðer fisc ðam landlafdore. c 1000 *Laws of Edgar Suppl.* c. 11 In Schmid *Gesetze* 196 Healde se land-blafoȝ þat forstolene-orf... oð þæt se ægenfiscra þæt ȝeasige. 1419 *Libet Albus* 192 b (Rolls) 1. 221 Le lessour, appelle 'landlord'. 1455-6 *GREGORY Chron.* (Camden) 199 The Lombardys... toke grete old mancyons in Wyntchester... and causyd the londe lordys to do grete coste in repemacions. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. li. 152 Suche rate as thei paye in yerely rent... to the landelordes therof. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 15 Would servautes obey their masters... the tenant his landlorde. 1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Virtue* 1071 in *Babes Bk.* Ye that be landlordes and have house to let. 1587 *Sc. Act. Jus. VI* (1814) III. 462/1 þe landlorsdes and bailies vpoun quhais landis and in quhais Jurisdiction þai dwell. c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* x. 11, I am the land-lord keeper of thy holds. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. 113 Landlord of England art thou, and not King. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 1 His Landlord may dispossess him of all he hath upon displeasure. 1701 *De Foe Orig. Power People* Misc. (1703) 157 If the King was universal Landlord, he ought to be universal Governor of Right. 1809 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* 7 June, I have been turned out of my chambers in the Temple by a landlord who wanted them for himself. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 282 Six months notice to quit must be given by a landlord to his tenant at will. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 381 The doctrine was established that the King was the supreme landlord. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 92 The laws concerning landlord and tenant have been made by landlords.

b. *fig.* (said of God.) a 1635 *CORBET Poems* (1807) 6 It wounded me the Land-lord of all times Should let long lives and leases to their crimes. 1676 W. HURBARD *Happiness of People* 59 It is no wonder if God our great Land-lord, layes his arrest upon our tillage.

2. a. In extended sense: The person in whose house one lodges or boards for payment; one's 'host'. b. The master of an inn, an innkeeper.

a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xiii. § 85 He new dressed himself, changing clothes with his landlord. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 411 His landlords daughter testified that [etc.]. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* i. Wks. 1761 II. 21 Suppose you go to an alehouse with that base money and the landlord gives you a quart for four of those half-pence. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retal.* 3 If our landlord supplies us with beef and with fish. 1777 *SHERIDAN Trip Scarb.* i. i, I suppose, sir, I must charge the landlord to be very particular where he stows this? 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. The word landlord is never used here [sc. New England] in its primary or English signification, and is applied only to the keeper of a tavern or boarding house.

3. A host or entertainer (in private). Chiefly Sc. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 65 Which their new landlords took very kindly. 1858 *RAMSAY Remin.* Ser. i. (1860) 256 Persons still persist among us in calling the head of the family, or the host, the landlord. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. l. 26 Not so satisfactory... as the confiding landlord expects it to be.

**Landlordism** (lændlɒdiz'm). [f. prec. sb. + -ISM.] The principles or practice of landlords; the system according to which land is owned by landlords to whom tenants pay a fixed rent (chiefly used with reference to Ireland); advocacy or practice of such a system.

1844 *MARY KENNEL Soc. Systems* 82 The Mail, the recognized organ of Irish landlordism. 1849 *COWDEN Speeches* 87 If it is the spirit of landlordism that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland. 1880 *MC CARTHY Own Times*



IV. 28. The landlordism of Ireland was, compared with most European institutions, a thing of the day before yesterday.

**Landlordly**, *a.* [-LY]. Belonging to or characteristic of a landlord or landlords.

1853 LOWELL *Moorehead Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 18 He waits upon it himself in the good old landlordly fashion. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 8 Jan. 4/6 Landlordly coercion. 1897 MITTAND *Tuesday & Beyond* 199 As far as landlordly rights are concerned.

† **Landlordry**. *Obs. rare*[-]. [-RY.] Landlords as a class.

1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* v. i. 98 Such pilfering slips of Petty land-lordry.

**Landlordship**. [-SHIP.] The position or condition of a landlord; the tenure of such a position. Also, with poss. pron., used as a title.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 15 The evil system of middle-landlordship. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 44 [He] did not intend to retire yet awhile to the landlordship of the Bell. 1874 *Ruskin Fors. Clav.* IV. 199 Neither British constitution nor British law... can keep your landlordships safe. 1897 MITTAND *Tuesday & Beyond* 172 Lordship in becoming landlordship begins to lose its most dangerous element.

**Land-lubber** (lændlʊbər). [LUBBER OCCURS in the 16th c. in this sense.] A sailor's term of contempt for a landsman.

a 1700 [see LAND-LOVER 2] 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 11 My Uncle... bid me prepare myself against next year for no land lubber should touch his money. 1824 W. IRVING *P. Trav.* (1849) 417 There was many a land-lubber looked on that might much better have swung in his stead. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* II. 13 The philosophic landlubber often wonders at the eternal restlessness of his naval brotherman. 1884 *Pan. Eustace* 130 The service is not intended to pamper landlubbers, but to make smart seamen.

Hence **Landlubberish**, **Landlubberly** *adjs.*

1829 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 92 Landlubberish terms. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 4 Sept. (1880) II. 119 The costermongers in the street outside have an earthy, and, as I may say, a landlubberly aspect. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. viii. 166 My land-lubberly intelligence failed to grasp the proper meaning.

**Landman** (lændmæn). [OE. *landmann*, f. *land* LAND sb. + *mann* MAN sb. Cf. MHG. *lantman* native, mod.G. *landmann*, Du. *landman* countryman, peasant, farmer. Cf. LANDSMAN.]

† 1. A man of a (specified or indicated) country. = COUNTRYMAN 1. *Obs. rare.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exord.* 179 (Gr.) Feond onsezon lādum eazan landmanna cyme. c 1000 *Ordin. Dynaste* c. 6 in Schmid *Gesetz* 360. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii. 29 The Englishman of many other nations is least atheistical...; but... he may fall not unlikely sometimes as any other land man upon an uncount opinion.

2. A countryman, peasant. (In Carlyle, after G. *landmann*.)

a 1300 *Cursor In.* 28072 No sal i tell þe... Hu þu sal seen þi scrift to preist... þat landmen mal sumquat lere, I'o scape þair scrift wit þis sampler. *Ibid.* 29411 Queen he [a clerk] changes crun or wede, And funden [es] in land mans dede. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 That euer burgess sal inbring certain landmen, out duellaris... to remane within the tone. 1543 *Ibid.* 191 The tonne is haueyly murmurit be the landmen. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 215 They are no philosophers or tribunes, but frank, stalwart landmen.

3. = LANDSMAN 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1480 *Howard Houseb. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9. lii. M. men, lande men and mayners... arrayed for the werre. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. iii. 31 If tomorrow Our Nanie thrine, I have an absolute hope Our landmen will stand vp. 1664 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish.* 6 Thus they make their Landmen Seamen, their Seamen Fishermen, their Fishermen Mariners. 1752 FIELING *Amelia* III. iv. What inspires a landman with the highest apprehension of danger gives not the least concern to a sailor. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 129 The Distinction between Landmen and Seamen on board, which used to create Animosity, and subject the Landmen to some Hardships. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan.* 7 The facility with which these convert landmen into sailors. 1846 WHATLEY *Addit. Elms. Rhet.* 3 Nautical terms... it is little loss to a landman to be ignorant of.

† 4. A man having landed property. *Obs.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 156 But Kirkmennis cursit substance semis sweit 'Till landmen, w<sup>th</sup> þat leud brnd lyne are lyttit. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* (1693), *Landman*, the Terre-tenant. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Sz. Gt. Brit.* II. III. iii. (1737) 405 A Gentleman of several Generations claims Precedency from any ordinary Land-man, who has but newly acquired his Lands.

**Landmark** (lændmɑ:k). [OE. *landmearc* fem.: see LAND sb. and MARK sb. (Cf. G. *landmark* boundary, *landmarke* sailor's landmark.)]

1. The boundary of a country, estate, etc.; an object set up to mark a boundary line.

182 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 189 Seo landmearce lið of Terstan upp be Hochtuninga mearce. a 1000 *Juliana* 635 Ða was zælded land-mearce neah. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiv. A Some men there be, that remane other mens lande markes. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed be he that removeth his neighbours land-marke [COVERDALE mark]. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 211 When... he returned to the possession of his estates... he found none of the ancient landmarks removed. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 235 The landmarks of Plataea... were carried forward to the Asopus. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 416 The landmarks which separated the two states had been removed.

Fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 126 May we not too hastily displace the ancient termini, and remove the land-marks of virtue and vice? 1771 *Junius's Lett.* lxi. 319 He has introduced new laws, and removed the landmarks established by former decisions. 1838 BRIGHT *Sp., Reforms* 27 Oct. (1876)

284, I do not wish to endanger or remove any of the ancient landmarks of our Constitution.

† b. ? A district. *Obs.* [So formerly G. *landmark*.] 1550 W. LYNNE *Carion's Cron.* 255 He wrought much wo to the cite of Brunswike, roaring and burning in her suburbs, villages, landmarks, and iurisdicions.

2. An object in the landscape, which, by its conspicuousness, serves as a guide in the direction of one's course (*orig.* and *esp.* as a guide to sailors in navigation); hence, any conspicuous object which characterizes a neighbourhood or district.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 Hydrographie, requirith a particular Register of certayne Landmarkes... from the sea. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 A Land mark, is any Mountaine, Rocke, Church, Wind-mill or the like, that the Pilot can know by comparing one by another how they beare by the compasse. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 432 Ith' midst an Altar as the Land-mark stood. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. ii. (1840) 34 Having no chart for the coast, nor any land-mark. 1856 FROVIE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 183 Like unskillful sailors who have lost the landmarks of their course. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 91 The house altogether is the great landmark of the whole neighbourhood. Fig. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 316 72 Now one Face of Indolence overspreads the whole, and I have no land mark to direct my self by. 1880 *Times* 18 Sept. 9 3 Two or three land-marks, however, in the dreary waste [of evidence] attract attention.

3. (In mod. use.) An object which marks or is associated with some event or stage in a process; *esp.* a characteristic, a modification, etc., or an event, which marks a period or turning-point in the history of a thing.

1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* II. 46 This important landmark in our social history. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 5 'This... man, whose system of thought will long remain one of the landmarks in the history of philosophical speculation. 1870 ROLLISTON *Aim. Life* 127 The black pigment specks which are seen in this variety of leech... seem... to point in the same direction as those more constant land-marks just specified. 1884 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Decent* vii. (1885) 177 In these skulls the landmarks are all gone, except the holes for the vessels and nerves [etc.].

**Land-marshal**. [ad. Sw. *landmarskalk*, G. *landmarschall*.] a. In Sweden, the speaker or president of the assembly of the first estate. b. In Prussia, Austria, etc., the marshal of a province.

1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1767 1 His Majesty has named Baron Fabian Wrede, to be Land-Marshal, that is, Speaker, or President, in the Assembly of the Nobility and Gentry. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4808 1 His Majesty has... conferr'd the Employment of Land-Marshal of Prussia upon his Chamberlain. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* I. 408 No member was allowed to leave the chamber during the transaction of business without permission of the landmarshal. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 7/3 The Moravian Diet at Brünn... The Landmarshal, who was presiding, asked them to leave the Diet.

**Land-measure**. † a. Measurement of land (*obs.*). b. Any of the denominations of measurement used in stating the area of land (e.g. the acre, the rood, etc.); also applied as a name for the system of such denominations in current use.

1611 CORRA, *Latie*... a Land-measure... in some places longer then in other. 1652 ATWELL *Faithf. Surveyor* i. 1 Of errors in Land-measure. 1857 ROUCHER *Mensuration* 5 Land Measure by Gunter's Chain. 100 linear links = 1 linear chain. 1900 ADDY in *N. & Q.* 20 Oct. 303/1 (heading) English and Roman Land Measures.

So **Land-measuring**, -measurement, the art or process of determining by measurement the area of lands, fields, farms, etc.; properly a subordinate branch of land-surveying, but the terms are often used synonymously.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 14 Other Philosophers, writing Rules for land measuring. 1849 CHAMBERS *Inform.* II. 624/1 The principle of throwing the area of any given field or set of fields into triangular spaces, that is pursued in all processes of land-measurement. *Ibid.* 624/2 In land-measuring, the scale of operations is ordinarily too limited to require any such allowance for difference of levels.

**Land-measurer**.

1. One whose occupation is land-measuring.

1632 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterbur.* Layd out on our selues and the landmesurer when we went to... laye out our land. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 232 A staid, thick, sober, silent, middle-aged personage, who united the offices of schoolmaster and land-measurer.

2. [tr. mod.L. *geometra*.] A geometer moth.

188 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 66 The Geometra (or Land Measurers).

**Land-mere**. ? *Obs.* In 7 -meare, 9 -meer. [f. LAND sb. + MERE sb. (OF. *mière*). Cf. LANDI-MERE.] A boundary of land.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1891) 5 And then by land-measures from Kilhredyn to Crommire Water. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* II. xiv. 333 Land Meer Processions, or Riding of the Marches.

† **Land-meter**. *Obs.* In 6-7 -meater, 7 -meeter. [f. LAND sb. + METER, agent-n. f. METE v., to measure.] A land-measurer or surveyor.

1582 E. WORSOP (*title*) A Discoverie of Sundrie errors and faults daily committed by Landmeaters to the damage of her Maiesties subjects. 1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D a The greater number of Land-meaters vse not the Pole, but a chayne line of 3, 4 or 5 Perch long. c 1613 *Soc. Cond. People Anglesay* (1860) 32 The English yard... is by... reasons, carpenters, land-meaters and others. 1636 BEDWELL (*title*) The Way to Geometry, being necessary... for Astronomers, Geographers, Land-meaters [etc.], by Peter Ramus.

So † **Land-mete**, a measurement of land; † **Land-meting**, land-measuring.

1608 NORTON *Stevin's Disme* D 1 b, Of the Computations of Land-meating. *Ibid.* D 4 b, The like is sufficiently manifest amongst Land-meats in surfaces.

**Land-metster**. *Sc.* [See METSTER (f. METE v. + -STER).] = LAND-METER.

1726 *Minutes Presbytery in Sage Memorab. Domestica* (1889) I. 7 Cite masons, wrights, and land metsters [read metsters]. The said... land-metsters [read metsters] being duly sworn. 1822 *Law Case, Rer. D. Macarthur* (Jam.), John Currie, land-metster.

**Lando**, *obs.* form of LANDAU.

**Landocracy** (lændɒkrəsi). *jocular*. [f. LAND sb. : see -CRACY.] The class of people which owes its controlling position in the country to its possession of landed property. So **Landocrat**, a member of this class.

1848 *Simmonds's Colon. Mag.* Aug. 343 The Landocracy—in which term we comprehend all landowners great and small. a 1865 COHEN in *Daily News* (1869) 16 Jan. The aristocracy and landocracy and moneyocracy who govern our elections. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* II. xviii. 173 [I felt] a deep grievance with the British landocracy. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Sept. 484/1 The wail of the landocrat is heard in the land.

**Landowner** (lændəʊnər). [f. LAND sb. + OWNER.] An owner or proprietor of land. Hence **Landownership**.

a 1733 NORTH *Ld. Kpr. North* (1742) 137 Any Land Owner may make that which they call a Key... east to the River. 1845 DARWIN *J. Nat. Hist.* (1879) 255 Each landowner in the valley possesses a certain portion of hill-country. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 141 Landowners hasted to sell their estates for whatever could be got. 1867 MISS GRAY *Nooks Old France* II. 334 England's landownership will never be without the representatives of a reflected honours of her ancient Aristocracy. 1878 JAVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 91 Many large land-owners in England refuse to let their land for long periods.

So **Landowning** sb. and a

1845 MIALLE in *Nouveau V.* 143 The landowning majority contemplate no concessions. 1881 *Man. Mag.* XI. 11, 127 Landowning and farming are as much businesses as cotton spinning. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 280, I have no landowning relations.

**Landrail** (lænd'reɪl). [See RAIL sb.; cf. *water-rail*. So G. *landraille*.] The corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 387 The land rail lays from twelve to twenty eggs, of a dull white color, marked with a few yellow spots. 1828 STARK *Flem. Nat. Hist.* I. The Land-Rail is a migratory species, appearing in Britain about the latter end of April, and departing about the middle or close of September. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Birds* I. 3 Through the dew The landrail brushed.

**Land-rat**. [Cf. G. *landratte*, -ratte land-rat, land-lubber.] A rat that lives on land. † Also used as a term of abuse.

1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* i. iii. 24 There be land rats, and water rats, water theues, and land theues—I mean, pirates. 1609 DYKER *Cut's Honnebk.* Wks. (Grosart II. 333 The Duke's Tomb is a Sanctuary, and will keep you alive from worms and land-rattes, that long to be feeding on your carcas. 1632 SHIRLEY *Bull.* IV. ii. 10. Will you not draw? No. Not against your honour, but you shall see. *Lo.* And vex my eyes to look on such a Land-rat. 1860 WINTER *Curios. Criminal.* 129 There are in England two kinds of land-rats,—the old English black rat, and the Norwegian or brown rat.

**Landress, Landrie**, *obs.* ff. LAUNDRESS, -RY.

**Land-right**. *OE. and Hist.* [OE. *landriht* (see LAND sb. and RIGHT sb.); cf. OS. *landreht*, OFris. *landriucht*, OHG. *lantreht*, G. *landrecht*.] 'Law of the land; legal rights of natives of the country; legal obligation connected with land or estate' (Sweet *Aggs. Dict.*).

*Beowulf* Gr. 2886 Landrihtes mot þare mæzburge monna æghwylc idel hweofran. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1911 (Gr.) Unc modize ymb meorce sitað... ne willað rumor unc land-right heora. — *Exord.* 354 Landriht ȝepah. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 236 note, In later days it was a principle of Land-right that no freeman should be amerced 'above his wer'. 1892 STOPFORD A. BROUKE *E. E. Lit.* i. 6 He received money and landright from the King.

**Landscape** (lændskeɪp). Forms: a. 7 lan(d)-, lantschap, lantschape, landt-shape, landscap, -skap, (lantskop, land-scept), 7-8 landskape, -schape, -shape, -chape, 7- landscape. B. 6-8 (9 arch.) landskip; also 6 launce-skippe, 7 lan(d)tskip, lantsc'h'ip, landschipe, land-, lant-, skipp. [a. Du. *landschap* (= OE. *landscap* neut., landscape masc., OS. *landscapi* neut., OHG. *landscap*, mod.G. *landschaft* fem., ON. *landskap* -r masc.), f. *land* LAND sb. + -*schap* (see -SHIP). The word was introduced as a technical term of painters; the corrupt form in -*skip* was according to our quots. a few years earlier than the more correct form.]

1. A picture representing natural inland scenery, as distinguished from a sea picture, a portrait, etc.

a. 1603 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 13 The cunning Painter... Linning a Landscape, various, rich, and rare. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (1616) 893 First, for the Scene, was drawne a *Landscape*, consisting of small woods. 16... A. GIBSON *L'Envoiy in Gullim's Heraldry* (1660), As in a curious Land-schape, oft we see Nature, so follow'd, as we think it's she. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Ded. 18 Let this part of the landscape be



cast into shadows that the heightings of the other may appear more beautiful. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* v. 271 II. you paint your landscapes in oil-colours. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* (Bohn) I. 145 In landscapes, the painter should give the suggestion of a fairer creation than we know. 1899 L. CUST in *Nat. Gallery Brit. Art* 8 The landscapes exhibited on this occasion by Constable.

B. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* iii. l. 94 In a table donne by Cæsar Sestius where he had painted Landscapes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 154 Vallies such as are figured in the most beautifull land-skips. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216, I give alsoe vnto her La<sup>pp</sup>, the landskip inamiled vpon gold which is in the Dutch cabinet in my closett. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 83 Such a Troop as went to apprehend our Saviour, dressed after the same manner we find them on old Land-skips. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 116 The perfections of a fine Landskip decrease, when you behold it at a close view. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) III. xxv. § 29 A noble Landskip of Men, Trees, Flowers, & such like. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iv, As a Painter who professes to draw a fair and distinct Landskip in the Twilight, when he can hardly distinguish a House from a Tree.

† b. *spec.* The background of scenery in a portrait or figure-painting. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Landskip, Parergon, Paisage or By-work, which is an expressing of the Land, by Hills, Woods, Castles, Valleys, Rivers, Cities, &c. as far as may be shewed in our Horizon. All that which in a Picture is not of the body or argument thereof is Landskip, Parergon, or by-work. 1676 BEALE *Pocket-bk.* in H. Walpole *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 134, I gave Mr. Manby two ounces of very good lake... in consideration of the landskip he did in the Countess of Clare's picture.

2. A view or prospect of natural inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view; a piece of country scenery.

a. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 630 O'er the shaded landscape rush'd the night. 1742 VOLGNE *Nt. Th.* vi. 773 Sumptuous Cities... gild our Landscape with their glitt'ring Spires. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 5 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. 99 There are no two more different landscapes than the same under altered skies. 1897 BLACK *Green Past.* ii. (1878) 11 What could be a fitter surrounding for this young English girl than this English-looking landscape?

B. 1632 MURTON *L'Allegro* 70 Streight mine eye has caught new pleasures Whilst the Landskip round it measures. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 86 As terrible to them as a Landscape with a May-pole in it. 1697 ANTONSON *Fiss. Georg.* in Dryden's *Ving. sig.* § 4 It raises in our Minds a pleasing variety of Scenes and Landscips. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 411 § 2 Scenes and Landscips more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole Compass of Nature. 1748 ANSON's *Trav.* ii. l. 111 Thus we coasted the shore, fully employed in the contemplation of this diversified landscape. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 107 Where bright Herat, city of roses, lights With dome and minaret the land-skip green. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 29 The hues of the landscape and the sea.

3. In generalized sense (from 1 and 2): Inland natural scenery, or its representation in painting.

a. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Stances* Ded. A Drollerie (or Dutch pece of Landskip). 1747 HOARE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 570 These Pictures shew, that the Antients understood Perspective and Landscape. 1795 COLLEGE *Lines on Climbing Brockley Combe*, What a luxury of landscape meets My gaze! 1844 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. to ed. 2. 25 The true ideal of landscape is precisely the same as that of the human form. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* 142 The feeling for landscape is often described as a modern one.

B. 1602 DEKKER *Satiric-mastix* C. 3, Good peeces of land-skip, shew best a far off, a 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Pocms* 104 Like imagin'd Landskip in the Aire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 142 The Sun... Discovering in wide Land-skip all the East Of Paradise and Edens happy Plains. 1678 CUOWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 855 Landskip in Picture.

4. In various obsolete transf. and fig. uses.

† a. A view, prospect of something.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 22 In my mentall and private Peregrinations, taking a view and landscape... of all the famous Courts and Cities of the world. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 195 Come, then, let us break the heart of these hills, and bless our eyes with a landskip of the Lowlands. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 3 Too great a distance to take a perfect Land-schap, it being only discernible to be Land. a 1711 KEY *Serm.* Wks. (1738) 155 The Love of God... presented Daniel with a clearer landscape of the Gospel than any other prophet ever had.

† b. A distant prospect; a vista. (Cf. 2 b.)

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuff* Wks. (Grosart) V. 204, I care not, if in a dinne farre of launce-skippe, I take the paines to describe this... Metropolis of the redde Fish. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.* *Whore* (1616), The sins of other women shew in Landskip, far off and full of shadow; hers in Statue, neere hand, and bigger in the life. 1643 J. FULLER *Serm. Reform.* (1875) 6 The Jewes... saw Christ presented in a land-scept, and beheld him through the perspective of faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 62 These storms appeared as Land-scaps and aloof. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 221 Nothing which this visible World can set before us is worthy our regard, especially when at the End of the Landskip the Invisible Glories of Heaven Solicit and Court our Love.

† c. The object of one's gaze.

1659 Lady *Alimony* ii. v. C. 4, There is a Caranto-man with all my heart I must bestee his Land-skip on the seat of Justice? 1664 L. FAIRLAND *Marriage* Nt. i. l. 4 At distances she is a Goodly Landskip.

† d. A sketch, adumbration, outline; occas. a faint or shadowy representation.

a 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 Imaginary and fantastical counells, land-skips of commonwealths. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 69 Every single entity contains... an adumbration or landskip of the whole Universe. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 420 This is but a small Landskip of some of his Works of Power, the outsidies or extremities of it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* x. (1715) 366 This short but true Sketch and faithful Landskip of Popery.

1709 Mrs. MANLEY *New Atal.* (ed. 2) II. 57 A Feint, a distant Landshape of immortal joys.

† e. A compendium, epitome.

1666 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 113 That Landskip [*MS.* landskip] of iniquity, that Sink of Sin, and that Compendium of baseness, who now calls himself our Protector. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1693) 59 London... is... our England of England, and our Landskip and Representation of the whole Island. 1679 C. NKSSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 204 To give but a scantling and landskip of some of them. *Ibid.* 197 This scantling landskip or compendium. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, That landscape of iniquity, that sink of sin... Oliver Cromwell.

† f. A bird's-eye view; a plan, sketch, map.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 21 Some have used to get on the top of the highest Steeple, where one may view... all the Country circumjacent... and so take a Landskip of it. c 1645 — *Lett.* (1726) 87 If you saw the Landskip of it [*viz.* a house] you would be mightily taken with it. 1657 R. LIGON *Darbanlos* (1673) a The weather clearing up, the Master and Mates drew out several plots and Landscapes: which they had formerly taken upon the Coast of France and England. 1a 1700 *Prot.* of 1683-4 (Percy Soc.) p. xiv, There was first a map, or landskip, cut in copper, representing all the manner of the camp. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* i. 306 It rather resembles a Landskip of many Boroughs than a City.

† g. The depiction or description of something in words.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 119 Precepts and Discourses of Virtue are only the dead Pictures and artificial Landscips and Descriptions of it. 1689 BARNET *Tracts* i. 5, I will not describe the Valley of Dauphine, all to Chambery, nor entertain you with a Landskip of the Country; which deserves a better Pencil than mine. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. (1733) 12 To compare the Natural Face of the Country with the Landscips that the Poets have given us of it. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 416 § 5 In this case the Poet seems to get the better of Nature; he takes indeed the Landskip after her, but gives it more vigorous Touches.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as landscape art, book-plate, draughtsman, -lover, -work; landscape-gardening, the art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural scenery; so landscape-gardener, -gardener; landscape lens, a lens used in photographing landscape; landscape marble, a variety of marble which shows dendritic workings resembling shrubbery or trees; landscape mirror, = CLAUDE LORRAINE GLASS (*Cent. Dict.*); landscape-painter, one who paints landscapes, a landscapist; so landscape-painting; † landscape-worker, a landscapist.

1874 R. TYRREHITT *Sketch. Club* p. vii, A series of papers on "Landscape Art"—that is to say on all works of art in which landscape is concerned. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* vi. 52 The "landscape book-plate" was rather the lineal descendant of the Chippendale than of the Jacobean style. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* i. 50 Dives, the "landscape-draftsman and geographical artist. 1806 J. DALLAWAY *Observ. Eng. Archit.* 245 Detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a "landscape garden. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 386 Useful to the General Planter, as well as to the "Landscape Gardener. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 333 The landscape-gardens of literature give to a paltry half-acre the air of a park. 1805 H. REPTON (*title*) Observations on the Theory and Practice of "Landscape Gardening. 1867 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 5 A park in the Brownian style of landscape-gardening. 1850 ANTHONY's *Photogr. Bull.* III. 179 A fairly good camera and a single "landscape lens. 1882 LENNIVSON *To Virgil* ii, "Landscape-lover, lord of language. 1816 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 196 It resembles in many respects the "landscape marble. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 529 The well-known landscape marble or Cotham stone. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1811) i. p. lxii, What "landscape painter can equal the description [etc.]. 1842 TENNYSON *Ld. of Burleigh* 7 He is but a landscape-painter, And a village maiden she. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* i. 22 Most true, yet most poetic of landscape-painters. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 406 He understood "landskip-painting and perform'd it to perfection. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Il.* 11. 402 Landscape-painting... may be said to have owed its origin to Titian. 1632 SHERWOOD, "Landscape worker (in painting), *fatigue, grotesques.* 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* iii. l. 94 Barnazano, an excellent "Landscape-worker. Hence Landscape v. *trans.*, to represent as a landscape; to picture, depict.

1661 HOLVDAY *Surrey World* To Rdr., As weary traveller... off... Landscippes the Vale, with pencil; placing here Meadow, there Arable [etc.]. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* l. 132 Putting solely that On panel somewhere in the House of Fame, Landscaping what I saved, not what I saw.

Landscapist (lændskəp'ist). [f. as prec. +

-IST.] A painter of landscape, landscape-painter. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* ii. l. vii. § 16 (1851) i. 90 The professed landscapists of the Dutch school. 1869 — *Q. of Air* 109 If you are a landscapist, Turner must be your only guide. 1880 *Athenaeum* 29 May 700p For the greater number of our landscapists Girtin and Turner have lived in vain. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* 455 Like the ideal composition of an imaginative landscapist.

Land's end.

† l. = LAND-END. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 437 And at he londes ende laye a litell crom-bolle. 15... *Wife of Achtermuchty* (Bann. MS.) 9 He lowist the pluche at the landis ende And draif his oxin hame at evin. 1662 J. HAYWOOD *Tram. & Epigr.* (1867) 68 Thon gossopst at home, to meete me at landis ende.

2. The extremity or furthest projecting point of a country. Now only as the proper name of the most westerly point of Great Britain.

14... *Sailing Directions Circumnavig. Eng.* (Hakluyt Soc. 1889) 17 A newe cours and tide betwene Englonde and Irlonde and the Londis end. *Ibid.* 18 The Londes end of

Irlonde. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 156 They passed on no further, neither could they discover the lands end (which some holde to be there). 1793 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 190 We... were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End.

Land-service. Service performed on land; military, as opposed to naval, service.

a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* (1622) 123 Seeing wherein the Sea-discipline differed from Land-service. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 154 As I was then advised by my learned Council, in the lawes of this Land-service, I did not come. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. f. 3, I Writ not always in the proper terms of Navigation, Land-Service, or in the Cant of any Profession. 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 57 A good army for land-service. 1801 T. S. SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 194 Salano, a Neapolitan pirate originally... took to the land service afterwards, and committed murders out of number. 1819 BYRON *Yuan* i. iv, The prince is all for the land-service, Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis.

Landfolk: see LANDFOLK.

Landgrave: see LANDGRAVE.

Landshard (lændʃɑ:d). *dial.* Also land-sheer, landchet, lanchet, lanshet, langet. [f. LAND sh. + SHARD sb. The forms show contamination with the synonymous *linchet*.] = LINCHET.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* App. 259 *Linch, Linchet*, or *Landshard*, the mere green-sward dividing two pieces of arable in a common-field called in Hants, a lay bank. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Langet*, a strip of ground. *West.* 1886 W. SOMERSET *Gloss.*, *Landshard*, a ridge or strip of land left unploughed or untilled. 1891 T. HAKOV *Fess* (1900) 104f A stretch of a hundred odd acres... rising above stony lanchets or lynchets. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 81 The terraces called landchets or lynchets.

Land-side.

† l. The shore. *Obs.*

a 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlii. 443 He caste his ancre nere to the land syde. *Ibid.* cxli. 623 And then the waves brought me to the land syde.

2. The side towards the land or on which there is land (not water).

1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 343 To assault the city on the land-side. 1852 C. W. HOSKYNs *Talpa* 181 Playing upon the edge, or land-side of the trench as it advances. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 51 On the accessible land-side a double line of protection was thus formed.

3. The flat side of a plough which is turned towards the unploughed land.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 239 The plough being confined on the land-side, and at liberty on the fur-side, which naturally gives it less land. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Landsknecht: see LANSQUENET.

Landslip (lændslip). The sliding down of a mass of land on a mountain or cliff side; land which has so fallen. Also fig. and *attrib.*

1679 ROXB. *Ballads* IV. 549 Paint dismal Ruin stalking in the rear, Than Landslip Desolation far and near. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 158 Those disruptions of hills, which are known by the name of land-slips. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 296 There was an immense land-slip from this cliff, by which Dover was shaken as if by an earthquake. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* iv. 62 The valley was a succession of landslips and watercourses. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 281 Landslip lakes have been noticed by Lyell, and Gilbert records the formation of small lakes behind landslip terraces.

Hence Landslipped, Landslippy *adjs.*, characterized by landslips.

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 474 An eerie and dangerous path, dilapidated and often landslipped. 1893 C. ALLEN *Scallywag* l. 49 Where the rocks towards the slope were loosest and most landslippy.

Landsmen (lændsmæn). Pl. landsmen. [f. genit. of LAND sb. + MAN sb. Cf. LANDMAN.]

† l. A native of a particular country. *Obs.*

c 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* II. 26 Tvegen landes menn and an ælpeodiz. 11... O. E. *Chron.* an. 1068 (Laud MS.) Da comon ða landes menn togeanes him & hine ofsloxon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Oðer kinnes nedre is ða in oðer lond... and te londes menn hire bigaleð oðer wile and so lacheð and doð of hie. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 33 It were a wretched schame þat a newe comynge schulde putte olde londsmen [L. veteres incolae] out of here place.

b. One's fellow-countryman. *rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. l. 111. *Furies* 806 If (brave Landsmen) your war-thirst be such [orig. *Que si tant, ô François, vous cherchez les batailles*]... What holds you here? 1823 SCOTT *Quantin* D. vi, I am innocent—I am your own native landsman. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* l. 319/2 [He] boldly dissuaded his landsmen from idolatry.

2. a. One who lives or has his business on land: opposed to seaman. b. *Naut.* 'The rating formerly of those on board a ship who had never been to sea, and who were usually stationed among the waiters or after-guard' (Adm. Smyth).

1666-7 PAVES *Diary* 2 Jan., The French... have certainly shipped landsmen, great numbers, at Brest. 1788 BURNS 1st *Ep.* to R. Graham 50 Weak, timid landsmen on life's stormy main. 1830 MARRATT *King's Own* i, Employed, as a landsman usually is, in the afterguard, or waist, of the ship. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 208 Sailors... can make out a distant object much better than a landsman. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. iv. xviii, Thomas Redruth... landsman, shot by the mutineers.

So Landswoman.

1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Prisoners & Capt.* III. viii. 144 The strangeness of a landswoman to all things maritime.



**Land-spring.** 'A spring which comes into action only after heavy rains' (Webster). Also fig. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., All he hath is drawn from a land-spring of natural parts and gifts. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 15 Such are only Land-springs, and in no sort to be called perpetual Springs. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* 24 Feb., Land-springs, which we call levants. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. (1863) 37 Our land-springs were dried up; our wells were exhausted. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 109/1 Enormous masses of the cliff newly disintegrated by the land-springs.

Hence **Land-springy** *a.*, full of land-springs.

1767 BUSBY *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 80 In very moist, land-springy grounds.

**Landsqueten**, obs. form of **LANSQUENET**.

|| **Landsturm** (lantsturm). [Ger. = lit. 'land-storm'.] In Germany, Switzerland, etc., a general levy in time of war; the forces so called out; the militia force consisting of those men not serving in the army or navy or in the *landwehr*.

1814 *Alpine Sk.* 1. 20 Some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks... and a strong party of the *landsturm* [sic]. 1866 CORNH. MAG. Nov. 553 The 'Landsturm'... should only be employed in the home districts. 1874 MISS R. H. BUSK *Tirol* ix. 288 The *Landsturm* was out.

**Land-surveying.** The process, art, or profession of measuring, and making plans of, landed property.

1771 BREAKS (title) A complete system of Land-Surveying. 1849 CHAMBERS' *Inform.* II. 623/1 Trigonometry... is of great importance... in land-surveying. *Ibid.* 624/1 A principle of measuring by triangles, which is common alike to land-surveying and the trigonometrical surveys of engineers. 1850 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Land-surveying Chain-maker*, a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

**Land-surveyor.**

† **L.** = *land-surveyor* (see **LANDING** *vbi*, sb. 8). 1755 CHAMBERLAIN *State Gt. Brit.* II. 114, 58 Port of Leith... William Townie... Land-Surveyor. 1776 *Addit. to Pope I. 2 note*, When George I. made him [Rowe] one of the land surveyors of the port of London.

2. One whose professional occupation is to measure land, draw up plans of estates, and the like.

1702 B. MARSTON *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1873) XXVII. 399, I am engaged to go out with a large Company who are going to make a Settlement on the Island Bulam... as their Land Surveyor General. 1815 G. ROSE *Diarist* (1860) II. 443 Mr. Wakefield, the land-surveyor, was at Cuffnells. 1853 HEASLER *Pop. Lect. Sci.* II. vii. (1873) 54 The triangle in question is always what a land surveyor would call a favourable one for calculation.

|| **Land-tag** (lanttag). Also 6 *landtaye*, 7 *landtag*; (anglicized) *land-day*. [Ger. (MHG. *lanttag*) = lit. 'land-day'.] In Germany, the diet or legislative body of a state; formerly, the Diet of Empire or of the German Confederation.

1591 WOTTON *Let.* 27 Feb. in *Reliq. V.* (1685) 628 Of our Landtaye we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly. 1665 *Land. Gaz.* No. 11/1 It's now determined in *Concilio Senatorum* at Warsaw, that the Parliament shall begin the 17th of March, and the Landtaye the third of February. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 225/2 The Landtaye for Prussia is to begin the third day of the next month at Marienburgh, in Order to the General Diet. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* II. 22 They have a Convention held in each County, call'd The Landtaye, six weeks before the Session of the Diet.

**Land-tax.** A tax assessed upon landed property.

1533 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 148 Land takis. Rubislaw xxx. 1690 *Consol. Raising Money* 34 There will be nothing... so much for the good of the Nation, as a Land-Tax. 1709 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/1 Receivers or Collectors of the Land-Taxes for the Years 1708 and 1709. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 135 The first land-tax was imposed in 1690, at the rate of three shillings in the pound on the rental. 1898 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 82 Pitt's scheme of the year 1798 for the redemption of the land-tax. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 366 The old military tenures were abolished and the land-tax was imposed by way of compensation to the Crown for the dues which it thereby lost.

*attrib.* and *comb.* 1740 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) II. 92 The land-tax gatherers, 1765-93 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (ed. 12) 174 The land-tax and malt-tax acts are passed for one year only. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop.* Law ix. 62 The Clerk of the Land-tax Commissioners.

**Land-tie** (laendtai). A rod, beam, piece of masonry, etc. imbedded in the earth at one end, and connected at the other end with a wall or other building in order to secure it in position, or to relieve it from the pressure of a bank, etc.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 82 The Banks are exposed to be wash'd away by the Waters, whence the Bridge in such a case would become destitute of Land-tyes, and remain an Island. *Ibid.* II. 27 Another Wall with Stone Land-tyes, that enter'd into the Hill. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 9 In the Royal dockyards, where the ground of the building slip is paved with hewn stone, it is customary to alternate with the latter transverse baulks of timber, termed 'land ties'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Land-tie*, a rod securing a face-wall to a bank.

**Landward** (laendwaid), *adv.* and *a.* Also 6 *landwarde*, *Sc.* 5-8 *landward*, 8 *landart*, 9-ert. [f. *LAND sb.*: see **-WARD**.]

**A. adv.**

1. In phrases with preps.

† **a.** To *landward*, in (the) *landward*: in the country, as opposed to the town. *Sc.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jus. I.* c. 21 (1814) II. 8/1 *Pa.* i. shall have

a certane takyn to landward of be schireff & in burwis of be aldermen & be balzeis. 1457 *Ibid.* 49/1 Within burwis and commons to landward. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. v. (1821) II. 261 Ane vaillyant and lusty man, of greter courage and spreit than ony man that was nurist in landward, as he was. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 276 Alswell within townes as to landward. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 203/1 No part of the parish is to landward.

**b.** To (the) *landward*: towards or in the direction of the land; on or to the land side (of).

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 631 Whills þai wer þus to landward boune. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXIX. 17 In burghis, to landward and to sie. 1555 ELDON *Decades* 352 Vpon the innermost necke to the landward is a tuft of trees. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 68 Where the mountaine looks to landward of the ile. 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* Wks. 1738 II. 129 To the Landward [stand] Mezen and Slobotca... To Seaward lies the Cape of Candinea. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 65 As for fortifications to the landward, they had none. 1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XII. (1856) 86 Except to landward, there is nothing to arrest the eye. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 26 On the broad moor to landward of the town.

2. Towards the land; = **1 b.**

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 318 Couched betwene a highcliffe seaward and as high an hill landward. 1816 WOROSW. *Ode*, 'Imagination—ne'er before content' 13 A sudden shower that landward stretches from the sea. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 237 Landward she saw the low green meadows lie. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* vi. 90 Deep and narrow valleys, that ran landward.

3. *Sc.* In the country; = **1 a. rare.**

1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dan.* I. Within burgh, and not landward.

**B. adj.**

1. *Sc.* Belonging to, inhabiting the country; country-, rustic.

1533 BELLENDEN *Lyry* I. (1822) 5 It was callit efor Pagus, that is to say, an landward towne. 1585 JAS. I. *Poetic* (Arb.) 63 Gift your purpose be of landward affairs, To use corrupt and vplandis words. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 344 The burgessis, and landward men. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 24 The communion to be celebrated within burghs four times in the year, in landward twice. 1649 BR. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1902) 54 A Landward Kirk in Galloway. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 168 The common people in the landward round about the town. 17... RAMSAY *Birth of Dramaturgy* II. Some landart lass. 1725 — *Cent. Sheph.* IV. ii. I've shook off my landward cast In foreign cities. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. The door was locked, as is usual in landward towns in this country. *Note.* A landward town is a dwelling situated in the country. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* (1853) 362 The landward contemporaries of my grandfather. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. ii. 127 The town councils generally took more interest in the welfare of a school... than the landward heritors.

2. Lying or situated towards the land (as opposed to the sea); *occas.* belonging to the land.

1845 STODOLER *Hundb. Brit. India* (1854) 129 The Upper and Lower Circular Roads, which nearly encompass the city on its eastern or landward side. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frail Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 436 The tree... ceases to be found at any distance beyond the landward counterlope, and it is unknown in the interior. 1865 *Reader* 2 Sept. 253/2 This barbarian innocency on the part of our landward population as to the teeming plenty of the deep. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronianians* I. i. 16 On the landward side the view was different.

3. *Comb.* *landward-bred a.* (*Sc.*), country-bred.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv. I am landward-bred. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 7 If you are landward-bred it will be different.

Hence **Landwardness** (*landertness*) *Sc.*, rusticity. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 61 He [sc. Burns] affected a rusticity or landertness.

**Landwards** (le ndwaidz), *adv.* [f. *LAND sb.*: see **-WARDS**.] = *prec.* A 2. † Also to the landwards.

1574 W. BOURNE *Regt. for Sea* xiv. (1577) 41 a. If you come directly to the landwards. 1833 HR. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* v. 82 Not only was there this treacherous Cut to beguile them landwards... but there was a labyrinth at sea. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 317/2 The soil as far landwards as where the ordinary high-water mark was before the construction of the pier.

**Land-water.** a. Water that flows through or over land, as opposed to sea water. b. A land-flood. c. Water free from ice along a frozen shore.

1531-2 Act 23 *Hen. VIII* c. 57, Lande waters, and other outrageous springes in and upon medowes, pastures, and other lowe groundes. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The land-waters that by the continuall raine falleth from the Hills. 1604 E. GILMISTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vi. 91 Land-waters, as rivers, fountains, brookes, springs, floods, and lakes. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* II. 520 Sudden riches come like a Landwater and bring much foulness with them. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 335 Which river they supposed to be... swelled with a land-water. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 209 No springs or land-waters are to be found here. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 We... found ourselves in a stretch of the land-water wide enough to give us rowing-room.

**Land-way.**

† **1.** A way or path over land. Also *adv.* = by land. *Obs.*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 268/1 Bi a lond weige he wente rist. c. 1470 *Harding Chron.* clxxviii. xv. Thei took none hede of shippes home again But landway ride for all the Scottes dain.

† **2. local.** A path by which coal is landed. *Obs.* 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* xi. (1891) 89 The people carried the coales vpon their backs along stuyres which they called lande ways.

3. *U. S.* A road giving access to land.

1899 D. P. COREY *Hist. Nadden* 90 The land-way and drift-way along the five acre lots ended at the head of the North River.

So **Landways** *adv.*, by land, overland.

a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 14 He has them landways to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 63 It is remarkable that Newcastle coal should be cheaper than coal carried landways.

|| **Landwehr** (landvēr). [Ger. = 'land-defence'.] In Germany and some other countries, that part of the organized land forces (corresponding to the militia of Great Britain) of which continuous service is required only in time of war. Also *transf.* (quot. 1855).

1815 HELL. M. WILLIAMS *Pres. St. France* xiv. 313 A great part of these troops were of the landwehr, or Prussian levy in mass. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcii. (1856) XII. 77 The poor and hardy Landwehr of Macedonia, constantly on the defensive against predatory neighbours. 1866 CORNH. MAG. Nov. 552 To every district was assigned a detachment of the Landwehr proportionate to its population. 1878 SEPTIMY *Stin* II. 120 The Prussian Landwehr dates... from 1813.

**b. attrib.**, as *landwehr* man.

1866 CORNH. MAG. Nov. 553 The Landwehrmen were to provide their own uniforms.

**Land-wind.** A wind blowing from the land seawards. Also *attrib.* (cf. **LAND-BREEZE**).

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 192 The East windes beginne to blowe from off the Land into the Seas, whereby they are called Landwindes, that is to say, the Land windes. 1604 E. GILMISTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. viii. 142 There be foraine or land windes which c. me from the land. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 12 Being a Land-wind, it must blow hard before it raises any considerable sea at the rock. 1804 *Med. Frnt.* XII. 538 It is not uncommon, during the land-wind, for the thermometer to stand at upwards of 100° in the shade. 1848 LONGER *Sir H. Gilbert* v. Alas! the land-wind failed. 1862 MRS. STEED *Last Years Ind.* 44 In the land-wind season.

† **Land-wrack, -wreck.** *Obs.* A wreck on land; the destruction of some object on land; the object so destroyed.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. IV. xiii. Thus Land-wracks Cedars lye, Or Corke Shells upon the Shores are drye. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Land.* 32 What they took being in a kind of Land-wreck, wherein no body owned goods. a. 1707 BR. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 12 Mr. Fuller... was mistaken in saying th's Colledge was like a landwreck, in which there was one left to keep possession.

**Lane** (læn), *sb.* Also 5 *laane*, 6 *laine*, *layne*. See also *LANAN sb.* [OE. *lane*, *lne* wk. fem. = OFris. *lana*, *lona*, *laen* (North Fris. *lana*, *lona*), Du. *laan* (16th c. *laen*).]

1. A narrow way between hedges or banks; a narrow road or street between houses or walls; a bye-way. *Blind lane*, † *turn-again lane*: a cul-de-sac (see also quot. 1725).

971 *Block. Hom.* 237 Forþon þe... þinne lichoman geond þisse ceastre lanan he tosteacene. 13. *Sir Beus* (A.) 4139 Þe cri aros be ech a side þope of lane and of strete. c. 1386 CHAUSSER *Can. Yeom. Profr. & T.* 105 In the suburbs of a town... Lunkinge in herbes and in lanes blynde. 1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 177 A lane goyng yn the south syde of Seynt Steyyn church. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxiii. (1482) 278 Every strete and lane in london and in the subarbes. 1511 NOTTINGHAM *Reg.* III. 338 Cleming of the launs at the comyng in off the towne. 1531 TINDALE *Expas.* 1 *Johu* Profr. Wks. (1573) 388/1 It is become a turnagaine lane vnto them, which they can not goe thowgh. 1613 BIRLE *Lake* xiv. 21 Goe... into the streetes and lanes of the city, and bring in hither the poore. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 13 *Lo*, Where was this Lane? *Post.* Close by the battell ditch'd, and wall'd with turph. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Blind Lane*, a Lane fit to lye down to avoid Pursuers, after a Villainy committed. 1794 *lit. Indus.* S. *Kelsey* 12 Any of the Roads or Ways within the Manor... which shall be made into Lanes, or fenced on both sides. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 128 Their way... leading through cross country lanes. 1832 TENNYSON *Milner's Dan.* 130 The lanes were white with May. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, vii. Their walk lay through shady lanes.

*fig.* a. 1625 BRAHAM & FL. *Lanes of Candy* I. ii. The man That had a heart to think he could lye follow... through the laes Of danger and amazement

**b. Proverb.** Also *allusively*.

1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 355 It is a long lane that has no turning. 1890 W. E. NOBLE *Disadventure* xvii. The longest lane, however, has a turning. 1893 MISS HARRADEN *Ships that Pass*, etc. 168 The lane had come to an ending at last, and Mr. Refold was dead.

II. Transferred senses.

2. A narrow or comparatively narrow passage or way, or something resembling this; *esp.* a channel of water in an ice-field (also called a *vein*); the course prescribed for ocean steamers.

c. 1420 *Follad. on Hush.* ix. 170 And yf hit happe an hil thi water mete, Let make a lane & thogh thi licour hale. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 25 Forth issuing from steep lanes, the colliers' steeds Drag the black load. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy. Explain.* Terms 15 A *lane* or *vein*, a narrow channel between two floes or fields, or between the ice and the shore. 1842 TENNYSON *Gold. Year* 50 And like a lane of beams athwart the sen. 1847 — *Princess* v. 6 By glimmering lanes and walls of canvas led Threading the soldier-city. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 228 A black lane of open water stopped our progress. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.*, *Atlantic Ocean* 223 It is proposed to mark off lanes, 20 or 25 miles in width... as the routes... to be followed and adhered to, by all steam vessels.



b. A passage between two lines of persons; a way to pass through a crowd.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxvii. [ccxiii.] 672 The people made a lane for hym to passe thorough. 1537 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1596/1 A double canon . . shooting off, made . . a lane among the Frenchmen. 1677 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1206/1 The Magistrates did . . pass through a Lane of their own guards. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 395 The People made a Lane for him and the Chariot to pass. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 141 The 7th Royal Veteran battalion . . formed a lane two deep. 1850 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. v. (Paterson) 109 The fire-buckets passed along a 'lane' at a fire. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* II. 287 Then moved the princes. . . Between a lane of men. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. i. Stand back, keep a clear lane! 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 145 Every charge [of grape-shot] . . leaving a lane of dead from four to five yards wide. 1913 *fig.* 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1852) 132 Passe on . . to establish the truth though it were through a lane of sects and heresies on each side.

3. *Austral.* A long narrow yard leading into the final yard in a kangaroo drive.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 741 Longer enclosures, called 'lanes', led in circuitous fashion to this outlet. 1890 ROLF BOLDBREWED *Col. Reformer* xviii. 226 About fifty head have been run into the drafting lane. . . The 'lane' is a long narrow yard about three panels wide and eight in length—a panel of fencing is not quite nine feet in length—immediately connected with the pound or final yard.

4. *slang.* The throat; chiefly in the lane, the narrow, red lane, etc.

1542 UOALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 119 Whole mainour places . . thei make no bones ne sticken not, quite and clete to swallowe downe the narrowe lane, and the same to spue vp again. 1553 — *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 20 Good ale for the nones, Welche will slide downe the lane without any bones. 1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries* (1818) 75 O butter'd egg! . . I bid your yelk glide down my throat's red lane. 1865 *Lond. Soc.* Jan. 13, I eat the macaroon. You see it's all gone down Red Lion Lane.

b. *The lane;* short for various 'lanes' in the City or for buildings situated there, e.g. *Drury Lane (Theatre), Petticoat Lane*, etc.: see *quots.*

1856 MAYHEW *Gt. World Lond.* 82 note, Horsemonger Lane Jail—The lane. 1879 *Autobiog. of a thief* in *Macin. Mag.* XL. 500 We used to . . sell it . . to a fence . . down the Lane (Petticoat Lane). 1880 G. R. SIMS *Ballads Babylon, Forgotten* 9 Whenever the Lane tried Shakespeare, I was one of the leading men. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 2/3 When people who know that district [Drury-lane] hear it said that there has been 'another murder in the lane', they have no need to ask what particular lane is referred to.

5. *Sc.* A sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream. (Perh. a different word.) 1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1891 *Daily News* 2 July 4/8 Vast pastoral expanses, with here a loch, and there a 'lane' or sullen deep stream thrading the wilderness. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xxv. 253 The still, black pools of the lazy, sluggish, peaty 'lane'.

III. 6. *attrib. and Comb.* as *lane-end*, *-side*, *-way*; *lane filling* adj.; *lane-born* a., country-born, rustic; *lane-galloper hunting*, one who keeps to the lanes in preference to riding across country; *lane-route*, a route laid out for ocean steamers. 1834 *Landon Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 279/2 'Lane born boys, embezzling hazel-nuts in a woollen cap. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 2/1 A proclamation . . was . . posted at every 'lane-end' throughout his dominions. 1821 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 13 Deep, 'lane-filling, hedge-burying' snows. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 261 That when the select few have got well away with the hounds, they should be stopped, to enable tailors, 'lane-gallopers, and all the old mollars of the field to come up. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 V<sup>o</sup> doore be the 'lane side. 1882 *Standard* 8 Dec. 3/4 There was a border, or 'laneway, near the house of the Prisoner.

† *Lane*, *v. dial.* Obs. rare. [*f. LANE sb.*] *trans.* To lane off: To mark the course of (intended roads); to mark the roads on (land).

1774 *Wilson Incol. Act* 13 After the same [roads] shall be lanned-off. 1773 *Harpham Incol. Act* 15 At all times after the same [lands] shall be lanned off.

*Lane*, *Sc. form* of LOAN *sb.* and *v.*, LONE a.

*Lane*, *var. LAIS sb.*, concealment; *v.*, to conceal.

*Lane*, variant of LAIN *sb.* 2, stratum.

*Lane*, obs. form of LAWN, linen.

*Laneing*, *var. LOANING* *Sc.* and *north.*, a lane.

† *Laneous*, a. Obs. rare —a. [*f. L. lane-us* (*f. lana wool*) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to wool.

1676 in COLES. 1797 in BAILEY vol. II.

*Laner* (e), variant of LAINER, lash, thong.

*Laner*, *Laneret* (te): see LANNER, -ET, falcon.

*Lanesome*, *Sc. form* of LONESOME.

*Laney* (l'ni), a. none-wd. [*f. LANE sb.* 1 + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to a lane.

1876 W. MARSTON *Dram. & Poet. Wks.* II. 345 Whether they rise by grey-walled Towns. . . Or bend from laney nooks that skirt the bay.

*Lang*, *Lang-*: see *LANGUE* 1, *LONG*, *LONG-*.

*Langoon*, variant of LONGANON Obs., rectum.

*Langage*, -ed, obs. forms of *LANGUAGE*, -ED.

*Langald*, *Langate*: see *LANGLE sb.*, *LANGUET*.

*Langbanite* (læ'phānit). *Min.* [Named by Flink, 1887, from *Langban*, Sweden, where it was first found: see -ITE.] Silicate of manganese with antimonate of iron in black hexagonal crystals.

1887 *Amer. Zool. Sci. Ser.* III. XXXIV. 72.

*Langbeef*, -befe, etc.: see *LANGUE DE BœUF*.

*Lang*, obs. variant of *LANGUE*, *LAUNCH* *v.*

† *Langel* (l. dial. Obs. Also *laungell*. [*? a. OF. laungel*]:—popular L. \**lancolum*, dim. of *lanum* something woollen, *f. lana wool*.] A woollen rug or blanket.

1344–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 165, v<sup>o</sup> iij<sup>o</sup> uln. panni pro langells [read laungells] et pro cooperturis, 1052–94. 1366–7 in *Charters*, etc. *Priory Finchale* (Surtees) lxxii, xxvii ulnis pro saccis, et blanketis pro langells. 1383–4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 399 In 14 uln. de blanket empt. pro langells. 445, 467.

*Langel* (l), variant of *LANGLE*.

† *Langer*, *adv.* north. and *Sc.* Obs. Also *langare*, *-ayr*, *-eir*. [*f. lang LONG adv.* + *ERE adv.*]

Long ere, long since.

1303 R. BAUNNE *Hauill. Synne* 10660 But, langer bat y sykerde þe, Shalt þou haue no skape for me. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 338 Two wyues sat þonder, langare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 35 Langer in murning, now in melody. *Ibid.* xii. xl. 40, I knew full weil that it was thou, langere, That [etc].

† *Langern*, *v.* Obs. rare —1. [*? f. LANGUOR + -EN*]. *intr.* To languish, lie sick.

1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvii, He shall langern [1533 linger] a grete while or that he be fully hole.

*Langet*, variant of *LANDSHARD*, *LANGUET*.

† *Langfad*. *Sc.* Obs. Also 7 *erron*, lime fad.

[a. Gaelic *long fhad* (where *long* is the sb.: cf. *W. llong*, ship) long ship.] A kind of war-vessel.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 43 With mony galyoans and lang faddis. 1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* II. (1692) I. 1407 The number of Bottis or Lime Faddis.

*Langhalde*, -hold: see *LANGLE sb.*

*Langing*, obs. form of *LONGING*.

*Langite* (læ'ngait). *Min.* [Named by Maskeleyne, 1864, after V. von Lang: see -ITE.] A hydrous oxy-sulphate of copper, resembling brochantite.

1865 *Reader No.* 114. 259/1 Langite and gypsum. 1867 *Readwin Index Min.* 21. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 665.

*Lang-kail*. *Sc.* [*f. lang LONG a.* + *kail KALE*.]

A variety of borecole; sometimes called 'Scotch kale'. Also *attrib.*

1724 RAMSAY *Treat. Mice* (1733) I. 89 And there will be lang-kail and pottage And hannocks of barley-meal. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* viii. The knife that nicked Abel's Craig . . was a faulting joctelg, Or lang-kail gullie. 1820 SCOTT *Novelst.* i. Th' ill-cultivated garden afforded 'lang-cale', and the river gave salmon.

*Langle* (læ'ngl'), *sb.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms:

4 *langald*, *langhalde*, 6 *langhold*, 8 *langel* (l), 8, 9 *dial. langle*. [Of obscure origin; both form and sense appear to point to an OF. \**langle*,

\**langle* = *L. lingua* thong, strap, dim. of *lingua* tongue; but the word is app. not recorded in French. Cf. *LINGELL*.] A thong, rope, or other contrivance used to confine the legs of an animal in order to prevent its straying; a hobble. Also *fig.*

1394–5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 In 3 Tethirs cum paribus de langals 22d. 1398 *Æneis Barh. De F. R.* xviii. xiv. (1495) 774 An oxe herde fedeth and nourieth oken: and byndeth their fete with a langhalde. 1609 J. POPE *Tr. Led's Africa* III. 137 Certaine langols or withs, which the Africans put upon their horses feete. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 95 Ye ha'e ay a foot out of the langle. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v. A 'sheep's langle' is a short piece of any kind of rope, with a slip knot at each end. The loops are passed over the fore and hind leg of a sheep.

*Langle* (læ'ngl'), *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* In 5, 8

*langel*, 7 *langol*. [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To fasten with a thong; to confine (the legs of an animal) with a thong, rope, or the like. Hence *Langled ppl.* a.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 286/2 Langelyd, or teyn to-gedyr, colligatus. *Ibid.*, Langelyn or byynd to-geder, colligo (*P. compedio*). 1647 *Traff Comm. Rem.* vii. 24 This carcass of sin to which I am tied and langed [sic]. 1650 — *Comm. Gen.* iv. 12 He was langold to it, and must abide by it. 1755 FORBES *Ajax* 58. 25 This . . your sma banes wou'd langel sair. *Ibid.*, Key, *Langel*, entangle. 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Langled*, having the legs coupled together at a small distance, North. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Langle*, to tie the hind foot and the fore foot of an animal together, to prevent it straying far.

*Langobardic* (læ'ngbārdik), a. [ad. late L. *Langobardicus*, *f. Langobardi* the Lombards.] = *LOMBARDIC*.

1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 50 The character of the manuscript is Langobardic. *Ibid.* vi. 86 The manuscript of Bobio, in Langobardic character.

† *Langoon*, n. Obs. [ad. *f. Langon*, name of a town on the Garonne.] A kind of white wine.

1674 *Gallantry à la Mode* 15 Suspition then I washt away With old Langoon and cleansing Whey. 1680 SHADWELL *Wom. Captain* I. 5 He us'd to let him have very good Langoon and Burdeaux. 1693 *Content. Liquors* 7 (Stanf.) The White Wines. . . And Trusty Langoon. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 216 The best langoon white wine.

|| *Langooty*, *lungooty* (læ'ngū-ti). Also *langotee*, -ty. [*Hindi langoti*.] (See *quots.*)

1816 'Quis' *Grand Master* II. 43 note. The hamals, or bearers of India, are literally naked, with the exception of an article of dress called a langooty . . which I cannot describe better to my female readers, than substituting a pocket-handkerchief for Eve's fig-leaf. 1826 J. LEYDEN & W. ERSKINE *Tr. Mem. Baber* 333 A langooti . . is a piece of clout that hangs down two spans from the navel. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 242 He ordered the natives to muffle the cubs in their turbans or langooties.

*Langorius*, obs. *Sc. form* of *LANGUOROUS*.

*Langot*, obs. form of *LANGUET*.

*Langrage* (læ'ngredʒ), *Naut.* and *Mil.* Also

*langridge*. [Of unknown origin.] Case-shot loaded with pieces of iron of irregular shape, formerly used in naval warfare to damage the rigging and sails of the enemy.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Langrel*, or *langrag*, a particular kind of shot, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or other pieces of iron tied together, and forming a sort of cylinder, which corresponds with the bore of the cannon. 1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 146 It is well known that English ships of war are furnished with no such ammunition as langrage. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Lavv Nations* iv. vi. (1875) 203 Except the use of langrage (*mitraille*). 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xl. 637 A twenty-four pounder, double loaded with langrage. *attrib.* 1781 JUSTAMOND *Prim. Life Lewis XI.* III. 385 The gunners . . could not stand the langrage-shot. 1813 *Southery Nelson v.* (Rtdlg.) 128 Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of langridge shot.

† *Langrel*, *sb.* *Naut.* Obs. Also 7 *-rill*. = *prec.* 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 *Langrill* shot, Langrell shot runs loose with a shackell, to be shortened when you put it into the Peece. 1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 Be sure to load our Guns with Cross-bar and Langrel. 1769 [see *LANGRAGE*]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Langrel*, or *Langrage*.

*Langrel*, a. Obs. exc. *dial.* [*? f. lang LONG a.*; cf. *gangrel*.] Tall, 'lanky'.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 810 The wary Bird soared so high above his reach, that the langrel Serpent could not catch him. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Langrel*, very tall, 'lanky'.

† *Langret*, *Obs.* A kind of false die.

1550 *Dice-Play* Ajj. A hale of Langretes contrary to the vantage. *Ibid.* Cj. A well faugered die that semeth good & square: yet is the forbed longer on the cater and tray, then any other way, and therefore holdeth the name of a langret. 1591 *GARNEY Disc. Coynage* (1839) 11 The Chetor with a langret, cut contrarie to the vantage, will cross-bite a hard caters tray. 1600 ROWLANDS *Leit. Humours* Blood iii. 59 His Langreta, with his Hie men, and his low, Are ready what his pleasure is to throw.

*Langridge*, variant of *LANGRAGE*.

*Langsettle* (læ'ngsetl'), *north. dial.* Forms:

4 *langsedil*, 5 *-sedyle*, -cetel, *longsettylle*, 6

*langsaddil*, -saild, -settoll, 7 *long settle*, (9 *dial.*

*lang*, -long-saddle), 8–9 *lang-settle*. [*f. lang*

*LONG a.* + *SETTLE sb.*] A long bench or 'settle',

usually with arms and a high back.

1352–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 208, 1 *langsedil*. 1425 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 657/9 *Hoc sedile*, *langsedyle*. 14. *Nom.* *ibid.* 723/37 *Hoc sedile*, a *longsettylle*. 1571 *Wille & luv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 366 A *langsettle*, a round dysenge table. 1622 *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 156 Conveyance of a cottage house and heirloomes (one long settle onlie excepted). 1790 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Langsettle*, a bench like a settee, North. 1841 C. ANDERSON *Ant. Models* 128 What is vulgarly called the long saddle in an ale-house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, *Lang settle*, a long seat or form with a back-rail and arms; in some cases, however, the back, &c., is an entire boarded surface.

b. *attrib.*, as *langsettle-bed*, -end, *lang.*

1566 *Imo. R. Wardr.* (1815) 173 Item, a *langsaddil*-bed. 15. *Aberd. Reg.* XVI. (Jam.) Ane *langsedil* bed. *Ibid.*, XVII. *ibid.*, Ane *langsedil* form of fyrt worth iij sh. 1785 HUTTON *Brau New Wark* 137 (E. D. S.) Bibles and testaments were formerly seen on the scone or *lang-settle* end.

*Langshan* (læ'ngʃæn). [Name of a locality

about fifty miles from Shanghai; in Chinese = 'wolf hill'.] A breed of domestic fowl, introduced from China (see *quots.*).

1871 in A. C. C. & C. W. G. *Langshan Fowls* II. 11, I send you some fowls by S. S. Achilles . . they are black, and are called Langshans. 1884–5 L. WRIGHT *Poultry* 227 About the year 1892 . . a fresh importation of black Chinese fowls was shown. . . At first shown as Coochins, they were very soon shown by their admirers as 'Langshans', which was alleged to be their native name in North China.

*Langspil* (læ'ngspil'), [a. Norw. *langspil*, *f.*

*lang long* + *spil* play.] A kind of harp formerly

used in Shetland.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xv, The sound of the Gue, and the

*Langspil*.

*Langsyne* (læ'ngsain'), *adv.* (sb.) *Sc.* [Properly two words: see *LONG adv.* and *SYNE adv.*] Long since, long ago. Also *sb.* esp. in *auld lang syne*. (Somewhat common in English use with allusion to Burns's song.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiv. 34, I had bene deid langsyne, dowtless. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 3 In ertth lang syne yair had been nothing than, Saff only vice. 1774 FRACUSON *Poems* (1807) 309 Hame-o'er langsyne you ha'e been blithe to pack. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne*, For auld lang syne, my dear, For auld lang syne, We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet, For auld lang syne. 1820 SCOTT *Novelst.* iv. Like what I ha'e seen langsyne, when we dwelt at Avenel. 1841 LYTTON *Ni. & Nora*, II. vii, A friend . . of the happy lang syne. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* II, In days lang syne.

*Langteraloo*, -trilloo, *var. fl.* *LANTERLOO* Obs.

† *Langtra*, *dial.* Obs. ? = *LANTERLOO*.

1796 *PEGGIE Anonym.* (1809) 245 *Langtra*, as they pronounce it, is a game at cards much played in Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

*Languable*, obs. form of *LAND-GAVEL*.

*Language* (læ'ngwɛdʒ), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3–6 *lang-*

*age*, (3 *langag*, 4 *longage*, *langwag*, 5 *lang-*

*wache*, *langage*), 3, 5– *language*. [a. F. *lan-*



gagē (recorded from 12th c.) = *Pr. lang(u)age, language*, *Sp. lenguaje*, *Port. linguagem*, *It. linguaggio* :—pop. L. type *\*linguārium*, *f. lingua* tongue, language (*F. langue*; see *LANGUE*).

The form with *u*, due to assimilation with the *F. langue*, occurs in A.F. writings of the 12th c., and in Eng. from about 1300.

1. The whole body of words and of methods of combination of words used by a nation, people, or race; a 'tongue'. *Dead language*: a language no longer in vernacular use.

c1290 *S. E. Leg.* i. 108/53 With men þat onder-stoden hire language. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1569 Vor in þe language of rome rane a frogge is. c1300 *Cursor M.* 247 (Gott.) Seldom was for ani chance Englis tong preched in france, Gif we þaim ilkan þair language (*MS. Cott. language*). And þan do we na vetrage. *Ibid.*, 6384 (Gott.) þis mete. þai called it in þair langag man. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Walsche men and Scotis, þat beþ nouȝt imedled wiþ oper nacouns, holdþ wel nyh þir firste language and speche.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 In a language vnknonan ilk man and woman mai rede. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xii. 66 Thei.. han vrid the hool Bible.. in her modris language. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3650 Wyymmen spak thes diuise language. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v. i.* 40 They haue bene at a great feast of Languages, and stolne the scraps. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* III. iv. (Arb.) 156 After a speech is fully fashioned to the common understanding, and accepted by consent of a whole country and nation, it is called a language. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* xiii. 392 Every living language.. is in perpetual motion and alteration. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 303 It is called in the Irish language, *l-collm-kill* some call it *lona*. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Addison Wks.* III. 44 A dead language, in which nothing is mean because nothing is familiar. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Eng. Man Wks.* 1860 XIV. 37 On this Babel of an earth.. there are said to be about three thousand languages and jargons. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 13 In fact, Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living. 1875 *STRASS Const. Hist.* II. 474 The use of the English language in the Courts of law was ordered in 1362.

fig. 1780 *GAY Prosl. Dime* 4 Love, devoid of art, Spoke the consenting language of the heart. 1812 *W. C. BAVANT Thanaopsis* 3 To him who in the love of Nature holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various language.

b. *transf.* Applied to methods of expressing the thoughts, feelings, wants, etc., otherwise than by words. *Finger language* = *Dactylology*. *Language of flowers*: a method of expressing sentiments by means of flowers.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 55 Ther's a language in her eye, her cheek, her lip. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 120 As the language of the Face is universal so 'tis very comprehensive. 1712 *STEEL Spect.* No. 66 72 She is utterly a Foreigner to the Language of Looks and Glances. 1827 *WHATELY Logic* (1850) Introd. § 6 A Deaf-mute, before he has been taught a Language, either the Finger-language, or Reading, cannot carry on a train of Reasoning. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 282/2 Dactylology must not be confounded with the natural language of the deaf and dumb, which is purely a language of mimic signs. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Ser.* vi. 124 All action is.. besides being action, language. 1880 *Times* 23 June 9/5 Teaching the deaf by signs and by finger language. 1894 *H. DRUMMOND Ascent Man* 212 A sign language is of no use when one savage is at one end of a wood and his wife at the other.

c. *transf.* Applied to the inarticulate sounds used by the lower animals, birds, etc.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. i. 22 Choughs language, gabble enough, and good enough. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 373 Is not the Earth With various living creatures, and the Aire Replenish'd, know'st thou not This language and their wayes? 1797 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xxvii. The notes, or as it may with more propriety be called, the language of birds.

2. In generalized sense: Words and the methods of combining them for the expression of thought.

1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 68 There is not chastite enough in language, Without offence to vtter them. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/2 Language is but the instrument conveying to us things useful to be known. 1781 *COWPER Conversal.* 15 So language in the mouths of the adult.. Too often proves an implement of play. 1841 *TRENCH Parables* II. (1877) 25 Language is ever needing to be recalled, minted and issued anew. 1864 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* (1891) IV. 104 Language, that wonderful crystallization of the very flow and spray of thought. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 186 Language must be to the last inadequate to express the results of perfect observation.

b. Power or faculty of speech; ability to speak a foreign tongue. Now rare.

1526 *WOLSEY Let. to Taylor in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. v. 66 A gentleman.. who had knowledge of the country and good language to pass. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. i. 77, I shall loose my life for want of language. If there be heere German or Dane, Low Dutch, Italian, or French, let him speake to me. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 86 Here is that which will gine language to you Cat; open your mouth. 1790 *COWPER Receipt Mother's Pict.* 1 Oh that those lips had language!

3. The form of words in which a person expresses himself; manner or style of expression. *Bad language*: coarse or vulgar expressions. *Strong language*: expressions indicative of violent or excited feeling.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 3143 Jacob.. þat es to sai wiþ right language, Supplanter als of heritage. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 353 With-outen any subtilite Of speche.. For harde language and hard matere Is encombrance for so here Attouces. c1425 *Lydg. Assembly* 368 In eloquence of language þe passyd all the pak. 1430-40 — *Bochas* II. xiii. (1554) 53 a. Though some folke wer large of thechare Amisse to expoune by report. c1489

*CANTON Blanchardyn* i. 24 For it is sayde in comyn language, that the goode byrde affeyteth himself. a1533 *LO. BERNERS Huon* lix. 236 Come to y<sup>e</sup> poynt, and vse no more such language nor suche serymonyes. 1503 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. ix. 45 De not to rough in termes, For he is fierce, and cannot brooke hard language. 1611 *BHULE Eccles.* vi. 5 Sweet language will multiply friends. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. § 5 By his sentence I stand excommunicat: Heretick is the best language he affords me. 1694 *PENN Pref. to G. Fox's Trul.* (1827) I. 15 They also used the plain language of Thou and Thee. 1770 *JUVENIS Lett.* 187 They suggest to him a language full of severity and reproach. 1809-10 *COLFRIDGE Friend* (1865) 135 These pretended constitutionalists recurred to the language of insult. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 118 He lived and died, in the significant language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* II. ii. (1856) 155 In all these interviews he had uniformly used one language: his future wife was to 'live as a Catholic'. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 21 V. 348 The language used to a servant ought always to be that of a command.

b. The phraseology or terms of a science, art, profession, etc., or of a class of persons.

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prol. 4 The swete and fayre language of theyr philosophy. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 21, I can drinke with any Tinker in his owne language. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 74 This is not Hunters language. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 207 The words Body, and Spirit, which in the language of the Schools are termed Substances, Corporeall and Incorporeall. 1747 *SPENCE Polymetis* VIII. xv. 243 Those attributes of the sword, Victory, and Globe, say very plainly (in the language of the statuary) that [etc.]. 1841 *J. R. YOUNG Math. Dissert.* i. 30 Thus can be expressed in the language of algebra, not only distance but position. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 520/1 In it metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

c. The style (of a literary composition); also, the wording (of a document, statute, etc.).

1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 6 It is not therefore sufficient that the Language of an Epic Poem be Perspicuous, unless it be also Sublime. 1781 *COWPER Conversal.* 236 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct, the language plain. 1886 *SIR J. STIRLING in Latv Times Rep.* LV. 283 2 There are two remarks which I desire to make on the language of the Act.

d. *Long language*: † (a) verbosity (tr. Gr. μακρολογία; (b) language composed of words written in full, as opposed to cipher.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poessie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 264 *Macrologia*, or long language, when we vse large clauses or sentences more than is requisite to the matter. 1823 *J. RADCOCK Don. Amusem.* 34 Those Greeks did not use cypher, but the long language of the country.

e. *vulgar*. Short for *bad language* (see above).

1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. xxv. That rude eloquence which is known in Ivy Lane as 'language'. 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 3 The sailor.. had never ceased to pour out a continuous flood of 'language' all the time.

f. The act of speaking or talking; the use of speech. *By language*: so to speak. *In language* with: in conversation with. *Without language*: not to make many words. Obs.

a 1400 *Con. Myst.* iv. Noah's Flood ii. Affixt Adam with-outyn language. The secunde fadyr am I [Noe] in fay. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 M: fader sette me in language with her. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 303 11. 17, I said I dwelled upon the cost of the see here, and he language hit were more necessarye to with hold men here than take from hit. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (CANTON) Dites* 57 One was surer in keping his tange, than in moche speaking, for in moche language one may lightly erre. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xxviii. 107 Without any more language dydo.. ceased thenne the swerde. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & G. landyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xviii, To morowe of court we may have more language.

† b. That which is said, words, talk, report; esp. words expressive of censure or opprobrium. Also *pl.* reports, sayings. *To say language against*: to talk against, speak opprobriously of. Obs.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 2 And so thei dede bothe deseine ladies and gentilwomen, and bere forthe diuerse languages on hem. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 502 11. 188, I hyre moche language of the demenyng betwene you and herre. 1467 *Maw. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 172 3e hane mekel on setenge language agestne me, were I I myrel getrely for I have zeffen 3owe no schwache kawse. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. xl. Every daye syre Palomydes brauled and sayd language ageynst syr Tristram. 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gt.* 25 Feragus sight in this manere.. The ralyant Rolland was contente ryght wel, & accepted his language. 1626 *SIR H. BLUNT Voy. Levant* 23 A Turke.. gave such a language of our Nation, and threatening to all whom they should light upon, as made me upon all demands professe my selfe a Scotchman.

5. A community of people having the same form of speech, a nation. *arch.* [A literalism of translation.] 1388 *WYCLIF Dan. v.* 19 Alle puplis, lynagis, and langagis [1388 tungs]. 1611 *BIBL. Ibid.* 1653 *UNQUIART Rabelais* I. x. All people, and all languages and nations.

b. A national division or branch of a religious and military Order, e.g. of the Hospitallers.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* Language is also used, in the order of Malta, for nation. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. v. 314 Don Raimond Perellos de Roccapoul, of the Language of Aragon, was elected Grand Master. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 2) 412/2 The order [of Hospitallers].. was divided into eight 'languages', Provence, Auvergne, France, Aragon, Castile, England, Germany, and Italy.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *language-capacity*, *family-history*, *turn*; b. objective, as *language-maker*, *teacher*; *language-master*, a teacher of language or languages.

1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 281 Every division of the human race has been long enough in existence for its 'language-capacities to work themselves out. 1895 *Tablet* 29 Aug. 331 The rank it holds among the 'language-families of the world. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* Pref. 5 Scholars.. versed in the facts of 'language-history. 1607 *BREWSTER Lingua* III. v. F. 2. These same 'language makers haue the very quality of colde in their wit, that freezeth all Heterogeneous languages together. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 11 The 'third is a sort of 'language-master, who is to instruct them in the Style proper for a Foreign Minister in his ordinary Discourse. 1831 *T. MOORE Mem.* (1854) VI. 190 It turned out that what his friend, the language-master, had.. been teaching him was Bas-Breton! 1826 *Ptsev Lett. to Lyett in Life* (1893) I. v. 97 A 'language-teacher gives me lectures.. five times a week. 1803 *SOUTHEY Lett.* to C. W. H. Wynn 9 June. In all these modern ballads there is a modernism of thought and 'language-turns to me very perceptible.

*Language* længwēdʒ, n. [*L. LANGUAGE sb.*] *trans.* To express in language, put into words.

1636 *ABP. WILLIAMS Holy Table* (1637) 95 Learn, Doctour, learn to language this Sacrament from a Prelate of this Church. a 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* vi. xii. (1821) 294 The style and manner of languageing all pieces of prophecy. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* vi. v. False Miracles § 11 Predictions.. were languageing in such doubtful Expressions, that they bare a double sense. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 185 Seneca has languageed this appositely to us.

b. *transf.* To express, by gesture.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 196 'Twas languageed by the tell-tale eye.

hence *Languageing vbl. sb.* In quot. *attrib.* 1875 *LOWELL in N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 395 It is very likely that Daniel had only the thinking and languageing parts of a poet's outfit.

*Language*, variant of *LANGUID sb.* (sense 2).

*Languageed* (længwēdʒd), *apl. a.* [*L. LANGUAGE sb.* + -ED.]

1. Skilled in a language or languages. Also *well languageed*.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 8093 þoghe he were wyser þan Salamon And bettir languageed þan was Mercuryon. 1513 *EARL WORCESTER, etc. Lett. to Hen. VIII in Strype Lett. Mem.* (1721) I. 61 Many Doctors of Civil Law and Languageed might be found in England. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Po.* I. xiii. (Arb.) 278, I marvell your Noblemen of England doe not desire to be better languageed in forraign languages. 1593 *T. MATTHEWS Lett. to Burghley* 2 Aug. in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 200 Well languageed in the French and Italian. 1605 *B. JONSON Volpone* II. ii. Great generall schollers.. The onely language'd-men, of all the world! 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxxxvii. 135 Well nersed in the World, languageed and well read in men. 1628 *EARL Microcosm.* *Meere Dull Philitian* Arl. 25 He is indeed only language'd in diseases, and speaks Greeke many times when he knows not. 1671 *P. PHILLIPS Reg. Necess.* 22 The six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber should be well languageed.

b. Provided with or having a language. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed: Characterized by the use of or expressed in (such or such) a language, or (many, etc.) languages.

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 5 This towre by these new languageed Masons thus left unfinished. 1628 *Dr. WALL Old Relig.* xii. § 2. 121 How doth he tell vs that in a strange languageed prayer the vnderstanding is vnfruitfull. 1725 *POPE Odes*, III. 408 He.. many language'd nations has survey'd. 1798 *CANNING New Morality* 46 in *Anti-Jacobin* 9 July. The stream of verse and many-languageed prose. 1865 *D'A. W. THOMSON Wayside Th. of Asoph.* Philon. I. 5 The many-languageed harbour. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 151 That tree which Father Huc saw in Tartary, whose leaves were languageed. 1871 *J. MACDONALD Sonnets concerning Jesus v.* How had we read, as in new-languageed books, Clear love of God.

2. With qualifying word prefixed: Having (good, etc.) speech, (well or fair) -spoken. ?Obs.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxvii. This syr Gareth was a noble knyghte and a wel ryld and fayr languageed. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxiii. 316 These two sage and well languageed knyghtes. 1561 *T. HOBT tr. Castiglione's Courtier* Y vii. To be well spoken and faire languageed. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. 303 Well-language'd Daniel. 1633 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 43 Pray be more open language'd. 1652 *KIRKMAN Cleric & Loria* 44 Her gentill language'd mouth opened it self to disclose the dream to Vincia.

3. Expressed in language, worded. Also with qualifying word, as *well*.

1646 *S. BOLTON Arraignment. Err.* 236 Because an opinion comes languageed under the most receptible termes. 1692 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 169 His.. well-language'd Sermons speak him eminent in his generation.

*Languageless* (længwēdʒləs), *a.* [*L. LANGUAGE sb.* + -LESS.] Without language.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 24 Hee's growne a very land-fish, languagelesse, a monster. 1748 *LYTTON Harold* VII. v. They understand me nat, poor languageless savages. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) I. 37 Tool-less, houseless, languageless, except for a few guttural sounds.

† *Languageur*. Obs. rare. Also 5 *languageur*.

[a. OF. *langagier* 'a prater... babler' (Coigr.), f. *langagier* to talk abundantly, f. *language* *LANGUAGE*.]

b. A verbose person. b. One versed in languages.

1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* B viij b. We ought not to stryve ayenst them that ben langazours and full of wordes. c1590 *Fride & Lowl.* (1841) 30 Travayled he bad, and was a languageur.

|| *Langue* (lāŋg). In 4 *lange*, 7 *lang*. [*Fr.*]

† 1. A tongue or language. Obs. rare.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 125 And þerfore for þe comonale þat blythely wild listen to me, On lighte



range I it began. 1388 Wyclif Gen. xi. 1 The lond was of o langage [2 MSS. lang]. — *Esther* i. 22 In dyverse langagis [MS. C. langis] and lettris. c1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Terribil* Epil. 66 If your lang be scanty, Th' Italian Tongue welcoms you *tutte quant*.

2. — LANGUAGE sb. 5 b.

1799 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 313 If it is in my power, you shall be elected a Chevalier of the Order. I find the Russian Language has the privilege of admitting married men. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 124 There shall be no English nor French Languages. 1888 *Ch. Times* 23 July 613 There is no reason why each nation or language should not maintain at Rome a sort of embassy, with its chapel at St. Peter's.

**Langued** (læŋɡed), a. *Her.* [f. F. *languie* tongue + -ED; cf. F. *langué*.] Of a charge: Represented with a tongue of a specified tincture.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 37 One Lyon Saliant d'Azur, armed, langued, and crowned Gules. 1610 GUILDMAN *Heraldry* vii. 2611 276 A lion Rampant Pearl, armed and langued sapphire. 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* i. ii. 259 Armed, as Herald's cant, and langued Or, as the Vulgar say, sharp-fanged. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 497 On a branch in the sinister side a bell langued or. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 49 A hound, green, collared, armed, and langued white.

† **Langued de boeuf.** *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 lang(e)deboefe, -beofe, -boef, -beafe, -biefe, 5 landebeffe, long debefe, long debeof, 6 languedebief, -beuf, lang du boeuff, landebuef, 7 landebuef, -beuf, landebuef, (8 Langley beef). [Fr.; lit. 'ox tongue'.]

1. A name variously applied to certain boraginaceous and other plants with rough leaves, as *Echium vulgare*, *Helminthia echinoides*, *Borrago officinalis*, etc., for most of which the etymologically synonymous name *Becloss* has been applied.

c1400 *Secreta Secret.*, Gen. Lxxviii. 84 Of water of lange de boef, a. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cole, and borage, and lang de beef, and parsell. [c1450 *Alphila* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 *Buglosse*. (gall. lange de boef), anglice oxtinge.] 1551 FLORIO *Herbal* i. Giv b. Dioscorides. saythe that Cirion (whyche I take to be oure landebefe) hath longer leues than buglossum. 1593 TISSER *Herb.* xxxix. (1878) 93 Seedles and herbes for the Kitchen. 1. Landebiefe. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cclxx. § 2. 654 Lang de Beefe is a kinde hereof, altogether lesser. *Ibid.* cclxxi. 636 Landebuef. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 279 The leaves [of Cirion] in forme resemble an ox tongue or the hearbe Langue-de-beufe. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 14 To quicken a mans wits, spirit and memory, let him take Landebuef, which is gathered in June or July. 1620 VERNER *Pia Recta* vii. 146 Lang de beuf is. of like operation with Borage and Buglosse. 1732 ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* (ed. 2) 47 That called here Langley-Beef.

2. A kind of spike or halbert, with a head shaped like an ox tongue.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 212 Arraid in fourme of werre, with Jakkes Salettes, longe Swerdes, long Debeoffs, Bore-speres, and all other unmercable forboden weapons. 1453 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 236 Cum uno landebefe et dagario. 1487 *Will of J. Cooke* (Somerset Ho.), A jak, a salett & a long debefe. 1488 *Will of Skenebourne* (*ibid.*), viij saletty & iij landebefe & pollax. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume* II. 271.

† **Languedoc** (læŋɡdɒk). Wine produced in the old province of Languedoc, in the south of France. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Two more [drops] heightened it into a perfect Languedoc. 1755 *Genl. Mag.* XXV. 326 Much lov'd Languedoc that guggles forth from mouth of long-neck'd bottle.

† **Languiefy**, v. *Obs. rare.* Also -ify. [Formed to represent l. *languifacere*, f. *languere*; see LANGUISH v. and -fy.]

1. *trans.* To make faint or languid. 1607 *Schol. Dic. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 59 By the clamour whereof how many... were couched and languified?

2. *intr.* To become weak or languid. a1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. iii. § 110 (1740) 107 The Plot... began to languify, and must have gone out, like a Snuff, if this Murder had not happened.

Hence † **Languiefying** ppl. a. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 207 Physicians may deservedly suffer the lash and feel compunction for their inhumane languifying practices.

**Languell**, variant of LANGEOL *Obs.* † **Languent**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *languent-em*, pr. pple. of *languere*; see LANGUISH v.] That is sick; in quot. *absol.*

c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gl. Manners* (1570) Fij, Gene nowe to poore languent spiritual medicine.

**Languescient** (læŋɡwɛsɪnt), a. *rare.* [ad. L. *languescient-em*, pr. pple. of *languescere* to become faint, f. *languere*; see LANGUISH v.] Growing faint or languid.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. xi. Scarcely have the languent mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools. 1855 BAILEY *Mythic* 18 In massive ease and power languescient.

**Languet** (læŋɡwɛt), sb. Also 5-7 langett(e), 5-8 langot, 6, 9 languette, 7 langate, langot. [a. F. *languette*, dim. of *langue* tongue.] Anything shaped like a little tongue.

† 1. The tongue of a balance. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) t. xiv. (1859) 11 Pledours in worldly courtes hauen tongues lyke to the languet of the balance that draweth hym. to the more peysant party.

† 2. A tongue-shaped ornament; esp. a 'drop' of amber, jet, etc. *Obs.*

1430 *Will of Grynston* (Somerset Ho.), J par precum de jete langettes. 1451 *Will of Hille* (*ibid.*), Par precum de

Aumbre voc. langetes. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Langurium*, langettes of aumbre, lyke to longe beadedstones. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1809) 791 A clothe of estate of the same worke, valanced with frettes knotted and langettes tassaed with Venice golde and siluer.

† 3. The thong used for tying a shoe, a latchet.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 224 Take the ther a langett To tye vp th' hose. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 28 The Langot of the Shoe; The latchet of the shoe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 291/2 The Punching Lead is for the Punching of Holes in the instep and Langetts of a Shooe for the ties to go through. 1787 GROSS *Prov. Gloss.*, *Langot*.

4. Applied to tongue-shaped parts of various implements; e.g. a narrow blade projecting at the edge of a spade.

1611 FLORIO, *Lingula*. Also that parte of the barre which is put vnder the weight, and sticketh in the roller, the point, end or langet. 1649 BLUTH *Eng. Improv. Instr.* (1653) 68 Which Spade shoote must be made with two sides, or Langets, up from the end of the bit, like as if you would plant two broad Knife Blades to look upwards with their points upon a common Spade. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stile*, a langet or pin of a pair of writing-tables. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 231 For the cutting Frenches in Watery, Claye, or Morish Lands, they usually use a Spade, with a Langet or Fin like a knife, turned up by the side of the Spade, and sometimes on both sides. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 238 [A pipe] terminated in a very small Cistern of water behind a stone of the rock, and having a mouth and Langet just above its surface. 1787 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Chimney*, If the Funnel is loose, you must have Langets or Tenons at the Sides. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Languet*, *Languette*.

2. A thin tongue of metal placed between the blades of a comb-cutting saw, to preserve their distance. 3. A small piece of metal on a sword-hilt which overhangs the scabbard.

5. **Organ-building.** In a flue-pipe: A flat plate or tongue fastened by its edge to the top of the foot, and opposite the mouth. Also LANGUID sb. 1851 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 An organ... which contained the following labial or languet registers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. *Mouth-pipe*, At a point opposite the mouth... a languette, or plate, is placed, nearly closing the interior area of the pipe.

† 6. a. A spatula. b. (See quot. 1656.) *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Magdalons*, a langate, or roller, little round stones like a roller. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Magdaleon*. 1611 FLORIO, *Lingula*. Also a little spatle or languet to take salnes out of a boxe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magdaleon*, a Langate or long plaister like a Rowler. [Dr. R[?]] 1843 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Langate*, a linen roller for a wound.

7. A 'tongue' or narrow projecting piece of land.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 606 From the Cūie, Northwestward, there Shooteth out a languet of land or promontorie of the maine-land into the Sea. 1652-62 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 40 At the point of a long Languet, or tongue of Rock. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Langate* or *Languet*, a long and narrow peece of land or other thing. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 239 The haven of Messina is... compassed almost round with the city on one side, and a narrow languet or neck of land on the other.

† 8. *gen.* A tongue-shaped piece of anything. *Obs.*

1686 PLOT *Staff-rdsh.* 266 A true Hippomanes, or Languet of flesh of a dark purple colour near four inches long, that drop from the forehead of a Colt newly foled.

9. *Zool.* One of the row of little tongue-like or tentacular processes along the dorsal edge of the branchial sac of an ascidian.

1849-51 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 2239/2 The branchial sac of the *Botryllus* is very similar to that of the *Clavelina*. The crest or fold corresponding to the anterior border of the branchial sinus has no membranous languet. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 67 Along the opposite side of the branchial sac there runs the 'oral lamina' which in other species, such as *Ascidia intestinalis*, may be represented by a row of 'languettes'. 1878 BEIL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 401 The tongue-like appendages ('languets') found in Ascidians... form a long row along the dorsal surface.

† **Languet**, v. *Obs. rare* = 1. [a. OF. *languet-er* to wag the tongue, chatter.] *intr.* To chatter, talk idly. Hence † **Languetting** vbl. sb.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxii. (1869) 153 So michel haue j gabbed and forsworn, so falsliche languetted, that j shal neuere be bleened. *Ibid.*, And for the breynnyng that she hath, to assemble ootheres goodes bi false languetings and vntrewe sweriges.

**Languid** (læŋɡwid), sb. Also (in sense 2) language. [Corruption of LANGUET.]

† 1. = LANGUET 3. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 14/2 Close Shooes, are such as haue no open in the sides of the Latchets or Languides. 2. = LANGUET 5. (Also attrib.)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 The language, just above the foot to which it is soldered on. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* 360 The language or languid is the flat plate of metal that lies horizontally over the top of the foot, just inside the mouth. *Ibid.* 375 Languid Wood Pipes are sometimes made. 1876 HUI *vs Catech. Organ* IV. (1878) 24 A flat piece of metal called the language, or languid.

**Languid** (læŋɡwid), a. [a. F. *languide* or ad. L. *languid-us*, f. *languere* to LANGUISH.]

1. Of persons or animals, the body, etc.: Faint, weak; inert from fatigue or weakness; wanting in vigour or vitality.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50b/2 The natural calidity being in these partes feeble and languide. 1613 CROOKE *Body of Man* 338 The first birthe in the beginning of the seauenth month are... verie languid and weak. 1907 FLOVRA *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 33 A languid Pulse depends on languid Spirits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 384 Happy he whose toil has o'er his languid powerless limbs diffus'd A pleasing lassitude. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 168 (*Serpents*) Their lungs. are long

and large, and doubtless are necessary to promote their languid circulation. 1816 J. WILSON *City Plague* II. ii. How pale you look! Wearied, and pale, and languid. 1857 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 144 Languid, indeed, was the voice, and languid were the movements of the grub. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xi. This recent illness had still left him languid.

*transf.* 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 218 Unknown to them when sensual pleasures cloy, To fill the languid pause with finer joy. 1831 TENNYSON *Lotus-eaters* 5 All round the coast the languid air did swoon. 1871 MRS VONGE *Cameos* II. xxxii. 333 No doubt he had longed for her in the weary languid hours before Meaux.

b. Of persons and their deportment: Slow in movement; showing an indisposition (natural or affected) to physical exertion.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame v.* The languid lady next appears in state, Who was not born to carry her own weight. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 67 They are languid in their deportment.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, actions, etc.: Not easily roused to emotion, exhibiting only faint interest or concern; spiritless, apathetic. Of interest, impressions: Faint, weak.

1713 ADDISON *Cato* L. v. I'll hasten to my troops, And fire their languid souls with Cato's virtue. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶ 1 [Death] which, by reason of its seeming distance makes but languid impressions upon the mind. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 46 With musing step, small voice, and languid eye. 1751 BUTLER *Charge Clergy Durham Wks.* 1874 II. 331 Without somewhat of this nature, piety will grow languid even among the better sort of men. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax. Wks.* 1842 I. 169, I never heard a more languid debate in this house. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Kom. Forest* I, Madame gazed with concern upon her languid countenance. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 12 He was too lazy or too languid where only his own interests were at stake. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 177 In him dislike was a languid feeling. *Ibid.* v. 570 A war of which the theatre was so distant... excited only a languid interest in London. *Ibid.* xvii. IV. 90 An appeal which might have moved the most languid and effeminate natures to heroic exertion. 1870 HOWSON *Metaph. St. Paul* IV. 153 What a contrast this is to our dull and languid Christianity!

b. Of ideas, style, language: Wanting in force, vividness, or interest. Said also of a writer.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxxvi. 404 Methinks the highest expressions that language... can afford, are very languid and faint in comparison of what they strain to represent, when [etc.]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 To hear Homer call'd dull and heavy... and Horace an Author unpolished languid and without force. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Adv.* II. ii. 179 They sent me two inscriptions that they were long and languid. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*, *Ch.* xx. vi. (1872) IX. 108 He had written certain thin Books, all of a thin languid nature. 1865 SEELEY *Eccle Homo* III. (ed. 8) 25 The languid dreams of commentators.

3. Of business, trade, or other activity viewed externally to persons: Sluggish, dull, not brisk or lively.

1832 DIBDIN (*title*) *Bibliophobia*. Remarks on the present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput* 4 S. IV. 64 The business has been very languid. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 169 On account of the circulation of their currencies being more languid. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 406 The market for exports was exceedingly languid. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June a/5 A languid tone has been observed in many quarters.

4. Of inanimate things, physical motion, etc.: Weak, wanting in force; slow of movement.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 A languid and dumble alusion upon the parts. 1662 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 190 No motion so swift or languid, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. 1715 10 POPE *Iliad* IX. 279 When the languid flames at length subside. 1748 SHENSTONE *Odes, Verses to W. Lyttleton* IV. When languid suns are taking leave Of every drooping tree. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 199 That the same power... should even in it's more languid state be capable of raising to the surface considerable quantities of water from the interior. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt Ess.* (1854) 302 Two rivers met, the one gentle, languid, and though languid, yet of no depth.

b. Of colour: Faint, not vivid.

1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 3 The first are of a languid Red; the second extremely black and shining. 1764 REID *Inquiry* VI. § 22 The colours of objects, according as they are more distant, become more faint and languid.

**Languidly** (læŋɡwidli), adv. [f. LANGUID a. + -LY.] In a languid manner.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Blach.* xlii. 386 The Menstruum also working as languidly upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the Receiver. 1720 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Peevishness... languidly discharges itself upon every thing which comes in its way. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 When the Nerves perform their Office too languidly. 1798 MALTEUS *Foghl.* (1817) I. 247 With a population nearly stationary, or at most increasing very languidly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 348 They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and tardily.

**Languidness** (læŋɡwidnɪs), [f. LANGUID a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being languid; languor.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* xlii. (1683) 132 This languidness of operation may perhaps proceed in great part from the smallness of the Pieces of Ice that were employ'd. 1678 WOOD *Life* 8 Jan., Colds without coughing or running at the nose, onlie a languidness and faintness. 1744 WALL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 224 The Operation of Musk much resembles that of Opium; but... it leaves not behind it any Stupor or Languidness. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 32 The seeming Languidness and Inactivity of the contained Humour.



† **Languiſic**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [ad. late L. *languiſic-us*, *f. languere*: see **LANGUISH** *v.* and **-IC**.] = next. (Bailey vol. II. 1727.)

† **Languiſical**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] (See quots.)

1656 **Blount Glossogr.**, *Languiſical*, that makes faint or weak. 1676 **Colles**, *Languiſical*, causing languor.

**Languiſh** (*læŋgwif*), *vb.* [f. the verb.]

1. The action or state of languishing.

c. 1380 **Wyclif** *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 108 Crist was... occupied in heeling of syke men and men þat were in languishe. 1382 **Luke** iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerse langwiſchingis [i.e. languisshis, languisshes]. 1485 **Caxton** *Chas. Gt.* 233 Of the languissh that was comyng to Charles, he wyste not, how sone it was comyng. 1564 **Phaer** *Alcibiades* ix. B. liij b. The purple floure that... in languishe withering dies. 1599 **Shaks.** *Rom. & Jul.* i. ii. 49 One deſperate greefe cures with anothers languissh. 1613-16 **W. Browne** *Brit. Pnſt.* i. i. 11 Faire Nymph, ſurceaſe this death-alluring languissh. 1682 **T. A. Carolina** 10 It... being... admirable in the languisshes of the Spirit faintings. 1718 *Entertainer* xix. 129 Religion is upon the Languissh, and only the Ghost of Godlineſſe remains. 1833 **Hartley Coleridge** *Poems* i. 118 A long record of perſhable languissh.

2. A tender look or glance.

1715-20 **Poet** *ſiad* xviii. 50 The blue languissh of ſoft Alia's eye. 1728-46 **Thomson** *Spring* 949 Then forth he walks, Beneath the trembling languissh of her beam. 1802 **W. Irving** *Let. J. Oldſide* (1824) 19 An arch glance in one box was rivalled by a ſmile in another; and in a fourth a moſt bewitching languissh carried all before it.

† **Languiſh**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [f. the vb.] Languisshing, ſickly.

1559 **Huloet**, *Languiſhe* to be, *languo*. 1660 **Hemham**, *een Vlocker*, a Pyning or a Languissh man.

**Languiſh** (*læŋgwif*), *v.* Forms: 4. languis, -uysos, 4-5 -uessa(e), -uysch(e), -uysach(e), -wiſſe(e), -wys(e), -wiſch(e), -wis(e)h(e), -uſch(e), -nſſch(e), 4-6 -uiſſ(e), -uiſſch(e), (6 language), 4- languissh. [a. *F. languissh*, *languir*, = *Pr.* *Sp.* *Pg. languir*. It. *languire*;—popular L. *\*languire* for *class. l. languere* (inchoative *languisſere*); perh. cogn. w. L. *lax-us* (see **LAX** *a.*) and Tent. *\*slako*-**Slack** *a.*]

1. *intr.* Of living beings (also of plants or vegetation): To grow weak, faint, or feeble; to loſe health, have one's vitality impaired; to continue in a ſtate of feebleneſſe and ſuffering. † In early uſe often: To be ſick (conſt. *of*).

a. 1300 **Cursor M.** 14138 In his ſekeneſſe he languissh ſua, þat he na fote had might to ga. c. 1330 **R.** **Brunne** *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 9550 Bedrede coun ful longe he lay, & languissh ſo forþ fro day to day. 1382 **Wyclif** *Dan.* viii. 27 And Y, Danyel, languisshide, and was ſeekke by ful manye days. 1494 **Fabyan** *Chron.* 651 He laſtly fell in a greuous ſykenneſſe. And ſo languisshynge by the ſpace of thre yeris more before he dyed. 1601 **Shaks.** *Alſt's Walf* i. i. 37 What is it... the King languisshes of? *Laf.* *A Fiſtula*, my Lord. 1635 **R.** **Bolton** *Conf. Aff. Conſc.* v. (ed. 2) 202 Some for the loſſe of an over-loved child have languisshed, fallen into a conſumption and loſt their owne lives. 1744 **Beckley** *Sir* 77 Thoſe who had been cured by evacuations often languisshed long. 1759 *tr.* *Duhamel's Huſb.* ii. i. (1762) 123 Obſerving one day a tuft of wheat which languisshed. 1783 **Chabre** *Village* i. 141 Health, Labour's fair child, that languisshes with wealth. 1798 **Ferriar** *Illustr.* *Sterne* ii. 24 He wrote for the recreation of perſons languisshing in ſickneſſe. 1850 **Mrs.** **Jamſon** *Leg. Monſt.* *Ord.* (1863) 197 It was ſaid of him that he did not live, but languisshed through life. 1865 **Kingsley** *Herew.* xiv. 180 He lies languisshing of wounds.

*fig.* 1652-62 **Heylin** *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 26 It began to languissh, and was at laſt reduced to nothing but a few ſcattered Houſes. 1882 **Pembury** *Eng. Journaliſm* xviii. 134 The Morning Chronicle, languisshed and died.

b. To live under conditions which lower the vitality or depreſſe the ſpirits.

1489 **Caxton** *Faytes of A.* iii. xxiii. 223 To... make hyſ pyſſonners to languiſſhe in pryſon. 1592 *tr.* *Junius* on *Rev.* 4. The miſerable world languisshing in ſo great calamities. 1711 **Addiſon** *Spect.* No. 181 P. 2, I. have ever ſince languisshed under the Diſpleaſure of an inexorable Father. 1797 **Mrs.** **Radcliffe** *Italian* xi. The unfortunate captive is left to languissh in chains and darkneſſe. 1828 **Carlyle** *Misc.* (1857) i. 195 The ſtreet where he languisshed in poverty is called by his name. 1879 **Farrar** *S. Paul* (1883) 329 Peoples languisshing under the withering atrophy of Turkiſh rule.

2. Of appetites or activities: To grow ſlack, loſe vigour or intensity. † Of light, colour, ſound, etc.: To become faint.

1626 **Bacon** *Sylva* § 255 Viſibles and Audibles... doe languissh and leſſen by degrees, according to the Diſtance of the Objects from the Senſories. 1635 **R.** **Bolton** *Conf. Aff. Conſc.* xii. (ed. 2) 509 The brightneſſe of lamps languissh in the light. 1709 **Watts** *Hymn*, 'Come holy Spirit, heavenly Dove' iii. Hoſannas languissh on our Tongues, And our Devotion dies. 1855 **Macaulay** *Hiſt. Eng.* xx. IV. 516 Along the eaſtern frontier of France the war during this year ſeemed to languissh. 1891 **Napheys** *Pres. & Cure Dis.* ii. i. 414 The appetite languisshes.

† b. Of health: To fall off.

1729 **Savage** *Wanderer* v. 670 Late months, that made the vernal ſeaſon gay, Saw my health languissh off in pale decay.

3. To droop in ſpirits; to pine with love, grief, or the like.

a. 1300 **Cursor M.** 24646, I languissh al for þe. 1382 **Wyclif** *Song Sol.* v. 8, I languiſſhe for loue. c. 1386 **Chaucer** *Frankl.* 7. 222 He dorſte nat his ſorwe telle But languiſſhe as a furee dooth in helle. c. 1400 *Deſtr. Troy* 9154 Made hym languiſh in Loue & Longynge grete. 1483 **Caxton** *Cato* G. ij. b. Whan the courage languiſſeth

&... is abandoned to ſlouthfulneſſe. 1509 **Hawes** *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 72 Languiſſhe no more, but plucke up thynne herte. 1564 **Eden** *Let. to Sir W. Cecil* 1 Aug. in 1st 3 *Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arh.) p. xliij. My ſpirites heretofore no leſſe languiſſhed for lacke of ſuche a Patrone. 1590 **Shaks.** *Mids. N.* ii. i. 29 Loue and languissh for his ſake. 1604 — *Old* iii. iii. 43 A man that languisshes in your diſpleaſure. 1607 **Dryden** *Virg. Georg.* iii. 334 With two fair Eyes his Miſtreſſe burnes his Breast; He looks, and languisshes, and leaves his Reſt. 1791 **Burns** *Bonnie W'ee Thing*, Wiſhfully I look and languissh In that lonic face o' thine. 1844 *Thirlwall* *Greece* VIII. lxii. 134 The ſpirit languisshes as the body decayed. 1871 **R.** **Ellis** *tr.* *Catullus* xxxii. 11 A lover Here I languissh alone.

b. To waſte away with deſire or longing for, to pine for. Also conſt. with *infinite*.

[1611; see 4 a.] 1699 *Relat. Sir T. Morgan's Progr.* in *Somers Tracts* Ser. iv. (1751) III. 160 Major-general Morgan deſired the Maſſaral not to let him languissh for Orders. 1720 **Ozell**, *Verſes to Rom. Rep.* i. v. 282 The People languisshed for the Reſtoration of their Tribunes. 1738 **Wesley** *Psalm* vi. iv. Yet ſtill with never-ceaſing Moans I languissh for Relief. 1791 **Cowper** *Hiſt.* ii. 430 What ſoldier languisshes and ſighs To leave us? 1847 *De Quincy* *Sp. Mil.* *Nun* i. The poor nuns, who... were languisshing for ſome amuſement. 1870 **Bryant** *Hiſt.* i. ii. 49 All give way to grief And languissh to return.

c. To aſſume a languid look or expreſſion, as an indication of ſorrowful or tender emotion. Also *quasi-trans.*

1714 **Mrs.** **Maxley** *Adv. Rivella* 71, I ſaw his Eyes alwayſe fix'd on her with unſpeakable Delight, whiſt hers languissh'd him ſome returns. 1829 **Thackeray** *Pendennis* ix. When a viſitor comes in, the ſmiles and languisshes, you'd think that butter wouldn't melt in her mouth.

4. a. *quasi-trans.* (uſually with *out*): To paſſe (a period of time) in languisshing.

1611 **Shaks.** *Cymb.* i. vi. 72 To think that man... will's free houres languissh for aſſured bondage. 1683 **Temple** *Mem.* Wks. 1731 i. 449 He languissh'd out the reſt of the Summer, and died. 1713 **Addiſon** *Cato* ii. v. But whiſt I live I muſt not hold my tongue, And languissh out old age in his diſpleaſure. 1734 *tr.* *Rollin's Anc. Hiſt.* xvi. ii. § 8. VII. 302 Thoſe who choſe rather to deſtroy one another, than languissh out their lives in that miſerable manner.

† b. *cauſal*. To make to languissh. *Obs. rare*.

1575 **Fenton** *Gold. Epiſt.* (1582) 222 The diſpleaſures paſſing in our houſe pierce deeper, and as a martyr languisshes the heart even unto death. 1663 **Florio** *Montaigne* iii. v. 529 Leat by that joyuiſſance he might or quench, or ſatiſſie, or languissh (*F. allanguir*) that burning flame... wherewith he gloried.

† **Languisshant**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [partial anglicizing of *F. languissant*, pres. pp. of *languir* to **LANGUISH**.] Languisshing, ſuffering from languor.

[1673 **Dryden** *Marr. à la Mode* iii. i. 57 *Mel.* That glance, how ſutes it with my face? *Phil.* 'Tis ſo languisshant! *Mel.* Languisshant! that word ſhall be mine too.] 1674 *J.* **Tenor** *Case Bankers & Creditors* *Introd.* 4 The whole body in fine becomes Feavouriſh and Languisshant.

**Languisshed** (*læŋgwif*), *pp. a. Poet.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ED**.] Reduced to languor, that is made or has become languid.

1621 **G. Sandys** *Ovid's Met.* i. (1632) 16 Cyllenius ſpyes How lenden ſleep had ſeif'd up all his eyes; Then, ſilent, with his Magic rod he ſtrokes Their languissh'd lights, which ſounder ſleep provoke. 1634 **Milton** *Epiſt. March.* *Ilchester* 33 And the languissh Mothers Womb was not long a living Tomb. 1667 — *P. L.* vi. 497. 1671 — *Samson* 119 With languissh'd head unpropt. 1693 **Watts** *Death* *Mrs. M.* Wks. 1813 IX. 298 4 Groaning and panting on the bed, With glaſty air, and languissh'd head. 1697 **Dryden** *Alcibiades* x. 1013 The Troops... Their Darts with Clamour at a diſtance drive; And only keep the languissh'd War alive.

**Languisher** (*læŋgwif*), [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ER**.] One who languisshes or pines; alſo, one who aſſumes languid looks, or caſts glances expreſſive of amorous languor.

1599 **Nashe** *Leuten Stoffe* 37 Our moderne phiſitions, that to any ſicke languisshers if they be able to waggle their chaps, propound veale for one of the higheſt nourisshers. 1713 **Steele** *Guardian* No. 87 P. 1 The very ſervants are bent upon delights, and commence ogles and languisshers. 1751 **Mrs.** **E. Carter** in *Rambler* No. 100 P. 2 Theſe unhappy languisshers in obſcurity. 1759 **Mason** *Characteriſt* 77 Mingle the potion ſo, that it may kill me juſt at the inſtant, this poor languisher Heaves his laſt ſigh.

**Languisshing** (*læŋgwif*), *vb. ſh.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **LANGUISH**; languor. With *a* and *pl.*: An attack of languor or faintneſſe, eſp. ſuch as proceeds from diſeaſe.

1374 **Chaucer** *Troilus* i. 529 Then were I quyt of languiſſyng yn drede. 1382 **Wyclif** *Luke* iv. 40 Sike men with dyuerſe languiſſingis. c. 1477 **Caxton** *Yſon* 8b. Feling alſo the languisshing and ſmarting of their woundes. 1500-20 **Dunbar** *Poems* lxxxv. 23 Bright ſign, gladyng our languisshing. 1601 **Shaks.** *Alſt's Walf* i. ii. 235 A remedie... To cure the deſperate languisshings wherof The King is render'd loſt. 1615 **Bible** *Ps.* xli. 3 The Lord will ſtrengthen him vpon the bed of languisshing. a. 1688 **Cudworth** *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 161 If this Harmonical Temperature of the whole Body be diſturb'd... Weakneſſe and Languisshing will immediately ſeize upon it. 1711 **Steele** *Spect.* No. 140 P. 2 He... ſpeaks of Flames, Tortures, Languisshings and Ecſtaſies. a. 1715 **Burnet** *Oven Time* (1724) i. 392 He fell into a languisshing, which, after ſome months carried him off. 1816 **Chalmers** *Let. in Life* (1851) ii. 53 To ſustain you under all the ſickenings, and faintings, and languisshings of your earthly diſeaſe.

**Languisshing** (*læŋgwif*), *pp. a.* [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-ING**.] That languisshes.

1. Declining in health, pining away, drooping.

Now rare. † In early uſe: Suffering from ſickneſſe or diſeaſe.

c. 1340 **Hampole** *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Shewe þe to þis languiſſande, he þou leche vn-to þis woundyde! 1382 **Wyclif** *John* v. 3 A greet multitude of languiſſing men. 1683 **Traynor** *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 200 The gasping parched Earth and languisshing Nature. a. 1715 **Burnet** *Oven Time* (1724) i. 585 He was now in ſo languisshing a ſtate, that... his death... ſeemed to be very near. 1719 **London & Wiſe** *Compl. Gard.* 112 The weaker and more languisshing a Tree is, the ſooner it ought to be prun'd. 1777 **Johnson** *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 27 Aug. The poor languisshing Lady is glad to ſee me. 1858 **Bryant** *Rain-dream* ii. A thouſand languisshing fields; A thouſand fainting gardens, are re-freſhed.

b. Said of a ſickneſſe, a death; Lingeriſg. ? (*Obs.*)

1611 **Shaks.** *Cymb.* i. v. 9 Theſe moſt poiſonous Compounds, Which are the moovers of a languisshing death. 1612 **Woodall** *Surg. Male* Wks. (1653) 185 A Flux drawing to a languisshing dropſie is mortal. 1683 **Traynor** *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 424 Conſumptions, and other Languisshing Diſeaſes. 1709 **Steele** *Tatler* No. 78 P. 8. I am juſt recovered out of a Languisshing Sickneſſe. 1768 **H. Watſon** *Hiſt. Doubts* 129 His wife, who died of a languisshing diſtemper.

c. *fig.* of immaterial things.

1382 **Wyclif** *Wisd.* xvii. 8 Fro the languiſſhende ſoule. 1661 (title) *An Humble Representation of the Sad Condition* (Of many of the Kings Party, Who ſince His Majesties Happy Reſtauration have no Relief, and but Languisshing Hope. 1697 **Jos. Woodward** *Rel. Soc. London* *Dec.* (1701) 6 Do all that you regularly can, toward... the revival of languisshing religion. a. 1711 **Kerr** *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 327 My weak and languisshing ſoul.

2 a. Pining with love or grief. b With reference to looks or behaviour: Expreſſive of ſentimental emotion (now uſed in ridicule).

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4339 Ladyſſe languiſſande and low-rande to ſchewe. 1657 *tr.* **Thornike** *Daphnis & Chloe* 61 They [lovers] are languisshing and careleſſe to other things. 1683 **D'Urfey** *New Collect. Songs* 9 Poſſeſſe the pleaſing toil of languisshing Embraces! 1683 **Traynor** *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 Whether they look ſoberly, or Merry... Languisshing, or with Wide Mouths. 1748 **Smollett** *Red. Kand.* liii. (1804) 445 Looking at me with a languisshing eye, he ſaid [etc.].

3. Suffering from, or exhibiting, wearineſſe or ennui; acting in a ſlow or tardy faſhion. Of a narrative, etc.: Failing to excite intereſt.

1655 **Earl** *Orkney* *Parthen.* (1676) i With ſo languisshing and careleſſe a pace. a. 1693 **Dryden** *Jocund* *Dec.* (1697) 7 Mr. Smith, and Mr. Johnson... were two ſuch languisshing Gentlemen in their Converſation. 1721 **Addiſon** *Spect.* i. 255 P. 1 The ſoul... ſlow in its reſolves, and languisshing in its executions. 1741 *tr.* *D'Argens* *Chauce* *Let.* xxi. 162 Our Poets deſpise themſelves of a great Advantage, by rejecting almoſt all Narratives as languiſhing, and putting the moſt ſimple and moſt cruel Things equally into Dialogue and Action.

**Languisshingly** (*læŋgwif*), *adv.* [-ly 2.] In a languisshing manner. Now chiefly, in a manner expreſſive of ſentimental tenderneſſe.

1579 **Twyne** *Phisicke* agst. *Fort.* n. xix 2252, *Sorrow* My chylde is dead of a fal from an hygh. *Reason* Unto them that dye languisshingly, death often times ſeemeth the ſharper. a. 1586 **Surrey** *Aradia* iii. (1622) 291 Howſoeuer the dulneſſe of Melancholy would have languisshingly yielded therunto. 1657 **R.** **Mosson** in *Spurgeon* *Trans. Dev.* *Ps.* xxx. 7 The ſoul becomes languisshingly afflicted, even with all variety of diſquiſements. 1668 **Dryden** *All for Love* iii. i. (1678) 35 She... caſt a look ſo languisshingly ſweet, As if, ſecure of all beholders hearts, Neglecting ſhe could take 'em. 1733 **Chryſe** *Eng. Malady* i. xi § 13 (1734) 207 The Diſteſtions and Secretions muſt be weaker and more languisshingly perform'd than they ought to be. 1761 **J.** **Hawkeſworth** *Edgar & Emm.* ii. i. 21 Edgar, being fir'd with the charms of Emmeline, firſt gaz'd languisshingly upon her. 1813 **Byron** *Glauc.* xviii. Her eye's dark charm were vain to tell, But gaze on that of the Gavelle, It will aſt-ſt thy fancy well; As large, as languisshingly dark. 1850 **Kingsley** *All. Locke* xxxvi. (1899) 380 Their long arms and golden tresses waved languisshingly downward in the breeze. 1856 *Cham.* *J. n. l.* v. 157 A fat, fair, creature, ſhutting one eye languisshingly.

**Languishment** (*læŋgwif*), [f. **LANGUISH** *v.* + **-MENT**.]

1. Sickneſſe, illneſſe; physical weakneſſe, faintneſſe, pining, or ſuffering. ? (*Obs.*)

1596 **Spenser** *J. Q.* iv. xii. 23 Who now was ſaine into new languishment Of his old hurt, which was not thoroughly cured. 1609 **J.** **Davies** (Heref.) *Italy* *Knott* F 3 b. That in the Lab'rinth of his Languishment [i.e. Chriſt's paſſion] We may, though loſt therein, find ſolagement. 1625 **Jackson** *Creed* v. viii. 73 The languishment of a certain friend... hath taught me of late, that we are beſt when we are ſickly. 1646 **Sir T.** **Browne** *Pseud. Ep.* viii. xiii. 364 He dyed at Chalcis of a natural death and languishment of ſtomack. 1742 **Young** *NL Th.* v. 496 When by the bed of Languishment we ſit. 1809 **Kendall** *Trans.* ii. lii. 211 Pulmonary conſumption... This diſeaſe, which, after the country-people among the whites, they call a languishment, is equally fatal to the Indians. 1831 **J.** **Wilson** in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 289 A hue foreboding languishment and decay. 1845 **Woodsw.** *Love Lies Bleeding* 8 Thus leans... Earthward in uncomplaining languishment, The dying Gladiator.

b. *pl.* Sufferings, fits of weakneſſe or illneſſe.

1665 **Boyle** *Occas. Refl.* ii. iii. (1848) 107 If [a Diſeaſe] tire out the Patient with tedious Languishments. 1674 **T.** **Turnor** *Case Bankers & Creditors* *Concl.* 33 The Law... acquires the perſon that ſteals viands to pacify the preſent Languishments of nature. 1684 **Evelyn** *Arth. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady... leaving... a diſconſolate Huſband, whoſe unexpreſſible griefe... would hardly



suffer him to be spectator of her languishments. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. 11. (1852) 577 He fell into some languishments attended with a fever.

**G. Weariness, lassitude, languor; listlessness, inertness.**

c 1680 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 388 Parte of her time in idle languishment... shee spent. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 23 God can produce more worlds than the sun dotb plants every year, without weariness, without languishment. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. 39 Each sound, too, here to languishment, Lulled the weak bosom, and induced ease.

**d. fig. Of things: Decline, decay, loss of activity.** 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 252 The graces of regeneration and sanctification, when they are abused and brought to a kinde of languishment. 1666 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 177 The first is a certaine languishment, and debility of Faith. 1821 *Examiner* 546/2 There is a languishment here for want of persecution.

**2. Mental pain, distress or pining; sorrow, trouble, grief; depression or affliction of spirits, sadness.**

1592 SPENSER *Riuus Time* 159 Yet it is comfort in great languishment, To be benomed with compassion kinde. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 38 Madame good cheere, these drooping languishments Add no redress to salve our awkward haps. 1666 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 427 Marianne resisted the dull languishments of this captivity with a generous constancy. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* ii. 206 He would put him in a course to rid his Wife of this languishment and trouble. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 159 ¶ 11 Who can wonder that the mind... quickly sinks into languishment and despondency.

**3. esp. Sorrow caused by love or by longing of any kind; amorous grief or pain.**

a 1541 WYATT *Compl. Love in Tottel's Misse* (Arb.) 48 Thence came the tears, and thence the bitter torment, The sighs, the words, and eke the languishment. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* ix. The sphere of Cupid forty yeares contains: Which I have wasted in long languishment. 1596 *Edw. III.* ii. i. 14 How heart-sick and how full of languishment Her beauty makes me. a 1711 KEN *Hyminothoe Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 237 As a chaste Dove... For her dead Mate a lively Love retains, And in continued Languishment remains. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 5 The Comparison of Strephon's Gayety to Damon's Languishment. 1819 KEATS *Sonnet, 'Happy is England'*, Yet do I sometimes feel a languishment For skies Italian. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Scenes Julian Apostate* ii. That inward languishment of mind, which dreams Of some remote and high accomplishment. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 21 Love-agonies and languishments beyond the reach of words.

**b. Expression of longing or tenderness.**

1709 W. KING *Art of Love* iv. 19 Whilst sinking eyes with long isment profess, Follies his tongue refuses to confess. 1717 LLOYD M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less Mar* 18 Apr. Her eyes... large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* (1812) i. 361 A look full of languishment. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ii. The sighs and languishment of the fair tell-tale. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv. Adorers who might hover around her with languishment.

**† Languishness. Obs. rare -1. [f. LANGUISSH a. + -NESS.] Languor, languid condition.**

1540 HYKOE *Tr. Vices Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Rj. That languishness should be avoided and put from the body.

**Languister, obs. var. LINGUISTER.**

**Languor** (læ'ngwɔːr), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *languor* e, *languore*, 4-6 *languor* e, 4, 6, 8 *languor*, (6 *Sc. langre*), 4-7 (8-9) *languor*, 4-*languor*. [a. OF. *languor*, *languor* (mod.F. *languor*), ad. L. *languor-em*, f. *languere*: see LANGUISSH v. Cf. Pr. *languor-s*, Sp. *languor*, It. *languore* of the same meaning; Roumanian *languore* 'nervous fever'.]

**† 1. Disease, sickness, illness. Obs.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3506 Sna has eild now bis ysaae ledd þat he in languor lijs in bedd. *Ibid.* 14179 To ded sal nocht his languor turn. c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16675 In languor lay he many a day, & deyde þe twelfte kalende of May. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xix. 142 He lechede hem of here languore lazars and blynde bothe. c 1425 LVOC. *Assembly of Gods* 1853 In hele and in languore. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) Kivb. [He] curethe... all theyre grynous soores, languoures and deyseas. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. xii. 16 From thenceforth a wretched life they ladd, In wilfull languor and consuming smart. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 86 a, Hee will... heale every disease and languor amongst you. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 9 Gif they... verifies in the court, the infirmite to be ane languor (or ane vehement sikenes of bodie or of minde). [a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 136 Over the curse of blindness she prevails, And heals sick languors in the public squares.]

**† 2. Distressed condition, sad case, woeful plight. Obs.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4499 Bot ioseph in þat prisun lai, Wit langor lengand and with care. 1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xiv. 117 Beggeres... That al her lyf han lyued in languor and in defaute. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 417 Off the Erl Hingelyn of Pyze the languor Ther may no tonge telle for pitee. c 1450 LONKILCH *Graut* xxxvii. 606 3if it be so that I from 30w go, Neutere geten 3e helpe ne Socour 3ow to byryngen owt of this languor. 1462 Pol. *Poems* (Rolls) II. 267 In whos tyme ther was habundance with plenteie of welthe and ertelly joye, without languore. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburger* i. 68 And how this lyfe is of no surte Now in great languor now in prosperite. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* iii. iii. 35 Whiles thus thy Britons doe in languor pine.

**† 3. Mental suffering or distress, pining, sorrow, affliction of spirit. To make languor: to mourn, make lament. Obs.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24603 Mi sarful scurs þat þai saugh ledd

wit sli languers. c 1350 Will. *Palmer* 986 His lif nel nougt for languor last til to-inorwe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 7649 [He] hath swich languor in sonle, that he may neither rede ne singe in hooly chirche. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3769 In was absence alwaye sho brent in swilk languore. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 270 For dreid thar of in gret languor he grew. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. There he made grette languor and dole. 1483 CAXTON *Golt. Leg.* 58 b/1, I shal not byryng none of the languors no sorowes upon the. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 13 My harts deepe languor, and my soules sad teares. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears Fancie* iii. Poems (Arb.) 180 That she would worke my dolor, And by her meanes procure my endles languor. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. xxii. § 5 (1634) 465 The text... saith, they exercised upon Joas ignominious judgements and that departing from him, they dismissed him in great languor.

**b. Sr. [? associated with lang, LONG a. and v.]** † (a) Longing for some object (obs.). (b) Ennui. To hold out of langer: to amuse.

1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 457 To recreate the queene and hold her out of Langer. 1616 ROLLOCK *On the Passion* 383 If thou hast not a desire, but art afraid to flit, it is a token that thou hast no languor of God.

**4. Faintness, weariness, lassitude, fatigue (of the body or faculties).**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Languor*, faintness, feebleness, want of spirit. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 34 Great Evacuacions produces Languor of Spirits. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 90 ¶ 2 That can hardly fail to relieve the languors of attention. 1756 GOLOSIN. *Cit. W.* xlii. All the senses seem so combined, as to be soon tired into languor by the gratification of any one of them. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Donn. Med.* (1790) 141 When the fever comes on gradually, the patient generally complains first of languor or listlessness. 1818 Mrs. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 68, I nearly sank to the ground through languor and extreme weakness. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 50 The feverishness and the languor that are the necessary consequences of prolonged artificial wakefulness. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 31 In the midst of the languor or pains of death.

**b. Expression or indication of lassitude, in the voice, features, etc.**

1760-72 Tr. Juan & Ulloa's *Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 122 Here their pronunciation gave a faintness and languor. 1783 PORT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 92 The eyes have now a languor and glassiness.

**c. Habitual lassitude and inertia in one's movements and behaviour, want of energy and alertness (whether as a natural quality or an affectation).**

1815 LYTTON *Falkland* 30 There was spread over his countenance an expression of mingled energy and languor. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. She now opened her eyes, and seemed quite to forget her languor. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salent Ch.* x. 171 That stick over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor.

**d. Tenderness or softness (of mood, feeling, etc.); lassitude of spirit caused by sorrow, amorous longing, or the like. Said also of a melody.**

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 2 The same languor of melody will suit an absent lover. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. The languor of sorrow threw a melancholy grace upon her features. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 170 A softer tone of light pervades the whole And steals a pensive languor o'er the soul. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxiv. The silver light... Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws A loving languor, which is not repose. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 77 Where'er The languors of thy love-deep eyes Float on to me. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Dolores* 67 The lilies and languors of virtue.

**5. Of immaterial things: Depressed or drooping condition, want of activity or interest; slackness, dullness.**

a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. xiii. (1868) 114 Academical disputation... relieves the languor of private study and meditation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 18, I had formerly been celebrated as a wit, and not perceiving any languor in my imagination, I essayed to revive that gaiety. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 348 The arts must fall into a state of languor, and lose emulation and novelty. 1769 BURKE *Lett. St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 89 Possibly some parts of the kingdom may have felt something like a languor in business. 1786 W. THOMSON *Philip III.* v. 329 A place... where she would be freed from the languor of her present solitude. *Ibid.* 353 Since that time, it [that monarchy] had exhibited a striking token of improvidence and languor. *Ibid.* 402 A manifest languor and irresolution appeared in her [Spain's] counsels. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxii. 218 Athens discovered none of the languor of recent convalescence. 1895 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Extreme languor now characterizes the trade for field seeds.

**b. Of the air, sky, etc.: Heaviness, absence of life and motion, oppressive stillness.**

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 442 When the sun Shakes from his noonday throne the scattering clouds, Even shooting listless languor thro' the deeps. 1744 POPE *Dunci.* iv. 304 Lily-silver'd vales, Diffusing languor in the painting gales. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 332 A sullen languor still the skies oppress, And held th' unwilling ship in strong arrest. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1245 The sky became serene; but with a haziness and languor, as if the current of air, like water upon an equipoise, moved only by its own impulse. 1853 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grails* II. 220 The languor of Rome... its weary pavements, its little life.

**† Languor, v. Obs. Forms: 4-5 *languor* (e), *languor* (e), 5 *languowr* (e), -*uyre*, -*wyre*, *langer*, 5-6 *languor*, 6 *languor*. [a. OF. *languor*, also *languorir*, f. *languor* sb.: see prec.] = LANGUISSH v. (in various senses).**

c 1350 Will. *Palmer* 983 He has languored for 30ur loue a ful long while. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 623 (Corpus MS.) Now wol I speke of woful dayyan þat langured (v.r. langwisseth) for loue as 3e schullen heere. c 1400 Lancelot's *Circe*, 73 Þei ben so feble þat þei dien, or ellis þei

languoren (v.r. langoren) longe tyme. 14... *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 95 Salue unto hem that langor in sekenees. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. xxiv. 342 (Add. MS.) The lady for love be-gan to langour. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xx. He came to the herd men wandring ad langeryng. 1526 *Perf. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 255 b, Our blessed sauour... so thyrsted and langoured for the saluacyon of mankynd, that [etc.].

Hence † *Languouring* *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* c 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9565 Our kyng þat lay in languoryng. 1387 8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xiv. (Skeat) l. 59 Thus as an oxe to thy langoryng deeth wer thou drawn. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *Our Lady* 111 To vyytte the languryng poure. 1552 HULOET, *Langueryng* in care, sorowe or thought, *languidus*.

**† Languorment. Obs. [f. LANGOUR v. + -MENT.] A state of languishing.** 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 With a hoarse sound, (such as fitteth farrest spent languorment).

**Languorous** (læ'ngwɔːrəs), *a.* Also 5 *languorous*, 6 *Sc. langorius*. [ad. OF. *lango(u)reux*, f. *languor* LANGOUR sb.]

**† 1. Distressful, sorrowful, mournful. Obs.**

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Duryng the langorous tyme that polidours tolde this visyon myserable. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Epist.* 1 Ane... medicine... to cure... al the langorius desolat & affligit pepil. *Ibid.* vii. 70 Quhen this lady persauit hyr thre sonnys in that langorius stait. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. i. 9 Deare lady I how shall I declare thy case, Whom late I left in langorous constraynt? 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 295 Then succeeded some langorous tirannas.

**2. Full of, characterized by, or suggestive of, languor (see LANGOUR sb. 4-5).**

a 1821 KEATS *Sonnet, 'The day is gone'*, Bright eyes, accomplish'd shape, and lang'rous waist. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 48 A medicine in themselves To wile the length from langorous hours, and draw The sting from pain. 1879 Mrs. PATTON *Renaissance Art Fr. viii.* The languorous sentiment of the Italian model was dispelled by the liveliness native to the French character. 1882 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nts.* I. 155 Slender and sleepy-eyed, and languorous of gait. 1883 LADY VIOLET GREVILLE *Keith's Wife* II. 95 She threw killing glances from her languorous black eyes. 1885 SYMONDS *Renaiss.* II. *Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xii. 200 The devotion of the cloister was becoming languorous and soft. 1887 *Old Man's Favour* II. 286 The atmosphere was... languorous and heavy with the rich scent of flowers.

Hence *Languorously* *adv.*

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 25 The air... was here almost languorously warm. 1879 *Athenaeum* 24 May 671 A portrait... of a young mother... languorously reposing in a crimson chair.

**† Languor** (læ'ngwɔːr), *Also* *lunoor*, *lungar*, *languor*. [Hindi *languir*, cogn. w. Skr. *lāngūlin*, having a tail.] The name applied in India to certain species of monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*, esp. *S. entellus* (see ENTELLUS) and *S. schistaceus*.

a 1826 HERBER *Journ. Upper Prov. Ind.* (1844) II. 85 Why do you challenge the lunoor? he cannot answer you! 1845 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 223 Languor. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* i. 249 The trees... affording... cover to innumerable languors. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* i. 3 Troops of long-tailed monkeys called Languors.

**† Languste. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *languste* (cf. F. *languiste* crayfish), repr. L. *locusta*] = LOCUST.** c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Weste was his wuninge and stark bare of ouente his wede, wilde hunic and languste his mete and water was his drinke.

**† Lanhure, adv. Obs.** [A comb. of the synonymous *lure* *adv.*; the prefixed element seems connected with OE. *lā* *lo int.*] At least. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 557 Ich mihte... wel, habben awealt hire, 3if ha nalde wiß lue, wiß lueðe eie, lanhure. a 1225 *St. Markar.* 12 Swic nūthe lanhure swikeðe swarte deol. c 1330 *Hali Meid.* 21 þat he greiðede ham lanhure þa ha walden of meidenes behepsce.

**Laniard, variant of LANYARD.**

**Laniariform** (læ'niəri'fɔrm), *a.* [f. L. *laniari-us* LANIARY a. + -FORM.] Shaped like laniary teeth. 1847-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 881/2 The office of the two laniariform teeth is to pierce and retain the prey. 1881 OWEN in *Nature* XXIII. 523 The molars probably... all more or less laniariform.

**† Laniar'ious, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Butcher-like.**

1651 BROS *New Dish.* 236 They have a trick of paring away, (palpably laniar'ious) and wounding the membrane.

**† Laniary, sb. Obs. -°** In 7 *laniarie*. [ad. L. *laniarium*, f. *lanius* butcher.] A shambles (Cockeram, 1623).

**Laniary** (læ'niəri), *a.* and *sb. 2* [ad. L. *laniarius* pertaining to a butcher, f. *lanius* butcher, f. *laniare* to tear.] *a. adj.* Of teeth: Adapted for tearing; canine. *b. sb.* A laniary or canine tooth.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 445 These are principally their claws or laniary teeth. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 242/1 The laniaries [of insectivora] small. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. Organ. Nat.* i. 270 The laniary or canine teeth of carnivorous quadrupeds. *Ibid.* 271 Some [teeth] present the laniary type. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Laniary* *teeth*.

**Laniat** (læ'niət), *v.* rare -1. [f. L. *laniat*, ppl. stem of *laniare* to tear.] *trans.* To tear to pieces. So *Laniated* *ppl. a.* (Cockeram, 1623).

1721 BAILLY, *Laniate*, to butcher, to cut up to quarters, to tear in pieces. (Hence in JOHNSON 1755; and in later Dicts.) 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* i. 115 Bedded on new made scones and lakes in piles to laniate.



† **Laniation**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. laniationem*, n. of action f. *laniare* to tear.] 'A tearing like a butcher' (Cockeram, 1623).

**Lanier**, *obs.* form of **LANNER**.

**Laniferous** (lā'nīfərəs), *a.* [f. *L. lanifer* (f. *lana* wool + *-fer* bearing) + *-ous*.] Wool-bearing. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1676 in *COLES*. 1794 *Mrs. Piozzi Synon.* I. 353 Care and cultivation... in laniferous animals is of apparent use. 1805 *Luccock Nat. Wool* 28 The laniferous animals were very early diffused over the western parts of Asia.

**Lanific** (lā'nīfik), *a. rare*. [ad. *L. lanificus*, f. *lana* wool + *-ficus* making; see *-fic*.] **a.** Wool-bearing. **b.** Busted in spinning wool.

1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* III. li. (1737) 353 All the Lanific Trees of Seres. 1806 *W. Taylor in Ann. Rev.* IV. 772 The distinct offices of the lanific sisters, as Catullus calls them, were afterwards transferred to the distaff and the rock.

So † **Lanificial**, *a.* (1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*), † **Lanificious**, *a.* (1721 in *Bailey*).

† **Lanifice**. *Obs. rare*. [a. *obs.* *F. lanifice*, ad. *L. lanificum*, f. *lanificus* + *-ce*.] A spinning or weaving of wool; also *concr.* wool-work.

1656 *Bacon Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth, and other Lanifices. 1633 *Payne Histriom.* 21 Or use any spells or ceremonies... in their lanifices.

**Laniferous** (lā'nīfərəs), *a.* [f. *L. lana* wool + *-fer*, *flos* flower + *-ous*.] (See *quot.*)

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Laniferous*, having woolly flowers, as the incisions or divisions of the limb of the corol of *Asclepias laniflora*: *laniferous*.

**Lanigerous** (lā'nīdʒərəs), *a.* [f. *L. laniger* (f. *lana* wool + *-ger* carrying) + *-ous*.] Wool-bearing; woolly.

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 784 Whether there be within them [spiders] a certain lanigerous fertility... as in silk-worms. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) *Lanigerous Trees*, those sort of Trees that bear a woolly, downy Substance; as... Poplars, Willows, and Osiers. 1780-7 *Tr. Secary's Lett. fr. Egypt* I. 316 This triangular rock [the papyrus], bears a lanigerous tuft. 1839 *G. RAYMOND in New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 408 He had a bushy, lanigerous head. 1847 *T. SOUTHEY* (*title*) A Treatise on Sheep: ... suggesting ideas for the Introduction of other Lanigerous Animals suited to the Climate. 1881 *Academy* No. 491, 252 To him the republic is a... lanigerous and pelliciferous region.

**Lanimer**: see **LANDIMER**.

† **Laning**. *Obs. rare* [f. *LANE sb.* + *-ing*]. = **LOANING**.

c 1648-50 *BRATHWAITE Barnabees Jynl.* III. P. 4 Singing along down Sautry laning, I saw a Tombe one had beene laine in.

† **Lanionious**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *L. lanionius* (f. *lanion-em* = *laninus* butcher) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a butcher. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

† **Lanipendious**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *L. lanipendius* (f. *lana* wool + *-pendere* to weigh) + *-ous*.] Engaged in weighing or spinning wool. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1676 in *COLES*.

† **Lanista** (lā'nīstā). *Rom. Antiq.* [L.] A trainer of gladiators.

1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* II. i. Our lanista would tell a different story. *Comb.* 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 432, I did not tell thee that I am lanista-taught. Defend thyself!

**Lank** (læŋk), *a. (sb.)* Also 6-7 *lank* (e), *lank*. [OE. *hlanc*; not found in other Teut. langs.; a primary sense 'flexible' may be inferred from the factitive vb. (OTent. \**hlankjan*) which appears in Ger. *lenken* to bend, turn aside. Other cognates are ME. *lonke* = OHG. *lancha* (whence Rom. \**flanco* FLANK); see also *LANK sb.*]

**A. adj.**

1. Loose from emptiness; not filled out or plump; shrunken, spare; flabby, hollow.

**a.** of the animal body or its parts.

a 1000 *Judith* 205 (Gr.) *Þæs se hlanc sefeah wulf in walde*. 1556 *WITTHALS Dict.* (1568) 80 b. i. *Lanke* or thinn in the bodie, as they that be leane, *stingosus*, *macilentus*. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* 362 And that oftentimes is the foulest and worst favour by cause he is overwearied and lankest. 1583 *STANYHURST Eneis* III. (Arb.) 89 With lank wan visage. 1603 *DEKKER Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 In the lean arms of lank necessity. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* XII. xxxii. Long sootie hair fill'd up his lank cheeks. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 21 They must loose to goe out as lank and lean as they came in. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* cci. A Tiger, (whom lank Ravin fires To sett upon the Herds). 1668 *COLPEPPER & COLE Barthol.* *Anat.* I. xiv. 37 Because any Artery being tied, is full, and swells towards the Heart, but is empty, and lank towards the Veins. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 6 The Men of the Service look like Spectres, with long Sides, and lank Cheeks. 1713 - *Englishman*, No. 40. 261 A lank Monsieur with a huge Friz Wigg, ... is France in little. 1726 *GAY Fables* I. xliii. 20 Cats, who lank with hunger mew'd. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 15 Mar. an. 1779. The bard was a lank bony figure, with short black hair. 1820 *W. IAWING Sketch Bk.* II. 354 He was a huge feeder, and though lank, had the dilating powers of an Anaconda. 1848 *Mrs. JAMESON Sacri. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 45 This lank, formal angel is from the Greco-Italian school of the eleventh century.

**b.** of vegetable growth. Of grass: Long and flaccid. † Of a harvest: Meagre, scanty.

1634-5 *BREKTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 36 Here is barren dry sandy land as in Sherwood Forest, like Bowden Downs, save longer lank grass. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Recant.* xi. 75 Cast not lank grain upon too lean a ground. 1658 *Whole*

*Duty Man* xvii. § 11 If by the springness of our alms, we make ourselves a lank harvest hereafter. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 342 Lest the lank Ears in length of Stem be lost. 1884 *Mrs. C. PRAED Zero* ii. These lank, sickly gum-trees make me feel quite sentimental.

**c.** of inanimate things, esp. of a bag, bladder or purse. ? *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Gr.) cxviii. 83 *lc eom bu zeworden werum anlicast, swa hu on hrime setest hlance cylle*. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 138 If your bagges be full where theirs were lank. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 132 The Commons hast thou rackt, the Clergies Bags are lank and leane with thy Extortions. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Par-nass.* IV. iii. 1934 Drinking a long lank watching candle-smoke. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xiii. 84 A great Bladder well tyed at the Neck, but very lank. 1719 *D'URFVY Fils* I. 272 My Purse... is but lank. 1830 *GALT Laverie* I. II. x. (1849) 73 A day at this time was precious to my light and lank purse.

† **d.** of immaterial things. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1607 *WALINGTON Opt. Glass* 27 His conceit is as lank as a shotten Herrin. 1615 *T. ADAMS White Devil* 26 That subtle winnow, w<sup>d</sup> keep the soule... lank with ignorance. 1622 in *Reliq. Wott.* (1685) 248 The Empire grew lank and the Popedom tumorous. 1638 *Br. REVOLDS Seren.* *July* 12th 43 Men of greene heads, of crude and lank abilities, a 1650 *Scot. Field* 265 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 226 Now lank is their losse; our lord itt amend! 1663 *J. SPENCER Prodigies* (1665) 111 Tempted to blow out with their quills a lean and lank occurrence. 1664 *H. MORI. Myst. Inq.* 360 It is but a lank business, to take note of one single statue for Idolatry. 1729 *YONGE Imperium Pelagi* Pref. I lank writing is what I think ought most to be declined. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 532 From him who rears a poem lank and long.

**2.** Of hair: Without curl or wave. straight and flat.

1690 *SHADWELL Am. Bigot* III. i. Thick lips and lank flaxen hair. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hair*. To make that which curls too much, lanker, anoint it thoroughly... with Oil of Lillies. 1776 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 5 Apr. Two of her curls came quite unpinned, and fell lank on one of her shoulders. 1835 *WILLIS Pencillings* I. xxiv. 168 High cheek bones, lank hair, and heavy shoulders. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 82 The extreme Puritan was at once known... by his lank hair.

† **3.** Drooping, languid. *Obs. rare* [f. *LANE sb.* + *-ing*].

1634 *MILTON Comus* 835 Nerens, ... piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head.

**4.** *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *lank-bellied*, *-checked*, *-eared*, *-haired*, *-jawed*, *-sided*, *-winged* adjs.; also *lank-blown*, *-lean* adjs.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2559/4. *Stoln.*, a black Gelding... 'lank Belly'd, and a switch Tail' 1785 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 507 A 'lank blown bladder laid before a fire will soon swell, grow tight, and burst. 1838 *JAS. GRANT Sk. Lond.* 184 A little, 'lank-checked, sharp-eyed man. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* I. 230 O 'lank-eared' Phantoms of black-weeded pools! 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2207/4 T. L. and C. L., middle-sized men. 'lank-hair'd'. 1749 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. i. 370 Puritan coffee houses... where lankhaired men discussed election and reprobation through their noses. 1778 *MISS BURNBY Evelina* (1787) III. xxi. 233 Is he as 'lank-jawed as ever? 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* II. i. Our red-faced yeomen, alas, are fast sinking into lank-jawed mechanics. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* IV. Prol. 26 Their gesture sad Inuesting 'lank-leane Cheekes. 1743 *R. BLAIR Grave* 337 The 'lank-sided Mier... meantly stole... From Back and Belly too, their proper Cheere. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* lxxviii, Where 'lank-wing'd Puttocks hope to catch their Prey.

**B. sb.**

† **1.** Leanness, scarcity, thinness. *Obs.*

Only in proverbial phrase. (See *quots.*) 1555 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* III. § 16. 47 margin, A Bank and a Lank of Charitie. a 1661 - *Worthies, Shroph.* III. (1662) 20 This Joseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow, as in this kind, a Lank constantly attendeth a Bank. 1727 *BOYER Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. A Lank makes a Bank. *Ce Proverbe s'applique aux Femmes qui declinent des le moment qu'elles sont enceintes jusqu'à ce que leur ventre commence à lever.*

**2.** A lanky or lean person.

1881 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON My Love* III. 212 You are not such a peaky lank as you were.

Hence † **Lankish** *a.*, somewhat lank; † **Lankly** *adv.*, in a lank manner; **Lankness**, the condition of being lank.

1611 *COTGR.* *Maigrement*, Meagerly, ... lankly, slenderly. *Ibid.* *Maigreté*, Meagrenesse, leanness, thinness, lankness. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxiv. 209 She, like the humble one, falls flat, and lankly lies upon the earth. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* III. v. Hungry Notes are fit for Kneels: May lankenes be No quest to me. a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1677) 160 They [the gats] are to be cleanned in the ordinary manner and filled very lankly. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2483/4 A Tall fresh coloured Fellow, with lankish white Hair. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 317 Being thus compelled to open its jaws, it [a viper] once more resumed its former lankness. 1824 *EXAMINER* 23/2 There was a haggardness and lankness about his cheeks. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxv. A certain lankness of cheek... added nearly ten years to his age.

† **Lank**, *v. Obs.* [f. *LANK a.*]

**1.** *trans.* To make lank.

1519 *HORNAN Vulg.* 39 b. As soone as thou arte vp lanket thy bely [L. *levato abdomini*] and spett out rotten flem. 1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 44 b. The Lion... (if he be in daunger to bee chased)... vomiteth at his will, and lanketh himselfe. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 7, I rack the vaines and Sinewes, lankke the lungs. 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* I. xiii. Greefes companie... lankes the cheekes.

**2.** *intr.* To become lank or shrunken.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 71 And all this... Was borne so like a Soldier, that thy cheekes So much as lank'd not. **Lanket** (læŋkét), *v. dial.* [f. *lanket*, dial.

form of **LANGET**.] *trans.* In the Isle of Man: To tie the legs of an ox, a horse, etc. together, as a restriction on its movements; to hobble.

1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* V. x. 313 There were a few oxen also, tethered and lanketted.

**Lanktralloo**, variant of **LANTERLOO** *Obs.*

**Lanky** (læŋki), *a.* [f. *LANK a.* + *-y*.] Awkwardly or ungracefully lean and long. † Also (of hair) somewhat lank (*Obs.*).

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 437/4 He is... of a tall Stature, with fair lanky hair. 1818 *TODD, Lanky* adj., a vulgar expression to denote a tall thin person. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & Pearls* v. 82 Their worn and lanky frames. 1847-8 *H. MILLER First Inup.* I. (1861) 3 A tall lanky Northumbrian. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 509. I pass by many a church, ... with their tall hulking fronts and lanky pillars. 1861 *W. H. RUSSELL in Times* 12 July. A sharp-looking Creole, on a lanky pony, ... superintended their labours. 1874 *BURNARD My time* II. 21 The lanky Charles... did something with a chrus to it. 1892 *BARING-GOULD Str. Survivants* v. 112 The spiral coil would prevent the lanky rushlight from falling over.

**b.** *Comb.*, as *lanky-cared*, *-limbed* adjs.

1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribbleomania* 82 The station of groom to a lanky-card Neddy. 1866 *MARY BEALMONT Joan Seton* 170 A schoolboy, bright-eyed and lanky-limbed.

† **Lannard**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 *lanard* (e. [variant of **LANNER**, after *haggard sb.*]) - next.

1530 *PALSGR.* 237/2 *Lanarde* a hauke, *lanier*. 1598 *FLORIO, Lanero*, a kind of hauke called a lanard or a lanaret. 1607 *BREWER Lingua* II. vi. E 2 A wondrous flight of Falcons, Haggards, Hobbies, Terelets, Lanards and Gosbawks. a 1627 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Gypsy* II. iii. That young lannard... if you can whistle her To come to list, make trial.

**Lanner** (læ'nai). Forms: 5 *laner* (e, -yer e, -lanare, 6 *laner*), 6-7 *lanier*, 6 *lanar*, 7 *lannar*, 6-*lanner*. [ad. *F. lanier*, app. a subst. use of the OF. *lanier* cowardly.

Cf. the med. L. synonym *lardarius*, and the description 'le lannier... est mol et sans courage', quoted by Godef. s.v.]

A species of falcon, found in countries bordering on the Mediterranean, *Falco lanarius* or *F. fel-deggz*. In *Falconry*, the female of this species.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Gentill fawcouns, laners, sagres, sperhawkes. 1486 [see **LANNERET**]. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 114 You muste have a gentle Lanner. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. v. 720 The Marlin, Lanar, and the gentle Tercell. 1637 *I. MORTON New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 The use whereof in other parts makes the Lanners there more busardly then they be in New England. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 Lost Aug. 27, at night, a young Lanner Nyes Hawk without Bells or Jesses. 1765 *PENNAK I Zool.* 1768 I. 134 Except the Lanner none seem to have been noted among the British birds by any of our authors. 1834 *R. MUDIE Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 87 The Lanner (*Falco Lanarius*) bears some resemblance to the peregrine, but it is smaller. 1852 *R. F. BURTON Falconry Indus* II. 18 The female was called a Lanner, the male a Lanneret. 1860 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Credo Long Serpent* 1. Downward fluttered sail and banner as alights the screaming lanner. attrib. 1886 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* I. 82 Lanner-Hawks, Gos-Hawks, Hobbies. 1873 *IRISTRAW Macab* II. 32 A pair of lanner falcons.

**Lanneret** (læ'nérét). Forms: 5 *lanret* (1, 5 6 *lanerette*, 6 *lanaret*, 6-9 *laneret*, 6 -at, 7 *lan-naret*, 7- *lanneret*. [ad. OF. and *F. laneret* in same sense.] The male of the lanner.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 339 Hawkes that be called lanerettes [printed *lanerettes*]. c 1440 *Pomf. Farr.* 286 2 Lanret, hauke, *tardarius*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv. Ther is a Lanare and a Laurell [read *lanerett*]. And theys belong to a Squyer. 1495 *Ad. 11 Hen. VII* c. 17 Laner lanerette or fawcon. 1575 *TURBERV. Faulconrie* 115 The myllane and the lanerette. 1637 *I. MORTON New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 196 At my first arrivall in those parts [I] practised to take a Lannaret, which I reclaimed. 1838 *J. P. KENNEDY Rob. of Bowel* xiv. 151 The falcone [was] bent to fly the cast of lanerettes.

**Lanolin** (læ'nŏlin). *Chem.* Also *lanoline*. [f. *L. lana* wool + *-oleum* oil + *-in*]. Named by O. Liebreich.] The cholesterolin-fatty matter extracted from sheep's wool, used as a basis for ointments.

1885 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 5 Dec. II. 1075/5 Dr. Oscar Liebreich read a paper on Lanolin before the Berlin Medical Society, on October 28th. 1894 *Brit. Jnrl. Photogr.* XLI. 16 First grease their hands with lanoline or vaseline.

**Lanose** (læ'nŏs), *a. scientific*. [ad. *L. lānosus*, f. *lana* wool.] Of the nature of wool; woolly. Hence **Lano'sity**, wooliness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1838).

1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 335 Hand naked and smooth without, ... within over a spot lanose. 1871 *COOKE Fungi* 786 Mycelium forming white lanose patches.

**Lanret** (l), *obs.* form of **LANNERET**.

**Lansfordite** (lænsfərdīt). *Min.* [Named by Genth, 1888, from *Lansford* in Pennsylvania, where it was found: see *-ITE*.] Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, resembling paraffin when first found.

1888 in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci. Ser.* II. XXXVI. 156. 1892 in *DANA Min.* 305.

**Lanshet**, variant of **LANDSHARD**.

† **Lansket**. *Obs. rare* [f. *LANSKET sb.* + *-y*.]

a 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* II. vi. How knowst thou? Jag. I peep't in At a loose lansket.

**Lansquenet** (lænskénét). Forms: 7 *lance-quene* (n, f, lanskenight, 7-8 *lanskenet*, 8 *lansquenet*, (sense 2 only, lamb-skin-it), 7, 9 *lansquennett* (e, 9 (sense 2) *lansquinnet*, 7- *lansquenet*. *B.* (sense 1 only) 9 *lansknecht*, *lanzknecht*. See also **LANCE-KNIGHT**. [a. *F. lansquenet*,



ad. G. *lands knecht* lit. servant of the country, f. *lands* (gen.) country + *knecht* servant. The Ger. word was at an early date miswritten *lans knecht*, as if f. *lans lance*.]

1. *Hist.* One of a class of mercenary soldiers in the German and other continental armies in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Originally applied to the serfs brought into the field by the nobles within the territories of the Empire, in contradistinction to the Swiss mercenaries. Subsequently this distinction became obsolete, and the designation seems to have connoted a particular kind of equipment, of which a lance was part.

1607 *DERKER Knight's Conjur'g* (Percy) 59 Our lansque-night of Lowe-Germanie. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 662 Christopher... brought ten thousand Lansquenets to pass the Alps. 1622 A. COURT *Constance* 1 Certain Women... cried out... That the Lansquenets had eaten vp Children. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. (1743) 11, 138 Ten thousand Switzers, two thousand Lansquenets. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* i. ii. From some Stray bullet of our lansquenets. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* i. 235 In the year 1513, the authorities hesitated to punish some deserters from the Landsknechts. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. ii. (1856) 163 Some were disguised as hussars, some as miners, some as lansquenettes. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* June 818 He gave up entire communes to be pillaged by the lansquenets.

B. In the incorrect Ger. form *lans knecht*. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* i. 240 f. his German lans knechts had stormed the Holy City.

2. A game at cards, of German origin.

1689 *London Gaz.* No. 2263/3 Strictly forbidding all Persons... to use or allow any Gaming in their Houses, more particularly the Games of Hoca, Bassett, or Lansquenett. 1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 204 We play'd at La knicht. 1735 BAILEY, *Lamb Skin-it*, a certain Game at Cards. 1766 ANSTEE *Bath Guide* ix. (1804) 72 And to play I bid adieu, Hazard, lansquenett, and loo, Fairest nymph, to dance with you. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* xi. He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to Maccos and lansquenett afterwards. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vi. Each day she dreaded to hear that he had lost everything at lansquenett.

LANSCH, obs. Sc. form of LANCE.

Lant (lant), sb.<sup>1</sup> Now rare. Forms: 1 hland, blond, 7 8 land, 7- lant. [OE. *hlant*, *hlend* = ON. *hlant*. (The form *lant* seems to belong to n.w. dialects; cf. Lancashire *bant* for *hand*.)] Urine, esp. stale urine used for various industrial purposes, chamber-lye.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 362 Wearas & wearian on wez to donne nim wille & wet mid biocean blonde. 1611 *Wid. 11.* 40 Wif carena deafe geum hyrperes geallan wif geten hlant remened. 1611 COGGE, *Princ.* viii. lant, stale, chamber-lye. 1634-5 BARKSTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 106 The linen do so strongly taste and smell of lant and other noisome savours, as that [etc.]. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Wet in Constable* ii. Wks. 1874 i. 191 Your nose by its complexion does betray Your frequent drinking country Ale with lant in't. 1789 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lant*, or *Lant*, urine. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 105 Twice a-week I had to collect stale lant (urine), from a number of places where it was preserved for me.

attrib. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Blo-kade Phalsburg* 139 A lane... full of dunghoops and lant-holes.

Lant (lant), sb.<sup>2</sup> A fish = LAUNCE.

1620 J. MASON *Newfound-land* (1887) 151 May hath cods and lants in good quantity. 1880 4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* i. 332 *Anomdyles tobians*... Lesser lance... lant, Cornwall.

Lant, sb.<sup>3</sup> dial. Short for LANTERLOO.

1705 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Fontis* (1894) 422 Lant at lant with L. Col. his lady &c. f. 10. 2. 1899 PREVOST *Cumberl'd Gloss.*, *Lant*, *Lanter*, the game of Loo. A distinction is made between *Lant* and *Lanter*, five cards being required for the latter. The proper designation may be three-card and five-card loo.

† Lant, v. Obs. Also 7-8 leint. [f. LANT sb.<sup>1</sup>] trans. To mingle with 'lant'.

1636 *Tinker of Turvey* Ded. Ep. 5, I have drunke double-lanted Ale, and single-lanted, but never gulped downe such Hypocrenian liquor in all my life. 1664 M. W. *Marriage Broker* v. 1. 73 My Hostess takings will be very small, Although her lanted ale be nere so strong. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mack-Thyestes* 134 Dead drunk with double lanted Ale. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 42 To Leint Ale, to put Urine into it to make it strong. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Lant*, transf. 1656 (S. HOLLAND) *Wit & Fancy in a Maze* i. vi. 58 They found their eares inguend with warm water, well lanted with a viscious Ingredient.

Lant, obs. pa. t. of LEND.

Lantado, lantedo. Short for ADELANTADO. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* iv. iii. G z b, Your Lantedoes nor your Lantedoes cannot serve your turne. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pae. Hth.* ii. iii. (1810) 255 They reported that the Lantado wished rather his person than the Ship.

† Lantana (lant'fā). [mod. L.; the name is found in Gesner.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of N.O. *Verbenaceae*, remarkable for their bright flowers.

1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 103 There grows on this island, many curious shrubs, particularly a beautiful species of Lantana. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 24 Fritz Müller noticed a lantana in South America which changes colour as its flowering advances. 1893 *Daily News* 26 July 714 That showy flower, the Lantana.

Lantane, obs. form of LANTERN.

Lantanum, variant of LANTHANUM.

Lantanuric (lantānū-rik), a. Chem. [f. LANTANA + URIC.] *Lantanuric acid* (see quot.). 1856 *Online Anim. Chem.* 135 Lantanuric acid is probably identical with the allanturic acid of Pelouze.

Lanterne, lantern (e), obs. ff. LANTERN.

† Lantcha (lant'fā). [Shortened from LANCHARA.] = LANCHARA. In some recent Dicts.

† Lanterloo. Obs. Forms: 7 lanter(e)loo, (langtriloo, lanktriloo), 8 lan(g)teraloo, lantretaloo, lantretloo. [ad. F. *lanter(e)lu*, orig. the unmeaning refrain of a song popular in the 17th c. (cf. the earlier *laturture*). Cf. Du. *lanterlu*.] The older form of the game now called Loo. (The knave of clubs, called 'Pam', was the highest card.)

1668 *ETHEREDGE She Would if She Could* v. 1. Wks. (1888) 213 They are... playing at lanterloo with my old Lady Love-youth and her daughter. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* iv. 49 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-triloo in the Box. 1685 CROWNE *Sir Courtly Nice* iii. 22 Thou art... the very Pam at Lanterloo, the knave that picks up all. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 P 2 An old Ninescent bent both Ways by Lilly, the Almanack-maker for Luck at Langteraloo. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* § 123, 23 Guess then the numbers of frauds there are at... Lanterloo.

Lantern (lānt'ern), sb. Forms: 3-4 lanter(e), 4-6 lantern(e), 4-7 lantern(e), (4 -tirne, 4-5 -tyrne, 5 -tarne, laterne), 5 lantern, lawnterne, -tryn, 5-6 lantern, 6 lantern, -trin, -turne, 6-7 lanthorne, 8-9 lanthorn, 6-9 lanthorn, 4- lantern. [ad. F. *lanterne*, ad. L. *lānterna*, also *lāterna*, believed to be ad. Gr. *λαμπτήρ* (f. *λαμπ-ειν* to shine, cf. LAMP sb.), with ending after L. *lucerna*.]

The form *lanthorn* is prob. due to popular etymology, lanterns having formerly been almost always made of horn.]

1. A transparent case, e.g. of glass, horn, talc, containing and protecting a light. For blind, bull's eye, Chinese, Friar's lantern, see those words. Also DARK LANTERN, MAGIC LANTERN.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12910 He be chess als his lanter Be-for his face be light to here [Goth. lantern: bern]. 1584 Quarfor haf yee taken me, And als a theif vn-soght Wit lantern. c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 926 Dido, I shal as I can flouwe thy n lantern as thou gost byorn. a 1400 50 Alexander 5398 Ligt lemand egen als lanterns he had. c 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 1255 Lyk till lawntyrns it illumynst so cler. 1579 FLEMING *Cynt. Holmshad* iii. 376 The said lantern to be maintained by those two widows that shall have the hanging of them out. 1615 CHORDE *Body of Man* 460 It is like a slinger of the Muscovy glasse whereof we use to make lanterns. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. xii. 289 Alas, what serves our reason, Bat, like dark lanterns, to accomplish Treason With greater close-ness? 1755 JOHNSON, *Lantern*, it is by mistake often written lantern. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* ii. 238 The streets are... well furnished with lanterns for the winter nights. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial of Sir J. Moore* 8 By the struggling moon-beam's misty light And the lantern dimly burning. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii. Our poop lanterns were so large that the men used to get inside them to clean them. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi. 140 Fishing up a lantern he turned the light on her face.

b. † Lantern and candle-light: the old cry of the London bellman at night. Hence † lantern and candle man: a bellman.

1592 NASH P. *Penitence* c. 2, It is said, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went vp and downe London crying then like a lantern and candle man. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edw. IV.* i. (1613) c. No more calling of lanterns and candle light. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* i. 2 b, Dost thoue, bulchin, dost roare? 't hast a good rouncciall voice to cry Lanterne & Candle-light.

c. Proverbs. † To bear the lantern: to show the way as a leader.

a 1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) ii. 283 Of alle the remedies in the worlde this beryth the lanternie. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Figr.* (1867) 205 A Lanterne and a light mayde: manerly sayde. 1683 BURNET *More's Utopia* 3 They need not my Commendations, unless I would, according to the Proverb, Shew the Sun with a Lanterne. 1827 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) i. 374 To prove the existence of God, as Paley has attempted to do, is like lighting a lantern to seek for the sun.

d. spec. = MAGIC LANTERN, chiefly attrib. (see 8).

2. a. transf. Now rare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 543 O lantern, of which queint is bi light. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xii. (Tollem. MS.) In a temple of Venus is made a candelstik, on þe which was a lantern so breynynge þat [etc.] 1523 DOUGLAS *Finis* iii. ix. 91 Lyk onto the lantrin of the mont. 1536 BELLENDER *Cron.* Scot. (1821) i. 52 Utheris... belevit... that the... lanternis of the hevin, var verry Goddis. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* p. 1. 25 Others [Nero] staked through, roined and waxened over their bodies, and so set them lighted up, as torches and lanterns to passengers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 24 The Glowworm... This is that Night Animal with its Lanthorn in its tail. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 92 And now the Moon her lantern had withdrawn.

b. fig. Applied to things metaphorically giving light. † Formerly often of persons.

13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1046 Þe lombre her lantyrne withouten drede. 1383 WYCLIF *Ps. cxviii* [f. 105] Lanterne to my feet the word, and list to myn pathis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) vii. 171 Two lanternes of þe world. -Lantrane, and Anselme. 14212 LDV. *Two Merch.* 454 His lynes lantern, staff of his crokyd age. 1423 JAS. I *Kings Q. lxix*, And [Muses] with your bryght lanternis conuoye My pen, to write my turment and my loye. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. (Arb.) 66 O gene of gentylens lantern of plasure. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* To Brethren (1888) 11 Galen, the Lanterne of all Chirurgions. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 Those that shuld haue bene the lanterns to others. 1577-87 HOLMES *Scott. Chron.* (1805) 11. 42 The cathedre church of Murrey, the lantern and ornament of all the north part of Scotland. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Time* 169 Camden!... lanterne unto late succeeding age. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xviii. 31 Extreme poverty

one calls a Lanthorn, that lights us to all miseries. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 99 This great lantern of medicine is become very rich. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr.* Time i. 38 The lantern of science has guided us on the track of time.

3. † a. A lighthouse. b. The chamber at the top of a lighthouse, in which the light is placed. † c. Some part of a ship.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 110 In truth it [a watch-tower] serueth in right good stead as a Lanthorne. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 40 Vpon the shore there is an high Lanterne, large enough at the top to containe about threescore persons, which by night d recteth the sailer into the entrance of the Bosphorus. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 258 Caprea, where the Lanthorn fix'd on high, Shines like a Moon through the benighted Sky, While by its Beams the wary Sailor steers.

b. 1796 MOORE *Amer. Geog.* i. 440 Within that stands the lanthorn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* ii. xxxv. 9 The height... measured from its base to the top of the lanthorn, is sixty-nine feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 320 The bird... was carried against the lantern in a gale. 1882 *Standard* 23 May, The height of the new tower above high water to the middle of the lanthorne is 130 feet.

c. 1661 PEYS *Diary* 27 Jan., The 'Soverayne'... is a most noble ship:... all went into the lanthorne together.

4. Arch. An erection, either square, circular, elliptical, or polygonal, on the top either of a dome or of an apartment, having the sides pierced, and the apertures glazed, to admit light; a similar structure serving as a means of ventilation, or for any other purpose. In quot. 1600 used to translate L. *culmen* and *fastigium*.

c 1406 *Scriptoris tris* (Surtees) 144 Hic etiam magnam partem campanilis, vulgo lantern, minsterii Eboracensis construxit. 1547 BOORDE *Intrad. Kuwel.* x. (1870) 151 The spyre of the church is a caryous and a right goodly lantern. 1600 HOLLAND *Liuy* x. xxiii. 368 The image of Iupiter himselfe in the lantern or frontispice of the Capitoll. 1612-13 *ibid.* xxxvii. iii. 946 Both the lantern, yea and the leaved dores thereof, were foully disfigured. 1634-5 BARKSTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 174 A tower-like building, almost like your lanthorns in college halls. 1766 *ESTICK London* IV. 291 Upon which tower a short spire rises, with its base fixed on a broad lantern. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) i. 521 The prospect of this town, and its environs, is taken completely from the lantern of the State-House. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* ix, Lady Erpingham was in the lantern of the House of Commons.

5. A name of certain fishes (cf. lantern-fish in 9).

a. The whiff, *Arnoglossus megastomus*. b. ? U.S. A species of gurnard, *Trigla obscura*.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 100 *Lantern*: Lug aleth Cornubiensis. 1686 - *Willughby's Ichthyog.* iv. 102 *Arnoglossus*, species illa quam piscatores nostri Cornubienses a pelluciditate sua a *Lantern*. vocant. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* i. 22 *Arnoglossus megastoma*, .. Names, .. *lantern*, referring to its semi-transparency when held up against the light.

6. a. The luminous appendage of the lantern-fly. 1750 G. EDWARDS *Birds* iii. 120 The Fly, I take to be a kind of Fire-Fly, and that part on his Head, the Lanthorn. 1810 A. v. SACK *Var. Serinam* 279 From the head rises a large proboscis of an oval form, but tapering most towards the head, and making one third of the whole size of the insect, which is vulgarly called the lantern, emitting a bright light.

b. *Lantern of Aristotle* (see quot.).

[This is derived from Arist. *Hist. Anim.* iv. v. (Bekker p. 531) where the body of the echinus is said to be shaped like the frame of a lantern (*λαμπτήρ*).]

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 216 Dental system of Echinus. 1. Represents three of the pyramidal pieces forming the 'lantern of Aristotle' in situ. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xvii. (1880) 198 In *Echinus* this (masticating apparatus) consists of five long calcareous rod-like teeth, which perforate five triangular pyramids, the whole forming a singular structure known as 'Aristotle's Lantern'.

7. Technical uses. a. *Calico-printing*, etc. A steam chamber in which the colours of printed fabrics are fixed. 1839 in *URZ Dict. Arts* 233.

b. *Electricity*. The part of the case of the quadrant electrometer which surrounds the mirror and suspension-fibres.

1878 SIR W. THOMSON *Electrostatics & Magn.* 263 Plate 1 fig. 1 represents the front elevation of the instrument, of which the chief bulk consists of a jar of white glass... supported on three legs by a brass mounting, cemented round the outside of its mouth, which is closed by a plate of stout sheet-brass, with a lantern-shaped cover standing over a wide aperture in its centre. For brevity, in what follows these three parts will be called the jar, the main cover, and the lantern. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

c. *Founding*. 'A perforated barrel to form a core upon' (W.).

1839 *URZ Dict. Arts* 519 The lantern is a cylinder or a truncated hollow cone of cast iron, about half an inch thick; and differently shaped for every different core.

d. *Mech.* A form of cog-wheel (see quot. 1812-16). Also lantern-wheel.

1659 LEAK *Waterworks*, 18 Near the end, there is... a Lanthorn or Pinion of 12 Staves. 1700 F. HAUKEBER *Phys. Mech. Exp.* 2 The Winch is fasten'd to a Spindle, that passes thro' a Lanthorn, whose Pins perform the Office of Cogs. 1805 BREWSTER in J. FERGUSON *Lect.* i. 82 note, A lantern. 1812-16 PLAVFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) i. 79 Sometimes the smaller wheel is a cylinder, in which the top and bottom are formed by circular plates or boards, connected by staves inserted at equal distances along their circumferences, serving as teeth; this is called a lantern. 1849 *Nat. Philos.* *Mech.* ii. vii. 30 (U. K. S.), The teeth of the wheel, instead of working in the leaves of a pinion, are made to act upon a form of wheel called a lantern. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 208 The screw is slipped into a hole in a narrow-faced 'lantern'.



**8. attrib. and Comb.:** a. simple attributive, as *lantern-glass*, *-horn*, *-post*; also (sense 1 d) *lantern entertainment*, *-photograph*, *-plate*, *-size*; (sense 4) *lantern roof*, *lower*, *turret*. b. objective, as *lantern-bearer*, *-maker*. c. instrumental, as *lantern-let*, *-lit* adjs.

**1566 COOPER Thesaurus, Laternarius**, a "lanterne bearer." **1883 STEVENSON Treas. Isl.** i, v, A rush was made upon the "Admiral Benbow", the lantern-bearer following. **1612 CORGA, Lanterner**, a "Lanterne-carrier." **1890 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.** III, 37 "Lantern entertainments." **1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa** 590, I see he has smashed the "lantern glass again." **1543 tr. Act 1 Rich. III.** c. 12 No merchantt Straungier [shall] . . . bryngin to this Realme of Englonde to be sold any manner. "lantern bornes." **1820 SCOTTS Acc. Arctic Reg.** I, 486 It is . . . semi-transparent, almost like lantern-horns. **1808 SCOTT Marm.** iv, i, Better we had through mire and bush been "lanthorn-led by Friar Rush [cf. Milton *E. Allegro* 104]. **1884 J. COLBORNE Hicks Pasha** 218 We enjoyed our coffee *ad fresco* in the cool "lantern-lit garden." **1598 FLORIO, Lanternaro**, a "lanterne maker." **1668 H. MORE Div. Dial.** ii, 193 To prevent the Art of the Lanterne-maker. **1884 N. Ham Daily Post** 3 Nov. 7/3 Three of the members will demonstrate the processes of photography, by "lantern-photographs" . . . taken during the conversation. **1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.** II, 291 Placing the negative in a printing frame, the "lantern plate" was laid upon it, film to film. **1871 MOATEL Condorcet in Crit. Misc.** Ser. i, (1878) 53 Summary hangings at the nearest "lantern-post." **1882 MISS BRADDON Ml. Royal I.** ii, 46 Its wide shallow staircase, curiously carved balustrades, and "lantern roof." **1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.** II, 66 Carriers, to carry quarter plates or "lantern-size plates." **1896 Westm. Gaz.** 8 Sept. 3/3 Amateur photographers are learning to make "lantern slides from their own negatives." **1615 G. SANDYS Trav.** 40 fig., F, the foot of the "Lantern Tower." **1766 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.** (1765) I, 121 note, The Lanterne-tower in the same cathedral [Ely]. **1879 Sir G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.** II, 262 The dome [of the Baptistery at Florence] had formerly an eye, like the Pantheon, but has now a "lantern turret."

**9. Special combs.:** *lantern-bellows*, a kind of bellows resembling in structure a Chinese lantern; *lantern-braces* (see quot.); *lantern-carrier* (also *-bearer*) = *lantern-fly*; *lantern-face*, ? = *LANTERN-JAWS*; *lantern-fish*, the smooth sole; *lantern-fly*, one of several species of insects of the family *Fulgoridae* (see quot.); *lantern-leaves*, thin sheets of horn for lanterns; *lantern-jerry*, 'some trick of producing artificial light' (Nares); *lantern-light*, (a) the light from a lantern; (b) a 'light' (i. e. a glazed frame or sash) in the side of a lantern (sense 4); (c) an arrangement for giving light through the roof of an apartment; *lantern-man*, one who carries a lantern, *spec.* one who empties privies by lantern-light, a nightman; *lantern-pier*, ? a pier supporting a lantern (sense 4); *lantern-pinion* = *lantern-wheel*; *lantern-pump* (see quot.); *lantern-service*, a religious service during which magic-lantern slides are employed to furnish illustrations; *lantern-shell*, the bivalve genus *Anatina*, with a translucent shell; *lantern-spar* (see quot.); *lantern-sprat*, a sprat infested by a Lernean parasite (see quot.); *lantern-stairs* (see quot.); *lantern-wheel* = sense 7 d. Also *LANTERN-JAWS*.

**1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.**, "Lantern-bellows, so called from its resemblance to a paper lantern." **1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.**, "Lantern-braces, iron bars to secure the lanterns." **1810 A. v. SACK Voy. Surinam** 270 The "Lantern Carrier" . . . The "Lantern Bearer." **1795 J. WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Royal Tour** to Lo, Pitt arrives! alas with lantern face! **1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.**, "Lantern fish." **1769 PENNANT Zool.** III, 191 It (the smooth sole) is a scarce species, but is found in Cornwall, where from its transparency, it is called the Lantern Fish. **1822 Couch in Linnæan Trans.** XIV, 78 Carter, or Lanternfish, *Pleuronectes megastoma* . . . It is also called Marysole. **1880 W. CORNWALL Gloss.**, *Lantern fish*, a smooth sole. **1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.**, "Lantern fly." **1780 J. T. DILLON Trav. Spain** (1781) 474 Those harmless insects called lantern flies. **1802 BINGLEY Anim. Biog.** (1813) III, 172 The Great Lantern Fly. **1883 C. F. HOLDSR In Harper's Mag.** Jan. 191/1 The Chinese have the curious lantern-fly (*Fulgora candelaria*), with its long cylindrical proboscis, from the transparent sides of which a brilliant light appears. **1714 Pr. Bk. of Rates** 44 "Lantern-Leaves, as mercury, per 100 Weight, 03 00." **1721 C. KING Brit. Merch.** I, 294 Lantern Leaves. **c. 1630 B. JONSON Expost. Inigo Jones** 72 Smiling at his feat Of "lantern-jerry." **c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii.** 90 If men caste in to it a "lantern-light, it fletez abouen." **1814 SOUTHEY Roderick** xxi, 139 Why 'twas in quest of such a man as this That the old Grecian searched by lantern light. **1823 P. NICHOLSON Pract. Builth.** 188 With regard to the lighting of a grand stair-case, a lantern-light is the most appropriate. **1897 HALL CAINE Christian x.** There was a refreshment-room with its lantern lights pulled open. **1999 NASHE Lenten Stuffe** 57 Wee will make him . . . tell what "Lanternmen or groome of Hecates close stoole hee is." **1813 Sporting Mag.** XLII, 4 The lantern-man should be silent, nor show the light till at the place of sport. **1889 P. H. EMERSON Eng. Idylls** 89 Now he felt sure a lantern-man was approaching him. **1848 B. WEBB Continent. Ectesiol.** 98 The four evangelists are in niches over the "lantern-piers." **1884 F. J. BARTON Watch & Clockm.** 140 "Lantern pinions answer admirably as followers, but are not suited for driving." **1875 KNIGHT Dict. Mech.**, "Lantern-pump, one having a pair of disks at the end of a flexible cylinder, like a Chinese lantern." **1897 Ch. Times** 30 Aug. 187/1 The "lantern services, especially that on the 'Life of Christ', proved most helpful to the people." **1851-S. P. WOODWARD Natlusa** ii, 321 *Anatina*, Lamarck. "Lantern-shell." **1777 Watson in Phil.**

**Trans. LXVIII.** 867 A piece of rhomboidal, otherwise called refracting or "lantern spar," was broken into four smaller pieces. **1880-4 F. DAY Brit. Fishes** II, 233 This Lerneæ is luminous at night-time, and fishermen assert that shoals of sprats are often preceded by several of these fishes infested by parasites and which have occasioned their being termed "lanthorn sprats." **1653 URQUHART Rabelais** i, liii, Between every tower, in the midst of the said body of building, there was a pair of winding (such as we now call "lantern") staircases. **1799 Young Trav. France** (1889) 17 The stone drawn up by "lanthorn-wheels of a great diameter." **1831 G. R. PORTEA Silk Manuf.** 199 These parallel spokes are then connected together by bands of string, thus forming a kind of lantern-wheel.

Hence *† Lanterner*, a maker of lanterns.

**c. 1515 Cocke Lorell's B** to Lanterners, stryngers, grynders. **Lantern** (læntəm), *v.* Also 8-9 lanterns. [f. the sb.]

**1. a. trans.** To enclose as in a lantern. **b. To furnish with a lantern; to light with a lantern.**

**1789 E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.** ii, (1791) 112 Prometheus . . . lantern'd in his breast. . . Bore the bright treasure to his Man of Clay. **1799 SOUTHEY Nondescripts** iii, 24 Were it midnight, I should walk Self-lantern'd, saturate with sunbeams. **1832 LAMB Let. to Cary in Talfourd Final Mem.** xviii, 174, I dreaded that Argus Portitor who doubtless lantern'd me out, on that prodigious night. **1846 C. MAITI AND Ch. Catechisms** 227 If a Christian woman marries a Pagan . . . she must go in and out of a gate laurelled and lanterned.

**2. To put to death by hanging upon a lamp-post.** (= *F. lanterner*.)

**1855 in WRIGHT.** **1860 in WORCESTER**; and in later Dicts. Hence *lanterned ppl. a.*, furnished with a lantern.

**1800-24 CAMPBELL Grave of Suicide** 6 Nor will the lantern'd fisherman at eve Launch on that water.

**Lantern**, variant of *LANTERN* *Sc.*, *Lent*.

**Lanternist** (læntənist), [f. *LANTERN* *sb.* + *-IST*.] One who uses a magic lantern.

**1880 Ch. Times** 12 Nov. 744 Photographs of the persecuted clergy, with their churches, &c., would be of great use to "lanternists" this winter. **1891 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.** IV, 336 A bad lot of slides, or a bungling lanternist.

**Lantern-jaws.** Long thin jaws, giving a hollow appearance to the cheek. Hence *lantern-jawed a.*, having lantern-jaws.

**1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A.** vii, 163 Hongur . . . buffeted the Brutiner aboute bothe his chekes; He lokede lyk a lanterne al his lyf after. **a. 1700 B. F. Diet. Cant. Crev.**, *Lantern jaw'd*, a very lean, thin faced Fellow. **1707 J. STEVENS Quenda's Com. Wks.** (1709) 372 A Lantern-Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet-Face. **1721 ADAMS Trav.** 102, 123 *P. a* Ploughman . . . being very lucky in a Pair of long Lantern-Jaws, wrung his face into . . . a hideous Grimace. **1778 WELSH (P. Pindar) Poetic Sp. Reviewers** Wks. 1812 1/3 The censure dire my lantern jaws will rue. **1818 SCOTT Rob Roy** vi, His fair teeth and long chin assume the appearance of a pair of lantern-jaws. **1848 THACKERAY Van Fair** xix, Diak yourself, and light up your lantern jaws, old boy. **1865 TYLOR Early Hist. Man.** ii, 30 To give himself a lantern-jawed look.

**Lantgrave**, obs. form of *LANDGRAVE*.

**Lanthanite** (lænthānit), *Min.* [f. next + *-ITE*. Named by Haidinger, 1845.] Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in white tabular crystals.

**1849 J. NICOL Mth.** 344 Lanthanite . . . is found in the emerald mines of the Musso Valley. **1868 DANA Min.** (ed. 5) 709 Lanthanite . . . Effervesces in the acids.

**Lanthanum** (lænthānəm), *Chem.* Also 9 lant(h)anium. [f. Gr. *λανθάνειν* to escape notice (see quot. 1841).] A rare element belonging to the group of earth metals, found in certain rare minerals, e.g. cerite; it was discovered by Mosander 1839-41. Symbol *Ln*. Also *attrib.*

**1841 BRADY Man. Chem.** (ed. 5) 877 Another metallic oxide, which, as it has hitherto lain concealed in oxide of cerium, he [Mosander] designates Lanthanum (*λανθάνειν*, to lurk). **1842 PARNELL Chem. Anal.** (1845) 338 Oxide of lanthanum. **1849 D. CAMPBELL Inorg. Chem.** 167 Lanthanum. **1863 FORBES Chem.** (ed. 9) 320 Metallic lanthanum is prepared like cerium. *Ibid.*, A tolerably pure lanthanum salt may be obtained by [etc.]. **1873 Ibid.** (ed. 11) 381 Lanthanum Sulphate forms small prismatic crystals.

**Lantern**, variant of *LANTERN*.

**Lanthopine** (lænthōpin), *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λανθάνειν* (see prec.) + *OP-IUM* + *-INE*; see *-INE*.] An alkaloid found in opium.

**1888 Syd. Soc. Lex.**, *Lanthopin*, *C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>*.

**Lanthon**, variant of *LANTERN*.

*† Lantify*, *v.* *Obs. rare* <sup>-1</sup>. [f. *LANT* *sb.* 1 + *-(T)IFY*.] *Trans.* To wet with urine.

a. **1652 A. WILSON Inconst. Lady** ii, ii, (1814) 37 A goodly peece of puff pac't, A little lantified, to hold the gilding.

**Lantrine**, obs. form of *LANTERN*.

*† Lantone*, *Obs. rare* <sup>-1</sup>. [Anglicized form of *LANTANA*.] The wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*.

**1733-7 MILLER Gard. Diet.** (ed. 3) s.v. *Viscum*, The Bark of our Lantone or Way-faring Shrub.

**Lantreloo**, variant of *LANTERLOO* *Obs.*

**Lantren**, *-in*, *-on*, obs. forms of *LANTERN*.

**Lants**, *lantzgrave*, obs. forms of *LANDGRAVE*.

**Lantum** (læntəm), [prob. merely echoic.] A kind of accordion or concertina, shaped and played like a hardy-gurdy.

**1876 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms.**

**Lanture**, *-yrne*, obs. forms of *LANTERN*.

*† Lanuge*, *Obs. rare* <sup>-1</sup>. [ad. *L. laniugo*, f. *lana* wool.] (See quot.)

**1623 COCKRAM, Lanuge**, Downe, or the beard when it first appears to grow.

**Lanuginic** (læniudʒinik), *a. Chem.* [f. *L. laniugin-* (see next) + *-IC*.] *L. acid* (see quot.).

**1888 Syd. Soc. Lex.**, *Lanuginic acid*, an acid obtained by boiling wool in potash.

**Lanuginose** (læniudʒinəs), *a. scientific*. [ad. *L. laniuginōsus*, f. *laniugin-* (*laniugo*) down, f. *lana* wool; see *-OSE*.] = next.

**1693 Phil. Trans.** XVII, 684 The Stone is oblong flattish, and lanuginose. **1731 MASSEY ibid.** XXXVII, 218 These . . . soon became covered with an exceeding white fine lanuginose Substance. **1826 in Kirby & Sp. Entomol.** IV, 275.

**Lanuginous** (læniudʒinəs), *a. Chiefly scientific*. [ad. *L. laniuginōsus*; see prec. and *-OUS*.] Covered with down or fine soft hair; having a surface resembling down; of the nature of down; downy.

**1575 LANEHAM Let.** (1871) 56 Lanuginous as a lad of eyghteen yeer[r]. **1608 TORSILL Serpents** (1638) 670 Hairy or lanuginous Caterpillars. **1671 Phil. Trans.** VI, 2167 That Lanuginous Stone, called *Anianthus*. **1684 Ibid.** XIV, 823 A lanuginous matter exactly resembling that of pappous Plants. **1766 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath** ii, 236 The Mouth and Tongue . . . by reason of its downy and lanuginous Membrane. **1762 Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.** 76/1 Clothed with a lanuginous skin. **1796 KIRWAN Elem. Min.** (ed. 2) II, 28 Found in Lanuginous Crystals on the walls of an old cellar. **1877 COUS & ALLEN N. Amer. Red.** 46 Lanuginous tufts of hair.

Hence *Lanuginosness*. (Bailey, vol. II, 127.)

**|| Lanugo** (læniūgo), *scientific*. [*L. f. lana* wool.] Fine soft hair or down, or a surface resembling this; *spec.* that covering the human foetus. **1677 Phil. Trans.** XII, 604 The lanugo seen upon a Peach, Quince, &c. the. **1766 Mth. Ess.** in *Ann. Reg.* 192 1 A Machine apple fill'd into the sea and lying in the water will contract a lanugo of salt-petre. **1871 LANEHAM Let.** i, 25 The . . . so-called lanugo, with which the human foetus during the third month is thickly covered. **1796 DUNNING Dis. Skin** 33 Very fine, soft hair, called lanugo, found upon the face, trunk, and other regions.

*attrib.* and *Comb.* **1891 W. A. JAMIESON Dis. Skin i, (ed. 3) 4 The small lanugo hairs seem as if dependent of the sebaceous glands. **1897 J. Bull's Syst. Med.** III, 636 A tuft of delicate lanugo-like hairs.**

**Lanx** (lænx), *Antiq.* [*L.*] A large dish.

**1857 BUCHAN Anc. Pottery** (1858) II, 37 The caltius was large enough to hold the tail of a tunny, the *lanx* could hold a crab. **1864 P. Rev.** July 235 The magnificent silver 'lanx' or dish, weighing 150 ounces, which was found in 1734 at Corstophium.

**Lanyard** (lænyəd), *Forms:* a. 5 lanyzer, 5-6, 9 dial. lanyer, 7 lanyier, 9 dial. lanner. β. 7 lanyard, lennerd, 7-9 lan n'iard, 8 erron. land yard, 8- lanyard. [A re-adoption of *F. lanière* (see *LANTIER*)]

**† 1. = LAINER**, *Obs.*

**1483 Cuth. Angl.** 208/1 A lanyer, ligula. **1530 PAISGR.** 237/2 Lanyer of lether, *laniere*. **1787 MARSHALL Norfolk** (1795) II, 383 *Laniard*, the thong of a whip. **a. 1625 FORBY Loc. E. Anglia**, *Lanner, Lanyer*, the lash of a whip.

**2. Naut.** 'A short piece of rope or line made fast to anything to secure it, or as a handle' (Synth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

**a.** Used to secure the shrouds and stays.

**1626 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Sea-men** 15 They have all of them pullies, . . . Lanyards, caskets, and crows feete. **1627 Seamen's Gram** v, 49 Those Lanniers are many small Ropes reeled into the dead mens eyes of all shrouds. **1709 Lond. Gaz.** No. 4543 1 Having . . . cut all the Land yards of the Falmouth's Fore and Mizzen-shrouds. **1748 Anson's Voy.** i, x, 104 We exerted ourselves the best we could, . . . to reeve new lanyards. **1832 M. SCOTT Tom Cringle** (1862) 347 A hammock, slung . . . by two lanyards fastened to rings. **1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast** 605, *Lanyards*, ropes rove through the dead-eyes, for setting up rigging. **1881 Sir T. MARTIN Horace** i, xiv, Dost thou not . . . hear thy lanyards moan and shriek?

**b.** Used for firing a gun.

**1825 H. B. GASCIGNE N. v. Fame** 95 Captains of the guns their lanyards tear. **1836 MACRYAT Misch. Lary** xxx, The captains of the guns had dropped their lanyards in disappointment. **1851 W. H. RUSSELL in Times** 10 July, The gunner pulled the lanyard hard, but the tube did not explode. **1876 Daily News** 30 Sept. 2/2 The artillery men would . . . have no objection to firing the gun themselves with a lanyard.

**c.** Used for various other purposes.

**1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag.** i, 17 Stand by to hawl off above the Lennard of the Whipstaff. **1797 NELSON in Nicolas Disp.** (1845) II, 417 Four ladders, each of which to have a lanyard four fathoms long. **1864 Reader** 8 Oct. 454 A small knife lashed with a lanyard to the wrist. **1883 STEVENSON Treas. Isl.** ii, x, He carried his crutch by a lanyard round his neck. **1897 R. KIPPLING Captains Courageous** 76 The lanyard of a bell that hung just behind the windlass.

**d.** The material of which lanyards are made.

**1862 Times** 7 Mar., A packing of lanyard [was] put between the armour plates and screw nuts. **1883 Fisheries Exhib. Catal.** 24 Tared Russian Hemp Laniard.

*† Lanyer*, *v. Obs.* [f. *lanyer* (see prec.).]

*trans.* To bind with a thong.

**1483 Cuth. Angl.** 208/1 To lanyere, *ligulare*.

**Lanzknecht** (Ger.): see *LANSQUENET*.

**Laodicean** (læ'disiz'an), *a. and sb.* [f. *L. Laodicea* (a. Gr. *Λαοδίκεια*) a city in Asia Minor + *-AN*.]

**A. adj. a.** Of or pertaining to Laodicea.

**b.** Having the fault for which the Church of Laodicea is reproached in Rev. iii, 15, 16; hence, 'lukewarm, neither cold nor hot', indifferent in religion, politics, etc.



1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 127 Worse... is profane Newralitie, or Laodicean coldnesse. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 24 Lary, Laodicean temper of a fulsome, careless, surfeited spirit. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortu. Rev.* Dec. 857 Laodicean liberals sometimes boast that [etc.]. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD R. *Elmore* 165 You will loathe the all this Laodicean cant of tolerance as I do. 1889 *Times* 12 Sept. 7/1 A force of which Englishmen in these somewhat Laodicean days may easily fail to take proper account.

**B. sb.** a. An inhabitant of Laodicea. b. One who is lukewarm or indifferent in religion, politics, etc.

1611 *Bible Rev.* iii. 74 And vnto the Angel of the Church of the Laodiceans, write. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Conv.* iii. 239 These are... Laodiceans, who are poore, and blind and naked. 1772 FLETCHER *Appeal* Wks. 1795 I. 230 Antinomian Laodiceans, and Antichristian Pharisees, are equally blameable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 233 Two years earlier he would have been pronounced by numerous bigots on both sides a mere Laodicean. 1881 T. HARDY (*title*) A Laodicean.

Hence **Laodiceanism**, lukewarmness, indifference.

1774 J. ADAMS *Letts.* Wks. 1830 II. 340 There is, in this town and county, a Laodiceanism that I have not found in any other place. 1856 SPURGEON *New Park St. Pulpit* I. 204 Let not Laodiceanism get into Southwark.

**Lap** (læp), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *lappa*, 3 *7 lappe*, 6 *lapp*, 4 *-lapp*. [OE. *lappa*, *lappa* wk. masc. = OFris. *lappa*, OS. *lappo* (Essen gloss.), MDu. *lapphe* (Dn. *lap*), OHG. (with unexplained *pp* instead of *pf*) *lappa* fem. (MIG. *lappe* masc. and fem., mod. G. *lappen* masc.); cf. ON. *lapp-r* clout, rag, lock of hair.

App. the OE. type would be \**lappōn*, with *pp* for earlier *pn*; the pre-Tent. root might be either \**lop*, \**lob*, or \**lobh*. Scholars have variously suggested connexion with Gr. *λόπος* Lobe (see sense 2 a below), with Skr. *ramb*, *laub*, to hang loose, or with Lith. *lūpas* patch.]

1. A part (of a garment or the like) either hanging down or projecting so as to admit of being folded over; a flap, lappet. In later use chiefly, a piece that hangs down at the bottom of a garment, one of the skirts of a coat, a portion of the skirt of a robe. Hence *pl. (colloq.)* a tail-coat.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 197 [David] forcert his mentles anne leppan [i. e. *in chivindis*]. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 1042 And cam antouchede be lappe of ore lourdes clothes ene. 13... F. E. *Allit.* I. A. 201 Wyth lapper large. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 1356 Bi he hyrt al of be pyces, be lapper þe lanche hi-hynde. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 399 (448) She hym agayn by þe lappe caughte. c. 1400 *Sir Beues* 2456 (MS. S.) þe Lyon. with his teep. kytte a pece of his lappe. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3235 And with ladily lappes the lenghe of a serde. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. II. (1860) 200 And hadde trussed hire lappes in hire girdel, redy for to wrastle. c. 1460 *Eniure* 654 Her vysage she gan hyde, With the hynter lappes [of her surkote]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. v. (W. de W. 1506) 95 Pryde is shewed in gownes, in fures, with sleues with syde lappes or plyted. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lappe or skyrt, *eyrou*. 1535 COVERDALE *Breke* v. 3 Take a little off the same & hynde it in thy cote lappe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 258 Their women vpon their heades do vse a certeine attyre, wherof the one lappe so rangeth vpon whiche side semeth her good. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 870 Who take him by the lap and lewch. 1608 WILLET *He capla Exod.* 638 The Ephod had foure lappes or wings. 1620 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 179 They were never able to cut so much as the lap of her coat. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Letts.* (1862) I. 200 Let me beseech your Lordship to draw by the lap of time's curtain and to look in thro' the window to great and endless eternity. c. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 66 When David had cut off the lap of Saul's garment. 17... *Mary Myle* xii. in *Child Ballads* (1880) III. 386 The lap cam aff her shoe. c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 259 Wiped his eyes... with the lap of his plaid. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* xi. With the lap of my cloak cast over my face. 1828 - F. M. *Perth* vii. The... horseman's feet did not by any means come beneath the laps of the saddle. 1876 WHITTY *Gloss.* *Laps*, the skirts of a coat. 1878 *Mosley's Ess.* I. Intro. 16 A little fellow in a jacket, which had to be exchanged for 'laps' before the examination.

Fig. 1651 *Coronati. Chas. II at Scoone* 7 That we may be far from cutting of a lap of that just power... which God hath allowed to the Kings.

† b. *transf.* The outlying part (of an army). Cf. the use of 'skirt'. Obs.

a. 1598 LINDSAY (Pittscott) *Chron.* Scot. (S. T. S.) I. 314 The laird of Cessford... sett on ferocely wpon the lape and winge of the laird of Balclutheis feild.

2. Applied to certain parts of the body;

a. of the ear, liver, lungs; = LOBE. Obs. exc. in *ear-lap*. [A Com. Tent. sense.]

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 Sio [lifer] biþ on þa swiþran sldan aþen of þone neweseþan sio hæfð fī lēppan. 14... *Voc.* in *Wz. Wulcker* 631 7 Lap of þe ere. 1538 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Fvra*, are the extreme parts of the liver, the hart, or the lungs, or of other things wherin is any dryyness, they may be called lappes, brymme. 1573 HARRT *Alt.* L. 86 The lappes of the lights or lungs, *fibre pulmonis*. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 402 The lappes or fillets of the liver of a Mouse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lix. (1739) 217 The Synod... decreed that men should cut their Hair so as their Eyes and laps of their Ears might be seen. 1658 ROWLANDS *Mouflet's Theat.* Ins. 912 The convulsion of the laps of the lungs (which use to be a deadly disease). 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 799 The lap of the ear, *lobus*. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 52 Require a thing I'll part wi' never I shall get as soon a lap of my liver.

† b. A fold of flesh or skin; occas. the female pudendum. Obs.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvm. xiii. (MS. *Dodl.* 3738) In Siria beþ oxen þat haue no dewe lappis nother fresche lappes under þrote [i. e. *palearia sub gutture*]. c. 1420

[see DEWLAP]. 1553 EORN *Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 16 The two grant tuskes... haueing on euerie syde lappes hanging downe of the bignes of two hand breadth. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardnes incoconcted... it doth rest and teare the laps of the stomach. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 74 The female [is gelded] by searing her privy parts within the brim and laps thereof with a hot iron. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 The *Clitoris* is a small body, not continued at all with the bladder, but placed in the height of the lap.

† b. A piece of cloth, a cloth, clout. Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 529 That he pryuely Sholde this child... winde and wrappe And carie it in a cofre or in a lappe. 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3286 Nowe es lefte me no lappe my lygham to hele. c. 1460 *Tounesley Myst.* xxiv. 263 A lap... flor-tuyrd and torne. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 227 For ich nabbe clout ne lappe.

4. The 'lap' (sense 1) of a garment used as a receptacle. † a. The fold of a robe (e.g. the toga) over the breast, which served as a pocket or pouch; hence, the bosom.

In figurative use this sense is sometimes hardly to be distinguished from sense 5.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 284/229 In heore lappow boy brougten mete. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xix. 273 In bus bosom he bar a thyng and that he blesede ofie. And ich loked in hus lappe, a lazar lay ther-yne. c. 1400 *Soudone Bab.* 1800 Thai mynten of here hedes alre, Eche man toke one in his lappe. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 321 (Harl. MS.) Such ben to be put out of be lappe of holy churche. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* I. 6 He heganne to rede in a lytyl booke that he had in his lappe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xi. xv. 19 Hys rych mantill, of quham the forbeiste lappe... was bukit with a knot. c. 1586 CRESS *Pen-broke Pa.* cxxix. iv. [Your harvest] Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inbowd lapp. 1600 HOLLAND *Lycy* xxi. xviii. 403 Having made a hollow lap within the plait and fold of his side gowne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 14. 31 It was the Christian Church which... did preserve in the sacred lappe and bosome thereof, the pretious Reliques even of Heathen learning. 1643 *Myst. Inq.* 3 He desires that the Prince of Wales might be brought backe againe into the lap of the Romish Church.

b. The front portion of a skirt when held up to contain or catch something.

13... *Serlyn Sag.* (W.) 901 Ful he gaderede his barm, In his other lappe he gaderede some. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.'s T.* 433 She... heeld hir lappe abroad, for wel sche wiste The flauken moste fallen for the twist. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistress* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 109 Hold up your lappes; tho' them you cannot see [That bring this gold]. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. Followed by girls with laps full of flowers. 1848 Mrs. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 41 Some come dancing forward with flowers in their hands or in the lap of their robe.

5. The front portion of the body from the waist to the knees of a person seated, considered with its covering garments as the place in or on which a child is nursed or any object held.

c. 1275 LAV. 30261 Com þar a bour-cniht and sad adun forþ riht, he nam þan kynges hefd and leyde vpe his lappe [earlier teet in his barm]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Tr. Const.* 6766 Als a child þat sittes in þe more lappe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 636 His walet lay bifore hym in his lappe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 281 Ich sleub hym [Lazarus] site... in Abraham's lappe. c. 1422 HOCLEVY *Mine. Poems* (1892) 231 Streche out anon thy lappe, In which wole I myn heed donn leye and reste. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 286 (Harl. MS.) She late hit [a stone] fall in be lappe of gwido. 1535 COVERDALE *Brit. xvi.* 34 The lottes are cast in to the lappe, but their fall stoneth in the Lord. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 3 A Saylor's Wife had Chestnuts in her Lappe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1060 So rose... Hercules Samson from the Harlot Ol Philistean Dailiah. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 72 She lays me upon my face in her Lap. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 387 A child will never grow to vigorous manhood, who is kept always in his mother's lap. 1793 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* III. 125 Of those six [persons], three were infants in lap. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 43 Dora had sunk down at her mother's feet, hiding her face in her lap. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* vi. iii. The child lay outstretched on Grannie's lap.

b. *transf.* A hollow among hills.

1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 253 Sunny vales In prospect vast their level laps expand. 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Eke. Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1855) 416 A little valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills. 1847 L. E. FABU *P. O'Brien* 312 A little village lay in the lap of a hill. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 126 Edlingham church stands in a green lap of a vale. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/1 Two hundred miles west... lies Altoona, in the lap of the... Mountains.

c. *fig.* Freq. in such expressions as *in fortune's, nature's, pleasure's lap*; *bred up, nursed, etc. in the lap of* (luxury, etc.). † To lay in (a person's) lap; to thrust upon his notice. For in the lap of Providence, the future, of. Gr. *βέων ἐν γούνασι*.

1531 ELVOR *Gov. II.* iv. Lete yonge gentillmen haue often times tolde to them, and (as it is vulgarly spoken) layde in their lappes, how [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 47 Who are the Violets now, That strew the greene lap of the new-come Spring? 1598 SPENSER *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 544 A Countie of yor' owne dominion, lying hard vnder the lap of England. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle v.* 2125, I luld a sleep in pleasures lap. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 266 He would... sleepe securely vpon the lap of Gods protection. 1645 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 124 When they finde these wishes throwne in their lap, [they] will be apt enough to turne their sales another way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1041 Flowers were the couch... Earth's freshest softest lap. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 105 There is in the Lap of Providence an appointed Time yet to come. 1746-46 THOMSON *Winter* 593 Pine pine beneath the brightest skies, In Nature's richest lap. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 259 What Numbers, once in Fortune's Lap high-fed, Solicit the cold Hand of Charity! 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1766 MORSE

*Amer. Geog.* I. 30 Nursed in the lap of indolence. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 402 Bred up... in the lap of republican freedom. 1802 MAR. EGGWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 36 Brought up in the lap of luxury. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) 190 Freedom poured into our lap opulence and arts. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 317 A thorough seaman... nursed in the lap of hardship. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 217 The current of presents... flowed very naturally, and very copiously, into the lap of the strangers. 1820 KEATS *Ever St. Agnes* xv, Madeline asleep in lap of legends old. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. ii. 103 Kash, new to life, and reard in luxury's lap. 1884 *Pull Mail* G. 10 May 1/2 These things, however, lie in the lap of the future.

† b. To fall into the lap or laps of; to come within the reach, or into the power, of. Also, to be left in the laps: to be left in difficulties, 'in the lurch'. (Lapse is sometimes written for laps, by confusion with LAPSE sb.)

The origin of this use is somewhat obscure; it may be from sense 5; but cf. G. *durch die lappen gehen*, to escape, get clear off, where *lappen* means literally a contrivance for catching deer.

1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 5 Clemency to be extended not before they do... acknowledge themselves to have fallen in the Lapse of the Law. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Seidam's Comm.* 153 b, In the retire they fel into the lappes of their enemies. 1598 R. BERNARD *Terence, Andria* III. v. Dost thou not see me left in the lapps thro' thy device and counsaile? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. li. (1612) 230 They will exact by Torture what thou thinkest... till in the Lapse thou fall. c. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 122 Let them blame their own folly if they... fall headlong into the lap of endless perdition. c. 1649 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 463/1 They cannot avoid falling into the lap of one of the other two [ships].

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) † *lap-child*, -cloth, † *-mantle*, -spaniel (cf. LAPDOG), -thing; lap-board, a board to lay on the lap, as a substitute for a table; lap-cock (see quot. 1848); † *lap-lettuce*, curly lettuce; † *lap-lock* = DEWLAP; lap-shaver (see quot.); lap-table = lap-board; lap-tea (U.S. local), a tea at which the guests take refreshments in their laps, not at a table. Also LAP-DOG, LAPSTONE.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Lap-board*, a board resting on the lap and hollowed out on the side next the user. Employed by tailors and seamstresses to cut out work upon. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 3 Canterbury his servants dandled this 'lap-child with a witness. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 409 The 'lap-child, under the name of 'gremiale', is still employed in our ritual. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* iv. xiv. (1884) 223 They loved their hands again, had their lap-cloths shaken out. 1804 DUNOVIARD *Statist. Surv. Down* 125 It [grass] is made into small cocks called 'lap-cocks'. 1848 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 515 Lap-cocks, i.e. small heaps of the dimensions just capable of being taken up in the arms. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*, xx. (1813) 425 Small sallading and 'lap lettuce', on a little heat. 1660 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* *Voen*, the Bullocks, or 'Laplock of Oxen. 1603 Q. ELIZ. *Wardr.* in *Leisure Hour* (1884) 673/2, 18 'Lap-mantles. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Lap-shaver*, a machine for shaving leather to a thickness... The term is derived from the old practice of shaving away inequalities by means of a knife while the leather is laid upon a board in the lap. 1750 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 414/4 A 'Lap Spaniel'. Bitch. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., \**Lap table*, a sewing or cutting-out table, supported in or over the lap. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. d, Poems 1890 II. 197 \**Lap-ten*: where the guests are too many to sit at table. 1740 J. MILLER *Makemel* II. ii. Shall enervating contagious love... make a 'lappthing of me?

**Lap** (læp), sb. 2. Also 4 lappes. [i. LAP v.]

1. Something that is lapped.

a. Liquid food for dogs. Also *slang* and *dialect.*, any weak beverage or thin liquid food (cf. CAT-LAP).

b. *slang*. Drink, liquor in general.

a. 1567 HARNAN *Caveat* 83 Lap, butter milke or whey. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lap, Pottage, Butter-milk, or Whey. c. 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Lap, Spoon-meat. a. 1754 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* I. xlv. As when their life is finished, the cautious huntsman for their kennel gathers the nimble-footed hounds. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 50 If your hounds are low in flesh, and have far to go to cover, they may all have a little thin lap again in the evening. c. 1825 FORBY *Voc. F. Anglia*, Lap, thin broth or porridge; weak tea, &c. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'Call this here tay! I calls it lap'.

b. 1618 HORNBV *Scourge Drunk.* (1859) 17 Hee which will not take his lap downe free, Lap, so they terme it, such as dogs do vse. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 29 They will... inforce mee to drinke... with such a deale of complementall oratory, as off with your Lap, Wind up your Bottoms [etc.]. a. 1625 BACON & F. L. *Bonduca* I. ii. A pretty valiant fellow, Die for a little lap and lechery! 1642 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Here's Pannum and Lap. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Lap, also strong Drink of any Sort. 1815 SCOTT *Guy Mann.* xxviii. The gentry... would have gaind baith lap and pannel to any poor gypsey. 1865 *Slang Dict.*, Lap, liquor, drink.

2. The action or an act of lapping; so much as may be taken up thus; a lick, smack, taste. Also *fig.* 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 37 What man þat luche mede... He shal lese for hure loue a lappe of trewe charity. 1880 Mrs. PIZZOLI *Let.* 9 June, Mr. Iveson will have a Lap of the Pellegrini Picture. a. 1837 BRIDGES *Sec. Brother* I. i. These veiny pipes hold a dog's lap of blood. 1860 HOLMES *Lex Leg. Fairy Land* 77 He persuaded them [two puppies] to take a lap at his breakfast.

3. A sound resembling that of lapping; e.g. that produced by wavelets on the beach.

1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 Only the lap of the rippling wave broke on the bush of their solitude. 1889 ANELIA *Barr Feet of Clay* iv. 64 The lary wish and lap of the ocean.



**Lap** (lepp), *sb.*<sup>3</sup> [*f.* LAP *v.*<sup>2</sup>]

† 1. Something wrapped up; a bundle. *Obs.*

1673 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I, 132 In token whereof they presented 20 deer skins, 2 @ 3 laps of Beaver, and 1 string of Wampum.

2. The amount by which one thing overlaps or covers a part of another; hence *concr.* the overlapping part.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII, 377 Stopping the apertures between the laps of glass with putty. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* II, (1810) 194 *note*, Those logs were joined together by a lap of about two feet at each end. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 399 All kinds of slate have a lap of each joint, generally equal to one-third of the length of the slate. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Wheat) 128 Laps, the remaining part of the ends of carlings, &c. which are to bear a great weight or pressure, such as the capstan-step. 1869 *Sir E. Ryan Shipbuild.* II, 39 The laps of the outer keel-plate and garboard... require the usual double row [of rivets]. 1895 *Jrnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 351 The roof should... have a lap of at least 34 inches of tiles. 1897 *Daily News* 10 May 5/5 The hand-made cigarette... having a smaller 'lap'.

b. *Half-lap*: an arrangement for the joining of rails, shafts, etc., consisting in cutting away half the thickness of each of the two ends to be joined, and fitting them together. Also *attrib.*

1816 *Specif. Losh & Stephenson's Patent No.* 4067, 6 The half lap joinings of the rails. 1825 N. Wood *Railroads* (1838) 42 [The rails] are now formed with a half-lap. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 71 The half lap dovetail... has this one advantage, that [etc.].

c. *Steam-engine*. The distance traversed by a slide-valve beyond what is needed to close the passage of steam to or from the cylinder.

1869 E. MALCOLM in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 Ascertain if they have had equal lap on the steam and exhaust side. 1881 J. W. ASTON in *Metal World* No. 18, 274 The amount that these faces overlap the steam-ports being termed the lap of the valve. 1895 *Mod. Steam Eng.* 38 The lap of the slide being equally divided.

d. *U.S.* 'Any portion of a railroad track used in common by the trains of more than one system' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

3. *Euchre*. (See *quot.*)

1886 *Euchre: how to play it* III, 40 The Lap game may be played by two, three, or four persons, when they agree to play a series of games, so that the lap may be applied, which is simply counting upon the score of the ensuing game all the points made over and above the five of which the game consists.

4. A layer or sheet (usually wound upon a bobbin or roller) into which cotton, wool, or flax is formed in certain stages of its manufacture.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The cotton is in this state called a lap. 1888 J. PATON *Wool in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV, 658 The wool [for felted cloth] is scribbled or carded out into a uniform lap of extreme thinness. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Fenndry* 163 The scutcher turns out the fibre in a thick fleecy mat, or 'lap', which is wound round a roller.

5. The act of encircling, or the length of rope required to encircle, a drum or wheel. Also, enough of silk, thread, etc., to go once round something.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 163 A large vertical cylinder... 16, 18, or even 20 feet in diameter at the first lap of the rope. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* IV, (1880) 134 It should be tied by a lap or two of silk. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, Lap, (4) a single turn of a rope or chain around a barrel.

b. *Racing*. One of the number of turns round the track, that are required to complete the course.

1861 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Nov. 333 They had gone fourteen 'laps' (as these circuits are technically called). 1870 R. BURN *Rome* 297 The number of laps was usually seven. 1884 *Dickens's Dict. Lond.* 27/2 A running track, three laps to the mile. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* II, 155 Having measured off the requisite number of laps to the mile on the gravel walks in our kitchen-garden.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *lap-butt*, *carling*, *dovetail*, *dovetailing*, *jointed*; *lap-weld* *sb.* and *vb.*; (sense 4) *lap-bobbin*, *-cylinder*, *-machine*, *-roller*; (sense 5 b) *lap-scorer*, *-sprint*. Also *lap-joint* (see *quot.* 1847); *lap-yard*, the part of a roll of cloth which forms the outside wrapper. Also LAP-STREAK.

1892 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/1 The shell plating... is fitted on the 'lap-butt' principle. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 47 When these carlings are required to resist an upward instead of the ordinary downward thrust, they... lap over the under side of the beams, in which case they are termed 'lap carlings'. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 263 This felt or lap is delivered to a wooden 'lap-cylinder'. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 89 Fig. 24 represents the pin part of a 'lap-dovetail'. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 588 'Lap dovetailing conceals the dovetail, but shows the thickness of the lap on the return side. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 164 Folding doors, which meet together upon a 'lap-joint'. 1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man.* 93 In a lap-joint, that is, in lapping two pieces together, supposing them of equal thickness, half the substance of each should be cut away. 1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit.* 123 The bulkheads... are connected by single-riveted lap joints and butts. *Ibid.*, Liners are required behind the stiffeners by the 'lap-jointed' system. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV, 209/5 Carding engines, 'lap-machines' or doublers [etc.]. 1896 *Westm. Goss.* 25 July 5/2 At one corner outside the track a little shed is filled with the 'lap-scorers'. 1886 *Cyclist* 25 Aug. 1174/1 Penlon, by a fine 'lap-sprint', landed a winner by five yards. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, 'Lap-weld (Forging)', a weld in which the welding edges are thinned down, lapped, and welded. *Mod. Catal.*, The tubes are 'lapwelded'. 1733 P. LIMSDAY *Interest Scot.* 93 No Part of it [Linen Cloth] worse than the 'Lap-yard' or outside Cover.

VOL. VI.

**Lap** (lepp), *sb.*<sup>4</sup> [*Of obscure etymology; perh. a use of prec., as the original tool may have been a 'lap' or wrapping of cloth or leather.*] A rotating disk of soft metal or wood, used to hold polishing powder in cutting or polishing gems or metal.

1818-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I, 35 In the manufacture of cutlery, the use of the stone is followed by that of the lap or glazer. 1833 J. HOTLAND *Mannf. Metal* II, 29 The blade being properly ground, is then glazed, by applying it to the lap. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 212 A soft steel lap at first and afterwards a zinc one are generally used. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Lap, a wooden wheel with a leaden surface used to glaze razors.

b. *Gun-making*. (See *quot.*) 1881 *GREENER Gun* 238 The lap is fixed into a head revolving 650 times a minute. The barrel is moved backwards and forwards upon the lap. 1886 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY Shooting* I, 71 The polisher, or 'lap', as it is called, consists of an iron rod round which is secured a leaden plug the exact size of the tube.

**Lap** (lep), *v.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 1 *lapien*, 4, 6, 8 *Sc. lape*, 5-6 *Sc. laip*, 9 *Sc. lepe*. b. 4-6 *lappe*, 4 *lap*. [*OE. lapien* = *MLG.* and *MDu. lapien*, *OHG. lappin*; cf. *Teut. leppja*; the *OTent.* root \**lap-* (cogn. w. *L. lambere*, *Gr. lambere* to lick, *lap*) is represented also by *OHG. leffil*, *mod.G. leffel* spoon. The normal representative of the *OE.* word is the obsolete *lape*; the form *lappe*, *lap* may be due to the influence of *F. laper* (an adoption of the *Teut.* word).]

† 1. *intr.* To take up liquid with the tongue. In *OE.* const. *on*, in early *mod.Eng.* *in*. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II, 184 Geleorh last his... neath nestige lapien on hunig. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B, 1434 Lat fise ladies of hem lap. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II, 215 What man that hath the water nome Up in his hande and lapieth so, To thy part chese out alle this. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* III, (H. 11) *lamb* i, (The lamb) In the strene lapien to cull his thrist. c. 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV, in *Dijl.* Alas why hath she this delite to lap in guttes blode? 1607 *SHAKS. Titus* III, VI, 95 Vncouer Dogges and lap. c. 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* s. 256 (1210) 256 Cattle accustomed to drink or lap. 1721 *RAMSAY On a Pouch-bird* 7 Take up my Ladle, fill, and lape. 1731 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII, 172 And then he lapped again, but could not stand on his Legs.

2. *trans.* Of animals, rarely of human beings; To take up (liquid, rarely food) with the tongue; to drink greedily up (like an animal). Also with *up*.

a. 1240 *HAMMOLE Pastier* LVII, 25 Herkan agayn wicklides & lapand wafire of grace. 1382 *Wyclif. Judg.* vii, 5 Thik that with hond and with tonge lapien the wail. 1481 *CAYTON Reynard* xvi, (A. 14) 34 Here Ieruel I first to lapien of the bloude. 1513 *DOUTLAS Amis* s. 44 Thy sey monstreis... [sall] lape thy blude that fangeit to oswege. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II, i, 288 They take suggestioun, as a Cat lapes milke. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phil. of Gov.* (1693) 799 They lap up their in at, what they eat. 1709 *STILLER Fallov* No. 40 P. 9 He had the Chalk last Week with lapping your Milk. 1735 *SOMERVELL Chase* I, 155 soon as the growling Pack... Have lapped their smoking Viands. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 177 He baitit the lyon to dieidis of weir, Quhill he lepit the blude to the kyngdome deire. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 21 Up he rose in a fank, lapped a toothful of brandy, and to it again. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii, II, 384 Some basons of water for washing were suffered to pass. The jormen, minging with thrist, soon lapped up the whole. 1871 *ROBERTSON Poems, Fiden Bower* xlix, The soul of one shall be made thy brother, And thy tongue shall lap the blood of the other.

† 3. To suck (a tent). *Obs. rare*— 1564 *PHAEER Enoid* viii, C e j b, Her mummies teats thei lap w/ hungry lipps.

4. *intr.* Of water: To move with a rippling sound like that made in lapping. Also with *in*, *up*.

1823 *SCOTT Peveril* xxxvi, Flinty steps, against which the tide lapped fitfully with small successive waves. 1840 *MARRIAT Poor Jack* xxii, You'd think that the water was lapping in right among us. 1842 *TENNISON Morte d'Arthur* 116, I heard the water lapping on the crag. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xxiii, 384 The sea lapped around the boat. 1887 *RUSKIN Peveril* II, 152 The water... lapping up, or lashing, under breeze, against the terrace wall.

5. *trans.* To beat upon (the shore, etc.) with a lapping sound.

1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* vii, The distant sea, lapping the sandy shore with measured sound. 1874 *LONG, Cadenabbia* iv, I... hear the water... lapping the steps beneath my feet. 1883 *MRS. ROLLINS New Eng. Bygones* 59 Where was a rotting old boat, which the waves lapped lazily.

**Lap** (lep), *v.*<sup>2</sup> Forms: 4-6 *lappe*, 4-5 *wlappe*, 5-6 *lape*, 4-*lap*. [*Not in OE.* or in any other *Teut. lang.*; first recorded c. 1200-1225 in the compound *bi-lappe*, *hi-leppe*. Prob. *f.* LAP *sb.* 1 in the sense 'fold' or 'piece of cloth'. The perplexing form *wlappe* (Wyclif, Pecoek) is prob. not original, but due to the influence of the synonymous *WRAP v.*; it is hardly likely that *OF. wloper*, *veloper*, *woloper* can have contributed to the change of form.]

1. *trans.* To coil, fold, wrap (a garment, or anything else). Const. *about*, *in*, *on*, *up*, *over*, *round*, *to*, *until*; also with *about*, *round* *adv.*

c. 1300 *Sarman* xxxix, in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 In to his world he brogte a stinkind felle lapped by an. c. 1350 *St. Lawrence* 194 in Horstman. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 120 Iren plates he gert bam glew And lap until his sides ay new. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II, 268 That yonge fresche queene That mantel lapped her aboute. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* vii, 17 (Harl. MS.) She lapped hire tale aboute be corde of the belle. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* ProL 3 Paili Aurora... Her rusat mantill... Lapped about the heuinely circum-

stance. 1569 *NEWTON Cicero's Olde Age* 38a, The vine... lappeth it selfe fast, to what soever it cometh neare. 1578 *BAKISTER Hist. Man* I, 19 Nature hath in such wise lapped, and fastened to the tooth [of the Vertebra] a solid Ligament. 1600 *HAMLETT Voy.* (1810) II, 497 The fier lapping a garuente about his arme [etc.]. 1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 18 Hammer the Plate that is lap'd over the wyre close to the wyre. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub* xi, He would lap a Piece of it about a Sore Toe. 1774 *GOLDSM. Ant. Hist.* (1776) IV, 121 This is lapped round the rest of the body. 1832 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXXI, 625 Lapping the skirts... about the little feet. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 215 After they are bleached... they are lapped round in great lengths of several pieces. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* II, 140 Its upper roll, instead of being lapped about, was kept fastened in its place, by a golden pin. 1859 *TENNENT Cyclon* II, vii, v, 363 They... mutually entwined their trunks, lapped them round their huls and ne k.

*transf.* c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix, 126 The wer schippi was lappit thaim about. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* II, s. 201 About my feet My spons lappit fell down into the zet.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Const. *about*, *round*. Now rare *exc. dial.*

1562 *HOMER II. Agst. Disobediencie & Rebel.* vi, (1850) 577 A great tree... caught him by his goodly hair, lapping about it as he fled. 1680 *Ind. Reformatory Clergy* (ed. 2) 16 This is a fine pliable principle... I'll lap about your finger like Barbary Colap. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar. 1 Apr. [1715] lags all round them, not unlike a riding hood. 1845 *SIR W. N. P. 100 m. Scinde* II, vi, 387 The two regiments thus opposed, I lapped round the nearest point of the houses. 1883 *ALMOND'S Gloss.*, Lap, the end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving laps round the low beam.

† 2. To fold, fold up, together; to roll up in successive layers. Const. *into*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1390 *CHURCH Conf.* II, 320 She wafe a cloth of silke all white... And lapped it together. 1398 *Tristram & Iseult* De *P. R.* xiii, xiv, 1495/1 661 The leues of Lappit's ban... wonderly wrallyd and lapped. c. 1400-50 *W. 11. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.* 1548 *77 VICARY Anat.* iv, (1882) 30 II is Plannar deuidit the sub-stance of the Brayne, and lappeth it into certain selas or diuisions. 1561 *DALS in Burgher on Apoc.* (157) 95 As a booke lapped together. c. 1568 *V. HAMLETT* I, i, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. To give clasp to that in lapping, up a fleece, they always putte the inner side of the fleece outwards. 1678 *DIALYSIS of NEWCASTLE in Peveril* MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I, 130 Since I lapt up my letter I writ this. 1725 *DE FORB. 13. round World* (1830) 347 Bulls' hides joined, and lapped and rolled one over another. c. 1790 *IRVING Sch. Art* II, 20 A... clean linen rag lapped up.

Fig. 1577 87 *HORTSMAN Chron.* (1807-8) IV, 401 Lapping up (among a bundle of other misfortunes) this evil chance.

3. To enfold in a wrap or wraps; to enwrap, swathe; hence, to clothe, to bind up, tie round. Const. *in*, *with*, *within*. Also with *in*, *over*, *round*, *up*. To lap on: to attach or fix on with a lapping of thread or the like. c. 170 *lap in lead*: to place in a leaden coffin; hence, to entomb.

13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B, 175 Alle þyn oþer lymez lapped ful clene, þenne may þou se þy sauior. c. 1325 *King's Henmyt* 289 in *Haz. E. P.* I, 24 Gie to slepe, And I schall lapp thee with my cope. c. 1340 *HAMMOLE Pastier* LVII, 25 Laid in a crib and lapped in clathis. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii, 59 The body taken, Joseph wlappe [1388 lapped] it in a cleane sendel. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 230 They... hawmede haire honourliche kynges... lappede them in lde. c. 1450 *M. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Lappe hem [wurt] in wort lenes. 1530 *Test. Libor.* (Surtees) V, 292 Unto every ij or iij gind and discreit women that wyndes and lappis my body in one sheit. 1578 *LATE DODDYES* III, iii, 317 The seede, lapped as it were in a certaine white wooll. 1601 *DENT Pathie*, Heaven 276 Christ Iesus... will swaddle you, and lappe you. 1608 *MUNRO'S Mad World* II, ii, 44 Let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead. 1627 *CARR. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiii, 60 With a malet in the one hand, & a plug lapped in Okum... in the other. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp.* Amer. iv, 83, I shewed the Captain and his Wife my fingers, who... bid me lap it up again. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* II, i, i, I laid myself at full length upon the handkerchief, with the remainder of which he lapped me up to the head. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX, App. 3 This brush is again lapped round with thread. 1817 *SCOTT Harold* I, ix, The good old Prelate lapped in lead. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II, 31 The mower too lapt up his scythe from our sight. 1832 *BLACKW. Mag.* XXXI, 624, I had fished...; but having broken my top in an unlucky leap, was... lapping the fracture. 1861 *KEADE Cloister & H.* IV, (1866) 154 A good dozen of spices lapped in flax paper. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii, (1880) 467 Lay the tail to the hook... and lap it on securely. 1876 *PREFACE & SIVSWRIGHT Telegraphy* 233 The ends are lapped over with tape and yarn to prevent abrasion of the gutta percha.

*transf.* 1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* xiv, 27 The Lord wlappe hem in the myddis of the floodis. 1587 *GOLDING De Hominy* II, (1617) 16 The Sea and Earth together are lapped up in the Ayre. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* III, iii, Wks. 1856 I, xxi Were thy heart lapt up In any flesh but in Piero's bloodie, I would thus kisse it. c. 1628 *PKESTON New Cont.* (1634) 96 Who looks upon him as lapping the waters as in a garment. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouh* Pref. 2 The reasons thereof in writing... I lapt up in one sheet, and transmitted to him. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V, ix, ii, § 19, 216 Lapped in pale Elysian mist.

† b. To hem in, press close upon with a hostile force, or with something noxious. Also with *about*, *in*. *Obs.* (in later use only *Sc.*)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 276 Lap þam bitux 30w. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1057 They lapped bym in on every syde. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 94 Thus am I lapped all a-boute; With todys and snaks. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix, 1243 Thidder he past, and lappit it [Dunde] about. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 397a The Romanis lappit thame about, That be no waye thay mycht wyn out.



†c. To fold (*in the arms*); to clasp, embrace.  
 c. 1350 *Parl. Three Ages* (text B) 247 With ladies full lufly lapped yn armes. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mays* 76 This worthi Mars that is of knyghthode wel The flour of feyrenesse lappedh in his armes. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 113 Sche schall... in hur lovely armes me lappede. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 54 He at will may lap hyr in his army. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. ix. 38 Gruling on his kneis, He lappit me fast by baith the theis.

†d. Proverb. To be lapped in one's mother's smock: to be born to fortune. Obs.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 262 He was lapt in his mother's smock, (*plane fortunæ filius*).

4. In immaterial senses. †a. To involve; to imply, include; to implicate, entangle; to wrap up in a disguise. Obs.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlviii. 1 Rightwisemen þat ere not... lapped in errors of þe world. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 3 No preest or deken wlapith hymself in secular officis. c. 1425 LYON *Assembly of Gods* 126 And... er they coude beware, With a sodeyn pyty, he lapped hem in care. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 103 (Hart. MS.), I am a thef, seil lapped with swiche a synne. c. 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xiii. 4, I am al lapped in sorow. c. 1540 tr. Pol. Verg. *Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 112 Howsooeer the matter was lapped up, it is apparent. 1549 [see LAPPING vbl. sb. 3 c.]. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* Gosp. i. 150 He lappedh up all thynges in Loue. — 5th *Serm.* Lord's Prayer (1562) 37 This Vs lappedh in al other mea with my prayer. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chebham Soc.) 25 No... secret shift so cloely lapt, but Time the truth shall trie. 1594 CABRE *Huarte's Exam.* Wils xi. (1596) 172 Herein is lapped vp a very great secret. 1667 77 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. xxix. 218 You shall... whether you will or no... be lapp'd in some drunken fray.

b. Of conditions or influences: To enfold, surround, esp. with soothing, stupefying, or seductive effect. Often with *round*.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 740 Swiche listes of loze hadde lapped his hert. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 465 Soche likyng of loue lappit hir within. c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The plage of dempnesse his leppis lapped. 1632 MILTON *L. Allegro* 136 And ever against eating Cares Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to Immortal verse. 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 201 Till all my soul is... lapp'd in Paradise. 1805 MOORE *Genius Harmony* i. 19 Such downy dreams, As lap the spirit of the seventh sphere. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 757 Lapping the soul in sweetest melancholy! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* Ghost of Fadoon liv, A spell of horror lapped him round. 1853 M. ARKOL *Requiescat* 12 For peace her soul was yearning, And now peace laps her round. 1891 L. STEPHEN *Player.* Europe viii. (1894) 174. I was... lapped in some dim consciousness that I had still an hour and a half before... starting. 1897 L. MORRIS *Epi. Hades* i. 23, I who was... Only a careless boy lapt round with ease. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Springtides* 17 The joy that like a garment... lapped him over and under.

5. With allusion to LAP sb. 5: To enfold caressingly like a child in its mother's lap; to nurse, fondle, caress; to surround with soothing and shielding care. Now chiefly *pass.*, to be nursed in luxury, etc.

c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3 Pou... þat lapped me lovelli with liking song. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 417 Sche toke up þat sone to þat And lapped hyt fulle lythe. 1555 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 26 Who all my life have bene Lapped in lap of thy fayre flattering flowres. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 18 It is his hap To lie lap'd in her lap. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Nursing True Love* 1 Lapt on Cythera's golden sands. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t. Ser.* ii. xvi. (1869) 323 We grow fastidious, effeminate, lapped in idle luxury. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* ii. ii. (1861) 259 'The child that is... lovingly lapped in the peaceful trust of Providence, is born to a glorious heritage. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* ii. viii. 202 Moses has been lapped in royal luxury from his infancy. 1865 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* xii. ix. (1872) IV. 210 Beautiful blue world of Hills... fruitful valleys lapped in them. 1870 BRYANT *Ulad* i. vi. 189 There is a town Lapped in the pasture-grounds.

6. *trans.* a. To lay (something) on, over (another thing) so as partly to cover it. b. Of a slide-valve: To pass over and close (a port). Also, to cause (a slide-valve) to overlap the port. c. ? U.S. Of a boat, in racing: To come partly alongside (another).

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* ii. (1671) 175 Till you perceive at last he lap and throw his outmost leg over his inmost. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plac.* i. ii. § 2 (1682) 164 The Leaves of the Flower of Blattaria... are so lapped one over another, as to make an Equilateral Pentangle. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 157 [She] Lapped one horse-lip over the other and was silent. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 626 When laid on the roof, they [slates] are bonded and lapped as in common slating. 1869 E. MALBON in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/3 Lapping the high pressure valves will greatly raise the exhaust side. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 79½ The edge-joints, as well as the butts, are generally lapped.

b. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 482/3 The steam-valve... commences to lap its port by the motion of the eccentric. c. 1897 WEBSTER s.v. *Lap*, The hinder boat lapped the foremost one.

7. *intr.* †a. To lap on to, over, upon (something): to lie upon, so as to cover partially; also, to lie upon and project over, overlap. b. To project into (something).

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 18 Double the end of the Plate... over the wyre to lap over it. 1774 GOLOSME *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 120 One edge sticks in the skin, while the other laps over that immediately behind it. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 399 Calyx segments lapping over each other. 1779 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 103½ When either of the ends of any of the laths laps over other laths. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 34 They should be laid as regularly as possible—one part lapping on to the next layer. 1846 *Ibid.* VII. 1. 51 The four furrows... then lie two

furrows right and left, lapping on to the furrow-slices thrown out of the old furrows. c. 1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 The mast-carlings are said to lap upon the beams by reason of their great depth; and head-ledges at the ends lap over the coamings. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 They lap over rocks and shelving banks. 1854 KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* 57 If the two images of the sun be made to lap over each other. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xliii. 286 One end lapped into the west side a considerable distance.

8. With *over* adv.: To project beyond something else, forming a lap or flap; to fig. to extend beyond some limit.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 102 The... end... lapped over, and struck the child. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 343 Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over he gave it to pious uses. 1681 GREW *Museum* 171 The upper Wings... at their hinder ends, where they lap over, transparent... like the Wing of a Fly. 1895 MACKAIL *Latin Lit.* 135 He outlived Augustus by three years, and so laps over into the sombre period of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

9. a. *Euchre*. [Cf. LAP sb. 3.] *intr.* (See quot.)

b. *Racing*. [Cf. LAP sb. 3 b.] *trans.* To get one or more laps ahead of (a competitor).

1890 'CAVENDISH' *Pocket Guide to Euchre* 9 If the score of a game laps (that is, if more points are made than are necessary to win a game), the surplus is carried to the next game. 1890 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 26 Apr. 210½ He lapped most of his opponents before half the distance was covered. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 3/3 Stocks started well, and lapped his opponents in the first 20 miles.

10. [Properly another word, f. LAP sb. 3 sense 4.] *trans.* To reduce raw cotton to a lap.

1851 *Art. Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv. 11 This cylinder is cleaned of the teased cotton by means of brushes, which deliver the cotton on to fluted rollers so regularly, that it comes out of the machine lapped into the form of a broad, felt-like web of cleaned cotton. 1879 *Escort England* I. 150 The various rooms for scutching, lapping, carding and roving the raw fibre [cotton].

11. *Comb.*, as lap-band, -bander, dial. (see quot.); lap-work, work in which one part is interchangeably lapped over another.

1681 GREW *Museum* 273 The Ground is a Packthread-Caul; not Netted, but Woven. Into which by the Indian-Women are wrought, by a kind of Lap-Work, the Quills of Porcupines. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words, Lapbander*, that which binds closely one thing to another... A tremendous oath is frequently called a lap-band. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, Lap-band, hoop-iron.

Lap (lap), v. 3 [back-formation from *lapcock*: see LAP sb. 1 g.] *trans.* To put up (hay) in small cocks.

1839 W. CARLETON *Fairborough* (ed. 2) 57 We'd get this hay lapped in half the time.

Lap (lap), v. 4 [f. LAP sb. 4.] *trans.* (See quot.) 1881 GREENE *Gra* 238 Most of the barrels are lapped or polished with a lead and emery upon another bench. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Lap, to polish steel on a wood or lead surface prepared with flint stone, thus giving it a beautiful opalescence.

Lap, obs. and *Sc.* pa. t. of LEAP.

†Lapacetic, a. and *sb.* *Med. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *λαπακτικός* purgative, f. *λαπάσσειν* to evacuate.]

A. *adj.* Purgative, laxative. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855.) B. *sb.* in pl. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lapacetics*, a term used by the old writers in medicine to express such things as purged by stool, or at least gently loosened the belly.

Lapadary, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Laparo- (læ'pāro), rarely before a vowel lapar-, combining form of Gr. *λαπάρα* flank, f. *λαπαρός* soft, in mod. terms of *Anat., Surg.*, etc. *Laparectomy* [Gr. *ἐκτομή*, *ἐκτέμνειν* to cut out], 'an excision or cutting out of a portion of the intestine at the side' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). *Laparocele* [Gr. *κύλη* tumour], † (a) ventral hernia at the flank or side of the belly; (b) lumbar hernia. *Laparotome* [Gr. *τόμος* cutter], an instrument for performing laparotomy in 1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Laparotomus*. *Laparotomy* [Gr. *τομία* cutting], a cutting through the abdominal walls into the cavity of the abdomen; hence (in some recent Dicts.) *Laparotomic* a., pertaining to laparotomy; *Laparotomist*, one who performs laparotomy; *Laparotomize* v. *trans.*, to perform laparotomy upon. Also prefixed to the names of various surgical operations to denote that they are performed by cutting through the abdominal wall, as in *laparocolotomy*, *enterotomy*, *hysterectomy*; for these and many similar terms see Mayne *Expos. Lex.* (1855) and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* (1888).

1802-19 RRES *Cycl.*, *Laparocele*, a term, in Surgery, denoting a swelling, or hernia, at the side of the belly. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 630 In Laparotomy the abdomen should be opened in the median line below the umbilicus. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* viii. (1889) 49 The laparotomy enthusiasm of recent times. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 It indicates the real value of laparotomy as an aid to herniotomy.

Laparostict (læ'pāro'stikt), a. and *sb.* *Ent.* [f. LAPARO- + Gr. *στεικτός* spotted, vbl. *adj.* f. *στικναι* to prick.] a. *adj.* Of scarabeid beetles: Having abdominal spiracles in the membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral corneous plates. b. *sb.* A laparostict beetle.

1881 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 951 This genus (*Pleocomma*), which he insisted was a Laparostict, and not a Pleurostict Lamellicorn.

Lapdanum, obs. form of LABDANUM.

Lap-dog. [f. LAP sb. 1 + DOG.] A small dog, such as is allowed to lie in a lady's lap.

1645 EVELYN *Diary May*, The lap-dogs which the ladies are so fond of. 1709 *Petior When Cat is Away* 56 Nor rats nor mice the lap-dog fear. 1774 GOLDISM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 168 The lapdog at the time of Dr. Caius was of Maltese breed. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Id. Belgrave Wks.* 1812 IV. 516 A poor tame thing just like a Lap-dog in a string. 1881 BESANT & RICK *Chapl. of Fleet* i. x, The pet and plaything... a sort of lapdog to be carried in... coaches. *attrib.* 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 71 Lap-dog beagles. 1838 LYTTON *Alice vi.* iii, Had I not fed his lap-dog vanity... you would be Caroline Merton still.

Lape, obs. form of LAP v. 1, 2.

Lap-eared: see LOP-EARED.

Lapel (læ'pel). Also *g* lapell(e, lappel. [f. LAP sb. 1 + EL.] That part of the front of a coat which is folded over towards either shoulder.

1789 MAS. Plozzi *Journ. France* I. 340 A stiff brocaded silk, and green lapels. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xiv. (1831) 128 The sleek falling on his dress, lodged in its embroidered lapels. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xiv, Laying his hand upon the lapel of his threadbare coat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxvii, He... held the lapels of his coat with his thumbs under the collar as his manner was.

*attrib.* 1824 in S. B. WEEKS *South. Quakers & Slavery* 131 [In 1824 Friends in Southern U.S. record their condemnation of] such articles of dress as lapel coats. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* xxv. 261 With inches of ribbon in their lapel button-holes.

Lapelled (læ'pelid), *pa.* *pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. LAPEL sb. (as if through \*lapel vb.) + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a lapel, or with one of a specified kind.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 68 His waistcoat was of red plush lapelled with green velvet. 1766 in W. SMITH *Bouquet's Exped.* (1868) 111 A short coat of brown cloth, lapelled, and without plaits. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. of Aide-de-C.* iv, A scarlet uniform, lapelled and faced with black velvet. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 65, I see, again, his filled shirt... his lapelled waistcoat, and his Michael Angelo watch-seal.

2. Folded over so as to form a lapel.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1793) 148 With net-wave sash and glittering gorget dress'd, And scarlet robe lapell'd upon her breast, Stern Ara frowned. 1829 MAS. *Society Churchyard* I. 200 A... coat, of dark blue broad cloth, lapelled back with two rows of... buttons.

Lapful (læ'pfʊl), *sb.* and *a.* [f. LAP sb. 1 + -FUL.]

A. *sb.* So much as will fill a person's lap.

1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 39 One... found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wilde gourds his lap full. 1621 COTGR., *Gironde*, a lapfull, or bosomfull of. 1648 WARD (*title*) The Simple Cobbler's Boy, with a Lapful of Caveats. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 ¶ 2 They are banded about from Lap-fuls in every Coffee-house to Persons of Quality. 1850 MAS. JAMKSON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 313 Her proper attribute is the lapful of roses. 1887 BARRING-GOULD *Cave-rocks* xiii, I have got a lap-full of chestnuts.

B. *adj.* Having the lap full, rare.

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 264 Lap-full of flowers, the country lass of English art returns from those excursions.

Lapicide (læ'pisiid). [ad. L. *lapicida*, contraction for *lapidicida*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone; see -CIDE 1.] One who cuts stones, or inscriptions on stone.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lapicide*, a digger, or hewer of stones; a Stone-cutter or Free-Mason. 1736 in BAILEY (fol.), 1831 M. RUSSELL *Egypt* iv. (1853) 107 The Master Mohammed Ahmed, lapicide, has opened them. 1889 D. G. HOGARTH *Devia Cypria* 9 The cognomina of the three brothers being identical, the lapicide has not repeated them.

Hence †Lapicidal-*trial* a., of or pertaining to the work of a lapicide; †Lapicidary, one who is engaged in stone-cutting; †lapicidary.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 23 b, The workmanship... seemed to excel the cunning of any humane Lapicidarie. *Ibid.* 99 The hollowed and bending leaves with all the other lapicidarian lineaments, were performed with such an emulation of nature as was wonderful.

†Lapidable, a. Obs. rare-<sup>o</sup>. [as if ad. L. \**lapidabilis*, f. *lapidare* to stone, from *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] That may be stoned.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lapidable*, marriageable, fit for a husband. [This strange mistake is copied in some later Dicts.]

Lapidaire, obs. form of LAPIDARY.

†Lapidar, a. Obs. rare-<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *lapidaris*, f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone.] Of the nature of stone.

1767 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* (1769) 61 A singular natural process with many sparry or lapidar productions.

Lapidar(e), obs. form of LAPIDARY.

Lapidarian (læpidæ'riən), a. rare. [f. L. *lapidarius* + -AN.] a. Versed in the knowledge of stones. b. Executed in, or inscribed on, stone.

1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 4 Our Author... was not a Sophisticated Alchemist, nor a Lapidarian Philosopher. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., A lapidarian record. 1882 KAU (*title*) Observations on Cup-shaped and other Lapidarian Sculpture.

†Lapidarious, a. Obs. rare-<sup>o</sup>. [f. as prec.

+ -OUS.] Consisting of stones; stony.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

†Lapidarist. Obs. rare. [f. next + -IST.] = LAPIDARY B 1 b.

1607 TOPSEL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 The skillful lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his



1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iii. (1651) 82 Take of \**Lapis Armenus* . . . as much as you please. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Alim.* (ed. 2) II. 153 *Lapis Armenus* is Chalk or Gypsum impregnated with the blue Calx of Copper. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) *Cadmia*, Brass Oar or Stone out of which Brass is tried or molten, called by divers \**Lapis Calaminaris*. 1799 G. SMITH



**Laboratory** I. 106 Add to it a third part of powdered lapis calaminaris. 1822 *Mason Sci. & Art* II. 228 Brass is made by fusing together lapis calaminaris (which is an ore of zinc) and copper. 1659 *Physical Dict.* \**Lapis Granatus*, the Granate stone. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piec* I. i. 76 Take the fine Powder of \**Lapis Hamatilis*. 1778 *Woulfe in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 25 The Irish slate, \**Lapis Hybernicus* of the druggists. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piec* I. i. 40 Take of \**Lapis Infernalis* one Ounce. [c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 278 R. cineris vitris .. lapidis spongie, \**Lapis iudaicus* .. ana. ʒ. j.] 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 92 Bezoar is Antidotall, Lapis Judaicus diureticall. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1722 Besides the \**Lapis lydius*, we found a species of cream-coloured whetstone. 1696 *Philips* (ed. 5), \**Lapis Nephriticus*, a Stone of great Efficacy against the Stone in the Kidneys. 1753 *Hanway Trav.* (1752) I. vii. xcv. 437 A cup of lapis nephriticus. 1796 *Kirwan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 155 Pot-stone, \**Lapis Ollaris*. 1865 *Lubbock Prich. Times* xiv. (1869) 482 A lamp or shallow vessel of lapis ollaris.

**2. Short for:** a. med.L. *lapis philosophicus*, philosophers' stone; b. LAPIS LAZULI.

1665-7 *Locke Let. to Boyle* 24 Feb. in B's Wks. 1772 VI. 537 He and I are now upon a new sort of chemistry, i. e. extracting money out of the scholars' pockets; and if we can do that, you need not fear but in time we shall have the lapis. 1811 *Pinkerton Petrar.* II. 89 At Ekaterinburg in Siberia I inquired .. concerning the nature of the mountains whence the Lapis is brought. 1861 *All Year Round* V. 14 Basalt, lapis, syenite.

† **Lapise**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *lapyse*, -yst, 6 7 *lappise*, 8 *lapist*. [Cf. F. *glapiss*, *glapir* (also *clapir*, said of a rabbit) to yelp.] (See *quots.*) 1576 *Turner's Venerie* 86 Never fearyng to make him lappise or call on. *Ibid.* 240 When they [Hounds] open in the string for a Greyhound in his course we say *They lapyse*. 1686 *Blome Gentl. Recr.* II. 82 If the Hound str-k well upon the Scent, then let him hold him short for fear lest he Lapist (that is open).

|| **Lapis lazuli**, lapis-lazuli (læ'pis læ'ziū-lai). *Min.* Also 6-7 *lapis lazari*, 7 *lazarilli*. Also shortened LAZULI. [L. *lapis* + med.L. *lazuli* gen. of *lazu-lum*; see AZURE.] A complex silicate containing sulphur, of bright blue colour, used as a pigment (see ULTRANARINE). Also, the colour of this mineral.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xvi. cii. (1495) 588 Zineth is a stone other a veyne of erthe wherof lapis Lazuli is made. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* II. 18 Poudre of lapis lazuli. 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 341 A peyre of Beydes of Lapis Lazuli. 1641 *French Distill.* v. (1651) 168 It will become full of golden veins very like true lapis lazuli. 1694 *Sytle Tri. Lond.* 9 On the Right and Left of these Columns stand four Pilasters of Lapis Lazuli. 1740 *Thomson & Hogg in Hawcay's Trav.* (1761) I. iv. li. 243 Formerly they received lapis-lazuli, and other precious stones, from Buddakshan. 1823 *P. Nicholson Pract. Build.* 414 Ultramarine is a preparation of calcined lapis-lazuli. 1870 *Disraeli Lothair* lxix. The terrace .. looked upon a sea of lapis lazuli.

*attrib.* 1881 E. Coxon *Basil Pl.* II. 78 The splendour of the wrinkled lapis lazuli sea. 1896 G. M. Stisted *Life R. F. Burton* xi. 169 The water .. was of a deep lapis lazuli blue.

**Lapist**, variant of LAPISE *v.* *Obs.*

**Laplacian** (læ'plasi-ən), *a.* [f. *Laplace*, the name of a celebrated French astronomer and mathematician + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Laplace; originating with Laplace.

1881 *Maxwell Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 When we have to specify a distribution [of electricity] which is at once irrotational and solenoidal, we shall call it a Laplacian distribution; Laplace having pointed out some of the most important properties of such a distribution.

**Lapland** (læ'plænd). [*a.* Sw. *Lappland*; see LAP and LAND.] The region which forms the most northerly portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, now divided politically between Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Formerly, the fabled home of witches and magicians, who had power to send winds and tempests. *Freq. attrib.*, as *Lapland witch*, *giant*, etc.

1590 *Marlowe Faustus* I. i. Like .. Lapland Giants, trotting by our sides. 1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 2. ii. 63 And nothing so familiar .. as for Witches and Sorcerers, in Lapland, Lithuania, and all over Scandia, to sell winds to Mariners, and cause tempests. 1636 *Shirley Duke's Mistr.* II. i. (1638) C4 b. I .. dare Encounter with an armie out of Lapland. 1640 *Marbington Q. of Arragon* I. i. Your Lordship then Shall walke as safe, as if a Lapland witch .. preserv'd you shot-free. 1668 *Dryden Even. Love* II. (1671) 26 Not a Ship shall pass out from any Port, but shall ask thee for a wind; thou shalt have all the trade of Lapland within a month. 1679 *Oldham Sat. Jesuits* III. (1685) 55 How travelling Saints, well mounted on a Switch, Ride Journeys thro' the Air, like Lapland Witch. 1695 *Congreve Love for love* III. 42 Marry thee! Oons I'll Marry a Lapland Witch as soon, and live upon selling of contrary Winds, and Wrack'd Vessels. 1725 *Ramsay Gent. Sheph.* II. ii. Lapland cl'd, Mixt with the venom of black taid's and snakes. 1808 *Wordsworth. 'Dear Child of Nature'*. An old age, serene and bright And lovely as a Lapland night.

† b. A native of this region; a Lapland witch. 1634 T. Heywood *Lanc. Witches* v. K. Then to work, to work my pretty Laplands: Pinch, here, scratch. 1635 — *Hierarch.* vii. 306 The Finnes and Laplands are acquainted well With such like Sprits, and Windes to Merchants sell.

**Laplander** (læ'plænd-ər). [*f.* prec. + -ER.] An inhabitant of Lapland; a Lapp.

1637 *Shirley Yng. Admirall* IV. G2 Great Lady of the Laplanders. 1647 *Cass Kings.* 10 As if they ment to insipidat Feolns .. in a bagge (as tis said of the Laplanders), 1714 *Swift Farnl. to Stella* 17 June, Can I help wind and weather? am I a Laplander? am I a witch? 1778 *Asquith*

ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1870) 343 By Heaven, if you could, you have changed hearts with some frozen Laplander. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* 521 Others .. were smoking .. much after the manner of Laplanders.

So **Lapla**ndian, **Lapla**ndic, **Lapla**ndish *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Lapland, its people, or their language.

1711 *Ken Edmund* I. Wks. 1721 II. 10 To a delusive Banquet, I last Night Sent, the Laplandian Witches to invite. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 54 The Laplandic grammar of Mr. Lindahl. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLVII. 167 A steady diminution of the population of the Laplandish part of Norland commenced in 1825.

**Lap-lap** (læ'plap), *sb.* [Echoic reduplication of LAP sb. 3.] A frequently reiterated sound of lapping. Also *attrib.* Hence **Lap-lap** *v.* *intr.*

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 60 The rushing water .. lap lapping against our bows. 18 .. *Corih. Mag.* (Ogily). There was nothing to be heard but the faint lap-lap of the water against the pier. 1890 W. J. Goroon *Foundry* 164 Yarn is being rinsed on square spindles that jerk it with a curious lap-lap motion as they turn it round and round, sunk to half its length in the water.

† **Lapping**, *Obs.* [*f.* LAP sb. 1 + -ING.] One who loves to lie on a lady's lap.

1627-77 *Feltham Resolves* I. viii. 90 He might have swam in Gold, and hvd a lapping to the silk and dainties. 1658 *Heywitt Last Ser.* 7 You must not stream out your Youth in Wine and Live a Lapping to the Silk and Dainties.

**Lapolly**, *obs.* form of LABOLLY.

**Laponian**, variant of LAPTONIAN.

**Lapp** (læp), *sb.* and *a.* [*a.* Sw. *Lapp*, possibly in origin a term of contempt; cf. MHG. *laffe* simpleton. In med.L. the name was *Lapi* (pl. *Lapi* (ones), whence F. *Lapon*; see LAPPONIC.) *A. sb.* One of a Mongoloid race called by themselves *Sabme*, characterized by dwarfish stature, inhabiting the north of Scandinavia. *B. adj.* Pertaining to this race, Lappish; also *absol.* the Lappish language.

1859 T. S. Henderson *Mem. E. Henderson* II. 64 The hills where a party of Lapps were located. 1879 J. A. H. Murray *Advt. Philol.* Soc. 46 Used in several cases as a supine in Finn and Lapp.

† **Lappa**-cean, *a.* *Obs.* rare = *o.* [*f.* L. *lappaceus* (*f. lappa* a bur) + -AN.] = next.

1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Lappa*-cean, of or like a bur.

**Lappaceous** (læp'as), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bur.

1707 *Sloane Jamaica* 38 To which follows several large rough lappaceous or echinated seeds. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 660/1 *Lappaceous*, having the appearance of a lappa or bur; that is to say, of a round body covered with small hooks.

**Lapped** (læpt), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* LAP *v.* 2 + -ED.]

In senses of the *vb.* † a. Wrapped up, disguised.

b. *fig.* Lulled. c. Formed with, or arranged so as to form a lap or laps.

1637 *Giles Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Aijb, The lapped Nicodemite, holds it enough to yield some secret assent to the truth. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 589 Fig. 602, a lapped and tongued mitre. 1850 S. Doull *Roman* viii. Poet. Wks. 1851 I. 161/2 The lapped sense in soft confusion o'w'd Redolent light. 1869 *Sir E. Reed Shipbld.* I. § 7 The plating of the bottom was made flush from this point to above the turn of the bilge, by plates worked between the lapped edges of the outer over-lapping plates of the bottom.

**Lappel**, variant of LAPEL.

**Lapper** (læ'pər), [*f.* LAP *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who laps, or takes up (liquid) with the tongue.

1666 J. Carpenter *Solomon's Solace* vii. 28 Those doggish lappers, and those faint hearted dastards. 1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* III. 418 The great majority of the Hymenoptera order, though furnished with mandibles and maxillæ, never use them for mastication, but really lap their food with their tongue: these therefore might be denominated lappers. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 470 The pupils of the modern school discover in him but the crafty, cruel, and cowardly lapper of blood.

**Lapper** (læ'pər), [*f.* LAP *v.* 2 + -ER.]

1. One who laps or folds up (linen).

1732 *Swift Conist. Two Bills* Pr. Wks. 1898 III. 269 They may be lappers of linen, bailiffs of the manor, they may let blood [etc.]. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Lappers*, male operatives who fold into shape for the market the various fabrics that are manufactured in the textile industry. 1893 *Star* 29 Apr. 2/6 The trade of the linen lapper consists in measuring the goods and folding them for the different markets.

2. = *lapping-machine* (see LAPPING *vbl.* sb. 2 3). In some mod. Dicts.

**Lapper** (læ'pər), [*f.* LAP *v.* 4 + -ER.] One who uses a lap or lapidary's wheel.

1877 *Ger. Pract. Gold-worker* 178 The lapper produces the plain and diamond-shaped surfaces by the rotary action of the lapidary's wheel. 1896 *Mod. Advnt.*, Lapper wanted, to fill in spare time with polishing.

**Lapper**: see LOPPER.

**Lappet** (læ'pət), *sb.* Also 7-8 *lappit*. [*f.* LAP sb. 1 + -IT.]

1. A loose or overlapping part of a garment, forming a flap or fold.

1773 *Twyne Encyd. xi.* Kkjb, The yellowish silken weed, .. whose lappets rattling large in knot of costly gold were. 1676 *Grew Anat. Flowers* I. § 3 (1682) 164 Or as Taylors use to split their Stomachers into several Lappets, to spread. 1734 *U. Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. n. 85 He threw out of the lappet of his robe, in the midst of the senate, some African figs. 1866 J. C. Murray *Comm. Ex.*

xxviii. 8 It was a shoulder-piece .. or single lappet covering the back and reaching under the arm.

b. *gen.* A part of anything that hangs loose; a flap; a key-hole guard.

1677 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1215/4 Lost in Easter Term 1676, an Almanack bound with red Leather with a Lappet tyed over with a red Ribbon. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 32, 1 .. covered everything well with the lappets of the rag. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. iii. 174 The little lappet of tin-foil can be so doubled as to shorten the aperture. 1885 C. Gibson *Hard Knot* I. xv. 212 He closed the door, .. bolted it, and drew the porcelain 'lappet' over the key-hole.

2. a. A fold or pendent piece of flesh, skin, membrane, etc. (cf. LAP sb. 1 2).

1605 *Timme Quersl.* I. xiii. 66 The salts of mynt and worme-wood are good to purge the lappets and tunicles of the stomach. 1705 *Pettiver in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 3955 A thin furrowed lappet exerts itself near 1/4 of an inch from the side of the Shell. 1826 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* III. 416 Slender *lacinia* or lappets fringed with hair. 1864 J. R. Greene *Atan. Anim. Kingd.*, *Colent.* 228 The apical appendages, or lappets, of some *Beridae*. 1865 *Jeffreys Brit. Conchol.* III. 320 Mantle thin and semitransparent, .. lappets large in proportion, forming two saucer-shaped lobes, one on each side of the tentacles. 1871 *Darwin Desc. Man* II. viii. 72 The fleshy appendages about the head of the male *Tragopan* pheasant swell into a large lappet on the throat.

b. A lobe of the ear, liver, lungs, etc.

1609 *Holland Ann. Marcell.* xxv. iii. 264 An horsemans jaeulin .. stucke fast in the neather lappet or fillet of his liuer. 1628 *Le Grys tr. Barclay's Argenis* 91 The natural order being broken the lappets of it [the liuer] did appear out of their owne place. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 95 The Malabars both men and women, the lappets of their Eares are open. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv. 49 The Lights never cease with its Lappets and Bellows to cool and refresh it [the Blood]. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 56 Their Ears large, and the Lappets very thick. 1870 *Royleston Anim. Life* 52 A triangular lappet, the so-called 'columnellar lobe'.

3. The flap or skirt (of a coat). Also, the lapel.

1726 *Swift Gulliver* II. i. 100 Lifting up the lappet of his coat. 1812 J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 142 He had no pockets to this coat, unless you may call the flannel such which interiorly lined the lappets. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* 324 A grey kerseymere coat with short lappets. 1883 D. C. Murray *Hearts* I. 3 Laying hold of him by the lappet of the coat.

4. An appendage or pendant to head-gear of any kind; esp. one of the streamers attached to a lady's head-dress. Also, in clerical attire, = BAND sb. 4 b.

1720 *Duke of Montagu in Buccleugh MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 Four pinners with .. eight lappets hanging down behind. 1782 *Gibson Decl. & F.* III. liii. 297 Two strings or lappets of pearl depended on either cheek. 1787 J. King *Bath Rules in Guide Water. Places* (1806) 30, 3dly, That ladies who intend dancing minuets do wear lappets. 1851 *Layard Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 324 With the addition of lappets falling over the ears. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* x. The black cloth berretta, or simple cap with upturned lappet. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 401 A seal-kn cap with ear lappets. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Jan. He wore the black gown and white lappets of the church of England. 1876 *Humphreys Coin Coll. Man.* xii. 147 A kind of tiara, with a singular striped or plaited lappet falling down at the back. 1879 'Hesna Stretton' *Thro. Needle's Eye* I. 151 Mrs. H. .. tossed the long lappets of her lace cap behind her shoulders.

*transf.* 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 229 They [goats] have two lappets, locks or plaits as it were of haire, hanging downe along their bodie on either side from their neck.

5. Short for *lappet-moth*.

1857 *Stainton Brit. Butterflies & Moths* I. 157 *Gastrophysa quercifolia* (Lappet). 1862 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* (1869) 45 The Lappet (*Lasiocampa quercifolia*). *Ibid.* 46 The Small Lappet (*Lasiocampa sicifolia*).

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in words denoting products of or appliances for lappet-weaving (see below), as *lappet-cloth*, -*frame*, -*lay*, -*loom*, -*muslin*, -*needle*, -*wheel*. Also *lappet-end*, the free end of a lappet of lace, etc., often highly ornamented; † *lappet-head*, a head-dress provided with lappets (see LAPPETED *pp.* a.); *lappet-moth*, one of several species of bombycid moths; *lappet-weaving*, a method of weaving by which figures are produced on the surface of cloth by means of needles placed in a sliding frame.

1863 J. Watson *Art Weaving* 206 The ground of 'lappet cloth may be either plain texture or gauze. 1880 *Art Jnl.* Jan. 8/2 Designs .. for Lace 'Lappet Ends. 1878 A. Barlow *Weaving* xvi. 189 Fig. 193 .. represents .. the 'lappet frame with four needles only fitted to a loom. 1759 *Goldsm. Mem. Voltaire* (Globe) 500/1 He beheld his ugly friend, dressed up in a 'lappet-head and petticoat, approach to salute him. 1782 *Cowper Truth* 139 She sails with lappet-head and mincing airs Duly at chink of bell to morning prayers. 1863 J. Watson *Art Weaving* 211 The 'Lappet Lay for a power-loom is similar in many respects to a common lay. *Ibid.* 215 'Lappet looms. 1836 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) II. xxi. 222 One of our largest moths—called by collectors the 'Lappet-moth. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 62 The Lappet Moth (*Gastrophysa quercifolia*) .. may be known by its reddish-brown dentated wings. 1858 *Simmons Ditt. Trade*, 'Lappet-muslin, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped muslin for dresses, &c. 1863 J. Watson *Art Weaving* 211 'Lappet needles are made from brass or iron wire. *Ibid.* 205 So 'lappet weaving is just to make representations of different kinds of flowers, birds, and other things, on the surface of woven cloth. *Ibid.* 218 The 'lappet wheel requires to be moved one tooth every second shot.

**Lappet** (læ'pət), *v.* [*f.* prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with, or as with a lappet.

1864 *Webster* (citing LANCOR). Hence in mod. Dicts.



**Lappeted** (læ'pétéd), *ppl. a.* [f. LAPPET *sb.* + -ED.] Of a person: Wearing lappets. Of a head-dress: Provided with lappets.

1797-1805 S. & H. *Lex Cantab.* v. 177 Her defection was lamented by her lappeted, rouged and titled friends. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 330/1 The Lady had on a double lappeted head. 1844 *Miss Mitford's Village Ser.* i. 37 The towering lappeted cap. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 104 A well-dressed woman, in a lappeted head-dress.

**Lappewinke, -winke**, etc. obs. ff. LAPWING.  
† **Lappian**. Obs. [f. LAPP + -IAN.] A Lapp or Laplander.

1599 *Abbott Descr. World* (1634) 61 Damianus a Goes hath written a pretty Treatise describing the manners of those Lappians.

**Lappie** (læ'pik), *a. (sb.)* [f. LAPP + -IE.] Pertaining to the Lapps. Also *absol.* the Lappie language. (Ogilvie.)

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *vbl. sb. 1* [f. LAP *v. 1* + -ING *1*.] The action of LAP *v. 1* in various senses.

1. Taking up liquid with the tongue.  
14100 *Morte Arth.* 3236 Alle fore lappynge of blude of my lede knyghtez. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 287/2 Lappingye of howndys, lambilbus. 1611 *Corcor.* Lappement, a lapping, or licking up.

2. Of water: Breaking gently against a solid body.  
1855 *Longf. Hiaw.* III. 100 The little Hiawatha... heard the lapping of the water. 1857 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*, Lapping, the undulations occasioned in the waves by the paddle-wheels of a steam-boat. 1876 *Miss Braddon's Haggard's Pan.* III. 11. The gentle lapping of summer waves upon the pebbly beach. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 302/2 The gentle lapping of the wavelets.

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. LAP *v. 2* + -ING *1*.] The action of LAP *v. 2* in various senses.

1. The action of wrapping up in something; in quot. *concr.* A wrapping; trappings, wraps.  
b. Folding (in the arms); embracing; also caressing, fondling. c. Winding up (of a matter). Obs.  
c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 28 Pou refist him al be lappinge of pride and ipocrisie. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 476 So luffly, so lykynge with lapping in armys. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 515/2 Wappynge, lappynge or hyllynge (S. lappingyng). 1549 *Lattimer 4th Sermon*. *Def. Edit.* 171 (Arb.) 122 There is not a more comfortable lesson in all the scripture, then here now in the lapping up of the matter. 1627 *77 ERLHAM Resolves* i. xxxi. 54 The loving part in her, wanted an object; so play, and lapping of it [her dog], made her place it there. 1752-71 H. WALLIS *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 3 As those casual lappings and flowing streamers were initiated from nothing.

d. *concr.* (See quot.).  
1838 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, Lapping, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers, &c., and made either plain, twilled, or fine.

2. The action of causing one thing to lap over another; the condition of being so placed. Also *concr.* the part that laps over.

1607 *MARRHAM Caval.* II. (1617) 173 Which indeede importes a lapping or folding over of the outmost legge over the inmost. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 67 Two Boards are thus lapped on the edges over one another, this lapping over is called Rabbetting. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 146 Gain... is used for the lapping of the end of the Joyst, &c. upon a Trimmer or Girder. 1867 *SMITH'S Sailor's Word-book*, s.v., In the polar seas, lapping applies to the young or thin ice, one plate overlapping another.

3. The process of forming into laps; *attrib.* in lapping cylinder, machine (cf. LAP *sb. 3*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 381 The doffing-plate continually strips the doffer cylinder of the carded cotton, which it delivers upon the lapping cylinder in one continuous web of about 18 inches wide. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jnrl. Illustr. Catal.* p. iv\*\*/r The web of cleaned cotton... is passed through a lapping machine.

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *vbl. sb. 3* [f. LAP *v. 4*.] The action or process of grinding or polishing on a 'lap'.

1877 *Gve Pract. Gold-worker* 178 Lapping... is a distinct process of finishing jewellery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 350/2 'Lapping'... consists in grinding small facets such as those cut on a diamond to bring up its lustre, and which are cut on the gold for the same reason. 1886 *WALSINGHAM & PAYNE-GALLWEY Shooting* I. iv. 69 A barrel... undergoes three distinct stages, viz.: rough-boring; fine-boring; and polishing or lapping.

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *ppl. a. 1* [f. LAP *v. 1* + -ING *1*.] 1. That laps or takes up liquid with the tongue.

1398 *TEYSSA Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (1495) 742 Kynde ordeynth wysely in houndes and in other lappynge beestes tendre tonge longe and pliant.

*transf. and fig.* 1865 *SWINBURNE Illicit* 80 Roses whose lips the flame has deened Drink till the lapping leaves are reddened. 1871 *ROSSETTI Last Confess.* 349 The... flame... has come to be the lapping blaze of hell's environment Whose tongues all bid the molten heart despair.

2. Of water, waves: Breaking gently on the shore, etc.; splashing softly.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 355 This Aphrodite stepping on shore from the lapping waves was instantly recognized as superlatively beautiful. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xxvii. 454 The yacht... was cutting her placid way through the lapping waves. 1894 *GLADSTONE Horace*, *Odes* III. xvii. Where lapping Liris pours His current on Marica's shores.

**Lapping** (læ'pin), *ppl. a. 2* [f. LAP *v. 2* + -ING *2*.] In senses of the vb.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 195 He Sodereth the Lapping-sheet down to the other. 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 215 To spread out the web as it is drawn over it by the rotation of the lapping roller. 1876 *PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 222 The lapping wire was destroyed.

**Lappise**, variant of LAPISE *v.* Obs.

**Lappish** (læ'pif), *a. and sb.* [f. LAPP + -ISH.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps or their language. B. *sb.* The language of the Lapps.

1875 *JEVONS Money* iv. 20 Its equivalent in the kindred Lappish tongue. 1877 *DAWSON Orig. World* xiv. 299 The smaller or Lappish race. 1882-3 *SCHAFER Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2498/1 He translated Luther's catechism into Lappish; wrote... a Lappish spelling-book [etc.]. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 344 Peter being a Finnish Lap spoke Kvensk as well as Lappish.

**Lappit**, obs. form of LAPPET.

† **Lappoint**. Obs. rare. [Corruption of LAPWING. Minsheu (*Ductor in Ling.* 1617) gives *lapouin* as the Fr. name of the bird.] = LAPWING.

1884 R. SCOT *Discom. Witcher* xii. xviii. 268 The smoke of a lappoints fethers [renders *penne uppe* in Wier] drieth spirits awate.

**Laponian** (læpō'niān), *a. and sb.* Also 8 9

**Laponian**. [ad. med. L. *lap. pōniānu* (see LAP) + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps, or their language. B. *sb.* A Lapp.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 There was a Laponian which brought one of these into Germany. 1768 *BEATTIE Minstr.* I. lii. The chill Laponian's dreary land. 1854 *MACALAY in Trevelyan's Life* (1896) II. 377, I amused myself with making out a Laponian New Testament by the help of a Norwegian Dictionary.

So **Lappo** *n.* [cf. f. *laponique*.] = *préc. A.* 1890 in *WEINSTER*.

† **Lappy**, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. LAP *sb. 1* + -Y *1*.] Resembling a lap or robe.

1611 *Corcor.* *Lobean*, a little lobe, lap, or lappie piece of.  
† **Lapron**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 laproun. [ad. F. *lapereau*, *lapereau*, dim. of *lapin* rabbit.] A young rabbit.

1547 *Pris's Provis.* in *Maitland Hist. Edin.* v. i. (1753) 13 The best Lapron 24. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 484/1 Item the laproun, i.e. *ibid.* 486/2 That na manner of person tak vpon hand to slay any Laprouns.

**Laps**, obs. form of LAISE.

**Lapsability, lapsibility**. ? Obs. [f. next: see -ITY.] Liability to err or fall.

1661 *Rest Let. conc. Origin* 48 Though they should through the lapsability of their nature fall from this eminent pitch of primitive felicity. 1678 *Cut worth Intell.* Syst. i. iv. § 36. 565 It impheth imperfection that is peccability and lapsibility. 1682 H. MORRIS *Annot. Glanville's Law* v. 80 His humane nature being ever void of that lapsability which is essential to humanity.

**Lapsable, lapsible** (læpsə'bəl, -ib'l), *a.* [f. L. types \**lapsabilis*, \**lapsibilis*, f. L. *lapsāre* (see LAPSE *v.*) or *laps-*, *ppl. stem* of *labi* to fall, slip.]

1. Liable to pass or change; liable to err or fall. *Const. info.* ? Obs.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell.* Syst. i. iv. § 36. -65 No particular Created Spirits [are] absolutely in their own nature impeccable, but lapsible into various habits. *Ibid.* v. 793 The Former (Demons) are Lapsible into Aerial Bodies only, and no further. 1702 *Pris. State Jacobitism* 26 Arguments for Compassion may be drawn from the lapsable Estate of Mankind.

2. *Law.* Liable to lapse or become forfeited.

1751 *Latus N. Carolina* (1791) 147 Which said Lots, by Reason of the Proviso in the said Deed mentioned, will soon become lapsable.

**Lapse** (læps), *sb.* Also 7 lap(p)s. [ad. L. *lapsus* (*u-*stem), a slip or fall, f. *labi* to glide, slip, fall. Cf. F. *laps*. In Eng. the physical senses are of late appearance, though earlier than in the vb.]

1. A 'slip' of the memory, the tongue, the pen, or the understanding; a slight error, a mistake.

1256 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1251) 100 Anone by lapse of tonge they ronne in to inconuenyentes. 1610 *GILLIM Heraldry* II. viii. (1611) 76 Lest they fall into the Laps of the iteration or doubling of any prohibited words. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 7 Not Heresies in me, but bare Errors, and single Lapses of my understanding. 1665 *STILLINGF. Acc. Protest. Relig.* 198 Those very words which his Lordship, by a lapse of memory, attributes to Oecumen. 1674 *DRYDEN State Innoc.* Author's *Apol. Heroic Poet.* (1692) B. i. b. Tis... unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a Pen, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World* (1708) 18 Sometimes their villanous Reflexions take Wind, and then ten to one but their Buller-heads compound for the Lapses of their Tongue. 1885 W. H. THOMPSON in *Athenium* 23 May 662/1 A further lapse of memory in the venerable astronomer's letter is the statement [etc.].

2. A falling from rectitude, imputable to weakness or lack of precaution: a moral 'slip'.

158a *EARL Essex* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 8a, I do beseech your good Lordship, notwithstanding the lapse of my youth, still to continue a loving friend unto me. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 170, I will throw thee... Into the staggers, and the careless lapse Of youth and ignorance. 1672 *WILKINS Nat. Relig.* 225 The fear of God... must fortifie us in our temptations, and restore us in our lapses. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 1 To... abruptly inform a virtuous Woman of the Lapse of one who till then was in the same Degree of Esteem with her self. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. v. 362 The severe training which he had undergone made him less charitable for the lapses of others.

† b. *Theol.* The 'Fall' (of Adam). Obs.

1659 *PEARSON Creed* x. 229 The first affection we can conceive in him upon the lapse of man, is wrath and indignation. 1711 *KEN Psyche* Poet. Wks. 121 IV. 217 To heavenly Truths my Mind Is by the Lapse, born Blind. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lk. Nat.* (1834) II. 375 Evil is represented to have been brought upon the human race by the lapse of Adam.

c. A lapsing or apostatizing from the faith, a falling into heresy. Also, in weaker sense, an involuntary deviation from one's principles or rule of action.

1660 H. MORRIS *Myst. Goll.* v. xvii. 206 Suspecting our selves not to have emerged quite out of this General Apostasy of the Church, into which the Spirit of God has foretold she would be lapsed for 1260 years; let us see if we can find out what Reminders of this Lapse are still upon us. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 Of our lapses and relapses since, I may perhaps treat. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 66 It is from their lapses and deviations from their principle, that alone we have any thing to hope. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* I. iii. 43 Land... read a list of persons whom he had recovered from their lapses into Papistry. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. i. ii. 9 Domingo heard of men being stabbled and hung for lapse of faith.

3. A decline to a lower state or degree; + a fall (in temperature).

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8a, Accordynge to the lapse or decaye of the temperatures of the sayd humours. 1600 *VENNER Vin Recta* viii. 170 If the lapse be in heat, inebates and drinks of colde quality agreeable to the lapse... are to be used. 1680 *BURNET Rochester* (1692) 85 So that it is plain there is a Lapse of the high powers of the Soul. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 434 The hero sunk again into a voluptuary; and the lapse was deep and hopeless. 1875 *POSTE Gains* I. ed. 2125 A lapse from libe... serves as a dissolution of marriage, in STATES was... capable of matrimony. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. R.* XI III. 5 All these lapses from higher to lower forms begin in trifling ways.

4. a. *Law.* The termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within the limited time, or through failure of some contingency. In early use only with reference to ecclesiastical patronage.

1570 *Act 13 Feb.* 12 § 7 No Title to confer or present by Lapse, shall accrue upon any Deprivation, ipso facto. 1615 *JAS. I. in P. Luch MSS.* Hist. MSS. Com. I. 171 Spiritual living co. at... lapsed by lapse or by the death of the incumbent. 1642 *J. LOCKES Pref. Bk. i.* § 15 8 After the five months past the Ordinary shall present by Laps. 1654 *PRYNARD Just. Ind.* iv. 160 to the King only could incur no lapse, *Nullum tempus occurrit Regi*. 1726 *AYLMER Paragon* 117 A Layman ought to Present within four Months, and a Clergyman within six, otherwise a Devolution or Lapse of Right lapses. 1767 *BLACKSTON Comm.* II. 276 The law has therefore given this right of lap... in order to quicken the patron. 1788 H. WALLIS *Rev.* v. 53 By the lapse of some minutes on her death-bed, as her own, she found herself straitened. 1827 *JARVIS Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 51 The destination of sums given out of the produce of land devised to be sold, failing by lapse. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1877) 210 The failure of a devise by the decease of the devisee in the testator's lifetime, is called a lapse. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 621 The Presentation to vacant churches after lapse.

b. *gen.* A falling into disuse; an intermission.

1838 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 41 Restoring the authority of the law, which was exposed to such perpetual lapses. 1847 9 *HELPS Friends in C.* ber. i. (1851) 7 A casual function which may be fulfilled at once after any lapse of exercise.

5. A falling into ruin. *rare.*

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* v. vii. § 6. 35 His [Adrian's] whole time was a very restoration of all the lapses and decays of former times. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perijours* 7 The vaults of the Waldron race lay at the bottom of half the lapse [of a church].

6. A gliding, flow (of water); quasi-*concr.* a gliding flood. Also *occas.* a gentle downward motion.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 261 Sunny Plains, And liquid Lapse of murmuring Streams. 1725 *Poet. Obs.* xiii. 12 From the rock, with liquid lapse distills A limpid fount. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 326 The downy flakes Descending, and, with never ceasing lapse So lightly flaking upon all below, Assimilate all objects. 1794 *HURDIS Tears Affect.* 22 The liquid lapse Of Rother gliding o'er some pebbly shoal. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Aphelene* 98 Near the lapse of the fountain there was a royal house. 1825 *LONGF. Burial of Malmesbury* A With soft and silent lapse came down The glory, that the wood receives. At sunset, in its golden leaves. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *My Doves* v. They listen... For lapse of water, swell of breeze. 1856 *AIRD Poet. Wks.* 27 Down comes the stream, a lapse of living anemist. 1879 *TRENCH Poems* 52 With lapse just audible, From fount to fount the waters fell. *fig.* 1800 *MOORE Remarks on Anacreon* 5 The sweetest lapses of the cygnet's song. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 138 And laugh, and seize the glittering lapse of joy.

b. Of life, time, etc.: The gliding or passing away, passage; a period or interval elapsed.

1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 13 ¶ 3 During this gentle lapse of life. 1790 *GIBSON Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 416 The term of his mortal existence was almost commensurate with the lapse of the eleventh century. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. v. 484 Troops... could not... be collected without a lapse of time. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xv. No, no, thou hast not felt the lapse of hours. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* v. 124 A lapse of a hundred years is not much in the story of such a city as Florence. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedral* 62 Old inhabitants, after a lapse of nearly three centuries and a half, still speak of 'The Abbey'.

7. Confused with *laps*, pl. of LAP *sb.*

1558, 1602 [see LAP *sb. 1* 6].

**Lapse** (læps), *v.* [ad. L. *lapsāre* to slip, stumble, fall, f. *laps-*, *ppl. stem* of *labi* to glide, slip, fall. In some senses, prob. a new formation on LAPSE *sb.* (The physical applications, though etymologically primary, are of late appearance in Eng.)]

1. Intransitive senses.

I. To fall away by slow degrees; to pass or sink



gradually through absence of effort or sustaining influence. Also with *away, back*. Constr. *from, into*.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 39 Many lapsed and apostatized from the faith. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 124 So ill are even the best actions relished of men lapsed into common disdain. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 169 Man is deeply lapsed and degenerated from a state of Excellency. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 79 Their Fathers lapsed into Idolatry. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817. III. 151 Should the British constitution ultimately lapse into a despotism. 1804 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 121 Those that are lapsed into some wounding sin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 205 Hybrids...gradually lapse into the one or the other of the originals. 18.. DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* (1866) 128 They seemed to lapse away, of mere imbecility. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. ii. (1873) 164 Take away the variety of vocations, and...society lapses again into barbarism. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 407 The road itself seems lapsing back into morland. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxviii. 131 In his account of this copy of the book, Prynne lapses from his usual exactness. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* I. 25 Joel lapsed into thought.

†b. *simply*. To fall into error, heresy, or sin. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 12 To lapse in Fulness Is sorer, then to lye for Neede. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 368 That highest wisdom cannot secure us from lapsing; if the Lord a little leave us to ourselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 574 Off they fell into the same illusion, not as Man Whom they triumph'd once lapt.

c. *nonce-use*. To pass out of existence; to become eliminated.

1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 322 The case (C-a-e+a). The part a disappears in our observation from C or is by experimental means made to lapse.

†2. To fall into decay. Obs.

1620 VENNOR *U'ia Recta* viii. 170 The like respect also, in reducing a constitution lapsed, is to be had of the age. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 167 Having appointed the Governor of the Castle, to take order for the re-edification of what was lapsed.

3. *Law*. Of a benefice, an estate, a right, etc.:

To fall in, pass away, revert (to some one) owing to non-fulfilment of conditions or failure of persons entitled to possession. Of a devise or grant: To become void. (Quot. 1726 may be pass. of 7.)

1726 AVILFEE *Paregon* 333 Such Benefices as are lapsed unto the Bishop. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 183 If they do not both agree within six months, the right of presentation shall lapse. 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 44 There must be an heir to the Peauchamp estates, or they will lapse into possession of the crown. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* 3. II. 327 If the gift were to testator's children, by name, the share of one of the objects subsequently dying in his lifetime would, if the gift were joint, survive to the others; but, if it were several, lapse. 1845 SULLIVAN *Comm. Law* I. 177 The estate which was lapsed or fallen in by the death of the last tenant. 1852 HOOK *Ch. D. L.* (1871) 4. 6 When a patron neglects to present a clergyman to a benefice in his cut within six months after its vacancy, the benefice lapses to the bishop; and if he does not collate within six months, it lapses to the archbishop; and if he neglects to collate within six months, it lapses to the Crown. 1874 GRAY *Short Hist.* IV. § 2. 168 The bulk of the earldoms had already lapsed to the Crown. 1876 DUGBY *Real Prop.* viii. 351 If a devise dies in the lifetime of the testator, though the devise may have been expressed to be made to him and his heirs, the devise lapses, or fails to take effect. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 902 For the whole of fourteen years it lay un-occupied, the consequence was that the patent altogether lapsed. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 12 Apr. 202 The income...lapses and goes to the testator's widow and grandson, as next of kin.

transf. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 2 The government lapsed into the hands of a few working members of the Privy Council.

4. To glide, pass with an effortless motion; also, to descend gradually, to sink, subside.

1798 LONDON *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 491 And now one arm fell, and her other lapsing o'er the neck Of Gebir, swung against his back incurved. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 127 Where angels might alight, lapsing downward from heaven. 1867 HOWELLS *Lal. Journ.* 317 They rise and lapse (in intonation) several times in each sentence. 1889 *The County* ix. I manage a cool 'How do you do, Mr. Vaudrey?' and lapse into a low chair.

b. Of a stream: To glide, flow; app. used by many writers with a reminiscence or echo of LAP v. 1 (sense 4). Also with *along*. Occas. of a person, a vessel: To float, glide gently over the water.

1831 L. HUNT *Sonnets* Poems 211 Hear the fruitful stream lapsing along 'Twixt villages. — Sir R. Escher (1850) 255, I lapsed about the Isis in a boat. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. xii. 220, I saw the river lapsing calmly upward. 1859 DICKENS *Haunted Ho.* IV. 19 Of tripping waves, that lapsed in silver hush upon the beach. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 And, with this, come thronging visions of the 'silver Thames', and barges lapsing on its tranquil tide. 1865 *Contm. Mag.* Oct. 447 The murmurous water lapses against the far-off sea-wall with a sound as of a distant hum of bees. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest, River* (1892) 132 My soul is such a stream as thou lapsing along it knows not how.

c. Of time: To glide past, pass away.

1702 C. MATHER *Magi. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 77 Sixteen years will this summer be lapsed since [etc.]. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun.* (1878) II. xvi. 118 She knew that the moments were fleetly lapsing away.

II. Transitive (causative) senses.

†5. To cause to slip or fall, to draw down. Const. *into*. Obs.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 250 That notorious serpentine shape which deceived Adam and Eve and Lapsed them into rebellion. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* App. I. 258 In lapsing and keeping down the Empire in Superstition and Idolatry.

†6. To let slip (time, a term); to let pass without being turned to account. Obs.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 17 We know the danger of lapsing time in ease of mortgage, but here our danger is greater. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1683) 127 Erick the Fifth...lapsed his time of demanding the Investiture of the Electorship. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom* 528 He would many times lapse the usual times of dining, and eat nothing till the evening. 1726 AVILFEE *Paregon* 81 An Appeal may be deserted by the Appellants lapsing the Term of Law.

†7. To allow (a right) to lapse; to suffer the lapse of (a living); to forfeit, lose. Obs.

1642 LAUD *Diary Wks.* 1853 III. 249 Tuesday I received a letter, dated Jan. 17, from His Majesty, to give Chatham to Mr. Redding, or lapse it to him. 1660 *Plea for Ministers in Sequestration* 4 The complainants have lapsed their Livings. 1689 in *Alleg. Coll. & Tas. II* (O.H.S.) 45 Q. Eli: did jure suo make Dr Bond praes. 3<sup>o</sup> Coll. having lapsed 3<sup>o</sup> election. 1697 *Confer. Lambeth* in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 47 A Vestry cannot lapse their right of presentation as a patron may.

†8. Associated with *lapse* = *laps* pl. (LAP sb. 1 8): To pounce upon as an offender, apprehend. Obs.

1802 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iii. 36 For which if I be lapsed in this place I shall pay deere.

**Lapsed** (læpsd), *pph. a.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ED 1.]

1. That has glided away, dropped out of use, disappeared from sight, or fallen into decay.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 176 Once more I will renew His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd By sin to foul exorbitant desires. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xxi, A monk...appear'd, Now in the moonlight, and now lapsed in shade. 1854 H. MILLER *S. h. & Schm.* IV. (1857) 66 During the lapsed century the waves had largely encroached on the low flat shores. 1881 *Times* 2 Feb. 9/2 The House of Commons must recover its lapsed authority. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 231/8 It is probable that the lapsed custom of an annual dinner will be revived.

†b. That has been let slip incautiously. Obs.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* ix. (1801) 80 Let there be no sudden seizure of a lapsed syllable to play upon it.

2. Of a person: Fallen or sunk into a lower grade, or a depraved condition; esp. fallen into sin, or from the faith (cf. COLLAPSED 3); applied *Hist.* to Christians who denied the faith during persecution. *Lapsed classes, masses*: those who have dropped out of social standing. Also *absol.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* III. (1657) 36 Such a lapsed sinner may not be incapable of pardon. 1664 II. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiv. 48 But this plea is in common with the Heathens and lapsed Christians. 1668 — *Disc. Dial.* I. xvi. (1713) 35 That the standing Spirits hugely exceed the number of the lapsed. 1677 H. KNECK *Gl. Law* Consider. IV. (1704) 98 Free you from the rubbish the lapsed posterity of Adam lies groaning under. 1702 EDWARD *Ich. Hist.* III. v. 4. 6 His greatest Concern was for the Case of the Lapsed. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 74 The Author of all Goodness to lapsed Man. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* 61 II. 231 May not virtue itself pity the lapsed? 1822 LAMB *Elm. Ser.* I. *Praise Chymistry*, Good blood and gentle conditions, derived from lost and a lapsed pedigree. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ich. Hist.* xiv. (1845) 532 These lapsed Christians, as they were called, retained their belief in Christ. 1854 H. MILLER *S. h. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 367 It almost necessarily takes its place among the lapsed classes. 1865 PERRY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 198 The lapsed were restored under the prospect of renewed persecution. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 2/2 To facilitate the elevation of the lapsed masses.

3. Said of a fief, devise, or legacy, the right to which has passed from the original holder, devisee, or legatee.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor. s.v. Lapse*, That Benefice is in lapse or lapsed, whereunto he that ought to present, hath omitted or slipped his opportunities. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 512 If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or lapsed legacy, and shall sink into the residuum. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xviii. His lands...were reassigned by the emperor as a lapsed fief. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 195 The devise was lapsed and void. 1896 I. F. TOUT *Edw. I.* 16 The bestowal of lapsed fiefs was among the most important of the prerogatives of the Crown.

**Lapser** (læpsər), [f. LAPSE v. + -ER 1.] One who lapses or falls away from (something, esp. from the Christian faith).

1695 J. SAGE *Cypric* Acc Wks. 1847 II. 9 Such as...absolved the lapsed. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettilewell* III. IV. 520 With regard to any...who were looked upon by him as Lapsers. 1899 *19th Cent.* Sept. 451 These lapsers from sobriety.

**Lapsibility**, -ible: see LAPSA-.

**Lapsedid**, variant of LOPSIDED.

**Lapsing** (læpsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LAPSE. a. Gliding or dropping of water. b. In immaterial sense: The action or process of sinking or dropping; also, of falling to (a public body) as an acquisition.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 145 The lapsing of that People to the grossest ignorance. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 24 (1822) 1. 187 In the notes of the birds and the lapsing of the water-fall. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* I. 1. iv. 64 To reduce prayer to a form...But how to prevent...its lapsing into a form? 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 727 The law-makers who provided for the ultimate lapsing of French railways to the state.

**Lapsing**, *pph. a.* [f. LAPSE v. + -ING 2.]

1. a. Of water: Gliding, dropping. b. Of time: Gliding or passing away.

a 1771 SMOLLETT (Wore.), To magic murmur of lapsing streams. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, At twilight hour, with tritons gay I dance upon the lapsing tides. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 803 We pass near some gently lapsing water. 1841 LADY FLORA HASTINGS *Poems* II. I thought many a lapsing year hath intervened. 1862 W. STORY *Réola di R.* xvii. (1864) 352 Rome is the city of fountains. Wherever one goes he hears the pleasant sound of lapsing water. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 381 Test the growth of enlightenment by lapsing centuries.

2. Sinking (into decay or depravity); failing, flagging.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vii. 146 The lapsing state of human corruption. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 90 It is the peculiar honor and prerogative of a Deity...to be the fulcrum, the centre of a lapsing creation. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 67 O lapsing heart! thy feeble strain Sends up the blood so spare.

Hence **Lapsingly adv.**, in a lapsing manner.

1848 Blackw. *Mag.* LXIV. 291 The soft moan Of billows that shoreward Are lapsingly thrown.

**Lapstar**, Sc. f. LOSTER.

**Lapstone**, [f. LAP sb. 1 + STONE.] A stone that stonemakers lay in their laps to beat their leather upon.

1778 *Love Feast* 18 Next, black-thumb'd Johnson...throws his Lap-Stone down. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode For. Soldiers*, Behold his pretty fingers wax the thread, And come the leather on the lap-stone hole. a 1810 TANNHILL *Come home to Lingels* Poems (1846) 143 Come home to your lap-stone, come home to your last, It's a bonny affair that your family maun fast. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. v. 68 A lapstone, a hammer, a piece of sole-leather, and some waxed ends.

**Lap-streak**, [f. LAP sb. 3 or 2. 3 + STREAK.]

A boat in which each streak overlaps the one below; a clinker-built boat.

1866 *All Year Round* No. 75. 587 Two boats...Long graceful lapstreaks, roomy and stiff, yet so light that [etc.]. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 108/2 Five six-oared shells, two six-oared lapstreaks.

attrib. 1895 *Ouling* (U.S.) XXVI. 488/2 Their boat is of lap-streak construction.

Hence **Lapstreaked a.**, (of a boat) built in this fashion. **Lap-streaker** (U.S.), one who uses such a boat.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 11/1 The owner's gig...will be of cedar, lapstreaked.

|| **Lapsus** (læpsʊs), [L.: see LAPSE sb.] A lapse, slip, or error. Chiefly in the L. phrases *lapsus linguae*, a slip of the tongue, and *lapsus calami*, a slip of the pen.

1667 *Drayton Mart. Mar-all* III. (1668) 28 What have I done besides a little lapsus linguae? 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 121 P. 3 He...was unfortunately betrayed into a lapsus linguae. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 109 The people committed the lapsus, when they [etc.]. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Mar. 165/2 The following...is a lapsus calami whose occurrence it is quite impossible to understand.

**Laputan** (læpɪˈtʌn), a. and sb. In Swift *Laputa*.

[f. *Laputa*, the flying island in *Gulliver's Travels*, whose inhabitants were addicted to visionary projects: see -AN, -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, chimerical, visionary, absurd. B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Laputa.

1725 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. (heading), The Humours and Dispositions of the Laputians described. 1866 HERSCHVEL *Fam. Lett.* II. 62 After all, Swift's idea of extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers, which he attributes to his Laputan philosophers, may not be so very absurd. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism in Th. & Mor.* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 293 note, It is curious to compare the Laputan idea of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers with George Stephenson's famous saying about coal.

So **Laputically adv.** (*nonce-use*), after the fashion of the Laputians.

a 1849 FORBES *R. H. Horne* Wks. 1864 III. 426 Occupied, Laputically, in their great work of a progress that never progresses.

**Lapwing** (læpwɪŋ). Forms: 1 *hlæpewince*, 4 *hlapwynche*, 4-7 *lapwinge*, -*wynge*, *lap*, *lappewin*(c)ke, -*wynke*, 4 *leapwynke*, 5 *lapwinch*, -*wynche*, 7 -*winc*(k)le, 4 -*lapwing*. Also 6 *Lappoint*. [OE. *hlæpewince*, str. fem., f. *hlæpān* to leap + \**winc*- to totter, waver (cf. OHG. *winkan*, MllG. *winken*, also to wink; cf. OE. *wincian* to wink. The bird was named from the manner of its flight. The current form is in part due to popular etymology, which connected the word with LAP v. 2 and WING sb. (see quot. 1617).] A well-known bird of the plover family, *Vanellus vulgaris* or *cristatus*, common in the temperate parts of the Old World. Called also PEWIT, from its peculiar cry. Its eggs are the 'plover's eggs' of the London markets. Allusions are frequent to its crested head, to its wily method of drawing away a visitor from its nest, and to the notion that the newly hatched lapwing runs about with its head in the shell.

c 1050 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Willeker 260/2 *Cucu*, *hlæpewince*. 1340 *Asenb.* 61 H. byþe ase be *hlapwynche* bet me velpe of man makeþ his nest. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 329 A *lappewinke* has lunt his feith And is the lrid falsest of alle. c 1430 *Lyng. Temple of Glass* 195+21 Had In dispit, right as among foulis Ben layis Pyis, *Lapwynkis* & these Oulys a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 430 [They] With pwyty the lapwying, The versyes shall syng. c 1530 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.*



in *Palsgr.* 611 The lapwing, *le uavian*. 1959 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van Arts* 137 b. The Lapwinker, seemeth to have some roylall thinge, and weareth a crowne. 1592 GREENE *And Conny Catching* ii. 4 Who cry with the Lapwing farthest from their nest. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 192 This Lapwing runs away with the shell on his head. 1606 SIR G. GOSWELP i. i. in Bullen O. P. II. 9 As fearefull as a Haire, and will lye like a Lapwing. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, a *Lappe-wing*, *g*, leaping, because he lappes or clappes the wings so often. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1602) 204 Lake Lapwings with the shels of authority about their necks. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* p. iii. (1610) 239 And left the Wood with the Lapwings police; that they being busied in pursuite of them, the other might remaine secure within that Fastnesse. 1786 BURNS *Afton Water* ii. Thou green-crested lapwing, thy screaming forheare. 1842 TENNYSON *Lokley Hall* 18 In the Spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest. 1896 SHAKS *Sc. Natur.* xiii. v. d. 4) 260 You could now hear, the pleasant pewit of the Lapwing.

**b. attrib. and Comb., as in lapwing stratagem, lapwing-like adv.; lapwing-gull** (see quot. 1844). 1638 BRATHWAIT *Spir. Spiere* 406 Lapwing-like, with shell on head, I began to write, before my yeares could well make mee an Author. 1669 DAYTON *Tyrannic Love* iv. i. Your guilt dares not approach what it would hide; But draws me off, and lapwing-ake flies wide. 1676 in *Hist. Northfield* (Mass.) (1875) 86 Be careful not to be deceived by their lapwing stratagems, by drawing you off from the rest to follow some men. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* (1855) 326 The Laughing Gull, or Black Head, has been called 'pewit' or 'lapwing gull'.

**Lapyst**, variant of LAPISSE *cf.* Obs.

**Laqueais**, -ay, obs. forms of LACKEY.

**Laque**, obs. form of LAC *cf.* 3.

**Laquear** (lækwiə). [*L. f. laque-us* noose, hand; see LACE *sb.*]

**a. Arch.** (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Laquear* (in *Archit.*), a roof, the inward roof of a house; the roof of a chamber embowed, channelled, and done with fret-work. 1859 GUILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss. s.v. *Lacunar*. The ceiling of any part in architecture receives the name of lacunar only when it consists of compartments sunk or hollowed, without spaces or bands, between the panels; if it is with bands, it is called *laquear*.

**b. Anal.** (See quot. 1888.)

1888 *Syncl. Soc. Lex.*, *Laquear*, the roof of a part. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 172 Where the disease attacks only parts of the passage, as the laquear.

**Laquearian** (lækwiəriən), *a.* [*L. laquearius* (see next) + -AN.] Of a gladiator: Armed with a noose to entangle his antagonist.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxlii. note. Whether the wonderful statue which suggested this image be a laquearian gladiator.

**†Laqueary**, *sb.* Obs. rare<sup>-o</sup>. [app. ad *L. laquearia* (pl. of LAQUEAR), treated as sing.] = LAQUEAR.

1656-81 MOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laqueary*, the roof of a chamber. 1658-96 in PHILLIPS.

**†Laqueary**, *a.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad *L. laquearius*, *f. laqueus* noose.] = LAQUEARIAN.

1882 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 24 Our inward Antagonists . . . like Retiary and Laqueary Combatants, with Nets, Frauds and Entanglements fall upon us.

**†Laqueat**, *pa. pple.* Sc. Obs. [ad *L. laqueatus*, *pa. pple. of laqueare* to ensnare, *f. laqueus* noose; see LACE *sb.*] Ensnared.

1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* iii. 375 With lust of luif 3it he was laqueat.

**†Laqueation**, *Obs.* [*n.* of action *f. L. laqueare*; see prec.] (See quot.)

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* vii. 50 So much I have thought good to deliver unto you concerning laqueation or dry stitching.

**Laquer**, obs. form of LACQUER.

**Laquesa**; see LAC<sup>2</sup>.

**†Lar** (lār). Pl. **larses** (lār'sēz), **lars** (lār). Also 7 **larre**. [*L. lār*, *pl. larēs*, earlier *larēs*.]

**1. Roman Myth.** *a. pl.* The tutelary deities of a house; household gods; hence, the home. Often coupled with *Penates*, *b. sing.* A household or ancestral deity; also transf. and fig.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 473 The ancients had a private and household god, whom they called lar, which we may translate into our language, the god of the hearth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. ix. 287 O ye Larēs and domestical gods. 1609 MILTON *Christ's Nativity* 191 In consecrated Earth, And on the holy Hearth, The Larēs, and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1647 R. STAPLYTON *Jurinal* 278 Build houses; joyne to ours another lars; Sleepe safe, confiding in our neighbours cares. 1648 HERICK *Hesper.* *Pan.* to Sir L. Pemberton 4 To thee, thy lady, younglings and as farre As to thy genius and thy larre. 1749 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 366 So shall each youth . . . keep his Larēs, tho' his house be sold. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1837) VI. 270, I am returned to my own Larēs and Penates—to my dogs and cats. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 239 So shall no disease or jar Hurt thy house, or chill thy Lar. 1889 LOWELL *Oracle of Goldfishes* Last Poems (1895) 14 You were my wonders, you my Larēs, In darkling days my sun and stars. 1889 A. THACKERAY 20 July 88/3 Thomas Pitt . . . through his sons and daughters, the great lar of not fewer than five families in the English peerage.

**†G. A sprite, hobgoblin.** Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Mazzarolo*, a sprite . . . a hodg-poker, a lar in the chimney.

**2. Zool.** The white-handed gibbon of Burmah, *Hylobates lar*.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. The lar, or, as it is sometimes denominated the gibbon. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 34 The Lar, or White-handed Gibbon,

**Larach** (lārāx). *St.* Also **lerroch**. [*Gael. lárach* site of a building, habitation. = *Irish lárach* (mod. *Ir. lárach*), *f. O'Celltic* \*lār to extend.] The site of a building or habitation.

1705 COURT *Rk. Baryny of Urie* (1892) 113 [That] ilke tenant keepe their owen larache. 1774 FERGUSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 38 In its auld lerroch yet the deas remains. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 273 note, Amidst the various changes . . . proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same Larach.

**†Lararium** (lārē'riūm). [*L. lararium, f. laris* (see LAR).] The part of a Roman house where the images of Larcs or household gods were kept, hence, a private shrine or chapel.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Statuary & Sculpt.* iii. 163 The Penates . . . were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or library. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i. The old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* iii. 68 note, The Emperor Alexander Severus admitted an image of Christ into his lararium.

**†Larbar**, *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly Sc. In 5 **larbre**, 6 **larbar**, **la(l)rbair**. [*Of obscure origin: cf. LEER a.*, empty.] *a. adj.* Lean; exhausted, worn out.

*b. sb.* A lean, withered, or worn out person. 1486 *Rk. St. Albans* Eviij. He is meagre larbie and leene. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 10, *Kennedie* 121 Leue larbar, lounge-out, baith lowesy in lisk and lonze. *Ibid.* 169 The larbar lous of thy lang lene craig. *Ibid.* 170 *Una marit women* 175 His lyme is vaxit larbar, and lylis into swonne. 1603 *Philobus* xxvii. With ane larbair for to ly, Ane auld dild stock, baith cauld and dry.

*Comb.* 1603 *Philobus* cxii. Sa larbair-lyke lo awscholyis

**Larboard** (lār'bōrd, -bōrd), *sb.* (*a.*) *Naut.*

Forms: **a.** 4 **ladde-borde**, **5** **ladeborde**, **latheborde**, **latheborde**, **latheborde**, **6** **larborde**, **lerbord**, **leereboord**, **6-7** **larbo o rd**, **7** **lubbord**, **7** **larboard**. [*ME. lad, d. eborde, latheborde*, altered in the 16th c. into *lar, leere, larbord*, by form-association with the contemporary *ster-, -steere, starbord*. The second component is *OK. lōrd, ON. borde*, ship's side (*BOARD sb.* 12); the origin of the first component, which appears as *ladde-, lade-, lathe-, late-*, has not been determined.

Some would connect it with *LAD* *v.*, taking it to mean 'the side on which cargo was received', or on which deck cargo was placed.

In OE. the corresponding term was *larbord*; this did not survive into ME. though its etymological equivalent still remains in all the mod. continental Teut. tongues, and was adopted into Rom. (*f. bâbord*). The word seems to have meant 'the side at the *lar* of the steersman'; the rudder or steering-paddle of early Germanic ships having been worked over the right side, whence the name *starbord* 'steering-side', *STARBOARD*.]

The side of a ship which is to the left hand of a person looking from the stern towards the bows. Opposed to *starboard*. (*Freq. in phr. without the article, as* *†on, †hy, †a, to larboard*.)

The term has now been discarded in the navy and supplanted by *port*, to avoid confusion with the similar-sounding *starboard*.

*a.* 13<sup>-</sup>. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 106 þay layden in oo laddeborde 30 þe lofe wynnes. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 203 Devettes . . . a starbord an other a lathord.

*b.* 15<sup>-</sup>. *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1886) 68 Ethere bye lerbord or bye lowte That Scoote would overcome yowe. *Ibid.* 69 A larborde wher Sir Andrew lay. 1583 STANNYHURST *Emels* i. (Arb.) 21 Their ships too larboard doo nod. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Two on her larboard, and two on her starboard. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* i. 4 Vpon his steerebord alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leerebord the maine Ocean. 1667 MILTON P. L. ii. 1019 When Ulysses on the Larbord shuoud Charybdis. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 171 We saw five Ships, three to the Starboard, and two to the Lar-board. 1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 In firing along our Larboard, we saw he had a Design to board us on the Bow. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* i. § 17 (1873) 21 She will heel over to larboard.

**†b. as adv.** = To larboard; formerly used as a nautical command. *Obs.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 Larboard, that is, to the left hand. 1647 R. STAPLYTON *Jurinal* 224 Larboard now The reeling tree, then starboard, for't to bow. 1653 GERBIER *Counsel* 32 As well understood . . . as one at Sea among Mariners; saying, Steere, or Lar-board. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* i. i, You Dogs, is this a time to sleep? Lubbord. Heave together, Lads.

**B. attrib.** passing into *adj.* Belonging to or situated on the left or port side of a vessel.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Latheborde Bowers . . . Sterborde destrelles. . . Ladeborde destrelles. *a.* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife, Saylor*, In a storme tis disputable . . . on which side of the ship he may be saved best, whether his faith bee starre-bord faith or lar-bord. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. vii. 862 The Land on Larbord side (saith Sir R. Hawkins) is without doubt lands. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 His Mate with his Larbord men . . . releues them till foure in the morning. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 18 Cast off your Larboard-Braces. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. vi. 59 A signal was made . . . to bring to with the larboard tacks. *Ibid.* ii. v. 177 About four points on the larboard-bow. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* i. 282 On the larboard quarter. 1833 MARRYAT P. *Simple viii.* Ease off the larboard hawser. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Larboard-watch*, the old term for port-watch.

**b. humorously** used for *Left*.

1781 COVERLEY *Let. to J. Newton* 18 Mar., Wks. 1837 XV. 75 A slight disorder in my larboard eye may possibly prevent my writing you a long letter.

**Larbolins, -ians**, *sb. pl.* *Naut.* [*Short f. LARBOARD + -LING. Cf. STARBOLINS.*] (See quot.) 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *Larbolins*, or *Larbolians*, a cant term implying the larboard-watch.

**Larcener** (lār'sēnər). Also 7 **lassoner**. [*f. LARCENY + -ER. Cf. OF. larcineur.*] One who commits larceny; chiefly *petty larcener*, one who commits petty larceny. Also *fig.*

1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 20 As a punishment . . . upon whom, petty larceners, snippers that eat the petty larcener. 1642 — *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xiv. 152 Thus petty Larceners are encouraged into Felons. 1839 *Fla. Mag.* XIX. 91 Bother about perjurers, robbers, larceners. 1854 LADY LYTON *Behind Scenes* i. iv. That great petty larcener of sentiment, Lawrence Sterne. 1864 SIR I. PAGET *Grave Norm. & Eng.* III. 373 How it was possible . . . to imprison the petty larcener unless the offence was duly laid in the indictment.

**Larcenish** (lār'sēnɪʃ, *a.* [*f. LARCENY + -ISH*]) Disposed to larceny or small thefts.

1862 BICKERSTICK *Hunter* 50 A tendency to be larcenish. **Larcenist** (lār'sēnist). [*f. LARCENY + -IST.*] = LARCENER.

1803 SYN. SMYTH *Wks.* (1869) 30 The injuries which have been inflicted on society by pickpockets, larcenists, and petty felons. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 379 These have also suffered by the predatory fingers of petty larcenists.

**Larcenous** (lār'sēnəs, *a.* [*f. LARCENY + -OUS. Cf. OF. larcineux, larcineux.*]) Pertaining to or characterized by larceny; thievish.

1742 FLETCHER *J. Andrews* iv. v. 'Ay' says the Justice, 'a kind of felonious larcenous thing'. 1807 SYN. SMYTH *J. Pymby's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1840 III. 103 The acquittal of any noble and official thief would not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the larcenous and burglarious world. 1861 DICKENS *Ol. Twist* i. I knew . . . that my larcenous researches might find nothing . . . valuable in the safe. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 63 In all the larcenous little bundle of verse. 1888 GRAYSON *in 19th Cent.* XXIII. 783 A huge larcenous appropriation . . . of goods which do not belong to them.

Hence **Larcenously** *adv.*, thievishly.

1864 in WEBSTER, 1882 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 54 Melite was accused . . . of larcenously conveying the ideas of *Les Femmes Rudeles* from a piece acted two years before.

**Larceny** (lār'sēni). *Lave.* Also 6 **larcenie**, **larsenie**, 8 **larciny**. [*app. f. AF. larcin* see LARIX] + -y, *perh.* with a recollection of *L. latrocinium*.] The felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another with intent to convert them to the taker's use. Also *gen. theft*.

Distinction was formerly made between *grand* and *petty larceny*, the former being the larceny of property having a value of more, the latter of less, than 12 pence. *Simple, mixed, or compound larceny* (see *qu. 1*).

1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim.* Mon. xiii. (1885) 122 There is no man hangyd in Scotland in vij. year to redur the robbery. And yet that ben often tymes brought for larceny. *Ibid.* 1714 larceny. *MS. Digby* recto. 1581 *Wks. of W. R.* vi. 171. 1602-22 All manner of theft, whether it were robbing it selfe, or great or petite larcenie. 1596 B. W. PATER *Three Serms.* i. 106 Lugging men on to Larcenies, Thefts. 1664 BURN *Poor Lawes* 137 Picking of pockets, and such other larcenies. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 2 Larceny . . . is distinguished by the law into two sorts, the one called simple larceny, or plain theft *in act*, and the other called mixed, or compound larceny, which also includes in it the aggravation of a taking from one's house or person. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi. You are not charged with any petty larceny, or vulgar felony. 1850 BLACKIE *Academy* II. 17 This god . . . wilt thou Not late, thou, whom his impious larceny Did chiefly injure? 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vi. (1876) 184 It is said that Lord Chatham was the first to set the example of disclaiming to govern by petty larceny. 1875 POPE *Gains* iii. (ed. 2) 462 By English law, to take a man's own goods out of the hands of a bailee, if the taking have the effect of charging the bailee, is larceny.

**†Larcery**, *Obs.* Also 7 **larserie**. [*Cf. LARCENY and LARCINRY.*] Larceny.

1500 [see 1546 in prec.] 1611 FLORIO, *Latrocinatione*, larcerie. 1613 R. CAMDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Pettilarserie*, stealing of things of no great value.

**Larch** (lārʃ). Also 6 **larche**, **larshe**. *β.* **S larich, larinech**. [*Introduced by Tuner* (see quot. 1548 in 3), ad *G. larche* = MHG. *lerche, larche* = OHG. \**lerihha, \*larikhha*, an early adoption (prior to the assimilation of *l* in Latin) of *L. laricin*, *larix* (whence late Gr. *λάριξ*) = corresponding phonetically to O'Celltic \**darik-* (Irish *dair*, genitive *darach*, Welsh *dar*) oak. Other Eng. writers in the 16th c. adopted the word in the *L.* form (see LARIX), sometimes corrupted into *larinx*; hence *app.* some of the dialectal forms given above. Cf. further Du. *lariks*, and the unexplained forms G. *lorche*, Du. *lorke* (booni); also It. *larice*, Sp. *lárice*, Pg. *larico*, F. (Cotgr.) *larege, lareze*, med.L. *larisus*.]

**1.** A well-known coniferous tree; *Abies Larix* or *Larix europæa*, a native of the Alps, which is largely cultivated in this country. Its timber is tough and durable. It yields Venetian turpentine, and the bark is used in tanning. *b.* Any tree of the genus *Larix*, e.g. the American Larch, *L. americana*.

1548, etc. [see *larch-tree* in 3]. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's*



**Complex.** 1. 72 Ys best is that, which issueth out of y<sup>e</sup> Larch, the Pyne, or the Firre tree. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myrt. Uolophia* iii. The scene of barrenness was here and there interrupted by the spreading branches of the larch and cedar. 1827-35 WILLIS *May* 15 The larch stands green and beautiful Amid the sombre firs. 1832 *Planting* 33 (L. U. K.) *Pinus pendula*, black larch. — *microcarpa*, red larch. — *larix*, common larch. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. xci*, When rosy plumellets tuff the larch. 1856 *Trees*, Bot. s.v. *Larix*, The American Larch, *Abies* or *Larix pendula*, is the tree known to the Canadians as the Tamarack. 2. The wood of this tree.

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal* 141 The props are usually of larch, or, in low seams, of oak.

3. *attrib.*, as *larch-plank*, *-plant*, *-tree*, *-turpentine*; *larch-bark*, the bark of the larch-tree; the *laricis cortex* of the British Pharmacopoeia; *larch red*, a substance obtained by boiling extract of larch-bark with dilute sulphuric acid (Cassell); *larch-scale*, a scale-like insect which infests larch trees; *larch-wood*, (a) the wood of the larch tree; (b) a wood consisting of larch trees.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 489 The present Mr. White, had often drawn more than £400 a year for his "Larch-bark only. 1847 SKEATON *Builder's Man.* 43 Tiberius caused the Naumachiarium bridge to be rebuilt of larch planks. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 30 The young larch-plant upon Pelion's side. 1832 *Planting* 72 (L. U. K.) *Coccus laricis* [sic], 'larch scale. 1848 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 46 Larix or larix growth on the highest toppes of the Alpes freche men cal it Dularge. It may be called in english a "Larche tree. 1878 [see LARIX]. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* 11. 182 From the Larch tree there issueth a subtil and thin liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Larix*, the Larich-tree, or Larch-Tree. 1732 tr. *Poet's Hist. Drugs* 1. 66 *Cedrus Magna*... is a Species of the Larch Tree. 1728 KERSEY, *Larix*, the Larich-tree, or Larch-tree. 1855 LONGE, *Haw.* vii. 49 Give me... of your fibrous roots, O Larch-Tree! 1616 BULLOKER, *Larch Turpentine*, a kind of Turpentine or rosen growing upon the Larch tree in Italie, used often in oymments and emplasters. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 46 Another ship built of larch-wood. 1856 MISS MULLOCK *J. Halifax* xxy. It was lovely to see the morning sun climbing over One-Tree Hill, catching the larchwood [etc.].

**Larchen** (lär'tjen) *a.* [f. LARCH + -EN suffix 4.] Consisting of larches, larch.

1818 KEATS *Meg Merrilies* 10 Her Brothers were the craggy hills, Her Sisters larchen trees. 1851 MOIR *Poems*, To Wondel Ptarmigan vii. From larchen grove to grove.

† **Larcin**. *Obs.* Also 5 larcion, 6 larcyne, -ine, larcene, 7 laron, larcion. [a. AF. and F. *larcin*, OF. *larrecin* (also *larcine* fem.) — L. *latrocinium* robbery, f. *latro* robber.]

1. = LARCENY.

[1802 BRITTON I. xxv. § 115 De Apels de Rohberies et de Larcins.] c. 1400 *Plowman's T.* 323 Tything of libry and larcion Will make fabled full foul fall! c. 1530 L. Cox *Khet.* (1897) 73 To Brytains, Gaweicines, and Polones [his attributed] larcyne [i.e. larcine]. 1598 FLORIO, *Furto*, a thevery, a larcine, a burglarie. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* Pref. 2 Others content them selves with petty Larcins. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 119 If he be condemned for a common Larcin, he ought to be hanged.

2. One who commits larceny; a larcener.

1596 in Tyler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 350 Shall any castle or habytacle of mine be assailed by a night larcin. 1624 BE. HALL *True Fence-Maker* Wks. (1627) 540 Whips for harlots, brands for petty larcins, ropes for felons. a. 1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 11 Some poor petty-larcions and pilferers.

† **Larcinary**. *Obs.* Also 7 larcenary. [f. LARCIN + -RY.] Larceny. a. 1639 CAREW *Corium Brit.* (1640) 214 The god of petty larciny. 1656 EARL MONM. *Add. fr. Parnass.* 183 Having committed many larcenaries.

**Lard** (lär'd), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 lardo, 5 laard, 5 laurde, 4-6 lard. [a. OF. (mod.F.) *lard* bacon (= It., Sp., Pg. *larido*) — L. *lardum*, *lardum*, usually believed to be cogn. w. Gr. *lārō-vūs* fat, *lārō-vūs* pleasant to the taste.]

† 1. The fat of a swine; (fnt) bacon or pork; rarely, other fat meat used for larding. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Take larde of porke, wele sobyn. *Ibid.* 26 Take tho ox tongue... Sethe hit, broche hit in lard yche dele. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/r Larde of flesche, *urda*. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Ab. & Litu. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 That eyten no flesche but yf it be right seldon a btle larde. 1552 HULOET, *Larde, succidia*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 532 The fat of Swine they commonly call Lard which groweth betwixt the skin and the flesh. 1615 [see LARD v. 1]. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 997 She got a Peece of Lard with the Skin on, and rubbed the Warts all over with the Fat Side. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* viii. *Baucis & P.* 107 By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd And to the table sent the smoking lard. 1725 BRADLEY *Fann. Dict.* s.v. *Swine*, Feeding a Hog for Lard or Boar for brawn. *fig.* a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 290 Patience is the lard of the leaner meat of adversity.

† b. ? A slice of fat. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 49 Take lardoz of Venysoun. 2. (Often *hog's lard*.) The internal fat of the abdomen of a swine, esp. when rendered and clarified, much used in cooking, and in pharmacy as the basis of unguents.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 433 Frote hit wel with larde flaat & decoct. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 18 b/h *Axungia propriis*, is larde or hogges grease. 1704 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of... Dry Codfish, Dry Jack, Hoglard. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 189 If Hogs get a Swelling on the side of their Throat... anoint it with Hog's Lard. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 728 The addition of the metallic solution to the melted mixture of

lard and oil. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 1. 76 A kind of sweet cake fried in lard. 1836-9 *Lond. Cycl. Anal.* II. 232/a When hog's-lard becomes rancid, a peculiar volatile acid forms in it. 1873 E. SMITH *Foodis* 139 Lard is derived from the loose fat of the pig, and is a very pure fat.

b. *transf.*

1486 *Bk. St Albans* C v b, Vene hir larde of a gote. 1835 W. IRVING *Tom Poynter* 306 Pritters of flour fried in bear's lard. 1849 *Sh. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* III. 162 In the Greenland whale the layer of this subcutaneous lard varies from eight or ten to 20 inches in depth.

c. *Earth lard* (see quot.).

1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 175 The Grubs of the Cockchafer... appear like lumps of white fat. Hence the British name 'Earth-Lard'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lard-slice*; *lard-butter*, -cheese, substitutes for butter and cheese made from lard; † *lard-house* = *LARDER*; *lard-oil*, 'a valuable oil made from lard, used for burning, and for lubricating machinery' (Gilvie, 1882); *lard-stone*, a kind of soft stone found in China; cf. *agalmatolite*.

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. Very little 'lard-butter is now sold in Chicago. *Ibid.*, Large amounts of butterine and 'lard-cheese were sold here as the genuine article. 1855 *Richmond Wks* (Surtees) 85 All the salting vessel in the 'lardhouse. 1599 MINSHIEL, A Lardary, or lard-house. a. 1693 *Urynhart's Rabelais* iii. xxiii. 193 Some Lackey, smothering at the 'lard-slices. 1811 PINCKERTON *Petrol.* I. 374 The rock called 'lard-stone, used by the Chinese.

**Lard** (lär'd), *v.* [ad. F. *larder*, f. *lard* (see LARD sb.).]

1. *Cookery.* (*trans.*) To insert small strips of bacon († or of other fat meat) in the substance of (meat, poultry, etc.) before cooking. Also *absol.* (cf. *INTERLARD* v. 1.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15756 He schar a pece out of his be, & lardid a rostard. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 21 Perboyle the hare and larde hit wele, & seyn loke thou rost hir everylede. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take Conynghens... & sethe hem, oþer larde hem & rost hem. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1664) 73 If you will Roast any Venison... if it be lean, you shall either lard it with Mutton lard, or Pork lard. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 73 The skinn being pulled off, the flesh larded, & stuck with cloves, may be roasted. 1741 *Compt. Fam.-Piece* i. ii. 136 Flea your Hare, and lard it with Bacon. 1769 Mrs. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housew.* (1778) 127 Take three young ducks, lard them down each side the breast. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* June 491 I Nearly all lean meat may be larded with advantage.

† 2. To enrich with or as with fat; to fatten. (cf. *ENLARD* v. 1.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 710 A goodly Oake... Whilome had Lene the King of the field... And with his nuts larded many swine. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. 116 Falstaff sweates to death, and Lards the leave earth as he walks along. 1609 — *Timon* iv. iii. 12 It is the Pastour Lards the Brothers sides, The want that makes him lean. 1609 DEKKER *Where Babylon Wks.* 1873 II. 221 This lards me fat with laughter. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 7 They lard their lean books with the fat of others works. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 184 Thou hast larded thy leaner revenues with fat collops sacrilegiously cut out of the sides or flanks of the church. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 240 (Wheat-ears) Naturally larded with lumps of fat. a. 1687 COTTON *Non Quatrain* Poems (1689) 235 The lagging Ox is now abundant, From larding the new turn'd-up ground.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*

1612 [see LARDING *pp.* a.]

3. *transf.* To stick all over with; to cover, line, or strew with. — *Obs.* or *arch.*

1549 SIR J. WALLOR in *State Papers* IX. 457 Divers of the Frenchmen's horse killed, and well larded with arrows. 1590 MARIOWE *Edw. II.* i. iv. He wears a short Italian hooded cloake, Larded with pearly. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 37 White his Shrow'd as the Mountain Snow. Larded with sweet flowers. 1611 SPENSER *Hist. G. Brit.* ix. xv. § 55 Their sides were altogether larded with arrows. 1631 H. SHURLEY *Mari. Scullier* ii. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 190 A Soldado Casacke of Scarlet, larded thick with Gold lace. 1641 MINTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 7 His Navall ruines that have larded our Seas. a. 1668 CLEVELAND *Times* 13 A Land. Larded with Springs, and fring'd with curled Woods. 1843 LYTON *Last Bar.* i. ii. Larding himself with sharp knives and bodkins.

† b. *fig.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1612) 407 Yee thought it good, thus to lard the same, by a proper Parenthesis. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. iii. 362 His gross follies wherewith he hath larded and strewed it. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 81 But to lard his gross oversights with some more pardonable mistakes.

4. To intersperse or garnish (speech or writing) with particular words, expressions, ideas, etc.; to interlard.

1549 *Compt. Scot. Prol.* to Rdr. 16, I thoct it nocht necessary til hef fardit and lardit this tractet with exquisite terms. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 53 They say, the Lirick, is larded with passionate Sonnets. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 14 The mirth whereof, so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 20 An exact comend, Larded with many severall sorts of reason. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* xxiv. Monks began to lard the lives of their Saints with lies. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 158 How mean a skill to lard every sentence with an oath. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 52 A few modish lewd words to lard his Discourse. with a. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* II. (1847) I. xii. 404 Lord Egmont... always larded... his speeches with speculative topics of government. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* x. Unable to refrain from larding them with interjections of surprise. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* (1864) i. iv. 39 Their conversation was larded and illustrated with the phraseology of their own favourite pursuit.

5. To smear or cover with lard or fat; to grease. *rare.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 436 Vp walle hit every side In lyke maner, eek larde it. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* ii. 306 His Buff Doublet, larded o'er with Fat Of slaughter'd Brutes. 1824 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* xxviii. Old boxes, larded with the steam Of thirty thousand dinners.

† 6. *intr.* To ooze with lard or fat. *Obs. rare.* 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto... melting wax.

7. *trans.* To adulterate with lard.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 31 The Mahomedans fear that their ghee may be larded.

**Lard**, *obs.* form of *LARD*, *LARD*.

**Lardacein** (lär'dā'sin), *a.* *Chem.* [f. as next + -IN.] A nitrogenous substance found deposited under morbid conditions in certain minute arteries and tissues of the body.

1873 RAUPE *Phys. Chem.* 10 The so called amyloid substance or lardacein. 1890 *Athenaeum* 15 Mar. 344/1 The substance... may perhaps be allied to lardacein.

**Lardaceous** (lär'dā'sis), *a.* *Med.* [f. LARD sb. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling lard; containing lardacein; *spec.* applied to a form of degeneration characterized by the formation of lardacein; also said of the patient.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 506 The body when choked and obstructed by this lardaceous incumbrance. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 59 Amyloid degeneration... is often known as the lardaceous, or waxy change. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 434 A solid, fatty, lardaceous deposit beneath the epidermis. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 409 It was not known when he began to be lardaceous.

**Lardacity**. *rare.* Lardaceous condition.

1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 276, I have often thought that temporary suppurative may produce temporary lardacity.

**Lardarie**, -ary, var. *LARDRY Obs.*

**Larded** (lär'ded), *pp.* a. [f. LARD v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Stuffed with fat bacon; smeared with lard, greased.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/r Lardyd, lardutins. 1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 49/25 Larded, lardo adipatus. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* t. Fables (1700) 191 Larded Thighs on loaded Altars laid. 1709 AUCISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 9 A Lard-d Turkey. 1724 RAMSAY *Health* 67 The larded peacock, and the tart of moy. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 642 As snart above As meal and larded locks can make him. 1821 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* I. 43 To hunt the pig, As soapt and larded through the crowd he flies. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv. 'There's a very nice ham... and a beautiful cold larded fowl. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 42 The application of a hot iron to his 'larded' feet.

**Lardeous** (lär'diōs), *a.* *rare* = *obs.* [f. mod.L. *lardus*, f. *lardum* LARD: see -OUS.] Lardaceous. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Larder** (lär'der), *Forms:* 4, 7 lardere, 5, 7 lardre, 5 lardar, -yr o, -ure, laardere, lardder, larddre, (6 lardwer), 7 *Sc.* lairder, 4-6 larder. [a. OF. *lardier*, AF. *larder* — med.L. *lardarium*, f. *lardum* LARD sb. Cf. OF. *lardoir*, *lardoner* 'garde-manger'.]

1. A room or closet in which meat (? orig. bacon) and other provisions are stored.

c. 1305 *St. Kenelm* 236 in E. E. P. (1862) 54 Þe3 his larder were ne3 ido & his somer lese lene. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 All Northwales he set to treughe hire. Tuenti pounde of gold be zere. & þer to fyue hundreth kie ilk zere to his lardere. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 4688 (Trin.) Moo þen a pouzande seleres Filled he wip wyne... And larderes [Gott. lardineris] wip salt flesche. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 60 Pro ligno et clausis per ipsum emptis ibidem pro la lardre. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/r Laardere, lardarium. 1468-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 92, r axe pro le lardar. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 12 § 13 The seriant of the larder for the time being of the same household. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 Espying hir time when and how she may come to the Larder or Vittallhouse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 5 Good M. Porter I belong to 'lar Larder. 1644 D. HUME *St. Douglas* 28 This Cellar is called yet the Douglas Laidre [cf. LARDIKEN I. 1375]. 1688-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 378 The hen gratifies her desires in hatching and breeding up chickens for the larder. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. 1838 PRESCOTT *Fert. & Is.* (1846) III. xx. 266 The larders of Savona were filled with the choicest game. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Manilla* lxx. 311 The whole repast bespoken the exhausted larder peculiar to the end of the week. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Algonia* I. 50 Utterly unmindful of the probable condition of the larder at home.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something serving as a store-house.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 34 Forth, Taw, Cluyd, Tems, Severne, Humber, Trent, And four great Seas, your Larders be for Lent. 1864 J. S. HARFORD *Recoll. W. Withersforce* 195 It (the antediluvian mammoth) had only been hanging in Nature's larder for the last five thousand years. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* viii. 220 His table became the larder and patrimony of the poor.

† 2. *fig.* Chiefly in phr. to make larder of: to turn into meat for the larder; to bring to the slaughter-house, hence, to slaughter; to larder, to the slaughter-house. Also *occas.* simply = slaughter. *Obs.*

a. 1330 *Othel* 1129 Al the Kinges ost... madden a foul larder. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxii. to Zebec, that is, swilke þat be deuyt makis his lardere of. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 251 Prelatis courtis þat ben demys of þenes & lardris of helle. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. xiv. (Skeat) l. 13 Thus drawn was this innocent, as an ox to the larder. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 124 Than [in November] is the larder of the swine. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7228 Of







room; spacious, roomy, capacious. *Obs.*; merged in sense 8.

*a 1225 Ancr. R.* 28 Makied on ower mube mit te bume a creiz, & et 'Deus in adiutorium', a large creiz mit be broun' as from above be vorehaud dun to be broeste.

*1330 R. Broune Chron.* (1810) I. 144 Large er po landes, hat l. eildres woumen. *1382 Wyckliff Heb. ix.* 11 Forsoth Crist heynge a bishop of goodis to comynge [entride] bi a larger and perfurter tabernacle [*L. amplius et perfectius*]. *1390 Gowen Conf. III.* 27 He seeth her front is large and leine Withoute frounce of any greice. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 1089 Oloste for to leage in his large sete. *1526 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b. The byrde in a cage, be the cage.. neuer so large and hye, can not be contented or quyeted. *1530 Falsch. 237/2* Large grounde, *corril.* *Ibid.* 317/1 Large wyde and brode, *spacieu.*, *ample.* *1604 E. Gleanstone* *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvii. 373 They retired themselves into a large place, where there were many lights. *1697 Dryden Virg. Georg. iv.* 537 Two Golden Horns on his large Front he wears.

† b. Const. of.

*c 1340 Cursor M.* 23322 (Fairf.) A mikil man of stature heye & large of face. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 43 So is the Contree large of Lengthe. *1535 COVERDALE Aeth. vii.* 4 As for ye cite, it was large of rowme, and greate.

c. fig. Of the 'heart': Capacious. Cf. 6.

In the earliest instances the expression is a literal translation from the Heb., where 'heart' means intellect.

*1535 COVERDALE 1 Kings iv.* 23 God gaue Salomon maruelous greate wysdomde and vnderstandinge, and a large hert. *1667 MILTON P. L.* i. 444 That vorious King, whose heart though large, Beguill'd by fair Idolatresses, fell To Idols foul. *1686 WALTER H. A. H. Mother to Pr. Orange Poems* 244 Tho streighter Bounds your Fortune did confine, In thy large Heart was found a wealthy Mine. *1876 BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life* 228 The brain by knowledge grows, the heart is larger made by loving.

† 4. Extensive in transverse dimension; = BROAD a. 1. b. [The usual sense in mod. Fr.] Often in phrase long and large, for which wide and large sometimes occurs. *Obs.*

*1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 45 Bothe as longe and as large bi loft and by grounde. *c 1400 MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) v. 16 It es nere hard a c. cubites large. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 49 Ane croce that was baith large and lang, To beir that gait that bleist Lord. *1578 LYTE Dodoens* i. viii. 15 The great Clote hath leaves very large and long. *1599 ABB. ABBOT Descr. World* (1634) 281 The Spaniards.. entered Florida.. and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large. *1653 H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 152 Three hundred ladders made, very strong, and so large, that three men might easily mount up on them a front. *1667 MILTON P. L.* i. 195 His other Parts.. extended long and large Lay floating many a rood. *Ibid.* iv. 223 Southward through Eden went a River large. *1709 BLAIR in Phil. Trans.* xxvii. 141 Two Tusks 21 Spans large, and 8 foot long. *1715 LIONEL Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 78 The Ways ought to be.. so large, that Carriages and Horses be no hindrance to each other when they meet.

† 5. With definite measures of space and time, indicating the full or rather more than the full quantity: = GOOD A. 20. *Obs.*

*1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 162 Leue him on thi left halae a large myle or more. *1529 Malory's Arthur* x. lxi. They fought.. two large houres and neuer brethed them. *1678 Lond. Gaz.* No. 1325/1 At Bucken, a large League from Friburg. *1707 Ibid.* 4336/7 As to the Breadth of the Chancel, it is a large half Mile. *1737 tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iii. 79 The steps.. being almost all to large inches high.

† b. Of the time of day: Fully come, full. *Obs.*

*c 1386 CHAUCER Sprs. 7.* 352 They slepen til that it was pryme large. *c 1470 HENRY Wallace* iv. 223 Thir men went furth as it was large mydnycht.

6. Of immaterial things: Wide in range or capacity; comprehensive, extensive, capacious.

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd 3e large and brade? *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 3915 Bot alle bis deit may jar be quytth Thourg large pardon, wha-swa has itt. *c 1400 Apol. Loll.* 8 A feipful carit owip to notify to his sugets, were is pardoun, sikirar, largar, & for les price, to be bout to his sugets. *1500 Gateway Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App.* v. 701 In as ampull and largd manner as we graunted to anny other freman. *a 1548 HALL Chron. Hen. IV* 15 b. Exhorting them with large promisses and flattering wordes. *1560 DAVIS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 239 b. I will sende Ambassadors to the assemblye with large commission. *1595 SHAKS. John* i. l. 88 Doe you not read some tokens of my sonce in the large composition of this man? *1606 — Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 223 Fair leane and large security. *1667 MILTON P. L.* xii. 305 From imposition of strict Laws, to free Acceptance of large Grace. *1704 SWIFT Mechan. Operat. Spir. Misc.* (1712) 296 A large Memory, plentifully fraught with Theological Polysyllables. *a 1715 BUANET Oum Time* (1724) l. 170 It was resolved, that whatever should be granted.. should go in so large a manner, that Papists should be comprehended within it. *1730-46 THOMSON Autumn* 280 Vernal suns and showers Diffuse their warmest, largest influence. *1738 WESTLEY Ps.* cxvi. v. How good Thou art, How large thy Grace! *1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* viii. (1896) 450 Notions large, liberal and complete. *1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Smith.* His memory was large and tenacious. *1784 COWPER Task* iii. 423 No portion left That may disgrace his art, or disappoint Large expectation. *1793 BURKE Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 176, I speak of policy too in a large light; in which large light, policy too is a sacred thing. *1848 TENNYSON Locksley Hall* 111 Yearning for the large excitement that the coming years would yield. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. l. 106 A good reason for giving large powers to a trustworthy magistrate. *a 1850 Ibid.* xxiii. (1861) v. 91 The English Government.. had been willing to make large allowance for Berwick's peculiar position. *1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Times Rep.* LII. 319/2, I think the language is large enough to include them. *1886 Law Times* LXXXI. 172/1 The court had a large discretion as to the joinder of parties.

b. Of persons, with reference to some specified attribute or action. Const. in, of. Cf. sense 1.

*c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 220 pu art larg of cheryte. *1574 HELLOWES Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 63 It is not a lust thing to be large in sinning, and short in praying. *1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* iii. 1 When Paul would be large in commending the Church of the Romaes, he affirmeth they were full of goodness. *1672 WILKINS Nat. Reliq.* 326 To be generous and large in their well-wishing and their well-doing. *1883 F. M. PRARD Contrad.* xxvi. He was large in his offers of friendship towards a young nephew of Mr. Pritchard's.

c. With reference to artistic treatment: Broad. *1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS Disc.* xi. (1876) 28 In his colouring he was large and general.

7. Of discourse, narrative, or literary treatment: Ample, copious, lengthy. Now rare.

*1477 MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 799 III. 193 The large comuncacyon that dyvers tymes hath ben had towching the maryage of my cosyn Margery.. and my son Iohn. *1526 TINDALE Acts* xx. 2 When he had gone over those parties, and given them large exhortacions. *1577 FRAMPTON Joyful News* ii. (1596) 80 Of many others which should be verie large to speake of. *1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* 131 It were large to recount the voyages and worthy enterprises overthowen by this pollicie. *1655 STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 65/1 Plutarch, hath this large Discourse upon it. *1675 TEMPLE Let. to Chas. II* Wks. 1731 II. 344 Since the Prince's Return, I have had two large Discourses with his Highness. *1685 WOOD Life* 13 Apr. Mr. Wyatt spake a large speech by hart. *1705 HEARNE Collect.* 23 July (O.H.S.) i. 13 Mr. Milles writ a large reply. *1756-82 J. WARTON Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) i. ii. 49 These observations on Thomson.. would not have been so large if there had been already any considerable criticism on his Character. *1860 MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) i. v. 273 He fell into large and particular discourse with the deputies.

† b. Of persons: Copious in writing or speech; diffuse, lengthy, prolix. *Obs.*

*1605 BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 8 (1873) 281 Antitheta are these argued *pro et contra*; wherein men may be more large and laborious. *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 108 My intent is to bee largest in relation of those things which are not in the Scriptures. *1618 BOLTON Floris* (1636) Ded., He held it more honorable to be.. the first among briefe writers than one among few in the large ones. *1668 TEMPLE Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 82 The Marquis is large in arguing to me, that our Interest lies in a joint War. *1670 PENN Addr. Prot.* ii. App. (1692) 249, I could be verie large upon this point. *1711 HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 136, I am afraid he will be much too large, tho' 'tis certain w<sup>ch</sup> he shall do will be very curious and learned. *1737 WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* xii. vi. § 3 He was very large in his encomiums upon the young man. *1763 J. BROWN Poetry & Mus.* vi. 111 Homer is equal large, flowing and harmonious; Eschylus is uneven, concise, abrupt and rugged. *1788 PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* iv. xxiii. 179 His work is an epitome of the Roman History to his own times, upon which he is more large.

8. In mod. Eng., a general designation for considerable magnitude, used instead of great when it is not intended to convey the emotional implication now belonging to that word. (See GREAT a. 6.) The more colloquial or less refined synonym is big.

a. Of material objects. Also in phrases like large of limb = 'having large limbs'.

Not ordinarily said of persons; the occasional use of expressions like 'a large man' is somewhat playful, the notion being 'taking up a great deal of room'. To say 'the larger (= 'bigger') children' is admissible, if perh. somewhat unusual, but the positive (and, indeed, the comparative in the singular) could not be similarly used.

In the earlier examples there may be some notion of the sense 'ample'.

*c 1440 Prompt. Parv.* 288/1 Large, hey, longe, and semely, *procures.* *1526 TINDALE Gal.* vi. 11 Beholde how large a letter I have written unto you with myne awne hande. *c 1560 A. SCOTT Poem* (S.T.S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir large of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic there. *1590 SHAKS. Mids.* iv. i. 4 While I.. kisse thy faire large eares. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 46 In this tounne is the Kingis castel baith large and stark. *1611 BIBLE Mark* xiv. 51 He will shew you a large [Gr. *μεγα*: earlier versions 'great'] vpper roome furnished. *1667 MILTON P. L.* x. 549 Now Dragon gowtha, larger than whom the Sun Ingendered in the Pythian Vale on slime. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 805 A large Cluster of black Grapes. — *Aeneid* x. 432 Great Theron, large of Limb, of Gyaht height. *1751 Affect. Narr. Wager* 89 One of us killed a large Seal.. Such Hits as these were but rare, and very far from affording Supplies. *1791 W. BAATHAM Carolina* 10 These swamps are daily clearing and improving into large fruitful rice plantations. *1803 RAPTON Landsc. Gard.* (1805) 21 We generally pronounce that object large, the whole of which the eye cannot at once comprehend. *1816 J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* i. 14 The large vice must be firmly fixed to the side of the work-bench. *1837 DICKENS Pickw.* ii. A large lady in blue satin. *1837 MRS. SHERWOOD H. Milner* iii. xvi. 323 An infant, and three or four larger children. *1840 MARRIAT Poor Jack* i. He was a very large man, standing six feet high. *1868 LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iii. § 16 (1879) 91 At rising or setting, the Moon sometimes appears to be larger than it does when high up in the sky. *1870 DICKENS E. Drood* vi. 'Is he a large man, Ma?' 'I should call him a large man, my dear.. but that his voice is so much larger'. *1895 Bookman Oct.* 26/2 Plans.. should not be large folded sheets, but single page plans of small districts.. with a key-map. *1896 Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 615/1 There were two gates, one large one for carriages and the other a small one for foot passengers.

*absol.* *1595 SHAKS. John* ii. i. 101 This little abstract doth containe that large, Which died in Geoffrey.

b. Used in the specific names of objects to distinguish a kind or variety of greater size than the ordinary; also large-paper, a size of paper used for a special or limited edition of a book,

having wider margins than that of the ordinary edition; also attrib.

*1724 Lond. Gaz.* No. 5225/3 The Price of the few large Paper that are printed [will be] 40s. per Book in Sheets. *1727 CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Minion*, The large Minion, or one of the largest size, has its bore 34 inch diameter, and is 1000 pounds weight. *1802 DIBDIS Introd. Classics* 11 note, The large paper edition of this work is chiefly sought after. *1837 MACGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 334 Large White Helleborae. *1839 STANTON Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 34 *Geometra papilionaria* (Large Emerald). *1862 E. NEWMAN Brit. Moths* (1865) 299 The Large Nutmeg (*Alseodesma anceps*). *1878 Print. Trades Jnl.* xxv. 20 Large post folio size. *1883 WALLEN Fish. Supply Norway* 26 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) 'Large' or North-hering. *1896 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 192 Fatty changes in the kidneys.. Large white, and small white kidneys. *Mod.* The second edition of the book is a large octavo.

c. Of collective unities, quantities, dimensions, or any immaterial entity of which extensive as distinct from intensive magnitude can be predicated.

*1526 TINDALE Rev.* xxi. 16 The length was as large as the breadth of hilt. *1679 PENN Addr. Prot.* ii. v. (1692) 135 (II) It.. in a large Degree true among us. *1751 LABELLE Westm. Br.* 72 At the Commissioners Desire, and before a very large Board, I had the Honour of explaining.. my Method. *1823 DE QUINCEY Lett. Educ.* ii. Wks. (1860) XIV. 26 Forty years are not too large a period for such a work. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 325 It is certainly now more than seven times as great as the larger of these two sums. *Ibid.* vii. II. 216 That party was not large; but the.. virtues of those who belonged to it made it respectable. *1881 JOWETT Thucyd.* i. 224 The simplicity which is so large an element in a noble nature was laughed to scorn and disappeared. *1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in Bookman Oct.* 22/2 Louis (XIV) was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* He made large profits on some articles, but his business did not pay on the whole.

d. Of a movement, pace, etc.: Covering a good extent of ground at a step. (Cf. B. 6.)

*c 1400 tr. Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lofdsh. 117 He, bat yn goyoye, hanys his paas large and latly, welfare shall solwe him yn all his werkys. *1729 Dr For Crusoe* i. xx. (1840) 358 As fast as we could make our horses go, which.. was only a good large trot. *17.. in 'J. Larwood' (L. R. Sadler) Bk. Cleric. Anecd.* (1871) 229 [A contemporary journalist describes Orator Henley as entering like a harlequin by a door behind the pulpit, and] at one large leap jumping into it, and falling to work.

† e. rarely of actions or processes, with reference to degree.

*1660 J. MARVELL Corr.* xviii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 50 As I shall haue more busynesse or more news, I shall giue you a larger trouble. *1748 ANSON'S Voy.* ii. xiii. 276 They.. found every where so large a surf, that there was not the least possibility of their landing.

f. Of a meal: Heavy, abundant (cf. 2). ? rare. *1748 ANSON'S Voy.* iii. ii. 313 Having.. made a large beef breakfast. *1890 KIPLING Light that failed* vi. After a large lunch they went down to the beach.

g. Of sounds heard in auscultation: Full, sonorous. Also of the pulse: Full.

*1822 34 Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 544 note, If a pulse be both hard and large, it is a strong pulse also. *1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 10 To the first [class] belong the large or sonorous, the small or sibilant, and the intermediate or subsibilant rhonchi. *Ibid.* 142 The large, coarse, toneless rattles produced by mucus and air in the trachea and larger bronchi.

h. With an agent-noun or its equivalent: That is engaged in the occupation or business implied on a large scale.

*1883 Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 The largest calico printer in the world. *1891 J. G. PATON Antioch.* 4 Large farmers and small farmers. *1892 Law Times* XCII. 177/2 A very large oyster planter.

9. Of speech or manner: Pompous, imposing, assuming airs of grandeur, 'big'.

*1605 SHAKS. Lear* i. l. 127 Your large speeches, may your deeds approve. *1818 HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 153 The prerogative was always named in large and pompous expressions. *1894 HALL CAINE Maximian* iii. xx. 292 Caesar made a prolonged A-hm! and said in a large way, 'Has the carriage arrived?'

III. Not rigorous or restricted: lax, free. [Developed from sense 3.]

† 10. Indulgent, lax; not strict or rigorous. *Obs.*

*c 1440 Jacob's Well* xvi. 108 Takynge noon hede of bi wycked suspectys.. ne of bi consentyng to enyll, ne of bi large consyquence. *1594 Mirr. Policy* (1599) II. Kings.. ought.. to be carefull, that they put out couetous men & such as haue a large consyquence in publick offices & authority. *1604 PARSONS 3rd Pl. Three Convers.* Eng. 374 The King, vpon his first breach with the Pope, was somewhat careless & large towards the protestants. *1609 BIBLE (Douay) x Sam.* xxiv. Comm., A large consyquence steketh at nothing. *1694 STRYPE Mem. Cranmer* iii. xxxvi. 456 When King Henry was large towards the Protestants, Cranmer was so also. *1733 NARR Hist. Purit.* II. 245 If the Puritans were too strict in keeping Holy the Sabbath, his Grace [Laud] was too large in his indulgence.

† 11. Having few or no restrictions or limitations; allowing considerable freedom. Also said of persons with respect to their thought or action.

*c 1510 Iytell geste Robyn hode* (W. de W.) vii. 108 Smyte on boldly sayd Robyn I gyue the large leue. *a 1548 HALL Chron.* Hen. IV 10 It was concluded, that kyng Richard should contieue in a large prisone. *1635 R. N. CAUDEN'S Hist. Eliz.* iii. an. 27. 267 Shee besought that she might be kept in larger custody. *1671 MILTON P. R.* l. 365 Leaving my dolorous Prison I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. *1880 Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 299 Our



people in this Colony are, some strict Congregational men, others more large Congregational men, and some moderate Presbyterians. 1793 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 274 General Baptists... who hold large Communion.

† b. Liberated, free. Const. of. Obs. rare.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxxiv. 18 Of burdens all he set the paynims large.

† c. Of 'circumstances': Easy. Obs.

1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 404 Many families who the last week were in large circumstances, were now reduced to beggary.

† 12. Of language: Used in a wide sense, loose, inaccurate. Obs. rare.

1400 LANFRANC *Cirurg.* 305 Caeterum is said in ij. maners, bat is to seie large & streit [L. *caeterum dicitur duobus modis, large & stricte*]. c. 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 116 In thilk maner of vnpropre and large speche, in which it may thow vnpropre be said that [etc.].

† 13. Of speech, etc.: Free, unrestrained; (in bad sense) lax, licentious, improper, gross. Obs.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 804 Som men seyn he [Diomedes] was of tunge large. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 73 Pei seien bat Baptist was to harde, and Cristis life was to large, but pei have founden a good mene. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1144 On me he leyeth a pitous charge, Because his tunge was to large. c. 1401 LYDG. *Flour Curtesye* 157 Dredful also of tonges that ben large. 1553 GRIMALDO *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 46 The vany maner of our testyng munde not to be large nor unsober. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 206 The man doth fear God, howsoever it seems not in him, by some large yeasts he will make. *Ibid.* IV. i. 53, I neuer tempted her with word too large.

14. Naut. Said of a wind that crosses the line of the ship's course in a favourable direction, esp. on the beam or quarter. (Cf. *F. vent large*; also *FREE* a. 13 b.)

1591 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 491 When the wind came larger we waied anchor and set saile. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 When a ship sailes with a large wind towards the land. 1669 NARBOROUGH in *Acc. New. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 8 As we got Southerly and the Wind grew large, we might alter our Course when we would. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 215 As we had the wind large, we kept in a good depth of water. 1769 FALCONER *Diet. Marine* (1780) K k 3 b. The ships... have the wind six points large, or more properly on the quarter; which is considered as the most favourable manner of sailing, because all the sails co-operate to increase the ship's velocity. 1851 in *Kipping Sailing* (ed. 2) 185.

IV. 15. Comb. a. Parasynthetic combinations, unlimited in number, as *large-eyed*, *large-bodied*, *large-boned*, *large-brained*, *large-celled*, *large-finned*, *large-framed*, *large-frosted*, *large-headed*, *large-ideaed*, *large-leaved*, *large-limbed*, *large-looked*, *large-lugged*, *large-moulded*, *large-natured*, *large-ordered*, *large-sized*, *large-souled*, *large-spaced*, *large-thoughted*, *large-uttered*, *large-viewed*, *large-wheeled* adjs.; also *large-bore*, *large-calibre*, *large-scale*, *large-type* adjs. b. Combinations with pa. pples., in which *large* is used as a complement, as *large-drawn*, *large-grown*, *large-made* adjs. c. Special comb.: *large-eyed* a., having a large eye or large eyes; characterized by wide open eyes; *large-greaved* a., the specific epithet of the S. American tortoise *Podocnemis expansa*, having the legs protected by large greave-like plates; *large-lunged* a. *Path.*, characterized by enlargement of the lungs; *large-minded* a., having a liberal or generous mind; marked by breadth of ideas; taking a large view of things; hence *large-mindedness* (in recent Dicts.); *large-mouth*, a variety of the black bass, *Micropterus salmoides*; † *large-parted* a., of great parts or talents. Also *LARGE-HANDED*, *LARGE-HEARTED*.

1737 POPE *Horr. Epist.* II. 12. 340 Heathcote himself, and such 'large-acred men. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* III. 115 The 'large-bay'd Barne. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 500 Such as were to pass for Germans: 'Large Body'd Men. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3849/4 A roan Gelding, 'large Body'd. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 320 A tall, large-bodied, small-headed man. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 84 A giant of a man. 'large-boned and scraggy. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. A large-boned muscular man nearly six feet high. 1868 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 The old 'large bore pistols. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. 31. § 88 (1879) 98 'Large-brained persons, of strong Intellectual and Volitional powers. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* XII. Plato the wise, and 'large-brow'd Verulam. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 7/2 Nine 'large-calibre cannon. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 440 Smaller cells enclosing a 'large-celled tissue. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Lay Brown Rosary* II. 112 The great willow, her lattice before, 'Large-drawn in the moon, lieth calm on the floor. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 105 The 'large-dugged sow. 1818 SHELLEY *Homers's Hymn to Sun & Euryphaessa*, 'large-eyed nymph. 1861 J. BRENT in *Archaeol. Cant.* IV. 28 A large-eyed needle or bodkin. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxix. 234 A large-eyed gravity. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 91 The fair trout and 'large-find' barbel. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1593) 62 Tone of them call jolliboy a great And 'largeflew bound. 1890 'ROLF BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 311 'Large-framed healthy wethers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 570 The most exquisite dark-green, 'large-frosted moss. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1799) I. 15 Corn which is 'large grained and fine. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Mit.* 129 Of a large-grained and soft calcareous stone. 1858 GREENER *Gannery* 39 Large-grained gunpowder. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 255 These 'Large Grieved Tortoises lieth shallow water in great rows. 1603 DRAYTON *Barons Wars* VL xxviii. 131 The tree... Whose 'large growne body doth repulse the wind. 1838 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 73 That stunted and 'large-headed appearance which betokens a dwarf. 1883 P. BROOKS *Serm.* 279 'Large-ideaed, or small-ideaed, appreciative or unappreciative. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxvii, The 'large-leaved

rhubarb and cabbage plants. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 238 Where once the portly Oke, and 'large-limbed Popler stood. 1633 MILTON *Ps.* cxxviii. 69 Large-lim'd Og he did subdue. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 105 These curtained windows, this self-prison'd eye Out-stares the lids of 'large-look'd tyranny. 1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Inform.* (1860) 47 A... 'large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 315 Emphysema, in the tense or 'large-lunged form. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 221 A 'large-made though meagre woman. 1755 YOUNG *Sat.* IV. 11 'Large-minded men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* III. i. (1876) 247 A generous and large-minded prince. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 509 That 'large-moulded man, His visage all agrin as at a wake. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 94/1 In the fresh pond above Nag's Head... are found the 'large-mouth black-bass [etc.]. 1897 *Ibid.* XXX. 219/2 Florida large-mouths weighing well up in the 'teens'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 57 They are 'large-natured, and not so easily amused as the southerners. a 1659 BR. BROWNING *Serm.* (1674) II. xviii. 234 Quick and 'large-parted men. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2432/4 A 'large Quartered brown Gelding. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/5 The 'large-scale maps of Essex and Norfolk. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, *Applikon* II. 1, When 'large-sized men did stoop To enter at a narrow loop. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. ed. 21 256 The largest-sized cattle should be placed next the plough. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 271 Two or three large-sized pickaxes. 1715 TICKLER *Hum.* 10 The 'Large-souled Greeks consent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* 1800 I. 108 How much we owe still to that large-souled Augustine. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd., The 'Large-spaced, slow-moving line of homesteads and far-away cottages. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* viii. 159 'Large-thoughted policy. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 2/3 The 'large-type letters. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 153 His 'large-uttered genius. 1892 *Fortn. Rev.* LI. 741 A clear-headed and 'large-viewed student of architecture. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Fac. Four* 49 A 'large-wheeled single-horse vehicle.

B. adv.

† 1. Amply; fully, quite, by a great deal; abundantly. Chiefly north. and Sc. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 881a (Cott.) It wanted large an eln on length. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 732 (Fairf) Saul... was hayer þen any man large bi a meten span. a 1470 HENRY WADIALE v. 204 Xv fute large he lap out of that in. 1530 FALSCOR 317 2 Large open patient. 1587 FLEMING *Conti. Holmsheld* III. 132/1 Garded with such a sufficient companie as might expresse the honor of justice the larger in that behaffe. 1637 50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 281 It is a question if *papatus politicus* be not large worse nor *papatus ecclesiasticus*. 1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) I. 163 There was large more of that sort the year before. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 728 A Vessel of huge bulk... and in the side a dore contriv'd, and of provisions laid in large For Man and Beast.

† 2. Liberally, generously. Obs.

1477 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 80r III. 197 That I dele not evenly with them to geve John Paston so large, and them so lityll. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Mair bounifull and large thay lyue, than evin thair. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 317 Well we may afford Our givers thair own gifts, and large bestow From large bestow'd.

† 3. Freely, unrestrainedly, boldly. Obs.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1784 3one kyng... karpes fyle xx. Because he killyd this kene. c. 1440 York *Myst.* xx. 118 Bat 3itt, some, schilde þou lette Here for to speke ouere large. [Cf. in *large*, C. 8 a.] c. 1500 *Notbourne Maid* 167 in *Had. E. P. P.* II. 279 Theirs be the charge That speke so large In hurting of my name.

† 4. Of speech and writing: At length, fully. Obs.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 154 As for all other causes, this bringer can shew to you by mouth, as large as I can wryte. 1554 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 982, I cannot speake Latin so longe and so large. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xv. (1810) 172 As I need not larger to expresse it. c. 1645 MILTON *Sonnet*, On the new forces of Conscience 20 *New Presbyter* is but Old Priest writ Large. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 83, I thought to have written somewhat more large with respect to Reformation.

† 5. ? Far and wide. Obs.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 741 Pow loket not large, for lust þat þe blyndit.

† 6. With big steps; with ample gait. Obs.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iv. 254 Quick and large-striding minds loving to walk together. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3095/4 A black Gelding, above 14 hands... Trotts large.

7. Naut. a. With a 'large' wind; with the wind on the quarter or abaft the beam; 'with the wind free when studding sails will draw' (Smyth); off the wind; chiefly in *to sail*, *go large*. (Cf. *FREE* adv. c.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 1 Thus wepand said, and leit his floit go large [L. *classique innuitit habens*]. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 57 If you weather him... he will laske, or goe large. a 1688 DR. BUCKMAN *Cabin-Boy Wks.* 1705 II. 101 He could Sail a Vatcht both nigh and large. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas... lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel... have an advantage, which no vessels that go large can ever pretend to. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Art.* VII. 210 It can only operate to steer a ship large (and that but very mildly). 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 159 Two points behind the beam (or large). 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 265 The ship runs 'large. a 1845 HOOD *Pain in Pleasure-Boat* 16 Nothing, Ma'am, but a little slop! go large, Bill! keep her full!

b. By and large; see *BY* adv. I. d. † Also fig. In one direction and another, all ways.

1609 [see *BY*]. 1706 [WARD] *Wooden World* Dissected (1708) 35 Tho' he tries every Way, both by and large, to keep up with his Leader. *Ibid.* 106 Take this same plain blunt Sea-Animal, by and large... and you'll find him of more intrinsic Value.

c. ? Wide of a particular course, whether one's own or another's.

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 519/2 The Sally man got large from him. 1726 SHELLEY *Voy. round World* 232 She kept

away large, and at too great a distance to perceive any thing of us. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. 15 Why are you blind? d—n you, steer large, You'll get aboard of that coal barge.

d. Naut. and Mil. To go or lead large: in a manoeuvre, to break off at a particular point from the course marked out, and proceed straight ahead.

1749 CAPT. INNES in *Naval Chron.* III. 93 Did not the Strafford... obey the Signal for leading large. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 341 Perceiving the Spanish Ships all to bear up before the Wind... evidently with an intention of forming their Line going large, joining their separated Division... or flying from us to prevent either of their schemes from taking effect, I ordered the ship to be wore. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. plate 1, 3 Leading File circle. 4 Go large.

C. sh.

I. The simple word.

† 1. Liberality, bounty; ? also = *LARGESS* 2 c. Obs.



a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2786i Frenes of hert and large of gift. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 43 It bi cometh to a kyng to lyepe and to defende, And conquerour of conquest his lawes and his large. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 451 To be Conservyd fro dampnacion under the large of thy Charyty. 1537 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* II. i. 3 When the prince was christened... Garter... proclaimed his name in the form following 'God. grant good life and long to the... Prince Edward... Large, Large'.

† 2. Extent, size. Obs.

c. 1470 *Colingros & Gav.* 241 The land was likand in large and lufsum to call

† 3. ? Freedom. Obs. (Cf. 6, 9 below.)

1526 SKELTON *Magny.* 182 So that welthe with measure shalbe conbynd, And lyberte his large with measure shal mak

4. Mus. The longest note recognized in the early notation, equivalent to two or three 'longs', according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted, viz.  or .

a 1547 *Proc. in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He may not make his brevis too short, nor his large too longe. 1594 BARNY *Field Sheph.* Cont. III. My Frick Song's always full of Largues and Longs. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9. 1663 J. DAVIES *Microcosm* (1878) 81 O let the longest Large be shortest Briefes In this discordant Note. 1669 DOWLAND *Orith. Microd.* 39 A Large is a figure, whose length is three as much as his breadth, haing on the part toward your right hand a small taylor. 1706 A BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 In Process of Time, they added a longer N a... which they called a Large. 1727 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Nat. Not.* 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Diet. Mus. Terms*.

II. Phrases.

5. At large. a. At liberty, free, without restraint.

† At more large: at greater liberty.

1399 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) I. 395 He... lete him go at large to lepe where he wolde. a 1420 HOCCEVS *De Reg. Prin.* 277 Hy tyme it is to... walke at large out of þe prison. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur's* lx. I will see the and enur I maye ge the at large. 1523 I.D. BERNERS *Trouv.* I. 3000AIX c. 3 Thare king determyned to departe, and go a... bye in garzons, to be at more large. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 40 Letting their sheepe runne at large. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 213 Left him at large to his own dark designs. *Ibid.* III. 430 Here walk'd the Fiend at large in spacious field. 1711 STELLY *Shack.* No. 1 4 ? I always kept Company with those who lived most at large. 1724 DE FOE *John Cavender* (1840) 196 The enemy... hved a little at large, too much for good soldiers, about Crencester. 1727 FOLIO, *A. of Shaking* 76 Small beer, which is indeed vapid & insipid, if left at large and let abroad. 1833 H.L. MARTINEAU *Briny Creek* IV. 93 Whether appropriated, or left at large because they cannot be appropriated. 1837 CARLELE *Rev.* I. VII. 1, The King is conquered; going at large on his parole. 1878 BOSW. *Sarah Carling* 353 They felt also that Hannibal was still at large, and it might not be well to drive him to despair.

b. In an unsettled or unfixed state; not limited or confined one way or another. ? Obs.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* I. (1614) 1/2 Which as a matter merely conjectural... leave at large. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1724) I. 183 Another point was fixed by the Act of Uniformity, which was more at large formerly. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 136 On points which God has left at large. How fiercely will they meet and charge! 1833 I. TAYLOR *Faust.* VI. 169 The tremendous doctrine of eternal perdition... will remain at large... to be drawn on this side or that as may best subserve the purposes of intimidation.

c. Of speech or writing: At length, in full, fully.

1472-3 *Kot. Parl.* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV* § 36 As in the said your Letters Patentes therof is conteyned more at large. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 158 There he shall finde written all things more at large. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8, 1... will explicat mair at lairge quhilkles to Scotland ar proper. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Yng. Raro Preacher* (Arb.) 22 His prayer is conceited, and no man remembers his Colledge more at large. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 23 If you plead Not guilty; you shall be heard at large. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* II. i. Wks. 1883 III. 287 I'll wait on you some other time, to discourse more at large of astrology. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. xi. (1840) 237, I... told him the story at large. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Larus Eng.* (1874) II. 295 As was explained at large in a former chapter. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 590/2 The Oxford speech, which Mr. Froude quotes at large.

† d. In full size: said e.g. in contrast with the smaller scale of a model or abridgement. (Cf. 8 b.)

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iv. 175 A land it self at large, a potent Dukedom. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 346 There is scene The baby figure of the Gyaunt-masse Of things to come at large. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 128 The design for the Lighthouse... was subject to some change in entering on the detail of the work at large. 1799 HAN. *More Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 181 Abridgments... are put... into the hands



of youth, who have, or ought to have, leisure for the works at large.

e. As a whole, as a body; in general; (taken) altogether.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 156 So to the Lawes at large I write my name. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 14 Not only of the commission at large but so of the quorum. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, I now therefore was left once more upon the world at large. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* v. 179 All punishments are for example towards the conservation of the people at large. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 102 He would be serving me and society at large. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* u. i. § 36 (1875) 123 Moral Philosophy and Political Philosophy, agree with Philosophy at large in the comprehensiveness of their reasonings and conclusions. 1868 *Prof. to Digby's Voy. Medit.* 36 The credit which they obtained him with the people at large. 1874 GREEK *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 In his own day he was the poet of England at large.

f. In a general way; in a general sense; without particularizing. Now rare.

1625 BACON *Ess., Stud. (Arb.)* 9 And Studies themselves doe give forth Directions too much at Large, except they be bounded in by experience. 1640 FULLER *Jephth's Call* vi. (1867) 165 And be not only their acquaintance at large, but in ordinary. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 1. 1 Not to know at large of things remote from use, but to know that which becometh us lies in daily life. 1670 R. MONTAGU in *Pocock's Mss.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 485 Pro rises made at large. 1718 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) i. 102 Whither there were f the Number of the Eleven, or only Disciples at large. 1895 LAWQ. *Rev.* July 1895 The Official Receiver must find fraud, not at large, but against the particular examinee.

†g. To the open; away, off. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* 1867 35 If this nightes lodging and bording Maie ease the, .. Then welcome, or els get the straight at large.

h. In the open sea. *rare.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 Who had rather venture at large their decayed bottom then bring her in to be new trim'd in the dock.

†i. Over a large surface or area; abroad. *Obs.*

1579 SPENCER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 44 There may thy Muse display her fluttering wing, And stretch her selfe at large from East to West. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 300 The first thing hee doth is to stretch out his handes at large. 1675 LIND. *Gas.* No. 1029 3 We hear that he has quartered his Cavalry at large, for their better refreshment in several neighbouring Villages. 1715 LEONI *Palladis Archil.* (1742) i. 101 Seeing that the .. legions were so close and crowded, he commaied them to set themselves more at large .. so they might have room to handle their Weapons. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 229 They would by their living so much at large, be much better provided .. than if the same Number of People lived close together.

j. *Naut.* = 'going large' (see B. 7 a).

1757 CAPT. RANDALL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 93 We .. tied them before the Wind .. then at large.

k. *Lav.* (See quot.)

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 34 Common in gross or at large, is such as is neither appendant nor appurtenant to land, but is annexed to a man's person; being granted to him and to his heirs by deed; or [ut i.]

l. U. S. Said of electors or elected who represent the whole of a State and not merely a district of it.

1741 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 161, I was again chose a Counsellor in ye 1st 18, and my Coz. Win. Browne chose a Counsellor at Large. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., *Electors at Large*, electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* i. xiii 166 The additional member or members are elected by the voters of the whole State on a general ticket, and are called 'representatives at large'.

m. Without definite aim or specific application. 1863 H. COX *Justit.* ii. xi. 569 The pleadings are at large .. and do not tend to definite issues. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* July (Tales R. Kipling), He knows that a single stroke well aimed returns a better result than a score which are delivered at large.

†6. At one's large: at liberty. *Obs.*

1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 237 While eche of hem is at his large, Lyght thinge upwarde and downwarde charge. 1420 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1455 I sore me agaste To hynde me, where I was at my large. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1176 Pan myght we leue all at oure large. 1479 *Puncheon Corr.* (Camden) 34, I will that ye suffer him to be at his larg with longer enpresment. 1502 ARNOLD *Chrou.* (1812) 114 Thei .. may .. at their large and libartie, .. goo and come.

†7. At the large: at the utmost. *Obs.*

1400 MORIE *Arth.* 447 Seune dayes to Sandewyche, I sette at the large, Sixty myle on a daye.

8. In large. †a. In a free, unrestrained, or bold manner. *Obs.*

1460 TORNELEY *Myst.* xviii. 90 Neuer the les, son, yit shuld thou lett her for to speke in large. [Cf. *York Myst.* xx. 118 Here for to speke oure large.]

b. On a large scale: opposed to *in little*. (Also in the large.)

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bastas* 12 To do, in Little, what in Large was done. 1662 J. BARCLAY *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 138 The copies of which [picture] in large I gave, one to his Maie .. another .. to my patron. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blanc's Gardening* 36 The .. Plates represent, in large, the same Designs .. as those descried in little. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 219 note, I have made trial of this method, both in small and in large. 1840 ARNOLD *Let. in Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 Viewed in the large, as they are seen in India. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. Florence* xxi, Where the strong and the weak, this world's congeries, Repeat in large what they practised in small.

†9. To the (or one's) large: to or into a state of freedom. *Obs.*

13. *Frang. Nicot.* 1032 in *Archiv. Stud. nan. Sfr.* LIII. 470 How hat he wan o way fro presoun vn to be large. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1096 Philmen the fre kyng .. He lete to be large. 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 255 He was out of the lane & came to his large.

†10. With the largest: in the most liberal fashion. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxviii. [cxiv.] 339 They .. payed euery thyng with the largeste [Fr. *bien & largement*], so that euery man was contente.

Large (lārdʒ), v. [f. LARGE a. Cf. OF. *largir* and (with sense 3) F. *larguer*.]

†1. trans. To enlarge, increase, widen. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* exliij. 6, I largid my wyllys and my werkis. *Ibid.* Cant. 499 Largid is my mouth abouen my enemy. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 248 For his propre or pryuy auauntage shulde not man lette to large his love. 1384 — *Chron.* xviii. 3 Whanne he wente for to largen his empyre vnto the fode of Eufraten. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288, 1 Largyn, or make large, *amplio, amplifico*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. l. i. viii. To large their spirit By vaster cups of Bacchus.

†b. intr. ? To increase (in something).

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 341 Jus we largen in sacraments, for iche good sensible dede þat we don, or þat springith of mannes charite, may be called a sacrament.

†2. intr. To get or keep away from or wide (of). 1605 GUYLFORD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 60 With mervayllous dysyllentie we larged from the shore.

†3. Naut. Of the wind: To become 'large'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea* (1847) 116 Thwart Cape Froward, the wind larged with us. 1633 T. JAMES *Poy.* 18 The winde larged, and wee stowed away S. S. W. 1890 HALL CAINE *Boudnan* xiv. III. 4 Suddenly the wind larged again.

†Larged, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Enlarged, unconstrained, slack.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxiii. 26 He werketh in disciplyne, and the largid [i.e. large, Vulgate *laxa*] bond to hym seceith to resten, and seceith fredam.

Large-handed, a. (Stress variable.)

†1. fig. Grasping, rapacious. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. i. 1 Large-handed Robbers your graue Masters are.

†2. fig. Generous, liberal, open-handed.

1628 *Impt. in LARGE-HANDEDNESS*. 1885 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* s.v. Large-handed charity.

†3. lit. Having large hands.

1896 O. SCHREINER in *Fortnightly Rev.* Aug. 233 They [Boers] are generally large-limbed, large-handed men.

Hence Large-handedness (in quot. ?) lavishness, or ? rapacity.

1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* xvi. (1632) 208 Shee watched over the nimble Spirits, selfe seeking or large handednesse of her active Secretaries.

Large-hearted, a. (Stress variable.) Having a large heart (see LARGE a. 3 c); magnanimous, generous; having wide sympathies.

1645 WALLER *Cress Cavillie in Mourning* 32 Such as made Sheba's curious Queen resort To the large-hearted Hebrews famous Court. 1822 MANNING *Serm.* ii. (1848) I. 22 We see some men large-hearted and generous, denying themselves, almost above measure. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 17 It is strange to contrast his niggard concessions with the large-hearted statements of Roman Catholics of other days. 1888 BURGON *Lines* 12 *Gd. Allen* i. Pref. 27 Large-hearted and open-handed too he was, when a real case was brought before him.

Hence Large-heartedness, magnanimity, generosity.

1640 B. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvii. (1647) 452 In regard of Reasonable and Spiritual Desires, The effects of this affection are: Large-heartedness and Liberality. 1851 D. JERMOND *S. Giles* xxiii. 241 The cobbler .. being mightily touched by the large-heartedness of Blast. 1876 MOZLEV *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 87 Suddenly endowed with a new large-heartedness and benevolence.

Largely (lārdʒli), adv. Also 3-4 largeliche, 4-6 largely, -lie, 5 largele, 6 *St. lairglie*. [f. LARGE a. + -LY 2.] In a large manner.

1. Liberally, generously, bountifully. Now arch. and with mixture of sense 2.

1230 *Itali Meil.* 29 Pat he nule gladliche ifinde þe largeliche al þat biheoned. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 786 He 3ef .. To abbeyes and to priories largeliche of is golde. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27873 He may .. largely do alnus dede. 1491 *Chast. Goides Chyld.* lii. 22 Some tyme they wyll yeue largely. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 258 Take with you Gold and Silver, and depart largely thereof unto your men of warre. 1583 GULTING *Calvin on Deut.* lix. 421 Wee haue gods grace much largelier towards vs. 1627 KEBLER *Chr. J.* Sundi after Ascension, Largely Thou givest, gracious Lord, Largely Thy gifts should be restord. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 48 Too rash Love in its choice, paid you so largely service so slack!

2. Copiously, abundantly; in a large measure; to a great extent; extensively, greatly, considerably, much.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 So largeliche ant so swiðe vican þet ilke blisð swot of his blisfulde bodie. 1393 LANGEL *P. Pl. C.* iii. 133 For thorw leysynges 30 lachen largeliche mede. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 For and it go to matter in law, it will cost money largely. 1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 899 He .. Send to the Erll, and thankit him largele. 1520 MORE *Pyralis* i. Wks. 139/2 What so euer fashion of worshipping of Latria be, the same is as largely done to saintes and ymagas as to god. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xviii. vi. He lifted me, unto a largely noble place. 1594 BACON *Let. to A. Bacon* in *Spedding Lett.* (1881) i. 349 There is a collection of Dr. James of foreign states, largelich of Flanders, which [etc.] 1611 BIZLE & ALICE. xvi. 16 When Simon and his sonnes

had drunke largely. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 210 They sup largely. 1627 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 482 The salacious Goat encreases more; And twice as largely yields her milky Store. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 114 Drink largely of warm Lemonade. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 432 The patient was bled largely. 1880 GRIBBE *Phys. Georg.* iv. § 24. 228 Water enters largely into the composition of the bodies both of plants and animals. 1887 LIGHTFOOT *Leaders North. Ch.* (1891) 3 The prosperity of a Church, as of a Nation, depends largely on its connexion with the past. 1891 FREEMAN *St. Fr. Trav.* 120 These surrounding hills are largely rocky.

†b. With words expressive of quantity or extent: Fully, quite. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1058 Al a 3er largeliche this wrechede ilaste. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 86 That largelich a legioun lese her lyf. 1386 CHAUCER *Kent's T.* 1208 Another, That coste largely of gold a fother. 17400 *Uoaine & Gaw.* 423, I wate that he was largely By the shulders mare than i.

†3. Of discourse: At (great) length, in full, fully. *Obs. or arch.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Dv, Grotter boldnesse to speke to her more largely. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Furgat.* (1829) 121 Which point I will touch more largely anon. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* t. Bvii, This herbe is so well known in all countres, that I need not largely to describe it. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 551 The Feast is largely described by Plutarch. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr. i.* Pref. 19, I have written .. largely on the subject of the soul. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iii. 160 We shall have occasion farther on to speak more largely concerning all these kinds. 1831 Society i. 154 The girls had written so largely to their friend, she would not repeat news.

4. Generally; with a wide or general application or comprehension; in a wide sense. *rare or arch.*

1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 344 31f men spoken largeli, many men ben here more blesid þan þe pope. 1533 FRITH *Mirr. Sacram. Bapt.* (1829) 287, I take the congregation of God in this place even somewhat largely, this is, for all them that are thought or counted to be the members of Christ. 1570 Act 13 *Ellis* c. 8 § 6 The sayde Statute .. shalbe most largely and strongly construed for the repressing of Usurie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 228 This name Ethiopia sometimes taken more largely, otherwise miles more strained. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseul. Ep.* i. lii. (1686) 6 Error, to speak largely, is a false judgement. 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 i. 155 He was certainly in the right when he took the matter largely. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mundu* ii. (1869) 43 His [Proitos'] subjects may have been Argives of Argolis, taken largely.

†b. Loosely, inaccurately. *Obs.*

1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* i. xiv. 116 Ech of the xj. gouern-auncis, which y schal .. mentene and defende is groundid in Holi Scripture largeli and vnproprili forto speke of grounding. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. (1662) 17 In all Sacraments improperly and largely so called.

†5. Freely, without restraint. *Obs.*

1425 LYND. *Assembly of Gods* 1637 Wantons .. Oft sythe bryng hem sylf in dystresse, Because they somtyme to largely deele. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 493 Me likes noyt [this langage so largely for to lye. 1530 LD. BEANES *Arth. Lye Bryt.* (1814) 396 Ye saye not wysely to call the archiebisshop traitour. it is to largely sayde. 1664 J. RASTELL *Conful. Jewell's Serm.* 73 It ys largelye and lowdelye spoken.

†6. For a large sum; at a high price. *Obs. rare.* 1612 CORVAT *Credulities* 216 Certaine prisoners being largely hired by the King of Spaine conspired together.

†7. Widely. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. iii, Open your compasse as largely as you can.

8. In large characters, letters, or outlines; on a large scale (of drawing). Now rare.

1624 BEDALL *Lett.* iv. 73 On the top of this Tower, was this representation curiously and largely cut. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 217 The Fore-Puppet is more largely delineated in Plate 18. 1887 Sir G. THRELKELAN in *Standard* 27 Aug. 2/3 You could almost read them across the floor of the House, they are so largely printed.

9. With lofty demeanour; loftily, pompously.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xvi. (1858) 389 He, therefore, walked rather largely upon the earth. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xviii. 107 'Do you know, my good people', he said largely, 'I'm at a loss to understand what you mean'.

†Largemost, adv. *Obs. rare.* [f. LARGE a. + -MOST.] Most largely or considerably; most.

1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Life* (1845) i. 132 That year was to me the largemost profitable year I had in the schools.

Largen (lārdʒ'n), v. poet. [f. LARGE a. + -EN 5.]

1. intr. To grow large or larger.

1844 PATMORE *Poems* 145 Eyes, large always, slowly largen. 1889 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 148 The one eye that meets my view, Lidless and strangely largening.

2. trans. To make large or larger, enlarge.

1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* vi. 51 No more a vision, reddened, largened, The moon dips toward her mountain nest. 1881 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) i. 186 Each new width of love largens all the rest.

Largeness (lārdʒnəs), [f. LARGE a. + -NESS.]

†1. Liberality, open-handedness; freedom in giving or spending. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 27404 Largenes [es] sett again conetlets. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 174 Prestis weiard of lif .. colouren .. glotonys bi largeness & fedynge of pore men. 1400-50 Alexander 3404 Pis it lokid has be largenes of þe lord of heuen, Pat me syn diademe of Dary demed is & graunted. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 84 Luve makis wreches full of largeness. 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 362/1 The grace, which is geuen of the largenes of God. 1598 GREENE *Twelfth's Ann.* i. xi (1622) 21 That Germanicus







BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 250 Two mules put so near together that they had got their lariets entangled. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 The horsehair lariat, which serves the Western Nimrod for lassoing by day and for keeping off snakes at night.

Hence **Lariat** *v. trans.*, to secure with a lariat. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Edorado* xl (1862) 104 My mules had already been caught and lariatied.

**Lariat**, obs. form of **LOROT**, golden oriole.

**Larick** (læ'rik). *Sc. and north.* Also **lerrick**. [*sing. f. LARIX* taken as a pl.] = **LARCH**.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 197 (Jam.) A planting .. Where pilches an' laricks were seen. 1893 *Northumbd. Gloss.* Larick, larch fir. 1896 LUMSDEN *Poems* 160 Lang tail an' swirly Twinkl' on the lerrick taps.

**Larid** (læ'rid). *Ornith.* [*ad. mod. l. Larid-a, f. larus gull.*] A bird of the *Laridæ* or gull family. In recent Dicts.

Hence **Laridine** *a.*, having the characters of the gull family.

1877 COUES *Birds N. W.* 589 Various classifications of the Laridine birds .. have been proposed.

**Larie**, **Larielle**; vars. **LARRY**, **LAUREL**.

**Lariette**, variant of **LARIAT**.

**Larigot** (læ'rigot). *Mus.* [*ad. f. larigot, OF. larigan 'a flute or pipe, called so by the clowns in some parts of France' (Cotgr.), of unknown origin.*] An organ-stop: see quot.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* iv. (1879) 69 *Larigot*, Nineteenth, Octave Twelfth, a small metal Mutation stop. The Larigot sounds a perfect fifth above the Fifteenth, and consequently a Nineteenth above the Diapasons.

**Larikin**, variant of **LARRIKIN**.

**Larin** (læ'rin). Also 6 **larine**, (**larijn**), 8 **laryn**; 7 **lari**, **lar(r)ee**, **lawree** [*Pers. لاری, lārī*,

? *f. Lār* name of a territory on the north of the Persian Gulf (Yule).] A kind of Persian and Arabic money formerly in use, consisting of a strip of metal bent over in the form of a hook.

1588 HICKOCKE *tr. Fredrick's Voy. Ind.* 35 b. I bought many salted kine there .. for halfe a Larine a peece, whilch Larine may be twelue shillings sixe pence. 1616 N. WHITTINGTON in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 484 We agreed with one of the Ragies or Governours kined for twenty Laries (twenty shillings) to conduct vs. 1623 *Doctum. Turpe. Ann. B. Kuhn.* (Camden) 77 Lawrees, beinge peecees of silver worthe aboute tenn pence. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Larrees fashioned like point-a-glets, and are worth ten pence. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat.* iv. vi. 141 Five and twenty Larrees, that is, five dollars. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 822 The most current coin here are the Silver *Laryns*, each whereof is worth about 10s.

**Larine** (læ'rin). *a. Ornith.* [*ad. mod. l. Larin-a, f. larus gull.*] Pertaining to the *Larine*, a sub-family of the *Laridæ*. In recent Dicts.

**Larinoid**, *a. rare*. [*f. Gr. λάρινος* fatted + *-oid*.] 1850 FOWLER *Med. Voc.* *Larinoid*, syn. of *lardaceous*. 1858 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Larix** (læ'riks). Also 8 **laryx**. *β.* 6 **larnix**, 7 **larinx**, 8 **ynx**. [*L. (see LARCH).*]

1. *a.* = **LARCH**. Also *attrib.*, as *larix tree*, *wood*. (Now only *Sc.*: cf. **LARICK**.)

1572 J. JONES *Booths of Bath* II. 12 b. The oke trees, pyne trees, larinx [*sic*] trees, fir trees, ash trees. 1578 LYNN *Dodocus* vi. xcii. 775 Of the larche or larix tree. 1611 Cotgr., *Larice*, the Larch, or Larinx tree. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 642 The Mosse of the Larix Tree burneth also sweet, and sparkleth in the burning. 1744 DRUMMOND *Trav.* i. (1754) 26 The larynx is as frequent upon the mountains in this country, as the white pine, or common Scotch fir. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 515 A small summer-house finished with Larix wood. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 240 Plane trees, poplars, birches, limes, larixes. 1805 FORSYTH *Scot. I.* 429 They [squirrels] attack the young Scotch firs, but more particularly the larix and elm. 1847 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1859) 163 Gates should be made of .. Larix wood.

|| *b. Bot.* The genus of coniferous trees to which the larches belong.

+ 2. The herb *Camphorosma monspeliacum*. Obs. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 26 Chamepeuce is a very rare herbe .. it may be called in Englishe Alpeare or Petie Larix. 1624-61 DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* i. 2 Beauty, like the Herb Larix, is cool i' th' water, But hot i' th' stomach.

**Lark** (lā'k), *sb.* 1, **laverock** (læ'vərək, *Sc.* lə'vərək). Forms: *a.* 1 **lāferce**, **lāw**-, **lāu(w)erce**, **lāwerce**, **lāurice**-, *e.* 3-4 **laverke**, 5 **laveroc**-, *k* **ke**, (**laverock**, **lawrok**), 6 **laverok** (e), **laverocke**, *Sc.* **laferok**, 7 **laveracke**, **lavroc**, **leve-ro(c)k**-, *ucke*, 9 **dial. lair**-, **layrock**, 5- chiefly *Sc.* **lav(e)rook**, **lav'rook**. *β.* 4-7 **larke**, 4- **lark**. [*OE. lāferce*, older *lāwerce*, *lauric*, *wk. fem.*, corresponding to Du. *leemwerck*, O.H.G. *lērāhha* (M.H.G. and mod. G. *lerche*), ON. *lāvrike* (*masc.*), MSw. *lārikia* (Sw. *lärku*, Da. *lerke*); not found in Goth. The ulterior etymology is unknown: some of the OE. forms, and the ON. *lāvrike* only in the Edda Gloss., and perh. from Eng.) lend themselves to the interpretation 'treason-worker' (OE. *lāw*, ON. *lā*, treason; cf. ON. *lā-rēk* worker of ill); but, apart from the fact that nothing is known in folklore to account for such a designation, the Teut. forms generally seem to point to some such OEut. type as *\*laurirakjōn*.)

1. A name used generally for any bird of the family *Alaudidæ*, but usually signifying, when

used without a prefix, the **SKYLARK** (*Alauda arvensis*). The lark has a sandy-brown plumage, and remarkably long hind-claws (cf. **LARKSPUR**).

*a.* c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) 71/2 *Landas*, *laurice*, c 1000 *Adfric Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 131/28 *Alauda*, *laurice*. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 67/455 A gret hep of lauerkene upon le churchc a-lighte. c 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xi. 40 Ich wold ich were a threteleok. A bounting othe a laverock, Swete bryd! 141366 CHAUCER *Rom.* *Rose* 662 Ther mighte men see many flockes Of turtles and laverokkes. c 1480 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Other smalle byrdes .. As osel, smytting, laveroc gray, Pettryk, werkock. 1488 Bk. *Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne) 12 It semis thay sparhalkis war And we lawrokis that durst bot dar. c 1650 *Eger & Grine* 922 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* I. 383 The throstlecocke, the Nightingale, the laueracke, & the wild woodhall. 1725 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* II. iv. Hark how the lawrocks chant aboon our heads. c 1810 TANNHILL *W. Interw. his cloudy brow* Poems (1846) 112 Now lawrocks sing to hail the spring, And nature all is cheery. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Where laverocks hiling sing Is the place that I love best. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 595/1 A colony of tuneftul lawrocks darted their almost perpendicular flight above our heads.

*β.* 141366 CHAUCER *Rom.* *Rose* 915 With fynche, with lark, and with archangelles. c 1380 *Sir Feruab.* 1498 On þe morwe wan it was day, & þe larkc by-gan to synge, þys messenges com in god aray. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 714 The blyth Lark that begynnys. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. III. i. 158 I deni Rauen sing so like a Larkc? 1620 VENNEK *Via Reda* iii. 63 Larkes are of a delicate taste in eating. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 10 An hawk .. perceives a lark at a distance which neither men nor dogs could spy. 1828 WORDSW. *Morn. Exerc.* iv. Ne'er could I fancy bend the buoyant Lark To melancholy service. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii. (ed. 4) 260 You could now hear the bright carol of the Lark.

*b.* With allusion to the lark's habits; e.g. its early song, and the height it attains in contrast with the low position of its nest.

1580 LILLY *Euphonia* (Arb.) 229 Goe to bed with the Lambe, and rise with the Larkc. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 56 Stir with the Larkc to morrow, gentle Norfolk. 1613 *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 91 With your Theme, I could O're-mount the Larkc. 1667 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* Wks. 1873 II. 205 We .. must be up with the lark. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xv. Sometimes a dropping from the sky I heard the Larkc sing. 1822 B. W. PROCTER *Lysander & Ione* i. Be constant .. As larks are to the morn or bats to eve. 1826 J. WILSON *No! Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 131 Nae lively Riting awa like a rising laveroc! 1865 WATCH *Lanc. Songs* 26 Though we livin' o' th' floor same as layrocks We'n go up like layrocks to sing.

*c. Proverbs.*

c 1530 R. HILLES *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 And hevyn fell we shall have meny larkys. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Pier.* (1867) 9 A leg of a larkc is better than is the body of a kyght. *Ibid.* 20 Louer-lye by loue, ye as larkes lue by leekes. 1589 GREENE *Merophon* (Arb.) 48 Men .. die for loue, when larkes die with leekes. 1771 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 153. 3/2 After the Sky falls, we shall catch Larks.

*d.* With some defining prefix, or qualifying adjective, denoting some member of the genus or family, as **Crested Lark**, **Horned Lark**, **Red Lark**, **Shore-lark**; also **SKYLARK**, **WOODLARK**.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 239 Red lark. 1784 5- *Arct. Zool.* (1792) II. 84 Shore Lark .. *Alauda alpestris*. 1837 *Golden Birds* Europe III. 165 Crested Lark, *Alauda cristata*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds* *Gl. Brit.* (1896) 80 The Horned Larks are principally northern birds, occurring throughout the greater part of North America .. more than one form of Horned Lark is found in the higher ranges of the Himalayas. *Ibid.* 89 The Wood-Lark .. agrees with the Crested Lark, .. in having the first primary quill well developed.

2. Applied with defining prefix to birds resembling the lark, but not belonging to the *Alaudidæ*; e.g. to certain buntings and pipits. Also **TITLARK**.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 238 It is larger than the tit-lark. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 229 The meadow pipit is the 'twit lark'. 1849 *Ibid.* VII. 2354 The tree pipit is the 'tree-lark'. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 484 The Lapland Bunting, Snow Bunting, .. In some places it is called the .. White Lark. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Mud-Lark, Rock-Lark, Titlark, and Tree-Lark are Pipits. The Grasshopper-Lark is one of the aquatic Warblers, while the Meadow-Lark of America, .. is an *Icterus*. Sand-Lark and Sea-Lark are .. names often given to some of the smaller members of the *Limicolæ*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds* *Gl. Brit.* (1896) 70 From the curious 'scribbling' on the eggs the Yellow Bunting .. is in many places known as the 'Writing Lark'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **lark-song**, **-catcher**; **lark-awakened**, **-footed** adjs.; also **lark-like** adj.; **lark-call** (see quot.); + **lark's-claw**, the wild larkspur; **lark-finch**, **-sparrow**, a bird of the western U. S., *Chondestes grammacus*; + **lark-fish** (= *L. alauda*) a name given to certain species of Blenny; **lark's-foot** = **LARKSPUR**; **lark's-head** *Naut.*, a form of bend (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **lavrock-height** (*nonce-wd.*), the height that the lark rises to; **lark-silver**, an annual payment due to the Crown from tenants of the Honour of Clare; **lark's toes** = **LARKSPUR**; **lark-worm**, a kind of tape-worm (see quot.). Also **LARK(S)-HEEL**.

1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 324 The tell-tale smoke of 'lark-awakened cottages. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 89 There is a whistle, termed a 'lark-call', which consists of a hollow cylinder of tin-plate, closed at both ends. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 42 A 'lark-catcher' will catch and slaughter ignominiously in a single night more skylarks than a falconer can hope to catch with one hawk in a year. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The wilde [Lark's spur] is

called .. in English .. \*Larekes Claw. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 494 Larks-claw. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* IV. 126 *Fringilla grammacus* - \*Lark Finch. 1898 *Barrington's Riverby Index*, Lark finch or lark sparrow, *Chondestes grammacus*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. 26 b. Fishes .. smooth, as the 'Larkfish' cristate and not cristate. 1573 TISSER *Husd.* xliii. (1878) 96 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots, .. \*Larkes foot. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of severall Colours, comming up from one seed, would be tried also in Larkes-Foot. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 253 The Epithets of a swift running courser are these, winged or wing-bearing, \*Lark-footed. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxvi. Poor Lizzie's heart maist lap the hool; Near 'lav'rock height she jumpit. 1742 YOUNG *N. Y.* v. 20 Pleasure, \*Lark-like, nests upon the Ground. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds* *Gl. Brit.* (1896) 79 The Meadow-Pipit having a Lark-like hind claw. 1635 J. LAYER in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. (1900) 376 The late is of Clare, of fee, and ye townsmen paid .. 3s. per annum for 'larksilver', but what the meaning of it is, I know not. 1900 *Ibid.* The term larksilver first occurs in the reign of Richard II. The Court Leet at Meldreth has not been held for centuries, but the 'larksilver' [etc.] are still paid by the parish constable to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 193 He .. had within the month received her 'lark-song of her betrothal. 1597 \*Larkes Toes [see LARK-HEEL 1]. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 713 \*Lark-worm, *Tania platycephala*.

**Lark** (lā'k), *sb.* 2 *colloq.* [Belongs to **LARK v.** 2] A frolicsome adventure, a spree. Also *to go on, have, take a lark*.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, Lark, a piece of merriment. People playing together jocosely. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Lark, fun or sport of any kind, to create which is termed *knocking up a lark*. 1813 BYRON *Lett.* 27 Sept. in Moore *Lett. & Trals.* (1830) I. 428 You must and shall meet me .. and take what, in flash dialect, is poetically termed 'a lark' with Rogers and me for accomplices. 1835 MARKYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxviii. Tom was .. always .. ready for any lark or nonsense. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. 'Here's a lark', shouted half a dozen hackney-coachmen. 1857 MES. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 321 My mother .. once by way of a lark, invited her to tea. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonvic.* xvi. 254 'It's a lark, fellows', said Mullens from behind his handkerchief. 1834 *Funch* 1 Mar. 108/1 Bradlaugh only having a lark with the Hon. Gentlemen.

**Lark** (lā'k), *sb.* 3 *Naut.* A small boat (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). 1796 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Lark, a boat.

**Lark** (lā'k), *v.* 1 [*f. LARK sb.* 1] *intr.* To catch larks. In mod. Dicts.

**Lark** (lā'k), *v.* 2 *colloq.* (orig. *slang.*) [Belongs to **LARK sb. 2; the *sb.* and *vb.* appear first in 1811-2. The origin is somewhat uncertain.**

Possibly it may represent the northern **LARK v.**, as heard by sporting men from Yorkshire jockeys or grooms; the sound (læk, lāek), which is written *lark* in Robinson's *Whitty Glossary* and in dialect books, would to a southern hearer more naturally suggest 'lark' than 'lake' as its equivalent in educated pronunciation. On the other hand, it is quite as likely that the word may have originated in some allusion to **LARK sb. 1; cf. the similar use of *skylark vb.* (which, however, is app. not recorded till much later.)**

1. *intr.* To play tricks, frolic; to ride in a frolicsome manner; to ride across country. Also with *about*.

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Having larked all the way down the road. 1825 *Nimrod's Hunting Tour* 227 'There is another way of making use of horse-flesh .. and that is .. what in the language of the day is called 'larking'. One of the party holds up his hat which is a signal for the start; and, putting their horses' heads in a direction for Melton, away they go, and stop at nothing till they get there. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol Leg. Ser.* ii. *St. Cuthbert*, Don't 'lark' with the wench, or annoy the police! 1846 57 DE QUINCEY *Keats* Wks. VI. 276 note, It is a ticklish thing to lark with honest men's names. 1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* lxx. 496 Jumping the widest brooks, and larking over the newest gates in the country. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v. Larking about at leap-frog to keep themselves warm. 1861 WHITE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 56 If we are to lark home .. I may as well ride a nag I can trust. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambur. Freshm.* 261 'These .. expert riders .. set off to 'lark' it home. 1889 H. O'KEILLY *50 Years on Trail* 3, I was always larking about and playing pranks on my schoolfellow.

2. *trans.* To make fun of, tease sportively (a person); to ride (a horse) across country.

1848 THACKERAY *Fan. Fair* lxxi. 603 A staid English maid .. whom Georgy used to 'lark' dreadfully, with accounts of German robbers and ghosts. 1861 WHITE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 21 'May I lark him?' said he, pulling up after a short canter to and fro on the turf by the wayside.

3. To clear (a fence) with a flying leap.

1834 ARNSWORTH *Rookwood* iv. vii. Bless was neither stramed by her gliding passage down the slippery bill side, nor shaken by larking the fence in the meadow.

**Larker** 1 (lā'kər). [*f. LARK sb.* 1 + *-ER* 1.] One whose occupation it is to catch larks.

1634 A. WARWICK *Spore Min.* (1637) 68 When I see the Larker's day net spread out in a faire morning. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 235 When the weather grows gloomy the larker changes his engine. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 The larkers in dragging their nets by night frequently catch them [fieldfares] in the wheat-stubbles.

**Larker** 2 (lā'kər). *colloq.* [*f. LARK v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] One given to 'larking' or sporting.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 285 He has been a bit of a larker in his time. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 1/3 He was conveyed by the 'larkers', who were medical students, to the statue of William III.

**Larker** 3 (lā'kər). [*f. LARK sb.* 3] (See quot.)



**1886** *Argosy* XIX. 278 Seine fishing is carried on by companies, each company owning 3 boats—the 'seine boat'—the 'vollier'... and another small boat called a larker.

### Lark-heel, lark's-heel.

**1. a.** = LARKSPUR. **b.** Indian cress or garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum*).

**1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxvii. 923 *Flos Regius*... in English Larkes spur, Larkes heels, Larkes toes, Larkes claws and Munkes hoodie. **1612** *Two Noble K.* 1. i. *Song*, Mary-golds, on death beds blowing, Larkes-heels trymme. **1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 280 Now sow Larkes-heels, Caudicuffs, Columbines, &c. **1695** TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* IV. C's Wks. 1721 III. 360 The Indian-Cress our Climate now does bear, Call'd Larkes-heel, 'cause he wears a Horse-mans Spur. **1706** J. GARDINER *Rapin's Gard.* (1728) 18 The Larkheel train, And Lychinis famous for her scarlet stain. **1760** J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* (1765) 316 Lark's Heel, *Delphinium*. **1827** CLARK *Sheep*, Cal. 58 The tall topp'd lark-heels, feather'd thick with flowers.

**2.** The elongated heel, common among negroes. **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 501 Nor do we meet what is termed the lark-heel any oftener here than among the civilized races of Europe. **1872** — in *Daily News* 29 July, Prognathous jaws, lark heels, and other physical peculiarities common among slaves and West Coast negroes.

Hence **Lark-heeled a.** (See quot.)

**1837** GOULD *Birds Europe* III. 169 Lark-heeled Bunting; *Plectrophanes Laponica*, Selby. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Larkheel'd*, having an uncommon projection of heel. **1862** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 567 The Coccyzine, or Lark-heeled Cuckoos, so called from their long hind toe.

**Larking** (lär'king), *vbl. sb.* [f. LARK *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action or process of catching larks. **attrib.** in larking-glass, a machine with mirrors, used to attract larks to the net.

**1826** S. R. JACKSON in *Hone Every-day Ph.* II. 118 Persons go out with what is called a larking glass.

**Larking** (lär'king), *vbl. sb.* *collog.* [f. LARK *v.* 2 + -ING.] The action of LARK *v.* 2; fun, frolic.

**1813** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 Much as larking was in force, there had been no spree to top this. **1825** BENDISH *Lett.* 19 July in *Poems* p. xlvii, Two Oxford men, professors of gentle larking. **1836** LAOY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 July, He... like me, shuns actual practical larking.

**Larking** (lär'king), *ppl. a. collog.* [f. LARK *v.* 2 + -ING.] That larks; frolicsome, sportive.

**1828** J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 182, I have learned to leap... which is a larking thing for a don. **1848** THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* x, The 'larking' or raffish Military Snob. **1889** 'ROSE BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 330 Maddy was in one of her larking humours.

Hence **Larkingly adv.**

**1896** H. W. WOLF in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Larkingly engaging in acrobatics.

**Larkish** (lär'kif), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -ISH.] Of the nature of a 'lark'; frolicsome.

**1882** *Echo* 29 Aug. 1/5 Foote lost his leg owing to amputation caused by a larkish exploit with the Duke of York.

Hence **Larkishness.**

**1893** SIR A. BLACKWOOD *Records Life* (1896) 14 One other exploit was the result of West's and my larkishness that half.

**Larksome** (lär'ksöm), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -SOME.] Given to 'larking'; sportive.

**1871** *Daily News* 11 Sept., Hinting... that the melodrama had not been produced for larksome purposes. **1890** *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 574 Obstreperous and larksome ghosts.

**Larkspur** (lär'kspör), *Bot.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + SPUR.] Any plant of the genus *Delphinium*; so called from the spur-shaped calyx. The common larkspur is *D. Consolida*.

**1598** LYVE *Dodoens* II. xv. 165 The garden Larkes Spurre flourisheth all the Summer long. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxvii. 922 The garden Larkes spur hath a rounde stem full of branches. *Ibid.* 923 The wilde Larkes spur bath most fine jagged leaves. **1604** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Feb. (1699) 11 Sow also Lark-spurs, &c. **1769** *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 89 In the Ground between these Hills and Cambridge grows naturally abundance of Larkspur. **1866** MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxi, Sweet-Williams and white-Nancies, and larkspur and London-pride. **1882** *Garden* 11 Feb. 92/2 Larkspurs are exceedingly showy annuals.

Hence **Lark-spurred a.** (See quot.)

**1805** J. LAWRENCE *Cattle* (1809) 531 The old shepherds had a comical notion, that sheep blind in the summer were *lark-spurred*; that the sheep having trod upon a lark's nest, the old one... had spurred the intruder in the eye. **1837** YOUART *Sheep* x. 406.

**Larkly** (lär'ki), *a. collog.* [f. LARK *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Inclined or ready for a lark; frolicsome, sportive.

**1851** H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 133 When the Devil is larkly, he solicits the witches to dance round him. **1866** *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1301/1 An under-bred, ignorant, larkly young naval lieutenant. **1885** 'F. ANSTY' *Tinted Venus* 24, 'I look larkly, don't I', said poor Tweddle, dolefully.

† **Larm, sb. Obs.** Also 6-7 larme. [Aphetic form of ALARM *sb.* Cf. LARUM and G. *lärm* noise.] = ALARM *sb.* 4. Also to blow, ring a larm.

**1530** PALSGR. 237/2 Larme in a fælde, *alarme*. **1557** *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 298 Then come to the larme, then shew they in the fælde. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Conun.* 65 Therefore be ryngeth a larme and admonysheth all men to [etc.]. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cano*, *Bellicum canere*,... to blowe a larme. **1581** STURLEY *Seneca's Hercules* (Etrus) 216 To thumpe vpon the sounding breast thy griefe with doleful larmes. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. 2 To change my oaten quill for trumpet larms.

† **b. attrib.** larm-list, a body of firemen or militia. *U.S. Obs.*

**1779** *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 133 Voted that the Arms... be sold at Public Vendue to the Highest Bidder, None to bid but the training band and Larm list.

**Larm, v. Obs. rare<sup>1</sup>.** [Aphetic form of ALARM *v.*] *trans.* To alarm.

**1758** S. THOMPSON *Diary* 20 July (1896) 11 In the morning 10 men in a scout way laid by the Indians, and shot at and larmed the Fort.

**Larmier** (larmie). Also 7 larmier. [a. F. *larmier* in same sense, f. *larme* a tear.]

**1. Arch.** = CORONA 4. **DUHP sb.** 1 4 a.

**1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Larmier*. **1723** CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 25 Corona with its Larmier or Drip underneath. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The Larmier is also called corona, and in English the drip. **1875** in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**2. Anat.** (See quot.)

**1848** in CRAIG. **1893** LYNDEKKE *Horns & Hoofs* 64 The lachrymal fossa—in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmier, or 'tear-lag'.

**Larmoyant** (larmoi'ant), *a.* [ad. F. *larmoyant*, *pies*, ppl. of *larmoyer* to be tearful, f. *larme* tear.] Given to tears, lachrymose.

**1813** BYRON *Lett.* 2 Oct. in *Moore Life* (1830) II. 430 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant'. **1824** MISS MITCHELL *Idylls* Ser. I. (1863) 81 Ellen and I, although not at all larmoyante sort of people, had much ado not to cry. **1897** *Naturalist* 270 Another strange face, though not so larmoyant, provocative of laughter into tears.

**Larom(e, -owme, obs. forms of LARUM.**

† **Laron.** *Obs.* Also 4 laronu, 6 la-roone, 7 lar(r)one, larroone. [ad. OF. *laron* (f. *laron*) = L. *latron-em*. Cf. *LADRONE*.] A robber.

**13** K. *All.* 409 Of thethe Yw I ne d fude, Agcyn knyght, swayn, and baroun, I that Y no an, ne laroun. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I iv 71 O Diabie, Diabie, vat is in thy Closset? Villanie, La-roone. *Rudely*, my Rapier. **1631** H. SHIRLEY *Marl. Soldier* II. iii, I am Prin c over those Publicans, Lord over these Larroones, Regent of these Rugs. **1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 358 But like a very Laron, sought to strip his brother of that he had in his necessity.

**Larrecine**, variant of LARCIN *Obs.*

**Larree**: see LARIN.

**Larriet**, variant of LARIAT.

**Larrikin** (lär'ikin). Chiefly *Austral.* Also *larikin*. [Of uncertain origin; possibly f. *Larry* (a nickname for Lawrence, common in Ireland) + -KIN.]

The word seems to have originated in Melbourne not long before 1870; but the current story that it was evolved by a reporter from an Irish policeman's pronunciation of *larking*, heard in a Melbourne police-court in 1869, appears to be a figment, no trace of the incident being found in the local papers of the time. (See Morris, *Austral Eng.*, s.v.) A guess that has been proposed is that it is short for Eng. slang *leary kitchen*.

A (usually juvenile) street rowdy; the Australian equivalent of the 'Hoodlum' or 'Hooligan'.

**1870** *Melbourne Herald* 4 Apr. 3/2 Three larikins... had behaved in a very disorderly manner in Little Laroob-street. **1886-7** BURTON *Arab. Nis.* I. 4 Story of the Larikin and the Cook. **1890** *Melbourne Argus* 26 May 6/7 He was set upon by a gang of larikins, who tried to rescue his prisoner. **1898** G. W. STEVENS *With Kitcheners to Khartoum* 142 Lord and Larrikin, Balliol and the Board School, the Sirdar's brain and the camel's back—all welded into one.

**b. attrib.** passing into *adj.*

**1870** M. CLARKE *Goody Two Shoes* 26 He's a lively little Larrikin Lad, and his name is Little Boy Blue. **1884** *Lit. Era* II. 165 Such a larrikin phrase as 'O crimini' is to be found... in his writings. **1891** E. KINGLAKE *Australian at II.* 108 The larrikin hordes of the cities of Australia.

Hence **Larrikiness**, a female larrikin; **Larrikinism**, the habits and practices of larikins.

**1870** *Australian* (Richmond, Vict.) to Sept. 3/3 (Morris) A slight attempt at 'larrikinism' was manifested. **1871** *Collingwood Advertiser* (Austral.) 22 June 3/5 (*ibid.*) Evidence was tendered as to the manner of life led by these larrikinesses. **1891** E. KINGLAKE *Australian at II.* 106 Larrikinism confines itself to no particular class. **1892** G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xii. 224 Nor does the young larrikiness... exist as a class.

**Larrom, -um, obs. forms of LARUM.**

**Larrop** (lär'öp), *v. dial. and collog.* Also *larrop*, *lirrop*. *trans.* To beat, flog, thrash. Hence **Larruping vbl. sb.**

**1823** MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 208 *Larrup*, to beat similar to lace, lather [etc.]. **1824** PEAKE *Amer. Abr.* I. i, I'll larrop you till you can't stand. **1825** JENNINGS *Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 53 To *Lirrop*, to beat. This is said to be a corruption of the sea term, *le-rop*. **1825** FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Larrop*.

**1820** FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) I. 246 Is this a land of liberty, where a man can't larrop his own nigger? **1833-4** *Jack Giant K.* v. xiv, in *Comic Nursery T.* (1846) v. 44 Drinking success to the hero stout who larrupted the Giants out-and-out. **1874** M. COLLINS *Transvaal* I. xii. 221 He larrupted me once when I was a boy for throwing stones at a cat. **1889** 'ROSE BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 156 'Your father'll give you a fine larrupin' if he comes home and there's that cow lost'. **1893** ZINCKE *Wherstead* 263 Here (in East Anglia) the farmer used in old times to 'larrup' his idle disorderly boys.

**Larry** (lär'i), *sb.* *dial.*

**1. Confusion, excitement.**

**1876** T. HARDY *Etchellberta* (1890) 358 'My brain is all in a spin, wi' being ralted up in such a larry!' **1885** — *Mayor of Casterbr.* xxxvi, 'The worst larry for me was that pleasant business at Horewood'.

**2. (See quot.)**

**1883** *Nature* XXVII. 452 The 'Larry' is a dense mass of rolling white land fog, and is confined to the bottom of the Teign valley.

**Larry** (lär'i), *sb.* *dial.* **a.** (See quot. 185.). **b.** Liquid mortar, grout. Hence **Larry v. dial.** (see quot. 1890).

**185.** *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Larry*, a kind of long handled iron hoe with holes in it, used by bricklayers in making mortar; and to rake backwards and forwards the mortar laid on walls when mixing it with water to form grout. **1890** *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Larry*, liquid mortar, grout. Hence 'to larry it in' means to flush up well with grout.

Hence **Larry, variant of LORRY.**

**Larson, Larsonie**: see LARCIN, LARCENY.

**Larthew**, variant of LORNEW *Obs.*, teacher.

**Larum** (lär'üm, lär'ün), *sb.* Forms: 6 *larom(e)*, *larowme*, 8 *larrom*, -um, 6- *larum*. [Aphetic form of ALARUM.]

**1. A call to arms, a battle-cry; news of an enemy's approach; any sound to warn of danger.** † Hence (*rarely*) a sudden attack.

**1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Kranm. Par. Eph.* p. xiv, What larum so euer happeneth, with this buckeler it shalle vaynequished. **1555** *Eden Decades* 56 They fiercely assailed their enemies with a larome. **1555** PROCTOR *Wiat's Rebell* Duij, In the night... there happened a larum, sundrie ränge: treason, Treason. **1559** *Fibyan's Chion.* vii. 707 Sir Thomas Poinnynges... cried a newe larum, and sette on the Frenchmen. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iv. 9 Then shall we heare then Larum, & they Ours. **1755** in G. SHELDON *Hist. Desford* Mass. (1855) I. 638 We fired several larums and the great gun at Fort Dunham was shot. **1784** COVER *Task* iv. 569 The first larum of the cock's shrill throat May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear To horrid sounds of hostilities. **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. 72. **1833** H. MARSHALL *Ex. Wms & Pol.* vii. 100 The drums and larums which kept all Paris awake. **1847** LAYTON *Lacretia* (1853) 185 A larum [of a door-bell] loud enough to startle the whole court. **fig.** **1860** R. STAPLETON *Strada's Low C. Warren* I. 7 Warned by his disease, that still rang the larum of death.

**b. In wider sense: A tumultuous noise; a hubbub, uproar.**

**a** **1533** L.D. BERNERS *Huon Craxi.* 472 Then the crye and larum began. **1588** SHAKS. *Pil. A.* I. i. 147 Remaneth nought but... with lowe Larums [sic] welcome them to Rome. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* II. vii 5 They crye a larum, that [etc.]. **1800** COVERIDGE *Wallcut* I. vii, But whence arose this larum in the camp? **1840** THACKERAY *Paris Sk. bk.* (1861) 151 His invention has not made so much noise and larum in the world as some others. **1858** G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xix. in *Wks. Lang. & Imag.* 1871 VI. 96 The continually renewed larum (f. a landrail). **fig.** **1893** K. HARKNEY *Philad.* 1, I will be so I... as answer your larum, touching the history of mighty Fute.

† **c. An uneasy condition.** — **ALARM** 12. *Obs.*

**1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 73 The peaking Curmuto her husband... dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy.

† **2. An apparatus attached to a clock or watch, to produce a ringing sound at any fixed hour.** *Obs.*

**1586** BRIGHT *Melenc.* xiii. 66 Automatick instruments as clocks, watches, & larums. **1607** *Dinner House La yon* Wks. 1873 II. 264 What hour is this? goes not a my larum strike? This watch goes false. **1648** Dr. WILLIAMS *Math. Magick*, *Dædalus* iii. 171 That larum, which... would both wake a man, and of it self light a candle for him at any set hour of the night. **1692** LOCKE *Idem.* xiv. Wks. 1727 III. c. Others... have set their stomachs by a constant usage, like larums to call on them for four or five. **1807** SOUTHEY in *Rem. H. K. White* (1819) I. 34 He would... rise again to his work at five, at the call of a larum, which he had fixed to a Dutch clock in his chamber.

*transf. and fig.* **1661** COWLEY *Disc. Got. O. Cromwell* in *Verses & Ass.* (1687) 70 There needs no Noise at all t'awaken Sin Th' Adulterer and the Thief his Larum has within. **1691** SHADWELL *Scourers* i. ii. Dram Wks. (1790) 326 Will the larum of your tongue never lie down. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 1 She had often an Inclination to interrupt him, but could find no Opportunity till the Larum ceased of its self. **1778** G. WHITE *Selborne* 9 Sept., By this [crowing] he has been distinguished in all ages as the countryman's clock or larum.

**3. attrib. and Comb., as larum-call, -clock, -watch.** Also **LARUM-BELL.**

**1683** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1846/4 A large Silver Larum Watch with a Chain. **1697** *Ibid.* No. 3251/4 Lost... a Larum Clock in a little Box. **1821** JOANNA BAILEY *Metr. Leg., Ghost Fadoes* xxii, Till they heard a bugle's larum call.

**Larum** (lär'üm), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 8 *larom*. [f. LARUM *sb.*]

† **1. trans. a.** To sound forth loudly. **b.** To alarm. *Obs.*

**1595** P. T. G. tr. *Blanchardine* II. Ded., Having presumed to tune my rustic strings to larum forth my simple musick. **1758** S. THOMPSON *Diary* 21 July (1896) 1 At prayr this evening we were Laromed by a false outcry.

**2. intr. † a.** To rush down with loud cries (*obs.*). **b.** 'To talk incessantly' (*Hoblerness Gloss.* 1877).

**1728** POKS *Dunc.* III. 158 Down, down they larum, with impetuous whirl, The Pindars and the Miltons of a Curl.

**Larum-bell.** *Obs. exc. poet.* [f. LARUM *sb.* + **BELL**.] = **ALARM-BELL.**

**1568** T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 57 Lest by the way some watchman lay, to ring the larome bell. **1590** SPENSER *P. Q.* II. ix. 25. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 17. **1609** HETWOOD *Brit. Troy* xv. lxxi, The Larum Bells of death on all sides ringing. **a** **1634** CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 248 Run to the Tow'r and Ring the Larum Bell. **1813** SCOTT *Robey* II. xxv, Ring out the castle larum bell!

**Larva** (lär'ivä). *pl. larvæ*. [L. *larva* a ghost, spectre, hobgoblin; also, a mask.]

**1. A disembodied spirit; a ghost, hobgoblin, spectre.** *Obs. exc. Hist.*

**1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 273, I live almost perpetually in my bed or chair or pulpit; as Calvin said of Cassander; such



a larva I am that here am called up. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 313/2 The dead... were... spirits of terror... in this fearful sense the names *Lemures* and still more *Larvæ* were appropriated to them.

fig. 1827 *Svo.* SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 429 There is the larva of tyranny, and the skeleton of malice.

2. a. An insect in the grub state, i.e. from the time of its leaving the egg till its transformation into a pupa. b. Applied to the early immature form of animals of other classes, when the development to maturity involves some sort of metamorphosis.

In the first quot. the word is used in a general sense = 'mask', 'guise': the technical restricted use is due to Linnaeus. In the larva the perfect form, or *imago*, of the insect is unrecognizable.

(1691) *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 7 We exclude both these from the degree of *Species*, making them to be the same Insect under a different *Larva* or *Habit*. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xviii. (1789) 54 The *larvæ* of insects are full of eggs.

1770 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 37 The two small ones [sc. lizards] are *Larvæ*, with their branchial fins, which drop off when they quit the water. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 67 This Linnaeus called the *larva* state, and an insect when in it a *larva*.

1837 GÖRING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 212 Among aquatic larvæ, the most beautiful and delicate are those of the minute species of gnat. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. D. 59 They are larvæ of *E. binodens*. 1850 DARWIN *Orig.* App. xiii. 44 Cuvier did not perceive that a baracle was a crustacean; but a glance at the larva shows this to be the case.

1874 BREWER in *Cones Birds* N. W. 65 Collecting flies and larvae among a clump of locust trees. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Jan 6/1 This place larva has no mouth, at least no open mouth.

fig. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 32 He is sure to deposit in his own writings the larvæ of future controversies.

c. attrib., as *larva form*, -state.

1791 L. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 107 So in his silken sepulchre the worm, Warmed with new life, unfolds his larva form. 1874 CARPENTER *Mont. Phys.* i. ii. § 9 (1879) 58 The change from the larva to the perfect or *imago* state of the insect.

**Larval** (lär'vål), a. [ad. L. *larvål*-is pertaining to larvæ, or ghosts,]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Larval*, belonging to a night-spirit, goblin or masker, haggish, ghastly, dreadful.

2. Of or pertaining to a larva or grub; characteristic of a larva.

1848 in MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 21 The young [of mollusca] generally pass through one preparatory, or larval, stage. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1879) 35 The immature and larval states of many of the lower animals. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 352 The larval forms of the Star-fish or the Sea Urchin... are disguised past all recognition.

b. Of an animal; in the condition of a larva.

1864 *Reader* IV. 669/1 The mode in which the larval flukes found in the molluscs re-enter the sheep. 1866 DR. ARNOLD *Reign Law* iv. ed. 4) 107 The eating of some larval parasite into the tissue of the wing.

3. Path. Of a disease: Latent, undeveloped. Also, 'applied to certain diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 172 Certain irritations in the various organs, such as characterize irregular or larval gout. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* vi. 105 The quinine test is generally conclusive in... the various larval forms of malaria. *Ibid.* viii. 159 Abortive or larval plague.

**Larvate** (lär'vet'), a. [ad. mod. L. *larvat-us*, f. *larva* a mask: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>. Cf. F. *larvé*] Masked, covered as by a mask.

1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.* *Larvate*, masked; applied in entomology. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 *Larvate*, masked, as a larva or caterpillar. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Larvated** (lär'vet'éd), a. [f. prec. + ED<sup>1</sup>.] + a. Provided with a mask (*obs.*). b. transf. Masked, concealed. In *Path.* (see quot. 1888).

1623 COCKERAM, *Larvated*, masqued. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Larvated*, masqued or visarded for the representing some Goblins or dreadful Spirit. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 39 He... can place his soul at stake, With sanctity larvated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Larvated*, applied to diseases whose ordinary symptoms are hidden.

† **Larvation**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] A discoloration of the face in a fever-patient, producing a resemblance to a mask; a masking.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 234 These larvations vanish, the fever being taken away.

**Larve** (lär'v). [a. F. *larve*, ad. L. *larva*.]

1. = LARVA 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* L. xvii. (1632) 27 Larves, Hobgoblins, Robin-good-fellows, and such other Bug-bears. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) i. 174 The opinions of the ancient philosophers about larves, or nocturnal phantoms. 1863 *Verona* III. 147 Elementary spirits... for which a later philosophy has furnished the designation of larves.

† 2. A mask; *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 423 Under this larve, this whiffling suit of Toleration, there lay personated more dangerous designs. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 365 *ἡπόκρυπτος* signifies... the face, that part... which was covered... with the larve or visard.

3. = LARVA 2.

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 15 We... are uncertain whether we ever met with it [a larva] under the form of a larve. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 353 Sometimes resembling the larves of insects. 1852 DANA *Crust.* ii. 1594 The animal is probably the larve of some Penzidean.

† **Larved**, a. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *larva* mask + -ED.] Masked, concealed.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vi. 174 That grand general Apostasy into Analogical larved Idolatry.

**Larvi-** (lär'vi), combining form of L. *larva*, LARVA. **Larvicide** [-CIDĒ], a preparation adapted to kill larvæ; also attrib. or adj. So **Larvicidal** a. **Larvicolous** a. [L. *col-ere* to inhabit: see -OUS], living in the body of larvæ (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Larviform** a. [-FORM], having the form of a larva. **Larvigerous** a. [-GEROUS], bearing or containing larvæ. **Larviparous** a. [L. *par-ere* to bring forth: see -OUS], (a) producing young in the condition of larvæ, (b) produced in the form of larvæ.

1900 *Brit. Med. J.* vol. No. 2041. 305 A cheap 'larvicidal substance... not injurious to the growth of the rice plants. *Ibid.* 325 The 'larvicides are intended to be used for the destruction of mosquito larvae and pupæ in pools and ditches. *Ibid.*, Professor Celi showed experiments at the Institute of Hygiene with certain insecticide and larvicide substances. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 791 'Larviform, shaped like a larva. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life* 223 The females of certain beetles... are described by Professor Riley as larviform. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 425 When ready to change into the 'larvigerous pupæ they [the maggots of the bot-fly] dislodge themselves. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 103 So Aristotle employs it, when he says that all insects produce a *Sider*, or are 'larviparous. 1626 *Ibid.* III. 65 *Larviparus*, coming forth from the matrix in the state of larvæ. 1858 LAWES *Seaside Stud.* 285 The viviparous or larviparous generation effects a multiplication of the plant-life adequate to keep pace with the rapid growth and increase of the vegetable kingdom in spring and summer.

**Lary**, variant of LARVA *Obs.*, laurel.

**Laryngeal** (lär'ing'al), a. [f. mod. L. *larynge-* LARYNX + -AL.] Produced in the larynx.

1818 60 WHATELY *Compt. Bk.* (1864) 163, 14, D, &c. are sounded in the larynx... so that they might be called... the laryngeal letters. 1883 *Scottsman* 9 May 6/4 That the only service of praise acceptable to the Deity consists in human laryngeal sounds.

**Laryngeal** (lär'indz'al), a. and sb. *Anat.* and *Surg.* Also 9 laryngeal. [f. mod. L. *larynge-us* (f. *larynx*-, LARYNX) + -AL.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the larynx; e.g. *laryngeal muscle, nerve*. Of a disease: Affecting or seated in the larynx. Of an instrument: Used in treating or examining the larynx.

1795 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 198 The eighth pair of nerves communicates energy to the larynx by means of the laryngeal branch. 1854 BUSMAN in *Circ. Sci.* (1865) I. 282/1 The superior laryngeal nerve. 1851 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 179 Constituting what is frequently spoken of as laryngeal phthisis. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xviii. 276 The male gorilla... when adult is furnished with a laryngeal sack. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 235 The patient may be directed to practise on himself... with the laryngeal mirror. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 229 There are no less than eight pairs of laryngeal muscles. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 791 The chief remedy is the application of astringents to the cords by means of the laryngeal brush.

B. sb. A laryngeal nerve or artery. In some mod. Dicts.

So **Laryngean**, a. [see -AN.] = LARYNGEAL.

1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Laryngectomy** (lär'indz'ektōmī). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *larynx*-, LARYNX + *ektōmē* to cut + -tōmē a cutting.] The excision of the larynx.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 840 Thyrotomy, or subhyoid pharyngotomy, with removal of the growth by excision and partial laryngectomy, offers the best chance of getting rid of the whole disease.

Hence **Laryngectomic** a. In some mod. Dicts.

**Laryngic** (lär'indz'ik), a. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = LARYNGEAL.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 450 *Laryngismus*, Laryngeal suffocation. 1897 *Pal Mall G.* 3 Sept. 7/1 The disposition to laryngeal catarrh is also much less marked.

† **Laryngismus** (lär'indz'izmōs). *Path.* [mod. L. *laryngismus*, f. *larynx*-, LARYNX. Gr. *larynx* - *larynx* had the sense of shouting, f. *laryngizein* (f. *larynx* larynx) to shout.] Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx; laryngeal suffocation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 In spasmodic laryngismus the constriction commences in the larynx. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 111 In these cases laryngismus is a constant accompaniment.

Hence **Laryngismal** a., of or pertaining to laryngismus.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 390/2 Tracheotomy in laryngismal epilepsy.

† **Laryngitis** (lär'indz'aitis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. as prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the larynx.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 Laryngitis or inflammation of the larynx. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 555 The treatment of the earlier stages of catarrhal laryngitis.

Hence **Laryngitic** a., pertaining to or of the nature of laryngitis. (In recent Dicts.)

**Laryngo-** (lär'ingō), before a vowel laryng-, combining form of LARYNX, chiefly in anatomical, pathological and surgical terms. **Laryngocata-**rrh, catarrh of the larynx (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1885). **Laryngo-fissure**, the division of the thyroid cartilage (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Laryngography** (-grāfī) [-GRAPHY], a description of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngological** a., pertaining to laryngology. **Laryngologist**, one who is versed in laryngology. **Laryngology** (-p'ōdgi) [-LOGY], that branch of medical science which treats of the larynx and its diseases. **Laryngo-pharyngeal** a., pertaining both to the larynx and to the pharynx. **Laryngo-pharynx**, the larynx and the pharynx together. **Laryngophony** (-p'ōni) [Gr. *phōnia* sounding], 'the sound of the voice as heard through the stethoscope applied over the larynx' (Grant Hooper's *Lex. Med.* 1839). **Laryngophthisical** a., pertaining to laryngophthisis (Mayne). **Laryngophthisis**, consumption of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngorrhoea** [Gr. *rhōia* a flowing], 'a pituitous or serous flow from the larynx' (Mayne). **Laryngospasm**, spasm or convulsion of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostenosis** [Gr. *sténōsis* a being straitened], contraction of the larynx (Mayne). **Laryngostroboscopy** [Gr. *strobōs* a whirling + -SCOPY] (see quot.). **Laryngotracheal** a., pertaining to both the larynx and the trachea or windpipe. **Laryngotracheotomy**, **Laryngotyphoid**, **Laryngotyphus** (see quots.).

1888 M. MACKENZIE *Frederick the Noble* i. 11, I had never seen him mentioned in 'laryngological literature. 1871 — *Growth in Larynx* iii. 18 From the varying... character of the voice... the presence of a growth may be occasionally inferred by the experienced 'laryngologist. 1842 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 'Laryngology. 1889 (title), Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology. 1892 *Pal Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6/2 Laryngology being his almost invariable subject. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 10 The 'laryngo-pharyngeal sinuses. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 754 When the 'laryngo-pharynx and oesophagus are the primary seat [of cancer], the cervical glands are not so rapidly implicated. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 105 In 'laryngophony... the voice seems not only to be produced but to be concentrated immediately beneath the stethoscope. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 289 Excessive secretion from the larynx ('laryngorrhoea'). 1878 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* 574/2 'Laryngostroboscopy... a method of examining the vibrations of the vocal chords during the production of sounds. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 559 Contraction of the 'laryngo-tracheal canal. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 764 The front part of the neck corresponding to the larynx and upper part of the trachea, the laryngo-tracheal region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 587 'Laryngotracheotomy was therefore performed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Laryngotracheotomy*, the operation of opening the larynx by division of the cricothyroid membrane, the cricoid cartilage, the crico-tracheal membrane, and some of the upper rings of the trachea also. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 812 In very rare cases [typhoid fever commences with] laryngeal symptoms ('laryngotyphoid'). *Ibid.* 818 Ulcerations, which according to some observers are due to the typhoid bacillus, and may thus be looked upon as a typical form of typhoid, 'laryngo-typhoid'. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Laryngotyphus, a form of typhus fever in which there is secondary ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 364 Its occurrence [sc. laryngitis in typhus] led Rokitsansky to give to this variety the name of Laryngo-typhus.

**Laryngoscope** (lär'ingō'skōp), [f. LARYNGO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus which by a combination of mirrors enables an observer to inspect a patient's larynx.

1860 *Med. Times & Gaz.* I. 453 The highly practical results obtained on the Continent by the use of the Laryngoscope. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 109 The newly-invented laryngoscope (a small looking-glass, which enables the observer to see as far as the bifurcation of the windpipe and the bronchial tubes). 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 213 There is no trace of a laryngoscope before the middle of the eighteenth century.

**Laryngoscopic** (lär'ingō'skōp'ik), a. [f. as prec.: see -SCOPIC.] Of or pertaining to the laryngoscope, or to inspection of the larynx.

1851 tr. Czerniak's *Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 1 My laryngoscopic studies. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 518 Mackenzie's 'rack movement laryngoscopic lamp'... is admirably adapted for use in the consulting room. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 11 A good light is an indispensable prerequisite to a laryngoscopic examination. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 287 There is slight hoarseness with the laryngoscopic appearances of laryngeal catarrh.

So **Laryngoscopical** a. = prec.; whence **Laryngoscopically** adv., with respect to, or by the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 tr. Czerniak's *Uses of Laryngoscope* i. 6 On the manner of obtaining the laryngoscopic image enlarged. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 519 Laryngoscopical and other examinations. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 322 A Committee so laryngoscopically learned. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 558 That this condition... arises after tracheotomy has been proved laryngoscopically by Gerhardt.

**Laryngoscopist** (lär'ingō'skōp'ist), [f. LARYNGOSCOPE + -IST.] One who uses, or is skilled in using, the laryngoscope.

1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 514 Dr. B. G. Babington appears to have just claims to be considered the first successful laryngoscopist. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 221 Various lamps... recommended by different laryngoscopists.

**Laryngoscopy** (lär'ingō'skōp'i). [f. LARYNGO- + Gr. *-skopia* inspection.] Inspection of the larynx; the use of the laryngoscope.

1861 *Braithwaite's Retrospect. Med.* XLII 50 Those who



wish to occupy themselves with laryngoscopy will do well to follow Türk's advice. 1897 *Albini's Syst. Med.* IV. 692 For rhinoscopy the same reflector and source of illumination are employed as for laryngoscopy.

**Laryngotome** (laringotóm). *Surg.* [*L.* LARYNGO- + Gr. *-tómōs* cutter.] An instrument for performing laryngotomy (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

**Laryngotomy** (laringetómí). *Surg.* [*ad. Gr.* λάρυγγος, *f.* λάρυγγος LARYNX + *-tómia* cutting.] The operation of cutting into the larynx from without, esp. in order to provide an aperture for respiration.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 354 The quinzey .. it's cured, by .. laryngotomy, and thin diet. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Mém. Compl.* I. 13 Breath may be restored to the Choking Patient, by the help of Laryngotomy. 1725 *N. ROBINSON Theory of Physick* 273 In this Case, Laryngotomy is the last Refuge the miserable Patient has for his Life. 1872 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 43 The wound left after laryngotomy or tracheotomy.

Hence **Laryngotomic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of laryngotomy. In some mod. Dicts.

**Larynx** (læringks). *Anat.* Pl. **larynges** (læringdz). Also 6-7 **larinx**, 6 **laringa**. [*a. Gr.* λάρυγξ, mod. *L.* larynx.] A cavity in the throat with cartilaginous walls, containing the vocal cords, by means of which sounds are produced. In man and most animals this cavity forms the upper part of the trachea or wind-pipe. In birds there are two larynges, one at each end of the trachea; the lower of these, called **SYRINX**, is the true organ of sound.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* i. 16 h, This Larinx is the Organ, by which we receive and put forth breath; as also of making and forming voyce. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 192 Muscles situated about the Larina. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* iv. 45 note, The Larynx, or covering of the wind-pipe is a grisly substance. 1732 *ABBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 387 The Ulcer may break suddenly into the Larynx with the danger of Suffocation. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* x. § 5 The larynx .. besides its other uses, is also a musical instrument. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 223 At its front end the trachea expands into a membranous and cartilaginous box-like structure called the larynx. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 Splendid lungs and larynges which had never known a London fog. attrib. 1861 *Braithwaite's Retrospr. Med.* XLII. 88 The observer .. introduces the larynx-speculum.

**Larzon**, variant of **LARZIN** Obs.

**Las** (las), *int.* [aphetic form of **ALAS**.] = **ALAS**.

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* i. x. G. Las! now I see The reason why fond women love to buy Adulterate complexion. 1694 *CONGREVE Double Dealer* iv. iii. O las! no indeed, Sir Paul. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING House of Clouds* iii, Poet's thought, -not poet's sigh. 'Las, they come together!

**Las**, obs. form of **LACE**, **LASS**, **LESS**.

**Lasar**, variant of **LAZAR**.

**Lasar** (e), obs. Sc. form of **LEISURE**.

† **Lasard**. Obs. rare-1. [*a. F.* *lizard*, lit. 'lizard', in 17th c. the name of some kind of firearm.] A kind of musket.

1641 *EARL CORN. Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) V. 301 Paid Tho. Badnegg for five new lasard muskets.

**Lascar** (læskā, lœskā). Also 7 **laskayre**, (luskar), 7-8 **lascarr**. (Either an erroneous European use of Urdu *laskhar* army, camp (see **LASHKAR**), or a shortened form of its derivative *laskharī* (see **LASCARINE**). In Pg. c 1600 *lascar* occurs in the same sense as *lasquarin*, i.e. native soldier; this use, from which the current applications are derived, is not recorded in Eng. (but see quot. 1698 in r.)]

1. An East Indian sailor.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* I. v. 650, I caused all my Laskayres to remaine aboard the Viceroyne. 1666 *OVINGTON Voy. Surraat* 464 The English Sailors .. perceiv'd the softness of the Indian Lascars; how tame they were [etc.]. 1698 *FEVER Acc. E. India & P.* 107 The Seamen and Soldiers differ only in a Vowel, the one being pronounced with an *u*, the other with an *a*; as *Lascar* is a Soldier; *Lascar*, a Seaman. 1712 *W. ROGERS Voy.* (1718) 311, 36 Manila Indians, call'd Las-cars. 1777 *MILLER in Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 172 Besides the four lascars that rowed the boat. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Chron. 461 There were only the captain and three officers, with 13 lascars, able to do duty. 1832 *MARRIAT N. Forster* xli, If we only had all English seamen on board, instead of these Lascars and Chinamen. 1849 *LONGR. Building of Ship* 161 Where the tumbling surf, O'er the coral reefs of Madagascar, Washes the feet of the swarthy Lascar.

attrib. and Comb. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 The second mate of a Lascar-manned ship is on watch until four o'clock. 1900 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 9/4 Sickness broke out among the Lascar crew.

2. **Anglo-Indian**. 'A tent-pitcher'; also, an inferior class of artilleryman (more fully *gun-lascar*).

1798 *WEBB in Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 7 A body of about 14,000 men can be drawn together, including Lascars and pioneers. 1799 *BAIRO ibid.* 176 One hundred artillerymen with a proportion of gun lascars. 1800 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 125 We can get neither recruits, servants, lascars, coolies, or bullock drivers. 1870 *J. W. KAYE Hist. Sepoy War* II. iv. li. 89 All the natives in the Magazine, the gun-lascars, the artificers and others.

**Lascaree** (læskārī). Also 8 **lascari**. [*a. Urdu* (Pers.) *laskharī*; see next.]

† 1. = **LASCAR** I. Obs.

1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 354 All the Prisoners were put Aboard the Bark, except about 30 Lascaris.

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2. 'A short spear used in the East Indies as a hunting-spear, or more rarely as a javelin for throwing' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lascari** *ne. Indian. Obs.* Also 6 **lascariin**, 8-yn, **glascareen**. [*ad. Pg.* *lasquarin*, -im, *a. Urdu* (Pers.) *laskharī* (adj.), military; hence as sb., a soldier), *f.* *laskhar* army: see **LASHKAR**.] An East Indian soldier; also, one of the native police.

1598 *W. PHILLIPS Linschoten* I. xxix. 74 The soldier of Ballagate, which is called Lascariin. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 706/2 A Convoy of 20 Lascaryns, under the Command of a Colonel. 1807 *CORDNER Ceylon* I. 170 A large open boat formed the van, containing his excellency's guard or lascareens. 1825 *HEBER Journ.* xxvii. (ed. 2) 140 Attended by some lascariens, who answer in some respects to our peons in Calcutta.

**Lasse**, obs. form of **LASH**.

† **Lasch**. Obs. In 5 **lassche**. [The rede *lassche* of the quot. represents OE. *readesc* 'pollis rubricata' (*Napier Gl.* no. 5324); cf. OLG. *loski* (MHG. *lōsche*, early mod. *G.* *lasch*, *lōsch*).] A fine kind of red leather; ? morocco.

14.. *E. F. Misc.* (Warton Club) 86 To make rede lassche, take [etc.].

**Lasche**, obs. form of **LASH** sb.<sup>1</sup>, *a.*, and *v.*<sup>1</sup>

† **Laschety**. Obs. rare. Also 8 **lascote**. [*ad. F.* *laschet*, now *lâchet*: see **LASH** *a.* and *tr.*] Laxity, carelessness.

1673 *O. WALKER Ethic.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 263 The general defect being negligence, laschety, and love of ease. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* iv. iv. (1852) 83 He had a certain discretion, without any childish laschete or levity in his behavior.

**Lascitt**, variant of **LASSET** Obs.

† **Lasci've**, *a.* Obs. rare-1. [*a. F.* *lascive*, *ad. L.* *lascivus*.] Lascivious, wanton.

1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* cvii. 537 Lyræ .. inclines to gravity and sobriety, yet but with outward pretences, for usually the person is lascive.

† **Lasci'viate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [erroneously *ad. L.* *lascivire*, after verbs in -iate: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *intr.* To sport wantonly; to indulge in unseemly jesting.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Kesotes* L. x. 36 Divinity should not lascivate [ed. 1700 has be wanton]. Gravity becomes the pulpit. 1666 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1721 in *BAILEY*.

Hence **Lasci'vating** *phl. a.*

1660 *Charac. Italy* To Rdr. Aijj, He will .. say these Whimsies are but *fugeni lascivius flosculi*, the superfluous Excesses of lascivating wit.

† **Lasci'viency**. Obs. rare. [*f.* next: see -ENCY.] Lasciviousness, wantonness.

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* xii. 153 Any villanies .. that the lasciviousy of their own lawless phancy shall suggest. 1681 *HALLWELL Metaphr.* 9 *Met.* .. through the .. lascivious y of the bodily life, quite lose the .. sense of true Goodness.

† **Lasci'vient**, *a.* Obs. [*ad. L.* *lascivient* *on*, pres. pple. of *lascivire* to be wanton, *f.* *lascivus* wanton.] Wantoning, lascivious.

1653 *H. MORE Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 21 Set upon doing things, according as the various toys and titillations of the lascivious Life of the Vehicle suggested to him [Adam]. a 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* i. Cor. v. 5 For the destruction of the flesh, so lascivient in him.

Hence † **Lasci'viently** *adv.*

1664 *H. MORE Myst. Inq.* 331 Men ran up and down in Vizards madly and lasciviently.

† **Lasci'viosity**. Obs. rare-0. [*f.* next + -ITY.] Lasciviousness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

**Lascivious** (læsi'vi'us), *a.* Also 5 **lascivivous**, 6 **lascivious**. [*ad. late L.* *lasciviosus* (Isidore), *f. L.* *lasciv-a* (n. of quality *f.* *lascivus* sportive, in bad sense lustful, licentious): see -OUS.]

1. Inclined to lust, lewd, wanton.

c 1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 686 Lastynuous [read lascivious] lurdneys, & pykers of males. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 402 Ye lascivious and wanton dispositions of the sayd Pyers of Gauston. 1555 *EVEN Decades* 141 He chaunced to lyne in those lascivious and wanton dayes. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 88 The Gotebucke is verie wanton or lascivious. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iv. iii. 248, I knew the young Count to be a dangerous and lascivious hoy. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 544 One picture there is of his doing, wherein he would seeme to deapaint Lascivious [quoted in mod. Dicts. as 'lascivus'] wantonnesse. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 1014 Hee on Eve Began to cast lascivious Eyes. 1781 *COWPER Anti-Thelyphthora* 199 The Fauns and Satyrs, a lascivious race, Shricked at the sight. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Anr. Leigh* iii. 767 Thin dangling locks, and fat lascivious mouth. Comb. 1886 *W. WEBB Eng. Poetrie* D iij, He .. is wholly to be reputed a lascivious disposed personne.

2. Inciting to lust or wantonness. † Also in milder sense, voluptuous, luxurious. Obs.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* II. ix. [x.] (Arb.) 97 Carols and rounds and such light or lascivious Poemes. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 13 He capers nimbly in a ladies Chamber, To the lascivious pleasing of a Lute. 1602 *T. FITZGERBERT Apol.* 36 h, How many are there .. that .. make no scruple to keep lascivious pictures to provoke themselves to lust? 1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* II. ii. ii. (1651) 240 By Philters and such kinde of lascivious meats. 1660 *F. BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 153 Their garments are something lascivious, for being cut and open their skin is seen. 1671 *L. ANDERSON W. Barbary* 150 That they should have Chaires there to sit in with as much lascivious ease, as at home. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 462 To the lascivious pipe and wanton song, That charm down fear, they frolic it along. 1838 *LIVTON Leila* I. iv, Not thine the lascivious arts of the Moorish maidens.

2. Used for: Rank, luxuriant.

1698 *FEVER Acc. E. India & P.* 243 Forded several Plashes where flourished lascivious shrubs.

**Lasciviously** (læsi'vi'usli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. In a lascivious manner, lewdly.

1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* in ix. 76 h, Menne & Women were permitted moste lasciviously to bath together. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No K.* III. iii, I would deare her loue Lasciviously, leudlie, incestuously. 1624 *WORTON Archit.* I. 37 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciviously decked like a Curtezane. 1786 *tr. Lockhart's Pathok* (1868) 110 A throng of Genit and other fantastic spirits of each sex danced lasciviously in troops.

† 2. (In sense of *L.* *lascivus*.) Sportively. Obs.

1607 *Topsell. Four. Beasts* (1658) 32 A young maid, playing with the bear lasciviously, did so provoke it that he tore her in pieces.

**Lasciviousness** (læsi'vi'usness), [*f.* *a. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lascivious.

1596 *SPENSER P. Q. Ded.* Verses to Raleigh, The virtuousnes of Belphebe, the lasciviousnes of Hellena, and many the like. 1611 *BIBL. Pph.* iv. 10. 1680 *DRYDEN Crit's & P. Pref.*, The lasciviousness of his life. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 549 They are quiet, as they grow warm in the dance, a frantic lasciviousness. 1900 *KILL & H. Amer. Geog.* 14 May 5/3 If, through any intellectual lasciviousness, we .. prefer to tickle our emotions by being generous .. at other people's expense.

† **Lascivity**. Obs. [*ad. F.* *lascivité*, *ad. L.* *lascivität-um*, *f.* *lascivus*.] = *prec.*

1490 *CANTON Eneydos* ix. 37 To rendre theym from their lacyvite in-to shamefaste chastite. 1513 *FRANSHAW tr. Werburge* I. 1923 The natural moeyon of his lascivite Was shortly slaked.

† **Lascivy**. Obs. rare-0. [*ad. L.* *lascivus*: see **LASCIVIOUS** *a.*] Lasciviousness. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

**Lase**, obs. form of **LACE**; obs. Sc. form of **LASS**.

**Laser** (læ'ser), *Hist.* Also 6 **lasser**, 7 **laser**. [*a. L.* *laser*.] A gum-resin mentioned by Roman writers; obtained from an umbelliferous plant called *laserpitium* or *silphium* (*oldspice*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 326 Stampe a quantite of laseris with wyne. 1578 *LATE Dodonius* ut. xvii. 311 From out of the rootes and stalkes being scarified and cut through a certayne strong liquor, .. called Laser. 1579 *LAVOYER Chap. Health* v. 411 The Leache .. like unto Laser. 1591 *PRAV. N. P. L.* 100 Laser.

b. *Comb.*: † **laser-tree**, the tree yielding laser; **laser-wort**, any plant of the genus *Laserpitium*, esp. *L. latifolium*.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 335 A Kind of Spongie Excrecence, which groweth chiefly upon the Rootes of the Laser-tree. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* in *COCKE* (1633) 107 Laserpitium called in English 'Laserwort' 1658 *R. R. tr. Theat. Insects* 1057 Take Castoreum, Laserwort, Pepper of each four drams. 1760 *J. L. tr. Ind. Bot. App.* 311 Laserwort, *Laserpitium*. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 124 Great laserwort, and Wild Angelica. 1870 *Trees, Bolls, Laserwort, Laserpitium*; also *Thapsia Laserpitii*.

**Laser**, var. **LAZAR**; obs. form of **LEISURE**.

**Laserte**, variant of **LACERT** I. Obs.

**Laset**, variant of **LASSET** Obs.

**Lash** (læf), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 4-6 **lasshe**, 5 **las(c)he** [*f.* *LASH* *v.* 1]

1. † *a. gen.* A sudden or violent blow; a dashing or sweeping stroke (*obs.*). b. *spec.* A stroke with a thong or whip.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9375 (Kölbing) Kelenans com wip gret rape & 3af king Arthour swiche a las, Pat Arthour al astoned was. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* I. 220 Proude bayard gyunch for to skyppe. 'Til he a lash haue of pe long whippe. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 Foure score lasseshe [*L. celoginta verbera*]. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 468 On lashe I shalle hyme lende or yt be long. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi Par. Heb.* 23 Oure parentes .. dyd with .. lasseshe teache vs the comen behavoure of this lyfe. 1604 *E. GRIMSTOVE P'Acosta's Hist. Indier.* xvii. 374 Therewith they whipped themselves, giving great lasseshe over their shoulders. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 All desiring to have a lash at the dog in the manger. 1661 *T. LYE in Morn. Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 459, I that have deserved the blow of an Executioners Ase, am sent away with the Lash only of a Fathers Rod. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* II. 116 Let each Lash bite to the Quick, till howling he return. 1769 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxv. 165 The private men have .. five hundred lasseshe if they desert. 1791 *Mrs. RANDCLIFFE Rom. Forest* II, I gave my horse a lash that sounded through the forest. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 230 The Mutiny Act restricts the award of Corporal Punishment by a General Court-Martial to 200 Lashes. 1880 *Mrs. FORRESTER Roy & Viola* I. 175 The first lash brought the colour to her cheeks.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 159 Moost damage of all and perylous lasshe they procure to themselves. 1599 *MARSTON Sec. Villanie* I. Proem., Skud from the lasseshe of my yerking rime. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. i. 50 How smart a lash that speech doth give my Conscience. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. Arg't., The Poet .. brings in Crispinus, whom he had a lash at in his first Satyr. 1697 *BENTLEY Phal. Pref.* (1699) 3 This was meant as a lash for me. 1710 *ADDISON Whig Exam.* No. 2 p. 5 The first lash of his Satyr falls upon the Censor of Great Britain.

2. The flexible part of a whip; now sometimes in narrower sense, the piece of whipcord or the like forming the extremity of this. Cf. **LASH** sb.<sup>2</sup>

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 178 The boxtre pipere, holm to whippis lasch. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 63 Her Whip of Crickets bone, the Lash of Philome. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 108 p. 2, 1 observed, that your Whip wanted a Lash to it. a 1800 *COWPER Morning Dream* 30



In his hand. A scourge hung with lashes he bore. 1819  
SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. i. 69 He will not ask it of me till the  
lash be broken in his last and deepest wound. 1859  
JEPSON *Britannia* vii. 94 Employing himself in plaiting  
fresh pieces [of whipcord]... on the lash of his whip.

b. Used poet. and rhetorically = 'whip, scourge'.  
lit. and fig. Also in phrase, † Out of (a person's)  
lash: out of danger from (his) attacks.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 98/1 He was  
out of his lash that minded to have betrayed him. 1656  
Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 209 The slave fears the lash  
of his cruel Master. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered*  
197 The vulgar Latin escapes the lash pretty well. 1715-20  
Pope *Iliaid* v. 457 The lash resounds, the rapid chariot flies.  
1732 SWIFT *Corr. Wks.* 1841 II. 671 Let them should fall  
under the lash of the penal laws. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY  
*Diary* 28 Nov. With all this... she has not escaped the lash  
of scandal. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* lxxxv,  
Apollo... gave him in return the glittering lash, installing  
him as heraldman. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 283 The  
Persians... were driven on to the conflict by the lash of  
their commanders. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 371  
Tisiphone... Scourges the trembling sinners, her fierce lash  
arming her hands. 1891 S. C. SCRIVER *Our Fields &  
Cities* 117 Hunger is as keen a lash as the whip of the  
overseer of slaves.

c. The lash: the punishment of flogging.  
1604 F. BRACER *Disc. Parables* (1706) I. vii. 238 Such Yaga-  
honds... would... look upon honest Industry as more eligible  
than the Lash. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 76 This Custom  
of educating by the Lash. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* lxxxv.  
III. 126 He expired under the lash. 1860 KNIGHT'S *Eng.  
Cycl. Arts & Sci.* V. 654 Serious breaches of discipline are  
still punished with the lash. 1881 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/3 There  
is throughout these kingdoms a strong instinctive dislike  
of the lash.

† d. ? The next place to the front in a team of  
four horses. Cf. *lash-horse* in 5. *Obs. rare* -1.

1607 MARKHAM *Caral.* v. (617) 56 Cause him to be put  
vnto the Cart, placing him in that place which the Carters  
call the Lash, so that hee may have two Horses to follow  
behinde him, whome together with the load... he cannot  
draw away.

† e. An alleged name for a 'company' of  
carters. *Obs. rare* -1. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Fvii.

3. Short for EYE-LASH.

1796 BROOKHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 267 Priestley  
[makes them arise] from infection through the lashes. 1797  
COLERIDGE *Christabel* l. 316 Tears she sheds—Large tears  
that leave the lashes bright! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge*  
i. Long dark lashes... concealed his downcast eyes.

† 4. Phrases of obscure origin in which the  
identity of the word is doubtful. To leave in the  
lash = to leave in the lurch. To lie in the lash:  
to be left in the lurch. To run in or upon the lash:  
to incur more debts than one can pay. *Obs.*

[Possibly we should compare in the *lash* with *out of his  
lash* (quot. 1586 in 2b). The passage from Tusser (quot.  
1573 below) is given by Johnson as his only example of the  
sense 'a lash or string in which an animal is held, a snare'  
(cf. *LASH* sb.). Some have assigned to the sb. in these  
phrases a sense 'mire'.]

1573 TUSSEY *Amsh.* lxxii. (1873) 144 The farmer they leave  
in the Lash, with losses on either side. 1575 GASCOIGNE  
*Fable Ferit. Ieron.* Posies 228 My Nell hath stolne thy  
finest stuffe and left thee in the Lash. 1576 WOLTON *Chr.  
Mannal* I. iij. The wyse and welmeaning deboutour who, goeth  
eyther vpon the score, or booke, hath oftentimes an eye  
vnto the score; least he be ouerlooked and runne in the  
lash. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* II. A. iij. I will  
flaunt it and braue it after the lusty swash: He deceiue  
thousandes, what care I who lye in the Lash? 1607 HILTON  
*Wks.* I. 436 We runne on still vpon the Lash, and neuer  
looke on the score. 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 110  
When we lost Callis in his quarrell, he left vs in the Lash,  
and gaue vs the slip.

5. attrib. and Comb., as (sense 1) *lash-free*;  
(sense 3) *lash-shaded*, *shadowed* adjs.; *lash-horse*  
(see quot.); *lash-whip*, a whip with a lash,  
opposed to a 'crop' (see *CROP* sb. 7 c).

1623 B. JONSON *Alasques. Time Wind.* I. With this whip  
you see Doe lash the Time, and am my selfe 'lash-free'.  
1887 KENTISH *Gloss.* 'Lash-horse', the third horse from the  
plough or wagon, or horse before a pin-horse in the team.  
1872 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* 111 The aquiline nose  
and the 'lash-shaded dark, bright eye. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess*  
(1900) 115/2 Her... 'lash-shadowed eyes. 1891 T. G. GAMBADO  
*Acad. Horsemen* (1890) 35, I would advise you always to  
ride with a 'lash whip'; it shows the sportsman.

† *Lash* (læf), sb.<sup>2</sup> [Perh. var. of *LATCH* sb., a.  
OF. *lache* vbl. sb., f. *lachier*, dial. variant of *lacier*;  
see *LACE* v. Cf. Swiss Ger. *laschen* shoe-lace.

It is possible that the three senses below have arisen from  
the substitution of *LASH* sb.<sup>1</sup> for other words of somewhat  
similar sound and meaning.]

† 1. A string, cord, thong. Cf. *LACE* sb. 2, *LATCH*  
sb. 1. *Obs.* (Quot. c 1440 is somewhat doubtful;  
*throat-lash* is current as a var. of *throat-latch*.)  
c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 288/1 *Lasche*, stroke [sic], ligula.

† 2. = *LASSO* 1. *Obs. rare*.

1748 ANON'S *Foy.* I. vi. 65 A machine, which the English  
... at Buenos Ayres, generally denominate a Lash. It is made  
of a thong of several fathoms in length... with a running  
noose at one end of it. *Ibid.* 66 The address both of the  
Spaniards and Indians in... the use of this Lash or noose.

3. Weaving. = *LEASE* or *LEARE*.

1731 MONTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 106. 1831  
G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 246 Eight rows, forming as  
many leases or Lashes in the warp. 1857 PARKHILL *Hist.  
Faisley* xiv. 112 In the knit manufacture the Lashes have  
to be drawn twice. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Lash* (Weav-  
ing), a thong formed of the combined ends of the cords by  
which a certain set of yarns are raised in the process of  
weaving Brussels carpet.

*Lash* (læf), a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-5 *lache*,  
5 *laach*, *lachee*, 5-7 *lasche* (e), 6 *lashe*. [a. OF.  
*lasche* (f. *lache*) vbl. adj., f. OF. *lascher* (f. *lacher*):  
see *LACHE* v. With sense 3, cf. *LUSH* a.]

† 1. Culpably negligent or remiss. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iii. 122 Yif he be slowe  
and astoned and lache he lyueþ as an asse. c 1422 HOC-  
CLEVE *Learn to Die* 267 How lache and negligent Hauē y  
been. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 146 Thai that var lasche  
conardis gat nothing. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 64  
Sen God hes to 30w power lent, Gif ye be lashe ye ar to  
blame. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 39 Immoderate praise  
makes him... lach and negligent. 1694 L'ESTRANGE *Fables*  
385 A lasche demission of Sovereign authority.

† 2. In physical sense: Loose, lax, relaxed. *Obs.*  
1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. xiii. 81 Hys wery breist and  
lymms lasche. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 *Lasche* nat fast, *lache*.  
1546 PRAYER *Regim. Lyfe* liij. Conte, which procedeth som  
time of debility of the synowes being lasche.

3. a. Of food, fruits, grass, etc.: Soft, watery.  
b. Of weather: Raw, wet. c. Of a horse: Tender.  
d. *Lash egg* (see quot. a 1825). *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 288/1 *Lasche*, or to fresche, and vn-  
savery. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I. Not so good  
for the weake... stomackes, for it is of a lash and yet grosse  
substance. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Card. Cyrus* v. 71 Fruits  
being unwholome and lash, before the fourth, or fifth  
Yeare. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Lash*,  
or *Lashy*, very wet; as 'cold lashy weather'. 1798 *Ann.  
Agric.* XXX. 314 A thick hide is bad, and a very thin one  
too lach. a 1825 FORBES *Loc. E. Anglin.* *Lash-egg*, an egg  
without a full formed shell; covered only with a tough film.  
1857 BROWNE *Romany Rye* (1858) I. 299 'After September  
the grass is good for little, lash and sour at best.'

Hence † *La'shly* adv.

1694 Sir W. HORE *Sword-man's Vade-m.* 12 That he may  
not by being advised to play calmly, fall into the other  
extreme of playing too carelessly, lashly, and perhaps  
timorously.

*Lash* (læf), v. 1 Forms: (*pa. t.* 4 last, *laiste*), 4-6  
*las(e)ch(e)*, *e*, *lasshe*, 5 *lasschyn*, 5-6 *lashe*, 6- *lash*.  
[Of difficult etymology. The quots. seem to show  
that in branch I. the vb. is the source, not the deriva-  
tive, of *LASH* sb.<sup>1</sup> An onomatopoeic origin is pos-  
sible, and is favoured by the early appearance of the  
parallel and nearly synonymous *LUSH* v.; cf. *dash*,  
*dush*, *flash*, *flush*, *mash*, *smash*, *smush*, etc.  
Some uses resemble those of *F. lacher* (OF. *lascher*)  
to loose, let go (*lacher un coup* to 'let fly'). The  
senses in branch II. are from the sb., and in mod.  
use have coloured the other senses.]

1. To move swiftly and suddenly.

1. *intr.* To make a sudden movement; to dash,  
fly, rush, spring, start. Of light: To flash. Of  
tears, water: To pour, rush. Occas. with allusion  
to *LASH* sb.<sup>1</sup> 2. Also with *about*, † *asunder*, *away*,  
*back*, *down*, *out*, † *together*. Const. *at*, *from*, *into*,  
† *on*, *out of*, *to*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9263 (Kölbing) Mani geauntes... Pat  
on Arthur at ones last & wip his hors to grounde him dast.  
13... S. *Erkenwode* 334 in Horst, *Altengl. Leg.* (1881)  
273 Lightly lashed per a feme loghe in be abyme. 13... *Minor  
Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 502/346 Wip his teth  
anon He logged, bat al in-synder gon lach. 1a 1400 *Morte  
Arth.* 2801 Whene ledys with longe speris Lasschene to  
gedrys. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 553 Be lig lemand late lachis  
fra be benyn. c 1460 *Emare* 998 Theteres lashed out of his  
yyen. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. xi. 200 Al thre lashed  
on hym at ones with swerdes. *Ibid.* xli. 203 Thenne they  
drew her swerdes and lashed to gyder eagerly. 1627 *FELTHAM  
Resolutes* II. [i.] xl[iii.] (1628) 39 Thow knowest not...  
what ioyes thou loastest, when thou fondly lashed into new  
offences. 1633 *QUARLES Ded. to P. Fletcher's Poet. Misc.*  
I. Past on my way; I lashed through thick and thinne. 1670  
COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 560 To keep them... from lashing  
into those extremes, whereinto [etc.]. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.*  
(1744) XI. 249 When it [sin] finds the least vent, it lashes  
out to the purpose. 1800 *Edin. Mag.* May 423 W! swash  
an' snow, the hungry jow Cam lashed down the brues. 1851  
RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxv. 283 A lizard [in stone]  
pausing and curling himself round a little in the angle;  
one expects him the next instant to lash round the shaft  
and vanish. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 124 The  
rain was still lashing down furiously. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst.  
Med.* II. 1065 The *Pilarix sanguinis*... wriggling and lashing  
about... among the corpuscles.

2. To let fly at, make a dash or rush at, aim at  
blow at. † Also with *at* used adverbially. In later  
use, with mixture of sense 6.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1392 Archars... Lash [Dublin MS.  
lash] at pam of loft. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vi. x. The  
chorle... lashed at hym with a grete clubbe. 1513 DOUGLAS  
*Aeneis* XII. ix. 67 Now lash that at with bludy swerdis  
brycht. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 16 Lashing drendfully  
at every part. *Ibid.* v. v. 6 She heurd, she foynd, she lashed,  
she laid on every side. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. v. (1697)  
471 To laugh at Follies, or to lash at Vice. 1728 T. SHERIDAN  
*Persius* Prol. (1739) 4 He rather lashes at those Poetasters.  
1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 563 Each... lashed at each... with such  
blows, that [etc.].

b. To lash out: to strike out violently, to lay  
about one vigorously; (of a horse) to kick out.  
Also fig. † Also to lash it out.

1567 *Triall Trans.* (1850) 42 Yet will I... repugne, lashe  
out, and kicke. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 321/2  
After that to the barriers, where they lashed it out lustilie,  
and fought couragiously. 1852 SMOLLEV *L. Arundel* lxxxv.  
269 Lewis... lashed out too, when he was first put in harness.  
1884 *Truth* 4 Sept. 369/2 He... 'revived pamphleteering'  
only to lash out at a famous Quarterly Reviewer for the  
great Tory historian's vilification of Carlyle. 1900 F. ANSTEV

*Brass Bottle* xiv. 222 He might... be lashing out with his  
hind legs and kicking everything to pieces.

† c. *trans.* To assail, attack.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9783 (Kölbing), Bohort als a geaunt  
laiste & be heued al todaiste.

3. *trans.* To dash, throw, or move violently. *Obs.*  
*exc. in technical use.* † Also with *forth*, *out*, *up*.  
To lash off, to strike off.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7584 (Kölbing) Among be ribaus anon  
he dast & sum be heued of he laist. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1325  
He lashed out a lange swerde quen his lannce failles. c 1430  
*Chen. Assigne* 323 Feraunce launtes vp his fete & lannschethe  
out his yen. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 54 He lashed ageynst  
the grounde the cuppe that I loved beste. 1542 *Lam. &  
Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Mialh.) I. 241 Lashinge  
oute, and shotyng of, in all the haste theyr greate gownes  
and barquebushes. 1693 DRYDEN *Quid's Met.* XII. 472 He  
falls; and lashing up his Heels, his Rider throws. 1879  
Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 378/1 The wool-comber... throws  
or 'lashes' a handful of wool... over the points of the teeth.

† 4. To lavish, squander. Chiefly with *out*. *Obs.*  
1503 *MOORE Rich. III.* Wks. 62/1 There was dailly pilled  
fro good men & honest, gret substance of goodes to be  
lashed oute among vnthriftes. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.*  
*Proo.* (1552) 11 They had leuer lash out theyr wicked Mam-  
mon on the dead than on the quicke. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.*  
xxiii. (1878) 64 Some horsekeeper lashed out prouender so  
... that corne loft is emptied er chapman hath his. 1586 J.  
HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 30/1 Then would he  
lash & powre all that enen he had in store or treasure.

1603 H. CAOSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 64 [He] must in-  
stantly... lash out that riotously, that his father got miserly.  
1609 W. M. Man in Moore C. 3. You suppose it a great glory  
to lash your coynne, you care not where, nor vpon whom.  
1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 88 Neither to hoard  
up niggardly nor lash out all lavishly. 1657 S. PRICHARD  
*Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 327 A wicked man doth prodigally lash  
out all his Toyen in the time of his prosperitie.

† b. To pour out or forth impetuously (words, etc.).

1509 *MOORE Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 287/1 Colis... lashed out  
scripture in bedelem as fast as theyr bothe in Almayn.  
c 1555 HARTSFIELD *Divorce* lxxvii. (Camden) 232 Then  
lashed he forth many authorities and examples. 1556  
J. HERWOOD *Spider & F.* II. 56 Hate, lashed out trewth,  
foes to displease. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 129  
Som men lash out cursings and othes of God, thereby pro-  
voking him to anger. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Finto's Trav.* v.  
13 Lashing out some words, that were a little more harsher  
than was requisite.

5. *intr.* Of persons. With *out*: To rush, launch  
out, into excess of any kind; to break out into  
violent language; to squander one's substance, be  
lavish. (In some quots. = *absol.* use of 4.)

a 1560 *BECOM Sick Man's Salve* (1572) 145 Then lash they  
out, & liberally geue unto the poore, because they can keepe  
it no longer. 1590 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 13  
A young youthful Gentleman, given a little to lash out  
liberally. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 287 So  
that hee... fall into no excess, neither lash out beyond all  
reason and measure. 1629 Z. BOVO *Last Battell* 826 That  
I lash not out into the excess of superfluity of wickedness.  
1664 *Flodden* F. III. 22 Alas too lowly he lashed out  
and foolishly his Ordinance spend. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix.  
470 Yet could not the Duke... sometimes forbear lashing  
out into very free expressions. 1709 STURGE *Ann. Ref.* I.  
xiv. (1824) 281 It consisted not with the gravity... of a nation  
professing true religion, to lash out so excessively that way  
[in dress].

II. Senses referring to *LASH* sb.<sup>1</sup>

6. *trans.* To beat, strike with a lash, whip, † rod,  
etc.; to flog, scourge.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. de P. R.* VI. xli. (Tollem. MS.) A  
bonde seruunt... is bete and lashed with gerdis. c 1440  
*Pronp. Parv.* 288/1 *Lasschyn. verbero.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR  
Poems* xxvi. 5 Belliall, with a brayld renge, Evis lashed  
thame on the lungie. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* IV. vi. 165 Why dost  
thou lash that Whore? 1660 F. BROOKER *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.*  
363 Some... furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns.  
1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 89 What became of  
the fellow that was lashed we knew not. 1839 DICKENS  
*Nick. Nick.* vii. Lashing the pony until they reached their  
journey's end. 1858 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 361 The lady  
lashed her horse and set off in pursuit. 1887 BOWEN *Virg.  
Aeneid* v. 147 The charioteer as he speeds Tosses his flowing  
reins, and arising, lashes his steeds.

*absol.* a 1684 T. LIVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix.  
30-4 He lashes in love, in measure, in pity, and compassion.  
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 166 The Youthful Charioteers  
... stoop to the Reins, and lash with all their Force.

b. *transf.*, esp. of the action of waves upon the  
shore, etc. Occas. *intr.* To fall with a lashing  
movement on the shore.

c 1604 *Prior Lady's Looking Glass* 16 Big waves lash the  
frighten'd shores. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 255 Ah! what  
avail(s)... thy length of Tail, That lashes thy broad Sides.  
1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Proem 52 From where th' Atlantic  
lashes Labrador. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Melodious* *Waves* *Many*  
Poey's unfailing river. Lashing with melodious wave Many  
a sacred poet's grave. 1837 APPERLEY *Chase, Road & Turf*  
(1838) 48 Another hoand slips out of cover... with his nose to  
the ground and his stern lashing his side. a 1851 *MOIR Poems,  
Starlight Refl.* Lash the hoarse billows on the shore. 1853  
C. BRONTE *Villette* I. (1876) 3 It was a wet night; the rain  
lashed the panes. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* IV. 249 Atlas  
the rude... lashed by the wind and the rain evermore.

c. fig.; esp. 'To scourge with satire' (J.); to  
castigate in words, rebuke, satirize, vituperate.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 15 Why, headstrong liberty  
is lashed with woe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. l. i. (1651)  
221 He calls a Magician Gods Minister and his Vicar... for  
which he is lashed by T. ERASMUS. 1661 T. LIVE in *Morn.  
Exerc. Cripplegate* xviii. 436 It is true God may frown on  
yea, and severely lash a Solomon, a Jeddiah, when they  
break his Statutes. a 1704 T. BROWNE *Persius* Sat. I. Wks.  
1730 I. 53, I must... Lash the vile to ym with my satirick  
rhime. 1801 STUART *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 27 They [the hunt-



ing clergy) were severely lashed by the poets and moralists. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. vii. l. 391. He does not fail to lash the schoolmen directly. 1859 TENNYSON *Pellae & Etlarre* 581. A scourge am I To lash the treasons of the Table Round. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxv. 203. Balfour.. found himself lashed and torn to pieces every morning by the 'Englebury Mercury'.

7. With *adv.* or phrase as complement: To urge or drive by, or as by, lashes.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 328. Let's whip these stragglers o're the Seas againe, Lash hence these ouer-weening Raggies of France. 1666 DRYDEN *Auk. Mirab.* cclxxii. Those that disobey'd He lash'd to duty with his sword of light. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* x. 584. These [steeds], with his bow unbent, he lash'd along. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 182. He does not threaten to disarm him, but... to lash him from the Assembly. 1737 BRACKEN *Parriery Impr.* (1757) 11. 132. The passionate pedantic Schoolmaster, that lashes his Disciples into Learning. 1781 COOPER *Truth* 260. A glassy lake... Lashed into foaming waves. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxviii. The excitement into which she had been lashed. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 325. Should I find you by my doors again, My men shall lash you from them like a dog. 1871 MISS YONGE *Canons* II. xvii. 188. The violence of a weak nature lashed up to rage. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 89. Then I see... the waves Lashed into madness. 1893 SLOAN *Trans. S. E. Africa* 307. A strong head wind lashed the river into waves. *absol.* a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.). Let men out of their way lash on ever so fast, they are not at all the nearer their journey's end.

† b. To force out by a lash or stroke. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 23. Others have their eie lash't out by a twig in their travails.

**Lash** (læʃ), *v.* 3. [Perh. f. LASH *sb.* 2, or a. OF. *luchier*, dialectal var. of *lacier*: see LACE *v.*]

Words of similar sound, and somewhat approximating in sense, are *Du. lachen*, to patch, sew together, to scarf (timber); *G. lachen* to fit with a gusset, to scarf; from *M. Du. lasche* (mod. *lasch*) rag, patch, gusset; *G. lasch*, *lasche* flap, lapet, gusset, scarf-joint. But it does not appear probable that these have any connexion with the Eng. word.

† 1. *trans.* To lace (a garment). *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/1. Lasczyn, *ligula*. 1602 MIDDLETON *Barb. II.* ii. Diib. An Ele-skin sleuee lash't here and there with lace, Hye collar, lash't agen; breeche lash't also. 1611 COTGR., *Aiguilletter*, to whip, or lash, with points.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* To fasten or make fast with a cord, rope, thong, piece of twine, etc.; † to truss (clothes); to fasten to (something). Also with *down, on, together*; † *refl.* of a plant. *Lash away, lash and carry* (see *quots.* 1867).

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194. Her Ordnance being lashed so fast they could not be unloosed. 1694 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Grammar*, i. xvi. 79. Lash the Fish on to the Mast. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 37. Bolts to lash the Boats on the upper Deck. 1712 T. POMERAI *Hist. Drugs* i. 31. This Plant... lashes itself round any tree that is near it. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. iv. 330. We had not a gun on board lashed. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1956. A child... had been lashed under the thwarts of the canoe. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97, *note*. The rods were here lashed together by a packthread. 1829 LONGER *Wreck Hesperus* xx. A maiden fair, Lashed close to a drifting mast. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 257. The Indians had lashed their canoes to the ship. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105. All our spare spars were taken on board and lashed. 1853 SIR R. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 66 *unarg.* Lash down Pontoon. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 461. This process of lashing on a hook. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lash and carry*, the order given by the boatswain and his mates on piping up the hammocks, to accelerate the duty. *Ibid.*, *Lash away*, a phrase to hasten the lashing of hammocks. 1879 LADY BRASSEY *Sunshine & Storm* 26. Our chairs were lashed. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 55. Lash all together by passing a string several times round each end of the package.

**Lash** (læʃ), *v.* 3 *dial. trans.* To comb (the hair). Also with *out*.

1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, Go and lash thee hair out, child. 1886 ALICE REA *Beckside Boggle* 9. I's just wash me and lash me hair. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iii. xii. 170. Take the redyng comb and lash your hair out.

b. *Comb.*: *lash-comb*, a wide-toothed comb (*Lonsdale Gloss.* 1869).

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* vi. 38. When the lash comb had tossed back his long hair. 1894 — *Manxman* 108.

**Lashed** (læʃt), *pp. a.* 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Beaten with or as with a whip.

1611 COTGR., *Fouetté*, whipped, lashed, scourged. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i. 1. Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a Velvet Pee. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. iii. 3. And the lashed deeps Glitter and boil beneath.

**Lashed** (læʃt), *pp. a.* 2. [f. LASH *v.* 2 + -ED 1.] Fastened with a lash or cord.

1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 53. The lashed wheel groaned and kicked softly.

**Lashed** (læʃt), *pp. a.* 3. [f. LASH *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Furnished with lashes. Chiefly with qualifying word prefixed, as *black-, dark-, long-lashed*.

1776 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. Explan.* Terms 389. *Ciliatæ*, lashed like the eye. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 32. A pleased surprise Looked from her long-lashed hazel eyes.

**Lasher** (læʃə), *f. a.* 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which lashes.

† 1. One who beats or whips. Also *fig.*

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Apol. Dial. Wks. (1616) 352. Or I could doe worse, Arm'd with Archilochus fury, write Iambicks, Should make the desperate lashers hang themselves. 1611 COTGR., *Fouettéur*, a whipper, scourger, lasher.

2. In the names of fishes, e.g. *lasher bull-head*. Also FATHER-LASHER.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lasher bull-head*, a name for the fish *Cottus scorpius*.

3. *Naut.* (See *quot.* 1848.) = LASHING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 20. Make ready to board him; Have your Lashers clear, and able men with them. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143. Lashers for the Vards as big as the Lanyards of the Shrowds. 1848 BIDDLECOMBE *Art of Rigging* 20. Lashers.—The ropes employed to lash or secure particular objects; as jeers, etc.

4. Chiefly *local* (on the Thames). The body of water that lashes or rushes over an opening in a barrier or weir; hence the opening itself, and by extension, a weir.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 185. Our Mills and Locks have most of them back streams and lashers to carry off the water when it is too plentiful. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 96. Not louder falls The foamy lasher's cataract superb In fullest flood-time. 1840 *Ann. Reg.* 15. The lasher is an opening to let off the water when too high. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 16. The great lasher at Pangbourn, where the water was rushing and dancing through in the sunlight. 1884 BLACKW. *Mag.* 342. The huge rafts of silver-fir, shoot the lashers in safety.

b. The pool into which the water of the lasher falls.

1851 G. BUTLER *Let. in Recoll.* (1892) 70. I bathed in a lasher about four miles from Oxford. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* x. Men who through these wide fields of breezy grass... To bathe in the abandon'd lasher pass. 1861 HUGHES *Brown at Oxf.* II. xii. 232. He sculled down to Sandford, bathed in the lasher, and returned in time for chapel. 1872 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3. If the... Board can prevent bathing in these dangerous lashers it ought to do so without delay.

**Lashing** (læʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LASH *v.* 1 in various senses; beating, flogging; an instance of this. † *Lashing out*, lavishing, squandering.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6789. Mony lyue of lept with lashingy of swerdis. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2. Lascynge, or betynge. 1553 GRIMALDO *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 85. These lashinges out of money which bee done to claue the multitude. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 344. Those secret lashings and whips of the exterminating Angel. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. (1806) VII. 41. The King [of Sweden]... keeps up the top with continual agitation and lashing. 1801 T. MINER *in Life* xiii. (1843) 246. He said some things which I called for a fresh lashing. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/5. As a rule the natives took their lashing quietly.

b. *pl.* (*Anglo Irish*). 'Floods', abundance.

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Mar. Cigars in loads, whisky in lashings. 1841 S. C. HALL *Irishland* (1843) III. 314. There's lashings of holy water, and blessed palm. 1856 LIVER *Mariner's* i. 24. A good dinner, some excellent port wine, and 'lashings of whiskey-punch. 1883 LO. SALTOUN *Scots* i. 116. There's plenty of sport to be had, an' lashings of parties, an' balls, an' picnics. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 May 510. 3. 'There's lashings of room', said the driver.

**Lashing** (læʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. Chiefly *Naut.* [f. LASH *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LASH *v.* 2; the action of fastening any movable body with a cord. Hence *concr.* the cord used for this purpose.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 20. Loose the Lashings, we will sheer off our Ship. 1729 CAPT. W. WIGLESWORTH *M.S. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 20 Oct. At 8 o'clock off our Lashings and made Sail. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan* *Am. Voy.* 355. 6. A hammock, with a lashing, shall be delivered him, and a birth assigned to hang it in. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelore Isl.* 4. In the afternoon the lashings of the booms broke. 1834 47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 139. The side rails are secured with rack lashings to the extreme bulks. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 220. It was impossible to stand at the helm without the assistance of lashings. 1869 *1801-11 Change Ringing* 5. It is well to keep lashings ready for all the bells in a tower. 1872-6 VOYEL & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Lashings used in mounting and dismounting guns are of different dimensions.

*Comb.* 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 19. Lash-ing Rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lashing-eyes*, fittings for lower stays, block-strops, &c., by loops made in the ends of ropes, for a lashing to be rove through to secure them. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.*, *Lashing knot*, A form of bend.

**Lashing** (læʃɪŋ), *pp. a.* 1. [f. LASH *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That lashes.

14. *Siege Jerusalem* 17/304. Was noyt bot... red las h-ynge lye [i.e. flame] alle be londe ouer. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i. 2. Under a learned (though lashing) Master. 1693 DRYDEN *Jurament* i. (1697) 11. The Lady, next, requires a lashing Line, Who squeeze'd a Toad into her Husband's Wine. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 231. The lashing whip resounds. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. IXxv. Bounds with one lashing spring the mighty brute. 1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 9. I wield the flail of the lashing hail. 1827 44 WILLIS *Elms New Haven* 129. The air Below the lashing tree-tops was all black. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 198. A certain day of lashing rain in December. 1900 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 379. This lashing sarcasm was undeserved.

Hence **Lashingly** *adv.*, in a lashing manner;

† a. Lavishly. b. By means of the lash or whip.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* ix. (1878) 17. To lash not too to lashingly, for fear of pinching penury. 1839 NEW MONTHLY *Mag.* LVI. 358. Tripes bawled out, 'Wo-ho!'—a sound Woodpecker and old Peter willingly obeyed, in spite of Dick's persuasions lashingly applied.

**Laship**, *obs. colloquial form of LADYSHIP.*

|| **Lashkar** (læʃkar), *Indian*. Also 7 *lescar*, *leskar*. [Urdu (Pers.) لشکر *lashkar* army,

camp. See LASCAR.] † a. A camp of native Indian soldiers (*obs.*). b. In the newspaper accounts of the Afriki campaign of 1897, frequently used for: A body of Afriki soldiers.

1616 SIR T. ROE in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 559. I took horse to auoyd presse and other inconuenience and crossed out of the Leskar before him. 1625 TERRY *ibid.* II. ix. vi. 1481. There being no lesse then two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Leskar, or Campe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 32. Normall his Queene... had passed safely ouer the Riuer, with most part of the Leskar, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia.

**Lashless** (læʃləs), *a.* [f. LASH *sb.* 1 (sense 3) + -LESS.] Devoid of (eye-)lashes.

1812 KEATS *Lamia* II. 288. His lashless eyelids stretch around his demon eyes. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 350. Tiring suitors out With... lashless eyes Inueterately tear-shot. 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* i. 5. Ma'am Powell... with her lashless eyes gorged the new pupil.

† **Lashlite**, *lashlight*, *Obs.* Also 7 *lagh-slite*, 8 *lagslite*. [Blundered form of OE. *lahslit*, f. *lah* law + *slit* tear, breach.] The fine imposed for breach of (Danish) law.

c. 1030 *Latus of Chut* n. c. 15 (Liebermann) 318. Neo se wið þone cinge exx seyll' seylidix on Engla lage... and on Dma luge lahslites seylidix. 1111. *Latus of Wilt.* f. c. 9. 5 hmid) 345. In Danelake erit foris factura de suo lahslite (f. *la* lit) 1111. *Latus of Hen.* f. c. 11 § 11 (Schmidt) 443. Si... Dei rectitudines per vim teneat, solvat lahslite cum Da is-pli nam witam cum Anglis. 1607 COWLEY *Interpr.*, *Laghtlie*. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xl. 99. Even in Germany they had learned the trick to set a price upon that crime; and this they afterward called, *lashlight*. 1721 BAILEY, *Lagslite*, a Breach of the Law. 1862 MIALI *Titile Deeds Ch. Eng.* 21 *note*, *lah-slit* denoted a common forfeiture among the Danes.

† **Lashness**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 *lacheness*, 6 *lasshnesse*, 7 *lasch(c)nes* (s. [f. LASH *a.* + -NESS.] Slackness (of body or mind); remissness; also, cowardice.

c. 1477 CANTON *Jason* 15. I cannot haue meruaille ynough of the grete slouth and lacheness of your men. 1484 — *Ordre of Chynalry* 77. Gloutynye, engendreth slouth and lacheness of body. 1530 PALSGR. 237/2. Lasshnesse, *lasshet*. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 162. The great lacheness my Lord of Ossory hath imputed to me. 1591 R. BAKER *Serm.* vi. O v b. Let it not come to passe be 3ur mibe haueour and lachness, that the glorie of God, be impaired in any waie. 1641 R. BAILEY *Let. & Fals.* (1841) 1. 347. In the end, after some lachness and fagging, he made... ane pathetic oration. 1673 O. WALKER *Idem.* i. v. (ed. 2) 36. Not to... degenerate into softness and lachness.

**Lasionite** (læʃiənaɪt), *Min.* [Named by Fuchs 1816; irregularly f. Gr. *λάσιον*, neut. of *λάσιος* hairy (in allusion to its fibrous structure and capillary crystals, + -ITE.) A synonym of WAVELLITE.

1819 *Ann. Philos.* XIX. 281. Lasionite must be ranked among the salts. 1861 BRISTON *Gloss. Min.* 209. *Lasionite*, Fuchs. A var. of waveclite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 1) 576.

**Lask** (læsk), *sb.* 1. Also 6 7 *laske*. [a. ONF. \**lasque* = Central OF. *lasche* loosening, relaxation, 1. *lasker* = *lasker* (mod.F. *lâcher*), to loosen.]

1. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa; an attack of this; = LAX *sb.* 1. Now only in veterinary use.

1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* VII. 701. Many honeste petyones died of y<sup>e</sup> hote agues, and of a grate laske. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 10. Meate excessively arguritate and eaten engendreth... laskes and vomit. 1601 HOLLAND *Plum* II. 93. The Corneil tree... is not good for bees, for if they clume to tast the floure thereof, they fall presently into a velenant lask. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 433. Flaxweed, the seed stops laskes, and issues of blood. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Antised*, has the Virtue to appease Belly-Rumblings and Gripes, lask, Vomiting, and the Bilecup. 1803 MACNAB *in Priceless High.* Soc. II. 208. The Lask or Scour generally originates from feblness, cold, or grazing on a soft rich pasture, without a mixture of hard grass.

† 2. A laxative, aperient; LAX *sb.* 2.

a. 1550 *Image Ipoer.* in *Shelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 433. They gave ther lorde a laske To purge withall his caske.

3. *Comb.*: *laskwort*, a herb supposed to be a remedy for 'lask' or diarrhœa.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* ix. 64. Violets, Laskwort [etc.]

**Lask** (læsk), *sb.* 2. [? a. MDu. *lasche* (prob. pronounced *lasx*); mod.Du. *lasch*, pronounced *las*] piece cut out, flap.] (See *quots.*)

1864 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* II. 123. A hook baited with a slice (termed a lask) from the side of a mackerel. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 581. To pass the hook through the thicker end of the strip—technically called a 'lask'.

† **Lask**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *laske*. [? a. ONF. \**lasque* = Central OF. *lasche*; see LASH *a.* 1.] Loose (in the bowels); relaxed, weak. Cf. LASH *a.* 2.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 91. He [buttyr] nori-hethe a man to be laske. 1721 BAILEY, *Lask*, loose in the Belly. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* v. v. Fever, His [horse's] lips and all his body grows lask and feeble.

**Lask** (læsk), *v.* Also 4-7 *laske*, 5 *leske*. [? a. ONF. \**lasquer* = Central OF. *lasker* (mod.F. *lâcher*) to loosen, relax;—popular L. \**lascare* = class.L. *laxare*, f. *lax-us* LAX *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To lower in quality, quantity, or strength, relax; to thin (the blood); to shorten (life); to alleviate (pain). *Obs.*

c. 1350 *Will. Pateme* 570. Heigh hevene king to gode have me sende ower laske mi lif daywes wip inne a litel terme. *Ibid.* 950. I wol a litel and litel laskit [i.e. lask it] in hast. c. 1400 *Laisfranc's Crwng.* 280. Summen seien þat olde men her able to be kutt, for her blood is miche laskid & her hete. *Ibid.* 295. Þou schalt laske his greet blood wip blood letyngis. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196. For þis superfluyte mayst þou neuere ben heyl in soule, 191 þis blood be leskyd in blood-letyng. c. 1450 *Myrc* 1736. Laske hys paynes or cese hys synne.



† 2. *intr.* To become loose in the bowels; to purge. 1552 [see LAX v.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 11. *Furies* 599 Soft Child-hood puling. . Are apt to Laske through much humidity. 1618 OWLES *Almanack* 43 Then will they untrusse a hoope and laske like a squirt. 1634 R. H. SALERNS *Regim.* 23 Goates milk. . maketh a man to laske.

3. *Naut.* To 'go large'; to sail neither 'by the wind' nor 'before the wind'.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 40 When we cast about, shee beganne to vere shete, and to goe away lasking. 1626 CART. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Seamen* 29 Goe large, laske, ware yawning. 1684 BUCANIER *Amer.* II. (1698) 138 We bore up one point of the compass thereby to hinder her lasking away. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 378 You must put the Ship away lasking, or afore the Wind. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 602 The admiral. kept lasking away, angling from the enemy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lasaking* along, sailing away with a quartering wind.

† 4. *Mining.* (App. used as a word of command: see quot.) *Obs.*

1747 HOSGON *Miner's Dict.* L iii, *Laske* [is] a word used in drawing Shafts, Sumps, &c. for Spare Rope, or not enough; as *Laske*, the Drawer understands, he must let down more Rope; and no *Laske* is that the Rope is too short to hang on the Corfe.

Hence † *Lasaking* *vbl. sb.*, purging, diarrhoea;

*Lasaking* *vbl. sb.* and *ppt. a. Naut.*, '(going) large'.

1577 ANDREW BRUNSWICK'S *Distyll Waters* Biv. The same water. stopped all maner of laskynge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Lasking* (Sea-Term), when a Ship sails neither by a Wind, nor directly before the Wind. . she is said *To go lasking*. 1882 T. ROOSEVELT *Naval War* 1812 (1883) 120 The Java . . came down in a lasking course on her adversary's weather quarter.

*Laske, Laskayre*, obs. ff. LASQUE, LASCAR.

*Laske* (o, variant of LASK, flank, groin.

*Lasket* (s, *laskét*). *Naut.* [Perh. an alteration, after GASKET, of F. *lacet* (see LATCHET) which is used in the same sense.] One of the loops or rings of cord by which a bonnet is attached to the foot of a sail.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Laskets* or *Latches*, are small lines like Loops, fastned by sowing into the Bonnets and Drablers of a Ship; in order to lace the Bonnets to the Courses, or the Drablers to the Bonnets. 1721 in BAILEY. 1867 in *Smyth's Sailor's Word-bk.*

† *Lasky*, *a. Obs.* = [LASK *a.* + -Y.] = LASK *a.*

1552 HULLIOT, *Laskie* and *laxtiue*.

*Laso*, variant of LASO.

† *Laspick*, *Obs. rare* = [a. F. *l'aspic* (ASPIC with prefixed article).] = ASPIC.

1761 *Bill of Fare* in *Pennant's London* (1812) 563 Garnished round with Plates of sorts, as *Laspicks*, *Rolards*, &c.

*Laspring*. [Perh. a corruption of *lax-pink* (see LAX sb. 1 b); interpreted as a contraction for *last spring*; cf. *last brood* in quot. 1861.] One of the many names for the young salmon. Also *gravel laspring*.

1760 HAWKINS in *Walton's Angler* I. vi. 143 note, A small but excellent fish of the Trout kind, called a Last-spring. *Ibid.* vii. 153 note. 1836 VARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 50 Brandling, Fingerling, Skirling, Gravelling, Laspring, Sparling, &c. 1861 *Act* 24-5 *Pict. C.* 109 § 4 'Young of Salmon' shall include . . Par, Spaw, Pink, Last Spring, Hepper, Last Brood, Grandling [etc.]. 1881 19th *Cent.* Apr. 6, 3 It is unlawful for me . . to catch a small samlet or laspring as long as my finger, although there are thousands on the streams below my house. 1889 'J. BRICKHOUSE' *Ek All-round Angler* III. 7 Gravel laspring, same as par.

*Lasque* (lask). Also 7 *laske*, 8 *lask*. [p. Pers. لاشک *laskh*, bit, piece.] (See quot.) Also *lasque diamond*.

1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1330/4 A Laske, Indian-cut, . . weighing 6. carots 2 full. 1751 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds* 113 Laske . . are in general ill-shaped, or irregular in their form at the girdle. 1813 MAWSE *Diamonds* (1823) 81 Lasques are formed from flat or veiny diamonds. 1874 WESTROP *Precious Stones* 4 Lasque diamonds are the flat thin stones used much in native Indian work, in neck and head-bands, bangles, rings, &c.

*Lass* (læs). Forms: 4 *las*, *lasco*, 4 7 *lasso*, 6 *Sc. lasse*, 6 -*lass*. [ME. *lasce*, *lasce*; perh. a. prehistoric ON. \**lasga*, wk. fem. of \**lasgar* unmarried; cf. MSw. *lask kona* unmarried woman.]

The adj. means primarily 'free from ties'; hence the above sense and those of 'unoccupied', 'having no fixed abode', which are also recorded in MSw. The Icel. *lask-r* occurs only in the sense 'idle, weak'.

The phonology of the Eng. word, according to the above conjecture, is somewhat difficult; but the same sound-change occurs in other northern forms, as *ass* for \**ask* (ashe-), *asse* for *ask* v., *buss* for *busk*.]

1. A girl.

In northern and north midland dialects the ordinary word; in the southern counties it has little or no popular currency. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 2608 Til abram þan dame sare said, 'Yone lasce. . For þi þat sco has barn o þe, Als in despit sco haldis me'. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 39 Bifor him com a fair yong lasce That Herodias dohter was. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 632 Medyature als wes he, betwene ws & þe trinite, 3et he, þat of sic uertu was, wes gefine til a hordan las. a 1400 50 *Alexander* 3746 If any consaue þar a knaf þan kepis him his modire. . Vij 3et with-in oure-selfe. . And þe scho lyuir of a lasse scho lengis in our burge. a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 426 The money for theiyr masses spent among waton lasses. a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) D2. He that is olde, and marries with a lasse, Lies but at home and prooues himselfe an asse. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. iv. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasce, that euer Ran on the greene-sord. 1645 WALLER *Battle Summer Isl.* II. 47 A goodly theater, where rocks are round; With reverend age, and lovely lasses crown'd. 1672

*Westminster Drillery* II. 80 Come lasses and lads Take leave of your Dadds And away to the May-pole hey. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 80 The lass if the red petticoat shall pay for all . . meaning . . a wife with a good portion. 1722 DA Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 7 Pray which is the little lass that is to be a gentlewoman? 1777 SHERIDAN *Sc. Scandal* II. ii. (song), Let the toast pass, Drink to the lass. 1786 *Harst Rig* 55 The Highland lasses raise the song, In music wild, and sweet, and strong. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 38 But one there is, the loveliest of them all, Some sweet lass of the valley. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 You are a good and warm-hearted lass, Jenny.

b. *spec.* A maid-servant. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1788 MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Lass*, the vulgar name of a maid-servant. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 350 As far as the lass has cash or credit, to procure braws, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xlv. It will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun flisking in and out o' the room.

c. Applied playfully as a form of address to a mare or a bitch. Cf. GIRL sb. 2 ¶.

1834 AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. iv. viii. 332 'Art hurt, lass?' asked Dick, as she [Bess] shook herself and slightly shivered. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix. 'Hi, Juno, lass—hi, old girl; down, Daph, down', said Wardle, caressing the dogs.

2. A lady-love, a sweetheart. Also *transf.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 14 And eke that Lady, his faire lovely lasse. 1600 SHAKS. A. P. L. v. iii. 17 It was a Loyer, and his lasse. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 335 The youthful Bill. Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, Is jylless of the Grove. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 30 There might ye see . . the shepherd and his lass. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 6. The lady upon their lasses ca'd To see gin they were dress'd.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lass-quean* (dial.); † *lass-lorn* *a.*, forsaken by one's lass or sweetheart.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 68 Thy broome groues; Whose shadow the dismissed Batchelor loves, Being lasse-lorne. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xlii. Ask the lass-quean there, if it isna a fundamental rule in ny household.

† *La'ssate*, *a. Obs. rare* = [ad. L. *lassatus*, pa. pple. of *lassare*, f. *lassus*, weary.] Tired, wearied.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 248 You . . there your Lassate Corps reanimate.

† *La'ssate*, *v. Obs. rare* = [f. L. *lassat*: see prec.] *trans.* To weary. 1623 in COCKERMAN II.

† *Lassation*, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *lassare*: see LASSATE *a.*] Relaxation; weariness.

1590 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 139 The Imagination in this life is not only subject to lassation. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 97 The animal spirits are . . wearied and willingly give themselves up to a lassation.

*Las* *se* for *lat* see: see *LET* v.

*Lasse*, obs. form of LASS, LESS.

*Lasserie*: see LACERY *Obs.*

† *La'sset*, *Obs.* Also 6 *laset*, 7 *lascitt*. [a. G. *lasset*, *lassite*, of Slavonic origin; cf. OS. *lastica*, Czech *lastice*, *lasika*, Russian ЛАСТИЦА, F. *lasquette*.] Also *lasset-mouse*, -weasel, a fur-bearing animal; the ermine or miniver.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russie Commoe*. (Hakl. Soc.) 14 Their beasts of strange kinds are the lase, the gunstale, the laset or minever. 1607 TOISELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 424 There is no difference between the Lascitt mouse and the Lascitt weasill. 1611 COTGREVE, *Rat de Lasse*, the Lasset Mouse; a beast that beares the Fur which we call Mineur.

*Lassie* (læ'si). Chiefly Sc. Also 9 *lassy*. [f. LASS + dimin. suffix -IE (-Y).] A lass, girl.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. song vi. I yield, dear lassie, ye hae won. 1799 BURNS 'What can a young lassie' I, What can a young lassie do wi' an auld man? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 74 What sort of a lassie is the colbler's daughter? 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 169 Na, it's the other lasses' brothers they like as a rule.

Hence *La'ssiehood*, girlhood. *La'ssieish* *a.*, young-womanish.

1857 A. WALLACE *Gleanings of Life* II. 28 Where Robin . . has to make the important transition from the equivocal garb of lassie-hood into his first 'corduroys'. 1882 J. BROWN *Horre Subj.* J. *Leach*, etc. 307 There is a somewhat vulgar and lassieish objection to Landseer's subjects, that they are painful.

*Lassitude* (læ'situd). [a. F. *lassitude*, ad. L. *lassitudo*, f. *lassus* weary.] The condition of being weary whether in body or mind; a flagging of the bodily or mental powers; indifference to exertion; weariness; an instance of this.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 84 b, Lassitude is n disposition toward sicknesse, wherein a man feleth a sore-nesse, a swellinge or an inflammation. 1581 MURCATER *Postions* xxxiii. (1887) 119 Though they faint, and feeble some little lassitude and weariness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 730 Lassitude is remedied by bathing or anointing with oil and warm water. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* ix. 37 Such as will labour to lassitude. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 19 Lassitude of Contemplation, and of Affliction of Immateriality. . brought upon him remi-nescence and drowsiness to such like exercises. 1711 SHARPLES *Charnock* (1737) II. II. 1. 115 Ordinary Lassitudes, Uneasinesses, and Defects of Disposition. 1750 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. vi. A long exercise of the mental powers induces a remarkable lassitude of the whole body. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvi. The feverish excitement. . had given place to a dull, regretful lassitude. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 307 Periods of renewed enthusiasm after intervals of lassitude.

*Lasso* (læ'so), sb. Also 9 *laso*, *lazier*, *lazo*. [Sp. *laso* (in America pronounced læ'so) = OF. *las*: see LACE sb.]

1. A long rope of untanned hide, from 10 to 30

yards in length, having at the end a noose to catch cattle and wild horses; used chiefly in Spanish America.

1768 J. BYTON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 221 The laço is a long thong of leather, at the end of which they made a sliding noose. 1808 *Narr. Exped. Gen. Craufurd* II. viii. 169 Numbers of these fellows, with the lazie, hovered about us. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xix. The coil of cordage. . is called a lariat, and answers to the lasso of South America. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xxv. (1892) 356 Measuring his distance. . as nicely as if he were throwing his lasso. 1879 BERENSON *Patagonia* v. 66 Before it could recover Garcia's lasso whizzed through the air and lighted on its neck.

2. *Mil.* = *lasso-harness*.

1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 4) 167 The first time they were required to draw by means of the Lasso. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 614 Ten Men per Troop . . are to be equipped with the tackle of the Lasso.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lasso-man*; *lasso-like* adj.; *lasso-cell*, one of the urticating cells of the *Calceolaria*, which eject the contained thread in the manner of a lasso; *lasso-harness*, a kind of girth placed round a cavalry horse, with a lasso or long rope attached, for use in drawing guns, etc., as an assistance to the draught-horses.

1865 AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 18 The 'lasso-cells' are very formidable weapons. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 25 The beautiful sea-anemone . . covered in many parts by lasso-cells that hurl out sharp, poisonous darts. 1847 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (ed. 4) 166 'Lasso Harness consists of a brown leather circle, and one trace. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 58 The inner wall [of the thread-cell] is much stronger, having one extremely open and prolonged into a stout rather fusiform sheath which terminates in a long 'lasso-like filament'. 1808 BRIG.-GEN. CRAUFURD in *Trial of Lieut.-Gen. J. Whitelocke* I. 196 'Lasso men employed in killing cattle for the troops.

*Lasso* (læ'so), v. Also *lazo*. [f. LASSO sb.]

1. *trans.* To catch with a lasso.

1807 *Exped. to Buenos Ayres* 6 Here and there they 'lassoed' the stragglers. 1831 TELLEMAN *Adv. Younger Son* xxv. (1890) 116 Like the wild horse. . lassoed by the South American Gauchos. 1881 P. B. DU CHAILLU *Land Mith.* *Sun* II. 60 A man went into the wood and returned with a deer he had lassoed. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxviii. 252 He . . crossed the Panpas, catching and lassoing wild horses.

2. *Mil.* To draw (guns, etc.) with lasso-harness. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 14 Mar. The mode of lassoing guns, as practised by the mounted troops of the Royal Engineers.

Hence *La'ssoed* *ppl. a.*, *La'ssoing* *vbl. sb.* Also *La'ssoer*, one who lassoes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, Called in to treat cases of private shooting, stabbing, and lassoing. 1881 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 245 A struggling and lassoed cow. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 413 The . . neighing of our lassoed horses. 1896 *Chamb. Jnl.* XIII. 156 The Lassos often manage to take two or three [horses] per man.

*Lassock* (læ'sŏk). *Sc.* [f. LASS + diminutive suffix -OCK.] A little girl.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. I mind, when I was a gilpy of a lassock, seeing the Duke. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxxvi. I wadna for ever sa muckle that even the lassock Mattie kenn'd ony thing about it. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linn* I, A young lassock's petticoat from the linen-press.

*Lassy me*, *int. vulgar.* Also *laussy me*. [? Contraction of *Lord save me*!] Used to express surprise.

1840 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 1. *Spectre Tappington*, 'Lassy me!' said Miss Julia. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 338 Laussy me! what's in the taking now, dearie.

*Last* (last), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *lást*, *lást*, *læsto*, 4-8 *laste*, 4-5 *lest* (o, 4- last. [OE. *lást* masc., footstep, *last* fem., boot, *læste* fem., shoemaker's last, cogn. w. Du. *leest* masc., OHG. *leist* (MHG. *leist*, mod.G. *leiste* (u masc.), last, ON. *leisti-r* foot, sock (Sw., Da. *last* last), Goth. *laist-s* footstep, track (Ixyos), cogn. w. OHG. (*wagan*) -*leisa* track, rut (MHG. *leise* fem., *geleis* truckway, mod.G. *geleise*, *gleise* rut); by most recent scholars referred to a Teut. root \**lais-* (: *lās-*) to follow a track (whence in immaterial sense Goth. *lais* pret.-pres., I know, and the related words: see LEARN v., LORE), cogn. w. L. *lira* furrow. Some, however, would connect it with the Teut. \**laip-*, *laid-* (: OH. *lidan* to go); see LOAD sb.]

† 1. A footstep, track, trace. After OE. only in Sc. phrase *Not a last*: nothing, not at all.

Brownell (Z.) 132 Nie þas ladan last seawedon. 971 *Blíckl. Hom.* 127 Man dæghwamlice þa moldan nimeþ on þæm lastum. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagius*) 102 Oure verray spouse, rekis nocht a laste howe foule ore vnfaire we be. *Ibid.* xliii. (*Cecile*) 580 þu ma with þi handis taste, þu þu ma nocht se a laste. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* I. 2339 That lout never his lord a last.

2. A wooden model of the foot, on which shoemakers shape boots and shoes.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 125/32 *Calopodim* uel *mustricula*, *laste*. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiii. in E. E. P. (1862) 154 Hail be 3e sutlers [read sutars] wiþ your mani lestes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 298/2 *Leste*, sowtarys forme, *formula*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 209/1 A Laste of a sowter, *formula*. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 54 That as he were a Coblers eldest soun, would by the laste tell where anothers shoe wrings. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 6 These Lawyers . . stretch Scripture as they please, just as the Shoe-maker doth his leather with his teeth, to fit it to his Laste. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 35 Should the big Laste extend the shoe too wide. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 192



[A prize-fight] between two brethren of the last. 1842 *Dickens Amer. Notes* (1850) 69/2. Occasionally there is a drowsy sound from some lone weaver's shuttle, or shoemaker's last.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 391 All three are of one last. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh. Wks.* 1873 II. 138, I set my braines vpon an vpright Last. 1607 *MIDDLETON Michaelm. Term* I. i. Here's gallants of all sizes, of all lasts. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 372 Lesse matters set on the Friers lasts, make seely Papists beleve [etc.]. 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* III. ii. As though his spirit were a last or two Above his veines and stretch his noble hide. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 The Normans had reduced the Saxon law unto their own last, which stretched their desire as far as the estate would bear.

c. With allusion to the proverb *Let the cobbler stick to his last* ('Ne sutor ultra crepidam').

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 40 Heere it is written, that the Shoemaker should meddle with his Yard, and the Taylor with his Last. 1605 *HEYWOOD If you know not me Wks.* 1874 I. 210 Shoemaker, you goe a little beyond your Wks. 1629-4 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXV. (1768) 245 The Coffer is not to go beyond his Last. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 329 To enter up in these discussions would be carrying the shoemaker beyond his last. 1875 *JOWETT Photo* (ed. 2) III. 53 Great evil may arise from the cobbler leaving his last and turning into a legislator.

3. Comb., as last-maker.

1583 *Faversham Pur. Reg. (MS.)*, John Wythers, an olde man, a lastmaker. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechan.* 8 The second sort of lever is presented to us in the cutting-knives used by last-makers.

**Last** (last), *sb.* 2. Forms: 1 *hlæst*, 4-6 *laste*, *leste* (6, 6 *lasse*), 4-*last*. [OE. *hlæst* neut., corresp. to OFris. *hlæst*, MLG. *MLDu.*, Du. *last* masc. and fem., OIIG. *hlæst*, *last* masc. and fem. (MLIG., mod.G. *last* fem.); according to the now prevailing view repr. a pre-Tent. type *\*klat-sto-* (-*sti-*), parallel with *\*klat-to-* represented by ON. *hlæss* neut., *laod*; f. *\*klat-* root of *LADR* v.]

Some scholars still adhere to the older view that WGer. *\*hlæst-* and ON. *hlæss* both represent a pre-Tent. *\*klat-*, the divergence being conjectured to be due to difference of accentual conditions.]

† 1. A load, burden, weight carried. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* (Z.) 52 Men ne cunnon secean . . . hwa þæm hlæste on-feng. c 1000 *Riddles* II. 15 (Gr.) Sagan, hwa mec þeccc opþe hu ic hatte, þe þa hlæst bere. 1399 *LANG. Rich. Redeles* IV. 74 Than lay the lordis a-lee with laste and with charge, And bare about the barge and blamed the maister.

2. A commercial denomination of weight, capacity, or quantity, varying for different kinds of goods and in different localities. Cf. *G. last*.

Originally the 'last' must have been the quantity carried at one time by the vehicle (boat, wagon, etc.) ordinarily used for the particular kind of merchandise. As a weight, it is often stated to be like the Ger. weight of the same name) nominally equivalent either to 2 tons or to 4,000 lbs. In wool weight it is 4368 lbs. (= 12 sacks). A last of gunpowder is said to be 2,400 lbs. (= 24 barrels), and of feathers or flax 1,700 lbs.

The equivalence of the last of wool with 12 sacks seems to have led to an association of the word with the number twelve. Thus a last of hides was formerly 12 dozen (also 20 dickers of 10 hides each); of beer 12 barrels; of pitch 12 (sometimes 14) barrels; of cod and herrings 12 barrels (but of red herrings and pilchards 10,000 to 13,200 fish).

As a measure for grain and malt, the last was in the 16th c. 12 quarters, but is now 10 quarters = 80 bushels.

1314-5 *Rolls of Part. I.* 312/2, 1000 last & dim' de quyre. 1333-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 30 In uno last et ix M<sup>l</sup> allec, melioribus emp. . . vijl. vjs. viijd. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 58 Et pro j laste de beer . . . Et pro j laste de vino de Kyne. 1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 60 In j last bitumints, 34s. 1428 In *Surtees Misc.* (1889) 2 John Bower proferd to sell hym a laste of osmundes. 1469 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 102 White Herringes a laste, that is to say, xij barrells. c 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* vi. 21 Men selet the goodes, . . . By sackes or by lastes. 1486 *Narrat. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 15 A last of pitch and Tarre. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 For the Subsidie . . . of every laste of hydes lxvijs. viijd. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 For every laste of white and rye xxvijs. viijd. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Serpentine poudre, liij lastes. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 882 To get a licence. For fortie last of Inglis beir. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sten. s.v. Serplait*, Item 24 meales makis a last. Item, of meile and malt called coist, a last makis a Scottish chaldre. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. (end). For a whole laste of redde Herringes. 1612 *Horror Conserv.* *Fearre* 164 A Last of Wool is 4368 pounds, or 12 Sackes. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 170 Quernstones, the last. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 8/1 Sixteen Lasts of Gunpowder, and Four thousand Musquets are brought in hither. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.*, s.v., A Last of Cod Fish is Twelve Barrells; a Last of Herrings is twenty Cades, or ten Thousand. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. Ale, Twelve Ale-Barrells making a Last. 1750 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* II. 418 An extraordinary duty of ten shillings on a sack of wool, and a last of leather for one year. 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxvi. 401 They have . . . exported fourteen thousand lasts, or twenty-eight thousand tuns English of all sorts of grain. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 412 A grant of . . . forty shillings on the last of leather. 1884 *Brit. Almanac & Companion* 33 A Yarmouth last of herrings is supposed to count 13,200 fish. 1893 *LANG Red Fairy Bk.* 318 Someone who could brew a hundred lasts of malt at one brewing. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 143 A single 'last' [of herrings] being equal to ten thousand fish.

† b. *transf.* A huge indefinite number. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Priores's Prolog.* 4 God vede this Monk a thousand last quade year. 1581 *RICH Farewe. Milit. Proffess. Tj.* Goyng his waie to his sweete harte, tellyng her the whole discourse . . . with a whole laste of kisses. 1712

ARDURNOT *John Bull* III. ix, Ten thousand last of devils haul me, if I don't love thee as I love my life.

† 3. A unit in the measurement of a ship's burden = 2 tons (occas. 1 ton). *Obs.*

1643 *Declat. Lords & Comm., Reb. Irel.* 46 The ship called Saint Michael the Archangell of burden an hundred and twentie Lasts or Tuns. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6096/3 The . . . Snow, is of the Burthen of 50 or 60 Tons or 25 or 30 Lasts. 1796 in *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 52 The Swedish vessels which perform the voyage to China, are generally of four hundred lasts burden.

† 4. ? A dozen (of hawks). *Obs.*

162. *HORSBY Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 234 Two-white garr-faulkens, a last of girkens and a last of sioht falcons and two gashaukes.

† 5. Shetland. *Last of land*: a quantity of land = 18 merks. *Obs.*

1605 *Fou Contract* in *Mill Diary* (1889) 193 The said two last of land in Sandwick. c 1733 *Shetland Acts* 36 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 207 That none have more swine than four upon a last of land over winter.

† **Last**, *sh.* 3. *Obs.* Also 3 *last*. [a. ON. *lest* r (genit. *lastar*, dat. *lesti*):—OTent. *\*hlæst-hu-*, f. *\*lah-*, whence OIIG. *lahan*, OI. *lan* to blame. Cf. *LAITER*.] A fault, vice, sin; blame; also, a physical blemish.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 145 Summe men lunieð . . . gali ho lectres and here lastes. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4522 For gredig nesse iss helef last Inforen Goddes eghne. c 1205 *LAV.* 22974 þe mon þe him weore lað him cuðe last finde. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 22324 (Edin.) Wiloutin liste al his liccane. c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* x. 37 Betere is were thumme bouite laste, then syde robes ant synke into synne. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 459 For þoþ y ben in batail schent it ys no last for hem.

**Last** (last), *sh.* 4. Also 5 *lest*. [f. *LAST* v. 1.]

1. Continuance, duration. Now rare.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1536 In last o cristen mans lif. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* I. 90 Fy on fortune, fy on thi frowall qheyll; Fy on the traist, for her it has no lest. 1587 *FLEMING Contu. Holmshod* III. 1549/2 Things memorable, of perpetuity, fame, and last. c 1626 *Bacon New Atl.* (1650) 29 These Drinks are of Several Ages, some to the Age or Last of forty yeares. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 4 2 Another omission, and a more important one, from the point of view of the literary last of the book, is [etc.].

2. Power of holding on or out; 'staying' power.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* v. vii, It's a fair trial of skill and last between us and them [the masters]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 10 His [a waterman's] 'last' is not in the same proportion to his pace as that of the amateur.

**Last** (last), *sh.* 5. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. Anglo-Latin *lastum*, *lestum* (Domesday Book *last*), used as the regular equivalent of late OE. *lēp* LATHE *sh.* 1.]

The etymology is obscure: it is difficult on the ground of sense to suppose the word to be connected with *LAST* *sh.* 1, or with the OF. *last* loading of a ship. It is also difficult on the ground of form to connect the word with OE. *lēp*; it is conceivable that the Norman *last* might represent this by sound-substitution, but no analogous instance is known.]

= LATHE *sh.* 1. Also as the designation of an administrative assembly (see quot. 1670); more fully *last-court*.

1086 *Domesday Bk.* I. 1/3 Has . . . leges regis concordant hostes de quatuor Lestis, hoc est Bonuar Lest, & Estrelet & Linuuartlet & Wiuuartlet. c 1120 *Rochester Bridge-hate Charter* in *Burch Cart. Sax.* III. 658 (*Latin text*), Postea sexta pera debet fieri de holinegheburn & de toto illo lesto quæ [sic] ad hoc pertinet. *Ibid.* (OE. text) Þonne is sýo sýoxpe tæc to holinegan burnan & to eallan þam lepe. c 1272 *Charter Koneyn Marsh* (1597) 73 Si aliquis . . . conuincatur per testimonium Balliui et Juratorum in comuni lasto, amercietur [etc.]. c 1380 W. THORN *Chron.* in *Twysden Hist. Angl. Scriptores decem* (1652) 1777 Hic [sc. Elfredus] constituit Hundred & Lestes. 1570 6 LAMARDE *Perramb. Kent* (1826) 165 Of this place the whole Last of Shipwey (containing twelve Hundrethes) at the first tooke, and yet continueth, the name. 1662 *DUCDALE Imbanking* 54 Also it was decreed and ordained that twice every year, for ever, there should be held a principal and general Last, within the said Land and Marsh. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* *Last* also, in the Marshes of East Kent, signifies a Court held by Twenty four Jurats, and summoned by the two Bailiffs thereof, wherein they make Orders, lay and levy Taxes, impose Penalties, &c. For preservation of the said Marshes. 1729 in *JACOB Law Dict.* 1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*

**Last** (last), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sh.* 6. Forms: 1 *latost*, (*lætest*), 2-3 *latest*, *latst*, (3 *Ormin* *latst*), 3 *least*, 3, 4-5 (*Sc.*) *lest* (6, 4-6 *laste*, 6 *Sc.* *laist*, 4-*last*). [OE. *latost*, Northumb. *lætest*, superl. of *læt* adj., *late* adv. Cf. OFris. *lelast*, *lest*, OS. *latst*, *last*, *lelist* (MLG. *lest*, Du. *laast*, *lest*), OHG. *lazgōst*, *legist* (MIIG. *leizest*, *lelast*, *lest*, mod.G. *lelst*), ON. *latast-r*. The syncopation of the vowel before -*st* must have originated in the inflected forms; for the subsequent dropping of the *t* cf. *BEST*. The mod. *LATEST* does not descend from early ME. *latest*, but is a new-formation on the positive.]

A. *adj.* Following all others; coming at the end.

I. As simple adjective.

1. Following all the others in a series, succession, order, or enumeration; subsequent to all others in occurrence, existence, etc.

For the syntactical relation involved in *last* *comer* and the like, cf. *early* *rider*, etc. (See *EARLY* v. 2 a note.) c 1200 *ORMIN* 4168 þe sefemede, þe latiste daz3. He sette þe33m to resste. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1492 þe formost world adan began, þar-of lameth [i.e. Lamech] þe last man. 1340 *Ayend.* 245 þe laste yefþe and þe meste and þe heyste

is þe yefþe of wysdom. c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 58 In þe laste chapite of þe firste booke. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/a Laste, save one, *penultimus*. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII* 244 She was the last of the right type and name, of Plantagenet. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xii. 51 It is bot wait Mo wride to taist, 3e half my laist. 1560 DAUS tr. *Scitane's Comm.* 12 b, A prophete that sayd Maximilian should be the last Germaine Emperour. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 415 The twelfth last month was called *Ayamara*. 1612 *COTGR.* s.v. *Dernier*, The last cmmers get the maisterie. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 This last clause, is added by the Talmudists. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 166 Fairest of Starrs, last in the train of Night, If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Ibid.* xii. 330 Of Kings The Last. 1724 *Dr FOR MEM. Cavalier* (1840) 275 This was the last day of May. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* II. The sun shone on his last light. 1800 *WORDSW. Waterfall & Eglantine*, The Briar quaked, and much I fear those accents were his last. 1842 *TENNISON Love & Duty* 65 A hundred times in that last kiss, which never was the last, Farwell, like endless welcome, lived and died. 1864 *Ku Ind.* 217 When the last of those last moments came. 1864 *Lx FNUC Uncle Shtas* II. v. 70 So the morning came—my last for many a day at Knowl.

b. With a cardinal numeral. In this combination two varieties of word-order are commonly used.

(a) The more frequent form till the 17th c. appears to be the two (three, etc.) last (-P. *les deux derniers*, G. *die zwei letzten*); the variant *seven the last* appears in one example. (b) The form *the last two (three, etc.)* is now the more frequent of the two, exc. where *last* is equivalent to 'last-mentioned'; see also 3.

(c) 1382 *WYCLIF Rev. xx. 1*, Seven unyzelst u nyzeseuente laste plages [so 1388, with *v. 11*, the laste senene, the senene laste; later versions the seven last(e)]. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Hagari h. 114) A vire by twene two laste fyngers. 1526 *Filer. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, The two last dayes . . . petyeuth to the contemptuouse lyfe. 1710 C. WINSTON *Ca. Eng. Man's Companion* 51 The two last of these verses. c 1715 *BURNET Chron. Time* (1724) I. 501 Three parliaments had sat. The two last had not mentioned him. 1779 82 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Young Wks.* IV. 212 The three last stanzas are not more remarkable for just rhymes. 1818 *HAMMILL Let. Eng. Poets* iii, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton. . . The two last have had justice done them by the voice of common fame.

(d) 1388 [see a. 1]. 1669 *STURMY Manner's Mag.* IV. 205, In the 12th and 13th, or last two Columns of your Journal. 1805 *Johnson's Dict.* s.v. *Disloyal*, The last three (i.e. 17, 15 three latter) senses are now obsolete. 1833 *Regul. Inst.* *Cantury* I. 98 Place the last three fingers behind the steel. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/5 The last two volumes (fifth and sixth) of their new edition of Macaulay's History.

c. Coupled with *least*.

c 1586 *SHAKS. Anad. i.* (1633) 14 Among many strange conceits you told me . . . truly even the last . . . would not seem the last unto me. 1589 *NASHE Pref. to Greene's Menaphan* (Arb.) 17 For the last, though not the least of them all. 1595 *SOMMER Col. Clout* 44 And there, though last, not least, I. Action. 1599 *L. BUTTES Dyets dree Dinner Cuj.* Both the-3, are of last and least request. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul C.* III. i. 18 Though last, not least in loue. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak H.* VIII, Vol. II. . . is a prey to horrors of many kinds. . . Not last nor least among them, possibly, is a horror of what may befall her little income.

† d. *ellipt.* The last day (of a month). *Obs.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Scitane's Comm.* 110 The last of June. 1596 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 119 The laste of octobr. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vi. 52 He dyed, Nouember the last, 1624. 1683 *TRIVIN Way to Health* v. (1697) 86 From the middle of June to the last of October.

e. In spatial sense: Utmost, extreme, remotest (rare). † Also, hindmost, rearmost.

c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 586 Clerkes . . . of alle clergies ut of Alixandres lond þe alre leste ende [err. *laste*, *least*]. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII*, 239 The kyng rode to the last ende of the ranke where the Spares or Pencynours stode. 1549 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. DD. 104 The L. Gray was fain . . . to retire to our last horsemen and footmen. 1871 R. ELIOT tr. *Calculus* lxviii. 102 The land's last verge Holds him.

2. Belonging to the end or final stage, esp. belonging to the end of life or the end of the world. (In some applications only a contextual use of sense 1.) † *Last age*: the closing years of life, old age. *The four last things* (Theol. : = L. *quatuor novissima*): Death, Judgement, Heaven, and Hell.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 19 Des weryngis nis lute erres of bare lacoste [= *laste* or *lastet*]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Of þe lateste to-cume of urre louera spech þe holie boc on oðer stede. 1382 *WYCLIF Writ.* IV. 8 The laste age [1388 *celde*, *Vulg. senectus*] forsothe wrispeful is not longe durenge. 1382-1 *Cor.* xv. 52 In a moment, in the smytynge of an y3e, in the laste trumpe. 1440 J. SURLEY *Dehe K. James* 20 Translated . . . by your humble subget John Shirley, in his laste age. 1479 *EARL RIVERS (title)* The book named Cordyal which treteth of the four last and final thinges. 1560 *DAUS tr. Scitane's Comm.* 216 b, He confessed his doctrine constantlye even to the laste breathe. c 1621 *BEAUM. & FL. Thierry & Theod.* v. ii, Bear my vnto their last beds. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 59 Having performed to him the last duties. 1697 *DEVON VIRG. Georg.* IV. 763 With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 1709 *PORR Ess. Crit.* 403 That sun . . . Which from the frst has shone on ages past, Enlightns the present, and shall warm the last. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 564 'Twas the last trumpet—see the Judge enthroned. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* IV. iii. (1876) 326 Hosius . . . with his last breath, abjured the heresy.

b. † (One's) last day: the day of one's death (*obs.*). *The last day*: the Day of Judgement, the



end of the world. *The last days*: the concluding period in the life or history of (a person, etc.); also the period including and immediately preceding the Last Judgement. Similarly *the last time, times*.

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5458 Things . . . bat . . . suld in last daie bi-tidd. *Ibid.* 23928 On min aun last dai. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1986 Be last day of man is hyd. *Ibid.* 2596 Swilk als his last day syndes a man . . . Swilk mon he be demed at be ende. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* ii. 2 And in the laste daies the bil of the hous of the Lord schal be maad redi in the cop of hillis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 189 b. Before the laste daye of judgement. 1611 BIBLE *John* vi. 39, I should lose nothing, but should raise it vp againe at the last day. — *x* *Pet.* i. 5 Ready to be reuealed in the last time [*ἐν ἑσχατῶν χρόνων*]. *Ibid.* 20 Who . . . was manifest in these last times [*ἐν ἑσχατῶν χρόνων*] for you. 1613 PERCIVAL *Pilgrimage* (1614) 548 Our English first had trade heere in the last times of Queene Elizabeth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xii. 262 The day of Judgment, (which is therefore also called, the last day). 1834 LYTTON (*Ville*) *The Last Days of Pompeii*. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. iv. 20 Wherefore the last days seem to be begun.

*c*. *Last end*: the very end, † the utmost extremity or limit; *esp.* the end of life, death. (Cf. *MILG.* *das letzte ende*; *OE.* had *se gitemesta ende.*) *arch.* and *dial.*

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 133 Allas ! bat rîchesse shal rene and robbe mannes soule Fram be loue of owre lorde at his laste ende ! *c* 1425 WYNTON *Cron.* ix. Prol. 31 Off this Iremys the end and Tyl bettyr than I am, I commend. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 260 This I haue writen vpon this antepiece for the laste ende semeth darckly spoken. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Final*, *Fin finale*, the last end of all. 1611 BIBLE *Numb.* xxiii. 10 Let mee die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his. *c* 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 77 'Till the worlds last-end shall make thy name to live. 1637 *Sc. Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Public Baptism* (Rubric). At the last end, the Presbyter . . . shall say this exhortation following. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* I came at th' start, an' I've seed th' last end on it [a sale]. . . She's been auldin' a long time, poor thing, bud her last end's cuia'd at last.

*3* Occurring or presenting itself next before a point of time expressed or implied in the sentence; the present time, or next before; most recent, latest. † *The last age*; recent times.

With a cardinal numeral the order is now always *the last two* (three, etc.).

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 311 And now for thi last lesyng ylore we haue Adam, And al owre lordship. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650 1 The last Parlement of oure sayd hege Lord. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 18 So muche was their courages abated . . . with the remembrance of the last conficte and batall. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 7 Sour eldaris in the last nice foresaid. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iv. ii. 98 To meete him at the doore with it, as they did last time. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 153 When did you lose your daughter? In this last Tempest. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 246 For those three or four last Ages. 1669 MARVELL *Car.* cxxx. Wks. 1879 3 II. 294 Having writ to you last post saves me the labor of a long letter this. 1678 T. RYMER (*title*) *The Tragedies of the last Age* consider'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 ¶ 11 Among the improvements made by the last centuries in human knowledge. 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb. T.* v. 202 He wore his best Brutus wig, which was curled in the last new taste. 1804 *Med. Trans.* XII. 166 In the last fortnight, a number of subjects . . . have been submitted to the test. 1843 H. MILLER in J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Caudlish* vi. (1882) 78 The events of the last twelve days. 1885 J. PAIN *Folk of Foun* I. 168, 'I say, my astute young friend . . . where have you been to these last three hours?' *Mod.* We have been having bad weather these last few weeks.

*b*. Said *esp.* of the period, season, etc., occurring next before the time of writing or speaking, as *last Wednesday*, *last Christmas*. *Last day* (now *dial.*), yesterday; † *last morning*, yesterday morning; *last evening*, yesterday evening. Cf. equivalent phrases in *B.* 2 b.

(Orig. used with a demonstrative, *this* or *the*, and still sometimes with the former when a very recent date is indicated; with the names of days and months, the adj. may precede or follow the sb., as *last Tuesday* or *Tuesday last*, *last January* or *January last*.)

*c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16121 (Trin.) A sîst þat she in hir slepyng say þis like laste nytt. *a* 1400-50 *Alexand.* r 2785 Two. . . þat lost wer now be last day. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp.* *Eliz.* of York (1830) 110 Tharretags of the last yere. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* ii. i (Arb.) 33 Loc yond the olde nourse that was wyth vs last day. 1560 DAT s tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 201 b. Commyng thither the laste yere in Decembre. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 86 I last morninge You could not see to wipe my shoes. 1613 PERCIVAL *Pilgrimage* (1614) of On Bartholmew day last 1613. 1677 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 His Majesty . . . went on Monday last to Windsor to see his workemen. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶ 4 Yours of Saturday last. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 1 In the *Daily Courant* of last Friday. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 834 Their breath a sample of last night's regale. 1787 BURNS *Humble Pet.* *Briar Water* iii, Last day I grat wi' spite and teen, As Post Burns came by. 1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Anticipated* 28 A Finch. With golden wing and satin poll, A last year's bird. 1816 BYRON (*Ch. Har.* iii. xxviii), Last noon beheld them full of luty life, Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Last-day*, yesterday. 1871 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 Last fall a Chicago merchant shipped a fair stock of merchandise to Eldorado.

*c*. With ellipsis of *latter*. Now chiefly in commercial use.

1638 WOTTON *Let. to Dr. C. in Reliq.* (1651) 501, I find in the bowels of your last . . . much harsh and stiffe matter from Scotland. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I vi. xv. (1650) 202 Your

last unto me was in French of the first current. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iv, My worthy friend, I informed you in my last.

*d*. ellipt. (*collog.*) (A person's) latest joke, freak, characteristic action or utterance.

*Mod.* Have you heard Professor X's last?

*4*. That comes at the end of a series arranged in order of rank or estimation; lowest. Chiefly ellipt.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 34 If any man wole be the first among þou, he schal be the laste, and mynystre of alle. 1601 CHESTER in *Shaks. C. Praise* 43 King Arthur the last of the nine Worthies. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 196 Oh may some spark of your celestial fire, The last, the meanest of your sons inspire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 183 [The manati] may be indiscriminately called the last of beasts, or the first of fishes. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 242 The last of nations poor, though once the first. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Calpurnius* xlix. 6 He as easily last among the poets As thou surely the first among the pleaders.

*5*. Remaining or arrived at after others have disappeared, have been removed, exhausted, or spent; the only remaining.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 59 Thou schalt not go thennis, til thou zelde also the last ferthing. 1388 — *Amos* ix. 1, Y schal sle bi swerd the laste of hem. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 120 Than flye they unto her, as unto the laste anchor. *Ibid.* 216 They of necessity doe flee to the laste remedy. 1596 SPENSER *State. Irch. Wks.* (Globe) 682/2 Such an one I could name, upon whom . . . our last hopes now rest. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 44 Wee heere are to trye our fortunes, To the last man. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 453 Take an Inventory of all I haue, To the last peny. 1637 MILTON *Lucy* 71 That last infirmity of Noble mind. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iv. 274 Having spent the last Remains of Light. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 20 This night our last Slave run away. 1742 LAOY M. L. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Worthy* 10 June, Being always at his last shirt and last guinea. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 378 Mercy, fled to as the last resort. *a* 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Last Leaf* viii, If I should live to be the last leaf upon the tree. 1857 BUCKLE *Civ. Hist.* I. xii. 686 There can be no doubt that rebellion is the last remedy against tyranny.

*b*. With the application defined by a relative clause or to with *infin.* Often with idiomatic force = 'most unlikely', 'most unwilling', 'most unsuitable'.

*a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour.* (1868) 61 The .ix. foly, and the last, that Eue dede was the greatest. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1566) II. 757 In the Sommer last that ever he sawe. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sunn.* xix. 11 Why wyl ye be the last to fetch the kynges agayne into his house? *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 243 b, This was the last Monke that was in his cloythyn in Engleterre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. i. 161, I am the last that will last keepe his onth. 1659 H. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 138 This was the last favour Fortune did this Darling of hers. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 9 The last evening ramble we made, — Catharina, Maria, and I. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Illinois* iv. 53 One of the last men we could spare. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* ii. xvi. III. 251 She was the last person to be approached with undue familiarity. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxx. 279 It's the last night we may be together. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* (ed. 2) III. clxxvii. 213 Bellona is the last of the goddesses to be flirtd with.

*6*. After which there is nothing to be done or said; final, conclusive, definitive. ? Now only in the collocation *last word*.

1654 BRANHAM *Just Wind.* vii. (1665) 228 All Christian Nations do challenge this right . . . to be the last Judges of their own liberties and priviledges. *Ibid.* viii. 232 The Catholick Church . . . is the last visible Judg of controversies, and the supreme Ecclesiastical Court. 1678 BUTLER *Ind.* iii. ii. 1330 Money that like the Sword of Kings, Is the last Reason of all things. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 8 Whatever shall be the last decision of the law. 1881 S. COLVIN *Verf. to Select. Landor's Writings* (1882) 6 Concerning this part of Landor's work, . . . Mr. Swinburne has in those two felicitous lines said the last word. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movement* x. 167 It [Evangelical theology] regarded the Epistles of St. Paul as the last word of the Gospel message.

*† b*. *Last hand*: the final or finishing stroke or touch.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. a iij, Some yee since it was finish't, wanting, only in some parts, my last hand. 1648-1865 (see *HAND* sb. 3 b). 1676 DRYDEN *Dram. Wks.* (1725) IV. B1 To recommend it to the King's perusal, before the last Hand was added to it. 1704 SWIFT's *T. Tat.* To Rd., Whether the work received his last hand or whether he intended to fill up defective places. 1715-20 POPE *Hiad* xviii. 702 Thus the broad shield complete the artist crown'd With his last hand.

*7*. Reaching its ultimate limit; attaining a degree beyond which one cannot go; utmost, extreme. Now chiefly in phr. of the last importance. (Cf. *F. dernier*.)

*a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 130 He told the earl that he would impart a secret to him of the last importance. 1693 DRYDEN *Lucrinius* ii. 13 The last endeavours bend To outshine each other. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 424 One of the last Affronts, capable of being passed upon any Man. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 110 A Prince, with which the last sent is desir'd by suffering nations. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*. (1841) 348 Demosthenes, in whom rhetoric attained its last perfection. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxvi, Territory of the last and most important consequence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 393 Their Church was suffering the last excess of injury and insult. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iii. xxii. (1878) 325 The citation of these words . . . in order to support the speculation . . . seems to the last degree perverse. 1881 MAHAFFY *Old Greek Educ.* iii. 26 Rowing . . . was of the last importance in their naval warfare.

ellipt. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1079 Even shame, the last of evils. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sea. Masques* i. v, Well, positively, going into a bookseller's shop is to me the last of fatigues.

*8*. Special collocations. *Last brood*, *last spring* (see *LASPRING*), terms denoting a young salmon at a certain stage of growth.

1861 *Act 24-5 Vict.* c. 109 § 4.

*†* For *last cast*, *l. ditch*, *l. extremity*, *l. gasp*, *l. heir*, *l. honour*(s), *l. legs*, *l. multiplier*, *l. name*, *l. post*, *l. straw*, *l. will*, see the sb.

*II. absol. (quasi-sb.)*

*9*. In certain absolute uses.

*a*. With a demonstrative or relative adj.: The last-mentioned person or thing.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 44 b, Which two last were not agreed upon. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 33/2 These two last will teach him to acknowledge and admire other men's better faculties. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 215 With a Fireship and 3 Tenders, which last had not a constant crew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 418 It . . . contains, as it ought, the history of the knowledge, and of the errors of his time. These last are sometimes imputed to him very unjustly. 1864 MISS BRADDON *H. Dunbar* II. iii. 43 To this last, love is faith.

*† b*. *The last* (advb.): at last, finally. *Sc. Obs.*

*c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6818 (Trin.) Be fesshe þat best before hab last Ete 3e not berof be last [*Coll.*, *Fairf.*, a last(e). *a* 1578 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 35 [They] maid greit laboris and travellis to bring them to peace and concord will the last they brocht them together in S. Geillis kirk.

*† c*. The latest or most recent part; conclusion, end. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 107 Sit still, and heare the last of our sea-sorrow. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 18 We will draw to the last with a Man of War in Chase and taking of her Prize.

*† d*. The last time. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* v. iii. 79 The last that ere I tooke her leave at Court.

*e*. The last day or last moments (of a life); the end of life, death. Chiefly with a possessive.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxx. 1 That he glade in his laste [*Valg.* ut *Letetur in novissimo suo*]. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. vi. (1636) 303 Who would not wonder that those most wise men used not their own hands at their last? *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 44 The haughtinesse of his spirit, which accompanied him to his last. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 126 The last of aie or no I cannot warrant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 418 She regrets to this hour, and declares that she shall to the last of her life, her cruel treatment of that sister. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* iii. i. 88 When Rome's sixth Emperor was near his last. 1860 LEVER *One of them* xlv, As he drew nigh his last his sufferings gave little intervals of rest. *Mod.* Towards the last the pain seemed to leave him, and his end was very peaceful.

*f*. *One's last*: the last thing a person does or can do; used *esp.* with certain verbs, the sb. implied by them being understood, e.g. to breathe one's last (sc. breath), to look one's last (sc. looks).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes looke your last. Armes take your last embrace. 1593, 1651, 1714 [see *BREATH* v. 10 c]. 1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 168 The one a palate bath that needs will taste, Though Reason weep, and cry 'It is thy last'. 1607 — *Timon* iii. vi. 100 This is Timon's last. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnbook* Poet. Wks. 1721 111. 68 On his Cross breathing his painful last. 1717 ADDISON *Civ. Serv.* II. 11, Poems (1799) 218 The swans . . . now sung their last, and dy'd. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 23 The wind blew as 'twad blawn his last. 1864 LE FANU *Uncle Silas* II. v. 71, I was looking my last . . . on the old house, and lingered.

*† g*. The utmost, the extremity. *Obs.*

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* ii. xxiii. (1810) 433 Hee and all his would rather endure the last of misery, then bee found guilty of so fowle a treason.

*h*. *mod. collog.* The end of one's dealings with something.

1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. viii, If it was ever to reach your father's ears I should never hear the last of it. *Mod. collog.* I am glad I've seen the last of that dismal creature.

*10*. In phrases formed with prepositions.

*a*. At last, at the last (ME. *at* or *a* *pan laste*, *atte laste*; also *alast(e)*, *o least*, *ALAST* adv.; in Ormin *att tallre lallste* = at the last of all); at the end, in the end, finally, ultimately. In ME. poetry often = 'in fine', 'after all'.

*c* 1200 ORMIN 13319 To Laferd Jesu Crist Himm se3dde att tallre lallste, Nu shallt tu nemmedd ben Cefas. *c* 1205 LAV. 26785 A pan laste [*c* 1275 at pan laste] ne mihte mon wite wia oðerne smite. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 41 O leust wið stronge tinterloen & licomliche pinen. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4274 (Trin.) At be laste hit most be kidded. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 110 Hit schal bisitten oure soules sore atte laste. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. vi. 54 And at be laste I may conclude þe same jinge of al þe jiftes of fortune. *c* 1386 — *Prool.* 707 Trewely to tellen atte laste, He was in chirche a noble ecclesiaste. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1007 He be floure neuer sa fresche i fadis at be last. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 18 Atte laste she wake right familer with me. 1555 COVERDALE *P's.* lxxxix. 23 Turne the agayne (o Lorde) at the last, and be gracious vnto thy servautes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 130 Happilie I have arrived at the last Vnto the wished haven of my blisse. 1600 SKELTON *Quix.* II. iv. 46 It is not lost, that comes at last. 1668 DRYDEN *Even.* *Love Prool.* 28 But at the last you threw them off with scorn. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* v. 67 Nothing can comfort a man that must to hell at last. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 1 His Temper being jovial, he at last got over it. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. i. 57 O! before worse comes of it 'Twere wise to die: it ends in that at last. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xxii, And



4. In the end, finally.  
1667 MILTON P. L. VI. 797 By force or fraud Weening t

3. To hold out, continue fresh, unbroken, unde

1592 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 70 [the various heads under which dues were claimed are set forth as follows:—] Daigage; Lastage; Wharfage [etc.]. 1603 *OWEN PENBROKESHIRE* (1801) 164 Anchorage, lastage, and ballast. 1706 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 22 Free from all Tolls, Passage, Lastage. 1750 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 9/2 The better regulation of lastage and ballastage in the Thames. 1781



BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 714 Lastage is three-pence per last [of goods on board ships piloted]. 1865 C. R. MANNING in *Norfolk Archaeology* VII. 4 Sir William Gerberge was possessed of a moiety of the lastage at Yarmouth.

4. An impost levied on the catch of herrings at so much per last.

1601 J. KEYMOR *Dutch Fish* (1664) 4 There was paid above 300000. 14 years past. for Exizes, Licences, Wastage, and Lastage. 1647 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 2 In the Lastidge where the nets are hauled in.

5. = TONNAGE. Cf. *LAST* sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 247 The Tonnage or Lastage of Ships.

† 6. Garbage, rubbish. *Obs. rare* - 0.

1691 *Blount Law Dict.* Lastage, was also used for Garbage, Rubbage, or such like Filth.

7. Comb. lastage-free a., free of lastage (sense 3).

1395 in *Rolls Parli.* V. 405 1/2 Quod sicut Wrecfry & Witefry, Lastagefry & Lunatofry.

† Lastage, *v.* *Obs.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To supply with lastage or ballast.

1554 *Hulot, Lastaged* or balased, *suburratus*. 1599 *Minsheu Sp. Dict.* To lastage, or balasse, *lastar*.

Laster (*la'stəi*), sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. *LAST* sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] In Bootmaking, a workman who shapes a boot or shoe, by fixing the parts smoothly on a last.

1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 221 The sole. is now taken in hand by the laster, who secures it by a few tacks to the upper [etc.]. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 28/2 The laster is about the only shoemaker left who can still talk of his 'kit'.

Laster (*la'stəi*), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. *LAST* v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which lasts. a. Of a person: One who has staying power. b. Of a fruit: That continues fresh and sound.

1719 *London & Wise Compl. Gard.* IV. 56 The Russellet. It's no longer laster, but soon grows soft and pappy. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvi. (1883) 152, I put him down as a laster, and he has trained well.

[Laster, spurious word in Dicts., is from the early edd. of Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. st. 41; but in the 'Faults escap'd in the Printing' the word is corrected to CASTORY, q.v.]

† La'stful, a. *Obs. rare.* Also 1 zelastful. [f. *OB. go-hist* duty + -FUL.] Helpful, serviceable.

1000 *Laws of Ethelstan* VI. c. 4 (Schmid) 160 That ale man were of þrum zelastfull. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 þu wære tæ la'stful on alle þu þe ich wolde we wære onmode godes wille to done.

Lasting (*la'stiŋ*), sb. [Elliptical use of *LASTING* ppl. a.] A durable kind of cloth; = EVER-LASTING II. 3.

1782 *Pennant Journ.* Chester to Lond. 141 The making and sale of shags, camblets, lastings, tanunies, &c. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* IV. 113, 3-4 Lastings, 3-4 Fancy Lastings. 1857 *JAMES Hist. Worsted Manuf.* x. 362 There were different sorts of lastings as prunelles wrought with three heads. Also serge de Berry. 1871 *Echo* 14 Jan. Other branches of trade, such as damask and lastings, have much benefited by the war. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 440 Lastings, a strong cloth used for ladies' boots and made of hard twisted yarn. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 311 The man is clothed in a suit of 'lasting'—that curious leathery material affected by the London apprentices in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

b. attrib.

1872 6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* Lasting Cloth, a material similar to prunella cloth. It has the property of not readily catching fire. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss, Lasting-shoes, shoes of which the tops or upper parts are made from lasting.

Lasting (*la'stiŋ*), vbl. sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 4-5 lasting. [f. *LAST* v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of *LAST* v.<sup>1</sup>; continuance, duration, permanence.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19562 (Fairl.) In lasting of cristen mannis life. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 12628; Thai had bath bot sehort lasting. For thai deit soyn effir syne. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lorch. 60 Wynter and some þat God hauiþ lastandly stabled of cold and hete. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 659 Thocht he refasyt it (the crown) lastandly to ber. a. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 So to incorporate wine and oil that they may lastingly hold together. 1749 *Wesley Jour.* 14 Apr. Some were deeply and lastingly affected. 1798 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let. Mar.* I have escaped offending lasting the Royal Mistress I love and honour. 1856 *Miss BIRD Englishw.* In Amer. 273 Kindness which should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable. 1860 J. F. THURPE *Introd. to Ps.* II. 65 As though in them were lastingly perpetuated that old hatred wherewith their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

b. Staying power; = *LAST* sb.<sup>4</sup> 2. Also attrib. 1860 *Russell Diary India* II. 346 Essentials to develop a man in stature, or strength, or 'lasting'. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Nov. 4/1 That mysterious thing known as 'lasting power', or 'staying quality'.

† Lasting, vbl. sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also 3 lastung. [f. *LAST* v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Abuse, blame, reproach. a. 1295 *Anec. R.* 66 Vor heo hunteð efter pris, & keceð lastunge. *Ibid.* 212 Purah more lastunge heo wrenched hit to wurse. c. 1280 *Wulfel Wks.* (1880) 270 A þef is more worþi to be suffrid þan be lastunge of a lesyngmongere.

Lasting (*la'stiŋ*), vbl. sb.<sup>3</sup> [f. *LAST* v.<sup>4</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of shaping a boot or shoe on the last: chiefly attrib., as *lasting-awl*, *-machine*, *+* *-stick*; *lasting-jack*, *-pincers* (see *quots.*).

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* \*Lasting-jack, an implement to hold the last while straining and securing the upper thereon. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/2 There is a magnetic 'lasting machine' which takes up the tacks and presses them

into a boot when it is on the last. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* \*Lasting-pincers (Shoemaking), a tool to grip the edges of the upper leather of a boot and draw it over the last. 1719 *D'Urfey Pills* VI. 92 My Lasts. and my \*lasting Sticks.

Lasting (*la'stiŋ*), ppl. a. and adj. Forms: 2-3 lestand, -inde, 3 lestande, 4-5 lastand, -end, -ond, 4-6 *Sc.* and *nor.* lestand, 4- last- ing. [f. *LAST* v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Continuing, enduring; also of long continuance, permanent. (In early use often contextually = 'everlasting'.) † Always (or † ay) lasting = EVERLASTING.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Eche hele, lestande liht, and endeles lif. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2294 To arisen from ream to an lestande labire. 1258 *Charter Hen. III.* in *Tyrrill Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 We willen that this beo stede- fast and lestande. c. 1330 R. BAUNNE *Chrom.* (1810) 221 Stoutly was þat stoure, lond lastand þat fight. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xx. 620 God .. Bryng ws hie till hevynnis bliss, Quhar all-ways lestand liking is. c. 1440 *York Myst.* I. 46 In blis for to hyde in hys blyssing, Ay lastande. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 104 To thi reward thou sall haill lestand bliss. 1475 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Fall on kneis down befor the king of lestand lyfe and lycht. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 337 b. The strongest building, and lastings monarchies are subject to end. 1603 R. JONSON K. *Jas.* *Entertainment, Coronation Wks.* (1616) 862 That did auspicate So lastng glory to Avgvstvs state. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xvii. 87 Somwhat else required to make their Agreement constant and lasting. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Wks.* (1816) I. 346 Retarded by the lasting south-west wind. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* III. II. 47 The lasting peace is death. 1776 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* XII. I. 346 A lasting deliverance from the inroads of the Scythian nations. 1809 *Med. Jur.* XXI. 312 It is not, from a vast variety of external applications, that we are to expect lasting or even temporary benefit. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 506 The husband of that Alice Lisle whose death has left a lasting stain on the memory of James the Second. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 363 All these things are only lasting when they depend upon one another.

2. Of material substances: Durable. † Of provisions, fruit, etc.; Keeping well; continuing fresh and undecayed (*obs.*).

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1736 [She] laced wel eche leme wiþ lastend longes. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets diet Dinner* N.V. Cream .. neither is it so lasting as butter. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. iii. 8 A Violet .. Forward, not permanent; sweet, not lasting. 1604 E. GRIMSTON in *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xvii. 173 This stone .. is light and lasting. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 55 A sort of good lasting fish. 1669 *STERNY Mariner's Mag.* VII. 50 And Spanish Brown will make a lasting Colour for course Work. 1721 *BERKELEY Prec. Rulu* G. *Brit. Wks.* III. 199 Our black cloth is neither so lasting, nor of so good a dye as the Dutch.

3. Sporting slang. Of a horse: Able to 'stay'; possessed of staying power. (Cf. *LAST* sb.<sup>4</sup>)

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 132 To get not only speedy but lasting racers. 1821 *Ibid.* New Ser. VIII. 88 How much a. lasting English racer, is capable of performing.

Lastingly (*la'stiŋli*), adv. Forms: 4 lasten-lyche, lestandliche, 4-5 lastandly, 5 *Sc.* lastandly, 4- lastingly. [f. *LASTING* a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lasting manner; continually, enduringly, permanently, perpetually, persistently.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 13, I sall seke þi face lastandly til my ded. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 45 Lestendliche for to fyndyn .. on candle. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lorch. 60 Wynter and some þat God hauiþ lastandly stabled of cold and hete. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 659 Thocht he refasyt it (the crown) lastandly to ber. a. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* 15 So to incorporate wine and oil that they may lastingly hold together. 1749 *Wesley Jour.* 14 Apr. Some were deeply and lastingly affected. 1798 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let. Mar.* I have escaped offending lasting the Royal Mistress I love and honour. 1856 *Miss BIRD Englishw.* In Amer. 273 Kindness which should make my recollections of Quebec lastingly agreeable. 1860 J. F. THURPE *Introd. to Ps.* II. 65 As though in them were lastingly perpetuated that old hatred wherewith their forefather Esau had hated Jacob.

Lastingness (*la'stiŋnes*). [f. *as prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lasting; continuance, duration, permanence. Also, durability, † constancy, perseverance.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* II. 7 þe lastandnes of god euer- more is all at ans. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 283 Lastyngnes fayleth aort in welc ne wo tyl þe bynes ende. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1319 Fees is in bewyn, with bliss and lestand- ans. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. (1590) 8 The consideration of the exceeding lastingnesse. c. 1645 *HOWELL Let.* (1650) II. 36 Thoughe the heart be the box of love, the memory is the box of lastings. 1670 *CLARENDON Contempl. P.* in *Tracts* (1727) 621 The lastingness of anything adds very much to the esteem of it. 1704 *NEWTON Optics* III. I. (1721) 322 The lastingness of the Motions excited in the bottom of the Eye by Light. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 30 The solidity and lastingness of the Work. 1820 *Examiner* No. 650. 609/1 It was all over with them, as to any real tenure of empire, any lastingness of dictation. 1851 *CAROLINE Fox Jour.* (1882) II. 160 The lastingness of an individual conviction is with him a pledge of its truth. 1885 *PATER Maritus* II. 19 Anxious to try the lastingness of his own Epicurean rose-garden.

† La'stless, a. *Obs.* Also 3 leasteless. [ad. ON. *lastalauss*, f. *last*, *lptr* (see *LAST* sb.<sup>3</sup>) + -lauss, -LESS.] Blameless.

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Ah leaf me gan lefdi lesteles ich þe bidde. a. 1225 *Juliana* 44 Godes licome þat he nom on þe lesteles meiden. c. 1250 *Compassio Marie* v. in *Holy Rood* (1894) 79 þine loates weren lasteles. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 52 A lussum ledy lasteles.

Lastly (*la'stli*), adv. Also 4 *Sc.* lastely. [f. *LAST* a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

1. At the end; in the last instance; ultimately. *Obs.* or arch. exc. as used to indicate the last point or conclusion of a discourse or the like: In the last place, finally.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 187 Wit þu þat schorte tyme I sall tholl now, bot lastely I sall luf sine with my lord Ihesu withowtyn tyme. c. 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* II. viii. Lastly, O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Sion to embrace. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* V. iii. 104 Our Brothers were beheaded, Our Fathers teares despis'd, .. Lastly, my selfe vnkindly banished. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 142 There is three Vmpires in this matter, .. that is, Master Page .. and there is my selfe .. and .. (lastly, and finally) mine Host. 1605 *WILLET Hexapla Gen.* 386 Lastly he made him ruler of his house. 1621 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 And lastly, that the Church be sufficiently provided for. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 697 Alice his wife (who lastly married one William Ramsey). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 115 S. Peter .. lastly was crucified under Nero. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 240, I for his sake will leave Thy bosom, .. and for him lastly die Well pleased. 1749 *BRACKEN Farriery* (ed. 6) 20 Fourthly, and Lastly; I recommend Purgung as usefull in gross Habits. 1783 *HALLS Antiq. Chr.* II. 44 And lastly, that the arguments of the Apostle satisfied some of the Jews. 1861 *LITTON & FANE Tannhäuser* 113 With the strength that lastly comes to break all bonds. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* (1886) 218 Lastly of all, show your gratitude by your thanksgiving.

† 2. Conclusively, finally. *Obs.*

1612 *DRAYTON Polyoth.* v. 79 Then take my final doome pronounced lastly this. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 83 As he pronounces lastly on each dead.

† 3. Very lately, recently. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Groat's W.* Wit (1617) 36 Young Iuuenall, that bying Satyrists, that lastly with mee together write a Comedie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 50 The blood of him .. who lastly suffered, it may be yesterday, or to day.

Lastness, *rare.* [f. *LAST* a. + -NESS.] The condition of being last or of there being a last one.

1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* I. 89 If the world be eternal, then neither was there any first man, neither can there be any last; without which lastness there cannot be any general resurrection of men.

Lat (*lāt*). [Hindi *lāt*, *lāth*.] a. A staff, pole (rare in Eng. use). b. *Antiq.* 'An obelisk or columnar monument; specifically used for the ancient Buddhist columns of Eastern India' (Yule).

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 313/2 A high pillar of stone called Bheem-lat, or the Tealee, or oilman's lat or staff. 1876 J. FERGUSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Arch.* I. II. 52 The oldest authentic examples of these lats that we are acquainted with are those which King Asoka set up. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/1 A bamboo lat descended on his skull.

Lat, *obs.* and dial. f. LATE, LATH.

Lat, *obs.* form of LET v.

Lata (*lā'tā*). Also latah. The Malay name under which a form of religious hysteria is known in Java. It is characterized by a rapid ejaculation of inarticulate sounds, and a succession of involuntary movements, with temporary loss of consciousness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1884 *Western Daily Press* 25 June 7/5 This disease has been met with in Java, where it is known as Lata. 1895 W. G. ELLIS in *Jour. Ment. Sci.* (1897) 32 (heading) Latah. A Mental Malady of the Malays. *Ibid.* 33 Under the name 'Latah' the Malays describe a variety of peculiar nervous conditions of a transitory character.

Latakia (*la'tākī'ā*). [Short for *Latakia tobacco*.] A fine kind of Turkish tobacco produced near and shipped from Latakia (the ancient Laodicea), a seaport of Syria.

1833 *DISABLER Corr. w. Sister* 19 Jan., Smoking Latakia. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* XXXIX, Enveloped in fragrant clouds of Latakia.

Latch (*laetf*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-5 lach, lach(e), 5-6 (7) lache, 5-6 lache, 6- latch. [The equivalence of sense 1 with *LACE* sb. suggests that the word (in that sense at least) may be a. OF. *lache* lace, a vbl. noun f. *lacier* (= Central OF. *lacier*) = popular L. \**laciare*, f. \**laciūm* *LACE* sb. Sense 2 is prob. a development of this; on the other hand, the analogy of *catch* sb. gives some support to the view that it may be f. *LATCH* v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. A loop or noose; a gin, snare; a 'tangle'; a latchet, thong. A latch of links; (*dial.*) a string of saunges. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *techn.*

a. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1624 Love will noon other bridle cacche Though he sette ether net or lache. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* IV. 129 She [the ship] was fast in the latch of our cable, which in haste of weighing our anchor bung aloof. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 79 All Scepters do serve but as latches to his most rich sandals. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. to Forby* (E.D.S.), *Latch*, .. As a sb. it means a thong of leather. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.* *Latch* of links, a string of saunges.

2. A fastening for a door or gate, so contrived as to admit of its being opened from the outside. It now usually consists of a small bar which falls or slides into a catch, and is lifted or drawn by means of a thumb-lever, string, etc. passed through the door. Now also, a small kind of spring-lock for a front-door (more fully *night-latch*) which is opened from the outside by means of a key. *On*



the latch: (said of a door) fastened with a latch only; so off the latch, unlatched, ajar. Also with qualifying word, as *dead-latch*, *spring-latch*, &c.

1332 [Implied by *Draw-latch* 2]. 1382 *Wyclif Song Sol.* v. 6 The latch of my dore I opened to my lemmann. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 229 To be zate zapely they zedyu . . . And he left up be lache. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* st. 732 And breke up bothe lok and lache. c 1440 *Partonope* 5440 Vp she nome The lach of the dore and in she come, 1500 [see *Catch* sh. 10]. 1575 *Gamm. Gorton* iii. iii. Take heed, Cocke, pull in the latch! 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* 7. iv. 449 If ever henceforth, thou These rurall Latches, to his entrance open. 1624-5 in *Swayne Churchw.* Acc. *Sarum* (1896) 180 A cache and a Lache for the Church gate. 1637 *HEYWOOD Royall King* iii. vii. Wks. 1874 VI. 47 Pray draw the latch, sir. 1705 *WESLEY Frul* 25 May, The door [is] open on the latch. 1833 *Mt. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iii. 54 For want of a latch, the gate . . . was tied. 1842 *TENNYSON Dora* 127 The door was off the latch: they peep'd and saw The boy set up betwixt his grandfirc's knees 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* ii. In the Garden, To thee it [the thought of death] is not so much even as the lifting of a latch. 1885 *BLACK Wh. Heather* ii. The outer door is on the latch, thieves being unheared of in this remote neighbourhood.

3. *techn.* † (a) The click of the ratchet-wheel of a loom (*obs.*). † (b) See quot. 1704 (*obs.*). (c) *Naut.* = LASKET. (d) 'A cord clamp which holds the in-board end of a mackerel-line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). (e) The part of a knitting-machine needle which closes the hook to allow the loop to pass over its head (— *FLX* sh. 2 § 5). 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 107½ The Latch [of a loom] is an Iron or peece of Wood that falls into the Catch of the Wheel aforesaid, which holds the Varn Beam from turning. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I, Latches are those Parts of a Clock which [wind] up, and unlock the Work. 1710 *Ibid.* II, Latches, in a Ship, are the same with Laskets. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1238½ Two positions of the latch-needle: one with the latch lying back, . . . the other showing the hook closed by the latch.

† 4. *Mil. Antig.* (See quot.) *Obs.* 1547-8 in *Meयरिक Aut. Arm.* (1824) III. To Crosse-bowes called latches, windlasses for them. 1786 *GROSE Armour & Weapons* 59 There were two sorts of English cross bows, one called Latches, the other Prods.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *latch-hole*; *latch-like* adj.; *latch-closer*, *lifter*, *opener*, devices for closing and opening the latch of a knitting-machine needle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † *latch-drawer*, one who draws or lifts the latch to enter for an unlawful purpose = *DRAW-LATCH* 2; *latch-needle*, a kind of knitting-machine needle, the hook of which is closed by a latch (see 3 c). Also *LATCH-KEY*, *LATCH-STRING*.

1393 *LANGOL P. Pl. C.* ix. 288 Lyers and 'lache-drawers, c 1440 *JACOB'S Well* 134 Lache-drawerys, bat vndon mennys dorys. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas M.* iv. Dunstan . . . pushed his fingers through the 'latch-hole. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 246 One that came to the door and spied upon me through the latch-hole. 1875 \**Latch-needle* [see 3].

† *Latch*, *sh. 2 Naut. Obs.* [? cf. *LURCH* sh.] = *LURCH*. (See also *lee-latch*, *LEE* sh.) a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* iii. (1691) 51 Such [Ships] as draw much Water, and have a deep Latch in the Sea.

*Latch* (latʃ), *v. 1* Forms: 1 *læcc(e)an*, *3e-læcc(e)an*, *Northumb. læcca*, 3 *Orm. lachenn*, 3-4 (6) *lache*, 3-4 *lache*, 4 *lach*, (*lache*, *lache*, *lachi*), 4-5 *lachen*, 6 *latche*, (*Sc. lach*), 6- *latch*. *Pa. t. a. 1* (*3e-læst(e)*, *Northumb. (3e)lahte*, 3 *laht(e)*, 3-4 *laght*, *laucht(e)*, 3 *lah*, 4 *laucht*, *lauchte*, *laucht*, *laute*, *lawte*, *lawght*, *lejte*), 4-5 *lahte*. *B. 4* *laohed*, *Sc. lacht*, 7 *latchet*, 7- *latched*. *Pa. pple. a. 1* (*3e-læht*, 3 *lah(h)t*, *laht*, 4 *laucht*, *laught(e)*, 4-5 *lauchte*, 5 *laht*, *laught(e)*, *y-lauzthe*. *B. 4* *lacheded*, *lached*, 6 *Sc. lachit*, 4, 7- *latched*. [OE. *læcc(e)an* (*Northumb. læcca*) wk. vb.; not found in the other Teut. langs.; the OE. type \**lakk-* may represent either pre-Teut. \**laqn-* cogn. w. L. *laqueus* (see *LACE* sh.), OSI. *lęca* to catch, ensnare, *po-łęc* snare, or \**laqn-* cogn. w. Gr. *la(e)ba* (= 'lacy') to take.]

† 1. *trans.* To take hold of, grasp, seize (esp. with the hand or claws); to clasp, embrace (with the arms). Also *intr.* or *absol.* with *at*, *on*, *till*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 122 Germanus gelæhte ðone pistol æt Gregories ærendracan, and hine tolcu. c 1160 *Hafton Gosp.* Mark ix. 18 Se swa bwaer he hine læht [*Agg. Gosp.* gelæhte] forgnit hine. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Hwæder be cat of helle clarende . . . & cahte [v. 17. *lahte*, *lachte*], mid his cleafes, hir heorte heaved! a 1225 *Fuliana* 38 Piss eadie meiden . . . ben engel leop to ant lahte him. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2621 A fostre wimman, On was tette he sone aueð laht. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 7240 Quils sanpion slepped, sco laht a schere, His hare sco kerf. 1313 *Parth. thr. Ages* 52 Bot at the laste he louted don & laughte till his mete. 1313 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 328 Lytly lepez he hym to, & laht at his honde. 1387 *T. Usk Tache. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) I. 51 Then were there inowe to lache myne handes, and drawe me to shippe. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 219 And when he [Alexius] seide bad al his wille be holy god his laughte. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 827 And I in arms had y-laughte That comely and swete.

† 2. To grasp with the mind, to comprehend. c 1000 *ELFRIC Gram.* viii. (Z.) 23 Dis ping ic gelæhte. a 1300 *K. Horn* 243 Horn in herte lahte Al þat he him tæge.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 140 And fra Barnabas had tauchte þe trewcht to hyme, he it sone lacht.

† 3. To pull or strike swiftly off, out, up; to dart out (the tongue). Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 Lahte at his tunge swa long þat he swong hire al abuten his swire, ant sende as þa ha scharp sword of his muð lahte. 13 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 425 Now lorde lach out my lyf, hit lastes to longe. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1244 Panne lytly lep he a-down & laucht out his lond. *Ibid.* 2308 Our wurpi werwolf . . . laucht vp þe þong lyonn lytly in his moupe. ? a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1515 Pay ledde hym furthe in þe rowte, and lached ofe his wedes. c 1430 *Hyms Virg.* 76 For deap his sword out laht lauchte. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1853) I. 383 Helme and hewmont wer hewin in schunder, Lymois war lacht hard of be the knc.

† 2. To take with force; to capture, seize upon (a person or his goods). *Obs.*

c 950 *Landisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 48 Allsume to ðeafe gie foerdon mid surdum et stengum. . . to laccane mec. c 1000 *Agg. Laws, Instit. Polity* § 19 (Th.) II. 328 Hi. . . lacc of manna begetum hwat hi zefon mazan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6766 If I gine þe to kepe Ogan or nss. . . And it wit wipewin be laht. *Ibid.* 7928 For to spar his ann aht his þowr manis seep he laht. 1393 *LANGOL P. Pl. C.* iii. 215 And if 3e lache lyere let hym nat a skapie. 1399 *Rich. Redekes* ii. 159 The knyghtis . . . that rentis and robis with ravyen ewere lauchte. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1853) I. 277 The Romanis fled . . . that war lacht at the last.

† 3. To catch (with a snare, net, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORVIN* 13474 To lachenn him wiþ spellen nett To bringenn him to Criste. a 1250 *Orl & Night.* 1057 Linn and grime . . . Sette and lede the for to lache. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29532 Ar þou be laht in findes snarr. c 1350 *Leg. Cathol.* Pope Gregory 17 Out of an abbay that weren ysent With nettes . . . To lache fishe.

3. To catch (something falling); to catch or receive in (a receptacle). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1350 *PALSGR.* 604/1, I lache, I lache a thyng that is throwen to me in my handes . . . þe happe. If I had latched the pottle betwixt, it had nat fallen to the grounde. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 94 The pumie stones I hastily hent And threwe; but nought availed: He . . . oft the pumies latched. 1600 *HOLLAND Lery* 161 Some latch the firebrands as they flew. 1601 — *Phily* I. 301 Vnlesse there be good heed taken that the eggs be latched in some soft bed underneath, they are soone broken. 1639 *HORN & Ron. Gate Lang. Und.* xxxv. § 415 A dairy-maid milkeht out milk latching it in a milk-pail. *Ibid.* xli. § 445 The droppings, or anything else spilt by chance, is latched in a milk-pail. 1787 *W. MARSHALL Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 To Latch, to catch as water, &c. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Latch*, to catch what falls.

4. To be the recipient of, to get; to receive (a name, gift; a blow, injury); to catch, take (a disease). *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10938 Þai þat had hns or ani aht þai sald þam and þe pris laht, De-for þe apostel, fete it broht. c 1300 *Havelok* 174 The stede of Grim the name lachte. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 94 þe kyng stode oruð nch, þe stroke he laht so smerte. *Ibid.* 332 þe erle of Arundelle his londes laht þe þan. — *Chron. Wace* (Roll) 881; þe þat were seke, or had laught skapes. 1340-70 *40* For we ben hid in oure holis or we harm lache. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 4 Lorde, and ooper . . . þat holdely thinken. . . To lachen hem loose. 1393 *LANGOL P. Pl. C.* ii. 201 Thei shoulde . . . neuere leue for loue in hope to lache seluer. c 1400 *Viviane & Gau.* 3230 For nowther of tham na woundes laht. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. Prol. 27 All leidis langis in land to lauch quhat thaim leif is. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn. exiii.* Mine eye . . . no forme deliurs to the heart Of bird, of flowe, or shape which it doth latch. a 1603 *T. CARWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 306 They should have warred and latched the enemies strokes. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 192, I haue words That would be howl'd out in the desert nyte Where hearing should not latch them. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* ix. i. The Bridegroom Sunne . . . Leues his star-chamber . . . His shines the Earth sone latch to gild her flowers. 1649 *Br. Hall Cases Cons.* ii. x. (1650) 255 A man that latches the weapon in his own body to save his Prince. c 1655 *LOVEDAY Lett.* (1659) 47 My first request then is, that if you latch any news that [etc.] . . . you will not grudge to send it me. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.* s.v., To latch a distemper.

† 5. In ME. poetry often used (esp. for alliteration) in various senses of *TAKE*; e.g. in phrases to *latch delight*, to *latch one's ease*, one's leave. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2445 To pastur comun þai laht þe land þe quilk þam neist lay to hand. *Ibid.* 4099 Þair leue þai laht. *Ibid.* 10778 Þan was þe mai ioseph bi-laht, And he has hir in spousal laht. 1313 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1676 For þe þow lye in þy loft, & lach þyn ese. 1313 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1128 To loue be lombe his meyne in melle, I wysse I laht a gret delyt. 1377 *LANGOL P. Pl. C.* xvii. 148 The sone that sent was til erthe . . . and mankynde lauchte. *Ibid.* c. iv. 26 Whenne thei had laht here leue at þys lady mede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13360 Euery lede to the lond lahtyn þere gayre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3861 He . . . þort þare a longe quile to lie & lachen his esee.

† 6. To reach, get to (land, a destination); to take, 'get on' (the water, way). *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 120 With hors & herneis Bristow has scho latched. ? a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 750 Lannchea lede apone lufe, lachene þer depez. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5702 And who þat lachit the lond with the lyf þen, Were . . . tyrtent to deth. *Ibid.* 12483 Thus the lordes in hor longyng lachten þe watour. c 1400 *Viviane & Gau.* 2025 Fra his lord the way he laht.

6. *intr.* To alight, settle. *Dial.*

a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Latch*, . . . to alight. Ex. 'He will always latch on his legs.' 1847 *HALLIWELL, Latch*, to light or fall. *Suffolk.* Kennet gives these meanings as current in Durham. 1871 *East Anglian* IV. 111 The Golden crested Wren, often caught by the hand while 'latching' in the rigging.

*Latch* (latʃ), *v. 2* [f. *LATCH* sh. 1] *trans.* To fasten or secure with a latch. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 604/1, I lache a doore, I shytte it by the lache. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* lvii. 89 The very locke and key, That lacheth and locketh vs all, from quiet stey. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 291 He iopt him in, and his basket did latch. 1805 *JACKSON Mod. Fr.* iv. xv. He latched the garden-gate. 1882 *J. Hawthorne Forl. Foot* i. xxxi, The street door was to be latched, but not bolted.

*b. slang.* (See quot.) c 1700 in *Street Robberies Consider'd.* 1725 *New Cant-Dict.*, Latch, let in.

† *Latch*, *v. 3 Building. Obs. rare.* [? a. ONF. *lachier* = Central OF. *lacier* *LACE* v.] *trans.* To cover with interlaced work. (Cf. *LACE* sh. 4.)

1598 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1877) II. 2, 2 The partitions betwixt every fellows chamber on both sides of the same to be double latched with good lath lyne and hane. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* ii. 1360 Rampiers made of that wooden walled fashion, double, and betwixt them Earth and Stones, but so latched with crosse Timber, they are very strong.

*Latch*, *Latche*, variants of *LACE* v., *LACHE* v.

*Latched* (latʃt), *pp. a.* [f. *LATCH* v. 1 and sh. + -ED.] Fastened with or having a latch.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 281/1 Latched, or speryd wythe a lache, *fecundatus*. 1693 *Locks* I. d. c. 1. 1. 1 The Door was only latched, and when he had the Latch in his Hand, he turn'd about his Head [etc.]. 1722 *D. Fox Plague* (1840) 118 He had left the Door open, or only latched.

*Latchedness*, *-nesse*, vars. *LATCHINESS* *Obs.*

*Latches* /se, *obs.* forms of *LACHES*.

*Latchet* (latʃtʃet). Forms: 4-6 *latchet*, 4-5 *laccet*, 5 *laccet*, 6 *latchet*, 6- *latchet*. [ad. OF. *latchet*, dial. var. of *lacet*, dim. of *lac*, *las*, *LACE* sh.]

† 1. A loop; a narrow strip of anything, a thong. *Obs. exc. as in c.*

c 1350 *Ipsowd* in 4458 (K. Alling) He gaff hym suche a specious fide, In sundr brast the lachettes all, That shuld his helme socoure. 13 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 591 His barnays watr ryche, þe lest lachet ouþer loupe lemed of golde. 1413 *St. e Jerusalem* 42/748 A grette girdel of g. id. 1419 *Wmbe* his lachet, with lachettes ynow. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 171 Layners or lachettes of theyre skyne were lute oute of theyr back. 1660 *HEPHERD Dutch Dict.* *Ein Kluck snore*, a Latchet, *thong*, or cord that Kings the bell in a house. 1676 *HOBBS* *Thiad* (1677) 45 And Parth then was mightily distrust, Choakt by the latched underpart Lich. 1709 *BLAIR in Phil. Tra.* XXVII. 111 The . . . two Latches, or Foldings of Wire latched in the . . .

† 2. *Naut.* = *LASKET*, *Obs.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1504) 321, 100 Smale lyne-for lachets & Rolyms to the said Ship. 1611 *COTTER, Les nervins des lachettes*, the lat lach with bonnets be fastened to a sayle. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* 24 Lat nets are small lines sewed in the Bonnets and Drablers like hoops to lash . . . the Bonnet to the course, or the course to the Drabler.

c. A thong used to fasten a shoe; a (shoe-) lace. Now only *dial. exc.* in Biblical allusions.

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 284 1 Latchet of a schoo, *tenga*. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 166 b 1 They of the towne within had 50 grette defaute that they ete theyr shoyes and lachettes. 1526 *INDALE Mark* i. 7 Whos shoe latched I am not worthy to stoupe doune and vnlose. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* v. 27. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 298 Patentes of woodde whiche they make fast to theyr feete with lachettes. 1680 *CAPT. J. S. A. War* 16 Keeping . . . the hut-and near the Latchet of your sh. . . 1785 *BOSWELL Tour to Hebrides* 11 Aug. m. 1773 Dr. Adam Smith . . . told us he was glad to know that Milt. a wore lachets in his shoes instead of luckies. 1827 *SCOTT Two Drimmers* ii. I would not kiss any man's dirty lachets for leave to take in his oven. 1839 *LONGER Hyperion* iv. v. Dny, like a weary pilgrim, had reached the western gate of heaven, and Evening stooped down to unlatch the lachets of his sandal-shoon. 1859 *J. BROWN Rab & P.* (1862) 27 He . . . put them [shoes] on, breaking one of the leather lachets.

† 3. Phrases. To go above or beyond one's latched: to meddle with what does not concern one. (Cf. *LAST* sh. 2 c.) A lie with a latched: a great lie.

1580 *LVLV Enphues* (Arb.) 475 And yet in that goe not about thy latched. 1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Cometto*, (1878) 61 The shomaker must not goe beyond his latched. 1610 *A. COOKE Pope Joane* 20 He writes, that, in as much as she was a Germaine, no Germaine could euer since be chosen Pope. Which is a lie with a latched. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 263, I to my Latchet will return, and rest me in a mean. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 40 Von will say I am now beyond my latched; but you would not sny so, if you knew how high my latched will stretch, when I heare a lye with a latched, that reaches up to his throat that first forged it. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xxx. 152 That's a lye with a Latched: Tho' twere *Ellan* that Long-Bow-man that told you so, never believe him.

2. A catch or fastening for a shutter-bar. [? Another word, f. *LATCH* sh. 1 + -ET.]

1842-59 *GWILT Archid.* ii. iii. § 2263, 593 Door springs . . . door chains . . . bars with latches, shelf brackets [etc.].

† 3. *Comb.* = *latchet-line*, cord for latches.

1468 in *Menn. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 347 Paid for ij. pertz lachet lyne and halff . . . xijd. ob.

*Latchett* (latʃtʃet). Also *latchet*. A name applied to the gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

1882 *W. Houghton in Academy* 14 Oct. 280 Latchett.—This name . . . is used to designate one of the gurnards or gurnets. It is well known in the Grimsby fish-market. 1889 *Catholic News* 1 June 8/4 Latchets 8s. to 11s. per box.

*Latching* (latʃʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LATCH* v. 1 + -ING 1.]

† 1. The action of the vb. *LATCH*. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGOL P. Pl. A.* i. 101 And leuen for no loue ne latching of 3ifus. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1835 For þe latching of your Lorde sall noght a lede weynde.



2. *Naut.* = LASKET. Also latching keys.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 84. A bonnet... has latching in the upper part... to go through holes in the foot of the sail. 1851 *Kipping Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 37. The additional parts of sails, made to fasten with latching to the foot of the sails. 1857 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*, *Latching keys*, loops on the head-rope of a bonnet, by which it is laced to the foot of the sail.

**Latch-key** (lætʃkɪ). A key used to draw back the night-latch of a door.

1839 *Dickens's Nick Nick*, xvi. Here, at all hours of the night, may be heard the rattling of latch-keys in their respective keyholes. 1856 *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II, 270. He opened the door with his latch-key.

Attrib. 1892 *Zangwill's Bow Mystery* 37. The front door... is guarded by the latchkey lock and the big lock.

**Latchous**, var. **LACHOUS** *a.* Obs., negligent.

**La'tch-pan.** *dial.* [See *LATCH* v.1] (See *quots.*)

1639 *Horn & Rob. Gate Lang.* Unt. xli § 445. The droppings, or any thing else spilt by chance, is latched in a latch-pan. a 1825 *Forbes's Eccl. E. Anglia*, *Latch-pan*, the pan placed under the joint while it is roasting, to latch the dripping.

**La'tch-string.** A string passed through a hole in a door so that the latch may be raised from the outside. Hence *fig.* in U.S. colloquial phrases.

1861 *Gko. Elliot's Silas M.* iv, intending to shake the door and pull the latch-string up and down, not doubting that the door was fastened. 1887 *E. Eggleston's Grayson* xxi. (1888) 254. Zeke impatiently rattled the door of the cabin, the latch-string of which had been drawn in to lock it. 1887 *Pull Mull G.* 8 Jan. 6. We have... hung our latch-string out to you and yours. 1889 in *Times* 5 Mar. 9. 2. Her (the United States') free latching never was drawn in. Against the meanest child of Adam's kin. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 26 Mar. 209. 'Our latch string is out', has become a classic expression of cordial hospitality. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 4. The Latch-string of English society hangs outside the door for an American.

† **Late**, *sh.1* Obs. Forms: *a.* 3-5 late, 4 lat, 5-8 *Se. lat*, (6 *lat*, *lat*), *b.* 3-5 late, 4 lot, 7-2 4 late, 3 late. [*a.* ON. (*r*) *lat* let, letting (as in *blod-lit* blood-letting, loss, in pl. manners, sounds; 2) *late* (only in nom. and acc.) manner, sound; f. root of *LET* v.1]

1. Look; appearance, aspect; outward manner or bearing.

*a.* c 1200 *Ormin* 1273. 3iff þu... hafest get, tohh þu be 3afest, lillendenness late. a 1225 *Lucr.* R. 90. 3if þu makest... eni lue lute toward undennawes. c 1220 *Sir Tristram*, 2097. It semþ by his lat As he lre neuer had sene Wip sigt. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iv. (Bartholomew) 235. With gret noise & ilim with late. 1375 *Barbour's Bruce* vii. 107. Thai chaung contennas a 1 late. c 1470 *Colymbus & Gino*, 74. La'sum of late.

*b.* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.*... Wid reweli late, and sorwe, and w. p. 13. *E. L. Lett.* P. A. 895. Lyk to hymself of late & hwe.

*y.* c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 69. Habbem [we] feir late and ec 3ill. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79. He maketh late of hole burdenness and neddes he haueþ non. c 1205 *Lav.* 18343. Ofte he hire loh to & makide hire lates. a 1250 *Ord & Aght*, 35. For þine uile late. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14053. (111a) Innes be bihilde ha late.

*b.* *pl.* Looks, manners, behaviour; hence, actions, goings-on.

*a.* c 1205 *Lav.* 1196. Ofte he custe þat weofod mid wosome lates. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 105. Peos lufsume lasli wið late lates. a 1400 *Isambart* 180. So come a lymne with latys unmylde. a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 243. Luge one byme lufly with lykanle lates. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3008. Porrus, as a prince sild, perseyauþ þer latis. c 1470 *G. & G.* 160. He we laddike of latis, and light of his fere. 1501 *Douglas's Pal. Hom.* iii. 302. Men that callis ladiis hider, And licht of latis. c 1500 *A. Scott's Poems* xxiv. 84. Auldtr rubiatouris To hant the latis of lawdis. 1550 *A. Heine Hyms*, etc. (1832) 2. Alace, how lang haue I delayed To leane the latis of youth? 1728 *Ramsay's Monk & Miller's Wife* 215. Sic latis appear to us sne awfu! We hardly think your learning lufu!

*b.* c 1205 *Lav.* 14321. Freond sadiþe to freonde mid faire loten heide Leofie freond was hail. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10770. Hi were labur to long hir lotis to tale.

*y.* c 1205 *Lav.* 15661. Vortigurne... þa lauedi aueng mid swide usare lates. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285. Ne was sco no o lates [Fairf. lates] light.

2. Voice, sound.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12456. Quen iesus herd þis quaining gret þe late þai thorn þe cite let, He had þar-for wel gret pite. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 123. Hiir lufli lat [MS. C. voice] es win gastlye, That iesus drinks ful gladlye. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 161. þe lot of þe wyndes. 13. *G. & G.* 1398. Wyth lozeþ þat were to lowe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4384. þan we haue liking to liþe þe late of þe foules.

**Late** (læt), *a* 1 (*sh.2*) Forms: 1 lat, (lat-), 3 let, 3-7 chiefly *Se. and north. lat*, (4 lat, 5 lat), 3-into; *Sc. (and north.)* 4-5 layt, 4-6 lat, 5 layte, 5-7 laite, 6 lett. For the comparative and superlative see *LATER*, *LATTER*, and *LATEST*, *LAST*. [*Com. Teut.*: OE. *læt* = OFris. *let*, OS. *lat*, LG. *lat* (Du. *laet*), OHG. *lah*, MHG. *lah* (G. *lass*), ON. *lat-r* (Sw. *lat*, Du. *lat*), Goth. *lat*, all in the sense of 'slow, sluggish, lazy' = OE. *\*lato-*; f. *\*lat-* (= pre-*Teut.* *\*lad-*, cf. L. *lassus* weary = *\*lad-tus*) ablant-var. of *\*lāt-*; see *LAT* v.1]

1. Slow, tardy; *dial.* slow in progress, tedious. Const. to with *inf.*; also with gen. or of. Now *dial.* *Beowulf* 1529. Eft was unred, nalar elnes læt; c 897 *K. Alfred's Gregory's Past.* xxxviii. 28. Swiðe gearfull to gehieranne, & swiðe læt to sprecaanne. 971 *Blickt. Hom.* 43. Se masse-preost se þe bið to læt þa he þæt deofol of

men adriþe. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II, 238. De latre melunge innan. c 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183. To gode þu were slau & let, & to eale spæc & hwæt. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37. His waxunge se lat & so slaw his thrift. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288. + 374. 'A! foyle!', quod our lord, 'ful latt are 3e to traw'. 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. II, 1172. Of leatwe he watz lat to his lorde hende. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 695. Joseph... Called him Mordeyns 'a lat mon' in troupe. 1428 *Tr. Secretria Secret.* *Trin.* *Trin.* 223. Lat of meynyng, and slow to take nedys but yd thay bene grette. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 42. Lat, late, slow, tedious... Lat week. 1806 *WILKINSON Gloss. Cheshire* 53. Lat-a-foot, slow in moving. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lat*, (4) tedious. 'A lat job'.

2. Occurring, coming, or being after the due or customary time; delayed or deferred in time. Const. to with *inf.*, and *for*. Frequently in the impers. phrase *it is (too) late* to do something.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke I. 21. Þæt folc was zachariam gear-bidiende & wundroend þæt he on þam temple læt was. 1207 *R. Glouc. (Rolls)* 7324. It was þo to late ynow. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 7. Lat penaunce is riht perolouse. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 7. 3et wil I, þo it lat be, to criate and his treuth tak me. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidaune's Comm.* 113. She answerseth that it is to late now to exanyne the licence, whiche so longe synce they had allowed. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846. I. 116. Thai begane to suspect, (albeit it was to lett). 1688 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* I. 108. So you to studie now it is too late. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 33. A great snow with us makes the post so late that [etc.]. 1770-81 *JOHNSON L. P. Prior Wks.* III, 144. Of his behaviour in the lighter parts of life, it is too late to get much intelligence. 1816 *A. C. HUTCHINSON Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 206. 'Ah Pat, my boy, you are just in time to be too late'. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii, III, 349. Their late repentance might perhaps give them a fair claim to pardon. 1862 *Mrs. H. Wood's Channings* I. iv. 58. The head-master... is waiting for you; making you all late, of course. 1884 *MAY CROMBIE Brown-Hughes* x, 102. The cab is at the door; don't be late for the train.

*b.* Of plants, fruit, etc.: Flowering or ripening at an advanced season of the year.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 288/2. Late frute, sirotinus. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 184. The late Narcissus. 1727 *51 CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Flower*, Autumnal or late flowers, denotes those of September and October. 1796 *C. MARSHALL Gardening* (1813) 495. Sow annuuls of all sorts for a late blow. 1837 *MAGGILL RAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 332. Late Spider Orchis... Early Spider Orchis.

*c.* Of fruit, etc.: Backward in ripening. Of seasons: Prolonged or deferred beyond their due time. † *dial.* Of weather: Unseasonable.

1631 *MILTON Sonn.*, *Arriv.* *Age Twenty-three* 3. My late spring no bud or blossom shew'th. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* s.v. *Lat*, Lat weather; wet or otherwise unseasonable weather. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lat*, (2) backward; 'A lat spring'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, s.v. *Lat*, 'My wuts bin very lat this ear'.

*d.* With agent-nouns and vbl. sbs. (For the syntactical relation, cf. *EARLY* *a.* 1 *a note.*)

*Late comers* in *Fr. Hist.* (transl. of *F. tard-venus*), the name given to troops of soldiers, who were disbanded after the treaty of Bretigny (1374) and overran and ravaged France (see *quots.* 1896).

c 1430 *Howe Wise Man taught Son* 69 in *Balces Bk.* Of late walking, cometh debate. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. v. 153. This is enough to be the decay of just and late-walking through the Realm. 1612 *Bacon's Essays*, *Custom*, For it is true that late learners cannot so well take the place. 1669 *W. LONGMAN Hist. Educ.* III, II, iv. 63. A cloud of Lorrainers, Praguans, and Germans spread themselves over Champagne and the countries of the Upper Meuse, and these called themselves the 'Tard-venus', or late comers, 'because they had not as yet much pillaged the Kingdom of France'. 1873 *HAMERTON Intell. Life* x. x. 327. The late rivers are relets and sinners—in this respect—to a man. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 416. His whole life was spent in ridds... upon the Praguans, late-comers, flyers, [etc.]. 1892 *J. S. FLETCHER When Chas. I. Was K.* (1897) 18. Then did late-comers, hearing the solitary bell, hurry their movements.

3. Advanced in point of time in the course of the day or night. (Frequent in the impers. phrase *it is late*—the time is advanced.) *Phr. late hours*: hours which encroach on the proper time for sleep. Hence *colloq.* of persons, in the sense 'keeping late hours, rising or going to bed late'.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1210 (Gr.) Nis se etund lute. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1433. Now es arly, now es late, Now es Jay, now es nyght. 1375 *Barbour's Bruce* vii. 236. It wes weil lat of nyght þe then. a 1400 *50 Alexander* 5051. Par legis he fra þe late nygt lit eft þe lgt schewis. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 244. 'Quhat art thou walkis that gait?' 'A trow man, Schyr, thoust my wings be layt'. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. i. 74. In silence, at the lat nyght [L. *sera sub nocte*] rummied. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII, 240. To se... how late it was in the nyght yer the footmen coude get ower London brydge. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 179. The rudeness, and swifd insolence Of such late Wasalers. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciphron* II. § 13. Without love, and wine, and play, and late hours we hold life not to be worth living. 1776 *Trial of Naudoucar* 21. It being late, the Court adjourned till the next morning at seven o'clock. 1842 *TINNYSON Vision Sin* 1. I had a vision when the night was late. 1870 *SWINBURNE Poet. & Stud.* 367. The stunted hushwood, the late and pale sky. 1884 *Bread-Winners* 76. Drunkenness, late hours, and botchy work. 1897 *QUIDA Massarenes* xiv. We are all of us very late people.

*fig. phrase.* 1797 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1892 XIII, 411. It is too late in the day for me to see the result. 1824 *BYRON D. Transf.* II, iii, 155. A sage reflection, but somewhat late for the day.

4. Belonging to an advanced stage in a period, the development of something, the history of a science, language, etc. Also *occas.* in partitive concord, the late portion of (a period, season).

c 1380 *Wyclif H's.* (1879) 332. What mened þis late popes to make furst þis lawe... and god mened not crist ne hisse vikers to sue it. 1823 *FULKE Defence* iii, 114. The late pettie Prelates of the seconde Nicene Council. 1777 *Sir W. Jones Turkish Ode* x. Poems 93. Late gloomy winter child the sullen air. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 31. Looked for at so late a day. In the last scene of such a senseless play. 1784 — *Tiror*, 143. 'E'en in transitory life's late day. 1842 *FRICHARD Nat. Hist.* Man 141. The Chaldee of the late Scriptures of the Old Testament. 1849-52 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III, i. 194 *note*, 'The "Dome", or last judgment, is shown in late but beautiful Flemish stained glass at Fairford. 1868 *W. K. PARKER Shoulder-girdle & Sternum Verrebr.* 185. The ossification of the sternum in the Hæmipods is very late, as compared with the Fowl. 1888 *SWIFT Hist. Eng. Sounds* § 669, 164. The late Latin bymn metres. *Ibid.* § 756. 200, 1800-1850 Early Living English. 1850-1900 Late Living English.

5. Of a person: That was alive not long ago, but is not now; recently deceased.

1490 *CANTON Enchiridion* vi, 28. Her swete and late amayable husbonde. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV, 101. The home-icide of Thomas his uncle late duke of Gloucester. 1570 *BUCHANAN Admonition* Wks. (S.T.S.) 22. Ye murther of ye lair King Henry. 1662 *STILLINGH. Orig. Sac.* II, vii. § 7. The late learned Rabbi Manasse Ben Israel. 1727 *De For. Syst. Magic* I, iii. (1840) 84. Our late friend Jonathan. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxv, I did nothing but dream I saw my late lady's ghost. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 23. I always call the late Lord Vargrave my father. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 1/1. The remains of the late Lord Amphil.

*b.* That was recently (what is implied by the *sh.*) but is not now. [App. developed from the use of *LATE* adv. 4 *b.*]

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV, 191. [He] married Jane Duches of Britaine late wife to Jhon duke of Britaine. *Ibid.*, Hen. VII, 240. At the late Freers walle all men alighted saving the Kyng. 1689 *Wool Life* Nov. A late Roman Catholic schoolmaster... hath embraced his former persuasion, viz. protestancy. 1766 *GOSNEM. Vic. W.* xxv. Our late dwelling. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch* Bk. I, 48. All the splendid furniture of his late residence. 1842 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Fred. Gt.* (1887) 217. He conceived himself secure from the power of his late master.

6. Recent in date; that has recently happened or occurred; recently made, performed, completed; of recent times; belonging to a recent period. Now *Obs.* of persons, and chiefly in *phr. of late years*.

1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II, 803. All things were in late dayes so covertly demaned. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidaune's Comm.* 168. b. The kyng... was than scarcely amended of a late disease. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl, 210. Of late zeiris. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V*, II, ii. 67. Who are the late Commissioners? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 173. Ill matching words and deeds long past or late. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N. T.*, i. Tim. iii, 6. Not a late young Convert. 1711 *BADGELL Spect.* No. 161. P. x. My late going into the Country has encreased the Number of my Correspondents. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biogr. Lit.* 103. The late war, was a war produced by the Morning Post. 1838 *MACAULAY Lett. to Napier in Trevelyan Life* (1876) II, vii. 10. His late articles, particularly the long one in the April number, have very high merit. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi, II, 104. During the late reign Johnson had published a book entitled Julian the Apostate. 1893 *W. P. COURTNEY in Academy* 13 May 412/3. The public appetite for the consumption of memoirs has been wonderfully sharpened of late years.

7. *colloq.* Having to do with persons or things that arrive late.

*Late mark*, a mark indicating that a scholar is late for school; so *late book*, a book to contain such marks. *Late fee*, an increased fee paid in order to secure the dispatch of a letter posted after the advertised time of collection (earlier *late-letter fee*).

1862 *Mrs. H. Wood's Channings* I, xv, 237. They escaped the 'late' mark. 1864 *Brit. Postal Guide* Jan. 16. Upon payment of a late fee of fourpence. 1889 *SKRINE Men. P. Thring* i, 9. Excluded wretches... entered, and... wrote their names in the late-book.

*B. absol. or quasi-sh.*

† 1. Lateness, tardiness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9679. The store was full stith, þen styt þai for late. *Ibid.* 10913. All left þai for late & lackyng of Sun.

2. Of late: during a comparatively short time extending to the present; recently, lately.

c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 757. Sen I off laiti now come owt off the west In this cuntre. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv, 46. Sa many jageis and lordis now maid of lair. a 1533 *L. O. BERNERS Hymn* li, 172. Of late I haue lost my goode lorde and mayster. 1611 *BINCKE John* xi, 8. Master, the fewes of late sought to stone thee, and guest thou thither againe? 1644 *EVELYN Atom.* (1857) I, 121. Till of late that some of the stones were carried away to repair the city walls. 1716 *ADMONISH Freholder* No. 32. 2. Great Numbers of them [women] have been late eloped from their Allegiance. 1827 *STUART Planters G.* (1828) 14. Since the Ladies of late have become students of Chemistry. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II, 744. In modern times, and particularly of late, various alterations have been introduced.

† **Late**, *a.2* *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. lat-us* broad.]

Broad, wide.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 297. Leaves... long, late, mucronated, hisp.

**Late** (læt), *adv.* Forms: 1 late; the rest as in *LATE* *a.1* [OE. *late* = OHG. *lah*, *lah*2 slowly, lazily (comp. *laggōr*); f. *lat*, *lat*—*LATE* *a.1*]

† 1. Slowly. (Only OE.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II, 196. Iate mylt gacten flassc. c 1050 *Voc.* in *W. Wälcker* 430/15. Lento, late.

2. After the proper or usual time; at an advanced or deferred period; after delay; at a late stage or season.



a 1000 O. E. Chron. an. 337 (Parker MS.) Late on gearre.  
 a 1000 Juliana 444 le bat sylf gecneow to late micles.  
 a 1200 Moral Ode 128 Wel late he lathed uel were he ne  
 mei hit don ne mare. a 1200 ORMN 753 Pat 123 swa late  
 mihhten child I mikell edde streamen. a 1320 Sir Tristr.  
 695 Fair his tale bi gan Rohand, þei he com late. a 1375  
 Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane) 1483 Pocht at I lat turne  
 me to þe, dere ladyd, 3et þu succure me. a 1386 CHAUCER  
 Pers. T. 7300 When he comth by thilke encheson to late to  
 churche. 1483 Cath. Angl. 209/2 Late ripe, serotinus, tardus.  
 1566 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm. 13 Then shal we bewalle  
 our bondage all to late. 1598 SHAKS. Merry W. II. ii. 328  
 Better three hours too soone, then a mynute too late.  
 a 1657 Sir W. Mure Misc. Poems i. 127 In tyme tak heid  
 then, least too late thou mourne. 1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. ii.  
 But not till too late I discovered that he was violently  
 attached to the contrary opinion. 1862 THACKERAY Philip  
 xxxv, Philip had come late to dinner.  
 trans. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT 4 Gen. Lit. Fam. II. 155  
 Byron said, her costume began too late, and ended too soon.  
 Proverb. a 1386 CHAUCER Can. 1. Com. Pro. & T. 857 For  
 bet than never is late. a 1425 LYDG. Assembly of Gods 1204  
 He seyde Vyce to forsake ys bettyr late then neuer. 1529  
 MORE Suppl. Soules Wks. 336/2 Sith that late is better then  
 neuer. 1708 OCKLEY Savacens (1848) 222 Whilst he was  
 murdering the unhappy Aleppians, Kaled (better late than  
 never) came to their relief.

b. Coupled with early, (†) early, soon, (†) rather.  
 a 1200 ORMN 6242 Beon at & late o þunker weorc.  
 a 1225 Anor. R. 338 Oder ich hit do ungliedliche oðer to er  
 oder to leate. a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. xxxvi. 99 Er ant  
 late y þe thy foo. a 1340 Cursor M. 318 (Trin.) Fison,  
 gison, tigre, & eufrate Al erpe besse went erly & late.  
 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 13 Dohet...serueþ þat ladi lally  
 boche late and rabe. a 1425 [see ERK A 1]. 1430-40 LYDG.  
 Bochas iii. i. (1554) 69 b, Glad Pouert, late nother sone.  
 With thy riches bath nothing to done. 1578, 1795 [see ERK  
 A 1]. 1818 BYRON Ch. Har. iv. clxix, A weight...which  
 crushes soon or late.

3. Of the time of day: At or till a late hour.  
 a 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 189 Hervib þu schalt anoynte  
 hir face at euen late. a 1475 Rauf Colygar 40 Euill  
 lyhand was the King it nichtit him sa late. 1500-20  
 DUNBAR Poems lvii. 8 Sum lait at evin bringis in the  
 moreis. 1540 BISTE (Great) Ps. cxviii. 2 It is but late  
 labour that ye haste to ryse up early, and so late take  
 reste [1611 to sit up late]. 1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614)  
 210 They continue singing till late in the night. 1697  
 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 197 Late returning home he  
 suppd at Ease. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 74 It is  
 dangerous to walk late for fear of falling into the Hands  
 of those... Rascals. 1716 ADDISON Freeholder No. 22 P. 3  
 We sat pretty late over our punch. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE  
 Myst. Udolpho xv. After supper, her aunt sat late. 1837  
 DICKENS Pickwick xxxvii, I was up very late last night.

4. Recently, of late, lately; in recent times; not  
 long since; but now; † not long (ago, before).  
 Now only poet.  
 a 1330 R. BRUNNE Ghron. (1810) 149 He regnes after him,  
 and late had be corone. a 1340 Cursor M. 7917 (Trin.)  
 Twy men were late in londe A pore and a riche wononde.  
 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. iii. 105 Ichaue a Kniht hette Conscience  
 com late from bi-þonde. 1377 Ibid. B. xvi. 249, I  
 herde seyne late Of a barne þat [etc.]. a 1400 Destr. Troy  
 4887 Nought long sithen but late. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur  
 xiii. viii. She asked hym yf he had ete any mete late.  
 Nay madame truly I ete no mete nyghe this thre dayes.  
 1490 CAXTON Encydos Pro. 1 A lytly booke in frenshe,  
 which late was translated oute of latyn. 1513 MORE in  
 Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 767 The great obliquity that he  
 was in so late before. 1530 PALSGR. 143 Nagynayres, lately  
 or late a go. 1550 SHAKS. Ven. & Ad. 1131 Their vertue  
 lost, wherein they late exceld. 1665 MANLEY Grosius Low  
 C. Warren 625 The Castle...which he had late before ren-  
 dored to the people of Cleves. 1677 W. MOUNTAGU in Buc-  
 cleuch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 325 The sickness late  
 upon her. 1769 Sir W. JONES Pad. Fortune Poems (1777)  
 17 The bower, which late outshone the rosy room. 1812  
 BYRON Ch. Har. To Ianthe i, Those climes where I have  
 late been straying. 1820 KEATS St. Agnes xii, He had a  
 fever late. 1837 R. W. DIXON Mano i. viii. 20 Gazing the  
 sky which late thou seemest to shun.

b. Not long since (but not now); recently (but  
 no longer). (Cf. LATE a. 5 b.)  
 1474 CAXTON Chesse 57 John the monke late cardinal of  
 Rome. 1491 Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 15 John Mountaign late  
 Erle of Sarum. 1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 10 The Domy-  
 nyons...that late were to Edward Courteney. 1590 SPENSER  
 F. O. iii. iii. 42 Late king, now captive; late lord, now  
 forlome. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. ii. 1. 282 His brother  
 Archbishop, late of Canterbury. 1605 — Ham. ii. ii. 530  
 A clout about that head, Where late the Diadem stood.  
 1666 (title) The mute Christian under the Smaragd Rod...  
 By Thomas Brooks late Preacher of the Word at St. Mar-  
 garet's New Fish-street, London. 1706 Lond. Gaz. No.  
 4249/4 John Barton, late of London, Clothdrawer. 1852  
 THACKERAY Esmond i. xiv, As Esmond crossed over to his  
 own room, late the chaplain's.

† 5. Behind the others; in the rear, rare.  
 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iii. 708 Where...thou seest a  
 single Sheep...Listlessly to crop the tender Grass, Or late  
 to lag behind.

6. Relatively near the end of a historical period  
 or of the history of a nation, etc.

1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. i. I. 22 Some faint traces of  
 the institution of villenage were detected by the curious so  
 late as the days of the Stuarts.

7. Comb. When qualifying a following ppl. adj.,  
 the word, like most other advs., is commonly  
 hyphenated, forming innumerable quasi-compounds,  
 as (sense 2) late-begun, -blowing, -born, -coming,  
 -flowering, -lamented, -lingering, -protracted; (sense  
 4) late-betrayed, -built, -coined, -come, -disturbed,  
 -embarked, -filled, -found, -imprisoned, -kissed, -lost,  
 -met, -raised, -sacked, -taken, -transformed adjs.

1651 JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year i. vi. 75 A...late-begun  
 repentance. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. ii. 82 As sure as  
 in this 'late betrayed Towne, Great Cordelions Heart was  
 buried. a 1800 COWPER Winter Noddy iii, The charms of  
 the 'late-blowing rose. 1881 M. ARNOLD Westminster Abb. 8  
 Hither he came, 'late-born and long-desired. 1799 Lond.  
 Gaz. No. 4335/3 An excellent 'late-built dwelling House.  
 1613 T. GOODWIN Rom. Antiq. (1625) 29 Novi, id est, 'late-  
 coyned Nobles or vpartists. 1639 FULLER Holy War II.  
 xxix. (1647) 81 The 'late-come Pilgrims. 1626 HAGON Sylva  
 § 421 A 'Late-Coming Fruit. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. ii.  
 iii. 62 Like bubbles in a 'late-disturbed Stream. 1592 —  
 Ven. & Ad. cxxxv, As one on shore Gazing upon a 'late-  
 embarked friend. 1884 W. C. SMITH Kildrostan 43 At  
 the head of a 'late filled Grave. 1814 WORDSW. White  
 Doe Ryl. iv. 86 'Late-flowering woodbine. 1855 MOTLEY  
 Dutch Rep. (1861) I. 12 That noble Language which her  
 late-flowering literature has rendered so illustrious. 1559  
 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasce 169 The 'late founde  
 Hlandes. 1883 R. W. DIXON Mano i. iv. 8 Whilst our late  
 found advantage all is ceased. 1725 POPE Odys. x. 488  
 Around them throng With leaps and bounds their 'late-  
 imprison'd young. 1599 MARSTON Sco. Villanie ii. vi.  
 Mato...with his 'late kist-hand my booke doth grace. 1819  
 SHELLEY Prometh. Unb. 1. 608 An early-chosen, 'late-  
 lamented home. 1859 LD. LYTON Wanderer (ed. 2) 97  
 The maid, 'late-lingering in her lover's arm. 1850 TENNY-  
 SON In Mem. xii. 2 A 'late-lost form that sleep reveals.  
 1631 CHAPMAN Caesar & Pompey Plays 1873 III. 152 In our  
 'late-met Senate. 1790 HAN. MORE Relig. Fash. World  
 (1791) 211 The frequent and 'late-protracted ball. 1711 Light  
 to blind in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 126 Many  
 regiments of his 'late rayed army. 1593 SHAKS. Lucr.  
 cxxix, Who like a 'late-sacked island vastly stood. a 1586  
 SIDNEY Arcadia i. (1622) 42 Remembering that it was 'late-  
 taken loue, which had wrought this new course. 1725 POPE  
 Odys. x. 532 Mean-while the Goddess, with indulgent cares  
 And social joys, the 'late-transform'd repairs.

Late, var. LAIT; obs. f. LATH; see LET v.

Latebord, obs. form of LARBOARD.

|| Latebra (læ'tbrā). Embryology. [L. = 'hid-  
 ing-place', f. latē-re to be hid.] 'A small spheri-  
 cal mass of white yolk in the centre of the yellow  
 yolk of a fowl's egg.' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1888).

Latebricole, a. rare-°. [ad. mod. L. late-  
 bricola, f. L. latebra (see prec.) + col-ēre to inhabit.]  
 (See quot.)

1889 in Century Dict. 1884 GOULD Illustr. Dict. Med.  
 Latebricole, in biology, inhabiting a hiding-place, as certain  
 spiders, crabs, etc.

† Latebrous, a. Obs. rare-°. [ad. L. late-  
 brōsus, f. latebra: see prec.] 'That is full of holes,  
 and dens to hide in' (Mount Glossogr. 1656).

Lated (læ'tēd), ppl. a. poet. [as if f. \*late vb.  
 (f. LATE a. 1) + ED 1.] — HELIOT.

a 1592 GREENE Orpharion Wks. (GROART) XII. 73 Cypid  
 abroad in the night. 1592 WARNER Alb. Eng.  
 viii. xli. (1612) 198 If, perhaps, he lated wore. 1605 SHAKS.  
 Macb. iii. iii. 6 Now spurs the lated traveller apace. 1606  
 — Ant. & Cl. iii. xi. 3, I am so lated in the world, that I  
 have lost my way for euer. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Past. vii.  
 56 Come when my lated Sheep at Night return. 1812  
 BYRON Ch. Har. i. lxvii, Ne vacant space for lated wight is  
 found. 1817 SCOTT Rokeby ii. x, The lated peasant slumped  
 the dell. 1829 — Doom Deserv'd ii. ii, Some hedge-hog,  
 the haunt of lated drunkards. 1867 G. MACDONALD Poems  
 67 High sails the lated crow. 1898 F. HARVEY Wessex Poems  
 80 Albeit therein—as lated tongues bespoke—Brunswick's  
 high heart was drained.

Lateen (læ'tēn), a. (sb.) Also 8 latin, 8-9  
 latine, 9 latino, lateen. [A phonetic spelling of  
 F. latine (in voile latine, 'Latin sail', in allusion  
 to its use in the Mediterranean), fem. of latin  
 LATIN a. Cf. It. latina (Florio).] Lateen sail:  
 a triangular sail suspended by a long yard at an  
 angle of about 45 degrees to the mast. Hence,  
 belonging to or having such a rig, as lateen mizzen,  
 vessel, yard.

1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Sail, Others are triangular,  
 called... by some Latin-sails, because chiefly used in Italy.  
 1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine (1780), Lateen-sail, fre-  
 quently used by xebecs, polarcars, settees, and other vessels  
 in the Mediterranean sea. Ibid. 4, All yards are  
 either square or lateen. 1777 FORSTER Voy. round World  
 I. 462 Their sails, which are latine, are made of strong mats.  
 1779 FORSTER Voy. N. Guinea 10, I...gave her a lateen  
 mizen. 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy xiii, The white lateen  
 sails of the gun-boat. 1836 E. HOWARD R. Reefer x, There  
 was a spanking felucca, with her long lateen sails brailed  
 up. 1842 E. NAPIER Mediterranean I. 312 These Latine  
 vessels, or 'misticos' and 'feluccas', as they are generally  
 termed, are fine boats. 1848 W. IRVING Columbus I. 130 The  
 latine sails of the Niña were also altered into square sail,  
 that she might work more steadily and securely. 1883 G. C.  
 DAVIES Norfolk Broad's ix. 67 In the old times the almost  
 universal rig was the lateen, the most picturesque of all rigs.  
 Comb. 1880 Daily Tel. 17 Sept., Lateen-rigged feluccas.

b. A lateener.  
 1836 MARRYAT Midsh. Easy (1863) 275 Only three men  
 were left in the lateens, and four in the galleot.

Hence Lateener, a vessel with a lateen rig.

1882 G. C. DAVIES Riv. & Broad's Norfolk & Suff. viii. 49 An  
 eight-ton lateener. 1883 — Norfolk Broad's ix. 68 One or  
 two ancient craft at Norwich, are the only survivors of the  
 old lateeners.

† Lateful, a. Obs. [f. LATE a. 1 + -FUL] Late  
 in season.

1382 WYCLIF Jas. v. 7 An erthe tilyer abijidith precious  
 fruyt of the erthe, patiently suffringit, til he recyueye tyme-  
 ful and lateful [so 1388]. 1388 — Hos. vi. 3 He schal come  
 as a reyn to vs which is tyme ful and lateful [1384 late].

Lateus, obs. form of LATIUS.

† Lateliness. Obs. rare. Also 4 latlynnes.  
 [f. next + -NESS.] a. Tardiness. b. Recency.

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxxix. 24 Pat hulynes [M.S. S.  
 latynnes] þat he will not bifell. 1605 RALPH Introd. Hist.  
 Eng. (1693) 2 A Work difficult, as well for the Antiquity, as  
 the Lateliness of things done. 1610 HEALRY St. Aug. Cille  
 of God xv. xx. 557 The lateliness of natuaty, whereby they  
 were not enabled to generation untill they were aboute one  
 hundred yeares old.

† Lately, a. Obs. [f. LATE a. 1 + -LY 1.]

1. Slow.

a 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh 117 He, þat yn  
 goynge, hauns his paas large and latly, welfare shall folwe  
 him yn all his werkys.

2. Recent, late.

1581 STUBBS Two Wunders. Examples in Shaks. Soc.  
 Papers (1849) IV. 85 Remember thou thy lately plague, of  
 blayne, of botche, and bile.

Lately (læ'tli), adv. [OE. lallie (- ON.  
 lalliga), f. lat- LATE a. 1 + -lye -LY 2; but mostly a  
 mod. formation. (The inflected comparative and  
 superlative are obs.)]

† 1. Slowly, tardily, sluggishly; reluctantly,  
 sparingly. Obs.

a 1000 Life of Guthlac xx. (1848) 80/12 Ða andswarode  
 he him lallie. a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter lxxi. 15 Wic-mea  
 of werldes witte wenes þat þai be richtwis... & forth þai  
 are lallier turned till þriif. a 1400 Kelie. Pines fr.  
 Thornton MS. 17 þou þurnys ilke 3 dayes þat at noghte  
 awayles the, and enere mare ouer latly þat it may awake  
 the. a 1400 tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh. 55 Do he hit  
 noght ouer latly ne ouer hastily. Ibid. 73 Sterynge of  
 body, ne bathes vse but latly. Ibid. 114 Of a meene heued  
 bytween greet and lyll, latly spekyng but mystere be.

† 2. After or beyond the usual or proper time;  
 behind time; at a late hour, late. Obs.

1515 BARCLAY Eglowys ii. (1570) Avh 1 That bath me  
 caused so latly to be here. 1589 R. HARVEY Pl. Per.  
 (1590) 2 A policie...which they put in practise too latly.  
 1614 LOUISE Seneca i. Being only lent, they are worse  
 satisfied, and being un-restored are too latly complained of.

3. Not long since; within a short time past;  
 within recent times; recently. Of late.

1483 Cath. Angl. 210/2 Latly, unfer. 1494 FAYAN Chron.  
 i. iv. 17 There to buyde a Cytie in the remembrance  
 of the Cytie of Troye latly subuerted. 1500-20 DUNBAR  
 Poems xlii. 6 Bot latly lichte of my meir, I come of I l.  
 burch fra the Ss. ioun. 1526 LINDSEY & SILLIARD A. W.  
 named Aquila...laty c. 1. 1533 GOS. Rhet.  
 Lay (S. T. S.) 34 The sekis...publik ar ri me latly...  
 kirk. 1581 SALT & Latine II. c. iii. 151 25 1000 m.  
 newes of the passagers which latlyest came from those  
 quarters. 1591 SYLVESTER Du Bartas i. vi. 1131 'T was first  
 a green Tree, then a gallant Hull, I lately a Mushroom, now  
 a flying Gull. 1645 M. TON Tetrach Wks. 185 [IV. 167] They  
 were suspected of pollution by some sects (f. Phil. 198 v. 1)  
 Religiens of old, and latelier among the Papists. 1670 L. V.  
 Mary BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 22  
 There is lately come out a new play by Mr. Dryden. a 1758  
 KILGAY Paton vi. Thy gruelous and mauling, Have  
 in the relict my we... 1766 GOSWELL & H. 180, One of  
 your tenants, whose m. ther is lately dead. 1849 MACAULAY  
 Hist. Eng. ix. I. 4 The Exclusion bill, lately so powerful,  
 might use in arms against him.

b. In comb. with ppl. adjs.

1607 HERRON Wks. 1. 233 Some were felled & lately  
 pressed soulders. 1612 D. WILSON Playful. xvi. 267 The  
 lately-passed times dominate the now. 1619 — Leg. Robt.  
 Dk. Normanby cxiii, Dealing abroad his lately-purchased  
 Prey. 1848 BUCKLEY Hist. 239 With lately-wetted axes.

† 4. At a later time, subsequently. Obs. rare 1.

1673 Wood Life 13 July, He said that he would leave it  
 (being too long to recite) to a book that would lately come  
 forth.

† Latemost, a. Obs. Forms: 1 læt(e)mest,  
 hlætmetst, 3 latemist, -most, 7 latmost. [OE.  
 læt(e)mest, f. læt LATE a. 1 + superl. suffix -mest.]  
 Last.

a 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xii. 59 Ne gas ðu ðona oðð  
 uttedlice ðone hlætmost [ð. lathu, latemestu, Ags. Gosp.  
 3temystan] priclu ðu forzeld. a 975 Rushow. Gosp. John  
 vi. 40 Aweco it linc on ðam latemesta dæge. a 1275 LAV.  
 11080 þat was be latemiste [earlier text uttemest] read  
 þat Custance iwarþ dend. a 1300 Death 49 in O.E. Misc.  
 171 þe latemest dai deþ haueð i brouhit. a 1638 MEDIE Wks.  
 (1672) iii. 597 The latmost Head is counted both a Seventh  
 and an Eighth, though in truth it be but the Seventh  
 according to the Vision. Ibid. 609 The latter times of the  
 Fourth Kingdom...are the latmost times of the last times,  
 or last times in special.

Laten (læ'tēn), v. [f. LATE a. 1 + -EN.] a.  
 intr. To become or grow late. b. trans. To  
 make late. Hence Latening vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th. ii. v. Meanwhile the rich  
 summer latens. 1887 Athenaeum 19 Feb. 252/2 The...cal-  
 culation of fifty minutes' latening [of the moon] every day.  
 1889 Pall Mall G. 12 Nov. 9/1 The first numbers of the new  
 daily will have to go to press as early as 11 p.m., latening  
 the hour by degrees. 1890 Temple Bar Aug. 474 At this  
 latening season.

Laten, obs. f. LATIN, var. LATTEN; obs. inf. LET.

Latence (læ'tēns), rare. [f. LATENT a. : see  
 -ENCE.] = next.

1794 COLERIDGE Destiny Nations iii, Infinite Love Whose  
 latence is the plenitude of all.

Latency (læ'tēnsi). [f. LATENT a. : see -ENCY.]  
 The condition or quality of being latent; concealed  
 condition, nature, or existence; spec. in Biol. (see  
 quot. 1888).

a 1638 MEDIE Wks. (1672) v. 921 By the Woman in the  
 Wilderness, I understand the condition of the true Church



in respect of her Latency and Invisibility to the eyes of man. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1800) II. ii. vii. 205 Which undesignedness is gathered from their latency, their minuteness, their obliquity [etc.]. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 3 Beneath the surface of all that the eye can rest upon, there lies the profoundness of a most unsearchable latency. 1883 TYNDALL in *Times* 28 May 5 Every great scientific generalisation... is preceded by a period of latency, to use a medical term. 1883 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.* XXXV. 281 On the Variations of Latency in certain Skeletal Muscles of some different Animals. 1888 *Syst. Soc. Lex.* Latency, a term applied to certain dispositions, powers, capabilities, or faculties, which may lie concealed in a plant, an animal, or a race, and only become manifest when the necessary conditions for their development are supplied. 1890 *Nature* 11 Dec. 123 The transfer and latency of heat. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 173 The extreme latency of the tubercle bacillus postulated by some writers.

**Lateness** (lēt'nēs). Also 1 lēt'nys, 4-5 lat-nēs (ss). [OE. *lætnes*, f. *læt* LATE a. + *-nes* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being late. a. Slowness. (Now dial.) b. The being advanced in some period of time. c. The being behind usual or proper time. d. Recency.

1050 *Fyrth's Handb.* in *Anglia* 1885 VIII. 308 Eall swa þær sunnan lāt'nys binnan feowor ȝara fære. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Feop. laue*) 19 Þe lāt'nys of þe houre. c. 1400 *tr. Secrete Secret.* 100. 1. *London*. 89 Þe souerayn vertu maynteynes alle þinges, for it geues latnesse, and it makys swyftnesse. 1587 *Colonna De M.* viii. 1617 172 Thus do we see the lateness of the Western Nations. 1727 *Swift's L. t. to Gay* 23 Nov. Wks. 1541 II. 610 Your lateness in life, might be improper to begin the world with, but almost the eldest men may hope to see changes in a count. 1750 *OS-1ARD Dissert. Kessit* 120 A further proof of the lateness of that Composition [s. the Book of Job]. 1840 *Thirlwall's Greece* VII. 311 The lateness of the season. 1874 *Sayer's Compar. Philol.* vi. 216 The existence of compounds in a language may be considered a mark of lateness. 1881 *Fitch's Lect. Teaching* 74 A systematic record for each pupil of these particulars: (1) absence; (2) lateness. 1885 *Bookseller* May 454/5 Its palpable lateness of date. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* Lat'n's, delay, slowness.

**Latent** (lēt'nt), a. [ad. L. *latent-em*, pres. pple. of *latere* to be hidden. Cf. F. *latent*.] Hidden, concealed († rarely const. *from*); present or existing, but not manifest, exhibited, or developed. (The opposite of *patent*.)

*Latent ambiguity*: in *Law*, a doubt as to the meaning of a document, not patent from the document itself, but raised by the evidence of some extrinsic and collateral matter (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

1616 *BULLOCKER*, *Latent*, hidden, or secret. 1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* etc. 107 The pretence of a Church and Religion like to theirs in former ages cannot be defended. Some will have it to have been latent and invisible for 800 years. 1651 *Baxter's Inf. Bapt.* 247 Though the Historical part have some latent corruption in it. 1671 *J. WELSTER Metallurg.* iii. 55 A metalline plastic principle latent in it. 1689 *L. PILLNETT Char. Good Commandr Prol.* New Necessities will things produce, now latent from the wise. 1736 *BULLER Anal.* i. l. Wks. 1874 1. 26 We know not what latent powers and capacities they [brutes] may be endued with. 1757 *BURKE Abridg.* Eng. Hist. Wks. 1842 II. 530 An exhibition of a latent genius. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. l. 100 Under this apparent concord a great schism was latent. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xv. 241 The latent force of character that underlay all her submissive gentleness. 1879 *HADDON Apost. Succ.* iv. 80 Döllinger's expression, that the Episcopate was from the first latent in the Apostolate.

b. Of material things. ? Obs.  
1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 223 That most insects are latent, from the setting of the 7 Stars. a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 138 His admirable writings, of mathematics are latent with some private possessors. c. 1690 *SCORROW in Harper's Mag.* Mar. (1883) 591/2 A snake which lay latent in the Tender Grass. 1700 *DAVIDEN Ajax & Ulysses* 172 The glittering helm by moonlight will proclaim the latent robber. 1769 *GRAY Ode for Music* 3rd Air, Thy liberal heart... Shall raise from earth the latent gem To glitter on the diadem.

c. That is really but not evidently what is implied by the sb.; disguised, rare.

1662 *J. BANGRAVE Poet. Alex.* VII (1867) 19 This latent nuntio gave over his fruitless design. 1755 *POPE Odys.* iii. 54 Then first approaching to the elder guest, The latent goddess in these words address. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* i. 26, I had been but a latent emigrant, now I was to be branded once more, and put apart with my fellows.

d. Path. 'Applied to diseases, the usual symptoms of which are not manifest, and to symptoms which do not appear under conditions in which they are natural' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.* 1888). Also *latent period*, the period during which a disease lurks in the system before manifesting its presence.

1684 [see LATIC]. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Cancer*, *Primitive Cancer*, is that which comes of itself, and appears at first about the bigness of a Pea or Bean, causing an inward continual and pricking Pain; during which time it is call'd an Occult, Latent, or Blind Cancer. 1834 *J. FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 99 The constant presence of a catarrhal affection of the lungs, either latent or manifest. 1837 *M. HALL Med.* 243 Rubeola is unequivocally contagious. A latent period of from ten to fourteen days intervenes between exposure and the development of the febrile symptoms. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 9 The foregoing train of symptoms being... known as those of 'gouty dyspepsia' or as 'suppressed', 'anomalous' or latent gout.

e. Physics. *Latent electricity*: see quot. 1885. *Latent heat*: see *HEAT* sb. a c; so † *latent caloric*. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 334 Latent caloric may become sensible in a variety of ways. 1885 *WATSON & BURNETT Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 83 The fluid of

either kind in any electrified body in excess of that of the opposite kind is called the Free Electricity of the body, and the remaining fluids of the body, consisting of equal amounts of fluids of opposite kinds, together constitute what is called the Latent, Combined or Fixed Electricity of the body.

f. Bot. and Zool.  
1787 *Families of Plants* I. 263 The rudiments of eight anthers latent in the bottom of the flower. 1826 *KIRBY & SPENCE Entom.* IV. 348 Latent (*Latens*) when it [the post dorsum] is covered by the mesothorax. 1856 *HENSLOW Dict. Bot. Ternus*, *Latent*, lying dormant (ill excited by some particular stimulus; as the adventitious buds occasionally developed in trees).

g. Photogr.  
c. 1865 *J. WYLOE in Circ. Sci.* I. 157/2 The latent picture becomes developed. 1878 *ANNEY Treat. Photogr.* iii. 16 The invisible image is frequently termed latent, an appellation which, though convenient, is yet open to some criticism.

hence *Latently* adv., in a latent manner, so as to be hidden or invisible; *Latentness*, latency.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 103 Who would not affirm that a certain understanding... were invisibly and latently in the said things? 1660 *J. DURHAM Comm. Rev.* xii. 531 Her lateness and inconspicuousness. 1684 *T. BURNETT Theory Earth* i. 285 Neither can we... judge... of what things the memory may be still latently conserv'd. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* iv. v. I. 343 The lateral support... was supplied latently.

**Later** (lēt'ter), a. and adv. Also 6 *Sc. laitter*. [f. LATE a. + -ER. (The OE. comparative *lator* is represented by LATTER a.; the modern word is a new formation.)]

A. adj. More late; coming at a longer interval after the usual or proper time; further advanced in a period; more recent.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 119, I have folowed Ptolomais in certaine pointes. In th' other, I have used later writers travels. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 5 The laitter historiographers. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 101 Or what (though rare) of later age, Ennobled hath the Busking stage. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 75 This seems to be of later date than that of Canorein. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 170 In early days the conscience has in most A quickness, which in later life is lost. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 8 The strange and sinister method of assault upon religion which we of a later day watch with wondering eyes. 1878 *R. H. HUTTON Scott* ii. 19 The later border songs of his own country.

B. adv. At a later time or period; subsequently. *Later on*: subsequently.

1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm.* Par. Matt. ii. 1-2 Christe is no where known later or with more difficulty, than in... princes courts. 1660 *F. BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trans.* 303 The Tide and ebbe coming sooner or later. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 613 To destroy, or unimmortal make All kinds, and for destruction to mature Sooner or later. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 518 Three days later the King informed the House that etc. 1868 *FURBERMAN's Ann. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 127 A foretaste of what was to come fifteen years later. 1882 *Times* 12 July 5 The Admiral ran up the signal... and later on sent the Bittern and Beacon to assist in the work.

Comb. 1823 *JOHNSON BAILLIE Collect. Poems* 273 Leave we the clouds of ancient story, For scenes of later-parted glory.

**Later**, obs. form of LATTER a.

**Laterad** (lēt'rād), adv. Anat. [f. L. *later-*, *latus* side + -ad (see DENTRAD).] Towards the side.

1814 *WISHART Scarpa's Hernia* i. 79 note, More dorsad and laterad and yet more to the dermal aspect. 1888 *Amer. J. Anat. Psychol.* I. 492 Caudad the cells were connected with the postero-lateral column, while cephalad and laterad they could be seen to be connected with the direct cerebellar tract.

**Lateral** (lāt'rāl), a. and sb. [ad. L. *lateralis*, f. *later-*, *latus* side. Cf. F. *latéral*.] A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the side; situated at or issuing from the side; side-. † In quot. 1600, of a look: Directed sideways.

*Lateral branch* (of a family): a branch descended from a brother or sister of a person in the direct line of descent. *Lateral moraine*: see the sb. † *Judge lateral*: an assessor; cf. *side judge*.

1600 *B. JONSON Underwoods* xxiii. (*In Authorem*), One coming with a lateral view, Unto a cunning piece wrought perspective, Wants faculty to make a censure true. 1611 *FLORIO, Lateral*, lateral, of one or some side, belonging to a side. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 779 A Judge-lateral, assessor. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Judge lateral*, one that assists and sits on the Bench with another Judge; an Assessor. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphith.* 287 The four lateral Arches at the two greatest Gates. 1787 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 289 He has but one son, whose name is Jesse, which has been much of a family name in the lateral branches. 1820 *W. LIVING Sket. & Pl.* II. 200, I... found my way to a lateral portal which was the every-day entrance to the mansion. 1831 *BRIT WATSON Optics* xxxi. 261 There is produced the appearance of two persons moving in opposite directions, constituting what has been termed a lateral mirage. 1850 *MIRV. LE ROM. Emp.* (1865) I. vii. 284 By a lateral movement they reached the banks of the river. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xviii. 325 In virtue of the quicker central flow the lateral ice is subject to an oblique strain. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* i. (1880) 14 Ife should... let his motions be as little lateral as possible. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 23 All the main entrances, whether western or lateral. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 118 The river and its lateral streams.

† 2. Existing or moving side by side. Of winds: Coming from the same half (eastern or western) of the horizon. Also in comb. *lateral-sited* adj.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Head* ix. 4 As two lateral-sited winds (the West wind and the North) Meete at the Thracian seas blacke breast. 1635 *SWAN Spec. NL* (1670) 145 Eurus on the one side and Cæcias on the other, being... lateral winds pertinent

to the East. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 221 The Commons Charge and the Earls Defence run lateral and in pale each with other. 1662 *HOBBS Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 42 It must needs move the air before it, even to the earth, and the earth repel it, and so make lateral winds every way. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 705 Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral nosse, Sirocco and Libeccio.

3. Specific scientific uses.

a. Anat. and Zool. Situated on one side or other of the mesial plane, as *lateral eye*, *fin*, *lobe*, *ventricle*.

1722 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 50 This Plexus reaches from one lateral Ventricle to the other, passing under the Fornix, above the third Ventricle. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV. 314 Lateral... when they [eyes] are placed in the side of the head. 1830 *R. KNOX Bland's Anat.* 232 The external ligaments are... placed at the two sides of the articulation, and for this reason are called lateral ligaments. 1840 *E. WILSON Anat. Vade M.* (1849) 340 The lateral sinuses are often unequal in size. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Introd. 62 The sensory organs developed in Fish, in connection with the 'lateral line'. 1880 *GÜNTHER Fishes* 68 The articulation with the vertebral column is effected by a pair of lateral condyles.

b. Bot. Belonging to, situated or borne upon the side of an organ, as *lateral bud*, *flower*, *petal*. 1776-96 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 706 Umbels on fruit-stalks, both lateral, and terminating. 1787 *Families of Plants* I. 5 The lateral divisions of the exterior corol. 1830 *LINCOLN Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 The two carpellary leaves of which the fruit is formed are lateral, or right and left with respect to the common axis of the inflorescence. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 88 Lateral flowers destitute of germen. 1875 *ANNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 155 Lateral shoots arise far most frequently at a greater distance from the apex of the stem than the youngest leaves.

c. Path. Of diseases: (a) Affecting the side or sides of the body; (b) confined to one side of the body (see *quots.*); (c) (of curvature of the spine) directed sideways.

1724 *BAILEY, Lateral Disease* (tr. L. *morbus lateralis*), the Pleurisy. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Palsy, Lateral Palsy*, called also Hemiplegia, is the same disease with the paraplegia; only that it affects but one side of the body. 1852 *MILLER Practice Surg.* (ed. 2) xxiv. 303 Lateral curvature of the spine. 1878 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 453 That form of chronic myelitis called lateral sclerosis.

d. Surg. *Lateral operation*: a mode of cutting for the stone, in which the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. Also *lateral lithotomy*.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Lithotomy*, The lateral operation, invented by Frère Jacques... of the third order of S. Francis. 1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 416 The lateral Operation for the Extraction of the Stone. 1870 *T. HOLMES Syst. Surgery* (ed. 2) IV. 1059 The causes of death after lateral lithotomy are the following.

e. Conch. Situated on one side or other of the hinge, as *lateral tooth*.

1816 *T. BROWN Elem. Conchol.* 20 Lateral Teeth are teeth which diverge from the umbo. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 106 Shell regular, inequivalve, inequilateral; a single primary tooth in each valve... no lateral teeth.

f. Math. Of a quantity: Of the first power. Of equations: Linear. Obs.

1674 *S. JEAKE Arith.* (1701) iv. iv. 645 If 170 304 782 be divided... by 1250, the Quotient shall be Quadratical, and if by 6480, the Quotient shall be Lateral. *Ibid.*, If then the lateral Coefficient 15, and  $\sqrt{9160}$ , and  $\sqrt{41250}$ , and  $\sqrt{991680}$  be made Sursolids, they shall produce four Homogeneous Species of Affections. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lateral Equation* (in Algebra), such an Equation as has but one Root.

g. Cryst. Applied to those axes of a crystal or crystalline form which are inclined to the main or 'vertical' axis; also to edges, faces, or angles, connected with such axes.

1805-17 *R. JAMIESON Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 104 Lateral edges are the edges of the lateral faces of the table, so that there are eight lateral edges in a four-sided table. 1823 *II. J. BROOKER Introd. Crystallogr.* 207 Class g. Lateral solid angles replaced by single planes inclining on the superior edges. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* v. (1855) 86 The edges produced by the meeting of the lateral planes, are termed lateral edges. 1868 *DANA Min. Introd.* 21 (The Hexagonal) system differs from the Tetragonal in having three equal lateral axes... instead of two; the vertical... is at right angles to the lateral.

h. Physics and Mechanics. Acting or placed at right angles to the line of motion or of strain.

*Lateral pressure* or *stress*, a pressure or stress at right angles to the length, as of a beam or bridge.

*Lateral strength*, strength which resists a tendency to fracture arising from lateral pressure. (Webster, 1864.)

1803 *J. WOOD Princ. Mech.* vii. 154 When the lateral motion is entirely prevented by the adhesion of the body to the plane. 1881 *YOUNG Every Man his own Mechanic* § 442. 193 We must now proceed to the method of forming lateral joints. 1885 *J. A. L. WADELL Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 Lateral Rod... Lateral Strut... Lateral System.

B. sb.

1. A lateral or side part, member, or object; † a wind that is 'lateral' (see A. 2) to another (*obs.*); a lateral shoot, tooth, branch, etc.

1635 *SWAN Spec. NL* (1670) 145 These winds... if at any time they blow up rain... then continue it by the space of a whole day. The reason of which I take to be, because... their laterals, not being absolutely of the same quality, may arise together with them and so bring Rain. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphith.* 298 In the Walls of these Laterals are two Hollows. 1831 *Beck's Florist* 107 As



laterals are produced, 1 pinch them off; but I never stop the main stem. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 157 Chiton Squamous. . . lingual teeth 3; median small, laterals large. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 366 From this trunk [road] there are many laterals. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 177 Look over tomatoes, and suppress all useless laterals. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 50 The term laterals is employed, to designate a series of teeth between the rachidian and the uncini. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 5/2 Bissus . . would not make a lateral for an irrigating ditch in Colorado.

†2. One of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression from which a series of 'triangular' numbers are formed by the summation of each successive term and all those preceding it. See FIGURATE *a. Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 162.

**Lateralit** (læ'terælin). [*f. prec. + -ITY.*]

†*a.* The quality of having (distinct) sides; (right- or left-) sidedness; also, the condition of being sideways. *Obs.* *b.* (See quot. 1894.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 This prevalence is uncertainly placed in the laterality, or custom determines its indifference. *Ibid.* 191 These lateralitys in man are not only fallible, if relatively determined unto each other, but made in reference unto the heavens and quarters of the Globe. *Ibid.* 192 We may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the Ark or navall edifice of Noah. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lateralit*, the side-being, or being side-ways of a thing. 1894 GOLLO *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Lateralit*, excessive development on one side.

**Lateralized** (læ'terælaizd), *pp. a.* [*f. LATERAL a. + -IZE + -ED.*]. Rendered lateral in position; placed at the side. *Lateralized operation* - lateral operation.

1835-6 TOOP *Cycl. Anal.* 1. 400 The lateralised . . operation for stone. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 198 The viscera of the quadruped have the same general lateralised position as in man.

**Laterally** (læ'teræli), *adv.* [*f. LATERAL a. + -LY.*]. At the side; to or from the side; in a side direction; sideways.

1561 EDEN *tr. Corie's Arte Naniv.* i. viii. 10 The inferior parts is moved. *Laterally*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. i. 181 Pectinials, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb. 1694 W. HOLDER *Disc. conc. Time* 89 The Days whereof are set Laterally after and against the Columns of [the] Golden Number. 1797 HOLCROFT *tr. Stalberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxx. 259 A rope . . was fastened laterally to a wall. 1857 C. BROCKE *Professor* i. x. 160 [She] turned her eye laterally on me. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 38 The greater portion of it [the water] escaping laterally from the glacier. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 95 The rostrum [of the Crayfish] is denated laterally. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 128 They . . abandoned the main subject of dispute and took up the quarrel laterally.

**Lateran** (læ'terân). [*ad. L. Laterān-a, Laterān-um.*] The name of a locality in Rome, originally the site of the palace belonging to the family of the Plautii Laterani, afterwards of the palace of the popes of the same name, and the cathedral church known as St. John Lateran [*L. Sancti joannis in Laterano*]. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= *Ecl. L. Lateranensis*), esp. with reference to the five general councils of the Western Church hold in the church of St. John Lateran.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 1568 [Nero] let hit here a noble court . . & cludee laterane [i.e. be court laterane]. *Ibid.* 1573 Pe versite churche . . let in be world here, Saint Jones de lateran. 1560 DAUS *tr. Steudane's Canon.* 18 b. The decrees of the last counsel of Laterane. *Ibid.* 19 Then called he a Counsell agaynst the nexte year, to begynne at Rome . . in the Churche Laterane. 1692 BURNET *Past. Care* v. 92 The Thirteenth Canon of the Third Lateran Council, runs thus. 1727-32 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A church called S. John of Lateran. *Ibid.*, Canons Regular of the Congregation of the Lateran. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rauke's Hist. Ref.* i. 333 The decision of the Lateran council. 1896 *Ch. Times* 1 May 505/4 The Lateran and Tridentine dogma of Transubstantiation.

**Lateran**, *Sc. form of LATRINE and LECTERN.*

**Lateralour**, *obs. form of LITERATURE.*

**Lateri-** (læ'teri), combining form of *L. later-*, *latus* side, in scientific terms: cf. LATERO-. **La teri-cumbent** (-kæmbent) *a.* [*L. cumbent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *cumbere* to lie], lying on the side. **Lateri-flexion** [*cf. F. latérflexion*], a flexion or bending sideways; lateral curvature (*Cent. Dict.*). **Laterifloral**, -florous (-flōrāl, -flōrās) *adjs.* *Bot.* [*L. flōr-, flōs* flower], having lateral flowers. **Laterifolious** (-lōf-līās) *a. Bot.* [*L. folium* leaf], of flowers: see quot. **Laterigrade** (-grēd) *a. Zool.* [*L. -grad-us* walking], belonging to the group *Laterigrade* of spiders, which run sideways; *sb.* a spider of this group; so **Laterigradous** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Laterinerved** (-nērvd), -nērvous *a.* (of leaves) having lateral nerves. **Lateraliversion**, a turning or deviation to one side.

1883 WILDER & GAGE *Anal. Technol.* (Cent.), \**Lateraliversion*, with a block transversely under the neck. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Lateraliversion*, having at the side flowers. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lateraliversion* . . . lateriflorous. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. xxi. (1765) 218 \**Lateralifolious*, such as come out at the Side of the Base of the Leaf. 1889 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 966 The Thomisidae, or \*laterigrade spiders. 1866 *Trens. Bot.*, \**Lateraliverved*, straight-veined, like the leaves of grasses. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* x. 103 \**Lateraliversion* is either normal . . or results from the

uterns being pulled aside by adhesions, or pushed aside by a swelling.

**Laterite** (læ'terit). *Min.* [*f. L. later brick + -ITE.*]. A red, porous, ferruginous rock, forming the surface covering in some parts of India and south-western Asia.

1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. fr. Madras* II. 450 In general, the Laterite, or brick-stone, comes very near the surface. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 51 In the gravel beds of Europe, the laterite of India, and other more superficial localities.

*attrib.* 1851 R. F. BURTON *Goa* 176 A pile of laterite rock rising abruptly from a level expanse of sand. 1886 GUILLE-MARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 327 The red laterite roads.

**Lateritic** (læ'teritik), *a.* [*f. prec. + -IC.*]. Resembling or of the nature of laterite.

1847 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Trul. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 305 Lateritic sandstone. 1880 V. BALT *Jungle Life* Ind. i. 4 A very notable change . . from a swampy alluvium into a lateritic gravel.

**Lateralitious** (læ'teritjūs), *a.* Also latericeous (in mod. American Dicts.). [*f. L. lateritius, -itius*, *f. later brick*: see -ITIOUS]. Pertaining to or resembling brick; of the colour of brick, brick-red: said chiefly of urinary deposits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lateralitious*, made of brick, or like brick. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lateralitious*. 1733 CHURCH *Inc. Madry* ii. xi. § 2 (1734) 229 The Water . . never with a gross or full lateritious sediment. 1765 E. STONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 200 The longer they are kept the more they incline to a cinnamon or lateritious colour. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 418 A secretion of thick lateritious urine.

†**Latermore**, *a. Obs.* [A double comp. *f. LATER + -MORE.*] Later, last.

1548 UOAI, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12-15 It is meete that the carnall be fyrste, and that latermore, whiche is spirituall and gostely.

**Latene**, *obs. form of LANTERN.*

**Latero-** (læ'tero), taken as combining form of *L. later-*, *latus* side: cf. LATERO-. Prefixed to Eng. words, forming compounds, usually hyphenated (*a.*) in sense 'pertaining to the side (and another part)', 'pertaining to the side of (a specified structure)', e.g. *latero-anterior*, -caudal, -cervical, -dorsal, -marginal, -nuchal, -posterior, -ventral adjs.; (*b.*) 'on or towards the side', e.g. *latero-flexion*, -prone *adjs.*, -pulsion, -version.

1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berz. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 296 There are four eyes in two 'latero-anterior' groups. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 625 Latero-anterior spines large. 1888 COMSTOCK *Introduct. Entomol.* i. ix. 213 'Latero-caudal' angles of the head unarmed. 1888 *Syd. Soc. L.* i. 'Latero-cervical', relating to a side and a neck . . or to the side of the neck. \**Latero-dorsal*, situated on the side of the back. 1857 BULLOCK *Casacane* *Midwif.* 54 This inflexion may take place anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally, and has been styled accordingly anteflexion, retroflexion, and \**latero-flexion*. 1859 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 319 Where the uterus is bent and its fundus fixed to the right or left side, the cervix remaining in the median line (lateroflexion) this deviation from the natural position will [etc.]. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 792 A few posterior-marginal or caudal, but never a continuous series of 'latero-marginal' setae. 1872 COOPE *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 734 'Latero-nuchal' feathers elongated. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 217 The 'latero-posterior' margin is somewhat less oblique. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 416 The latero-posterior margins of the body. 1897 ALBRIGHT *Syst. Med.* IV. 340 The patient being placed on the back, or else in the 'latero-prone' position. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Lateropulsion*, an involuntary impulse towards one or other side. 1881-2 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 790 The composition of each of the 'latero-ventral' rows. 1869 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 351 Supposing the fundus to be inclined to one side of the body while the os uteri looks towards the opposite side ('lateroversion'), there will [etc.].

**Latēs**, *obs. form of LATTICE.*

**Latescent** (læ'tesent), *a.* [*ad. L. latēscēt-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *latēscere*, inceptive of *latere* to be hid.]. Becoming latent, hidden, or obscure. So **Latēscence**, latescent condition or quality.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1859) II. 215 This obscuration can be conceived in every infinite degree, between incipient latescence and irrecoverable latency. *Ibid.* xxxii. II. 251 The under play of the latescent activities.

†**Lateship**. *Obs. rare* -*4*. In 4 lateschipe.

[*f. LATE a.1 + -SHIP.*] Slowness, sluggishness.

13. . . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 523/26 Þow bi-giungy vertu encesceþ, And þow lateschipe hit is wiþ-drawe & ceseþ.

**Latesome** (læ'tisəm), *a.* (and *adv.*). *Obs.* exc. *dealt*. Also 4 latsom, -sum. [*OE. lætsom, f. læt LATE a.1 + -SOME.*] Backward; slow, sluggish; late. 11. . . *O. E. Chron.* an. 1089 (Laud MS.) Was swiðe lætsom gear on cornre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 793 He es swyft to speke . . And latsom and slaw for to here. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 10 Y am of more latsom and of more slow tongue. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 1142 And bryght hym precious giftes and latsomest to fynd. 1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 21 Whether is so latesom in this countrey, that men can neither well gett corn nor hay. 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 200 We've dandered baith latesome and early. 1877-89 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence †**Latesomeness**.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiii. 3 Wha is sett here for latusomes. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 528 Of this syn [slauthe] comes . . latusomesse or lite to draw upon lenthie Any gode dede that we sal do.

**Latesse**, *obs. form of LATTICE.*

**Latēst** (læ'tēst), *a.1* (*adv.*, *sb.*). Also 5 latēst. [A mod. superlative *f. LATE a.1 + -EST*, the connexion

of *LATE a.* (repr. *OE. latost, latst*), with the positive having been obscured by its change of form and its independent sense-development.]

1. = *LATE*. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

[1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 363 The see grauel is latēst for to drye, And latēst may thow there with edifie.] 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 797 Now at the latest minute of the hour, Grant vs your loves. 1591 *Tranb. Raigene K. John* (1611) 29 He fight it out unto the latest man. 1604 SHAKS. (*III. i.* iii. 28) To leave that latest, which concerns him first. 1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 337 The thinnest or latest part of the milk of a Mare. 1619 DAYTON *Idca* No. 61 Now at the last gaspe of Loves latest Breath. 1669 DRYDEN *Jyn. Love* v. 1 'Tis done, tyrant, this is thy latest hour. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 320, I had her latest look of earthly love, I felt her hand's last pressure. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* xiii. How she might sing to it one latest lullaby. 1864 TENNANSON *Fuch A.* 728 For Phillips dwelling fronted on the street, The latest house to languard. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mauro* i. i. 1, 1, Feigant, living now my latest days.

*absol.* 1440 Girald. *Hist. Irel.* 26 Thay wer fyrst y-sete yn be latest of be hors.

2. Most late; most recent.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. vi. 1 The latest newes we heare, Is that [etc.]. 1825 SOUTHEY *T. Parnegay* Ded. viii. Take therefore now thy father's latest lay. . . Perhaps his last. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 3/2 The latest . . of these speeches. 1884 *Graph.* 21 Aug. 1881 The passengers in all except the latest trains are as a rule orderly enough. 1900 F. ANSTAY *Brass Bottle* i. 5 Let's have a look at Beever's latest performance.

*b.* *Phr.* At (the) latest: at the most advanced hour, at the most distant date (cf. *At first*, 25 c.).

1884 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/3 Between February, or March at latest, and May.

3. quasi *adv.* (e.g. in *Comb.* with *ppl. adjs.*: cf. *LATE adv.* 7).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 15 My fair . . my espous'd, my latest found. 1854 TENNANSON *Luch* . . 150 Nursing the sickly babe her lat-est-born.

**Late-wake**, corrupt form of *LIKE-WAKE*.

1777 PENNANT *Four Scott.* in 1769, 172 The late-wake is a ceremony used at funerals. 1814 SCOTT *Id. of Isles* vi. xxviii. I had Nith's church light their shrine, For late-wake of De Armentine. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxvii. 222 The body was . . removed to Mr. Mutchkin's brew-house, where the lads and ladies kept the late wake.

**Latewar**, variant of *LECTURARY*.

†**Lateward**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 latward. [*f. LATE a.1 + -WARD.*] *A. adj.*

1. Late, slow, backward: said mostly of fruit and crops ripening, and seasons of the year.

1538 FLYNN *Delet. Cordum forum*, lateward-haye. *Cordi a. n.*, lateward lambes. 1546 *Suppl. Poore Commens* (E. E. T. S.) 71 They mighte not gather their grapes nor frutes twyse, but muste eate the latward fruit. 1589 GUY *De Monay* viii. 93 If Greece were to lateward therein [the studie of wisdom], where shall the antiquite thereof be found among the Gentiles? 1589 *Florus* (E. E. T. S.) i. There Vesper of the evening cloth in the late and lights. 1601 HOLLAND *Imag.* i. 51 Fives which be late war, and keep their fruit long ere they ripen. 1611 COLEMAN *Arriere* season, . . a late harvest, a lateward year. 1659 OSBORNE *Ess.* iii. Wks. (1673) 568 The Garden having not yet produced any fruit so lateward. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compt. Gard.* 273 We sow our last Cucumbers about the tenth or twelfth of this Month, to have some lateward ones. 1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* xi. ii. Now it is time to have finished the digging and dressing of your lateward rosebuds.

2. Pertaining to a late period. *rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ix. (1871) i. 199 Such also was the lateward estimation of them [the old laws] that [etc.].

*B. adv.*

1. Of late, recently.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 6 As my che player and hertys case as I have latward causyd you to have trowyll and thought. 1649 BR. HALL *Compt.* (1651) 28 Deducing it self through all the ages of the Church, (though lateward not without some taint of superstitions interspersions).

2. Late, after the due time or season.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* v. 24 Whether the tree be forward or not, or to be grafted sooner or lateward. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlvii. (1878) 101 Who soweth too lateward, hath seldome good seed. 1609 HIBLE (Downy) *Jer.* ii. 31 Am I become a wilderness to Israel, or a lateward springing land? 1620 BR. HALL *Hou. Mar. Chry.* iii. § 13 The cited clergy and laity doe now thus late-ward discusse *de ure*. 1659 TORRIANO, *Séro*, late, or lateward.

3. ? Towards the last.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 622 The most losse turned euer lateward vpon y<sup>e</sup> Englysh partle.

Also †**Latewardly** *adv.*, lately, recently.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 13 The Butts of Malmsey, latewards brought into this Realm.

†**Latewardly**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. LATEWARD + -LY.*] -*LATEWARD* *a. 1*.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 56 Leave latewardly reing.

†**Latewardly**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. a.* [*f. prec. + -LY.*]] *a.* Of late, lately. *b.* At a late date.

1720 STURGE *Stow's Surv.* Lond. i. 6 This our City of London was also walled with Stone in the Time of the Roman Government here; but yet very latewardly [ed. 1598-1633 lately]. For it seemeth not to have been walled in the Year of our Lord cccvii. 1721 - *Ecd. Mem.* II. i. 9 His tutors were latewardly much detained at court. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 147 Here latewardly also were J. Pilkington [etc.].

**Latewes**, *obs. form of LECTURE.*

**Late-while**, *adv.* [*f. LATE a.1 + WHILE sb.*, with and without genitival *s.*] Of late, recently.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 227 Hast met that anger late-while? 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Late-whiles*, of late . . 'I hanna seyn nowt on her late-whiles'.



**Lathe** (læð), *sk.*<sup>3</sup> Also 5, 7 *lath*. [Of obscure history; prob. cognate with Da. *lad*, in *drejelad* turning-lathe, also in other compounds in which it has the general sense of 'stand, supporting framework', e.g. *savelad* saw-bench, *sengelad* bedstead, *lindelad* gentry, *væverlad* loom. The Da. word







SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Grey gownaid*, lathing, bydding.  
 1611 *COTGR.*, *Senonce*, a bidding, lathing, insiting.  
 RAY *N. C. Words* 29 *Lathing*, entreaty or invitation:  
 You need no lathing: You need no invitation or urging.  
 1746 *Exmoor Soulding* l. 189 (E. D. S.) Tha wut net look  
 for Lathing, chell wandy. 1857 *WAUGH Lang. Life* 54  
 'Come, poo a cheer up,' said he, 'an' need no moor latheir'.  
**Lath-nail.** A nail for fixing laths upon  
 battens.

1389-9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 54 In lathes et lathe nayl  
 yis. 1422-3 *Ibid.* 97 In lathnail et bordnail emptiis. 1483-4  
 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 33 For iij mil. latez  
 nayls. 1509-10 *Durh. Acc. Kolls* (Surtees) 105 Pro v-  
 latinalis. 1540 *Indow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 3 Payd  
 for horde nayle and lathe neale for the same cofer. 1667  
 H. STUBBS in *Phil. Trans.* II. 502, I heated a Lath-nail  
 glowing hot. 1881 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic*  
 § 330 The lath nail is used for nailing laths to quartering.

**Lathy** (lā'pī), a. [f. LATH sb. + -y.]  
 1. Resembling a lath; thin or long and thin like  
 a lath. Said esp. of a very thin person.

1672 *Wood Life* (O. B. S.) II. 239 Duns Scotus his picture  
 — a lean lathy man. a 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trans.* xx,  
 He, etc. his lathy fashion brandished. 1784 J. BARRY in  
*Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 143 In some parts of the profile view  
 it is too lathy and slender. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* ii. His  
 figure was gaunt and lathy. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII.  
 167/1 From the hips downwards he was remarkably well  
 made, straight, and lathy. 1881 *GRANT White Eng. With-*  
*out W.* ix. 201 The elder daughter was, I will not say a  
 lathy girl, but very slim. 1893 E. H. PARKER *Hand. S.*  
*Waters* 265 The lathy poplars leaning in every direction.

2. Made of lath (and plaster).  
 1804 *COLLINS Scripps* 12 One of John Bull's True  
 Breed, overhearing, by chance, Through a lathy partition,  
 those good friends to France. 1855 *Housch. Words* XII.  
 215 We are divided only by a lathy partition.

**Lathyric** (lā'pīrīk), a. *Path.* [f. LATHYRUS  
 + -ic.] Produced by the use of the seeds of a plant  
 of the genus *Lathyrus*; causing lathyrism.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 86 This would suggest a simi-  
 larity of action between the lathyric and the ergotic poisoning.

**Lathyrin** (lā'pīrīn), *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -in.]  
 An amorphous, yellow, bitter substance obtained  
 by Reimsch from the species of the genus *Lathyrus*  
 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Lathyrism** (lā'pīrīz'm), *Path.* [f. LATHYRUS,  
 + -ism.] A condition produced by the use as  
 food of the seeds of some species of the genus  
*Lathyrus*. It is characterized by formication,  
 tremors, convulsive movements, and paraplegia.

1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II.  
 461 A paralytic affection called lathyrism, resulting from the  
 use of a dal prepared from a lentil *Lathyrus sativus*,  
 prevails extensively in upper and central India.

**Lathyrus** (lā'pīrūs), [mod. L., a. Gr. *ἀδύρος*  
 a kind of vetch.] The name of a genus of plants  
 (N.O. *Leguminosae*), comprising the 'everlasting  
 pea' *L. latifolius*, and other species.

1741 *Compt. Fam. Pl.* c. iii. 386 Blue flower'd Lathyrus,  
 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* xli. (1789) 236 *Lathyrus sylvestris*,  
 narrow-leaved or wild lathyrus.

**Lati-** (lā'tī, lā'tī), combining form of *L. latus*  
 broad, as **Latistate** a. *Zool.* [COSTATE], having  
 broad ribs (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later  
 Dicts.). **Latidutate** a. *Zool.* [DENTATE], having  
 broad teeth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855; and in later  
 Dicts.). **Latifoliate** a. *Bot.* [FOLIATE] = next  
 (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855; and in recent Dicts.). **Latifo-**  
**lious** a. [f. *L. latifolius* (f. *latus* broad + *folium*  
 leaf) + -ous], having broad leaves. **Latipennate**  
 a. *Ornith.* [PENNATE], having broad wings (Mayne  
*Expos. Lex.* 1855); so **Latipennine** a. (in recent  
 Dicts.). † **Latirostrous** a. *Ornith.* [L. *rostrum*  
 beak + -ous], having a broad beak; so **Latirostr-**  
**al**, **Latirostrate** adjs. (in recent Dicts.). **Latisept**  
 a. *Bot.* [SEPTUM], having a broad septum.  
**Latisternal** a. [STERNUM], having a broad  
 breast-bone.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *\*Latifolious*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.*  
 IX. 581/1 The latifolious, or everlasting pea. 1646 Sir T.  
 BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxv. 172 Yet have they a knowne  
 and open disadvantage from an other, which is not common  
 unto any singing bird we know, that is a flat bill: For no  
 'Latirostrous animal... were ever commended for their note.  
 1650 *Ibid.* v. i. 234 Latirostrous of flat billed birds. 1877  
 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Bot.* 413 The silicula is said to  
 be angustisept. or 'latisept'. 1880 *Libr. Univ. K'nol.*  
 (N.Y.) XII. 324 They [anthropoid apes] have a sternum,  
 and are therefore sometimes called 'latisternal apes'.

**Latialite** (lā'jālit), *Min.* [f. *L. Latialis*  
 of or belonging to Latium + -ite.] = **HAUYNÉ**.

1868 *DANA Min.* 332. 1866 *PHILLIPS Ferns* x. 293 Hauyne,  
 or Latialite occurs disseminated and in cavities of gray  
 micaceous or argillitic lava.

**Latian** (lā'jān), a. [f. *L. Latium* (see LATIN)  
 + -an.] Of or belonging to Latium; Latin.

1598 *CHENEVY Tacitus* Ann. ii. viii. (1622) 149 What...  
 if any of the Latian Senators fail to decay? 1631 *MAS-*  
*SINGER Believe as you List* l. ii. All rich ornaments of your  
 Latian dames. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. (1874) 4 No  
 magnificent remains of Latian porches... are to be found in  
 Britain. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* iii. (1880) 42 [In the  
 Epitaphium Damonis] Milton takes a formal farewell of  
 the Latian muse.

† **Latibulate**, v. *Obs. rare* = a. [f. ppl. stem  
 of *L. latibulāri*, f. *latibulum*: see next.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Latibulate*, privily to hide ones selfe in  
 a corner.

† **Latibule**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **latible**. [ad. L.  
*latibulum*, f. *latēre*: see LATENT.] A hiding-place.

1623 *COCKERAM, Latibule*, a denne or lurking place. 1658  
 PHILLIPS, *Latible*, a hiding or lurking place. 1691 *RAY*  
*Creation* i. (1692) 114 One great Mother-wasp... lying hid  
 in some hollow tree or other latibulum.

**Latibulize** (lā'tibulīz), v. *rare.* [f. *L. latibul-*  
*um* a hiding-place + -ize.] *intr.* To retire into  
 a hiding-place or retreat (for the winter).

1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. i. 11 note, When kept in gardens  
 in Italy and Germany, it [the Tortoise] is observed to latibu-  
 lize in October, and to reappear in April.

† **Latic**, a. *Obs. rare.* In 7 **latiek**. [ad. mod.  
 L. *latic-a*, a. Arab. *laṭīqah* (Avicenna *Qānūn*  
 iv. fen i. treat. ii. p. 23).] A quotidian fever, or  
 phlegmatic fever, in which there are no symptoms of  
 apyrexia or intermission (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).  
 1684 tr. *Bowle's More. Compt.* vi. 226 In a Phlegmatick  
 Ague, which the Arabians call Latic, or Latent. *Ibid.*, In  
 a Latick Ague we must have a care of Purges.

**Laticiferous** (lā'tisifēros), a. *Bot.* [f. *L.*  
*latic-*, *LATEX* + (-)FEROUS. Cf. F. *laticifère*.]  
 Bearing or containing latex. **Laticiferous tissue**,  
 tissue containing laticiferous tubes or vessels.

1835 *LINDLEY Intrad. Bot.* (1848) II. 392 A portion of  
 cinchynia, or laticiferous tissue. 1861 H. MACMILLAN  
*Footn. Page Nat.* 257 Like the milk in the laticiferous  
 vessels of lettuce. 1884 BOWLER & SCOTT *De Dairy's Phaner.*  
 432 The laticiferous tubes... traverse the entire body of the  
 plant as a continuous system.

**Laticlave** (lā'tiklāv), *Rom. Antig.* [ad.  
 late L. *laticlavium*, *laticlavus*, f. *latus* broad +  
*clavus* purple stripe. (In cl. l. the term was *latus*  
*clavus*.)] A badge consisting of two broad purple  
 stripes on the edge of the tunic, worn by senators  
 and certain other classes of persons of high rank.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1739 *MELMOTH Fitzosb. Lett.* (1749)  
 II. 125 When I was first invested with the laticlave, 1781  
 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 30 The Roman knights who  
 were distinguished by the permission of wearing the laticlave.  
 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1805) VIII. 11 Pliny the younger  
 shews, that the laticlave was a favour granted by the emperor  
 on particular occasions. 1871 *FARRAR With. Hist.* iii. 100  
 A symbol more glorious than the laticlave of consuls or the  
 diadem of kings.

*transf.* 1848 R. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiast.* 433 Angels  
 who are in white, with laticlaves of gold.

† **Latifundia** (lā'tifundīā), *sb. pl.* Also 7 an-  
 glicized latifunds. [l. pl. of *latifundium*, f. *latus*  
 broad + *fundus* estate.] Large estates.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon.* (1845) 242 Each of them having  
 their parks and large latifunds. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Glean-*  
*ings* Ser. i. 66 The latifundia of our time had hardly begun  
 to exist. 1874 *MARSHALL Soc. Life Greece* xii. 375 The  
 Roman latifundia.]

Hence **Latifundian** a., *nonce-wd.*, possessing  
 large estates.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* ii. v. § 156 (1740) 414 Although the  
 interest of a very latifundian Nation was concerned.

**Latijis**, *obs.* form of LATINE.

† **Latimer**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 **latymer**, 4 ? **laty-**  
**nier**, **latynere**. [a. OF. *latim(m)ier*, a corruption  
 (perh. orig. graphic, but adopted in oral use)  
 of *latiniere*, f. *Latin*: see LATIN sb.]. An interpreter.  
 c 1205 *LAV.* 14, 119 He was be beste latimer þat ær com  
 her. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lyre was nu latimer.  
 13... *A. Alex.* 7089 Ther he fond latimeris, That ladde him  
 to hyche rocheris. c 1330 R. BURNES *Chron. Wace* (Rolls)  
 7573 Þys Drech was be kynges latymier. c 1400 MAUNDRELL  
 (1839) v. 58 And alle weys fynden Men Latyneres to go with  
 hym. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* vii. 41 A latymier told the  
 kyng the full understanding ther of was sayle.

**Latin** (lā'tīn), a. and sb. Forms: 3-6 **Latyn**,  
 3-7 **Latine**, 5-6 **Latyne**, **Laten**, 6 **Latten**,  
 (Latin, Sc. **Latyn**), 3- **Latin**. [a. L. *Latīn-*  
*us* adj., f. *Latium*, the portion of Italy which in-  
 cluded Rome. Cf. F. *latin*. The word (as sb.  
 denoting the language) was adopted in OE. as  
*liden* (see LEDEN).]

A. adj.  
 1. Of or pertaining to Latium or the ancient  
 Latins (or Romans).

c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol. Prol.* 2 As wel as suffyseth to  
 these noble clerkes Grekes thise same conclusions in Grek  
 .. and to the Latin folk in Latin. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer*  
 Ordin. Pref., Learned in the Latyne tongue. 1557 *GRIMALD*  
 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 116 Caiet the Phrygian... who gave  
 to Latine stronds the name. 1644 *MILTON Arctop.* (Arb.)  
 37 Nævius and Plautus the first Latine comedians. 1670-98  
*LASSERS Voy. Italy* Pref. 3, I am writing of the Latin  
 country. 1882 *QUINA Maremma* I. 149 The ruins of  
 Roman roads, of Latin castles.

2. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or composed  
 in the language of the ancient Latins or Romans.  
 Of a writer, scholar, etc.: Versed in the Latin  
 language.

c 950 *LINDISF. Gosp. Matt. Prol.*, *Latins exemplaribus*,  
*latium bismum*. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1413 I styre the  
 pruffe geffyn fra the Latynbok. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II.  
 356 In Latyne letteris and in dowbill forme Tha writ it.  
 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. l. 138 Remuneration, O, that's the  
 Latin word for three-farthings. a 1614 *DONNE Biographical*  
 (1644) 160 The Latine Text is thus cited. 1668 *WILKINS*  
*Real Char.* iv. vi. 453 Latin Grammar. 1712 in *Picton*  
*L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 6 In the Chancery of England

in the Petty Bag Office or Latin side. 1774 J. BAYANT  
*Mythol.* I. 110 He sometimes subjoins the Latine termi-  
 nation. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 451 A  
 Latin translation of them appeared in Germany. 1845 *STOD-*  
*ART Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 163/1 Adelung...  
 is of opinion that the Latin *et*, and Greek *eti* are identical  
 in origin with the Teutonic *enti*, *unle*, &c.

b. *transf.* (*jocular*).  
 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. i. 50 Hang-hog is latten for  
 Bacon. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K iv. So these  
 two words, *Eate* it, are the unlettered mans latine for any  
 good meate. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Convers.* II. 157 Brandy is  
 Latin for a Goose, and *Tace* is Latin for a Candle.

3. The distinctive epithet of that branch of the  
 Catholic Church which acknowledges the primacy  
 of the Bishop of Rome, and uses the Latin tongue  
 in its rites and formularies. Also applied to its  
 rites, clergy, etc.

1560, a 1600 [see GREEK a. 3]. 1654 *JER. TAYLOR Real*  
*Pres.* 67 These words... are usually called the words of  
 Consecration in the Latine Church. 1796 H. HUNTER *St.*  
*Pierre's Stnd. Nat.* (1799) III. 689 To have the Latini  
 offices of our churches chanted in French. 1845 S. AUSTIN  
*Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 483 He wished to break up the unity of  
 Latin Christendom. 1865 H. VAUGHAN *Fear of Pre-*  
*paration* i. xii. 173 The Easterns deliberated among them-  
 selves without the presence of any Latin bishops. 1899  
 J. STALKER *Christol. Jesus* ii. 47 The Greek and Latin  
 Fathers, from Irenaeus downwards, thus employ it.

4. a. *Hist.* Applied (in opposition to *Greek*) to  
 what pertains to the peoples of Western Europe,  
 viewed in their relations with the Eastern Empire  
 and with the Saracens and Turks. b. Used as a  
 designation for the European peoples which speak  
 languages descended from Latin; often with impli-  
 cation of the erroneous notion that these peoples  
 are of Roman descent.

**Latin League**: a proposed association of Latin nations,  
 advocated by the Spanish minister Castelar in 1884, to  
 restore the balance of power in Europe, and check the  
 increasing influence of Germany. **Latin Union**: the mon-  
 etary alliance formed in 1865 by France, Belgium, Italy and  
 Switzerland, and afterwards joined by Greece, its object  
 being the adoption and maintenance of a uniform system of  
 bimetallic coinage in each of these states, and the recog-  
 nition by each state of the coins of the others as legal tender.

1788 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* lviii. heading VI. 1 Charac-  
 ters of the Latin princes.—1. Godfrey of Bouillon, first  
 King of Jerusalem.—Institutions of the French or Latin  
 Kingdom. *Ibid.* lxi. heading VI. 174 Partition of the  
 Empire by the French and Venetians.—Five Latin Em-  
 perors of the Houses of Flanders and Courtenay (1204-1261).  
 1821 *BYRON 'The Isles of Greece'* xiv. (*Don Juan* iii.), But  
 Turkish force, and Latin fraud, Would break your shield,  
 however broad. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks.  
 (Boston) II. 51 The Teutonic tribes have a national singleness  
 of heart, which contrasts with the Latin races. 1882 *Sat. Rev.*  
 18 Mar. 323/1 One of Señor Castelar's tirades on the Latin  
 League.

† 5. Of a kind of printing type = **ROMAN**. *Obs.*  
 1709 *TANNER* 3 Oct. in *Ballard MSS.* IV. 53 Their Latin  
 Small-Letter being worn out.

6. Phrases. **Latin cross**: see **CROSS** sb. 18.  
**Latin square** (in *Math.*): see **QUOT.**

1890 *CAVEY Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 55 If in each  
 line of a square of  $n^2$  compartments the same  $n$  letters  $a$ ,  
 $b$ ,  $c$ , ... are arranged so that no letter occurs twice in the  
 same column, we have what was termed by Euler 'a Latin  
 square.'

B. *absol.* and as sb.  
 1. The language of the Latins or people of ancient  
 Rome; the Latin language.

c 950 *LINDISF. Gosp.* Mark v. 41 *Interpraetatum*, getrahtad  
 in latin. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 470 in *OF. Misc.* 50 Hit  
 was iwryten on ebreu on gryk and latyn. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.*  
 I. 143/1305 Þat ne connen latin non. c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.*  
*Prol.* 2 For latyn ne kanstow yit but smal, my lite none.  
 a 1400 *HOCCELYN De Reg. Princ.* 1854 Endite in frensch  
 or latyn þi greif clere. 1553 *EDEN Treat. News Ind.*  
 title-p. Translated out of Latyne into Englyshe. 1603 J.  
 JONSON in *Shaks. Wks.* (1st Fo.) Pref. verses, And though  
 thou hadst small Latine, and lesse Greeke. 1678 *CUDWORTH*  
*Intell. Syst.* i. v. 894 When a man speaking Latin, observes  
 not the laws of grammar. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1  
 They adore and honour the Sound of Latin as it is old Italian.  
 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 The Latin which Gregory  
 writes is, with little difference, his native tongue. 1847  
 JAMES J. MARSHALL *Hall vii*, I was filled with a great deal  
 more Latin than I ever knew what to do with.

b. with qualifying words, as *good*, *bad*, etc.  
**Dog-Latin**: see **DOG** sb. 17e. **False Latin**: Latin  
 which is faulty in construction; hence *transf.*, a  
 breach of manners.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 3 A Grammarian is better  
 liked, that speaketh true & good Latine, than he y<sup>th</sup>  
 speaketh false. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v. i. 83 Oh I smell  
 false Latine, dungeht for unguem. a 1606 *BACON New Atl.*  
 (1609) 2 Witten... in Ancient Greeke, and in good Latine  
 of the Schoole, and in Spanish. 1606 G. HAVERES *P. dalla*  
*Valle's Trav. F. India* 186 He (the King) bid us several  
 times put on our Hats; but our Captain, answer'd that he  
 would not, that they should not cause him to commit that  
 false Latine.

c. **Thieves' Latin**, the secret language or 'cant'  
 of thieves.

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxix, As very learned man... and can  
 vent Greek and Hebrew as fast as I can Thieves' Latin.  
 1824 — *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, The thieves-Latin called slang.

2. An inhabitant or native of Latium; one who  
 possessed the 'Latin right' of citizenship. † Also,  
 one who spoke or wrote the Latin language; a  
 Latin writer or author (*obs.*).



1398 *T'revisa Barth. De F. R.* xvii. cviii. (1495) 670 Many Latines calle the notte tre Ionianis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5632 Sum in latens lare sum language of greece. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exere.* iii. l. xxxvi. (1636) 351 Time consisteth of two parts. knitt together by a common hand, called of the Latines Nunc, that is to say, now. 1615 *Bidwell Moham. Imp.* i. § 15 The languages of . . the Syrians, Greeks, and Latines. 1644 *Digby boeties xxvii.* (1645) 335 So that to exercise sense (which the Latines doe call *sentire* . . ) [etc.]. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Its Isl.* i. 326 The Sabines and Latins worshipped the powers of external nature. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* i. § 28 Latins may attain to Roman citizenship in many ways.

3. (Chiefly in *pl.*) a. *Hist.* The designation given at the period of the Crusades to persons belonging to any of the Western nations of Europe, in contradistinction to the 'Greeks'; = *FRANK sb.* (Cf. A 4.a.) b. A member or adherent of the Latin or Western Church; now *rare* or *obs.* exc. with reference to subjects of the Turkish Empire.

c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) iii. 19 [Men of Greece] suffice not the Latynes to syngen at here Awteres. 1547 [see *GREEK sb.* 2]. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 296 Why vex we then Dead Fathers, Greeks and Latins? Our Mother Tongue will serve to Mumble Mattins. 1788 *GUION Decl. & F.* lili. V. 510 After the restoration of the Western empire by Charlemagne and the Othos, the names of Franks and Latins acquired an equal signification and extent. 1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* iii. 76 It was only intended for the Catholics (here [at Jerusalem] called 'Latins'). 1881 *CONDER in Encycl. Brit.* xlii. 644/1 'The Latins in Palestine are not numerous, the country villages, when Christian, belonging generally to the Greek Church.'

† 4. A translation into Latin, as a school exercise. Chiefly *pl.*

c 1500 *Song in Rel. Ant.* i. 117 Latens for to make. 1554 *HUGOET Nij.* With all the Latens to the sayde nombres. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 88 The hard pointes of Grammar . . which scholars in common scholes, by making of Latines, be groping at. 1607 *Statutes in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 68 Making of translations or Latins. 1679 *W. WALKER Eng. Particles* Pref. The first column contains some Englishes, the second such childish and bald Latines as we often find them turned into.

5. *Comb.*: † *Latin-maker*, a writer of Latin, a Latinist; † *Latin making*, Latin composition; † *Latin-wit*, wit that depends for its quality on being expressed in Latin.

34. *Nom.* in *Wt.-Walker* 682 *Hic latinista*, a 'Latyn-maker'. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 102 'I though ye say well, in a 'latin making, . . yet ye being but in doubtle . . ye gather and lay up in memorie, no sure frute of learning . . But if ye fault in translation, ye are] easelie taught, how . . to awende it. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 36 Such things as these go for wit so long as they continue in Latin; but what dimally shrin'd things would they appear, if turn'd into English? And . . we shall find the advantages of 'Latin-wit to be very small and slender, when it comes into the world.

† *Latin, v. Obs.* [f. *LATIN sb.*]

1. *trans.* To render or turn into Latin.

1563 *L. HUMFREY (title)* The Nobles or of Nobilitye. . . Whereto for the readers commoditye, . . is coupled the small treatise of Philo a Jewe. By the same Author out of the Greeke Latined. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Wicher.* vi. i. (1886) 89 Chasaph, being an Hebrew word, is Latined *Veneficium*. 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 31 He hailes in all proverbs, . . tales . . ready latind to his hand out of Licotenses. 1678 *CODWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 3 5 That of the Greeke Post, Latind by Cicero.

b. To *Latin* it: to speak or write Latin.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* i. (1887) 3 Though he thinke he haue the habite and can Latin it exceeding well.

2. To interlard with Latin. *rare*—1.

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 86 b. The . . foolish phantastical that smells but of learyng . . will so latine their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke.

Hence *Latined ppl. a.*, versed in Latin; *Latining vbl. sb.*

1579 *FULKE Confut. Sawlers* 626 He chargeth the bishop with false Latining and worse Englishing of this greeke. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* E. ij. That the Latined Reader, may be the sooner acquainted with this tongue . . let him marke this table following, which I set downe in Latine.

*Latin* (e, obs. form of *LATEEN*, *LATTEN*).

*Latiner* (læ'tinæ), *collog.* [f. *LATIN sb.* or *v.* + *-ER* 1. Cf. *F. latineur*, *G. Lateiner*. (Distinct from *latynere* *LATIMER*.)] A Latin scholar; one who speaks Latin.

a 1691 in *E. Pocock's Life* § 3 (1816) 95 'Our parson is one Mr. Pocock, a plain honest man; but master', said they, 'he is no Latiner'. 1797 *W. MATHER Yng. Man's Comp.* 17 K is not heard in black . . for the Latiners made the same sound with c alone. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* i. Wks. 1709 i. 23 The children are all wonderful latiners. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* xxiii. (1862) 55 Rowland Dixon is no Latiner. . . Schools are the proper place for representing such pieces, and if I had but Latiners enough we would have them ourselves. 1857 *BORROW Rom. Rye* xlii. The chap that I'm talking about . . came out first-rate Latiner.

*Latinic* (lät'nik), *a.* [f. *LATIN* + *-IC*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Latins or to the modern Latin nations.

1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 116 A nearly pure Latinic dialect. 1894 *Review of Rev.* (Amer. ed.) Aug. 1865/1 France and the Latinic countries.

† *Latinish, a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *LATIN* + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of Latin.

a 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 632 Avoiding the word dedicated as foraine and Latinish.

*Latinism* (læ'tiniz'm), [f. *LATIN* + *-ISM*. Cf. *F. latinisme*.] An idiom or form of expression

characteristic of the Latin language, esp. one used by a writer in another language; conformity in style to Latin models. Also, *rarely*, the modes of thought characteristic of the ancient Romans.

1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 146 Latinisme, latinismus. 1614 *BRINSLEY Lat. Lit.* 98 That the Latinismes bee observed . . and to expresse them by as elegant and fit phrases as wee can in our tongue. 1644 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* (1851) 310 Preferring the gay rankness of . . any moderne fustianist before the native Latinismes of Cicero. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Milton . . has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms . . into the language of his poem. 1837 *THACKERAY Carlyle's Fr. Rev.* It abounds with Germanisms and Latinisms. 1849 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXXIX. 304 He is so imbued with Latinism that the whole beautiful Hellenic manifestation seems . . an impertinence to his eyes. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr. xiv.* vii. (1864) IX. 238 His Latinisms, and words of Latin descent, might seem drawn directly from the Vulgate. 1875 *STEDMAN Victorian Poets* (1887) 161 Milton's Latinism is so pronounced as to be un-English.

*Latinist* (læ'tinist). Also 6 *Latenyse*, 7 *Latinnist*. [f. *LATIN* + *-IST*. Cf. *med. L. latinista*, *F. latiniste*.]

1. One who is versed in the Latin language; a Latin scholar; † *occas.* a writer of Latin.

1538 *COVERDALE Let. to Ed. Cromwell* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 494 There is diversity of reading among the Hebrews, Chaldees, and Greeks, and Latinists. 1547 *BOORDE Broc. Health* lxxx. 33 Some grokes with th' latenyse doth name it Cholera. . . In Englyshe it is named the belly ache. 1583 *STANFORD Fetus* Ded. (Arb.) 4, I heeld no Latnist so fit . . as Virgil. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lat. Lit.* 158 For . . placing the words after the manner of the purest Latinists. 1660 *PREY'S Diary* 20 June, My Lord must have some good Latnist to make the preamble to his Patent. 1784 *COVERT Thrac.* 382 Church ladders are not always mounted best by learned Clerks and Latinnists profess'd. 1821 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 3 My teacher . . was but a superficial Latnist. 1882 *MASSON Edin Sketches* 262 The worst Latnist in the whole school.

Attrib. *1600* 2nd Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1677 (Arb.) 54, I am still haunted with these needy Latnist fellows.

2. A theologian of the Latin Church.

a 1568 *COVERDALE Hope Faith* xviii. (1574) 140 Among the Greekes also and Latinnistes there wer excellent men.

*Latinistic* (læ'tinistik), *a.* [f. *LATINIST* + *-IC*.] Pertaining to or characterized by latinism; characteristic of a latinist.

1804 *COLERIDGE Let.* 10 Mar. in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 413 [Sir T. Browne's diction is] hyperlatinistic. 1886 *SYMONS Renais. II. Catholic Rev.* (1898) VII. viii. 23 The classical enthusiasm of the Renaissance is on the point of expiring in those Latinistic artifices.

So *Latinistical a.*

1723 *MATHER Vind. Bible* 45 Latinistical words are to be found in the New Testament.

*Latinitaster, rare*—0. [irreg. f. next + *-ASTER*.] A petty latinist.

1836 *SMART Walker remodelled* p. 1. [Examples of suffix -aster] grammaticaster, latinitaster. Hence in word. Dicts.

*Latinity* (lät'init). [ad. *L. latinitatem*, f. *Latinus*; see *LATIN* and *-ITY*.]

1. The manner of speaking or writing Latin; *Latin* (with reference to its construction or style).

In the first quot. the sense of the word is doubtful, and the text insecure.

1619 in *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1848) II. 172 One Shingleton . . who preaching in Pauls . . glanced, they say, scandalously at him [Bacon], and his Latinities, as he called them.

a 1656 *HALL Mem. Wks.* (1860) 241 The Romans expressed the woman's marriage by *nubere*, which signifies to veil. . . Neither doubt I but before all latinity was hatched this was alluded to by Abimelech, Genes. 20. 16. 1661 *BOYLE Style of Script.* (1675) 148 That cardinal . . that said, that once indeed he had read the Bible, but if he were to do it again, 'twould lose him all his Latinity. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xlvii. II. 738 His latinity is pure. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 519 [He] used to . . growl as he compounded the medicines over the bad latinity of the prescriptions. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 81, I undertook to compose his Epitaph . . which, however, for an alleged defect of Latinity . . still remains unengraved. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emph.* VIII. lxiv. 100 The last remains we possess of classical Latinity are the biographies of the later emperors.

2. *Roman Law.* The status of a Latin citizen.

1880 *MURHEAD Gains* i. § 22 note 1 On the nature of colonial latinity see Savigny. *Ibid.* § 96 Latinity is either the greater or the lesser. There is the greater latinity when those who . . fill some high office or magistracy, acquire Roman citizenship along with their parents, wives, and children; the lesser, when those who . . hold a magisterial or other high office, themselves alone attain to citizenship.

*Latinization* (læ'tinoiz'zən). [f. next + *-ATION*.] The action of latinizing or making Latin in form; the rendering or turning into Latin.

1830 *DE QUINCEY in Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 646 The Latinization of Grecian proper names. 1837 *T. HOOK Jack Brag* xiv. Andrew Borde, or according to his own absurd latinisation of his name, Andreas Perforatus. 1861 *J. G. SHEPPARD Fall Rome* viii. 409 From that invasion we may date the era of its complete Latinization. 1861 *M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France* 172 By the mixture of our race, by the Latinisation of our language. 1898 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* XXVIII. 49 A Latinization of the speculative and didactic poem of Empedocles.

*Latinize* (læ'tinoiz), *v.* [ad. *L. latinizare*, f. *Latinus* Latin; see *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To turn into Latin, to write in Latin, to give a Latin form to (a word, etc., of another language).

1589 *NASHE Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 That could scarcele latinize their necke-verse. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 555 To vter this verse, latinized by Cicero. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWN Tracts* 86 Pliny hath latinized that word into *Æra*. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* II. 10 He had a hand in latinizing that . . book. 1728 *N. SALMON in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 361 They took the ancient names of Rivers and Provinces, only latinizing them. 1855 *TRENCH Eng. Past & Pres.* iii. 207 The tendency to latinize our speech received a new impulse from the revival of learning. 1881 *ATHENÆUM* 26 Feb. 294/1 That island . . which for ages our geographers have insisted on latinizing from the Russian Novaya Zemlya into Nova Zembla.

2. To make Latin or Latin-like; to make conformable to the ideas, customs, etc. of the Latins, or to the rites, etc. of the Latin Church.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* l. xxv. (1632) 84 My Father and my Mother learned so much Latine. . . To be short, we were all so Latinized, that [etc.]. 1682 *WHITLER Journ. Greece* 31 They make profession of the Greek Religion; but are in most things Latinized, except in Obedience to the Sea of Rome. 1699 *WANLEY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 273 The help of many such at Rome (being Latiniz'd), father Kircher could not want. 1866 *Cornhill Mag.* May 539 Gaul was Latinized in language, manners, and laws, and yet her people remained essentially Celtic. 1882 *J. G. WASHBURN in Schiff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 549 The Roman Catholic Church has . . made great efforts to Latinize its Oriental branches.

3. To transcribe in Latin characters.

1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit. l. i. § 7* These sprinklings of Greek in mediæval writings, whether in their proper characters or latinized.

4. *intr.* To use Latin forms, idioms, etc.

1642, 1724 [see *LATINIZING ppl. a.*] 1646 *SIR T. BROWN Friend* Ep. v. vii. 246 Make who writ his Gospel at Rome did Latinize and wrote it *ἡσαπποσ*. 1697 *DRAPER Per Anis* (near end), I will not excu . . but justify myself for one predated crime . . at I latinize too much. 1849 *T. A. NORRIS* *Lit. II.* 485 *note*, He Latinizes less in the poems that follow, because it is more difficult to do it in verse. 1894 *Guardian* 18 May 743 2 Some of the correctors Latinize strongly. *Ibid.* 743/3 The MS. quite certainly does not Latinize but Gracifies.

Hence *Lat'itized ppl. a.*; *Lat'itizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 I. 127 The lofty nakedness of your latinizing Barlaram. 1724 *WATKINSON Athan. Creed* 96 It is plain from the copy it self, that it was no Latinizing Greek that made it. 1807 *G. CHAMBERS Caledonia* i. l. i. *note*, *Purins* is merely the latinized *Pur*. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* vii. II. § 9 A Latinised phrase. 1849 *PICKNOR Sp. Lit. II.* 350 They had fled from the ruins of the Latinized kingdom of the Goths. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* ix. 109 They spoke with seniors of Augustines' Latinizing tendencies. 1870 *LOWELL Study W. ind.* (1880) 1. It was of Latinising in this sense that Dryden was guilty. 1896 *Tablet* 4 May 725 The outcry against Latinizing is a favourite battle-cry.

*Lat'itizer* (læ'tinoizai). [f. *LATINIZE* *v.* + *-ER* 1. Cf. *F. latiniseur*.] One who latinizes; a latinist.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* l. xxv. (1632) 81 These collegial Latinizers. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Feb. 98 Half educated men who can heat him as latinizers.

*Lat'itless* (læ'tink's), *a.* [f. *LATIN sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without Latin; ignorant of Latin

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 64 Latitless dolts. 1615 *tr. Brightman's Revelation* 144 There is no Castle so defended, which a latitlesse Asse laden with golden metall may not scale and conquire. 1848 *LATTON Harold* (v. i.), An example of learning to our Latitless nobles.

† *Lat'itly* (læ'tmli), *adv. Obs.* [f. *LATIN a.* + *-LY* 2.] In Latin; in good or pure Latin.

1388 *WYRTIF P's. Prol.* A Sauter . . that . . Lat'itly is seid an orgne. 1548 *Q. KATH. PARR Let. to University Cambr.* in *Strype Pict. Mem.* II. App. K. 39 Your letters . . be Lat'itly writtten. 1559 *MORVING Fringm.* 7 They which speake not very aptly nor lat'itly. a 1577 *SIR J. SMITH Commu. Eng. iii. x.* 198 *Fidel commissum*, or more lat'itly, *fidel committere*. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. acii. 374 Rome heere prevailing, latencie, old Britons, Picts, were said Of their self-painting. 1656 *HEVLIN Surv. France* iii. iii. 150 You shall hardly finde a man amongst them [the French] which cannot make a shift to expresse himself in that language [sc. Latia]; nor one amongst an hundred that can do it Lat'itly.

† *Lat'ion, Astrol. Obs.* [a. *L. lat'ion-em*, n. of action f. *lat'*, ppl. stem of *ferre* to bear, carry.] The action of moving, or the motion of a body from one place to another; motion of translation.

1603 *SIA C. HEYDON Ind. Astrol.* xii. 290 Then Lat'ion or local permutation should not be the first of all motions.

a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheism* II. l. i. § 4. 177, I meane Lat'ion, or local-motion from one place to another. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 64 Make me the straight and oblique lines, The motions, lat'ions, and the signes. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 7/1 The four kinds of motion (viz. Lat'ion, Alteration, Diminution, Accretion). 1690 *LEYBOLN Chrys. Math.* 431 The Mundane System is consider'd . . having the Sun in the Centre, exempt from any motion of Lat'ion.

*Latipennate, -rostrous, -sept*, etc.: see *LATI-*.

*Latish* (læ'tij), *a.* Also *lateish*. [f. *LATE a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat late. Also quasi *adv.*

1611 *COTGR.* *Tardelet*, latish; or, somewhat tardie. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 172 It will be a little latish today. 1817 *R. B. HAYDON Let. in Keats's Wks.* (1889) III. 49 I'll be at Reynolds tonight but latish. 1837 *T. HOOK Jack Brag* xiv. It was latish in the evening when he reached Hastings. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* viii. iii. (1872) III. 14 It is Sunday 27th of May, latish. 1892 *STEVENSON Across the Plains* 204 Latish at night.

*Latitancy* (læ'titānsi). [f. next; see *-ANCY*.] The state of lying concealed or hid; *spec.* in *Phys.* and *Path.* (see *quots.*). Of an animal: Hibernation.



1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 [The Camelion] by reason of its . . . latitancy in the winter . . . will long subsist without a visible sustentation. *Ibid.* iv. xiii. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his books of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, migration, sanity, and venation. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoe. Quest.* 37 If we can find according to Prophecy there ought to be such a Latitancy, or Secrecy of the Papacy. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* Latitancy. . . A term expressive of the hypothesis that the ovum and the spermatozoa lie in wait for each other, as it were, after insemination. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* Latitancy, the condition of lying in wait, of waiting for development under favorable circumstances.

**Latitant** (læ'titānt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *latitant-em*, pr. ppl. of *latitare* to lie hid.] That lies concealed or hid; lurking; latent; (of an animal) hibernating.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 Lizards, Snails, and divers other insects latitant many months in the year. 1650 CHAMBLISSON *Paradoxes* 77 In the outward man . . . the Magical power is latitant. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 264 The Latitant effect is supposed greater than indeed it is, which had not been so much suspected had she not painted her self. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 By forcing the small latitant bubbles of Air to disclose themselves and break. 1660 II. MORE *Alyst. Godd.* To Rdr. 20 Some Latitant averseness or enmity to Religion it self. 1682 — *Annot. Glawill's Luv* O. 81 That facultie or measure of it in their Plasticke, essentially latitant there.

*b. sb.* One who is in hiding. (Cf. next word.)

1889 *Edin. Rev.* July 146 Leaving him in the position of a latitant from justice.

**Latitat** (læ'titat). *Lavo. Obs. exc. Hist.* [*a. L. latitat*, 3rd pers. sing. ind. pres. of *latitare* to lie concealed.] A writ which supposed the defendant to lie concealed and which summoned him to answer in the King's Bench.

1665 COOPER *Thesaurus, Annotare reos absentes*, when the judge ordereth persons accused in their absence to be sought for; as to send out a latitant. 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 75 Then thyself quarrell; . . . out gon sub penes, out flaien latitantes. 1660 MELTON *Astrolog.* 67 Writs, Latitatus, and Procidendos. 1647 WARD *Supp. Cælib.* 66, I d. sic him nro to conceale himself as deeply as he can, if he cannot get a special pardon, to wear a Latitant as at his neck. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 230 There issues out a writ of latitant, to the sheriff of another county. 1796 J. ANSTREY *Pleaser's Guide* (1833) 55 If haply John-a-Stile provoke The legal fight 'gainst John-a-Noke, The Latitant the foe besieges And baffles him in Banco Regis. 1843 J. EVER *J. Huiou* v. (1878) 32 You may laugh at a latitant, . . . and snap your fingers at any process-server. 1848 STEWART *Mem. A. Averell* xviii. 375 Having latitans serving him with latitans.

*b. transf.* = LATITATION. *Obs. rare*—

1647 R. STAPLETON *Jurnal* 248 In which his flight . . . he was a while in Latium, which took the name from his latitant. **† Latitatie**, *v. Obs. rare*— [f. L. *latitatio*, ppl. stem of *latitare* to lie hid.] *intr.* 'To lurk' (Cockeram 1623).

**Latitation** (læ'titāshn). [ad. L. *latitatio-em*, f. *latitare* to lie hid.] The fact of lying concealed; hiding, lurking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Latitation*, a lurking. 1629 JACKSON *Creed* vi. ii. xxxviii. § 6 The women of Hungary . . . buried their children alive lest their timorous outcries might bewray the place of their abode or latitation. 1875 POSTER *Gatus* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 510 Avoidance of in jus vocation by latitation or keeping house rendered a defendant liable to manus injectio.

**Latitude** (læ'titūd). [ad. L. *latitudo*, f. *latus* broad, wide; see -TUDE. Cf. F. *latitude*.]

*I.* Breadth, width.

1. Transverse dimension; extent as measured from side to side; breadth, width of a surface, as opposed to length; also occas. spaciousness. Now only *ocular*. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 39 Pe latitude of a climat is a lyne ymagined from north to south be space of the erthe, fro the bygynnyng of the firste climat vnto the verrey ende of the same climat. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion. . . his lengthe and longitude stretchyth nyghte to the brede and latitude of thre sygnes. 1412 20 LYNG. *Chron.* Troy iii. xxvi. Twenty pase was the latitude. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 137 Altytude, Latitude, and Profundyte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 25 The latitude and bredth of the Zodiack is xij. degrees. 1571 DRIGGS *Pantom.* i. xxv. H b. The square of y<sup>e</sup> ditches latitude. 1615 G. SANDOVS *Trav.* 2 The Gulph of Venice . . . being seven hundred miles in length, and seven score in latitude. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 364 The great latitude and capacity of the Temple consisted in the outward Courts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. ii. 64 Though his [sc. man's] Feet, the Basis of the Pillar of his Body, be much narrower than the latitude of his Body. 1692-4 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccviii. (1708) 375 'Tis a Field of a Huge Latitude that the Devil has to Dance . . . in. 1713 POPE *Francy J. Dennis* Mibell. (1732) 111. 4 The Latitude of whose Countenance was not a little eclips'd by the Fullness of his Peruke. 1739 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Building*, The Longitude, Latitude and Crassitude of Ground-plates. 1830 J. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 99, His beaver was . . . distinguished by an unusual latitude of brim.

*† b.* A tract or area as defined by its breadth; a wide compass or extent. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Hygen* (Rolls) I. 81 Many multitudes of people may sytte vnder the latitude of oon figge tre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vii. § 1 (1873) 52 Fruitful showers . . . serve but for that season, and for a latitude of ground where they fall. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. iii. 95 A chace with a vengeance all the latitude of the land, the Canaanites flying as far as sea or mountains would give them leave. 1675 BLOOMERS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 59 What a vast distance is there betwixt the east and west! of all visible latitudes, this is

the greatest. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 21 Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs.

2. Extent, range, scope. Also, great or full extent. Now *rare*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. § 9 (1873) 258 It is a thing of great use well to define what, and of what latitude those points are. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Even those Barbarous People, have the Notion, though they have not the Latitude, and Extent of it. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 33 For his great learning and latitude of knowledge surnamed Magnus. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. § 77 Grant this Miracle of Oswald's Hand literally true in the Latitude thereof. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 16 They have assumed the nature of some part for a Note or two, and so want the full latitude of a Bass in those Notes. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 123 The Greek word in the latitude of its signification . . . comprehendeth all these senses. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 267 To compass and comprehend the whole Latitude of Learning. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 7 The latitude to which this design may be extended. 1776 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 22 Had the scheme been executed with success, in its greatest latitude. 1801 STURTT *Sports & Past.* i. 16 If this record be taken in its full latitude. 1851 MANSEL *Prologica* (1860) 40 The often quoted passage of Locke . . . when understood in its proper latitude.

*† b.* The range within which anything may vary. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Hiltie* (1541) 524, Meate but a lytel exceeding temperance . . . may yet kepe the body within the latitude or boundes of helthe. 1645 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Bail T.* (1680) 68, I find myself in the latitude of a fever: I am neither well nor ill. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii. Disc. ix. 110 Our love to God consists not in any one determinate degree, but hath such a latitude, as best agrees with the condition of men. 1717 J. KELL *Anim. Ocul.* (1738) 247 The Latitude of a natural Perspiration is from about a Pound and half to three Pound. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 160 Few stones admit of a greater latitude of composition.

*† c.* Local range; wide diffusion or prevalence. 1618 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 177 The execution of all these laws had no greater latitude than the Pale. 1638 CHILCINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 42. 363 If you should contend for latitude with any one Religion, Mahometisme would carry the victory from you.

3. Freedom from narrow restrictions; width or liberality of construction or interpretation; tolerated or permitted variety of action or opinion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 2 (1873) 99 Allowing . . . that latitude which is agreeable and familiar unto divine prophecies; being of the nature of their author, with whom a thousand years are but as one day. 1624 CHAS. I. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. I. 593 The Latitude they allow us of granting or denying of Pardons. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist.* Rev. vi. § 198 A latitude of Judgement no Court can challenge to it self in any Cases. 1648 Eikon Bas. xiv. 115 In such latitudes of sens, I believe manie that love mee and the Church well, may have taken the Covenant, who [etc.]. 1651 HAKTER *Inf. Bapt.* 246 A greater latitude there must be left in doctrinals then practicals. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 51 Christ went down to Hell (to preach to the Spirits there), which last clause is left out in these Articles, and men left to a latitude concerning the cause, time, and manner of his Descent. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 160 Your sons of latitude that court your grace. [Cf. l. 187 Your sons of breadth.] 1711 ANDERSON *Specul.* No. 44 7 There is a much greater Latitude for conick than tragick Artifices. 1726 DE FOR *Hist. Devil* i. ii. (1840) 28 The devil has some little latitudes and advantages for mischief. 1749 FRYLING *Tout Jones* xv. ix, He gave a latitude to his friends tongue, and desired him to speak plainly what he knew. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xvi. 70 A latitude to kill might subject the innocent to great inconveniences. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. x. 68 The greatest ease and latitude allowed in behaviour and dress. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 27. 165 Natural good has been defined by Cumberland with more latitude than has been used by Paley. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ii. 7 The latitude which a court of equity allows in enforcing agreements against the letter. 1863 KINSLAKE *Crimia* (1877) I. xi. 150 In regard to time the Emperor grants you no latitude. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iv. 325 Courayer's 'Last Sentiments', which were of the extremest latitude in theology.

*† b.* laxity of conduct or principle. *Obs.* 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 1. 127 They live with that latitude and licentiousness, as if there were neither God, nor Justice for them. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. iii. (1682) 7 Which way soever this ungodly Latitude came in. 1702 ENG. *Theophrast.* 237 If statesmen . . . worked their heads, there would be no occasion for Latitude and insincerity.

*c. attrib. † latitude man* = LATITUDINARIAN. 1664 S. P. (title) Brief Account of the new Sect of Latitude-men. *Ibid.* 5 In opposition to that hide-bound, strait-lac'd spirit that did then prevail, they were called Latitude-men.

II. In Geography and Astronomy. 4. Geog. a. Angular distance on a meridian: only in degree, minute, etc. of latitude. *b.* The angular distance on its meridian (of any place on the earth's surface) north or south from the equator; quantitatively identical with the elevation of the pole above the horizon, and with the declination of the zenith.

For circle, parallel of latitude, see those words. [In their original geographical use *latitude* (L. *latitudo*, Gr. *πλάτος*) and *longitude* (L. *longitudo*, Gr. *μήκος*) meant quite literally the 'breadth' and 'length' of the oblong map of the known world; this literal sense remained even in the expression 'degrees of latitude and longitude' (μοῖραι πλάτους καὶ μήκος). By a natural development the terms afterwards came (in late Latin, app. not yet in Greek) to denote the distance of any place, in the breadthwise and lengthwise direction respectively, from the circle assumed as the origin of measurement.]

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prot.* A suffisant astralabic as for owre orizonte, compownded after the latitude of Oxen-

ford. *Ibid.* ii. § 2 The latitude of any place in a region is the distance from the senyth vnto the Equinoxial. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 253 This latitude is the measure of the world from North to South. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 13 b, How could you knowe towards what coste ye be sea driven withoute knowledge of the latitude of the place by the poole and the lengthe by the starres? 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 123 Ther shalbe so many, as there are parallels of latitude, whose nombre as I saide was .90. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xix. 316 To fortie three Degrees of North'y Latitude. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. iv. 157 How to correct the Account, when the Dead Latitude differs from the Observed Latitude. if the Difference of Latitude be less by Estimation than it is by Observation [etc.]. 1668 KELL *Flam. Theory Earth* (1734) 107 The Latitude of Paris being 48° 45'. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Whenever a Ship sails to or from the Equinoctial on either side, her way thus gain'd is call'd her Difference of Latitude. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxviii, We have made a famous run. It's twelve o'clock, and if you please I'll work the latitude. 1867 DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 9 A degree of latitude measured on any meridian is about 69 miles everywhere.

*c.* A locality as marked or defined by parallels of latitude; usually in pl. = regions, climes, parts of the world. Also *fig.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. ii, They serve for any latitude in Christendom. 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 2988/1 A French Privateer . . . which he took in this Latitude. 1719 DE FOR *Cruise* i. vi. (1840) 101, I was something chilly, which I knew was not usual in that latitude. 1760-2 GOLDSMITH *Cit. of the World* xiv. (Globe) 265/1 A lady's whole courbe of smiles, sighs, and whispers, is declared utterly contraband, till she arrives in the warm latitudes of twenty-two. 1845 FOKO *Handbk. Spain* i. 59 Very little meat and wine are necessary in these hot latitudes. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II* i. v. (1857) 75 The flag of Castile was seen in the remotest latitudes,—on the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the far-off Indian seas. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 157 Men who have long since moved far away from these spiritual latitudes. 1882 W. R. GREG *Miss. Ess.* Ser. i. v. 103 Those latitudes and altitudes where no crops will grow. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* I. 115 Leaving blank vast latitudes on the map of human thought.

5. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic: called spec. *celestial latitude*. (See also ASCENDING *vbl. sb.*, GEOCENTRIC *a. 1*, HELIOCENTRIC *a. 1*, HELIOGRAPHIC *a. 1*.)

The history of this sense appears to be as follows. Orig. the word was applied, on the analogy of the geographical use (see 4) to denote the angular distance of a point in the celestial sphere from the equator, measured along a secondary to the latter. This, however, was not accurately distinguished by name from the distance of a point from the ecliptic, the terms 'latitude' and 'declination' being employed indiscriminately with reference to both these ways of indicating position. (Cf. quot. 1391.) In mod. use, the terms have been differentiated, *declination* being appropriated to what was originally and with historical propriety called 'latitude', while *latitude* became the name for distance from the ecliptic.

1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 17 Fro the Equinoxial may the declination or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned, after the site north or south . . . & riht so may the latitude or the declination of any body celestial, saue only of the sonne . . . be rekned fro the ecliptic lyne. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Numb.* (1556) 176 Propelye they doo call that the Latitude of the Planetes, when they swarne from the ecliptic lyne. 1594 BLUNFORD *Excep.* ii. i. xl. (1636) 258 The Latitude is counted from the said ecliptic lyne towards any of the Poles of the Zodiaque. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 11 Mars in his latitude leaveth the eclipticke lyne foure half degrees. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Apparent Latitude, is the Distance of the apparent, or seeming Place of any Planet from the Ecliptic; and True Latitude is the Distance of its real Place from the same Ecliptic. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 555. 269 The right ascension and declination are then easily converted by calculation into celestial longitude and latitude if required.

**Latitudinal** (læ'titūdināl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *latitudo*, -itudo LATITUDE + -AL.]

1. Relating to breadth or width. *rare*.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. ii. § 28 (1682) 17 The Latitudinal growth of the Root. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* 4 (1889) 2 Bounded below by a horizontal or latitudinal line which joins the iliac crests.

2. Relating to, connected with, or depending on geographical latitude; corresponding with lines of latitude.

1778 SHUCKENBURGH in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 687 note, Between the lat. 56° and 79° . . . the zero of the scale moves through a space of no less than 32°; whereas, between the lat. 46° and 56° it is perfectly stationary . . . which great want of proportion . . . is of itself some argument against the existence of such a latitudinal equation. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 289 The latitudinal limits of the northern edge of the northeast trade-winds are variable. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 31 Its principal mountain ranges are latitudinal, or from west to east. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 19 In respect of latitudinal distribution the Tufted Titmouse offers much the same case as the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 204 The latitudinal width of this part of Africa is 63°. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* IV. 137 The latitudinal and altitudinal relations of hepatic abscess.

*† b. sb. Anat.* The name of two muscles of the epigastric. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I j b, Of what viles is the stomack composed . . . Of longyduynalles to drawe in & transerualles to retyene & latitudinales to pot forth. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* viii. (1888) 63 Two Latitudinales coming from the backe-wards to the wombe.

Hence *Latitudinally adv.* in respect of breadth or latitude.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. vii, The bones . . . in the skin of Jackeymo spread out latitudinally. 1884 MAUCH *Exam.*



20 Aug. 6/3 This submarine swamp extends fifty miles latitudinally.

**Latitudinarily**, *adv.* rare -ly. [*f.* *latitudinarius* (formed as next) + *-ly*.] With latitude or laxity of distinction.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.*, *Laxton Wks.* 1863 XIV. 400 note. Colours were as loosely and latitudinarily distinguished by the Greeks and Romans as degrees of affinity and consanguinity are everywhere.

**Latitudinarian** (*lati-tū-din-ē-ri-ān*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *L. latitūdīn-*, *latitūdō* LATITUDE, after *trinitarian*, etc. Cf. *F. latitudinaire*.]

**A. adj.** Allowing, favouring, or characterized by latitude in opinion or action, esp. in matters of religion; not insisting on strict adherence to or conformity with an established code, standard, formula, etc.; tolerating free thought or laxity of belief on religious questions; characteristic of the latitudinarians (see B).

1672-1702 CONDER *Comp. Temple* 368 There were no such Latitudinarian Principles among the Apostles. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Suf.* i. (1709) 166 When you have made the most of it, I foresee this Latitudinarian Love will be expensive. 1733 *Let. to Mr. Holden* 26 in *Ellys Plea for Sacram. Test.* (1799) 39 The prevailing opinion of England is Latitudinarian. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 200 There was a latitudinarian harmony... among the religions of the ancient world. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 273 It is a very latitudinarian system of morality that permits its professor to employ bad means for any end whatever. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 470 Herpes... being... by others extended so widely as to include both the preceding and the ensuing genus... and in the latitudinarian sense of the term, it is employed by Mr. B. Bell. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 56 The men most conspicuous in the reign of Charles II., were of the class who had been denominated Latitudinarian divines. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 182 His opinions respecting ecclesiastical polity and modes of worship were latitudinarian. 1858 LONGE, in *Life* (1891) II. 360 The sermon... very latitudinarian in doctrine.

**B. sb.** One who practises or favours latitude in thought, action, or conduct, esp. in religious matters; *spec.* one of those divines of the English Church in the 17th century, who, while attached to episcopal government and forms of worship, regarded them as things indifferent; hence, one who, though not a sceptic, is indifferent as to particular creeds and forms of church government or worship.

1662 S. P. *New Sect Latitude-men* 7 Our Latitudinarians... are by all means for a Liturgy. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Mar. Dr. Wilkins, my friend, the Bishop of Chester... is a mighty rising man, as being a Latitudinarian. 1696 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. 1. Why, thou art a Latitudinarian in Friendship, that is no Friend; thou dost side with all Mankind, but wilt suffer for none. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 177 A Latitudinarian... believes the Way to Heaven is never the better for being strait. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 42 To be such Latitudinarians, as to think it indifferent what religion a man be of. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Latitudinarians in Religion*, are those who profess a Freedom, and as it were a greater Latitude than usual in their Principles and Doctrine. It is also vulgarly applied to such as take a more than ordinary Liberty in their Lives and Conversations. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Latitudinarian*, a Churchman at large, one that is no Slave to Rubrick... and in fine looks towards Lambeth, and rows to Geneva. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 22 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 92 This Discourse is a Justification of a Latitudinarian (the word was first hatch'd at Cambridge) against ye Zealous Nonconformists. 1753 WESLEY *Eng. Dict.*, *Latitudinarian*, one who fancies all religions are saving. 1822 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 6 These latitudinarians lean to Arminianism rather than to high Calvinism. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 28, 38. 'I am afraid going abroad has made you a latitudinarian', she said, anxiously. 1863 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 393 According to Baxter, the Latitudinarians were mostly Cambridge men.

**Latitudinarianism** (*lati-tū-din-ē-ri-ā-niz-m*). [*f.* *prec.* + *-ism*.] Latitudinarian doctrine, opinions, principles, or practice; the professions or practice of a latitudinarian or the latitudinarians.

1676 R. GROVE *Vind. Conforming Clergy* (1680) 25 Let us see what he understands by this fearful Bugbear of Latitudinarianism. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 502 A catholic spirit is not speculative latitudinarianism. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. 4. There must be substituted for this latitudinarianism something sound and deep. a 1859 MACAULAY *Biogr.* (1867) 12 The majority of King William's bishops were inclined to latitudinarianism. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (ed. 2) 57 Latitudinarianism loosens the elementary principles of theology.

**Latitudinarianism**, *a.* [*f.* *L. latitūdīn-* LATITUDE + *-ary*.] = LATITUDINARIAN A.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 507 The latitudinarian divines of Cambridge.

**Latitudinism**, *Obs.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-ism*.] = LATITUDINARIANISM.

1667 LOCKE *Tolerance* in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. iv. 194 Whether toleration and latitudinism would prevent those evils. 1685 M. BAKNE *Authority Ch. Guides* Pref. 4 Latitudinism in Principles is evermore accompanied with Libertinism in Practice.

**Latitudinous** (*lati-tū-din-ōs*), *a.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-ous*.] Characterized by latitude of interpretation.

1838 CALHOUN *Wks.* III. 223 These [impediments]... ought to be irresistible with all, except the latitudinous in construction. 1865 GREELEY *Amer. Conf.* I. viii. 82 These were... accused of seeking its subversion through... latitudinous and unwarranted construction.

**Latli**, rare obs. form of LOATHLY.

**Latly**, -most, etc.: see LATELY, LATEMOST, etc.

**Latoen**, -one, obs. forms of LATEN.

**Latomy** (*læ-tō-mi*). *Hist. rare.* [ad. Gr. *λατόμια*, *f. lās, lās stone* + *-ropia* cutting.] A stone quarry; *spec.* of those at Syracuse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latomy*, a Quarry of stones. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 504 Were these embassies mere child's play, or were there Timoleons concealed in the latomics?

**Laton**: see LATEN.

**Latonian** (*lătō-ni-ān*), *a.* (*sb.*) [*f.* *L. Lătōni-us* *f. Lătōna*, a Gr. (*Æolic*) *Λάτων*, (*Doric*) *Λάτώ*, (*Attic*) *Λάτρώ*: see -AN.] **A. adj.** Pertaining to Latona (= Gr. Leto), the mother of Apollo and Diana. **B. sb.** The Latonian: Apollo.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 538 Latonian Twins... why hide you so your shining Fronts? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., We use Latonian lights for the Sun and Moon (Latona's children). 1819 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 82 A spectacle little suited to the antique and Latonian nature of the place. 1820 - *Hymn to Mercury* lxxi, He... Subdued the strong Latonian, by the might Of winning music.

**Latony**, obs. form of LATANY.

**Latour**, *Sc. Obs.* In 6 latour. [*a. L. lator*.] The bearer (of a letter).

1529 EARL AUGUS in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 562 As forthir the said latour can wair largely mak manifest unto your Grace.

**Latoun**, obs. or arch. form of LATEN.

**Latrability**, *Obs.* [*f. L. latrabilis* - barking + *-ity*.] The quality or faculty of barking.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiv. (1713) 272 These rational Creatures may... agree all in Rationality; as the sundry species of Dogs; here on Earth agree in Latrability.

**Latrant** (*lăt-rănt*), *a.* [ad. *L. latrant-em*, *pr. pple. of lăt-rare* to bark.] Barking. Chiefly *fig.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 620 The balant and latrant noises of that sort of people. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latrant*, barking; as *A Latrant Writer*, an Author that does nothing but bark and snarl at others. 1714 TICKELL *Fragm. on Hunting* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 178 The Minds and Genius of the Latrant Race. 1737 M. GREEN *Sphex* 464 Whose latrant stomachs oft molest The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Luntie* (1866) 115 Thy latrant muse aye glooms see sou.

**Latrate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. L. lăt-rare* to bark: see -ATE.] (See *quots.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrate*, to bark like a dog. *Ibid.* II. To Carpe, *Conlatrate*, *Latrate*.

**Latration** (*lăt-răt-jon*). [*n.* of action *f. L. lăt-rare* to bark.] A barking; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Latration*, a barking. 1691 E. RAWSON in *Andros Tracts* I. 68 It must needs be beneath a great Mind to take notice of such Latrations, or to answer them any otherwise than with contempt. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 424 We have no three-headed dog chained at the gate of Tartarus to startle the visitants by his tri-lingual latrations. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 194 If a dog bite a pig, the narrative trembles with 'virus', the 'rabid animal', and the 'latration' of the patient.

**Latrator**, *Obs.* -o [*L. lăt-rătōr*, *f. lăt-rare*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrator*, which barketh, or rayketh, or scollith.

**Latrede**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*OE. lătrēde*, *f. lat* LATE *a. + red* counsel, REDE.] Slow, tardy.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xx. 148 Of mon lăð swide wandigende ad ælcum weorce & swide lătræde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* F 644 When a man is so latrede (i.e. latrede, lated, latted) or taryng er he wil torne to god.

**Latretic** (*lăt-răt-ik*), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *λατρετικ-ός* pertaining to divine worship, *f. λατρεύ-ειν*: see LATRIA.] Of the nature of LATRIA.

1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. II.* x. 111 note, He venerates, indeed, the holy images, but pays latretic worship to the Holy Trinity alone.

**Latrentical**, *a. rare.* [*f. prec.* + *-al*.] = *prec.* 1627 BR. HALL *No Peace w. Rome* 9. 19 That in the Sacred Supper there is a sacrifice... none of vs ever doubted; but that is then either latrentical, as Bellarmine distinguishes it not ill, or eucharistical. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* I. 121 Sacrifice... is severally denominated Latrentical, or of praise and supreme adoration, Eucharistic, or of thanksgiving, Propitiatory and Impetratory.

**Latritia** (*lăt-răt-ia*). *Theol.* Also 7 latreia. [*late L. latritia*, a Gr. *λατρεία* service, service to God, divine worship, *f. λατρεύ-ειν* to serve, serve with prayer.] In Roman Catholic language: The supreme worship which is due to God alone (distinguished from DULIA and HYPERDULIA).

1426 LYNG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22952 Off this place, folkes alle, 'Latrya' they me calle. Myne offyce is moste in wakyng, To kepe the gate aboute the kyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 44 b, This latritia is holy and due reverence to god in prayers, vows, tythes, othes and in the service of god. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1676) 131 It is the common opinion in Spaine and Italy that Latritia, or divine honor, is due to the Crosse. 1645 - *Hierasogr.* (ed. 2) 147 The Papists make two Degrees of Religious worship; the highest they call Latreia. 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. II.* x. 111 The worship of latritia due to God only, and that of dulia, the respect which may justly be shewn to his creatures. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 225 What now becomes of the distinction between the dulia, and the hyper-dulia, and the latritia?

Hence **Latritial**, **Latritian** *adjs.* rare, of the nature of latritia.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 141 They can make false Goddess, and gyve to them latryall honoure. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 68 The Romists say that they give to the Saints one kinde of worship, to wit, Dulian, and to God another and a greater, Latritian.

**Latrine** (*lăt-rîn*). Also 7 *Sc. latron*, lateran. [*a. Fr.* (chiefly in pl. *latrines*), a *L. latrina* privy, *contr. f. lavatrina*, *f. lavare* to wash.] A privy, esp. in a camp, barracks, hospital, or similar place.

1642 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II 82 He also turred the laterans in the Colledge, whereby the students had not sic naturall esiment as befor. 1673-88 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 29; The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which dimits in the sea which is the latrons and receptacle of the universe. 1808 T. CRAUFORD *Univ. Edin.* 150, 1628 and 1629, the public latrines... were built where now they stand. 1867 *Standard* 23 Nov. 3 The longer the occupation of the camp the greater necessity for good drainage, for making new and filling up old latrines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 111 Cesspits are now discontinued in most barracks, and water latrines are used. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 597 Enamelled Earthenware Latrine. 1897 HUGHES *Mediatr. Fæur* v. 181 Latrines are for want of space often in close proximity to bed-rooms.

**Latrobite** (*lăt-rō-bit*). *Min.* [*f.* the name of its discoverer, the Rev. C. J. Latrobe + *-ite*.] A pink variety of anorthite from Labrador.

1837 DANA *Min.* 29 Latrobite has been found only on Ametik island near the coast of Labrador.

**Latrocinate**, *v. Obs.* -o [*f. L. latrociniari* to rob on the highway: see -ATE.] (See *quot.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Latrocinate*, to rob, to play the thief.

**Latrocination**, *Obs.* -o [*ad. L. latrocinationem*, *f. latrociniari* (see *prec.*)] (See *quot.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Latrocination*, theft, robbery.

**Latrociny**, *Obs.* Also 5 -synie, -cynye, 7 -einie. [*ad. L. latrocini-um* highway-robbery, band of robbers, *f. latro*: see next. Cf. *LARCENY*.]

1. Highway-robbery, brigandage, freebooting, plundering. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 Conte house it is cliepel, and latrocynie the detains. 1607 TORSSELL *Pourf. Beasts* (16... 263 These... 1714 Mountains and Desert places of Thessaly, being given to all manner of Latrociny and Depradation. 1619 PUGHES *Microcosmus* xlvii. 438 Publike Latrocines, Rapes, Murthers, Hell upon Earth. 1657 THORNLEY *Tr. Longus' Dolphins & Chloë* 40 Escaping two dangers at once, shipwreck and latrociny.

2. A band of robbers. In *quots. trans.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i. (1860) I vij b, A mynne with-out halundance of goodes... may better be called a latro cynye or a nest of theys than a royaume. c 1643 *James Unfolded* 35 Because the faction sought by force to prevail it was apply called a Latrocine. 1732 STACHOUSE *Hist. Bible* III. v. (1752) I. 383 When... Oppression rule, and the Government was turn'd into a mere Latrociny.

**Latron**, *Obs.* [*ad. L. latron-em*, *latro*, hire ling, mercenary, freebooter, robber. Cf. *LADRONE*.] A robber, brigand, plunderer.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. (1614) 133, I meane those Latron-patrons and Patron-latrons, whereof these extend to the utmost whatsoever might, and whatsoever colour of right, in Exemptions, Customs, Priviledges and praulerie whereby every 'John-a-Stile' shall intercept the Churches due. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 272 In their writings against the puelates... they call them all latrons. 1657 THORNLEY *Tr. Longus' Dolphins & Chloë* 108 Counting such actions to suit better with a Latron than the Grand Captain of an Army. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's His* 116 What may sacrilegious latrons expect? 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. iii. 74 The hymeneal pair are licensed freebooters levying back mail on us;... I apprehend that Mr. Whitford has a lower order of latrons in his mind.

**Latron**, *obs. Sc. variant of LATRINE, LECTERN.*

**Latronage**, *Obs. rare* -ly. [*f. LATRON* I + *-age*.] Robbery, brigandage.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* I. vi. 624 Abusing... the Courts and Lawyers, to Patronize his Latronage and Violence.

**Latrosynie**, variant of LATROCINY *Obs.*

**Latrunclular**, *a. rare* -ly. [*f. L. latrunclularis* robber, piece in the game of 'latruncluli' + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the ancient Roman game of *latruncluli*, somewhat resembling draughts or chess.

1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antiq.* (1843) II. 678 Circumstantial evidence supports Montfaucon in his latrunclular origin of it [chess].

**-latry**, *-olatri*, representing Gr. *-λατρεία* worship, as in *ειδωλατρεία* IDOLATRY. Other examples, legitimately formed on possible Gr. types, are *angelolatry*, *astrolatry*, *bibliolatry*, *cosmolatry*, *deniolatry*, *grammolatry*, *Marlotatry*, *q. v.* Hence, in humorous nonce-use, have been formed divers hybrids, as *babyolatry* (*q. v.*), *crochetolatry*, *dutiolatry*, *lordolatry*. Corresponding to this is the termination (*-olater*), representing Gr. *-λατρεύς*, as in *idolater*, *bibliolater*.

1848 THACKERAY *Bl. Snobs* III. (1892) 13 How should it be otherwise in a country where Lordolatry is part of our creed? 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumb.*, etc. 330 She was immolating health and spirits in crochelatry. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 770/2 The question of how far the Puritan civilization has carried the cult of the personal conscience into mere dutiolatry.

**Latschipe**, *-som*, *-sum*: see LATESHIP, SOME.

**Latst**, *obs. form of LAST a.*

**Latt**: see LAIT *v.*, LATE, LET.



**Latten**, variant of **LATEEN**.

**Latten** (læt'en). Forms: 4-5 (also 9 arch.) latoun, latun, 5-6 latyn, 5-7, 9 laten, (5 latoen, -one), 5-8 latin, 6 lattinne, -oun, -yne, -yng, latynn, 6-7 latine, lattyn(n, 6-9 lattin, (7 laden), 4- laton, 5- latton, latten. [a. OF. *laton*, *leiton*, mod.F. *laiton* = Pr. *lato*, Sp. *laton*, Pg. *latão*, Piedmontese *lato*, It. *ottone* (the initial *t* having been dropped through being mistaken for the def. article). The relation between these forms is obscure; if the Fr. form be original, it would point to a popular L. type \**laciōn-em*; if the word was originally Sp., it may be a derivative of Com. Rom. \**latta* lath, tin-plate (It. *latta*, Sp., Pg. *lata*, F. *latte*; of Teut. origin: see **LATH**). From Fr. the word was adopted into the Teut. and Slav. langs.: cf. Du. *latoen*, ON. *lätun*, Russian *latym*.]

1. A mixed metal of yellow colour, either identical with, or closely resembling, brass; often hammered into thin sheets. Now only arch. and Hist.

The word occurs not infrequently as a translation of L. *orichalcum*.

[1339 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 205 Sex Instrumenta de latone, vocitata Gonnas. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 4367 His fete er like latoun bright Als in a chymne brynand light. 1382a WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vii. 45 Alle the vessels .. weren of latoun [L. *de aurichalco*]. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 699 He hadde a croys of laton ful of stones. — FRANKL. T. 517 Phebus wax old and hewed lyk laton. 141. Sir Beues (MS. M.) 1134 Pelouris and durris were all of brasse, With laten sett and with glasse. 1425 *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 633/15 *Hoc aurichalcum*, latone. 1404 FARBAN *Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 An horologe or a clocke of laton. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 132/2 Whan we se dayly a great pece of siluer, brasse, latten or yron drawn at length into smale wiers. 1538 *Ivo*, in *Archæologia* LI. 71 Itm the laton on the larestones, vs. 1553 *Inu. Ch. Goods*, Stafford in Ann. Dioc. Lichfield (1863) 10, ij candletyks of lattyn, one crysmatorye of latten. 1582 N. T. (Rhom.) Rev. i. 15 And his fete like to latten as in a burning furnace. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 l. 124 Whether it were lead or latten that haspt downe those winking casements, I knowe not. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xiii. (1840) 138 It was concluded, that they should not celebrate the sacrament in glass, but in chalices of latten. 1663 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Direct.* Melons 4 The Noses of the Pipes might easily be inserted into a larger Pipe of Laton. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 5 Latten .. is another sort of Copper colour'd with Lapis Calaminaris. 1885 R. F. BURTON *1001 Nis.* I. 141 A dome of yellow laton from Andalusia. 1890 W. MORRIS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 755 She brought him the hand-washing water in a basin of latten.

b. **Black latten** = latten-brass (see 3 b). **Shaven latten**, a thinner kind than black latten. **Roll latten**, latten polished on both sides ready for use (Simmonds *Dict.* Trade 1858).

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II. c. 4* Sched. Rates Inwards, Lattin vocant blacke Lattin the hundred weight .. ij. sh. shaven Lattin .. iij. sh. viij. d. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 413 His Majesty .. does permit the Danish and Swedish Ships to come loaded with .. Latten-brass, or ruled. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Shaven Latten is distinguished from Black Latten by its thinness and brightness on both sides of the sheets.

2. Iron tinned over, tin-plate; more explicitly **white latten**. Also, any metal made in thin sheets. Now dial.

1611 COTTER, *For blanc*, White Lattin. 1615 *De Montfort's Surv.* B. Ind. 37 A little hollow pipe of white latten. 1669 BOYLE *Contin. New Exp.* I. (1682) 43 Pipes of .. Tin or Laton as they call thin Plates of Iron Tinn'd over. 1676 WOODRIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 147 Your vessel ought to be of latten .. the tin yielding no bad tincture to the liquor. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latten* or *Lattin*, Iron tinn'd over. 1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 630 The making of Tin-plates, or Lattin, as it is called, being not commonly practised in England. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 238 The art of making tin plates or latten. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Iron Plates tinned over are sometimes termed Latten. a 1825 in *FORRY Voc. E. Anglia*, Latten, We do not mean any mixed metal, but give the name to common tin-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Latten, thin metal. Metal in sheets.

3. **attrib.**, often passing into **adj.** = Consisting or made of latten.

1492 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 24, j laton bason, pretii ijs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. Prolog. 4 Cleir schynand bemys, and goldin symmeris hew, In lattoun colour altering haill of new. 1529 *Churche. Acc. St. Giles*, Reading 37 Laton wire for the chyme. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. iv. Decay 944 A Dry-fat, sheath'd in latten plates with-out. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* iv. ii, Here's a latten spoon, and a long one, to feed with the devil. 1655 MRO. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* 30 A Lattin or Plate Lanthorn. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1713) 37 In a hole of the Pool lay a Latten or Tin Box. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* iv. ii. Wks. (1720) 248 No people in the world can make Lattin ware, or work our tin well but they. 1724 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 270 Latin Plates or White Iron per Barrel containing 450 double Plates. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 398 Bind it upon them with Iron or Lattin Wyre. 1825 SCOTT *Bevalthod* xi, A latten chain will become nie as well as beaten gold. 1845 SWINBURNE *Alasque Q. Bersale* 85 Low-barred latoun shot-windows. 1877 W. JONES *Fingering* 89 A massive latten thumb-ring.

b. **Latten-brass**, milled brass in thin plates or sheets, used by braziers and for drawing into wire. 1676 W. [BROWN] *Man. Goldsm.* 97 The Grain Weights are made of pieces of thin Brass, commonly called Latten-Brass. 1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Black

Latten, or Latten Brass, is imported in thin sheets of various sizes, sometimes scraped with a knife.

\* Used with a pun on **Latin**.

1607 BREWER *Lingua* III. v. F. 2, Congealing English Tyne, Gracian Gold, Romaine Latine all in a lumps. 1624 BEORLE *Let.* vi. 96 The Barbarous not Latine but lead of the stile, .. doe conuince them of falshood. 1631 BRATHWAT *Whimier* 119 Of all metals, hee hates Latia: for hee hath heard how it was sometime the Roman tongue. a 1655 Sir N. L'ESTRANGE in *Shaks. C. Praise* 282 [Alleged saying of Shaks.], I faith Ben: He e'en give him a dozen good Lattin Spoones, and thou shalt translate them.

**Lattener** (læt'en-er). Also 4-5, 9 lattoner, 5 -enere, -ennare. [f. LATTEN + -ER.] A worker in or maker of latten.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 157 Et ij lattoners per ij dies ijs. 1415 *York Myst. Intro.* 26 Lattoners. c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 288/2 Lattener, or lattennare (S. lattener), *crarius*. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 513/3 'Latten' or some other word connected with the craft of the founders and lattoners.

**Latter** (læt-er), a. (**adv.**) Forms: 1 lator (**adv.**), latere, latra (**adj.**), 2 leter (**adv.**), 3 latre, 3-4 latere, 4-5 lattere, latir, -yr, (Sc. 5 lattire, 5-6 letter, 6-yr, 6-7 -er, 7 ?leater), 3-6 later (and 6-7 in sense 5), 3- later. [OE. *latra* (fem. and neut. -e) **adj.**, *lator* **adv.**, compar. of *lwt* LATE; cf. OFris. *letera*, *lettera* latter, Du. *later* later, MHG. *lazzter* later, ON. *latare* more sluggish.

The mod. LATER is a new-formation on the positive; it is difficult to determine how far it goes back, as the spelling *later* may have represented the form with short vowel even as recently as the 17th c.; in sense 5 *later* is here treated as a spelling of *latter* in the more recent as well as in the earlier examples.]

A. **adj.**

† 1. Slower. OE. and early ME.

c. 1000 *Laus Eccles. Instit.* § 3 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 404 Pat he by latra bið to uncystum. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* iv. 10 (Gr.) Σίσταν þu sprace to þinum þeoce, ic hæfde þe latran tungan. c. 1205 LAV. 591 Weoren he of Rome alle ridinde, þa cōre a foten .. and slouen alle here hors; here hazz was þe lattere.

2. Belonging to a subsequent or comparatively advanced period; later. Sometimes contextually = 'second' (cf. **LATTERMATH**). Now only **poet.** or **arch.** with reference to periods of the year and their productions.

c. 1200 ORMIN 15409 þin forme win iss swiþe god, þin lattre win iss bettere. *Ibid.* 19984 At Cristess lattre come. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Hire latere were is lasse wurd & Jesse haueð þin haueð ere hire care. 1296 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The lattir historiographers [called us] Albians, and the Realme Albanie. *Ibid.* 86 In this lattir dayes, is sa brocht to passe, that in the people is gretter constancie. 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 We forbear to descend to latter Fathers. — *Joclii*. 23 He will cause to come downe for you the raine, the former raine, and the latter raine in the first month. 1624 *QUARLES Job* xv. 19 My kindly words were welcome as a latter Raine. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 136 Former with latter steps in the progress of well doing need not reconciliation. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. ii. § 7 The latter Platonists. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 54 The opinion and practice of the latter Cato. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Eddish*, .. the latter Pasture or Grass that comes after Mowing or Reaping. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 7 These pursuits are said by latter writers to have been [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* I. Be near me when my faith is dry, And men the flies of latter spring. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 373 Gaunt suddenly fell away from him, like the latter snow. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1397 Pale as grass, or latter flowers.

b. † **Latter-day** (*in harvest*), the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (cf. **LADY** sb. 3 b). † **Latter Mary day** (*Saint Marie day* the latter, etc.), one of the later feasts of the Virgin Mary, as the Nativity, Sept. 8, or the Assumption, Aug. 15. † **Latter meal** (Sc.), 'virtuals brought from the master's to the servant's table' (Jam.). **Latter Lannas**: see **LAMMAS**.

11. O.E. *Chron.* an. 1052 (MS. D.) Þis was xedon .vii. nihton ær þære lateran sancta Maria messan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7843 Þe morwe after seinte maria day be later [v.r. latter] ded he was. 15. *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 617 (Jam.) At the assumptionne of our Lady callit the latter Mareday. 1541 *Ibid.* XVII. (Jam.), The nativite of our Lady callit the Lettir mareday next to cum. 1641 *Hest Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 21 Tuppes beinge fedde are to be kept noe longer then Latter-lady in harvest. 1660 J. LAMONT *Diary* (Maitland Club) 124 Johne Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchie, strake throw new doores in the leater meate roume. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy on Patie Birnie* xv, Anc's thrwart porter wadna let Him in while latter meat was hett.

3. Pertaining to the end of life, of a period, a temporal sequence, the world; = **LAST**. **Obs.** exc. **arch.** in **latter days**.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. 93 We fey peple .. Quham till this was the daleful lettir day. *Ibid.* vii. ix. 94 At lattyr point [L. *dygnus supremus*] quhen that war to depart. 1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 129 Your fraudes, almoste at the latter cast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxiii. 20 In the latter dayes ye shall knowe his meynynge. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 414 The latter day and fate of Troy is come. 1588 A. KING *Canisius' Catech.* I. iij. On ye letter day of december. *Ibid.* 15 In the latter day of judgment. 1594 MARLOWE & NASH *Dido* II. C. 1b, At whose latter gaspe Iones marble statue gan to bend the brow. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lvi. § 9 That life which shall make them glorious at the lat. day. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 35 She may make na disposition in her letter will, anent her husbands gudes and geir. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 114 The

cardinal put in his hands some blank papers, of which they composed a latter-will. 1816 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 296 All the latter years of aged men are overshadowed with its gloom. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iv. 11 This sign moreover doth St. John transmit, That in the latter days we shall be tricked by Satan's legates.

b. **Latter end**: the concluding part (of a period, etc.); the end of life, (one's) death. Also **punningly**, the posteriors.

c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 256/33 In þe latere ende of Jenever. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3891 Him limpis all þe loose þe þe lattire end. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2219 In þe laterende of þe office. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 135 He that hit wil not desyre, he shall atte the lattir ende be shente. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hcn.* VIII. 243 b, In ye latter ende of this moneth. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 292 From the later ende of Marche untill the later ende of July. 1630 PAVNKE *Anti-Armin.* 122 What is the chiefe grounde .. of most mens delaying their amendment to their latter ends. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 351 About the latter end of August. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 247 Death .. should never be spoken of in jest: for a man may play with almost any thing safer than his latter-end. 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 At the latter end of the spring of 577. 1854 R. COOMBS in *Aquatic Notes Cambridge* 104 I throw the body forward with a spring, as if your latter end was made of Indian-rubber. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 10 The latter end of the Rhine is not so romantic .. as its earlier career in Germany.

† 4. Sc. **Hinder**, hindmost. **Obs.**

1533 BELLENDEN *Livyn* II. (1822) 199 The Volschis .. followit feirly on the latter skirts of their armye.

5. That has been mentioned second of two: opposed to **former**.

1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 126 This latter sort .. are more hated in the sight of God than the other. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 58 Of the later sort are such outward actions [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON s.v. *Disloyal* 4 The three latter senses are now obsolete. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xvii. § 6 The latter mode is not less certain than the former.

b. **absol.** or **ellipt.**

1608 SHAKS. *Per. II.* ii. 29 Vertue and Cunning Were endowments greater then Noblesse & Riches; Carelesse Heyres May the two latter darken and expend; But Immortalitie attends the former Making a man a god. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 8 To the later we answer; that wee doe not deny [etc.]. 1678 YOUNG *Serm.* at *Whitehall* 29 Dec. 7 The Civilians distinguishing a Law into parts, the Preceptive Part, .. and the Distributive Part, .. are pleas'd to call this latter the *Sanction* .. of the Law. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 99 A nave and chancel, with a small vestry on the north side of the latter.

† B. **adv.** a. More slowly. b. Later. **Obs.**

c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbok in Anglin* (1885) VIII. 324 Ne lator þun .ii. li. martii. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Eour eyþer sungeað bi-foran drihten and ec leter 3c beoð sahte. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 131 Oðer raðer oðer later; milce he seal imeten. c. 1200 ORMIN 13206 Þohhweþþe comm he latre till To lefenn uppo Criste. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 173 Pat nis no treupe of Trinite but tricherie of helle, And a leorning for lewed men be latere [v.r. latter] forte dele. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 217 Ful seelden it comþ of colre, & more lattere of malancoli. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 109 The some dependeth of the fader nouthor more ne lesse neither latter ne rather than the fader. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 220 More latre is he [the Malencoli man] wourthe than a colerike man.

Comb. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 79 My wife, more careful for the latter borne.

**Latter**, variant of **LAUGHTER** 2.

**Latter-day**, **adjective phr.** Belonging to 'the latter days'; modern. **Latter-day Saints**, the name by which the Mormons call themselves.

1842 CASWALL *City of Mormons* 22 On the door .. was an inscription to the following effect: 'Office of Joseph Smith, President of the Church of Latter Day Saints'. 1850 CARLYLE (title) *Latter-day Pamphlets*. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 22 Neither the Latter-day Saints nor any similar sect, have made converts among the costermongers. 1855 TROLOPE *Warden* xiv. 222 The painting of some of these latter-day pictures [sc. of the Pre-Raphaelite School]. 1884 *March. Exam.* 29 Feb. 5/3 The whole circumstances were thoroughly mediæval from a latter-day English point of view. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* iv. 329 André Chénier .. a latter-day Greek or demi-Greek himself.

**Latterkin** (læt-ukin). Also 7 laperkin, 9 ?latherkin (Simmonds 1858). A glazier's tool used in making lead-lights (see quot. 1825).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 384/1 In this square are three Glasiers Tools; the first .. is termed a Laperkin. It is a short piece of Wood made straight on one edge [etc.]. With this, being a kind of Ruler he [the Workman] cuts Quarries of any Size. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 638 The latterkin is a piece of hard wood pointed, to run in the groove of the lead, and widen it for the easier reception of the glass. 1899 GALT *Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 586.

**Latterly** (læt-əli), **adv.** [f. LATTER a. + -LY 2.]

a. At the latter end (of life or of some period).

b. Of late, lately.

1734 J. RICHARDSON *Life Milton* a Latterly he [Milton] was—No; Not Short and Thick, but [etc.]. 1735-6 PRIGG *Keuticisms* (E. D. S.) *Latterly*, adv., the latter part of his time. 1755 JOHNSON, *Latterly*, .. a low word lately hatched. 1762-71 H. VALPOLE *Verme's Anecd.* *Pam.* (1880) IV. 143 He died Sept. 23, 1766, at Hammersmith, though latterly he resided chiefly at Bath. 1821 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 46 A languid tone of health into which I have latterly fallen. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xlix. 339 He .. gave away so much that, latterly, he had little left. 1885 *March. Exam.* 24 Feb. 5/1 If there has been anything like an increase of ill-feeling latterly.

**Lattermath** (læt-mæθ), **dial.** Also 6-7 **lather-math** (e, 7) **latter-math**, **leather-math**. [f. LATTER a. + MATH (OE. *mæþ*) mowing.] The 'latter' mowing; the aftermath. Also, the crops then reaped.



1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lattermathe. 1587 HARRISON *England* i. xviii. (1881) iii. 133 Of such [medowes] as are twice mowed I speake not, sith their latter math is not so wholesome . . . as the first. 1611 COTGR., *Arriere-saison*, latter math. 1660 CHAMC. *Italy* 84 Some Soyls . . . afford four Lattermeaths of Hay. 1692 TRYON *Good Housewife* vii. (ed. 2) 70 (Butter made in Summer) is much finer than that which is made of Rowings or Leather-Math (as they call it). 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cordus*, *Fanum cordum*, the latter math. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 363 Grasses . . . which afford . . . the greatest quantities of spring, summer, latter-math and winter produce. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gr. Estate* 128 The aftermath, or, as country people call it, the 'lattermath'.

**Lattermint.** rare. [f. LATTER *a.* + MINT *sb.*] ? A late kind of mint.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 579 Savory, latter-mint, and columbines.

**Lattermost** (læt'təumoust), *a.* [f. LATTER *a.* + -MOST.] Last.

1821 BLACKW. *Mag.* X. 116 Domestic, the foremost man, is not more of a ring-leader . . . than Mr. and Mrs. CRUX, the lattermost. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lat. Asia* viii. 222 Fresh Issues upon the Universe that sum Which is the lattermost of lives.

**Lattern.** Sc. form of LECTERN.

† **Latterness.** *Obs.* rare. —1. [f. LATTER *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being later or subsequent. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 14 Any other word that can . . . cut off all formerness and latterness.

† **Latterward.** *a.* *Obs.* rare. —1. [f. LATTER + -WARD.] = LATEWARD.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1651) 43 Ye shall graffe them on a latterward fruit, as Pome Richard.

† **Lattew.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 lādépew, -tēaw, -t(6)ow, lādépew, lādēau, -ēaw, -6ow, lādépew, -t6ow, -tēuw, -tīow, Northumb. lātūa, 2 lādēaw, lādē, lādēow, 3 lādēau, lātūa, lātūow. [OE. *lādēow*, *lādēow*, *lādēow*, f. *lād* leading, *LODE* + *pēow* servant, *THEW*.] A leader.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx. 4 Ladiow me ðu bist. c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Pa eart ægðer ge wec, ge lādēow, ge sio stow ðe se wec to lādē. c. 1200 *Vita. Coll. Hom.* 161 For þat þe stores līt is hem god lādēau. *Ibid.* 197 Also mannes heud is hegest līt and lātūa sio wissed rihite bi-leue þe soule. a. 1225 *Juliana* 33 Lauerd lūes lātūa lēd me þurh þis . . . līt.

**Lattice** (læ'tis), *sb.* Forms: 4 latijs, latīs, pl. latīs, -īs, 4-6 latys, 5 lates, lateys(e), 5-6 latyse, 6 lateie, lateasse, latise, laties(e), -īs, lettise, pl. latias(s)es, 6-7 lateisse, 6-8 latise, lettise, 7 latice, lattoise, pl. lettasses, 6-lattice. [a. OF. and F. *latis*, f. *latte* LATH.]

1. A structure made of laths, or of wood or metal crossed and fastened together, with open spaces left between; used as a screen, e.g. in window openings and the like; a window, gate, screen, etc. so constructed.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 6 Fro the windowe . . . of myn hous bi the latys I beheld the yunge man. 14. *Chaucer's Troylus* ii. 566 (615) (Harl. MS. 3943) A lo go sec, caste up the latis [v.r. yates] wyde. For thurgh this strete he most to palays ryde. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom. lxxx.* 400 (Add. MS.) The paretie prestre . . . sate at his selle, and lokede out at his latise towards the kyrie. 1452-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 449 Pro factum x latys in deambulatorio. c. 1475 *Parthenay* 4747 He . . . The latise unshite. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Figr.* (1867) 116 Lattice keepeth out the light and letteth in the winde. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 155 The glasse lattases and bourdes belonging to the howse. 1611 BIRCH *a Kings* i. 2 Abaziah fel downe thorow a lattasse in his vpper chamber. a. 1674 *Milton Hist. Mosc. Wks.* 1738 II. 120 Small Windows, some of Glasse, some with Lattices, or Iron Bars. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 A Lattice of narrow Laths nall'd a cross one another checker-wise, every square consisting of about twelve Inches. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Apr. They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch stage coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded. 1741 tr. *D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxv. 172 When they don't choose to be concealed, they open the Lattices. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* v. i. The sunbeam, through the narrow lattice, fell upon the snowy neck [etc.]. 1822 BYRON *Werner* v. i. 44 The flowers fell faster - Rain'd from each lattice at his feet. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xx. 488 The diamond shape of the glass of old casements was suggested by the ancient lattice.

Fig. 1621 *DONNE Progr. Soul.* 2d Anniv. Poems (1639) 243 Thou shalt not peep through lattices of eyes, Nor heare through Labyrinths of eares. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xliii. 409 He will . . . creep out at the lattice of a word. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 93 Stand not at a distance behind the walls: shew thyself through the lattice of thy ordinance. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 473 Life's a debtor to the grave, Dark lattice! letting in eternal day. 1830 TENNYSON *In Mem. lxx.* Thro' a lattice on the soul Looks thy fair face and makes it still.

† *b.* A window of lattice-work (usually painted red), or a pattern on the shutter or wall imitating this (see CHEQUER *sb.* 1. 4), formerly a common mark of an alehouse or inn. *Obs.*

1525 GASCOIGNE *Glasne Gerd.* iv. vi. There, at a howse with a red lattice, you shall finde an old baude . . . and a yong dam-sell. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger that passeth by the lattise be a Saint or a Diuell. 1592 *Arden of Faversham* H. 2. He . . . had bene sure to haue had his Signe pulled down, & his lattise borne away the next night. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* ii. 15 Some Alewies, if they had knowne this receipt . . . wold haue bung out holly bushes at their red lattises, & so they might haue bene mistaken for Tauerms, of many ale Knights. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* ii. 86 He call'd me euen now (my Lord) through a red Lattice. 1598 B. JONSON *En. Man in Hum.* iii. lii. At the signe of the water-tankard, hard by the greene

lattice. 163. WOTTON *Etuc. in Relig.* (1672) 97 Amongst Tradesmen . . . they are not poorst, whose Shop windows open over a red Lattice. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* i. ii. If he draw not A Lattice to your doore, and hang a bush out. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* i. i. She by Art makes her face look like a new white wall with a red lattice. 1735 DYVEN. & PARSON *Dict.* Lattice . . . with us now is generally an ensign of an Alehouse, which to make it the more conspicuous is commonly painted of various Colours, and those who have not a real Wooden one up at their Door, cause Chequers or Squares like 'em to be painted on their Window-shutters, Walls or Side-posts of the Door, &c.

*c.* Work of the kind described in 1; lattices collectively; = LATTICE-WORK. Also *fig.*

1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xii. (1877) i. 256 Our countrie houses, in steed of glasse, did use much lattise. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 14 Some beauty peep through Lattice of sear'd age. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. iii. 225 My good window of Lattice fare thee well. 1611 CORVAT *Cruditiss* 50 The vpper part of the window . . . is made of glasse or lattice. 1800 F. G. CARPENTER in *Amer. Agriculturist* Oct. 512 (Funk) Rude frames of lattice filled with greased paper to act as windows.

2. *transf.* Something with open interlaced structure like that of a lattice.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref. This harmless Essay . . . may . . . induce your charity to connive at our imbecility, by glancing through the Lattice of a diminishing Telescope. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 132 Taking a sheet of Paper, we made several little Lattices in it. 1895 C. R. H. BARRETT *Surrey* iii. 91 An oak tree with a curiously twisted lattice of roots.

† 3. A part of the auditorium of a theatre (see quot.). *Obs.*

1818 J. WARBURTON *etc. Dublin* II. 113 boxes, 5a, 5b; lattices 45, 4d; pit 35, 3d; gallery 25, 2d. *Ibid.* 118 note. The interior of the house [1793] formed an ellipse, and was divided into three compartments—pit, boxes, and lattices, which were without division.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lattice-blind, -bough, -closing, -alge, -hole, -maker, -nail, -pane, -pattern; lattice-bar Bridge-building (see quot.); lattice beam — lattice girder; lattice-braid, a narrow lattice-like braid made on the laec-pillow (Caulfeild and Seward *Dict. Needlework* 1882 p. 43); lattice-bridge (see quot. 1857); † lattice caltrop (see quot.); lattice-cell (see quot. and cf. LATTICED 2 b); lattice frame, girder, a girder consisting of two horizontal bars connected by diagonal bars crossed so as to resemble lattice-work; lattice leaf (plant), the *Ouvrand* a *ficus-stalis* or lace-leaf of Madagascar; also lattice plant; lattice moss, a moss of the genus *Cinclidolus*; lattice point *Math.* (see quot.); lattice-stitch (see quot.); lattice-truss, 'one having horizontal chords and inclined intersecting braces' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); lattice-wise *adv.*, in the form of a lattice or lattice-work.

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246 'Lattice-bar, a bar belonging to a system of latticing. 1850 G. D. DENESBY *Iron Girder Bridges* iv. 36 'Lattice beams. 1832 TENNYSON *Alariana* in S. 87 backward the 'lattice-blind she flong. 1878 SYMONDS *Many Moods* 175 The star of Love, those 'lattice boughs between. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin.* N. Amer. viii. 231 Town's Patent 'Lattice Bridge. 1857 HUMBER *Iron Bridges & Girders* 14 The Trellis Girder or Lattice Bridge, consisting of a top and bottom flange connected by a number of flat iron bars which are rivetted across each other at a certain angle, thus forming a lattice. 1497 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 97 'Lattescaltraps [Footnote: Perhaps caltraps united by lattice work or rod-forming a kind of cheval-de-frise, and thus distinguished from 'casting caltraps']. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 'Lattice-cells, in Botany, Mohl's term for cells whose walls are irregularly thickened in such a manner as to form a kind of net-work sculptured in relief. c. 1425 *St. Elic. of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VII. 114/6 Pe chapel is departyd fro þe chaumbryr with a smalle 'latys-closynge. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 15 Here and there on 'lattice edges lay Or book or lute. 1838 D. STEVENSON *Civil Engin.* N. Amer. viii. 233 'Lattice-frames. 1852 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* Notices 123 BARTON (title of art.) On the Calculation of strains in 'Lattice Girders. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 5/3 A steel pillar with a lattice girder construction. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 32 In at a 'lattice hole . . . fast flew there in a fle. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Ouvrandra*, *O. fenestralis* . . . is best known as the 'Lattice-leaf plant, from its singular leaves resembling open lattice-work. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 252 Allied to the Pondweeds is the rare Lattice-leaf (*Ouvrandra fenestralis*) of Madagascar. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Figr.* (1867) 116 I wishe . . . 'Lattice makers few, and glasiars many. 1868 *Trist. Brit. Mosses* 108 *Cinclidolus*. 'Lattice Moss. 1480 *Warrior. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 122 For di M' of 'lattice-naile price iijd. 1846 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 268 Beaming all redly thro' the 'lattice-pane. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 71 'Lattice and diaper patterns. 1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* 457 The aquatic *Ouvrandra* or 'lattice plant. 1857 in Cayley *Coll. Math. Papers* (1890) 111. 40 Imagine now in a plane, a rectangular system of coordinates (*x*, *y*) and the whole plane divided by lines parallel to the axes at distances = 1 from each other into squares of the dimension = 1. And let the angles which do not lie on the axes of coordinates be called 'lattice points'. 1882 CAULFEILD & SEWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 187 'Lattice-stitch, a stitch used in Ticking work and other ornamental Embroideries for borders and formed of straight interlaced lines. 1538 ELVOT *Dict.* *Canellii*, lattases, or any thynge made 'lattise wyse. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII 239 Rych cloth of golde traversed lattise wyse wyse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 166 Some sinewes running straight out in length, others crossing ouerthwart lattise-wise. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 37 An additional Door . . . made Lattice-wise; to the end that the People standing without might see what was done in the Temple.

**Lattice** (læ'tis), *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To furnish with a lattice or lattice-work. Also with *up, over*.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1829) 32 The seide parlore and tresance lattizid, glazid and selyd with other necessaries. 1538 IRLAND *Itin.* i. 55 A Closet in the middle of 8 Squares lattisid aboute. 1565 COOKE *Thesaurus, Clathrate*, to close with crosse barres, or trayles: to lattise vp. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 7 Her eye is all latticed or chequered with dimples like Common Flyes. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iv 73 Each Window was latticed with Iron Wire on the outside. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xi. 117 It was a wooden structure, latticed and pierced with auger-holes. 1867 LADY HERRERT *Cradle* L. i. 9 The narrow streets which are latticed over with matting.

**Lattice**, *obs.* form of LETTICE.

**Latticed** (læ'tist), *a.* Also 6 lattis(e)d, latticed, -ueed, -ised, latized, 7 lattised. [f. LATTICE *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. Furnished with a lattice or lattice-work.

1565 GOLDING *Orid's Met.* ii. (1593) 32 Their hooves they mainly beat upon the lattisid grate. 1662 GIRENHALGT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 12 A low, long, and narrow latticed window. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 2 The early sun Pour'd on the latticed cot a cheerful gleam. a. 1845 HOOD *Open Question* i. Shut the garden's! hark! the latticed gate! 1863 GRO. ELLIOT *Romola* iii. A latticed screen . . . divided the shop from a room of about equal size.

2. Shaped or arranged like a lattice. *B. gen.*

1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Husk* (1586) 25b, You must . . . harrow it, which is don with a lattised instrument full of teeth. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* xxviii. 108 Huge alders . . . shed Disparted moonlight through the lattic'd boughs.

*b.* *Nat. Hist.* Having a conformation or marking resembling lattice-work. Of plant-cells: see quot. 1877 and lattice-cell, LATTICE *sb.* 4. Of leaves = CANESCENT.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 Her eye is foraminulous and latticed like that of other Insects. 1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155 *Latticed*, having longitudinal lines or furrows, decussate by transverse ones. 1862 COOKE *Brit Fungi* 93 The Latticed Stinkhorn (*Clathrus cancellatus*) 1862 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1866) 87 The Latticed Heath (*Strepia clathrata*) 1877 BENNETT *Thom's Bot.* 4 *Sieve-tubes*, or *lattice-tubes*, result from the coalescence of cells standing one over another, the partition walls of which, or *sieve-disks*, have become perforated in the manner of a sieve. . . . Of similar construction are latticed cells, the partition-walls of which are not actually perforated, but only thickened in a sieve-like manner. 1885 A. S. PENNINGTON *Brit Zoophytes* 161 *Phellia Brodichii*, 'The Latticed Corklet'.

*c.* *Her.*

1847 GLOSS *Hydraltis*, *Lattised*, *Trellis*, or *Pothuloid*, a pattern resembling fretty, but placed cross-ways. It may be interlaced or not.

**Lattice-window.** A window furnished with a lattice; also, in mod. use, one composed of small diamond-shaped panes set in lead-work.

1515-16 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 23 Pro factura fenestrarum . . . selecti latysuvidowes. a. 1533 L. B. DENESBY *Iron Girder Bridges* iv. 36 Out of 3<sup>d</sup> chambre where sh shall be in she shall se them all . . . thrughe a latyse wyndow. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steudane's Comm.* 32 b. The Doctors of Divinite made in the latyse windows. 1611 CORVAT *Cruditiss* 207 Brasen dores, whereof the middle . . . is made of solid brasse, the other some in the forme of lattise windows. 1743 POCKOCKE *Deser. East* i. 16 They [gallies] are made with lattise windows all round. 1838 PICKERS. O. *Treat* xxvii. A cottage-window, with a lattice-window. 1880 DREARIE *Endym.* i. xi. 86 An old hall with gable ends and lattice windows.

**Lattice-work.** Wood or metal work consisting of crossing strips with small openings; = LATTICE *sb.* 1. Also, something resembling this.

1487 *Will in Paston Lett.* III. 465 A nother towell of latise work. 1600 SURLEY *Country Farm* 509 The lattice worke or climbing and running frames made for the vine. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 25 The like curious Lattice work I have also observ'd in the crustaceous Cornea of the Cretakes Eye. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 42 The cane . . . severed into stripes That interlaced each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 145 It . . . was guarded on either side by a strong lattice-work of forest timber. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 340 The bow-and-tie construction is thought to be superior in strength to lattice-work . . . for a bridge.

**Latticing** (læ'tisin). [f. LATTICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ING 1.] The process of making a lattice or lattice-work; in Bridge-building (see quot.).

1885 WADDELL *Syst. Iron Railr. Bridges Japan* 246, *Latticing*, a system of bars crossing each other at the middle of their lengths, used to connect the two channels of a strut in order to make them act as one member.

**Lattine**, *obs.* variant of LATTEEN.

**Lattin** (ne, -o(u)n, -yn(e), -yng, -ynn, latun, *obs.* forms of LATTEEN.

**Lattly**, *obs.* form of LATELY *adv.*

**Lattouze**, *obs.* Sc. form of LETTUCE.

**Lattys**: see LET *v.*

|| **Latus** I (læ'tis). *Math.* [L. = side.] Used in the following terms in *Conic sections*: *latus rectum*, a straight line drawn through the focus of a conic at right angles to the transverse diameter, the parameter; *latus primarium* (see quot. 1706); † *latus transversum*, the transverse diameter.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 11 In a Parabola the Rectangle of the Diameter, and *Latus Rectum*, is equal to the Rectangle of the Segments of the double Ordinate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus primarium*, . . . a Right-line drawn thro' the *Vertex*, or Top of the Section, parallel to the Base of the Triangular Section of



the Cone, and within it. *Ibid.*, *Latus Transversum*, (in an Hyperbola) is a Right-line lying between the Vertex's of the two opposite Sections. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* iv. l. (ed. 6) 367 The Diameter of a Circle being that Right-line which passes thro' its Centre or Focus . . . may be properly call'd the Circle's Latus Rectum: And altho' it loses the Name of Diameter when the Circle degenerates into an Ellipsis, yet it retains the Name of Latus Rectum. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 255 A luminous point is placed at one of the foci of a semi-elliptic arc bounded by the axis major: prove that the whole illumination of the arc varies inversely as the latus rectum.

|| **Latus** (lā'tūs). *Antiq.* [Late L. = Gr. *λάτος*.] A large fish inhabiting the Nile and other regions.

1598 *Epulario* Fijih, To dress a Latus or shadow fish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Latus*, . . . a huge Fish peculiar to the River Nile, which is often of Two Hundred Pounds Weight. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Latus*, . . . the name of a fish of the coracinus, or umbra kind. 1857 BIRCH *Ant. Pottery* (1858) l. 90 Among fishes, the latus, . . . and the oxyrhynchus.

**Latyn**, obs. form of LATIN, LATTEN, LET V.

**Latynere**, -tynier: see LATINER.

**Latyng**, -yng, obs. forms of LATIN, LETTING.

**Latynn**, obs. form of LATTEN.

**Lau**, obs. form of LAW, LOW.

**Laubanite** (lō'bānīt). *Alin.* [Named by Traube, 1887, from *Lauban* in Silesia, where it was first found; see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, resembling stilbite. 1888 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III*, XXXV. 418 Laubanite. A zeolite resembling stilbite.

**Lauber**, -or, etc., Sc. forms of LABOUR.

**Lauch**: see LATCH V. 1, LAUGH, LAW, LOW.

**Lauchful**, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

**Laucht**, obs. Sc. form of LAUGH V., LOW A.

† **Lauchtane**, a. Sc. Obs. [a. Gaelic *lach-dunn* = Irish *lachtna*.] Dull coloured, swarthy.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xix. 672 A lauchtane [MS. *F. lauchtane*] mantill than hym by Lyand upon the bed he saw. a 1568 in *Pinkerton Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 192 My rubie cheeks, was red as rone, Ar leyn, and lauchtane as the leid.

**Lauchter**, -ir, obs. Sc. forms of LAUGHTER.

**Lauchtfull**, obs. Sc. form of LAWFUL.

**Laucyouse**, var. LAUCIOUS Obs., luxurious.

**Laud** (lōd), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-7 *laude*, 6-7 *lawd* (e, 6 *laud*, [a. OF. *laude*, ad. L. *laud-em*, *laus* praise.]

1. Praise, high commendation. Also † in *laud of*, *honour and laud*, *laud and glory* (*honour, thanks*); † to give *laud*. Now rare exc. in hymns.

1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* iii. 232 Pursevantes and herauldes That crien ryche folkis laudes. c 1386—*Priores'* l. 8 In laude . . . Of thee 'To telle a storie I wol do my labour. *Priores'* l. 55 He was, if I shal even him his laude, A theef, and eek a somour, and a baude. a 1470 *Fitton's Casar* iv. (1530) 5 That the enterpryse myght be to the law I and prolyfte of his legion. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* v. cccxi 91 To hym that laude & thankyss shulde be geuen unto. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 187 To the laude and glory Of wyse dame Pallas it was so elidit. 1552 *Lynndesay Monarchie* 4125 Onely to God be laude and glorie. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* iii. pr. vi. 53 They that falsly be prai'd, needs must they blush at their own laude. 1622 *Byron Hen. VII* 106 For which this Assembly and all Christians are to render laud and thanks unto God. 1640 *Gent. Acute in Gr.* ii. l. E b, So well, as *Asop* could discharge his scene, whereby he won most laud. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xiv. 442 Great laud and praise were mine. . . for spotless faith divine. 1819 *Jefferson Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 l. 117 We willingly cede to her the laud of having . . . been 'the cradle of sound principles'. 1849 *Longf. Kavanagh* xvii. *Pose Wks.* 1836 II. 346 Sibylline leaves . . . in laud and exaltation of her modest relative. 1858 *Neale Bernard de M.* (1865) 27 His laud and benediction Thy ransomed people raise. 1879 *Dixon Windsor* II. xxiv. 250 His chief employment being the laud of his dead love.

b. A cause or subject for praise. *rare*.

1560 *Rolland Crt. Venus* ii. 351 It was na laude, nor 3it Humanitie (On sic are wight to schaw thame villanous. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xiv. 278 That is not a fault: that is rather a laud.

† c. ? Praiseworthiness. *Obs.*

1576 *Gascoigne Compl. Philomena* (Arb.) 94 And by this lawde of his pretence His lewdnesse was acquit.

2. pl. The first of the day-hours of the Church, the Psalms of which always end with Pss. cxlviii-cl, sung as one psalm and technically called *laudes*.

a 1340 *Hampele Præter* lxii. 1 His salme is ay songen in be lauds. a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 88 Here begynneth laudes. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 180 Sir, this same day at morne I thaim left in the corne, When they rang lawdys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 Meditations at the laudes, unto the end of matyns, divided accordyng to every psalme. a 1711 *Ken Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 20 The Evening Lamb . . . Was by the hallow'd Fire but half-consum'd, When Mary rose to Lauds. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* i. xxxi, Now midnight lauds were in Melrose sung. 1843 M. PATISON *Diary in Mem.* (1885) 190 At 6 went to Matins, which with Lauds and Prime take about an hour and a half.

transf. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 169 The lytle byrdes sweetly dyd syng Laudes to their maker early in the mornynge. 1577 *Vallans T. Two Swannes in Leland's Hn.* (1750) v. viii, The merrie Nightingale . . . Ringes out all might the never ceasing laudes Of God 1659 *Hammond On Ps.* lix. 16 Paraphr. 300 To make this the matter of my daily morning lauds.

3. A hymn or ascription of praise.

1530 *Palsgr.* 237/2 *Laude* a prayse, *laude*. 1604 *Shaks.*

*Ham.* iv. vii. 178 (2nd Qo.) Which time she chaunted snatches of old laudes. 1657 *Sparrow Bk. Com. Prayer* 247 So was it of old ordain'd . . . that the Lauds or Praises should be said . . . immediately after the Gospel. 1737 *Waterland Excharist* 49 The Christians offered up Spiritual Sacrifices, Prayers and Lauds. 1877 *Synodus Renais.* Italy II. 320 An author of devotional lauds [= *lit. laude*] and mystery plays.

† **Laud**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *laud-um*, vbl. sb. f. *laudare* (LAUD V.), used in the extended sense 'to give a judgement upon?'] Decision, judgement.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 77 After loog trette bothe parties submytted theym to the laude and arbitrement of the kyng. 1541 *Sc. Actis Mary* (1814) II. 416 To here and se be decerte laude and sentence of forlour gevin.

**Laud** (lōd), v. Forms: 5-7 *laude*, (5 *loud*), 6-7 *lawde*, 6- *laud*. [ad. L. *laud-āre*, f. *laud-*, *laus* praise.] *trans.* To praise, to sing or speak the praises of; to celebrate. Often to *laud and bless* (praise, magnify). Originally implying an act of worship.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xl. 102 Neyther for loue laude it nout ne lakke it for enaye. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1883 The lady . . . forthe ys gon, Loudyng the trynyte, To a noonce. 1477 *Earl Rivers* (Caxton) *Dictees* 68 So ye shal be happy, & your werkes lauded. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 32 We ought to laude and magnify Your excellent springes of famous poetry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 We excite & moene . . . all creatures to laude & besse god. c 1610 *Women Saints* 34 They therefore fast and pray and lawde our Lord. 1670 *Walton Lives* iv. 317 [They] did at Night . . . betake themselves to prayers, and lauding God. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *Cui Bono* xii, To build a temple worthy of a god, To laud a monkey. 1833 *Hr. Martineau T. of Tyne* vii. 122 He lauded the arrangements. 1850 *Kingsley Al. Locke* v, To be called . . . ambitious for the very same aspirations which are lauded up to the skies in the sons of the rich. 1868 *Hawthorne Amer. Note-Bks.* II. i, I laud my stars, however, that you will not have your first impressions of . . . our future home from such a day as this.

*absol.* 1850 *Neale Med. Hymns* (1867) 168 Sing we lauding And applauding.

Hence *Lauded* ppl. a.

1824 *Dindin Libr. Comp.* 557 Son of the above lauded octogenarian. 1856 J. YOUNG *Demonol.* iv. vii. 437 More . . . than . . . all the elaborate disquisitions or lauded aphorisms of ancient and modern wisdom together.

*absol.* 1887 *Chamb. Trnl.* IV. 12 A rising power that would crush the lauders and the lauded.

**Laud**, obs. form of LEWD.

**Laudability** (lōdābīlītī). *rare*. [ad. L. *laudabilis*, f. *laudabilis*: see next.] The quality of being a fit subject for praise; praiseworthiness.

1715 *Mem. Abp. Tenison* 5 Names . . . however instructive by the Laudability of their Characters. 1829 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* ii. xxxi. IV. 363 This doctrine of the laudability and right of assassinating sovereigns was taught by others . . . of the Jesuit fraternity.

**Laudable** (lōdāb'l), a. Also 6 *laudabul*, *lawd'o* able, 6 7 *laudible*. [ad. L. *laudabilis*, f. *laudare*: see LAUD V. and -ABLE.]

1. Of immaterial things, actions, etc.: Praiseworthy, commendable. † Also, in early use, of the nature of praise, laudatory.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilad.* (Horstun) 1359 And dred þus laudable wordis more in hure þout 1479 in *Eng. Giltis* (1870) 413 The . . . laudable custumes foresaide. 1503 4 *Act 19 Hen. VII* c. 4 After the laudable custome used in tyme of his moste noble progenytours. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abs.* ii. (1882) 53 The laudable sciences of phisick and surgerie. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* iv. ii. 76 This earthly world where to do harme is often laudable. c 1610 *Women Saints* 178 When his precious ashes and laudable corps was caried to the martyrs seate. 1670 *Walton Lives* iv. 278 A laudible ambition to be something more than he then was. 1710 *Steele Teller* No. 180 ¶ In the Sight of Reason, nothing is laudable but what is guided by Reason. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* III. iv. 165 His conduct . . . was innocent, and even laudable. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 1/2 A wish that so laudable an institution may be more generally known. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 74 Using scandalous means for the purpose of obtaining a laudable end. 1879 *Miss Bradton Clon. Foot* III. 269 He carried out this resolve with laudable firmness. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. 398 Laudable curiosity.

† b. Of testimony: Trustworthy. *Obs.*

1664 *Evelyn Sylva* 84 Upon laudable and unsuspected Record.

2. Of material objects and physical conditions: Of satisfactory nature, quality, or operation; healthy, sound, wholesome. Now only *Med.* of secretions, esp. pus (see *quots.*).

1514 *Barclay Crt. & Uplondyshe* (Percy Soc.) 4 The somer season men counteth now laudable. c 1550 *Llovo Treas. Health* (1585) b ij, A blondy fluxe, an hidropsy or madness after a frenesie, are laudable. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 464 The sheep of the Isle Chins are very small, and yet their milk maketh very laudable cheese. 1634 R. H. *Salernus Regim.* 27 Kids flesh is better and more laudable than any other flesh. 1675 *Evelyn Terra* (1676) 127 It may be a laudable Compost for moist grounds. 1669 *Boyle Contu. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 185, I found the Apple of a laudable colour. c 1720 *Gibson Farrier's Guide* ii. liii. (1728) 207 To promote a laudable growth of flesh. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Theory Physick* 269 If after the third Day a laudable Expectoration does not appear . . . then [etc.]. 1794-6 L. DARWIN *Zoom* (1801) I. 501 Ulcers which are said to abound with laudable pus. 1849 *Health & Longevity* 229 Easier and sooner reduced to laudable chyle. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 When thick and creamy, it is known as healthy or laudable pus.

3 *sb.* in pl. a. Laudable qualities, good points.

b. Persons of title, dignities. *Obs.* or *nonce-uses*.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 321 To do Justice, even to ones Enemy's Laudables. 1815 Q. REV. XIV. 135 The number of these Laudables, including Dukes [etc.].

Hence **Laudableness**.

1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 423 He asserts the truth of his doctrine, and the laudableness of his actions. 1730-6 in *Bailey* (fol). 1768-74 *Tucker L. Nat.* (1834) I. 243 We shall . . . look upon the laudableness of an action as a certain evidence of its usefulness.

**Laudably** (lōdāb'l), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

1. In a praiseworthy manner, so as to deserve praise.

1477 *Earl Rivers* (Caxton) *Dictees* 87 He answered to speke fitil and laudably. 1533 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 263 Occupacions laudablye vsed and continued withyn this Cytye. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. x. 322 The Chymists have attempted laudably, reducing their causes unto Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) I. xxviii. 199 Would not love and pity excusably, nay laudably, make a good wife . . . give up her own will . . . to oblige a husband. 1876 *Black Macdon V.* li. 52 A . . . young man . . . laudably anxious to be instructed.

† 2. In a sound and healthy manner. *Obs. rare*.

1699 *Evelyn Acetaria* 129 Some Plants not only nourish laudably, but induce a manifest and wholesome Change.

**Laudanine** (lōdānīn). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. LAUDANUM + -INE 6.] A colourless to pale red crystalline alkaloid contained in opium.

1892 *Morley & Muir Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 120 *Laudanine* C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>.

**Laudanum** (lōd'nēm). Also 8 *lodanum*, 9 *dial.* lodlum, Sc. lodomy. [a. mod. L. *laudanum*, used by Paracelsus as the name of a medicament for which he gives a pretended prescription, the ingredients comprising leaf-gold, pearls not perforated, etc. (*Opera* 1658 I. 492/2). It was early suspected that opium was the real agent of the cures which Paracelsus professed to have effected by this costly means; hence the name was applied to certain opiate preparations which were sold as identical with his famous remedy.

It is doubtful whether the word as used by Paracelsus was a fanciful application of *laudanum* a med. L. variant of *ladanum*, or was suggested by *laudare* to praise or by some other word, or was formed quite arbitrarily.]

1. In early use, a name for various preparations in which opium was the main ingredient. Now only: The simple alcoholic tincture of opium.

1602 3 *Manningham Diary* (Camden) 46 There is a certaine kinde of compound called Laudanum . . . the virtue of it is very soveraigne to mitigate anie payne. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* li. § 12, I need no other Laudanum than this to make me sleep. 1694 *Salmon Bale's Dispens.* (1713) 267/2 It is of the Nature of other Laudanums. 1704 F. FULLER *Medic. Gymn.* (1711) 255, I was deny'd likewise the Ease which is to be obtain'd by Laudanum. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 166 Your Michief, being fully done, Will make you sleep as well as Laudanum. a 1828 *Lang Johny More* ix. in *Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 398 They . . . gae him draps o' lodomy That laid him fast asleep. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 310, I gave him laudanum, and held him close to my bosom while he slept to death.

fig. a 1711 *Ken Dedicat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 3 Pain haunting me, I court the sacred Muse, Verse is the only Laudanum I use. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelvic Ist.* 293 The Laudanum of rhetoric, whose property will occasionally benumb . . . the power of common understandings.

† 2. = **LADANUM** 1.

1616 *Bullockar, Laudanum*, a yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew, which falleth vpon a certaine herbe in Greece. 1702 W. J. *Bryne's Voy. Levant* lxvii. 272 Laudanum . . . proceeds from a Dew which falls on the leaves of a small Plant about half a foot high, which does something resemble small Sage.

3. *Comb.*, as *laudanum-raised* adj.

1800 *Weeks Washington* i. (1877) 8 The fine laudanum-raised spirits of the young sparklers.

Hence **Laudanum** v. *trans.*, to dose with laudanum.

1839-40 *Thackeray Catherine* v, You'd laudanum him.

**Laudation** (lōdē'fōn). [ad. L. *laudatio*-em, n. of action f. *laudare* to LAUD.] The action of praising; an instance of this, a laudatory inscription. Also, the condition of being praised, as † to be or to have in *laudation*.

c 1470 G. ASHEV *Ditha Philos.* 1232 Poems 99 And his figure in Recommendation Shal be had, and in Laudation. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xlii. (Percy Soc.) 212 Dame Fame was in laudation. 1510 *in Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 329 And on this day in his laudation Ave Redemptor Iesu! all ze cry. 1648 *Dickens Dombey* vi, Notwithstanding his liberal laudation of himself, however, the Major was selfish. 1865 *Reader* 27 May 589/3 Success in this matter would stump him as a man of talent. He would be singled out for laudation. 1868 *Stanley Westminster* Abb. iv. 338 As we read the long laudation on the pedestal.

**Laudative** (lōdātīv), a. and sb. *rare*. [ad. L. *laudativus*, f. *laudat-*, ppl. stem of *laudare* to LAUD. Cf. F. *laudatif*.] A. Adj. Expressive of praise; laudatory. Const. of.

1609 *Holland Annu. Marcell.* xvi. i. 52 Now whatsoever in this narration shall be delivered . . . shall pertaine in manner to a laudative argument. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Laudative*, of or belonging to commendation, wherein praise is contained. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 3 Strains not simply laudative of Oporto, but vituperative . . . of Bordeaux.

*Comb.* 1833 *Carlyle in Froude Life* (1882) II. 346 A kind of lampoon, laudative-vituperative (as it ought to be).

† B. sb. A laudative expression or discourse; a eulogy, panegyric. *Obs.*



1890 *Harper's Mag.* July 27/2 The thought came in [Carducci's] head . . . to show that . . . without any faith at all one might reproduce the forms of the blessed laudists of the thirteenth century.

sounds, facial distortion, shaking of the sides, etc. which forms the instinctive expression of mirth.

the effect, as in *to laugh to scorn* (now arch. and literary), † *to laugh to bismar*, *hething*, *hoker*.



The vb. in these phrases is now apprehended as transitive: cf. sense 6.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Hwon þet 3e habben herdi bileaue anle 3e buten lauhwen him lude to bismare. a 1240 *Wolunge in Coll. Hou.* 283 Ha . . . lahhen þe to hokere þer þu o rode bengest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15881 (Gott.) þe feluns loqh [w. r. lowge] him til hething on ilk side, alas! c 1340 *Ibid.* 2028 (Trin.) Cam. . . was vnkynede ynouge To scornie he his fadir louge. 13. . . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 184 Alle wolle þe ful 3are lauhwe þe to bismare. c 1425 *Secun Sag.* (P.) 1995 The clerks . . . louhe to scornie the emperour. 1535 *COVERDALE* (P. xviii). 7 All they y! se me, langh me to scornie. 1540 — *Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) P 1 b. The wisest of all is laughed to scornie. a 1839 *PRÆD Poems* (1864) II. 395. I laughed to scornie the elements — And chiefly those of Learning. 1866 *HOWELLS* *Fenel. Life* 306 This was too much, and we laughed him to scorn.

4. With prep. a. With at, of, on, over, indicating the cause of laughter. †Also with on, upon (rarely up, to) in the sense: To look pleasantly on, to smile on.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liij. 8 Rehtwise . . . ofer hine hleahð. a 1200 *Cursor M.* 2722 (Gott.) Sare . . . Herd þis word and lohu [w. r. loghe, lowge] þar-att. c 1300 *Havelok* 903 The kok stod, and on him low. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Consc.* 1092 þe world laghes on man and smyles. 1377 *LANGE.* P. II. B. xi. 203 For thi loue we as leue bretheren shal and wehe man laughe vp other. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* Sel Wks. I. 150 3if . . . þe world leige to him in killynge of his enemies. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Reeve's Prol.* 1 When folk hadde laughen at this nyce cas. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5060 She . . . laughet on him, and makith him feeste. c 1430 *Syr Goner.* (Roxh.) 3253 Thoo Anazaree vpon him laughe. c 1500 *Three Kings* 307 The queene & herant lowh welle at the wordes of hir daughter. 1525 *COVERDALE* *1 Esdras* iv. 31 Yf she laughed vpon him, he laughed also. 1622 *MADRID* *tr. Alenau's* *Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 226 Whereat they laugh't a good. 1654 *WHITLOCK* *Zootonia* 65 He had the picture of a foole at the entrance . . . laughing on an Urnall. 1669 *Peters Diary* 7 Jan. A bold, merry slut, who lay laughing there upon people. 1821 *BYRON* *Juan* iv. iv. If I laugh at any mortal thing, 'Tis that I may not weep. 1880 *MRS. FORRESTER* *Roy & I* l. 7 Dreams, indeed, my dear! . . . I have not forgotten them . . . I often laugh heartily over them.

b. To laugh at (rarely †of, †upon): to make fun of, mock at; to deride, ridicule. Also in indirect pass.

c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Anel. & Arc.* 234 He laughethe at my pynre. 1484 *CAXTON* *Fables of Esop* ii. xii. Of the cuyllie of other, men ought not to lawhe ne scornie. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 [He] laughed upon him, as though he woulde say, you shall have neede of one some. 15. . . *Pables to Play* ix. All that lookit them upon Laugh fast at their array. 1560 *DAUS* *tr. Steidams's* *Comm.* 12 b. A lighte and verye weake reason . . . and even laughed at of the Romanes them selves. 1604 *E. G.* [Grimston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. l. 2 In his Commentaries vpon the Epistle to the Hebrewes, he doth laugh at those, which hold the heavens to be round. 1722 *De For Plagne* (1840) 12 My Brother . . . laugh at all I had suggested. 1724 — *Alon. Cavalier* ii. 202 Our Major was . . . laughed at by the whole Army. 1785 *BURNS* *Ordination* iv. How graceless Ham laugh at his Dad. 1802 *R. S. ANDERSON* *Cumberd. Ball.* 25 For maist Hengh at Grizy Brown. 1807 *8* *Irving* *Salmag.* 1824: 97 Giving parties to people who laugh at them. 1866 *Reader* No. 169. 295/2 Laughed at by mere litterarians. 1880 *L. STEPHEN* *Pope* iv. 89 Though Pope laughed at the advice, we might fancy that he took it to heart.

† 5. trans. To laugh or mock at, deride. Obs.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* ix. 24 xchloxun hine. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* II. 482 Da apostoli hloxon ðæra deofla leuunga. 1579 *SPENSER* *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 66 She . . . laughs the songes, that Colin Clout doth make.

6. With obj. and compl. or adv. phr.: To produce a specified effect upon (a person) by laughing. 1387 *TAEVISA* *Higten* (Röhl) l. 305 Men laughe hem selve to deap. 1603 *SHAKS.* *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 123 Angels . . . who with our splenes, Would all themselves laugh mortal. 1610 — *Pemp.* ii. l. 188 Will you laugh me asleepe, for I am very heauy. *Ibid.* ii. 159. I shall laugh my selfe to death at this puppi-headed monster. 1647 *TRAPP* *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 296 [2 Thess. iii. 11] Those whole life is to eat and drink . . . and laugh themselves fat. 1668 *CHAS.* II in *Jane Cartwright Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 264 James did maintaine for some time that she was not painted, but he was quickly baffled out of it. 1679 *J. GOODMAN* *Penitent* *Pardoned* ii. ii. (1713) 196 The company . . . laughed the cunning man out of countenance. c 1712 *SWIFT* *Hints* *Ess. Convers.* Wks. 1765 XIII. 262 Love, honour, friendship, generosity . . . under the name of fopperies, have been for some time laughed out of doors. 1732 *BERKLEY* *Alciph.* iii. § 15 These authors laugh men out of their religion, as Horace did out of their vices. 1784 *COWPER* *Task* ii. 321 Whom [has it] laughed into reform? 1827 *HARE* *Guesses* (1859) 248 Is there anybody living . . . who has not often been laugh out of what he ought to have done, and laugh into what he ought not to have done. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE* *Shaks. Char.* x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laugh the money out of your pocket. 1890 *'ROLF* *BOLDREWOOD* *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 Sure ye'd be laughed out of any hunting-field in Britain if ye took one of them things there.

7. With adverbs. To laugh away: †(a) to let go with a laugh; (b) to dismiss or get rid of with a laugh; (c) to while away (time) with laughter. To laugh down: to subdue or silence with laughter. To laugh off, out = to laugh away (b). To laugh over: to recall or repeat with laughter or mirth.

1591 *SPENSER* *M. Hubbard* 704 Yet would he laugh it out . . . And tell them that they greatly him mistooke. 1598 *SHAKS.* *Merry W.* v. v. 256 Let us . . . laugh this sport ore by a Countrie fire. 1604 — *Oth.* iv. i. 113 Now he denies it faintly: and laughs it out. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vi. 109 Pompey doth this day laugh away his Fortune. 1715 *VANBRUGH* *Country Ho.* i. i. They all got drunk and lay in the Barn, and next morning laugh'd it off for a Frolick. 1780 *COWPER* *Table T.* 239 And laughs the sense of misery far

away. 1781 — *Retirement* 452 He . . . talks and laughs away his vacant hours. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE* *Italian* xiii. Vivaldi tried to laugh away her apprehension. 1806 *SURR* *Winter in Lond.* III. 221 Though burning with envy . . . her grace attempted to laugh out the scene. 1809 *MALKIN* *Gil Blas* xii. l. 8 Instead of laughing it off, I was fool enough to be angry. 1810 *BYRON* *Mar. Fal.* iv. l. 10. I strove To laugh the thought away. 1842 *TENNYSOON* *Locksley Hall* 89 Baby lips will laugh me down. 1855 — *Maud* i. xix. 60 Whenever she touch'd on me This brother had laugh'd her down. 1880 *MRS. LYNN LINTON* *Rebel of Fam.* ii. Clarissa . . . laugh'd off the proposal as a joke.

**Laughable** (la'fəb'l), a. [f. LAUGH v. + -ABLE.] That may be laughed at; to be laughed at.

1596 *SHAKS.* *Merch.* V. l. i. 56 They'll not shew their teeth in way of smile, Though Nestor sweare the jest be laughable. 1693 *DRYDEN* *Jurinal* Ded. (1697) 52 He [Persius] was not a laughable Writer. 1840 *CARLYLE* *Literary* iv. (1858) 203 Puritanism was only despicable, laughable then; but nobody can manage to laugh at it now. 1853 *READER* *Chr. Johnstone* 258 [He] had fallen in love with her in a manner that was half pathetic, half laughable. 1870 *OWEN* *Field in Bondage* 78 She could not see that she had said anything laughable.

† Similarly laugh-at-able. (nonce-wd.)

1844 *J. T. HEWLETT* *Parsons & W.* iv. His being deemed so laugh-at-able a character.

Hence laughably adv., laughableness.

1815 *LADY GRANVILLE* *Let.* i Aug. (1844) l. 68 She follows and watches him quite laughably. 1853 *KANE* *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 259 All our entablés became laughably consolidated, and after different fashions. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Laughableness.* 1872 *'MARK* *Twain* *Innoc. Abr.* 134 The dress of the men is laughably grotesque.

**Laughee** (la'fi), nonce-wd. [f. LAUGH v. + -EE.] The person laughed at.

1829 *CARLYLE* *Misc.* (1872) II. 134 Laughter seems to depend not less on the laugher than on the Laughee.

**Laugher** (la'fi), [f. LAUGH v. + -ER.]

1. One who laughs; one addicted to laughing; also, a scoffer.

c 1410 *LOVE* *Donatour.* *Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.). Crystes wepynges and teers comforteth not dissolute laughers. c 1525 *Coke* *Lorell's* B. ii. Swerers, and outrageous laughers. 1597 *SHAKS.* *Love's* *Compl.* 124 To make the weeper laugh, the laugher weepes. 1676 *EMERIDGE* *Man of Mod.* iii. ii. Softly, these are Laughters, you do not know 'em. 1702 *STEELE* *Grief d la Mode* i. l. i. You are of the Laughters [i.e. Laugher], the Wits that take the Liberty to deride all Things that are Magnificent and Solemn. a 1715 *BUNBY* *Own Time* (1724) i. 260 For the author of the Rehearsal Transposed had all the men of wit (or, as the French phrase it, all the Laughters) on his side. 1784 *COWPER* *Let. to W. Unwin* in *Corr.* (1824) l. 331 The laughters you mention may live to be sensible of their mistake. 1812 *D'ISRAELI* *Calam.* *Anth.* (1867) 115 The wit has gained over the laugher on his side. 1821-30 *L.D.* *COCKBURN* *Mem.* ii. (1874) 92 The public sided with the best laugher. 1897 *'MARK* *Twain* *More* *Tramps* *Abr.* lxxvii. Most of them are . . . good-natured, and easy laugher.

2. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its peculiar note.

1705 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 133 The laugher is about the size of a middling runt, and of much the same make. 1867 *TETTERTON* *Pigeons* xviii. 159 Under the title of the Laugher, Moore describes a variety that, like the Trumpeter, has a very peculiar voice.

**Laughful** (la'fʊl), a. [f. LAUGH sb. + -FUL.] Full of laughing, mirthful.

1825 *SCOTT* *Talisman.* xv. The laughful look of some merry one has taken thine eye. 1883 *WINGATE* *Lost Laird* xvi. After one brief, laughful apology she took her whiff when she desired it.

**Laughing** (lo'fɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LAUGH v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LAUGH; laughter; †an instance of this. Phrase, to burst out (a) laughing.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 He . . . euremo sölle by myd god ine palse and ine leyinge. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Joh* viii. 21 To the time that thi mouth be fulfil with lashing. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Leyhyng & enioyng, in a seke body, is sygne of deth. a 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 42 He saw the fende write alle the laughinges that were between the women atte the misse. 1563-83 *FOX* *A. & M.* II. 1212/2 Whereat was good laughing in sleeves of some. 1576 *FLEMING* *Paneph. Epist.* 281 At the estate of such as are to be lamented, you fall a laughing. 1650 *HOBBS* *Hum. Nat.* ix. 104 Laughing to ones self putteth all the rest to jealousy and examination of themselves. 1692 *L'ESTRANGE* *Fables.* *Life* *Asop* (1708) 28 3b. They all burst out a laughing by Consent. 1737 *FIELING* *Hist. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1882 X. 230 He's a laughing in his sleeve at the patriots. 1801 *MAR. FINGERTH* *Angelina* iv. (1823) 69 'Nat' exclaimed Miss Hodges, bursting out laughing. 1812 *Parl. Debate* 7 May in *Examiner* 11 May 297/2 Hear, hear, and laughing. 1848 *KINGSLEY* *Yeast* viii. 'Be you a laughing at a poor fellow in his trouble?' *Proverb.* 13. . . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 534/85 þe fol is known bi his lauhwhing. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti.* *Priv. Priv.* 141 By ofte laghyng thow mayste know a fole.

b. attrib. and Comb., as laughing-humour, -side, -thing, -time; † laughing-game = LAUGHING-STOCK; laughing-matter (esp. in phr. it is no or not a laughing matter), a subject for laughter; laughing-muscle, the risorius, or the muscle that produces the contortions attendant upon laughter; † laughing-pearl, a pearl of laughter; † laughing-post, -stake = LAUGHING-STOCK.

1564 *tr. Jewel's* *Apol. Ch. Eng.* i. (1859) 5 [They] did count them [Christians] no better than the vilest filth, the offscourings and †laughing games of the whole world. 1875 *JOHNETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 436 Though not in a †laughing humour, I swear that I cannot help laughing. 1563-83 *FOX*

*A. & M.* II. 1763/1 Then the audience laughed agayne: and Maister Latimer spake vnto them saying: why my maisters, this is no †laughing matter. I aunsweare vpon lyfe and death. 1793 *SHAKESPEARE* in *Sheridaniana* 141 A joke in your mouth is no laughing matter. 1809 *MALKIN* *Gil Blas* vii. xiv. These little festivities were laughing matters. 1833 *MARRIAT* *P. Simple* ix. It was not exactly a laughing matter to me. 1593 *'FOULFAR'* *Bacchus* *Bonitie* C. 3. The whole hall for ioi did ring out a loud †lauling peale. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 150 Nobody can't say I have stuck myself up for a †laughing post. 1864 *KNIGHT* *L'es-sages* *Work.* *Life* i. l. 206 One [person] I especially remember as looking upon the †laughing side of human affairs. a 1625 *'FLETCHER* *Faithf. Friends* i. iii. He lay in Vulcan's gyves a †laughing-stake. 1541 *R. COPLAND* *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Fiv b. It should be a †laughing thyng that so many of dyners and often contraries shalbe taken of a community. 1534 *MORE* *Conf. agst. Trib.* l. xiii. (1553) c v b. To prove that this lyfe is no †laughing tyme.

**Laughing** (lo'fɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. LAUGH v. + -ING.] That laughs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7366 In visage es he bright and clere, In red of heu, o laghand chere. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 928 þus wyth lagande lotes þe lorde hit tait makez. 1375 *HARBOUR* *Brace* ii. 34 [He] schawyt him, with lauchand cher, The Endurce. c 1534 *Du Wes* *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 922 A gyle havyng laughyng eyes. 1557 *Totell's* *Misc.* (Arl.) 257 Wo shall yeld thes frendes in laughing wealth to loue. c 1590 *Manifolde* *Enormities* in *Chetham Misc.* IV. The Scornfull laffinge Countenance of other som. 1709 *STEELE* *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 A Man would be apt to think in this laughing Town, that [etc.]. 1725 *Pope* *Osses.* ix. to O'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. 1761 *CHURCHILL* *Night* *Poems* l. 90 Night's laughing hours un-heeded slip away. 1781 *E. DARWIN* *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 5 And tines to softer notes her laughing lyre. 1821 *SHELLEY* *Adonais* xlix. A light of laughing flowers along the grass is spread. 1851 *CARLYLE* *Stirling* iii. iii. (1879) 183 A brisk laughing sen . . . made a pleasant outlook. 1885 *J. PAYN* *Talk of Toot* i. 75 Maggie held up her finger reprovingly, but her laughing eyes belied the gesture.

b. In the names of animals, so called from their cry or aspect: laughing-bird *ditto*, the green woodpecker (*Cecinus viridis*); laughing-crow, a name for various Asiatic birds; by some writers used as = laughing-thrush; laughing-goose, the white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*); laughing-owl (see quot.); laughing-thrush, a name given to certain Asiatic birds (see quots.). See also GULL sb., ILYENA, JACKASS.

1822 *Wood Nat. Hist.* II. 345 The †Laughing-Crow of India (*Garrulus leucolophus*). 1879 *ROSSITER* *Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v. Laughing Crow, *Cinclosoma erythrocephalus*, a bird belonging to *Mniotiltidae*. 1772 *FORSTER* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 415 The †laughing goose is of the size of the Canada or small grey goose. 1830 *COL.* *HAWKER* *Diary* (1893) II. 13 Bagged 3 of the white-fronted laughing geese 1873 *W. L. BULLER* *Birds N. Zealand* 21 *Scotolanius albifacies* (†Laughing Owl). 1859 *62* *SIR J. RICHARDSON*, etc. *Alus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) I. 331 The †Laughing Thrush (*Pterocyanus cassinianus*) . . . is especially abundant in the thick woods which clothe the Neigherries. 1879 *ROSSITER* *Dict. Sci. Terms* s.v. Laughing Thrush, *Trochiloptera phoeniceum*. 1880 *A. R. WALLACE* *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The fine laughing-thrushes, forming the genus *Garrulus*.

Hence Laughingly adv., in a laughing manner.

1563-83 *FOX* *A. & M.* II. 1524/1 For (sayth) he laughingly; his Chapleine gaue him counsel not to strike me with his Crosierstaffe, for that I would strike agayne. 1825 *HORN* *Everyday* Bk. I. 112 Laughingly he taunted them. 1874 *GREEN* *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 617 Charles laughingly hid him set all fear aside. 1894 *FENN* *In Alpine Valley* II. 139 To take troubles laughingly.

**Laughing gas.** Nitrous oxide, N<sub>2</sub>O; so called from the exhilarating effects it produces when inhaled. (See also GAS sb. 3d.)

1842 *BRAND* *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Nitrous oxide*. . . When nitrous oxide is respired, it produces effects somewhat similar to those of intoxication; hence it has been called laughing gas. 1869 *Daily News* 2 Jan. Protoxide of nitrogen, more commonly called laughing-gas.

**Laughing-stock.** [f. LAUGHING vbl. sb. + STOCK.] An object of laughter; a butt for ridicule; said both of persons and things.

1533 *FRITH* *Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Albeit . . . I he reputed a laughing-stock in this world. 1581 *SIDNEY* *Apol. Poetrie* (Arl.) 20 Poetrie . . . is fallen to be the laughing stocke of children. 1667-8 *PEPS* *Diary* 4 Jan. I perceive my Lord Anglesey do make a mere laughing-stock of this Act. 1775 *SHERIDAN* *St. Pair.* Day II. iv. You'll be a laughing stock to the whole bench, and a byword with all the pig-tailed lawyers. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 217 He could not see any fun in being made a laughing-stock of. 1825 *H. ROGERS* *Ecl. Faith* (1864) 369 A numerous party to whom the old superstition was a laughing stock. 1881 *Macm.* *Mag.* XLIV. 118 No wonder that the parish priest becomes the laughing-stock of the nobles.

**Laughsome** (la'fzəm), a. [f. LAUGH sb. + -SOME.] a. Of persons: Addicted to laughing; mirthful. b. Of things: Provocative of laughter; laughable.

1680 *SHELTON* *Quire.* III. vi. 'No more, good Sir,' quoth Sancho; 'for I confess I have been somewhat too laughsome.' 1798 *COLERIDGE* *Anc. Mar.* i. iii. Nay, if thou'st got a laughsome tale, Mariner! come with me. 1884 *G. ALLER* *Philistia* i. iv. 113 Fly away, sweet little frolicsome, laughsome creature.

**Laught**, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH.

**Laughter** 1 (la'fə:). Forms: 1 hleahor, hlehter, 1, 3 lenhter, 3 lahter, lehter, leihtor, 4 lahter, lahtor, laht, laht(t)ir, lauztur, lahter, lohter, 5 lahtur, laughtir, (laughtro), 5-6 laughtir, 6 laughtur, *Sc.* lau, lawchter, 4-



**laughter.** [OE. *hleahtr* str. masc. = OHG. *hlāhter* (MHG. *lāhter*, whence collective *gelehter*, mod.G. *gelächter*), ON. *hlitr* (MSw. *later*, Da. *latter*):— O.Tent. \**hlāhtro* = f. root \**hlah*— see LAUGH v.]

1. The action of laughing; *occas*, a manner of laughing. *Homeric laughter* (see *Iliad* i. 599, *Odys.* xx. 346).

*Beowulf* 611 (Gr.). Dier was hleahtr. c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiv. 230 Hie habbað swa micle mede oðerra monna godra weorca. . . swa we habbað 3as hleahtras, ðonne we hlihað gligmonna unnyttas cæstas. c1050 *Liber Scintill.* lx. (1889) 171 Puri leahter stunt wyrcð scylda. c1205 LAY. 3045 Mid gomene & mid lehtre (c1275 *litre*). 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1451 Now es laghter & now es gretung. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with lehter. c1400-50 *Alexander* 96 A lowde lahter he lose. 14. *How Good Wife laught Dan.* 15 in *Barbour's Bruce*, Nocht lowd of lauchtr, na of langage carous. 1535 COVERDALE *P.s.* cxv. 3 Then shal our mouth be fylled with laughtre. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* *Pist.* 283 When I behold there undiscete behauiours. . . I cannot but burst out into laughtre. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 80 O I am stab'd with laughtre. 1591 HUBBES *Leviath.* i. vi. 27 Much Laughter at the defects of others, is a signe of Pusillanimity. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 25 Laughtre is a vent of any sudden joy. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett.* *Nephew* v. 35 It is rare to see in any one a graceful laughtre. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxx. 147 The physiognomy of laughtre would be the best of elementary books for the knowledge of man. 1812 BYRON *C. Har.* ii. xcvii. Laughtre, vainly loud, False to the heart, distorts the hollow cheek. 1836 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 174 The. . . hubbub o' curses, endin' in shout o' deevlish laughtre. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xii. In the vain laughtre of folly wisdom hears half its applause. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. ii. 180 Man. . . has a faculty of the ludicrous in his mental organisation, and muscles in the face. . . to express the sensation in. . . laughtre.

*Personified.* 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 36 Laughtre holding both his sides. *transf.* 1825 LONGF. *Spirit Poetry* 16 The silver brook. . . Slips down through moss-grown stones with endless laughtre.

b. An instance of this, a laugh. Now rare.

971 *Blickl.* Hom. 59 Hwar beoþ þonne . . . þa ungemetican hleahtras. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 144 Forsete lahtre, and idle songes. c1205 LAY. 1210 His lauedi Diana hine leoflice bihealde mid wunne leahtrun. c1225 *Ancre.* R. 156 To underungen fiesliche lehtren. 13. *Grw. & Gr.* *Knt.* 1217 Pus he bourded aþayn with mony a blype lahter. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2673 With lowde lahtitris one lofte for lyknyge of byrde. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 78 Better is the last smile, than the first laughtre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleutane's Comm.* 57 b. Then with a greete laughtre (he said) they would have it so. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1696) 10 Whereat the Duke breaking into a laughtre, replied. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 8 Whereupon Æsop brake out into a Loud Laughtre. 1775 GOLOSMT *Scarron* ii. 22 They broke out into a laughtre for four or five several times successively. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 98 Exchanging quick low laughters.

c. In various obsolete phrases.

a. 1225 *Ancre.* R. 212 To bringen o leibtre hore ontule loured. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1120 (1169) She for laughtre wende for to dye. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 324 He barst on laughtre. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 503 Diamede full depely drough out a laughtre. c1400-50 *Alexander* 5303 Pan has pat hende him by he hand & hent vp a lahtir. c1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3400 The Kyng took up a laughtir, and went his way. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxviii. (1482) 107 The kyng. . . a grette laughtre toke vp. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ii. viii. 125 Al warlyk to cleiue of laughtre. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 32 Shee forgetting modesty, gapte out a laughtre.

d. Used for: A subject or matter for laughter. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 101 It would be argument for a Weeke, Laughtre for a Moneth, and a good iest for euer. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassius h'ud To be but Mirth and Laughtre to his Brutus? 1854 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 184 All his Annie's fears, Save, as his Annie's, were a laughtre to him. — *Aylmer's F.* 498 A mockery to the yeomen over ale, And laughtre to their lords.

e. An alleged name for a company of ostlers.

136 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Laughtre of Ostelores. 3. attrib. and Comb., as *laughter-book*, *-burst*, *-maker*; *laughter-dimpled*, *-lighted*, *-lit*, *-loving*, *-stirring*, *-twinkling* adjs.; † *laughter-crack* vb.

1851 MAD. DE CHATELAIN (title) A † *Laughter-Book* for Little Folk. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 208 Each repeated † *laughter-burst*. 1634 HENWOOD *Launcsh.* *Witches* n. Wks. 1874 IV. 188 Our sides are charmd, or else this stuffe would † *laughter-crack* them. 1807 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 113 A † *laughter-dimpled* countenance. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* i. xviii. † *Laughter-lighted* eyes. c1847 ELIZA COOK *Rory O'More* vi. Apollo with † *laughter-lit* face. 1592 DANIEL *Delia, Sonn.* x. Thou. † *Laughter-loving* Goddesses, worldly pleasures Queen. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 126 One of those confounded good thoughts struck his laughter-loving brain. 1850 GROTE *Greece.* lxvii. VIII. 456 The professional jester or † *laughter-maker* at the banquets of rich Athenian citizens. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 66 † *Laughter-stirring* surprises. 1826 HOA SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 215 The. . . † *laughter-tinkling* eyes of the Frenchman.

Hence *Laughterful*, *laughterless* adjs.

1835 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 440 No unfit haunting place For things of. . . laughterless beatitude. 1897 *Ibid.* Nov. 680/4 The brute. . . takes himself with the most laughterless gravity. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 39 A teacher as rich and laughterful, as mendicants and corrupting as life itself.

**Laughter** 2 (lahter). *dialect*. Also 7 *lahter*, 8 *Sc. lachter*, 8-9 *lafter*, 9 *dialect*, *lahter*, *lawter*. [a. ON. \**lahtr*, *lāhter*:— O.Tent. \**lahtro* = f. root of LAY v.] The whole number of eggs laid by a fowl before she is ready to sit.

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1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 298 Pullets lay more than old hennes; but they be lesse, especially the first and last of one lahter. 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* s.v. (E.D.S.) A hen lays her laughtre; that is, all the eggs she will lay that time. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lafter* (printed *Laster*) or *Lawter*, thirteen eggs to set a hen. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 68 Her [a. a goose] lahter's laid with which she's set. c1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lahter*. 1865 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Lafter*, the number of eggs laid by a hen before she begins to wish to sit.

**Laughtworthy**, a. Deserving to be laughed at. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cxxviii. They laugh't at his laughtworthy fate. 1848 THACKERAY in *Punch* 20 May 207 Because the object was laughtworthy.

**Laughy** (la'fi), a. rare. [f. LAUGH sb. + -y.] Inclined to laugh.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravensting* i. Let us laugh when we are laughy.

**Lahter**, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

**Laumb(e)re**, variant of LAMBER 1 Obs., amber.

**Laumontite** (lō'mōntīte). *Min.* Earlier *lomonite*, *laumontite*. [Named (G. *lomonit*) by Werner, 1805, after Gillet de *Laumont*, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals which lose water when exposed to the air.

1805 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 519 *Lomonite*. 1808 T. ALLAN *Alphab. List* 42 *Laumontite*. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 *Laumontite* has only been observed at Portsmouth, and is there very rare. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 400 *Laumontite* occurs in the cavities of trap. 1894 *Amer. Zool. Sci. Ser.* iii. XLVIII. 190 *Laumontite*. . . Loses about ½ its water at 300°.

**Laumpe**, obs. form of LAMP sb. 1

**Laumpron**, -un, obs. forms of LAMPRON.

† **Launce** 1. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *lanx* = *lanx*], It. *lanx*.] A scale, balance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. vii. 4 Need teacheth her. . . That fortune all in equal launce doth sway.

**Launce** 2 (lans). *Zool.* Also 7 *lawnee*, *lance*. [? identical with LANCE sb. 1; the name may allude to the shape of the fish; cf. LANCELET, and G. *lanzenfisch*, a kind of chetodon.] A fish of the genus *Anmodytes*; the sand-eel; = LANT sb. 2 Also called *sand-launce*. *Sable lance*: the capelin.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 89 A sufficient quantity of Herrings, Mackerell, Capeling, and Lawnce, to bait their hooks withal. 1641 MACKARELL, Herrings, Lance, Caplin, Dogfish. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 156 We found the stomach of one we dissected full of Sand-eel or Lawnces, which for the most part lie deep in the sand. 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 123 The lance is found on most of our sandy shores during some of the summer months. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 26 The lance or sand-eel is a small cylindrical fish from six to twelve inches long. 1883 L. Z. JONCAS *Fish. Canada* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The cod-fish resorts. . . to the coast. . . in pursuit of the caplin or sable lance, on which it feeds.

**Lancelet**, -ot, obs. forms of LANCELET.

**Launcer**, **Launcet** (te, obs. ff. LANCE 2, LANCET.

**Launch** (lōn, lān), sb. 1 [f. LAUNCH v.]

† 1. The action or an act of launching; a prick. Obs. 1558 THACKERAY in S. R. Maitland *Ess. Reform.* (1849) 80 If I shal perceive that it shalbe to your weith, I wil not sticke to giue you a launch or two. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heavenly Love* 162 What hart can feelee least touch of so sore launch?

2. The action or an act of launching, shooting forth, or springing. Obs. exc. *dialect*.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/2 *Lawneche*, or *skypee*, *saltus*. c1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Launch*, a long stride.

† 3. *concr.* Shoots of a plant. Also *fig.* Obs. c1400 *Pistill of Susan* (Ingilby MS.) 109 þe lily, þe lonege, þe lanches so lefe. c1430 HYSYM. 3 Veni de libano, þou loueli in lanch.

4. a. The action or process of launching a vessel. Also *fig.* with *out*. b. The starting off of a bird in flight.

1814 SCOTT *Lett. to Southey* 17 June in *Lockhart*, The first time I happened to see a launch. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* i. 298/1 The first launch of the bird into the air is produced by an ordinary leap from the ground. 1879 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) IV. 271 Its daring launch-out on the ocean of real being. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/2 Bearing surfaces should be well greased. . . before the launch takes place.

5. *concr.* in *Ship-building*. (See quot. 1850.)

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 23 Erecting a Ship on the Launch, and launching her from thence. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5019/5 Wherein are two large Launches and a large dry Dock. c1850 *Kudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Launch*, the slip or descent whereon the ship is built, including the whole of the machinery used in launching.

6. *dialect*. A trap for taking eels. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

7. attrib., as *launch-block*, *launch-ways* (*Cent. Dict.*) = *launching-ways*, *launching-planks*.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iii. (1840) 50 A launch-block and cradles.

**Launch** (lōn, lān), sb. 2 Also 7-8 *lanche*. [ad. Sp. *lancha* pinnace, perh. of Malay origin: see LANCHARA, LANTCHA.]

1. The largest boat of a man-of-war, more flat-bottomed than a long boat, for use in shallow water, usually sloop-rigged.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1720) i. 2 The Craft which carried us was a Launch, or Long Boat. 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) i. n. xvii. 76 We had. . . a launch of ten tons with sixteen oars. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* (1863) 248 The launch, yawl, first and second cutters, were the boats appointed for the expedition.

2. A large boat propelled by electricity, steam, etc. (*electric launch*, *steam-launch*) used for transporting passengers, or as a pleasure-craft.

1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 423 Natives from all parts of the country came to see the launch. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 26 Nov. The Judge directed them that to find a verdict of guilty they must be satisfied that the defendant omitted to perform an obvious duty in navigating his launch.

Comb. 1894 C. H. COOK *Thames Rights* 21 On the Thames, some 370 launch-owners endanger the lives of many thousands of people. *Ibid.* 28 A man absolutely ignorant of steam or other vessels may be a launch-driver.

**Launch** (lōn, lān), v. Forms: 4-5 *launche*, (5 *laun-*, *lawnechyn*, *launche*), 5-6 *lawnehe*, 5-9 *lanch'e*, (6 *lange*, *launge*), 6- *launch*. [ad. ONF. *laucher* = Central OF. *lancier*: see LANCE 2.]

† 1. *trans.* To pierce, transfix, wound; cut, slit; to make (a wound) by piercing. Also with *up*. Obs.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 681 Toax. with a tore speire. . . hym launchit to dethe. 1460 *Libanus Desc.* 203 Kaluza With his speer he will launche All þat ægins him rit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x. Two rammes within a medowe wliche with their hornes lanchet eche other. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 37 Whose love hath gyde My feeble brest of late, and lancht this wound wyde. 1596 *Ibid.* vi. 1. 6 A sharpe bore-speare, With which he went to launch the salvage hart Of many a Lyon. 1615 G. SANJVS *Trav.* 12 In the beginning of August lanch they the rine, from whence the masticke distilleth. 1622 BRAUM. & FL. *Rathfr.* *Shepherdes* iv. iii. Hee, Directed by his fury, Bloodelye, Launcht vpp her brest. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pl. Comp. Granada* i. i. Nine Bulls were launch'd by his victorious arm.

† 2. To cut with a lancet, to lance; to let out (infection) by lancing. Obs.

1426 LANG. *De Guilt. Pilgr.* 1835 For pouerte Is h. the medicine and lanche To lanche the forche of Property. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 82a, So wil they giue them more to feede their sores then to lanch them. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Philarch* xiv. 23 As wound that bloodies hit sell while but is Launched. 1604 DRYDEN *Orat.* 310 To lanch th' infection of a poysoned state. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) to If you be wary, you need not launch or cut the gum at all. 1641 I. EDWARDS *Recesses* 62 *i. Indipend.* lanch; to the foote. is dressed, lancht at d order, ed, not by it selfe, but by the hands and eyes.

fig. 1625 QUAREES *Sion's Elegies* iv. xiv. D. b. My Prophets. . . Rabbid where they should haue launcht. 1640 FILLER *Joseph's Coat, David's Report.* (1867) 224 Nat an, than whom was none more skilled to lanch A f. . .

2. To hurl, shoot, discharge, send off (a missile). (cf. LANCE v. 1.) † Also, to heave (the lead).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Schipmene. . . Launcher lede apone lufe. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xlii. 164 Launchynge and castynge to hym speres and darts. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* ii. 364 And launch'd against their Navy Phrygian fire. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix. All the thunders of heaven seemed launched at this defenceless head. 1808 SCOTT *Alarm.* i. Introd. 80 Nor mourne ye less his perished worth Who. . . launched that thunderbolt of war On Egypt. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* i. 268 Much as they thirsted for his blood, they forebore to launch a shaft. *absol.* c1500 *Melusine* xxi. 137 I hadde by gan the Cypriens. . . to shote & to lanche on the paynemes.

b. with immaterial object, e.g. a blow, censure, threat, sentence.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 196 The best in the world to launch a guess. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* 1878 I. 257 Week after week he launched from the pulpit the most scathing invectives. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* 1876 III. xii. 89 The assembled Fathers at once went on to launch the censures of the church against offenders of every degree. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* ii. xvi. 345 A threat launched especially at the Despensers. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Ætli. Ch.* (1888) 171 Jerome, therefore, launched a treatise against him.

† c. To throw (a person); *refl.* to hurl oneself, dart, rush. Obs.

13. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1904 The loured. . . in a bed he dede hire launch. 1604 E. GUNTON *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxix. 315 Then do they launch themselves forth.

d. To dart forward (a weapon, a limb, etc.). Now only, to dart out (something long and flexible).

c1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 437 Down his hand he launcheth to the cliffe. 1426 LYOG. *De Guilt. Pilgr.* 461 Hyt syxthe hand she gan to lanche Lowe down v-to hyt haunche. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iii. ii. The booll. . . smote strongly with his feet after the man and launched his hornes at hym. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anal.* IV. 293/1 The whole tongue is then launched out with a rapidity that is perfectly amazing.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To be set into sudden or rapid motion; to rush, plunge, start or shoot forth; † to leap, vault; *transf.* to 'skip' in reading. Obs. exc. *dialect*.

13. *K. Alis.* 3746 He gan in the water lanche: Up he cam in that othir side. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 194 Of ilke a leche the lowe lanchschide folde. *Ibid.* 2560 Who lukes to the lefte syde, whence his horse lanches. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12307 Pai demet be duke. . . to. . . lanche out of towne. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 290/2 *Lawnychyn*, or *skypyn* over a dyke, . . . *perento*. 1480 CAXTON *Oris's Met.* xi. xix. The mortal floodes lanchid in by the places opend. 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 469 Launch on I I will not be the last upon Mary for to marveye. 1552 HULOET, *Launche* to shore, *apellere ripam*. 1570 LEVINS *Mant.* 21/34 To lanch over a boke, *percurrere*. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 45 He [a fish] will lanch and plunge in such a manner, that. . . he will tear away his hold. 1814 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) i. 317 The poor animal. . . gazed at me. . . and then launching away to the left, I presently heard it plunge into the river. c1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Launch*, to take long strides.

† b. *transf.* To shoot, sprout. Also, to project.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 90 The ben bastard branches that launchen from our bileve. 1668 FAYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 49 The Cape lanches into the Sea with Three Points.



**c. fig.** (Now usually with *out*.) To enter boldly or freely into a course of action; to rush into expense; to burst out into unrestrained speech. **† To launch it out:** to flaunt, make a display.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii. 1. If master Gerardine . . . would yet be induced to take your Niece . . . would you launch with a thousand pound, besides her fathers portion? 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* ii. i. When you love, launch it out in silks and velvets. 1644 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 115 Thus Pamellus; and presently launches forth into the Privileges of the See of Rome. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 196, I want time to launch into an ample discourse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 He enjoys a great Fortune handsomely, without launching into Expense. 1712-13 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 ¶ 6 There is no subject I could launch into with more pleasure than your panegyric. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 430, I have launch'd out of my subject in this Article. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. 136 One launching out upon my complexion, another upon my eyes. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. vii. 49 He has perhaps launched out in trade beyond his reach. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy Descend* 38 For while he held his peace . . . But soon, the danger passed, launched forth again. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iii. vii. (1864) 11. 143 The triumphant Pontiff, launches out into a panegyric on the mercy and benignity of the usurper. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xv. (1872) vi. 316, I began to launch-out on Friedrich's actions, but he rapidly interrupted. 1887 JESSOP *Academy* 1.9 The small man . . . is . . . slow to launch out into expense when things are going well. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* i. iii. 358 You could not vex him more than by launching out against some common acquaintance. 1889 RUSKIN *Preterita* iii. 11 She launched involuntarily into an eager and beautiful little sermon.

**4. trans.** To cause (a vessel) to move or slide from the land, or the stocks, into the water; to set afloat; to lower (a boat) into the water.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3221 He . . . Gers lawche his botes appone a lawe watire. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 332 To lawche the boote in to the water. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cccxviii. 722 There came two other barks . . . and anon they were langed into the river. 1555 *A. 12 & 3 Ph & Mary c.* 16 § 7 Before the said Boate . . . bee lanchod out of the Yarde or Grounde. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vii. 91 Was this the fawt that lanch'd a thousand ships. 1653 HALL-CROFT *Procopius* iii. x. 42 He lan lit into the Tiber also . . . Pinaces. 1702 POPE *Sappho* 250 O launch thy bark, nor fear the watry plain. 1756 7 tr. *Kyler's Trav.* (1756) iv. 43 From these sheds they are launched into the deep canals. 1821 JOHNSON *Baillie Metr. Leg.* Columbus viii. 2 Ere from his home He launch his venturous bark. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* ii. iii. 43 Our boats must be sledged over some 60 . . . miles of terrible ice before launching and loading them.

**b. In wider sense:** To send off, start upon a course, send adrift.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 Out goes the boat, they are lanch'd from the ship side. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) i. 217 When Pudding-Wives were lanch'd in cock queen stools. 1715-20 POPE *Ilia* viii. 455 Haste, launch thy chariot, thro' your ranks to ride. 1820 SCOTT *Trouth* xxiii. Plung open the door, and launch the floating bridge. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. xiii. 359 The planets, like the comets, might have been launched in different directions.

**c. fig.** To start (a person) in, into, or on a business, career, etc.; to set on foot (a project); to commence (an action). Also with *out*. **To launch into eternity:** rhetorically for 'to put to death'.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* iv. Gb, Was neuer Prince . . . With louder shouts of triumph launched out Into the surgy maine of government. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 217 Being lanch'd again into the gulf of misery. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 7 We find several Citizens that were lanch'd into the World with narrow Fortunes. 1719 DE FOE *Cruiser* ii. xiii. (1840) 274, I am now lanch'd quite beside my design. 1802 MED. *Frit.* vii. 275 The mention of this term serves to launch the author into a digression. 1812 EXAMINER 30 Nov. 768/1 The platform, from whence he was to be lanch'd into eternity. 1837 W. LIVING CAPT. BONNEVILLE i. 43 The worthy captain, . . . fairly lanch'd on the broad prairies, with his face to the boundless west. 1839-40 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 213 It was agreed that . . . as soon as I should be fairly lanch'd in business we would be married. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi. The pretty youngster . . . was well lanch'd in Bardo's favourable regard. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 275 The Mississippi scheme lanch'd by John Law. 1884 H. B. BUCKLEY in *Law Times Rep.* 22 Mar. 115/1 The plaintiff himself has lanch'd this action in the Chancery Division.

**† 5. intr.** Of the ship: To be launched, to pass into the water. *Obs.*

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5/4 The Resolution now in the Dock, Launches on Tuesday 28. 1677 W. HUGHES *Alan of Sin* iii. iii. 67 A fourth, . . . with some Prayers and three signings of the Cross made a Ship lanch with few men. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) H. 4, Cradles, placed under the bottom, to conduct the ship . . . into the water whilst lanching. **6. To push forth, out from land, put to sea, advance seawards; lit. and fig. To launch into eternity:** rhetorically for 'to die'.

1534 TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 He sayde unto Simon: Lanch'e out in to the depe. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 55 He lanch'd from that lande and directed his course to Vraha. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic.* Ep. xiii. 53 The Thames . . . That danc'd my Barge, in lanching from the stayre. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xviii. 60, I doe not finde in ancient bookes, that they lanch'd farre into the Ocean. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 385 What need I lanch forth into this forrain deep? 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* ii. i. 25 Lanching out into a Sea of strife. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) i. 123 He was afraid his Soul should lanch into Eternity without a Guide to direct his Penitence. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. ii. 12 The time of my servitude being at length expired, I am now lanch'd forth into the great ocean of business. 1766 HUMER *Lett. to H. Walpole* in *W's Remin.* 165, I find I am lanching out

insensibly into an immense ocean of common-place. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation Wks.* 11. 160 To have lanch'd into a new sea, I fear a boundless sea, of expence. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* at Sept. We lanch'd into one of the straits of the Atlantic Ocean. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* ii. xii. 107 Before any Greek navigator ventured . . . to lanch out beyond Sicily. 1875 LONCH, *Masque of Pandora* ii, Forth I lanch on the sustaining air.

**7. trans. Naut. † a.** To set up, hoist (a yard).

**b.** To move (casks, heavy goods, etc.) by pushing.

**c. 'Launch-ho!'** The order to let go the top-rope, after the top-mast has been swayed up and fidded' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Voparrell the mizen yard and lanch it, and the saile over her Lee quarter. 1692 CAPT. SMITH'S *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 79 When a Yard is hoisted high enough, they usually call aloud *Launch-hoe*, that is hoise no more. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* Assist. 161 To Launch; . . . to leave off pulling, hauling, or heaving. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Launch, a term used in several sea phrases, as *launch out the capstan bars*, that is, put them out; *launch aft*, or *forward on*, that is, when things are stowed in the hold, to put them more aft, or forward on. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Launch, the order to let go the top-rope, after any top-mast is fidded.

**8. Public School slang.** (See *quots.*)

1865 G. F. BERKELEY *My Life*, etc. i. 129, I had [at Sandhurst about 1815] to undergo the usual torments of being 'launched', that is, having my bed reversed while I was asleep [etc.]. 1878 H. C. ADAMS *Wykehamica* 426 Launch, to drag a boy, bed-clothes, mattress, and all, off his bedstead on to the floor.

**9. intr.** To propel a boat with a pole, etc.; *spec. in Wild-fowl shooting* (see *quot.* 1824).

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 Off they set, . . . crawling on their knees, and shoving this punt before them on the mud. Thus travelling all night (by 'launching' over the mud, and rowing across the creeks). 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 713 Launching propelling a barge or small vessel in a river by means of a pole.

**10. dial.** (See *quot.*)

1847 HALLIWELL, *v.* To launch leeks is to plant them like celery in trenches. *H. est.*

**† Launchant, a. Obs.** [a. ONF. *lanchant*, pres. pple. of *lanchier* LAUNCH *v.*] Darting, leaping.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a lanchant laite lightnyd the water. *Ibid.* 12006 All the cite vnsakely bai set vpon fyre, With greit lanchaund lowes into the light ayre. 1450 MERLIN 288 The toon myght not come to that other but lanchant.

**Launched** (lɔʊnt, lɔʊnt), *pple. a.* [f. LAUNCH *v.* + ED 1.] In senses of the *vb.*

1601 WYEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Fij, With goarie sides, and deeper lanch'd breast. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclies.* xli. 54 Let thy blunhes rise from a lanch't heart. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apot.* 95 The lanch'd lie Whence heavenly fire has withered. 1896 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 6/5 A lanch'd vessel always begins her career by [etc.].

**Launcher** (lɔʊntʃər, lɔʊntʃər), [f. LAUNCH *v.* + ER 1.] One who launches, in senses of the *vb.*

1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 329 A family . . . who are by far the best launchers in Hampshire. 1827 — *Diary* (1893) i. 302 The vagabond mud launchers. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 6/3 To make the launchers of schemes responsible for their promises. 1899 *Daily News* 4 May 7/3 All hands turned out at once to launch the life-boat, . . . four of the most useful launchers . . . being women.

**Launching** (lɔʊntʃɪŋ, lɔʊntʃɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. LAUNCH *v.* + ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* LAUNCH.

1592 DAVIES *Junior.* *Soul* xxx. lviij. (1714) 104 That Launching, and Progression of the Mind, Which all men have. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parvass* i. i. 95 Nought but lanching can the wound auayle. 1605 SILVESTER *Du Bartes* ii. iii. 11. Fathers 67 Such ill-rigg'd ships would even in lanching sink. 1660 BUNYAN *Holy Cille* 259 This signifieth our lanching into Eternity. 1745 DE FOE'S *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) i. vi. 44 Such miserable havoc has lanching out into . . . remote undertakings, made amongst tradesmen. 1751 LABELLE *Westm. Br.* 28 The lowering or lanching of the finished Caisson. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 129 The lanching of a large steam-boat attracted a great assemblage of spectators. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 332 Birds may be approached much nearer by this means than by any other kind of 'lanching'.

**b. attrib. and Comb., as launching-cord, -cradle, -line; launching-cleat,** the block of wood fastened to a ship when in dry dock or on the slips, to catch the head of the 'shore'; **launching-planks** (see *quot.*); **launching-punt, -sledge,** a boat used in shooting wild fowl (cf. LAUNCH *v.* 9); **launching-tube,** a tube in a war-vessel for launching torpedoes; **launching-ways, = launching-planks.** 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/1 The Princess . . . has only to sever the 'launching cord to set the Irresistible free. *Ibid.*, The 'launching cradle is a massive structure of wood and iron, weighing 300 tons. 1891 T. H. [ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 124 It swims at the line representing the 'launching line. 1890 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 'Launching planks, a set of planks mostly used to form the platform on each side of the ship, whereon the bilgeways slide for the purpose of lanching. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsmen* (ed. 3) 326 Hampshire 'Launching-punt. *Ibid.* 332 The light 'launching sledge is in the foreground. 1846 A. YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, 'Launching-ways, the same as Bilge-ways.

**Laund** (lɔʊnd). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4-6 launde, 5-9 laund(e), (5, 7 land, 7 launt), 6-laund. See also LAWN sb. 2 [a. OF. *launde*, F. *lande* wooded ground, a. Oceltic \**landā* (Irish *lann*, Welsh *llan*, Breton *lann*): see LAND sb.] An open space among woods, a glade (= L. *salvus*); untilled ground, pasture.

1340 *Ayenb.* 216 be sole wyfynen bet guob mid stondinde nlike as hert in launde. 13. E. E. Allit. F. B. 1207 Loude alarom vpon launde luled was penne. 1387 TREVISIA *Ligden* (Rolls) V. 251 Som of hem com out of hilles and laundes, þere mannes help failede. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. l. 50 I bare that fand A fyre brade land and a ple-aud. 15. Adam Bel 419 in Ritson *Ant. P.* P. 21 Then went they down into a launde, These noble archers all thre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Morre's Utop.* 41 You loste no small quantity of grounde by forestes, chases, laundes, and parkes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. l. 2 Through this Laund anon the Deere will come. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies, Forrester* 37 The laund is his temple, the birds his quiresters. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 3 A . . . bridge, between which and the palace, was a stately launt. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Palamon & Arc.* iii. 898 That grove for eve green, that conscious laund Where he with Palamon fought hand to hand. 1825 FORRY Voc. E. Anglia, *Laund*, a lawn. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 204 Through the launds and glades, out on to the moor.

*attrib.* a 1440 *Sir Degrey.* 56 Undir a lynd or thei lente, By alaundesye. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 292/1 Lawnde kepere, salator. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 All the grounde within pale or hedge as well the launde grounde as of the wode grounde.

**Laund'e**, *obs. form of LAWN sb. 1* (fine linen).

**Launde iron**, variant of LANDIRON *Obs.*

**Launder** (lɔʊndər, lɔʊndər), *sb.* Forms: 4-9

lander, 4 *Sc.* landar, laynder, 5-7 la/undre, law(e)nder(e), 5-8 launder. [Contraction of LAUNDERER sb. 1]

**† 1.** A person (of either sex) who washes linen. *Obs.*

a 1350 *St. Brice* 71 in Horst. *Atengl. Leg.* (1882) 156 A woman bat his lander was. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xvi. 273 It is ane landar. I hat hir chuldrie richt now has tane. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 290/1 Lawndere, lotor, lotrix. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 79 As Lawnders witness evidently, Wheu of Ashes thei make their Lye. a 1530 Heywood *Play Weather* (Brandl) 894 She wolde banyshe the sonne And then were we pore launders all vndone. 1573 FOSBER *Thes.* lxxxiij. (1878) 173 In washing by hand, haue an eile to thy boll, for launders and millers, be quick of their toll. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 28 Amylun is taken to be starch, the use wherof is best knowne to Launders. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 31 How small things they be, that these cunning Landers can with so small cost make white.

**2. a.** A trough for water, either cut in the earth, or formed of wood; *esp. in Mining*, a trough for washing the ore clean from dirt. **b.** A rain-water gutter. **† c.** A tube made out of a hollow tree (*obs.*).

1667 PRIMATE City & C. *Build.* 8 The water brought to the top of the wheel, in landers or troughs which cast the same into buckets made in the wheel. 1671 PHIL. *Trans.* VI. 2108 The Launder (i.e. a trench cut in the floor, 8 foot long, and to foot over) stopt at the other end with a turf, so that the waters runn away, and the Ore sinks to the bottom. 1734 DESAGULIERS *Hid.* XXXIX. 481 The centrifugal Wheel can in a little Time drive down Air through wooden Trunks (or Landers) of seven Inches bore. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Dressing*, The launder . . . fills up with the dressed ore. 1865 *Crt. Com. Fleas* 10 July, A lander or trough . . . had been constructed to carry water to his works across the defendant's land. 1884 *H. est. Alon.* *News* 9 Aug. 1/4 Lot of Landers, 14 buddles. 1891 *Elizard* of 1891 23 Cicles hung inches long from windowsills and landers of the houses.

**Launder** (lɔʊndər, lɔʊndər), *v.* Also 7 lander, laundre. [f. LAUNDERER sb.]

**1. trans.** To wash and 'get up' (linen).

1664 BUTLER *Alch.* ii. l. 171 It does your visage more adom Than haff'twere prun'd, and starch, and lander'd. 1818 SCOTT *Bride of Lamh.* xviii. The picture . . . is up in the old Baron's hall that the maids laund the clothes in. 1883 G. CABLE *Dr. Sevier* xvii. His dress was coarse but clean; his linen soft and badly laundered. 1890 *Century Mag.* Oct. 932/1 White duck, which they were permitted to send outside to be laundered.

*absol.* 1899 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (ed. 2) i. 150 Some of their beggary Soldiers Trulls does nothing but Launder for 'em, they'r always at the Wash-Tub.

*transf. and fig.* 1597 SHAKS. *Lovers' Compl.* 16 Laund'ring the silken figures in the brine, That seasoned woe had pelleted in teares. 1654 (see LAUNDER *v.* 1). 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. ii. 223 (tr. Villon) The rain has washed and laundered us all five.

**† 2. To 'sweat' (gold or plate). Obs.**

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i. I'll bring . . . Thy necke within a nooze, for laundring gold and barbing it.

Hence **Laundred** *pple. a.*

1892 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/5 Ravachol . . . is rather a dandy, and affects nicely-laundered shirts. 1893 KATE WIGGIN *Cathedral Courtship* 151 A freshly laundered cushion cover.

**Launderer** (lɔʊndərər, lɔʊndərər), *sb.* Also 5 lawnderer, 6-7 landerer, 7 landrser. [f. LAUNDERER sb.: see -ER 1 3; now regarded as f. LAUNDER *v.* 1.]

**1.** One who launders (linen). *Obs. exc. U.S.*

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* (Add. MS.) 2102/2 Lawnderer, candidaria, lotrix. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Iterals* § 101 (1877) 89 Lawnderers. 1598 KITCHEN *Courts Lett.* (1675) 379 The Woman which is Landrer or Nurse shall be excoined. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimies, Launderer* 56 A launderer may bee as well a male as a female, by course of nature. 1666 EVELYN *Men.* (1857) 111. 185 The cook and launder comprehended in the number. 1876 DIXON *White Cong.* i. xvii. 171 Having their work done better and cheaper by . . . Chinese launders in Jackson Street. 1884 *Circular* [The makers of an ironing machine shown at the Health Exhibition ask the support of] landerers and laundresses. 1889 *Daily News* 8 June 5/1 A laundress, or washerwoman [in America], is now 'a lady launder'.

*fig.* a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) 11. 386 An Anabaptist . . . is a Landerer of Souls, and tries them, as Men do Witches, by Water.

**† 2.** One who 'launders' gold or plate; a sweater,



1632 D. LUTTON *Land & Country Carbonadoed* (1637) 277 Some of the men are cunning Landers of plate, and get much by washing that plate they handle, and it hath come from some of them... a great deal the lighter.

† **Laundon.** *Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *landon*, f. *lande*: see LAUND.] O *laundon*: on the field.

12 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1768 The kyng of Lebe be fore the wawure he ledez, And alle his lele lige niene o laundone ascriez.

**Laundress** (lōndres, lāndrēs), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 *landress*(se), *laundress*(se), (7) *landeress*, *lawndress*(se), 7-8 *landress*, 7- *laundress*. [f. LAUNDER v. + -ESS.]

1. A woman whose occupation it is to wash and 'get up' linen.

1550 COVERD. *Spiritual Perle* vi. (1560) 75 As the dier, blecher, or the laundresse washeth... the foule, vncleane and defiled clothes. 1555 EDEN *Peales* 319 He went to lande certeyne of his men with the landresses of the shyppe. 1568 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. iii. 155 Carry them to the landress in Datchet mead. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 104 His jealous landress, That for the love she bears him statches yellow. 1710 STELL *Father* No. 189 p. 3 Write down what you give out to your Landress, and what she brings Home again. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. 2 She employs millights, laundresses, tire-women. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. V. 68 A Dutchwoman... employed as a laundress at Whitehall.

2. A caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W.* With (1617) 29 His hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him, his Landresse and his boy. 1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* i. 1, No punie Inne a Court But keeps a Landresse at his command To doe him service. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* i. 206/2 He had been very careful to avoid the Use of the Words *Chambers, Landress, &c.* 1836 DICKENS *Pickwick* xx, It's a curious circumstance, Sam, that they call the old women in these inns, laundresses. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* iii. 357 Greatly to the surprise of his landress, he made his appearance at his chambers between six and seven o'clock in the morning.

† **Laundress, v.** *Obs.* [f. LAUNDRESS *sb.*] a. *trans.* To furnish with laundresses. b. *intr.* To act as a laundress.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* G 2, Did I want Ten leash of Curtians, it would furnish me; Nay lawndress three Armes. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 14 Their Wives are used... but to dresse their meat, to Laundresse [etc.].

**Laundry** (lōndri, lāndri). Also 6 *landerie*, -y, 8 *landry*. [Altered form of LAVENDRY after LAUNDER.]

† 1. The action or process of washing. *Obs.*

1530 HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (Brandt) 806 Excepte the sonne shyne that our clothes may dry, We can do ryght nought in our laundry. *Ibid.* 1100 Then came there a nother that lyeth by laundry. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xxii. 135 Where Trojan wives and their fair daughters had Laundry for their fine linen weeds. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 394 Chalkie Water is too fretting As it appeareth in Laundry of Cloies, which wear out apace, if you use such Water.

2. An apartment or establishment, where linen, etc. is washed and 'got up'.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hust.* (1586) 13 Hyther also runnes the water from the Laundry to moist it the better. 1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* ii. iv. To starch, and to belong Unto their Landries. 1745 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) i. 51 The Wood-house, the Landry, and a pretty fine Garden. 1798 CANNING *Elegy* ii. in *Anti-Jacobin* 14 May (1832) 132 No story half so shocking By kitchen fire or laundry. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 89 Fair Lucy first, the laundry's grace and pride. 1865 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 194 Sample of refined Indian blue, for the laundry.

† 3. Used blunderingly for LAUNDRESS.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. ii. 5 There dwells one Mistris Quickly, which is in the manner of his Nurse, or his dry Nurse, or his Cooke, or his Laundry.

4. *attrib.*, as *laundry-battledore*, -blue, -blue-bag, -house, -maid, -man, -woman.

1668 DAVENANT *Play-ho. to Lel* Wks. (1673) 77 We'll make 'em bring their Laundry Battledores. 1809 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 6/1 Large supplies of... Laundry blue. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 33 Run a tape through the holes, and it will make a 'Laundry Blue-bag'. 1895 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) II. 108 To enerie of the maides of the 'landerie house 25. 6d. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iv. i. 1 I will... cry it through... every office of the 'laundry-maids. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* ix. She was no longer Peggy the laundry-maid, but Margaret Hale, the lady. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. iii. List xlix. (1743) 162 The Matron is to take care of the Men's Linnen... & deliver it to the 'Laundryman once a week. 1883 STEVENSON *Siberiade Squatters* 14 There are the blacksmiths, ... and Kong Sam Kee, the Chinese laundryman's. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 24 The eldest son of our 'laundry-woman.

† **Laundy, a.** *Obs.* rare. [f. LAUND + -y.] = LAUNY a.

1611 FLORIO, *Landoso*, laundie, full of laundes.

**Launde, obs.** form of LAUNY *sb.*

**Launge, obs.** form of LAUNCH v.

**Launsgay, variant of LANCEGAY.**

**Launt, variant of LAUND Obs.**

**Launtern(e, obs.** form of LANTERN.

† **Laura** (lōrā). *Christian Antiq.* [Gr. *Λαύρα*, lane, passage, alley.] An aggregation of detached cells, tenanted by recluse monks under a superior, in Egypt and the desert country near the Jordan.

1727-52 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 66 Like one of the eastern *Lauras*—an assemblage of separate cells, each inhabited by a recluse. 1845 PETRIE *Ecl. Archit. Irel.* 425 These [separate cells] formed a Laura, like the habitations of the Egyptian ascetics. 1871 FARRAR *Witt. Hist.* v. 170 It would have perished in some lonely Laura of desert cenobites.

**Lauraceous** (lōrē'ās), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Laurāceus* + -ous.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Lauraceae* or laurel family. In recent Dicts.

**Laurate** (lōrēt'), *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* laurel + -ATE. See LAURIC.] A salt of lauric acid.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) 690 The laurates of the alkali-metals and of barium are soluble in water.

† **Laure.** *Obs.* Also 1 *laur*, *lawer*. [OE. *laur*, ad. L. *laurus*. Cf. OF. *laure* (perh. the source in ME.).] The laurel or bay-tree; also, the leaves of the same woven into a chaplet. Also *laure tree*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Simon... mid lawere gebeagod ongan fleogan. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 20 Wif healfes heafdes ece, zenim laures croppan dust. c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 17 Thou shalt see me go Unto the nexte laure I see And kisse hit for hit is thy tree. 1549 *Compl. Scott.* xvii. 149 He was crounit with an croune of laure tre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 98 Suni tyme a Tyraue floureis half I sene Lyke lawre tre, quihik ener growis grene.

**Laureal, laurear, obs.** forms of LAUREL *sb.* 1

**Laureate** (lōrēt'), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 *lauriat*, 5-6 *lawreat*, 5-7 *lawriat*(e), 4-9 *laureat*. [ad. L. *laureāt-us* crowned with laurel, f. *laurea* laurel-tree, laurel crown, fem. of *laureus* made of laurel, f. *laur-us*: see LAUREL.]

**a. adj.**

1. Crowned with laurel, wearing a laurel crown or wreath (as a symbol of distinction or eminence).

1616 BULLOKAR, *Laureate*, crowned with Laurell. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* (Grosart) I. 9 These laureat Temples which the Laurel grace. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 151 To strew the Laureat Hesper where Lycid lies. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Simplicity* 33 While Rome could none esteem But Virtue's Patriot Theme, You lov'd her Hills, and led her Laurel Band. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lvi. The crown Which Petrarch's laureate brow supremely wore. 1864 J. EVANS *Cotius Ann. Brit.* 38 The laureate head of Apollo.

b. Of a crown, wreath: Consisting of laurel, or imitating one composed of laurel (blending with the attributive use of the *sb.*). Hence (*poet.*) *laureate shade*.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol. (1513) A ij, The palme laureat Which y<sup>e</sup> they w<sup>re</sup> by knyghthode in theyr dayes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 243/1 He... sawe... saynt domynyk crowned with a croune of gold laureate. 1507 *Pilgr. Par.* i. 51 There maye your temple be adorned with bays... There maye you sit in softe greene laureate shade. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 1794 The Lawrent Wreath. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint. Pref.* That is the *Rapsoe*, and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will... bring to their unrelenting Authors. 1744 KENNEDY *Pleas. Intag.* i. 54 Unfading flowers Could from the laureate vale's profound recess, Where never poet gain'd a wreath before. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* vii. To grace thy youthful brow The laureate wreath, that Cecil wore, she brings.

† c. *Laureate letters* [tr. L. *litterae laureatae*], a letter or dispatch announcing a victory. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 28 Thow fall down att the roist, My laureat letters at the and I lowis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 442 Come laureat letteris fra Posthumus, schawing all this victorie as it was fallin to Romanis. a. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 549 Lucullus dispatched his letters laureat to the Senate.

2. With a *sb.* denoting an agent or the like: Worthy of special distinction or honour, pre-eminent in the (indicated) sphere or faculty.

The *adj.* often followed the *sb.*, in imitation of Latin order.

**a. gen. ? Obs.**

1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ld. Barnard Stewart* 4 Most valyeand, most laureat he victour. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 524 Judas, iow, iuglour, Lollard laureate. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iii. 32 No, Faustus, Thou art conjuror laureat, That canst command great Mephistophiles.

b. *spec.* Distinguished for excellence as a poet, worthy of the Muses' crown. *Poet laureate*: in early use, a title given generally to eminent poets, and sometimes conferred by certain universities; in mod. use, the title given to a poet who receives a stipend as an officer of the Royal Household, his duty being to write court-odes, etc.

The first poet laureate in the modern sense was Ben Jonson, but the title seems to have been first officially given to his successor, Davenant (appointed 1638).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 31 Fraunceys Petrak the lauriat poete. 14100 LYDG. *Aslop's Fab.* Prol. 8 This poyet laureate Callyd Yaopos. 1443 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* cxcvii. Gower and chaucere. Superlatie as poeis laureate. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 That nowble and laureate poete called Homeris. 1486 in *Kymer Fadera* XII. 317 Cum Nos... concesserimus Bernardo Andreae Poete Laureato quondam Annuitatem Decem Marcarum. 1490 (*title*) The Dyletable Newesse... of the Glorious Victorie of the Rhodyans against the Turkes. Translated from the Latin of G. Caoursin by Joban Kaye (Poete Lawreate). 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 262 O morall Gower, and Ludgate laureate. a. 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Gormesche* iv. 84 At Oxforth, the univrsitye, Auauisid I was to that degre; By hole consent of theyr senate, I was made poete lawreate. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 The famous and learned Lawrent Masters of Engeland. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 272 The laureat fraternity of Poets. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 275 Robert Whittington... was a great Grammarian, Poet laureat of Oxford, and *Protocates Angliae*. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 255 Sir Will. Davenant, sometimes Laureat Poet to the said King. 1697 *Verdicts Virg.* & *Hom.* vi. 26 Our Laureat Poet tells us, that [etc.]. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 108 The laureat tribe in vernal verse relate, How virtue wars with persecuting fate. 1843 DYCE *Skelton's Wks.* I. p. xv. There would... be no doubt that Skelton was... poet laureat or court poet to Henry the Eighth, [etc.].

3. *transf.* of things: Worthy of the laurel-wreath; deserving to be honoured for eloquence, etc. In later use also: Of or pertaining to poets, or to a poet laureate.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1838) I. 32 With goldin toung and lippis laureat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 17 Loifsum Ladies, of langage Laureat. c. 1595 J. DICKINSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 13 O how diuinely would the swaine haue sung In Laureate lines of beauteous Ladies praise. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, Author's Praise 136 Come, Come, Augustus, crowne my laureat quill. 1875 L. HUNT *East Poets* 18 The fancies that flow'd at this laureat meeting. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iii. lxxx. There was no doubt he earn'd his laureate pension. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xliii. 556 The laureat strains of Pindar.

**b. sb.**

1. *Poet laureate* (see A. 2 b).

a. 1539 SKELTON (*allotype* Wks. (ed. Dyce) I. 197 Calliope... Whiche gaue to me The high degre Laureat to be Of fame royall. 1597 B. HALL *Sat.* i. iv. 2 Cupid hath crowned a new laureat. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Epiat.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 337 O thou that art the Laureat's libellal Fautor! Guide thou, Apollo, this first course of mine. 1687 M. CUFFORD *Notis Dryden* ii. 7 Our Laureat has not pass'd for so Learned a man as he desires his unlearned Admirers should esteem him. 1780 COWPER *Table* I. 109 The courtly laureat pays His quirent ode, his piper corn of praise. 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 134 I really think the fire of the laureat, Pye, increases with his years. 1825 KIRKE *Ocas. Papers* (1877) 102 The panegyric strains of this greatest of aureates [Spenser]. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & St. Isl.* II. 20 Claudian was the court laureate of the western empire till his patron's fall. 1884 *Chr. World* 22 Aug. 6/9, 1 Keble may be spoken of... as the laureate of the Church.

b. A court panegyrist.

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xii. 305 He has indeed been their champion, their laureate, their brother, their friend. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* 136/1 I. iv. 169 An author who was writing as the laureate of the Norman court. 1868 *Ibid.* II. vii. 3 He is very distinctly not an historian, but a biographer, sometimes a laureate.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.) Cf. LAUREATE v. 2 a.

1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. cii. 445 *note*, Mr. D. C. Gilman... mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women, the titles of Bachelor and Master being deemed inappropriate: Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy.

3. *Numism.* = LAUREL *sb.* 1 4.

1727-51 CHANDERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*, In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble. *Ibid.*, The Carolus or Laureat, 23s.

**Laureate** (lōrēt'), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Pa. 1. 7 (*Sc.*) laureat; pa. pple. 4-5 *lauriat*, 4-7 *laureat*(e), 5 *lawriate*, 6 *lawreat*. [f. L. *laureāt-us*: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To crown with laurel in token of honour; to crown as victor, poet, or the like; to confer honourable distinction upon.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 706 To Rome agayn repaireth Iulus With his triumphe lauriat ful hye. 1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 497 Of martiridam thus she toke the crown... Was laureat thurgh hir purifit suffraunce. 1430 40 = *Bochas* iii. xv. (1554) 88 b. Thus in short time this prince in his estate On land and water was twice laureate. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*French. Swallow*) xxxix, Esopo, that noble clerk, Ane poet wirthie to be lawreiat. 1509 BARCLAY *Slyp of Polys* (1874) II. 17 By his reygne is all Englonde lawreiat. c. 1510 *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D j, Before the victorie no man is laureate, At ending thou shalt haue palme, victory and mede. 1581 STONEV *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 60 Let vs rather plant more Laurels, for to engarland our Poets heads, (which honor of being laureat, as besides them, only triumphant Captaines weare, is [etc.]).

2. *spec.* a. To graduate or confer a University degree upon. b. To appoint (a poet) to the office of 'Laureate'.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 447 After he had past his course of philosophie, and was laureat in St. Andrews. 1662 RAY *Three Hym.* ii. 157 Most of the students here... wear no gowns, till they be laureat as they call it—that is, commence. 1695 SUBBALD *Autobiogr.* (1834) 129, I was a Basler and Magistrant under Mr. William Tweedy, who laureat me July 1659. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 23 He [R. Whittington] supplicated the venerable Congregation of Regents... that he might be laureated. He was very solemnly crown'd, or his Temples adorn'd with a Wreath of Lawrel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetoric. 1729 POPE *Of Poet Laureate* Wks. 1886 X. 448 If Mr. Cibber be laureated. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 332 About the year 1489, Skelton was laureated at Oxford, and in the year 1493, was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 252 That old community of privileges which made the member of one university a citizen of all others... whether he were laureated in Paris or Bologna, Upsala or St. Andrews. 1884 J. HARRISON *Oure Tounis Catalogue* iii. 63 In Aug. 1587 Rollock laureated his first class.

**Laureated** (lōrēt'ēd), *pph. a.* [f. LAUREATE v. + -ED.] Crowned with laurel; = LAUREATE a.

1611 FLORIO, *Laticlaui*, a kind of long Imperial robe, ... that... triumphant Generals, laureated Poets... were wont to weare in Rome. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov. Before this, go many crown'd and laureated figures. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Laureated letters* [cf. LAUREATE A. 1 c]. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 351 The laureated head really represents Jupiter Marnas. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* No. 76 VII. 98 This voice, coming to you from the laureated singer of England [Tennyson]. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 8 A fine bronze medal exhibits a laureated head of Napoleon.

**Laureateship** (lōrēt'ship). [f. LAUREATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] a. The office of (poet) laureate.



1785 *Rolliad* i. (title) Probationary Odes for the Laureatship. 1813 *Scott Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* 24 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I have a letter by order of the Prince Regent offering me the laureatship in the most flattering terms. 1858 *Masson Milton* 1 387 The year 1632 was (nominally) the thirtieth year of the laureatship of Ben Jonson.

b. The personality of a laureate (used jocosely, with possessive pron., as a title).

1732 *Gentl. Mag.* 563/2 Here, replied his Laureatship, are my Works, presenting a large Volume in Quarto. 1839 *Southey Epistle in Anniversary* 21 To personate my injured Laureatship.

**Laureation** (lɔːrɪˈeɪʃən) [f. LAUREATE v.; see -ATION.] The action of crowning with laurel or making laureate; in the Scottish Universities, a term for graduation or admission to a degree; also, the creation of a poet laureate.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Mr. Patrick Simson, after his laureation, went to England. 1649 *Re. Guthrie Mem.* (1702) 21 Being a Professor of Philosophy in St. Andrews he did at the Laureation of his Class choose Archbishop Gladstone for his Patron. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 28 Yet they now complain of the King, Parliament, and Council, for obliging Expectants, and Scholars, at their Laureation to take the Oath of Allegiance. 1730 T. BOSTON *Memoir* ii. 12 Being allowed only 1/6 Scots by my father for the laureation, I borrowed 20 marks from one of my brothers. 1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxv. (1840) II. 331 These scholastic laureations, however, seem to have given rise to the appellation in question [*poeta laureatus*]. 1834 *Sir W. Hamilton Disc.* (1852) 483 The right of laureation conceded to the University of Vienna by Maximilian I. constituted what may be held a distinct faculty, — a Collegium Poeticum. 1843 *Dyce Pref. to Skelton's Wks.* 12 Skelton's laureation at Oxford. 1867 *Masson Edin. Sketches* 39 Their graduation, or, as it was called, their 'laureation', in Arts.

**Laurel** (lɔːrəl), *sb.* <sup>1</sup> Forms: a. 4 *lorer*, *lorer*, 4-7 *laurer*, 5-7 *lawrer*, 5 *laurear*, *ier*, *lawrare*, 6 *lawryr*, 7 *lowriur*, 6 *laureal*, 5 *laurialle*, *yel*, *lawriall*, *ielle*, (*loryel*, *larel*, *ielle*), 5-6 *lorel*, 1, 6-7 *lau*, *lawrell*, 7 *lawreall*, 7-8 *lawrel*, (7 *lowrell*), 6- *laurel*. [*ad. F. laurier* for *lorier*, f. OF. *lor* = L. *laur-us*: the *β* forms arise from the common substantivation of *l* for a second *r* in a word. Cf. mod. Sp. *laurel*. In some of the forms there may be confusion with LAUREOLE.]

1. The Bay-tree or Bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*: see BAY *sb.* <sup>1</sup> 2. Now rare exc. as in 2.

a. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 8235 He . . . planted tres þat war to prais, O cedre, o pine, and o lorer. c 1381 *Chaucer Parl. Fowles* 182 The victor palm, the laurer (*laurer*, *lawrer*, *laurel*) to deuyne. a 1400 *Med. MS.* in *Archologia* XXX. 358 Lewys of lorere & rwe y<sup>e</sup> take. 1412-20 *Lydg Chron.* Troy i. viii. With y<sup>e</sup> lawrer . . . they crowned ben. c 1500 *Lancelot* 82 To my spreyt was seen A birde, yat was as ony lawrare green. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlvii. 6 Ypone a blisful breche of lawryr grene. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theat. Chem.* 214 The Laurer of nature ys ever grene.

β. c 1350 [see Laurel-tree in 6] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4961 A tre. Lorgior þen a lawriall & lengur withall. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* vi. By a lauryel he lay, vndur a lefe sale. 1496 *Dines & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxviii. 66 Some he ordeyned to be grene wynter & somer, as lorell, boxe, holme. 1561 *HOLLIVUSH Hom. Apoth.* 21 b. Take . . . the leaves of Lorel or Baye. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 173 The Lawrell, both leafe, bark, and berry, is by nature hot. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* i. 10 *Asaph*, a kinde of Tree like Lowrell. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 11 'Twind with the wreaths Par-nassian laurels yield. 1808 *Scott in Biog. Notices* (1880) 19 He would have twisted another branch of laurel into his garland. 1876 *HARVEY Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 450 The Laurel or Sweet Bay, is a native of the North of Asia and the Mediterranean regions.

γ. b. The leaves of the same used medicinally. 1477 *Norton Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 69 Lawrell the Lavative. 1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Lawrell.

c. Any plant of the genus *Laurus* or the N.O. *Lauraceæ*.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 535 Order ccv. Lauraceæ — Laurels. *Ibid.* 537 In some cases a volatile oil is obtained from the Laurels in large quantities.

2. The foliage of this tree as an emblem of victory or of distinction in poetry, etc.

a. *collect. sing.*

a. c 1386 *CHAUCEUR Aut.'s T.* 169 Hoom he rood anon With laurer crowned as a Conquerour. c 1425 *LYDG. Assembly Gods* 791 Crownyd with laurer as lord vitoryous. 1515 *BARCLAY Egluges* i. (1520) A j b/2 Then who would ascribe, except he were a foole, The pleasant laurer vnto the mourning cowl. 1604 J. WEBSTER *Ode* in S. Harrison *Archs Tri.* B b. To every brow they did allow The living Laurer which begirt round Their rusty Helmes.

β. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) v. 169 Pere he dede meny victories, and gat a crown of laurel þat hyng bitwene twene pilers. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 882 Gyff lawrelle to that lord of myght. a 1631 *DONNE Epigr.* (1652) 97 It with Lawrell crown'd thy conquering Browes. 1813 *SCOTT Trienn.* III. xxxv. A crown did that fourth maiden hold, . . . Of glossy laurel made.

b. A branch or wreath of this tree. *lit.* and *fig.* a. 1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 141 God of his grace gaf to thy kynrede The palme of conquest, the laurere of victorye. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 26 Laureat of martirs, foundid on holynes! 1609 *DEKKEA Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 75 These elder fathers of the diuine furie gaue him [Spenser] a laurer, and sung his welcome.

β. 1578 *TIMME Caluine* on Gen. 207 The Oliue . . . was a sign of peace, even as the Lawrell is a token of victory. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 Virtue need never ask twice for her Laurel. c 1718 *Prior Ladie* 36 Fame files after with a laurel. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* (Bohn) I. 387 Still he is a poet—poet of a prouder laurel than any

contemporary. 1850 *PARSCOTT Peru* II. 351 The laurel of the hero . . . grows best on the battle-field.

c. *pl.* in the same sense, *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *phr.* to reap, win one's laurels, to repose, rest, retire on one's laurels. To look to one's laurels: to beware of losing one's pre-eminence.

1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 23 Phoebus crowns all verses . . . with Laurels always grene. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 107 Prerogative of Age, Crownes, Scepters, Lawrels. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. iii. 157 The Conquerours in the Olympian games did not put on the Laurels on their own heads. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* Ded., Under the Spreading of that Shade, where two of the best [Poets] have planted their Lawrels. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 21 ¶ 4 They neither pant for laurels, nor delight in blood. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 372 Puny attempts to blast the laurels . . . of Jenner. 1818 *BYRON Juan* I. cxvii. 'Tis sweet to win, no matter how, one's laurels. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* v. i. (1866) 651 Here he reaped his first laurels. 1859 *HELMS Friends* in C. Ser. II. I. To Rdr. 6 They might really repose upon their laurels. 1874 *DEUTSCH Rem.* 250 Let them rest on their laurels for a while. 1882 *MRS. RIDGELL Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 306 The fair widow would be wise to look to her laurels. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* xxx. Rothwell . . . wrote one more book; then retired on his laurels.

† d. The dignity of Poet Laureate. *Obs.*

1700 *DAYDEN Fables* Pref. (1721) 3 My countryman and a predecessor in the Laurel [Chaucer]. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 454 A Dramatic Poem; which we earnestly hope was written before he [Southey] came to his Laurel and Butt of Sherry.

3. In modern use, applied to many trees and shrubs having leaves resembling those of the true laurel; esp. *Cerasus Laurocerasus*, the common laurel or cherry-laurel.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1679) 33 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds, . . . Laurels, Cherry Laurel. 1736 *BAILEY Housh. Dict.* 378 Laurel, the Cherry Laurel or common Great Laurel. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* vii. 79 The genus Plum, comprehending the Apricot and Cherry . . . and also the Laurel. 1820 *WODROW, To Rev. Dr Wordsworth* i. The endearing laurels . . . Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agri.* (ed. 4) II. 17 The common laurel . . . was brought from Constantinople to Holland in 1576. 1888 *MISS BRADDON I. atal Three* i. v. A winding walk through thickets of laurel and arbutus.

\* b. Some forms of this word were by certain writers of the 16th c. appropriated to the Spurge Laurel (see LAUREOLE).

1548 *TURNER* (see LAURY). 1578 *LUTE Dodocus* III. xxxvi. 367 Laurel growth of the height of a foote and a halfe or more. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 452 In this rank is to be reckoned the wild shrub called Lowrier or Chamaedaphne.

c. With defining word: Alexandrian Laurel, *Ruscus racemosus*; American Dwarf or Mountain Laurel = *KALMIA*; Cherry Laurel (see sense 3 above); Copse Laurel = *Spurge Laurel*; Great Laurel, an American name for *Rhododendron maximum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); Japan Laurel = *ALCUBA*; Native Laurel (Tasmania), *Anoploperis glandulosus*; Portugal Laurel, *Cerinus Lusitanica*; Seaside Laurel, *Xylophylla latifolia*; Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. For Ground-, Rose-, Sheep-laurel, see the first member. 1611 *COTGER, Laureole*, spurge Laurel, little Laurel. 1736 [see 3] 1760 J. LER *Introduct. Bot.* App. 316 Laurel, Alexandrian, *Ruscus*, Laurel, Dwarf, of America, *Kalmia*, Laurel, Sea-side, *Phyllanthus*, Laurel, Spurge, *Daphne*. 1774 *NICHOLLS Let. in Corr. to Gray* (1843) 174 The Portugal laurel, your favourite Portugal laurel, grows to a size here which would tempt you to poison it through envy. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 85/2 The Alexandrian Laurel (*Ruscus racemosus*) is one of our most precious plants for foliage with cut flowers in winter. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants Austral.* 292 'Native Laurel'. 'Mock Orange'.

4. Numism. One of the English gold pieces (esp. those of 20s.), first coined in 1619, on which the monarch's head was figured with a wreath of laurel.

cf. LAUREATE *sb.* 3.

a 1623 *CAMDEN Ann. Jas. I.* an. 1619. 3 Sept., Aurea Regis moneta prodit cum ejus capite laureato, unde Laureli nomen statim inuenit apud vulgus, diversi valoris, scil. xxs. cum xx. xs. cum x. & quingue solidorum cum v. 1743 *SNELLING Gold Coin* 20 The Unite or Laurel. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* x. 224 Gold Laurel James I. 1884 *KENYON Gold Coins Eng.* 137 The Laurels were also called Broad Pieces.

5. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as laurel-band, -berry, -bough, -branch, -bush, -chaplet, -crown, -garland, -leaf, -shade, -shrub, -thicket, -wreath; b. parasynthetic, as laurel-leaved adj.; c. objective, as laurel-bearing, -worthy adjs.; d. instrumental, as laurel-browed, -crowned, -decked, -locked, -wreathed adjs. Also laurel-like adj.

1584 *HUDSON Du Bartas Judith* title-p. (1611). Binde your browes with 'Laurer band. 1611 *FLORIO, Lawrifer*, 'laurel-bearing. 1561 *HOLLIVUSH Hom. Apoth.* 3 A penny worth of 'lore or baye berries. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Cond. Disp.* (1818) 220 Laurel berries . . . are imported from the Straights. 1843 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 246/2 They that vanyquysshid in bataylle were crowned with 'laurier bowes. a 1593 *MARLOWE Faustus* (1604) F 2, Cut is the branch that might haue growne full straight, And hurned is Apollos Laurel bough. 1550 *LYNDSEAY Let. Sqr. Meldrum* 138 Ilk Barroun befrind, in his hand, on hie, Ane 'Laurer branch, in signe of victorie. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 85 Rather with an Oliue-branch, . . . then a Laurel-branch in his Hand. 1823 *BYRON Juan* XIII. xxviii. The blaze Of sun-et halos o'er the 'laurel-brow'd. 1657 *TARPE Comm. F.* xx. 5 They presented a Palm, or 'Laurel-hush, to Jupiter. 1830 *WODROW, Russian Fingitive* II. ii. Conquerors thanked the Gods, with 'laurel chaplets crowned. 1593 *SHAKS* 3 *Hen. VI.*

rv. vi. 34 To whom the Heau'ns, in thy Natiuitie, Adjudg'd an Oliue-Branch and 'Lawrell Crowne. 1882 A. HARR in *Gd. Words May* 358 The poet Empedocles, draped in purple robes, wearing a laurel crown. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1107 The 'laurer crowned Phebus. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Song Old Year* II. 15 Chant a roundelay over my 'laurel-deck'd bier. 1577 *NORTHBOOKE Dicing* (1843) 201 A christian man ought not to go with a 'laurell garland upon his heade. 1607 *F. MASON Author. Ch. Ep.* Ded. 3 Who . . . decked their victorious heads with lawrell garlands. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 For couetise of . . . 'laurel leues with oute eny fruyt. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 146 Take of . . . percelly, saneyne, lorel leues. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 56 As much as lies on a sixpence of powdered Lawrel Leaves. 1787 *Pam. Plants* I. 379 'Laurel-leaved Tulip-tree. 1833 *HR. MARTINEAU Cinnamon* & P. III. 41 The 'laurel-like cinnamon. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Poems* II. 223 Her [Italy] 'laurel-locked . . . Casars passing uninvoked. 1804 *GLADSTONE Horace Odes* n. xv. 9 Dense 'laurel-shade shall stop the rays Of Summer. 1830 *TENNISON Poet's Mind* 14 Every spicy flower Of the 'laurel-shrubs. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* Wks. 1896 I. 132 Beneath a flowering 'laurel thicket lay Sordello. 1616 W. BROWKE *Brit. Past.* II. i. In 'Laurel-worthy tymes Her loue shall Liue vntill the end of times. 1721-2 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* No. 10 (1754) 48 This . . . bard has . . . lampoon'd those, who fix'd the immortal 'laurel-wreath upon his brows. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. xli. The true laurel-wreath which glory weaves Is of the tree no bolt of thunder cleaves. 1898 *SYMonds Many Moods, Love & Death* 165 The 'laurel-wreathed choir.

6. Special comb.: laurel-bay, † (a) = laurel-berry; (b) = Bay-laurel (sense 1); laurel-bottle, a bottle containing crushed laurel leaves, used by entomologists for killing insects; laurel-cherry = cherry laurel; hence laurel-cherry water = laurel water; † laurel-man, † a member of one of the parties disaffected to the Hanover dynasty; laurel-oil = oil of laurel, a solid fat obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); laurel-thyme = *LAUBSTINGES*; laurel-tree = sense 1; laurel-water *Med.*, the water obtained by distillation from the leaves of the cherry-laurel and containing a small proportion of prussic acid.

c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 108 Tak . . . 'lore! hayes mistad in oyle. 1813 *SCOTT Trienn.* III. xxxix. Round the Champion's brows were bound The crown . . . Of the green laurel-bay. 1872 *WOOD Insects at Home* 26 The following is the neatest way of making a 'laurel-bottle. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 339 'Laurel-cherry. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 487 Laurel-cherry water. 1730 *SWIFT Wind. Ld. Carteret* 27 Inflamers of Quarrels between the two Nations, . . . Haters of True Protestants, 'Lawrel-men, Annists, . . . and the like. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* *Fodies* 439 'Laurel oil is expressed from the berries of the *laurus nobilis*. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 173 We have now . . . but few Flowers, except those of 'Laurel-time, or *Laurus Thymus*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2983 Vnder a louely 'lore! tre in a grene place. c 1415 *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 115 Daphne vnto a laurer tre hurned was. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Pr.* xxviii. 35 Flourishing . . . as doth the Laurell tree. 1731 *MADSEN in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 85 One Part of 'Laurel-Water to four of Brandy. 1829 *CARVILLE Misc.* (1857) II. 25 Counter-plottings, and laurel-water pharmacy.

Hence **Laurelship** = LAUREATESHIP.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612 1/2 Receiving the laurel which had been worn by Dryden, and Spenser, and Ben Jonson, and Daniel (a list of laurelships somewhat doubtful).

**Laurel** (lɔːrəl), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> A salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer.

1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory Fish of the Genus Salmon . . . that is to say . . . Kelt, Laurel, Girling.

† **Laurel**, *a. Obs.* [f. LAUREL *sb.* <sup>1</sup>] Crowned or wreathed with laurel; hence, renowned.

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 131 Lycopodes . . . hauing taken very rich furniture and flags, did afterwards consecrate them to Apollo laurell. [sic; but perh. mispr. for laurel-bearing; *Amyot surnommed Portant laurier*.] 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 100 Upon your Sword Sit Laurel victory.

**Laurel** (lɔːrəl), *v.* [f. LAUREL *sb.* <sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To wreath with laurel; to adorn with or as with laurel.

1631 H. SHIRLEY *Marl. Souldier* v. in *Bullen O. P. I.* J. 242 The good, how e're trod under, Are Laurel safe in thunder. 1663 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Relig.* Stoic xvi. (1685) 143 Laurel'd and rewarded. 1762-71 II. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) V. 87 Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state; oval frame laurelled. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 234 Our Caesar was bald, and we laurelled his defect. 1850 *NEALE Bled. Hymns* (1867) 133 Laurelled with the stole victorious. 1867 F. M. FINCH *Blue & Gray in Atlantic Monthly* Sept. 370 They banish our anger forever When they laurel the graves of our dead!

b. To serve as a decoration for.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 192 Ever green be the garland that laurels thy fame.

**Laurelled** (lɔːrəld), *pp. a.* [f. LAUREL *sb.* <sup>1</sup> or v. + -ED.] a. Adorned, crowned, or wreathed with laurel. Hence *fig.* honoured, illustrious: cf. LAUREATE. † Laurelled letters: cf. LAUREATE A. 1 c. b. Covered with a growth of laurel; also, made of laurel.

1682 *DRYDEN Dh. Guisac* II. i. The Trophies of my Laurel'd Honesty Should bar me from forsaking this bad World. 1693 — *Persius Sat.* (1697) 496 Th' Express is come With Laurel'd Letters from the Camp to Rome. 1700 *Prior Carmen Seculare* 379 From his cory Bed, Lioyn shall raise his Laurel'd Head. 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag.* I. 413 The choir Of laurel'd science. 1791 E. DARWIN *Rot. Gard.* I. 56 Liberty returns with laurel'd peace. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* I. XXVII. 471 Laurelled rather than ex-



cellent in funeral enlogy. 1822 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, *New Churches*, Laureled armies, not to be withstood—What serve they? 1869 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave* 57 Here no sepulchre built in the laurel'd rock. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 442 With laurelled faces and laurelled wreaths. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. II.*, *Catholic Revolt* (1898) VII. viii. 32 How touching was the destiny of this laurelled exile! [Lasso].

† **Laurence**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* In 5-6 lowrance, -ence. [? The Christian name: see next.] A name for the fox. Cf. LOWRY.

1470 HENAYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) iii, The wolf was neir nor he wend, For in a buk he lay, and lowrence baith. 1528 LYNDSEY *Dreme* 895 Lowrance .. dois, but reuth, the sely scheip dounthryng.

**Laurence**<sup>2</sup>, **Lawrence** (lō'rens). [ad. L. *Laurentius*.] A Christian name, used to denote a personification of indolence. *Laurence bids wages*: a proverbial phrase meaning that the attractions of idleness are tempting. Also *Lazy Lawrence*, a reproachful designation for an idle person.

Possibly the alliteration of the last-quoted phrase may sufficiently account for the use of the name; some, however, have suggested an allusion to the heat prevalent about St. Laurence's day (Aug. 10). Another conjecture is that there was a joke to the effect that when the martyr St. Laurence told his tormentors to turn him round on his gridiron, it was because he was too lazy to turn himself. It is important to note that the equivalent G. *der faule Lenz* (Lenz = Lorenz) has been in use from the 16th c.; see GRIMM s.v. *Lenz*.

1796 FROGE *Anonymous* (1809) 348 *Laurence bids wages*: a proverbial saying for to be lazy; because St. Laurence's day is the 10th of August, within the dog-days, and when the weather is usually very hot and faint. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Illustr.* II. 23 When .. the warm sun smiles And 'Laurence wages bids' on hills and stiles. 1860 E. CORNUM *Gloss.*, He's as lazy as Laurence. One wad think that Laurence had got hold of'n.

**Laurentian** (lō'ren'fān), *a. Geol.* [f. L. *Laurenti-us* Laurence + -AN.] A designation of certain sedimentary strata found in Canada near the river St. Lawrence. Also quasi-sb. in collective sense.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 55 The Laurentian rocks are the oldest formations at present known in the world. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ii. 21 The Laurentian, or Basement, sedimentary deposits are divided into two series. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 176 The Lower Laurentian of Canada .. is found to contain thick and widely distributed beds of limestone. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 187 The Laurentian strata, till the year 1862, were regarded as metamorphic.

† **Laureole**. *Obs.* Also 4, 5 *lauriol* (e. *lawryol*). [a. F. *laureole*, ad. L. *laureola*, lit. a little garland of laurel.] Spurge Laurel, *Daphne Laureola*. (In early use not clearly distinguished from *LAUREL* sb. 1.) 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 143 Of lawriol, Centaure, and flumetere. 1430 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 73 Thou mirthe of martyrs, sweeter than citole, .. Unio virgynes eternal lauriol. c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 291 f. *Lawryol*, herbe (*lawryol* A., *lawryol* S.), *lauricola*. 1596 P. BURROUGH *Meth. Physik.* (ed. 3) 444 Laureole is more forcible in operation.

**Laurestinus**, variant of *LAURISTINUS*.

† **Lauret**. *Obs.* [Corruption of *LAUREATE*.] = *LAUREL* sb. 1. 4. 1732 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Laureic** (lō'rik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* LAUREL + -IC.] *Laureic acid*, a white crystalline compound (C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. Hence in *Laureic aldehyde*, *ether*; names of compounds derived from this acid.

1873 FROUDE *Chem.* (ed. 11) 639 *Laureic acid* is insoluble in water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 680 Besides which there are small quantities of lauric aldehyde C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>21</sub>O.

† **Lauricomous**, *a. Obs.* = [f. L. *lauricom-us*, f. *laurus* laurel + *coma* hair + -OUS.] 'Full of Bays at Top, having Hair like Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Lauriferous**, *a. Obs.* rare = [f. L. *laurifer*, f. *laurus* laurel + -OUS.] Laurel-bearing.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Laurigerous**, *a. Obs.* rare = [f. L. *lauriger*, f. *laurus* laurel + *ger* bearing + -OUS.] 'Wearing a garland of Bays' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

**Laurin** (lō'rin). *Chem.* [f. L. *laur-us* + -IN.] A crystalline substance (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) obtained from the berries of *Laurus nobilis*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 970 The laurin of Bonastre has an acrid and bitter taste, and its smell is analogous to that of laurel oil.

† **Laurine**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. (*oleum*) *laurinum*, f. *laurus* laurel.] (Oil) of laurel.

c. 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 57 Hote oiles, as oile of coste, oile of laurine [Add. MS. oyle laurine]. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 145 Madife hit so in oil laurine. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 170 Tak anoynement, bat yis clyped agryppa, & oyle laurine.

**Laurionite** (lō'riōnit). *Min.* [Named by Köchlin, 1887, from *Laurion*, in Greece, where it was found: see -ITE.] Oxy-chloride of lead, formed by the action of sea-water on ancient lead slags.

1887 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XXXV. 428 Laurionite occurs in white prismatic crystals. 1900 *Brit. Mus. Return* 156.

**Lauristinus**, variant of *LAURISTINUS*.

**Laurite** (lō'rait). *Min.* [Named by Wöhler, 1866, after Mrs. Laura Joy: see -ITE.] Sulphide of ruthenium, found with platinum in small brilliant crystals.

1866 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XLII. 422. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 74 Laurite .. From the platinum washings of Bornio.

† **Laurize**, *v. Obs.* rare = [f. L. *laur-us* (see *LAUREL* sb. 1) + -IZE.] *trans.* To crown with laurel. 1612 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* iii, Our humble notes, though little noted now, .. Laurid' (hereafter) 'mong the loftie-mounted; Shall sing a part that Princes shall allow.

**Laurustine** (lō'rōstain). Also *erion*. 7 *lauri*, 9 *laure*. [Anglicized form of next.] = next.

1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 477 Myrtles, .. Hays, Laurustines. 1693 Dr. T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 686 The Laurustines or Wild Bays. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* ix. 290 The bays, laurustines, and laurels, were killed to the ground. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, Myrtles and glistening laurustines.

† **Laurustinus** (lō'rōstainūs). Also 7 8 *laurus tinus*, 9 *erion*, *laures*, *lauristinus*. [a. mod. L. (orig. two words) *laurus tinus* (L. *laurus* laurel, *tinus* a plant, perh. the laurustinus).] An evergreen winter-flowering shrub, *Viburnum Tinus*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1679) 9, January .. Flowers in Prime .. Prim-roses, Laurustinus, Mezereon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v., There are three Sorts of the Laurus Tinus cultivated in our Country. 1765 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 140 Laurels and laurustinuses were in all the hedges. 1840 BARRHAM *Lugol. Leg. Ser. 1*, *Spectre Tappington*, From the midst of a thicket laurustinus (he) drew forth a gardener's spade. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.*, Laurustinuses, .. and even Portugal laurels, are kept in tubs, that they may be housed when frost comes. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 435 The Laurestinuses have been some damaged.

† **Laury**. *Obs.* Also 4 *lorrei*, *lorry*, 5 *lorrey*, 6 *loury*, *lowrie*, *laurry*, 7 *lauraw*, 7 *lary*, -ie, 8 *lewry*. [f. L. *laurea*, fem. of *laureus* adj., but used as sh. for the tree itself.] = *LAUREL* sb. 1.

a. 1400 *Med. MS. in Archeol.* XXX. 368 Whanne yis erbe is gaderid yus, In lewys of lorry it must be wounde. 14 .. *Voc.* in Wt. Wulker 57/56 *Dampnis*, a lorytree. *Ibid* 592/4 *Laurus*, a lorytree. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 245 Al the grene is fadid, outake the Pyne, lorrey, olynes, and few othyr tren. 1508 DUNBAR *Ballad Ed. B.* Stewart 67 The cristall helme with lawry suld be crownyt. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. (1822) 181 He wald not ressaue the crown of lauraw [v. r. lauray], to have the samin deformit with the public dolour. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 34 (E. D. S.) Daphnoides called of the comaine vort Laureola, in englishe Laurel, Lorel, or Lorry. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 60 The laurye tree. 1598 FROUDE, *Laureola*, the herbe perwinkle. Also the shrub lowrie or lawrell. 1681 COLVIT *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 106 Turpentine and late berries. *Ibid.* 121 Trembling he stood, in a quandary. And pergd, as he had eaten lary. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorry or Lowaray*, a Shrub, otherwise call'd Spurge-Laurel.

**Laus** (e. *lausen*, obs. ff. *LOUSE* A., *LOUSE* B.)

† **Laus tibi**. *Obs.* [L. = 'praise to thee'.] A name for the White Narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 55 Narcissus, wyth a white floure, it is called of diuersy, whyte Laus tibi, it maye be called also whyte daffadyl. 1567 MAHLET *Gr. Forest* 48 *Laus tibi* or white Daffadil in Greke is called *Narkissos*. 1573 FUSSELL *Hush.* xliii. (1878) 96.

**Lauta**, *laute*, obs. Sc. ff. LEWRY.

† **Lautious**, *a. Obs.* rare = [In 6 *laucyeuse*.

[Improper formation f. L. *laut-us* (see next) + -IOUS.] *Luxurious*. Hence *Lautiously* adv.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliiii. 53 With meares and drynkes lautiously educated. *Ibid.* cxlxxx. 93 This impediment (fatness) doth come of. *Laucyeuse* feeding.

† **Lautitious**, *a. Obs.* rare = [f. L. *lautitia* magnificence (f. *lautus* washed, sumptuous) + -IOUS.] *Sumptuous*.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Invitation* (1866) 281 Such lautitious meat, The like not Helioabalus did eat.

† **Lautu** (lautu). [Quichua *tautu* (Tschudi), *llauto* (Gonzalez, 1608).] 'A band of cotton, twisted and worn on the head of the Inca of Peru, as a badge of royalty' (Webster, 1828-32, citing Barlow).

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 136 The white lautu graced his lofty brow.

**Lauwhen**, obs. form of *LAUGH* v.

**Lauwine** (lō'win, Ger. *lauf'wīn*). Also *lawine*. [ad. G. *lawine*, according to Kluge f. *lau* mild, tepid.] An avalanche.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xii, Nations melt .. and downward go, Like lawine loosend from the mountain's belt. 1833 *Primp. Cyc.* I. 389 Generally termed Avalanches, or sometimes lawines. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVIII. 24, I see the cliff-cradled lawine essay its first motion. 1881 J. NICHOL *Death Themistocles*, etc. 131 Down whose slope the Lauwine thunders.

**Lauze**, obs. form of *LAX*, salmen.

**Lauyst**, obs. superl. of *LOW* a.

**Lava** (lā'vā). [a. It. *lava* (f. *lavare* to wash: see *LAVE* v. 1), orig. 'a stream or gutter suddenly caused by rain' (Florio 1611), applied in the Neapolitan dialect to a lava-stream from Vesuvius; hence adopted in literary It., where it developed the senses represented by 2 and 3 below. Hence Sp., Pg., Ger., Du., Da., Sw. *lava*, F. *lave*.]

† 1. A stream of molten rock issuing from the crater of a volcano or from fissures in the earth.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. x. 52 The wells, near the places where the lava's stopped, are sometimes found full. 1767 HAMILTON *ibid.* LVIII. 6 Another lava forced its way out of the same place from whence came the lava last year.

2. The fluid or semi-fluid matter flowing from a volcano.

1760 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chron.* 86/1 On the 21st ult. .. all the neighbourhood of Mount Vesuvius was overflowed by a deluge of burning bitumen called lava. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* l. 157 As the lava ravishes the mead. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 109 The lava burst out .. at three different points, about eight or nine miles from each other. 1885 *Times* 27 Aug. 5 The phenomenon which these people understand by 'aluvion' is really the stream of lava.

fig. 1821 SUFFLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 197 We are surrounded here in Pisa by revolutionary volcanoes .. the lava has not yet reached Tuscany. 1876 HUMPHREY (*con Coll. Man.* xix. 247 The lava of Roman power overflowed its native crater.

3. The substance that results from the cooling of the molten rock.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xvi. 150 This lava .. is a very hard substance, like stone, of a slate colour. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 36 One of these towns is crushed .. under loads of heavy lava. 1806 GAY *Rev. Scott.* (ed. 2) 306 The greater part of it is composed of lava, in which the different layers or currents are very evident. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1843) 243 Great masses of lava lay scattered about in every direction. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 622 Volcanic breccia and volcanic conglomerates are likewise designated by the term 'lava'.

b. A kind of lava, a bed of lava.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 400 Any matter that has issued out of a volcano in a liquidified state .. is in general, styled a lava. 1809 HEDYON *Sicily* vii. 71 They pierced through seven distinct lavas one under the other. 1872 DANA *Corals* ii. 154 The lavities of a lava or basalt become filled. 1882 GRIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. i. § 1. 203 Lavas differ from each other in the extent to which they are impregnated with gases and vapours.

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attributive, as *lava-ash*, *-column*, *-cone*, *-current*, *-flow*, *-plain*, *-rill*, *-sea*, *-stream*, *-torrent*; *lava-like* adj.; also *lava-flag*, *-millstone* (see *quots.*); *lava-streak* U.S., a basaltic dyke; *lava ware* (see *quot.*).

b. instrumental, as *lava capped*, *-lit*, *-paved* adjs.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 634 The filling up .. of the old river beds by 'lava-ash'. *Ibid.* 638 The bed rock of almost every 'lava-capped mountain shows the same peculiarity. 1862 G. P. SARGENT *Lahavas* 23 The 'lava column having seemingly sunk too far within the vent. 1882 GRIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. i. § 3. 246 A flat 'lava-cone 13,760 feet above the sea. 1830 LAFLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 The 'lava-current, may still be traced, by aid of the scorie on its surface. 1811 PERKINSON *Portland* II. 236 A .. basalt fragment, called 'lava flag. 1883 J. PRESTON *Geol.* II. 91 Beds of contemporaneous 'lava-flows. 1802 PATER *Illustr. Unlton. Theory* 274 Crystallized, sparry or 'lavallid structure. 1876 GPO. *Littor. Dun. Pr.* IV. 187 f. 187 'lavallid track of her troubled conscience. 1858 SYMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Lava-millstone, hard and coarse basaltic millstones, obtained from quarries near Alcorn .. on the Rhine. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 77 The immense 'lava plain of San Gabriel. 1869 PATER *Princ. Geol.* III. 83 Small 'lava-rills among them. 1871 W. MOORE in *Macmillan's Life* (1896) I. 268 A low mound of soft grass, rising like an island from the much-riven 'lava sea. 1872 K. B. SMYTH *Minng-Statist.* 47 'Lava-streaks' or 'lava-veins' are found associated with all the main lines of reefs at Sa .. hurst. 1833 LAFLE *Princ. Geol.* III. 134 The branches .. are formed simply of two 'lava-streams. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 These 'lava-torrents are often of great magnitude. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 641 'Lava-ware, a peculiar stoneware, manufactured and coloured to assume the semi-vitreous appearance of lava.

c. simulative (quasi-adj.).

1813 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. li, While thy lips are With lava kisses melting while they burn.

† **Lavabo** (lā'vā-bō). [L. *lavabo*, 1st pers. sing. fut. t. of *lavare* to wash.]

1. *Ecll.* a. The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands at the offertory, accompanied in the Roman rite by the saying of Ps. xxvi. 6, beginning *Lavabo inter innocentes manus meas*. b. The small towel used to wipe the priest's hands. c. The basin used for the washing.

1858 *Direct.* *Angl. Gloss.* 232 *Lavabo*, the secret oratio of the Priest when water is poured on his fingers before the Prayer of Oblation. [An incorrect explanation.] 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 203 These small liturgical towels got .. the name of Lavabo cloths or Lavabos. 1885 PATER *Marinus* iv. xxiii, The .. pontiff, as he .. moved his hands .. at the *Lavabo*, or at the various benedictions.

2. a. A washing trough used in some mediaeval monasteries. b. A wash-stand. (In some mod. Dicts.)

1883 *Mag. of Art Dec.* 471 We give a reproduction of .. one aspect of the lavabo, or washing-trough, which gives its name to the lavatory.

† **Lava-cre**. *Obs.* Also 6 Sc. *lavachre*. [ad. L. *lavacrum* bath, f. *lavare* to wash: see *LAVE* v. 1.] A bath or font; esp. in figurative phrases descriptive of baptism. e.g. *lavacre of regeneration, of salvation*, after Tit. iii. 5 Vulg. *lavacrum regenerationis* (cf. *LAVE* sb. 2).

1548 UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 47 To consecrate and halowe the lavacre or founte of eternal salvation. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 304 They war received in his honshold by the lavacre of spirittual regeneration. 1857 TOMLINSON *Renard's Disp.* 185 They were so much taken with Lavacres that some of them .. would bathe themselves seven times a day.

† **Lavadero**. *Obs.* [Sp., f. *lavar* to wash: see *LAVE* v. 1.] A place for washing gold ore.

1717 *tr. Frazier's Voy. S. Sea* 110 On the Descent of the Mountain .. they shew'd me a stream, where there is a rich *Lavadero*, or Place for washing of Gold. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 452 The gold taken out of all these *Lavaderos* or mines in the province of Quito. 1799



W. TOOKER *Vier Russian Emp.* III. 414 To these mines belong three lavaderos, together having 86r troughs.

**Lavage** (ləvədʒ, Fr. lavāʒ). [a. F. *lavage*, f. *laver* to wash.] A washing, *spec.* in *Med.* a cleansing of the stomach by means of emetics administered in large quantities of water.

1895 MORISON *Pyloroplasty* 1. The treatment consisted of daily stomach lavage. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 5/2 This native treatment is the lavage of hot oil to stop the bleeding.

**Lavage**, -aige, obs. forms of LAVISCH a.

**Lavalto**, variant of LAVOLTA.

† **Lavament**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *lavamentum*, f. *lavare* to wash. Cf. LAVEMENT.] A washing; *concr.*, a wash, lotion.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34b/2 With cleane linnen... and with decent and convenient lavamentes, we ought to sustayne them (stomach galls). *Ibid.* 49/2 We may, in this disease vse certayne exsiccativ Lavamentes. 1658 A. Fox *Warts Surg.* II. xii. 93 Make a Lavament of Liquorice, let it run gently into the Wound. 1823 J. BARCOCK *Dom. Annum.* 18 HERRINGS... undergo the first lavament in stale chamber-lye.

**Lavand**, obs. Sc. form of LAVENDER sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Lavander**, obs. form of LAVENDER.

**Lavandrie**, variant of LAVENDRY Obs.

|| **Lavange**. rare. [F. *lavange*, also *lavanche*, believed to be an alteration of AVALANCHE due to association with *laver* to wash.] = AVALANCHE.

1806 J. MONTGOMERY *Wanderer Switz.* III. xxxii. Like a Winter's fall of snow, When the huge Lavanges break, Devastating all below.

**Lavant** (ləvənt), sb. [?subst. use of next.] (See quot. 1774.)

1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xix. (1789) 174 The land-springs, which we call lavants, break out much on the downs of Sussex, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v. How it did rain! It ran down the street in a lavant. 1900 *Academy* 28 Apr. 365/1 The waterings and 'lavants' from the hills leave her [Rye] arid.

† **Lavant**, a. Obs. [a. F. *lavant*, pr. pp. of *laver* to wash.] That bathes; given to bathing.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. 25. Birds... are... pulveratious lavant, as the pigeon, ring-dove [etc.].

**Lavatic** (ləvə'tik), a. [f. LAV-A + -ATIC.]

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* f. *Lavatic*, consisting of or resembling lava.

**Lavation** (ləvə'tiʃən). [ad. L. *lavātiō-em*, n. of action f. *lavare* to wash.] The action of washing, an instance of this; *concr.*, water for washing.

1627 HAKWILL *Apol.* iv. f. 56. 283 Such filthy stuffs was by loose lewd varlets sang before her [Berecynthia's] chariot on the solemn day of her lavation. 1652 H. C. *Looking-Glasse for Ladies* 14 If women once be cleansed by lavation. 1800 *Med. Fr.* IV. 27 The beneficial effects of cold lavation in febrile disorders. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* viii. Our lavations are performed in a cracked basin. 1855 T. GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezek.* (1856) 247 With this sacred lavation the priest sprinkles the man. 1879 SALA *Paris herself Again* (ed. 4) II. xii. 185 The lavation of their befoiled linen. 1894 GOSWOLD *Illustr. Dict. Med.* *Lavation of the Blood*, intravenous injection of water.

Hence **Lavational** a., pertaining to lavation.

1827 HALLIWELL *Life of Shaks.* II. 368 Towels... employed for lavational purposes were called washing-towels.

† **Lavative**. Obs. [f. L. *lavare* to wash + -ATIVE.] A draught to wash down food or medicine.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseases* I. viii. 30 Now and then they will afford themselves a cup of good liquor, as a lavative, to wash downe this rubbish. *Ibid.* III. xv. 288 As for the lavative, ordinarily given after purgations, it is hard to determine the particular houre.

**Lavatorial** (ləvə'tō'riəl), a. [f. L. *lavātōri-us*, f. *lavare* to wash + -AL.] Of or pertaining to washing.

1839 LAOY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. iv. 127 Three pair of cotton stockings... bearing very bilious symptoms of the lavatorial skill of Sally. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/2 The simplicity of the lavatorial arrangement could hardly be improved upon.

**Lavatory** (ləvə'tō'ri), sb. Forms: 4-7 *lavatorie*, -ye, 6 *lavatori*, *lavetarye*, 4- *lavatory*. [ad. L. *lavātōrium* a place for washing, f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v.1]

1. A vessel for washing, a laver, a bath. Also *Eccl.* † (a) a piscina; (b) (see quot. 1866).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 606 Whon he hap used he walkep riht To Lauatorie per bit is diht For to wasche his hende. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxx. 18 And thou shalt make a brasyn lavatory with his foot to wasche with. 14... *Lyng.* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. v. 135 When the preste gothe to the lavatori. 1412 *Contract for Catterick Church* (1834) 10 An awter and a lavatory accordant in the este end. 1435 *Contract for Fotheringhay Church* in Dugdale *Monast.* (1673) III. 11. 163 Lavatoris in either side of the wall, which shall serve for four Auters. 1519 *Tent. Fbor.* (Surtees) V. 100 To be buried w'in the where, nyghte to the lavatori. 1538 *Inv. in Archæol.* II. 72 ltn the lavatorye of tyne and lead. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Exerc.* in. secl. xv. 77 They should dip in his lavatory, and be washed with his baptism. 1839 LONGE *Hyperion* iv. iii. On a lavatory, below, sat a cherub. 1866 *Dract. Angl.* (ed. 3) 373 *Lavatory*, a water drain in the Sacristy where the Priest washes his hands before vesting.

† b. *fig.* and in *fig.* phrases. Cf. LAVACRE, LAVER sb.<sup>2</sup>

1447 BOKENHAM *Scynyls* (Roxb.) 74 The lavatorye we graunte of immortalite Here in this watir. a 1500 *Manikind* (Brand 1896) 39/12 By hyss glorify passyone, bat blysside lavatorye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 b. As in the lavatory of grace thou mayst wasche... the... by confessyoun. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Funeral Mon.* 310 The luan-

torie of holy regeneration. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 196 Converting it [Jordan] into the Lavatory of Baptisme.

2. a. *Eccl.* The ritual washing of the celebrant's hands: (a) at the offertory (cf. LAVABO 1 a); † (b) after the cleansing of the vessels following the communion.

a 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* Pref. 4 W<sup>t</sup> condicion that at the tyme of the Lavatorye enyehche of theym turne theym to the people, and exorte theym to pray for y<sup>e</sup> soules following. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 From the latter lavatory unto the missa est. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 899/2 When he had sayd Masse, he made Dukes and Earles... to hold the basin at the Lavatories. 1896 BRIGHTMAN *Liturgies E. & W.* I. Gloss. *Lavatory*, the handwashing on the part of the minister at the offertory. While the offertory either wholly or in part has been moved back to the beginning of the [Eastern] liturgy, the lavatory has generally kept its place.

b. *gen.* The act of washing.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxxii. 211 The Duke and Duchesse stood expecting what would become of this Lavatory.

† 3. A lotion, a wash. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos.* xxviii. 110 They must be washed with wyne or with some other lavatorye. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Hiv b. Ye may minister the lavatorye that hereafter enyneth. 1605 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 14 Lavatories to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and Jugulars. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 39 Barbers use them for their grateful smell to perfume their lavatories and washes.

4. An apartment furnished with apparatus for washing the hands and face. Now often including water-closets, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lavatory*, a place or vessel to wash in, a Font or Conduit; 1661 [addition] such is that at the battery door of the Inner Temple, where the Gentlemen wash their hands; also a *Lavandry*. 1845 W. SALMOERS *Guide Brighton* 68 By a sudden turn to the left, we attain 'The Cottage'; at the far end of its porch is the gentlemen's room, denominated by a contemporary a Lavatory. 1860 *Luck of Ladysmede* II. 78 The good Benedictine carried him off into the lavatory. 1864 *Morning Star* 2 Feb. There are separate lavatories for the men and for the women and children.

5. A laundry.

1661 [see prec. sense]. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 180 We landed at a floating lavatory, where the washerwomen were still beating the clothes.

6. = LAVADERO.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lavatory*, or *Lavadero*.

7. (See quot.)

185 *Archit. Dict.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), *Lavatory*, a paved room, belonging to a dead-house, in which a corpse that is to be examined is kept under a shower of some disinfecting fluid.

8. *attrib.*: † lavatory stone, a piscina.

1487-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 651, liij<sup>r</sup> spultes cum j<sup>r</sup> lavatory stone.

**Lavatory** (ləvə'tō'ri), a. [ad. assumed L. *lavātōri-us*, f. *lavare* to wash: see LAVE v.1] Of or pertaining to washing.

1846 in WORCESTER citing *Month. Rev.* 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 217 The latter... contrasts the lavatory resources of Rome with those of Grecian cities generally. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 358 His linen long-coat is a perfect marvel of the lavatory art... so snowy white is it.

† **Lavatrine**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *lavātrīna*, f. *lavare* to wash; see LAVE v.2] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Lavatrine*, a square stone in a kitchen, with a hole to avoid water, a sinker.

† **Lavatrix**. Obs. rare. [assumed L. fem. (= L. *latrix*) of *lavator* one who washes, f. *lavare* to wash.] A woman who washes.

1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lavatur**. Sc. Obs. Also 6 *lavatar*. [ad. F. *lavatoire* LAVATORY.] = LAVATORY 1.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 101 With launator, lamp, with buke and many bell The Drowideis thair synce did gar to dwell. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 58 Item, ane gryt clam shell gilt for the lavatur.

† **Lavature**. Obs. [ad. L. type *lavātūra* (= cl. L. *lōtura*), f. *lavare* to wash.] A lotion, a wash.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 72 A lavature [of mallows] representeth all tetteris. *Ibid.* 170 The leaves boiled in rain water, together with the bark of the blacke fig-tree... do make a lavature or water to colour the hair [black].

**Lave** (ləv), sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 1 *lāf*, 2 (to) *lafon*, 3 *loave*, 3-5 *law(e)*, 4 *laf(e)*, *laffe*, 4-7 *laif*, *laiff(e)*, *lawfe*, -ff, 6 *le(a)ve*, 7 *laiv*, 4- *lave*. [OE. *lāf* = OFris. *lāva*, OLG. *lōva*, OHG. *leiba*, ON. *leif*, Goth. *laiba*: = OTeut. *\*laibā* str. fem.; for the further etymology see LEAVE v.] What is left, is over, or remains; the remainder, the rest. a. of persons. (In OE. the word had also the sense 'relict, widow'.)

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 867 (Parker MS), Sio laf wip bone here frīp man. a 1325 Sc. *Leg. Saints*, Andreas 987 Synne be lawe in þar degre Waryt to met set. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 306 The lavesone warmyt was. c 1450 HOLLAND *Floulat* 416 With lordis of Scotland, Jerit, and the laif. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 175 All weilland God, resawe My petows spreit... amange the law! 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. ii. 67 Quham followis all the laif in lyke maner. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 228 As for the lave, thair was bot lytill leid. 1664 *Floulat* F. I. 9 Of doughty knights the lusty lave I never could by name repeat. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. My Peggy speaks sae sweetly, To a' the lave I'm cauld. 1786 *Harv. Rig* 45 Auld Rodney... didna loiter like the lave. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlv. 'Auld Mucklebackit's' gaue wi' the lave. 1881 L. B. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* v. 57 'Gif her ain fayther has his fing at my puir bairn, it's like the lave will follow.'

b. of things.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Hwæt līb la elles seo laf buton wyrtma mete. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 168 Nis þis large relet? Nis þis muchel loave? a 1300 *Chaucer M.* 7116 His wif fader and moder he gaue O þis hony at ete he laue. c 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints*, Paulus 351 Paulus hed, þat þar wes hyd a-mange be lafe, a hyrd has tane. 1427 Sc. *Acts Jns.* I (1814) II. 15/1 Þe quhilkis commissaris sal haf ful and playn power of al þe laif of þe schirefdome. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1206 Half his brede his horse he gaue, And kepit to him self be laue. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 825 Androw and Ihone did leide thare possessioun, Thar schippis, & nettis, lyannes, and all the laue. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 224 Five hundreth merkis he to him gaue, And tuk in hand to pay the laue. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* x. Excepting some wha a' the lave will nick. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air v. Your every care and fear May whisle owre the lave o't. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi. I'll pay the laue out o' the better stiller. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 44 Jist help me out, an' lea the lave to me.

† c. in adj. phr. To lave = remaining, surviving. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 Þa hi 317 genaman þæs folces be þær to lafe was... hund teottig þusenda. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þe nigon werod, þe þær to lafon were. c 1205 *Lav.* 28583 Þa nas þe na mare i þan fehte to lane.

**Lave**, sb.<sup>2</sup> rare. [f. LAVE v.1] a. The sea.

b. The action of laving, wash.

1825 'BLACKMANTLE' (Westmacott) *Engl. Shy* (1826) 177 Like the sea-mew that skims o'er the lave. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 350 The crystal lymph Through sands and ivy pulsed with ceaseless lave.

† **Lave**, a. Obs. Also 7 *loave*, 7-8 *corruptly* leaf. [See LAVE v.2] Of ears; Drooping, hanging.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4748 With laith leggis & lange & twa lane ears. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 58 And I were a woman, I would lug off his laue eares. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. vi. But take especial care You button on your night-cap—Morisco. After th' new fashion With his laue Ears without it. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 9 Here the little Ear, there the lave Ear.

b. *Comb.*: lave-ears, drooping or hanging ears (of a horse); hence lave-eared (corruptly leaf-eared) a., having 'lave-ears'.

1570 LEVINS *Maist.* 42/15 Laine eared, *plaudus*. 1597 *1st Pt. Return Parvass.* I. 1. 345 Thou lave-eard ass, that loves dross more than art! 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 43 Of the disease belonging to the eares of a Horse, and first of the lave-eares, or hanging eares. 1685 *London Gaz.* No. 2093/4 A large strong grey Gelding... somewhat leaf-eard. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3750/4 Stolen or strayed... a strong bay Cart-Horse... very wide Lave-Eard. a 1720 GIBSON *Dict. Horses* viii. (ed. 3) 128 This Method is commonly used by the Jockeys to Leaf-eared Horses, to cause them to carry their ears more upright. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 463 The hanging of the Ears is called by some the Lave-ears.

**Lave** (ləv), v.<sup>1</sup> Now chiefly *poet.* Forms: 1 *lafan*, *lafellan*, 2-3 *lavin*, 7 *Sc. lave*, 4- *lave*.

[Two distinct formations appear to have coalesced—

(1) OE. had *lafian* to wash by affusion, to pour (water), corresponding formally to MDu., Du. *laven*, OHG. *labōn* (MHG., mod.G. *laben*) to refresh; cf. OHG. *laba*, mod.G. *labe* refreshment. By some scholars the OE., Du., and Ger. words are considered to represent a WGer. adoption of L. *lavare* to wash. This view involves some difficulty, as the numerous OHG. examples refer to refreshment by food, drink, or warmth, so that the assumed primary sense 'to wash', if it ever existed, must have been quite forgotten. The L. origin, however, accounts well for the senses of the OE. word, which perh. may be only accidentally similar in form to the continental words. (2) In ME. the representative of the OE. vb. blended indistinguishably with the vb. a. F. *laver* (= Pr., Sp., Pg. *lavar*, It. *lavare*): = L. *lavare* = Gr. *λούειν*, f. OArayan root \*lou- to wash (whence LATHER).]

1. *trans.* To wash, bathe.

Beowulf 2722 (Gr.) Þegn ungemete till winedryhten his wætere gelaede. c 1000 *Sc. Leechd.* III. 48 Lafa þio heafod mid do swa oft swa þe þearf sy. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.* Hom. 145 Hie his fet lauede mid hire hote teres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 337 She was anone with water laved. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 350 Basons, and ewers, to lave her dainty hands. 1637 MILTON *Cyciad* 175. 1640 BULWER *Anthropol.* 159 Who could not endure the liquid test, but were soon laved into a ridiculous ass. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 44 The wave, Where their fair vests Phœacian virgins lave. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 181 Tumultuous soon they plunge into the Stream, There lave their reeking Sides. 1827-35 WILLIS *Lefer* 152 He took a little water in His hand And laved the sufferer's brow. 1858 NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 35 Who... Rore with me in defiance And from defilement laved. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 162 Now in waters clear thy feet like ivory laving. *fig.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 33 Wee must lave Our Honors in these flattering streames. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xv. And when the midnight moon should lave Her forehead in the silver wave. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. In those bitter tears, childhood itself was laved from her soul for ever.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To bathe. *lit.* and *fig.*

1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II. ii. Happy he that... unconfin'd may lave and wanton there. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 209 In her chaste current oft the goddess laves. 1801 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 129 To lave in the stream, the tide of deeper sentiments. 1811 MISS MITFORD in *Life* I. v. 129 The calm lake... Where the young cygnets lave.

† c. To lave a (= with): to be bathed in or covered with (blood, sweat). Obs.

c 1205 *Lav.* 7489 He swone i þon feist þat al he lauede aswote [c 1275 leperede a swote]. a 1300 *Judas* in *Rel.*



confused with *Artemisia Abrotanon* or *maritima*.  
 1530 PALSGR. 237/2 Lavendre cotten, *cipres*. 1538 TURNER  
*Libellus*, Lavender cotton, *Absinthium*. 1577 B. GOOGE



*Hereshach's Hush*, (1586) 66 b, Lavender cotton, .. some call it .. Santania and female Sothernewood. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1623) 349 Lavender cotton, or garden Cyper, drunke with wine, is good against all poyson & venom: it is the female kind of Sothernewood. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. 1. 37 Lavender-Cotton, .. Camomile, Lavender-tups .. of each of these Herbs a small Handful. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 427, 1 As edging plants .. Lavender Cotton.

**Lavender-water.** A perfume compounded, with alcohol and ambergris, from the distilled flowers of lavender.

1563 *HVLL Art Garden*, (1599) 99 Distil it in a limbek of glas .. into which put a little Lavender water & peper. 1798 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1797) 294 They bathed the Part with Lavender Water. a 1863 *THACKERAY Pitts-hood's Prof. Misc. Wks.* IV. 21 What a fine odour of lavender-water!

† **Lavendry.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **lavendryo**, 5-dray, 6 **lavandria**. [ad. OF. *lavan-*, *lavenderie*, f. *lavandier* LAVENDER sb.] a. = LAUNDRY 1; b. = LAUNDRY 2; c. = LAUNDRESS sb. 1.

1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B.* xv. 182 Pame wil he some tyme Labory in a lavendrye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvii. 330 And laup hem in be lavandrie. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord* 1790: 85 Office of Lavendrye, two yemen; .. and if there be a Queene in housholde, then there be weomen lavendryes for the chambre, wardrobe, &c. 1597 [see LAVENDER sb.].

**Lavendulan** (lāvēndūlan). *Min.* Also -ane. [Named by Breithaupt, 1837; f. mod. L. *lavendula* lavender + -AN.] Arseniate of copper with cobalt, of a lavender-blue colour.

1844 *DANA Min.* 527 Lavendulan. Fuses easily before the blowpipe. 1872 *NEVILL Catal. Min.* 144 Erythrite. var. Lavendulane. 1892 *DANA Min.* 814 Lavendulan. Occurs with cobalt and other ores.

**Lavendulite.** *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] = prec. 1898 *Mineral. Mag.* II. 101 Lavendulite .. occurs in large blocks of cobalt ore.

**Lave net.** [Of unknown origin; cf. LAMMET, *lam-net* (s. v. LAM v.).] (See quot. 1883.)

1875 *BUCKLAND Logbook*, 346 Three fishermen were standing waist deep .. working their lave nets. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib.* (cat. ed. 4) 125 Lave Net .. used in the estuary to take salmon on the sands in the shallow water. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 8/2 On Thursday Mr. Henry Cadogan, with a lave net, caught in the same water a young shark.

**Lavenite** (lāvēnait). *Min.* [Named by Brögger, 1885, from the Laven (Sw. *Läven*) islands, where it was found.] Silicate of zirconium, found in brown monoclinic crystals. 1886 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III.* XXXI. 230 Lavenite is a mineral of chestnut brown to yellowish color.

**Laventine** (lāvēntin). [Corruption of LEVANTINE.] A trade name for a mixture of silk and cotton. In some mod. Dicts.

**Laver** (lāvēr). *sb.* Also i. **laver**. [a. L. *laver*.] † 1. A water-plant mentioned by Pliny; = *Gr. cion*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 254 Deos wyrt be man sion & oðrum naman laver nenneþ byð cenned on wættum stowum. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 32 Sion otherwise called laver is found in waters with a fat bushy right vp with brode leues. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 255 The roots .. are as effectual in this case as green Laver [*margin*], Water cresses.

2. From the 17th c. applied by writers to various marine algae, and now used as a trade or culinary name for the edible species. Purple laver, *Porphyra laciniata*. Green laver, *Ulva latissima* and *Ulva lactuca*.

1611 *COTGR.* *Herbe marine*, Slanke, Wrake, Laver, Sea-grasse. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 257 Laver, which is the *Lactuca Marina* or Sea-Lettuce. 1766 *ANSTEW Bath Guide* v. 32 Fine potted Laver, fresh Oysters, and Pies! 1843 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 400 The *Ulva latissima* which makes a pickle called 'laver', is found on the coast. 1847 *Sir J. C. Ross Voy. S. Seas* II. 266 The green, pink, and purple lavers of Great Britain may be readily recognized. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 5/4 Laver is now in full season, and is best imported straight from Ireland.

*attrib.* 1873 *M. COLLINS Squire Silchester* I. xv. 191 You don't get much mutton with hot laver sauce every day.

**Laver** (lāvēr). *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **lavor**, **lavour** (e, 5 **lavovre**, **lavvre**, **lavvro**, **lawro**, **owro**, **-orre**, *Sc.* **levar**, 5-6 *St.* **lavar**, 6 *Sc.* **lawor**, **lawar** (e, *dial.* **leyver**), 5- **laver**. [a. OF. *lavoir*, *lavour* = L. *lavātorium*; see LAVATORY.]

1. A vessel, basin, or cistern for washing; in early use, chiefly a wash-hand-basin or a water-jug, usually of metal; occas. a pan or bowl for water, irrespective of its purpose. Now only *poet.* or rhetorical. † Also applied to the piscina, and to the lavatory in a monastic cloister.

c 1286 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 287 Assen, oxen, hors, and boundes .. been assayed at diverse stoundes, Bacyns, lauours, et that men hem by. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 196 Pan kam i to bat cloister .. it was .. Wip lauours of lutan loueiche y-greithed. a 1400 *Oleonian* 1299 Lanor and basyn they gon callid. To wasche and aryse. 1420 *E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also iij. basci[n]us .. with iij. lauours. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 232 By Ewry borde with basons & lauour, water hot & cold, eche oþer to alay. 1493 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 2 That no merchant Strangler .. bryng into this Realme .. Chalynge dishes hangynge lavers [etc.]. 1493 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 42 b/1 He wesseth his handes at the pscycæ or laver for the fyr. 1488 *J. R. Wardr.* (1815) 10 Item a levere of silver ouergilt with a cover. 1507 *Pilton Churchw.* Acc. (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 53 Item j basin and

j laver of laven. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep.* to Q. Mary 7 He gart debyr to the said pure man .. ane goldin vattir lauar. 1552-3 *J. Ch. Goods. Staff.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1869) IV. 31 A handbell, a crosse of wolde, a surples, and a laver. 1557-8 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 715 In factura unius hostii pro lavers, 8d. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 344 Wash thy hands in a laver, wherein is put some Sage. 1593 *Rites of Durh.* (Surtees) 70 Within the Cloyster Garth .. was a fair Laver or Condit. 1598 *FLORIO Vocab.* a basen to wash hands in, a laver. 1605 *TINNE Quersit.* i. xiii. 58 Vulcan washed Phoebus in the same laver. 1647 *A. ROSS Myst. Poet.* xvi. (1648) 388 In her temple at Cumæ .. Justin Martyr .. saw the three lavers where she used to wash her self. 1725 *Pope Odys.* i. 182 With copious water the bright vase supplies A silver laver, of capacious size. *Ibid.* iii. 558 Young Aretus .. Brought the full laver uer their hands to pour. 1864 *TYSSER Ch. Bells of Sussex* 11 [The Bell-founders' arms.] A chevron between three lavers.

b. Used to render *Vulg. labrum*, Heb. כִּיּוּר *kiyyūr*, applied to the large brazen vessel for the ablutions of the priests, mentioned in the descriptions of the Mosaic Tabernacle and of the Temple of Solomon. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxx. 18 Thou shalt make a brazen laver .. to wash. — 1 *Kings* vii. 39 The laver set he before on the right hand towards the south. 1647 *R. BAILLIE Anabaptism* 166 The laver .. was not of the capacity for one man to bath. 1869 *W. P. MACRAY Grace & Truth* (1875) 46 Nicodemus, as a teacher in Israel, should have been looking for the antitype of temple and laver.

c. The basin of a fountain. *Obs. exc. arch.* 1604 *DEKKER King's Entertainm.* E3b, Some prettie distance from them an artificiall Laver or Fount was erected. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 18 Jan. Many stately fountains .. casting water into antiq lavers. 1664 *PEIRIS Diary* 14 June, A mighty fine, cool place it is, with a great laver of water in the middle. 1670 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Laver, a Pond or washing place. 1825 *LONGE Spirit Poetry* 14 Where the silver brook, From its full laver, pours the white cascade.

2. *transf. and fig.* The baptismal font; the spiritual 'washing' of baptism; in wider sense, any spiritually cleansing agency. After *Gr.* ἀουρίων πλυντήριον *auurion pluntyrion* Tit. iii. 5; cf. LAVACRE.

1340 *Ageneb.* 162 Pet oþer þing is zoþe swifte þet is þet lauer huer he him ssel oft wesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xiii. (1859) 9 Eke theenne hit sheweth that he hath this laure deweloid. 1548-9 (Mar. Ek. Com. Prayer, Private Prayer). This wholesome lauer of regeneration. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalyp.* 29 Seeyng that Baptisme is called the Laver of newe birth. 1612 *J. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* ii. 14 This is the onely fontaine opened to the house of David for Sinne and Vncleanesse, this is the onely lauer of the Church. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 59 At whose hands he received the lauer of baptisme. 1670 *MORRIS State Eng.* 2 Baptism is the Lave of Regeneration. a 1684 *LEIGHTON H. Ks.* (1835) 1. 115 No other laver can fetch it out but the Sprinkling of the Blood of Jesus Christ. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 49 Christ's Laver hath refreshing power.

† 3. A process or mode of ablution. *Obs.* 1671 *L. ADOUSON W. Barbary* viii. 148 All the Musalmim of the Alcoran use washing in a mystic signification of internal purity, and .. the soul receives the benefit of their corporeal lavers. 1671 *MULTON Samson* 1729 And from the stream With lavers pure and cleansing herbs wash off The clotted gore. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* 1 Pet. ii. 9. 303 No other Laver can do it, no water, but that fountain opened for sin. 4. *attrib.*

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Schedule s.v. Brass, Brass of Laver Cocks the pound j. s. iv d.

**Laver**, *sb.* 3 *Her.* [? For \**lever-cutter* (alluding to the name *Laversedge*): see LEVER, iris-plant.] A couler or ploughshare when used as a bearing. Also *laver cutter*.

1828-40 in *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I, (whence in recent Dicts.) 1894 *Parker's Gloss. Her.* s.v. *Plough*, Argent, a chevron between three laver cutters (or ploughshares, also called scythe blades) sable—*Laversedge*, co. Chester.

† **Laver**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. ? = *BLABBER a.*

1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iv. (v.) 75 Let his [the hound's] lauer lip Speake in reproch of Natures workmanship.

† **Laver**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *LAVERSH*.] *intr.* To bathe.

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 37 With surfets tympany he ginning swell All wan eft lavers in Saint Baxtons well.

**Laver**, *obs. form of LATHER v.*

**Laveracke**, -cok, -oc, -ok (ke: see LARK sb.).

**Laverd**, *obs. form of LORD.*

**Lavic** (lāvik), *a.* [f. LAVA + -IC. Cf. *F. lavique*.] Of or pertaining to lava.

1835 *For. Q. Rev.* XV. 82 The three volcanic periods termed by geologists trachytic, basaltic, and lavic.

† **Lavidnian.** *Obs. rare*—1. [prob. from Celtic Cornish; cf. *Visnan, vilnan*, a sand lance or sand eel] (*West Cornw. Gloss.*) A fish of some kind.

1666 *Act 3 Jas. I.* c. 12 For taking of Herring, Pilchards, Sprats or Landydryan.

**Laving** (lāvin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. LAVE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the vb. LAVE in various senses; † baling; washing. Also *attrib.*, **laving-bowl**, a baling bowl or scoop.

1458 *R. FANNAM Inscr. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in *Leland Itin.* (1769) VII. 80 Then the strengthe of the streame astoned them stronge, In labor and laving moche waye was lore. 1484-5 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 649, vij laving bollez. 1631 *FLORIO, Lavatura*, a washing, a lauing.

**Laving** (lāvin), *pp.* *a.* [f. LAVE v. 1 + -ING.] That laves in various senses; † flowing, washing, purifying; bathing (in quot. *intr.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 366 Þe mikel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. 13.. *S. Erkenwode* 314 in *Horstman Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 273 He .. to þe tounbe loked, To þe liche þer hit

lay with lannade teres. 1671 *MULTON P. R.* i. 230 As I rose out of the laving stream. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xxiv. Thus bled o'er the vessel's laving side, To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere.

† **Lavish**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 5 **lavas**, 6 **lavass** (o, **lavasse**, **lavish**. [a. OF. *lavasse*, *lavache*, deluge of rain. Cf. OF. *lavis* torrent (of words).] Profusion, excessive abundance, extravagant outpouring or expenditure; prodigality, lavishness. Plur. *to make lavish*.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 364/2 Ther was no lauas in their speche ne enyile. 1534 *WHITTINGTON Tynnyes Offices* (1540) ii. 101 The other large lausses is appropriated as to flatterers of the common people. 1548 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Luke* vii. 86 b, Dooest thou see this woman .. makinge lavasse of hir precious perfumed oyacemete. 1565 *T. STAPLETON Forr. Faith* 117 They ryot not in lauish, but live in fasting. 1583 *STUBBS Anal. Abus.* ii. (1882) 40 If euerie brooker would denle thus, their would not so many false knaues bring them such lauish of stolen goodz, as they do. 1589 *NASHE Introd. Greene's Menaphon* (Arl.) 8 The sweete societie of eloquence, which the lauish of our copious Language maie procure. c 1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* xxiv. 102 He loves me .. that makes most lavish of his blood. 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 11 You shall surely answere and make accompt for the lavess and mispendinge of your maysters goods.

**Lavish** (lāvif), *a.* Forms: 5-6 **lavas**, **lavage**, 6 **laves**, **laveis**, **lavaige**, *Sc.* **lawage**, **lavash**, 6-**lavish**. [f. LAVISH sb.]

1. a. With reference to speech: Unrestrained, effusive; esp. in phrase *lavish of* (one's) tongue. Now only as contextual use of 2.

1485 *ELIZ. CRESS Surrey in Paston Lett.* No. 886 III. 323 They have not ben of that disposition to be lavas of theyr tungs, when they had moore cause of booldnes than they have nowe. 1529 *MORE Dialoge* iv. Wks. 245/1 [Though many confessors are] in all other thing so light and laues of theyr tong .. yet finde we neuer .. cause given of complaint, through .. secretes vttered .. by the confessor. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 114 'Trow ze', he said, 'for your speiking so proude, Or lichlie language hayth lawage and loudie ... That I dar nocht to my purposis proceed'. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* i. 1. 25 Th' excessive loue I beare unto your Grace, Forbids me to be lauish of my tongue. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 415 How do old men even dote into lavish discourses of the beginning of their lives. 1701 *ROWE Ambit. Step-Moth.* ii. ii. 761, I bore his lavish Tongue. 1742 *YOUNG Nat. Th.* ii. 284 But why on Time so lavish is my song? 1807 *CRABBE Birth of Flattery* 264 The lavish tongue shall honest truths impart.

† b. Of conduct or disposition: Unrestrained, impulsive; loose, wild, licentious. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. 64 When Meanes and lauish Manners meete together. 1605 — *Macb.* i. ii. 57 Curbing his lauish spirit. 1634 *MULTON Comm.* 465 When lust .. by leud and lavish act of sin, Lets in deslement to the inward parts. 1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* iii. 28 If he be given to lavish Company, endeavour to stave him off with lawfull Recreations.

† c. Extravagant or 'wild' in speculation. *Obs.* 1693 *J. EDWARDS Anth. O. & N. Tesh.* 252 If .. I have shewed my self arbitrary and lavish in some of the derivations.

2. a. Expending or bestowing without stint or measure; unboundedly liberal or profuse; prodigal. *Const. of, in.* In early use often: Wasteful, extravagant.

c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 210 (Add. MS.) Lavage, prodigius. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 54 He is so laueis, the stocke begimeth to droope. 1548-67 *THOMAS Ital. Dict.* *Discipulic*, lauge woman, they that will spend out of reason. 1553 *GRIMALDO Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 11 Lavisher than their goods will beare. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* 180 The lauas earth duth yield you plentifully Most gentle foode, &c. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 240 Lest you be carefull in keeping .. or to prodigall and lavash in wasteing them. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. 39 Had I so lauish of my presence beene, So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 20 The liberrall harted man is .. by the iudgement of the miserable lauish. 1605 *Play Stinley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 1. 264, I ever feard that any courageous brother .. would be too lavish of his person. 1643 *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* ii. vii. (1652) 276 You often tell your lavish waiting servants, they will be glad of a crust before they dye. 1697 *VERNON Virg. Past.* vii. 76 Lavish Nature laughs, and strows her Stores around. 1700 *HEARNE Collect. (O. H. S.)* III. 51 When we are so lavish of our Money upon Trifles. a 1763 *SHENSTONE Elegies* 1. 17 The mourner, lavish of his tears. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1816) IV. 424, I have not been lavish of useless letters. 1824 *W. IRVING Trav.* I. 213 His bounty was lavish and open-handed. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Laups* iv. § 3. 97 In this respect Nature is sparing of her highest, and lavish of her less, beauty. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 152 The people thus formed .. were .. the most lavish in gifts to holy places.

b. Expended, bestowed, or produced in unstinted profusion; profuse, abundant.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 220 He writeth to Dionysius .. and alies, to leave off their lavash cheare and delicates. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 124 Let her have needfull but not lauish meanes. 1607 *VERNON Virg. Georg.* i. 423 The low'ring Spring, with lavish Rain, Beats down the slender Stem and bearded Grain. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Young Wks.* IV. 277 His three Plays all concluded with lavish suicide. 1832 *TENNISON Fleurance* 12 Thou wert nursed in some delicious land Of lavish lights, and floating shades. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 446 He .. received him at Neuilly with lavish marks of regard. 1883-4 *O'DONOVAN Story Merry* ii. 26 He wore a silk tunic .. with lavish gold embroidery.

3. *dial.* Of grass or wheat; Rank, overgrown. c 1730 *POYNTER MS. Gloss.* in *N. & Q.* Ser. vi. VIII. 45 Lavage, rank. 1849 *PULMAN Sketches* (1871) 111 The grass







(1677) 32 A Law is the Command of him, or them that have the Sovereign Power. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 1. 21 Other duties by any law or statute due to vs. 1690 *Chilo Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 61 The French peasantry are a slavish, cowardly people, because the laws of their country have made them slaves. 1715 *BURNET OWN TIME* (1734) 11. 189 By the Portian Law, no Citizen could be put to death for any crime whatsoever. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE ON PARTIES* 104 The Laws of the Land are known. 1843 *CARLYLE PAST & PRESENT* 1. iii. And other idle Laws and Un-laws. 1856 *KNIGHT POP. HIST. ENG.* 1. xxiv. 364 The Saxon King and Confessor, for whose equal laws the people had been clamouring for two centuries.

#### b. Proverbs.

c1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxxxvi. v. Wronge lawes maketh shorte gouernance. c1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 Tholde spoken proverbs, here take place: New Lordes, new lawes. 1578 *TIMME CALUINE ON GEN.* 70 According to the common Proverb 'Of evil manners spring good laws'. 1874 *T. HARDY MADRID CROWD* viii. 'New lords new laws', as the saying is.

#### 3. In generalized sense.

a. Laws regarded as obeyed or enforced; controlling influence of laws; the condition of society characterized by the observance of the laws. Often in phrase *law and order*. Proverb: *Necessity has (or knows) no law*.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 3if þe biſcop bið ſemeles, and þet folc butan ſteore eft butan laze. c1250 *Ten Abuses in O. E. Misc.* 184 Lund wiðut laze [i.e. lawe]. c1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus wil walketh in londe, and lawe is for-lore. 1377 *LANG. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 122 The Kyng and the comune and kynde with the thridde Shope lawe and lewte eche man to knowe his owne. c1555 *RIDLEY Lament. Ch.* (1566) Div. The latter reason... includeth a necessity which, after the common sayinge, hathe no lawe. 1601 *MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 68 Poore and neede hath no law. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xli. 268 Necessity, which hath no law, compelled us thereunto. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. M. Forest* xvii. Her father could not do otherwise. Necessity has no law. 1881 in *T. W. Reid Life W. E. Forster* (1888) II. viii. 371 To support the Lord-Lieutenant... in maintaining law and order in this country (Ireland).

b. (a) Laws in general, regarded as a class or species of human institutions. *Court of law*: see *COURT* s.b. 11. (b) That department of knowledge or study of which laws are the subject-matter; jurisprudence.

141. *Sir Denys* 3573 (MS. N.) Sir King, þat may not ben don bi lawe. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Quod resoun, 'in age of .xx. 3eer, Goo to oxenford, or lerne lawe'. 1612 *FLORIO, Leato*, lawfull, good in law. 1635 *SIBBES Sould's Conf.* xvii. (1833) 136 Law being the joint reason and consent of many men for the public good hath a use for guidance of all action that fall under the same. 1644 *MILTON Educ.* 5 After this, they are to dive into the grounds of law, and legal justice. 1680 *DAVENPORT's Epist. Pref.* He was design'd to the Study of the Law. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* vii. Wks. 1761 III. 120 In all free nations I take the proper definition of law to be. The will of the majority of those who have the property in land. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 53 Junier do not sit in a court of conscience, but of law. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 114 A person having an estate... by the operation of some principle of law. 1821 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 113 The pound of 15 ounce... has never been recognised in England by law. 1841-2 *EMERSON Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 188 The intellect... judges law as well as fact. 1842 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* VI. xliii. 359 He consults men learned in the law. 1882 *HINDSLEY Garfield & Educ.* II. 295 If you become a lawyer, you must remember that the science of law is not fixed like geometry, but is a growth which keeps pace with the progress of society. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

c. † In law (of wedlock): lawfully married. Also in the combinations BROTHER-IN-LAW, FATHER-IN-LAW, etc., for which see those words; and in † law's father, † father in the law, rarely used for 'father-in-law'; so also † mother of law.

[cf. 16th c. F. *pere en loi de mariage* (Godef.)] c1230 *Hall Met.* 21 Þis is tenne here song þat beon ilahe of wedlac. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2764 To wife in laze he hire nam. 1538 *Extracts Abord. Reg.* (1844) I. 154 Ionat Harboure, his moder of law. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon* 1st Sund. Epiph. (1584) 301 b. The house where Jesus was, with his mother, and Joseph his father in the lawe. 1593 *Q. Eliz. Boeth.* 1. pr. iv. 12 My holy lawes fath<sup>r</sup> Symmacus... defendes vs from all suspicion of this crime. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. l. 24 Their Aunt I am in law, in love their Mother. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* iv. v. 60 And now by Law, as well as reuerent age, I may intitle thee my loving Father.]

d. In more comprehensive sense: Rules or injunctions that must be obeyed. To give (the) law (to): to exercise undisputed sway; to impose one's will † upon (another). † To have (the) law to do something: to be commanded † Law will I: arbitrary rule, making one's own will law.

c1255 *Leg. Kath.* 779 Ne liff hit nawi to þe to leggen lahe upon me. c1340 *Cursor M.* 5729 (Fairf.) Moyses þat he lagh to kepe to his eldefader shepe þat he þe prest of madian. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 202 To thre knyghtis þane wes he tawht, þat hym to sla sion has lacht. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 306 Who shal yeue a lonere any lawe? c1564 *BECON Catech.* Wks. 1504 I. 495 To conuince, not with fyre & fagot... or with lawe will I. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 38 We have seen the Portugals, by reason of their sea forces... to have given the law to those famous princes. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1656 *W. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 142 Every body stood mute, at the expectation of a success, which was to give the Law. 1712 *SWIFT Proposal for correct. Eng. Tongue* Miscell. (1777) I. 327 A Succession of affected Phrases, and new conceited Words... borrowed...

from those, who, under the Character of Men of Wit and Pleasure, pretend to give the Law. 1726 *J. TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. 110 The Gantois seeing their neighbours so powerful and able to give them law. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax. no Tyr.* 79 No man ever could give law to language. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 397 In literature she gave law to the world. 1852 *THACKERAY B. Lyndon* i. For a time, Mr. Barry gave her law at Castle Brady. 1866 *COSINGTON Enid* v. 133 The wind gives law, your toil is vain. *predicatively.* 1842 *TENNISON Dora* 96 Von knew my word was law, and yet you dared To slight it. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* 1. ii. Like a good and dutiful son, however, his father's wishes were law.

4. With defining word, indicating some one of the branches into which law, as an object of study or exposition, may be divided, according to the matter with which it is concerned, as *commercial*, *ecclesiastical*, etc. *law*, the law of banking, of evidence, etc.; or according to the source from which it is derived, as *statute law*, *customary law*, *case-law* (see *CASE* s.b. 1), etc. (The Canon Law: see *CANON* s.b. 1. b. See also *CIVIL LAW*, *COMMON LAW*. *Martial law*: see *MARTIAL*.)

b. Both laws (after med. L. (*doctor*, etc.) *utrinque juris*): in mediæval use referring to the Civil and the Canon Law; in modern Scotland, the Roman Civil Law and the municipal law of the country.

1577 *H. HOLINSHED Hist. Scot.* 284/1 Peter Mallart doctor of both lawes. 1808 *SCOTT Mem. in Lockhart* i. We attended the regular classes of both laws in the University of Edinburgh.

c. *International law*, the law of nations, under which nations are regarded as individual members of a common polity, bound by a common rule of agreement or custom; opposed to *municipal law*, the rules binding in local jurisdictions (see *MUNICIPAL*).

The term *law of nations* (*ius gentium*) meant in Roman use the rules common to the law of all nations (often coupled with *law of nature* in sense 9 c; so in *Shaks. Hen. V.* II. iv. 80 and *Troil.* II. ii. 184). The transition to the mod. sense was facilitated by the appeal to 'the law of nations' in relation to such matters as the treatment of ambassadors or the obligation to observe treaties.

c1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 229 He was an officer of armes (to whom credits, by the lawe of all nations, ought to be given). 1594 *HOOVER Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 12 There is a third kind of law which touches all such several bodies politic, so far forth as one of them hath public commerce with another. And this third is the Law of Nations. 1651 *HOBBS Rhet.* (1681) 39 The Law or Custom of Nations. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 283 Beaten, and contrary to the Law of Nations, taken into Custody. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 66 The law of nations is a system of rules... established by universal consent among the civilized inhabitants of the world. 1870 *Fall Mail* G. 24 Dec. 20 Between municipal law... and international law, there is only a qualified and even a somewhat remote analogy. 1896 *LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN in Law Quart. Rev.* XII. 313 The aggregate of the rules to which nations have agreed to conform in their conduct towards one another are properly to be designated 'International Law'. *Ibid.* 317 International Law, as such, includes only so much of the law of morals or of right reason or of natural law (whatever these phrases may cover) as nations have agreed to regard as International Law. 1899 *JUSTICE GRAY in U. S. Rep.* clxxv. 700 International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination.

5. In English technical use applied in a restricted sense to the Statute and Common Law, in contradistinction to EQUITY.

1501 *LAMBARDE Archeion* (1635) 68 Besides his Court of meere Law, he must... reserve to himselfe... a certaine sovereignty and preheminent Power, by which he may both supply the want, and correct the rigour of that Positive or written Law. 1745, 1765 [see *EQUITY* 4]. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 460 He would give law and equity, and not pronounce upon law and equity. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* liii. Did you ever know English law, or equity either, plain and to the purpose?

6. Applied predicatively to decisions or opinions on legal questions to denote that they are correct. Also good or bad law.

1593 [see 1 d]. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. 70 If it be found that the former decision is manifestly absurd or unjust, it is declared, not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law. 179. *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Expost. Odes* vi. What's sound at Hippocrene, the Poet's Spa, is not at Westminster sound law! 1891 *LD. COLERIDGE in Law Times* Rep. LXV. 580/1 We are unable to concur in these dicta, and speaking with all deference we think they are not law.

7. (Usually the law.) The profession which is concerned with the exposition of the law, with pleading in the courts, and with the transaction of business requiring skilled knowledge of law; the profession of a lawyer. Orig. in *man of law* (now somewhat arch.), a lawyer; so † (a gentleman) toward the law.

1340 *HAMPOLDE Pr. Cons.* 5942 Men of laghe [i.e. halden]... to travyle and to counsaile þam þat askes counsaile. c1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 399 A Sergeant of the lawe, war and wys. — *Man of Law's Prol.* Intro. 33 'Sir man of lawe' quod he... so have ye blis þel us a tale anon'. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 8 Ther may no man of laghe help with no quantyce. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. Maré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 128 Every man should tel the same tale before the iudge that he wold tel to his man of law. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 473 Leaving the practise of the law. 1563 *B. GOODE*

*Eglogs* (Arb.) 75 Lawe gynnes the gayne, and Physycke fyls the Purse. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scotl.* To Rdr. 4. iij. Our Souerane Lady seing the Lawis... to be for the maist part unknowing, bot to the Iugeis, and men of Law. 1592 *GREENE Art Conny Catch.* III. 24 They espied a Gentleman toward the lawe entering in... and a country Clyent going with him. c1780 *COWPER Jackdaw* v. The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physic, law. *Mod.* Three of his brothers are in the law.

#### b. Legal knowledge; legal acquirements.

1630 *BR. BEDELL in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 454 This Profession having neither Latin, nor Law, nor common Sense, doth declare the Skill of him that drew it. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* 1851 IV. 348 These made the Champarty, hee contributed the Law, and both joynd in the Divinity. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* III. 63 Coke thoroughly disliked Bacon. He thought lightly of his law.

8. The action of the courts of law, as a means of procuring redress of grievances or enforcing claims; judicial remedy. Frequent in phrases to go to († the) law, to have or take the law of or on (a person), † to call (a person) unto the Law, † to draw into laws. Hence *occur*, used = recourse to the courts, litigation. † The day of law: the day of trial.

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 224 The crovys Capone... Was officiale... that the law leidis in causis consistoriale. 1500-09 *DUNBAR Poems* XIII. 79 Sum byndand the lawe layis land in wed. 1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xii. 11 That she and her sonne shulde take ryght and lawe on them, accordyng to theyr desertis. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor. vi. r* Howe dare one of you... goo to lawe under the wicked? 1535 *COVEFRALE Prou. xxv. 8* Be not haiste to go to the lawe. 1564 *J. HEYWOOD Prou. & Epigr.* (1867) 193 You beyng a pleader at law, Pray him to let fall thacion at law now. 1565 *T. RANDOLPH in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. t. II. 198 The Daye of Lawe agaynst the liti Bourgois men of this towne is lyke to holde. 1573 *L. HUIO Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 133 Being striken and spurned by the same man, Socrates was counselled to call the same vnto the law before the Judges. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 623/1 Soe as it was not... possible to drawe him into lawe... it is hard for everye tryling dett... to be driven to lawe. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 47 (1810) 54 There was a long suit in law. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 24 For ten years there will be more Law than ever to clear up Titles. 1721 *ADOLPHUS Spect.* No 122 P. 4 A Fellow famous for taking the Law of every Body. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 234 Dubosc, with whom he broke and went to law. 1780 *NEAVE Cat. V.* 27 Surely no man in his senses would deliberately embark in law. 1796 *PAINE Writ* (1895) III. 239 A sharper... may find a way... to cheat some other party, without that party being able, as the phrase is, to take the law of him. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Castle Rackrent* Gloss. 24 'I'll have the law of you, so I will!' — is the saying of an Englishman who expects justice. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* I. v. P. 11 The hangers-on of the law. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. F.* vi. 52 'There's a hackney-coachman down stairs... vowing he'll have the law of you'. *Ibid.* vii. 61 'She was as bad as he', said Tinker. 'She took the law of every one of her tradesmen'. 1891 *E. KINGLAKE Australian at H.* 35 The very name of 'Law' is a bogie that frightens a man out of his wits.

b. *transf.* To take the law into one's own hands: to redress one's own grievance, or punish an offender, without obtaining judicial assistance. To have the law in one's own hands: to possess the means of redress, to be master of the situation.

1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 The law was now in their own hands.

c. *Malice law*, *Lidford law*: the summary procedure of certain local tribunals which had or assumed the power of inflicting sentence of death on thieves; the rule proverbially ascribed to them was 'hang first, try afterwards'. † *Stafford law*: punningly for a thrashing. Cf. *LYNN LAW*.

1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* (1611) 356 But heere he thought... to call vs Theenes, and wicked Judges, and to charge vs with the Law of Lydford. 1589 *Hay any Work* A. iij. Non would be so groushead as to gather that I threatened him with blowes, and to deale by Stafford law. c1641 *WENTWORTH Let. to Ld. Mountmorris in N. & Q.* 5th Ser. IV. 26 Mallice lawe hath ben executed in kinde, I am already hanged, and now wee come to examine and consider of the evidence. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 3. 5/2 First II hang and Draw, Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.

#### \*\* Divine law.

9. The body of commandments which express the will of God with regard to the conduct of His intelligent creatures. Also (with a, the, and pl.) a particular commandment.

a. *gen.* So God's (Christ's law), the law of Gov. c1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* (1883) 158 Godes laze healdan. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Halde we godes laze. c1205 *LAV.* 14803 He... tachte þan folke godes laze. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 674 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 Scelpþe in alle londes hi cōden vor to prechen, and... godes lawe techen. c1300 *Cursor M.* 2690 Ful wel þis lagh... al he yeme. c1330 *Spec. Cy Warw.* 38 A good man... þat fuede al in godes lawe. c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 36 To þis ende shulden clerkes traville... for love of Goddis lawe. 1382 — *Rom.* vii. 25, I my self by reason of the soule serue to the lawe of God. c1440 *Proum. Parv.* 289a Law of Gode. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1857 Crystes servent and yower to be & be lawe of hym ever to fulfill. c1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 246 To be observed by christen men, as... consonant to the law of God. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* xix. (1697) 419 The good and holy Fear of the Lord, and his Innocent Law.

b. as communicated by express revelation, esp. in the Bible. Hence *occur*, the Scriptures themselves. c1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 88 Si gerat setoran þam cumen seot godcunde laze. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* II. In þisse worlde [sc. the age before Moses] nas na laze, na larþeu. c1300 *F. E. Psalter* i. A Bot in laghe of heurd his will be ai, And his lagh think he night and dai. 1567 *Goat &*



*Godly Ball.* (S. T. S.) 190 Goddiss word and lawis the peple misknawis. 1611 *Bible Ps.* i. 2 His delight is in the Law of the Lord. 1719 *Watts Ps.* i. (Short Metre) 5 Who.. makes the Law of God His Study and Delight.

c. as implanted by nature in the human mind, or as capable of being demonstrated by reason. Formerly often the *law of nature* (now rarely, because of the frequency of that expression in sense 17), †*law of kind, natural law, the law of reason*, etc.

The expression *law of nature* (*lex natura* or *naturalis, jus naturale*) in Cicero, Seneca, and the Roman jurists, is ultimately derived from the *φυσικὸν δίκαιον* of Aristotle.

c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 964 Hit is ælein riht ant ælein leawe of eucn candelich labe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28491 (Cott.) And haf i broken wit foly, þe lagh o kynd thoru ficheri. c 1349 *Ibid.* 1576 (Trin.) þe lawe of sobenes ny of kynde Wolde bei no tyme fynde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 272 But he the bestes wolde binde Only to lawes of nature. c 1470 *G. Ashby Active Policy Prince* 695 Poems 34 If forgotten be al lawe possidre, Remembre the noble lawe of nature. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* II. Proem. The Athenyens the whiche lyned after the lawe of Kynde. 1513 *More in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 774 The lawe of nature wylleth the mother to keepe the childe. 1531 *St. German Doctor & Stud.* I. ii. The lawe of nature.. considered generally.. is referred to all creatures as well reasonable as vnreasonable.. the lawe of nature specially considered, whiche is also called the lawe of reason, parteyneth onely to creatures reasonable, that is man.. As to the orderyng of the dedes of man, it is preferred before the lawe of god. And it is written in the herte of every man. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. V* 73 b, I should not do that whiche by the lawes of nature and reason I ought to do, which is to rendre kyndnes for kyndnes. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 8 The Law of Reason or Human Nature. § 9 Law of Reason. 1597 *Shaks.* 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 357. a 1614 *Donne Biadnavatos* (1644) 34 That part of Gods Law which binde alwayes, bound before it was written.. and that is the Law of nature. 1692 *South Sermon.* (1697) I. 482 The Law of Nature, I take to be nothing else, but the mind of God, signified to a Rational agent by the bare discourse of his Reason. 1712 *Berkeley Passive Obed.* § 33 Self-preservation is.. the very first and fundamental law of nature. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. Intro. § 2. 39 This will of his maker is called the law of nature. 1780 *Bentham Princ. Legist. Wks.* 1843 I. 9 Instead of the phrase, Law of Nature, you have sometimes Law of Reason. 1788 *Gladstone Princ. Homer* 109 Natural law was profoundly revered, while conventional law hardly yet existed.

10. The system of moral and ceremonial precepts contained in the Pentateuch; also in a narrower sense applied to the ceremonial portion of the system considered separately. More explicitly, the *law of Moses, the Mosaic or Jewish law*, etc.

c 1000 *Ælfric O. T.* in *Grin Ags. Prosa* I. 5 God him sette æt þæt ys open lagu, þam folce to steore. c 1200 *Ormin* 1061 Annd tatt wass ned tatt, 2ho wass þa Wiþþ Godess laþe weddedd. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2500, I þe munt of Synai þer Moyses fatte þe lahe et he lauerd. c 1250 *O. Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 þo dede he somoni alle þo wyse clerekes þæt kuþe þe laghe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6451 heading, (Göt.) Tell I sal of moyses law. c 1330 *Sþec. Gy Warw* 358 At þe mount of Synay.. þar god him 3af þe firste lawe. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. ix. xxvi. (1495) 363 Alway in the Saterday preestes declaryd and expowndy the lawe to the peple. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1546 lustis of iewry & iogis of the lawe. c 1585 *R. Browne Answ. Cartwright* 54 They read in the Booke of the Lawe. 1611 *Bible Rom.* II. 14 The Gentiles which haue not the Law, doe by nature the things contained in the Law.

b. In expressed or implied opposition to the *Gospel*: The Mosaic dispensation; also, the system of Divine commands and of penalties imposed for disobedience contained in the Scriptures, considered apart from the offer of salvation by faith in Christ. 1382 *Wyclif Gal.* III. 11 No man is iustified in the lawe anentis God. 1529 *Fith Pistle Chr. Rdr.* (1829) 461 The law was given us, that we might know what to do and what to eschew. 1595 *Shaks. John* II. I. 280 The Canon of the Law is laide on him. 1758 *S. Hayward Sermon* I. 2 To guard the Galatians against a dependence on the law. 1827 *Keble Chr. V.* Easter Sunday 20 No brighter.. Than Reason's or the Law's pale beams. 1842 *J. H. Newman Par. Sermon* VI. I. A Vain were all the deeds of the Law. 1859 *J. Cumming Ruth* VI. 109 By what he suffered I escape the law's curse.

c. The Pentateuch as distinguished from the other portions of the Old Testament Scriptures.

1382 *Wyclif John* VIII. 5 Moses in the lawe comaundeide vs for to stoonne sich. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 298 b, O very messyas, promysed in the lawe for mannes redempcyon. 1611 *Bible 2 Macc.* xv. 9 Comforting them out of the law, and the prophets.

†11. A 'dispensation'. The old law: the Mosaic dispensation, the 'Old Covenant'; also, the books of the Old Testament. The new law: the Gospel dispensation.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Past. Ep.* xl. in *Thorpe Laws* II. 380 Nu is seo ealde lagu geendod after Cristes to-cyme. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 þas þif cheþen beoð fī lazan for þan þe god is þurh þesen þecowne. c 1300 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Aider þurh ðare ealde lagwe and lec þurh ðare niewe. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Adgent bitocmed þre time, on þe was before þe old laþe, þe oðer was on þe holde laþe, and þe bridd was on þe newe laþe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 53 Vorþi was thoten a Godes half iðen olde lawe þæt þu were ener iwrin. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21285 Tuin axils or tuin laghis. *Ibid.* 21644 þe licnes o þis tre 2a tu, In þe old lagh was be-for þe neu. a 1340 *Hamfrol Psalter* cxviii. 99, I vndirstode beþtre þan þe doctars of þe alde laghe. c 1450 *Compensious olde treat.* (Arb.) 172 As kinge Antioche came in the ende welnygh of ye olde lawe, and brent the bokes of gods lawe.. So now Antichrist.. brenneth now nygh thende of ye new lawe thenangel of Christe. 1524 *Bacon Potation for Lent* Wks. 1564 I. 50 b, Christ the true lyght of the

world is com, therefore those Ceremonies of the olde law are nowe nomore necessary.

†12. A religious system; the Christian, Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan religion. By my law: by my faith; also to swear one's law. Cf. *LAY* sb.<sup>3</sup>

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1349 We leaneð þi lahe.. Ant turneð alle to Criste. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17/564 Heore lawe was riht nougt, þat ne bi-leifden nougt on þe rode. a 1300 *K. Horn* 65 Hi here laze asoke. 13.. *Sir Beus (A.)* 1780 þe seue knyghtes of hepen lawe Beues slougt that ilche stounde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Almar*) 190 Faraseis & wyrmene of lowis lach mad answere þane. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 3 He was so lele in his lawe. c 1400 *Maundry.* (1839) xxiii. 252 Thei suffer, that folk of alle Lawes may peysibly duellen amonges hem. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4306 In him we lely beleue & in na laze ellis. c 1450 *St. Guthbert* (Surtees) 4824 And forsake his paynym lawe. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 86 b, By my lawe sire sayd Moppis I see no way. c 1500 *Melusine* xlii. 324 He aware his lawe that lyel or nougt he shuld entrete hym. 1613 *Purchar Pilgrimage* (1614) 312 But the Mufi being highest Interpreter of their Law.. must indeed haue preeminence. 1685 *Stillingfl.* *Orig. Brit.* I. 9 Here the first Disciples of the Catholic Law found an ancient Church.

\*\*\* Combined applications.

13. Often used as the subject of propositions equally applying to human and divine law. In juristic and philosophical works often with definitions intended to include also the senses explained in branches II and III below. (See quot.)

1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 1 That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure, of working, the same we term a Law. *Ibid.* xvi. § 8 Of Law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* § The Scripture is.. a Pandect of profitable lawes, against rebellious spirits. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* II. xxvi. 137 My designe being not to shew what is Law here, and there, but what is Law. 1690 *Locke Govt.* II. vi. § 57 Law, in its proper Notion, is.. the Direction of a free and intelligent Agent to his proper Interest. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 39 This then is the general signification of law, a rule of action dictated by some superior being. 1836 *J. Gilbert Chr. Atonem.* Notes (1852) 344 Law speaks the language of indignation against crime. 1889 *Ruskin Præterita* III. 159 Men of perfect genius are known in all centuries by their perfect respect to all law.

II. Without reference to an external commanding authority.

†14. Custom, customary rule or usage; habit, practice, 'ways'. Law of (the) land: custom of the country. At thieves' law: after the manner of thieves. Obs.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 25 Þenne hæfest þu þes hundes laze, þe ni spewoed and eßt! hit fret. c 1200 *Ormin* 2373 3ho wolde þen Riht lagheleke festnedd Wiþ maches, swa summi þatt ald wass laghe to þen festnedd. c 1220 *Bestiary* 23 De bridle laze haueð þe leun. a 1225 *Juliana* 10 þæt þu wilt leauen þe lahen þat tu list in. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1109 (Ritsum) An horn hue ber an honde, For that was lawe of london. 13.. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 790 Enbared vnder þe abataymen in þe best lawe. c 1330 *K. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 322 þe lord of Radenauh.. Lyued at theses lauh. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4402 A-nothire laze is in þoure lande at oure lord hatis. 1535 *Coverdale 1 Sam.* viii. 9 Yet testifye unto them and shewe them the lawe of the kyngde that shall raigne ouer them. 15.. *Adam Bel.* etc. in *Ibid.* E. P. P. II. 158 When they came before the kyng, As it was the lawe of the lande, They kneled downe.

†b. *Old Cant.* With distinctive word prefixed: A particular branch of the art of thieving.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* Bivli, Thus gine they their owne conueyance the name of chetung law, so do they other termes, as sacking law: high law, Fynging law, and such lyke. 1591 *Greene Disc. Coynage* (1859) 33 Hereupon doe they give their false conueyance the name of Conny-catching Lawe, as there be also other Lawes, as High-Law, Sacking Law, Fynging Law, Chetung Lawe, Barnards Lawe.

†15. What is or is considered right or proper; justice or correctness of conduct. Also right and law; against, in, out of, with law. Of a law: with good reason. Obs.

c 1200 *Ormin* 6256 þe birþ himm bidden don þe riht & laghe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 Wapmen bigunnen quad mester. A þeßis kinde, a-þenes laghe. 13.. *Guy Ivarw.* (A.) 410 Hi mi trewþe.. Schal Y mi fader þe tidung here, Thou worpest to hewen.. Oðer wiþ wilde hors to-drawe For þi foly, & þat wer lawe. c 1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 113 David did but lawe, Mald had his seruage. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13052 (Trin.) 3it is she þi broþer wiþ whom þou shuldest not haue with lawe. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 128 To deme betwen al maner of folke.. withoutou geingre assy owt of lawe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4566 Neuyr-þeles of a laze hald we vs drihtins. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 10 Alle in lawe to lede þe lyffe.

16. A rule of action or procedure; one of the rules defining correct procedure in an art or department of action, or in a game. †Also, manner of life.

a 1225 [see 3d]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7940 Godd mad þe king of israel. To lede þe folk wiþ laghes lel. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 149 Ouer al thyngne the wysdome of a kyng sholde his law gouerne after the law of god. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 44 Wherefor in woman is no laghe for she is withouten aghe. 1611 *Bible Rom.* II. 14 These [the Gentiles] hauing not the Law, are a Law vnto themselves. 1638 *Baker tr. Balan's Lett.* (vol. III) 102 And the lawes of decency are so ancient, that they seem to be a part of the ancient religion. 1671 *L. Addison W. Barbary* 50 Contrary to all Ingenuity and Laws of Hospitality. *Ibid.* 52 That he who aspires after.. Conquest, ought not to binde himself to the Laws of a fair Gamester. 1685 *Trvon Way to Health* xix. (1697) 430 The Lord ended Man with the Spirit of Understanding, by which he might be a Guide and

Law unto himself. 1736 *Butler Anal.* I. iv. 134 A few who shamelessly avow.. their mere will and pleasure to be their law of life. 1742 *Hovell (title)* A short treatise on the game of Whist. Containing the laws of the game. 1837 *Sir W. Hamilton Logic* v. (1866) I. 78 For free intelligences, a law is an ideal necessity given in the form of a precept, which we ought to follow. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* I. i. 29 Self-protection is the first law of life. 1867 (title) The laws of Football, as played at Rugby School. 1877 *E. K. Conner Bus. Faith* vi. 259 A moral law states what ought to be.

b. The code or body of rules recognized in a specified department of action. Law of arms: the recognized custom of professional soldiers; †also, the rules of heraldry. Law of honour (see *HONOUR* sb. 9 h).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26276 Lagh o penance will þat [etc.] 1486 *St. Alban's F. iii.* By the law of venery as I dare vnder take. c 1500 in *G. Eliz. Acad.* (1893) 100 Law of arms disponys for them to be sett and portraied with pictouris. 1530 *Falsgr.* 237/2 Lawe of armes, draht darmes. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 255 He might haue key to them in strait prison, by iuste lawe of Armes. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 139 Of lawes lawe he toke no cure. 1626 *Jackson Creed* viii. xiv. § 2 Unto Satan the professed rebel against him.. he did vouchsafe the benefit of the law of Armes or duell.

III. Scientific and philosophical uses.

17. In the sciences of observation, a theoretical principle deduced from particular facts, applicable to a defined group or class of phenomena, and expressible by the statement that a particular phenomenon always occurs if certain conditions be present. In the physical sciences, and occasionally in others, called more explicitly *law of nature* or *natural law*.

The 'laws of nature', by those who first used the term in this sense, were viewed as commands imposed by the Deity upon matter, and even writers who do not accept this view often speak of them as 'obeyed' by the phenomena, or as agents by which the phenomena are produced.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 11 The changes be varied according to very odd Laws. 1665 *Hovell Ocean. Reff.* IV. vi. The Wisdome.. of God does.. confine the creatures to the established Laws of Nature. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* I. iii. § 13 A Law of Nature, something.. that w. being 123: 124 of may attain to the knowledge of by the use and due application of our natural Faculties. 1697 *Dryden Eng. Grief.* II. 693 Happy the Man, who, studying Nature's Laws, Thro' known Effects can trace the secret Cause. 1755 *Johnson, Law*, an established and constant mode or process; a fixed correspondence of cause and effect. 1764 *Rit. Inquiry* VI. § 13 The laws of nature are nothing else but the most general facts relating to the operations of nature. 1794 *J. Hutton Phil. Light.* etc. 16 We.. name those rules of action the laws of nature. 1827 *Whately Logic* (1837) 361 The conformity of individual cases to the general rule is that which constitutes a Law of Nature. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 484 3 A Law expresses an invariable order of phenomena or facts. 1875 *Maine Hist. Instit.* led 4 473 Law.. has been applied derivatively to the orderly sequences of Nature. 1883 *II. Drummond Nat. Law in Spir. II* (ed 2) 5 The Laws of Nature are simply statements of the orderly condition of things in Nature. 1888 *G. Merfirth Odes Fr. Hist.* 62 Those firm laws Which we name Gods.

b. With reference to a particular science or field of inquiry.

*Laws of motion*: chiefly used *specc.* for the three following propositions formulated by Newton: (1) A body must continue in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless acted on by some external force; (2) Change of motion takes place in the direction of the impressed force, and is proportional to it; (3) Action and reaction are equal, and in contrary directions.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 864 A Summary Account given by Dr. John Wallis, Of the General Laws of Motion.. communicated to the R. Society, November 26. 1668. 1666 *Ibid.* IV. 925 A Summary Account Of the Laws of Motion, communicated by Mr. Christian Hugen in a Letter to the R. Society. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 112 The Law of Attraction being the same as before. 1727-52 *Chambers Cyclopedia* s.v. *Motion*, The general laws of motion were first brought into a system.. by Dr. Wallis, Sir Christopher Wren, and M. Huygens. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. Intro. § 2. 38 The laws of motion, of gravitation, of optics, or mechanics. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 1. 48 Whoever passes in Germany from a Roman Catholic to a Protestant principality.. finds that he has passed from a lower to a higher grade of civilization. On the other side of the Atlantic the same law prevails. 1854 *Brewster More Worlds* xv. 221 The law of universal gravitation is established for several of these systems. 1857 *S. P. Hall in Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858. V. 11 It does seem strange that.. greater attention is not given to the Law of Storms. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. xi. 289 As regards the motion of the surface of a glacier, two laws are to be borne in mind. 1864 *Bowen Logic* ix. 308 The fact that water stands at this level is ranked among many other facts, which are comprehended under the general statement called a Law of Hydrostatics. 1877 *E. R. Conder Bas. Faith* III. 122 The laws of reasoning. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 333 Stated in its complete logical form a law is always a universal hypothetical judgment, which states that whenever C is or holds good, B is or holds good.

c. In certain sciences, particular 'laws' are known by the names of their discoverers, as in the following examples. (Most of these terms are of general European currency, their equivalents being used in Fr., Ger., It., etc.)

(a) *Astronomy.*

Bode's law, an empirical formula representing the distances of the orbits of the other planets from the orbit of Mercury as forming an approximate geometrical progression. Kepler's laws, the three propositions established by John Kepler (1571-1630) with regard to the planetary motions: (1) That the planets move in ellipses, the sun being



in one of the foci; (2) That the radius vector of a planet describes equal areas in equal times; (3) That the square of the periodic time of a planet is directly proportional to the cube of its mean distance from the sun.

1781 *Chambers's Cycl.*, *Kepler's Law*, is that law of the planetary motions discovered by Kepler. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 443 Kepler's Laws. 1833 *Herschel Astron. Index*, Bode's law of planetary distances. 1837 *Whewell Induct. Sect. 1*, 456 One of the important rules known to us as 'Kepler's laws'.

#### (b) Physics.

**Avogadro's law**, the law that equal volumes of different gases, pressure and temperature being equal, contain the same number of molecules. **Boyle's law**, the principle, published by Robert Boyle about 1662, that the volume of a given mass of gas (the temperature being constant) varies inversely as the pressure. **Charles's law**, the law discovered by Alex. César Charles (1746-1823) that for every degree centigrade of rise in temperature, the volume of a gas increases by  $\frac{1}{273}$  of its amount at zero. **Dulong and Petit's law**, the law that all the chemical elements have approximately the same atomic heat.

1866 *Maxwell Sci. Papers* (1890) I, 389 Boyle and Mariotte's law. 1862 *Atkinson's Galois's Physics* 110 The laws of the compressibility of gases were studied separately by Boyle and by Mariotte. Each of these philosophers arrived at the same law, which in England bears the name of Boyle's, and on the continent of Mariotte's. *Ibid.* 288 Dulong and Petit's law may be thus expressed: 'the same quantity of heat is needed to heat an atom of all simple bodies to the same extent.' 1880 *Clemensius tr. Weyl's Atomic Theory* v. 95 The 'law', as it is generally called, of Avogadro and Ampère may be enunciated as follows: 'Equal volumes of gases or vapours contain the same number of molecules.' 1884 *Daniell Princ. Physics* 22 Then the volume varies as the 'absolute temperature' (Charles's Law, often attributed to Gay Lussac).

#### (c) Philology.

**Grimm's law**, the rule formulated by Jacob Grimm (in the 2d ed. of his *Deutsche Grammatik*, 1822) with regard to the representation in the Germanic langs. of certain consonants of the primitive Aryan language. Grimm's statement was that original aspirates became media in Gothic, Low German, English, Old Norse, etc. and tenues in High German; original media became tenues in Gothic, etc., and 'aspirates' supposed to be represented by spirants and affricates in High German; and original tenues became 'aspirates' in Gothic, etc. and media in High German. The formula is no longer accepted as correct, but the name of 'Grimm's law' is still applied to its rectified form, which is too complicated to be stated here. **Verner's law**, discovered by Karl Verner of Copenhagen in 1875, deals with a class of exceptions to Grimm's law, and is to the effect that an original Germanic voiceless spirant, when following or terminating a primitively unaccented syllable, became a voiced spirant, which in the historic Germanic langs. is under certain conditions represented by a media; the *z* which according to the 'law' results from *s*, except in Gothic, normally represented by *r*. **Grassmann's law**, published by Hermann Grassmann in 1863, is that when primitive Aryan had two aspirates in the same or successive syllables the former of them was in Sanskrit changed into the corresponding tenuis, and in Greek into the corresponding tenuis.

1841 *Latham Eng. Lang.* 190 An important fact relating to the change of consonants, which is currently called Grimm's Law. 1878 *Sweet in Academy* 9 Feb. 123½ Verner's law [explained].

#### (d) Pol. Econ.

**Gresham's law**, the principle, involved in Sir Thomas Gresham's letter to Q. Elizabeth in 1558, that 'bad money drives out good', i.e. that when debased money (sc. coins reduced in weight or fineness, or both) is current in the same country with coins of full legal weight and fineness, the latter will tend to be exported, leaving the inferior money as the only circulating medium.

1858 *MacLeod Elem. Pol. Econ.* 177 As he was the first to perceive that a bad and debased currency is the cause of the disappearance of the good money, we are only doing what is just, in calling this great fundamental law of the currency by his name. We may call it Gresham's law of the currency.

18. In generalized sense: Laws (of Nature) in general; the order and regularity in Nature of which laws are the expression.

1853 *Robertson Sermon*, Ser. iii. (1876) 26 Such an event is invariably followed by such a consequence. This we call law. 1865 *Mozley Mirac.* ii. 39 In the argument against miracles the first objection is that they are against law. 1866 *Dr. Agvill's Reign Law* ii. (1867) 64 We have Law as applied simply to an observed Order of facts. 1873 *H. Spencer Stud. Sociol.* ii. 42 The accepted conception of law is that of an established order to which the manifestations of a power or force conform. 1883 *H. Drummond Nat. Law in Spirit*, W. i. 1. (1884) 5 The fundamental conception of Law is an ascertained working sequence... among the phenomena of Nature.

19. *Math.* The rule or principle on which a series, or the construction of a curve, etc., depends.

1805-17 *R. Jameson Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 163 The law which produces an octahedron from a cube.

IV. 20. *Sport.* An allowance in time or distance made to an animal that is to be hunted, or to one of the competitors in a race, in order to ensure equal conditions; a start; in phrases *to get, give, have (fair) law (of)*.

1600 *R. Whyte in Nichols Progr. Q. Elis.* III. 91 Hir Grace... sawe sixteen bucces (all having fayre lawe) pulled downe with greyhoundes, in a laund. 1607 *Markham Caval.* III. (1617) 82 That the foremost getting his law of the hindmost, do win the wager. 1611 - *Country Content*, i. vii. (1668) 43 That the Fetterer shall give the Hare twelve score Law, ere he loose the Greyhoundes. 1666-7 *Denham Direct. Paint.* i. v. 7 So Huntsmen fill unto the Hares give Law. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 40 If the Bird has Law of him, he will hardly overtake him. 1706 *E. Ward Hud. Rediv.* (1707) I. 1. 22 The silly Hare... Having good Law, sat down to rest her. 1787 *G. White Selborne* vi. (1789) 18 When the devoted deer was separated from his companions,

they gave him, by their watches, law... for twenty minutes.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 142 Give her law and she'll hold it a mile. 1829 *J. R. Best Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 77 The accident was owing to his giving his horse too much law. 1861 *Whyte Melville Mkt. Harb.* x. (ed. 12) 82 The fox... having obtained... a little law of his pursuers, takes advantage of the lull to slip away. 1883 *E. Pennell-Elmhurst Cream Leicester*, 312 The pack were now together... the fox had gained but little law.

b. Hence, Indulgence, mercy.

1649 *Fuller Just Man's Funeral* 17 God will give them fair law. 1719 *De Forcrasse* II. xl. (1840) 236 Merchantships show but little law to pirates, if they get them in their power. 1848 *J. H. Newman Loss & Gain* 289 We shall have you back again among us by next Christmas... I can't give you greater law. 1849 *E. E. Napier Excurs. S. Africa* II. 101 The 'on dit' that he has ten days more law. 1879 *Geo. Elton Coll. Breakf. P.* 594 I will never grant One inch of law to feeble blasphemies.

V. attrib. and Comb.

21. Simple attributive. a. Pertaining to the law as a body of rules to be obeyed, as in *law-system*; pertaining to law as a department of study, as in *law authority, dictionary, faculty, language, learning, library, fore, pedant, point, school, student, -tractate, -vocal, -word*; pertaining to the legal profession, as *law-craft, gentleman, -list, -person, -solicitor*; pertaining to forensic procedure and litigation, as in *law-bar, -case, -charges, -chicanery, costs, -court, -fight, -quirk, -reports, -sale, -suitor, -writings*; pertaining to the Mosaic dispensation or to the law in opposition to the gospel, as in *law-covenant, -curse, -work, -worker*.

1818 *Corbett Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 His book is the greatest of all 'Law-Authorities'. 1602 *Warner Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiii. 302 At Westminsters 'Law-Barres'. 1710 *Tatler* No. 190 ¶ 3 No one would offer to put a 'Law-Case to me'. 1776 *Foot's Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 126 The Attorney General to the paper, that answers the law cases, is not come yet. 1669 *Marvell Corr.* cxii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 271 Your 'law-charges here amount not to 511. 1819 *Hermist in London* II. 135 Long acquainted with law-persons and law-charges. 1795 *Burke's Traits Popery Laws* IV. Wks. IX. 394 Vexatious litigation and crooked 'law-chicanery'. 1618 *Bolton Florus* IV. xii. (1636) 375 Hee durst set up a 'Law-court, and sit in judgement within his Campe'. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 258 Justification... is a term taken from the law-courts. 1878 *V. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVII. 57 Condemned by the law-courts. 1803 *A. Swanson Sermon & Lett.* II. 163 The term of the 'law-covenant might be somewhat relaxed. 1587 *Golding De Mornay* xx. (1617) 345 'Lawcraft hath almost as many sundry lawes as cases'. 1832 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XLV. 504 The sober follies which disgrace our law-craft. 1785 *A. Gib Sacred Contempl.* II. i. iii. 177 Through a full effect of the 'law-curse to which they are naturally subjected. 1594 *Carr's Huert's Exam.* Wks. XI. (1596) 154 In the 'law-facility every law containeth a several particular case. 1880 *Mrs. Oliphant He that will not, etc.* xxi. He could not fight for his inheritance... unless indeed it were a 'law-fight in the courts. 1837 *Dickens Pickwick*, xvi. If you 'law-gentlemen do these things on speculation, why you must get a loss now and then you know. 1808 *Bentham Sc. Reform* 43 'Law-learning, with falshood for the basis of it. 1799 *H. K. White Let. to bra. Neville Rem.* (1823) 179 With... a very large 'law library to refer to. 1852 *Dickens Bleak Ho.* x. Almanacs, diaries, and 'law-laws. 1812 *Jefferson Writ.* (1830) IV. 179 The... chaos of 'lawlore from which we wished to be emancipated. 1751 *H. Walpole Lett.* (1846) II. 382 You would easily believe this story, if you knew what a mere 'law-pedant it is! 1819 'law-persons [see law-charges above]. 1819 *Scott in Biog. Notices* i. (1880) 385 If a 'lawpoint were submitted to him. 1667 *Decay Chry. Piety* vii. ¶ 10 Solicitous... to leave nothing to the mercy of a 'law-quick. 1888 *Lighthall Eng. Seigneur* 70 Before the parish church, just after mass on Sunday forenoon, the bailiff cries his 'law-sales. 1738 *Warburton Div. Legat.* I. 431 That known Story of two 'Law-Solicitors. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXVIII. 817 The next call was upon S... a young 'law-student. 1720 *Sheffield (Dk. of Buckham) Wks.* (1753) I. 160 We did not, as 'law-suitors for contention, Disburse more charges than the prize was worth. 1880 *Gladstone in Daily News* 17 June 2/4 Allowing for all the differences in the 'law system of the two countries. 1649 *Milton Eikon*, v. 43 To which and other 'Law-tracts I refer the more Lawyerlike mooting of this point. 1845 *Carlyle Cromwell* (1871) V. 60 Hundreds of 'Law-vocables. 1654 *Selden Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allo-dium* is a 'Law-word contrary to *Fendum*. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 108 God healeth the sinner from his guiltiness (it is a law-word). *Ibid.* 149 It is likely Judas and Cain... had some 'law-work in their heart, and yet were never converted. 1818 *Scott Writ. Midl.* xii. Wt' only rag of human righteousness, or formal law-work. 1860 *N. Macmillan Pilgrim* Pt. 251 Law-work keeps him struggling... for years before he finds peace in believing. 1577 *Vautrouillier Luther on Ep. Gal.* 131, I have the author and Lord of the Scripture with me, on whose side I will rather stand, then beleue all the rablement of 'Law-workers. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3749/6 The original Titles to Estates, and other 'Law-Writings.

b. Pertaining to or commonly used for legal treatises or documents, as *law-binding, -calf, -sheep*. 1737-51 *Chambers's Cycl.* s.v. *Book-binding*, French-binding, law-binding, marble-binding [etc.]. 1837 *Dickens Pickwick*, xxxiv, Goodly octavos, with a red label behind, and that underdone pie-crust-coloured cover, which is technically known as a 'law-calf'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 89½ The uncoloured skin... is used in the peculiar style of binding called Law. 1895 *J. Zarnsdorf Hist. Bookbind.* 25 Law Calf—Law books are usually bound in calf left wholly uncoloured.

c. with the sense 'as defined by law, according to the legal view', as in *law-goodness, -guilt, -infant, obligation, + power, reckoning, righteousness; law-honest* adj.

1890 *Robertson Sermon*, Ser. III. v. 65 Goodness... which is produced by rewards and punishments—'law-goodness, 'law-righteousness. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 197 Not only shall justification free us... from all 'law-guilt... but [etc.]. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 236½ To find representatives who after a double winnowing are commonly 'law honest', will abstain from actual bribes or actual plundering of the State till. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 62 The consent and approbation of the fair 'law-infant. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 201 Christ's pardon in like manner doth remove a 'law-obligation to eternal death. 1647 *Mercurius Brit.*, *His Spectacles* 4 A King... whilst he is absent from his Parliament as a man, he is legally and in his 'Law-power present. 1800 *A. Swanson Sermon & Lett.* I. 326 The sufferings which Christ endured are his by God's gracious imputation and in 'law-reckoning.

22. a. Objective, as *law-bearer, -evader, -framer, -fulfiller, + -monger, -preacher, + -racker; law-catching, -making, -preaching* vbl. sbs.; *law-magnifying* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *law-contemning, -cracking, -loving, + -monging, -revering* adjs. b. Instrumental, as *law-beaten, -bound, -condemned, -forced, -locked, -made, -ridden* adjs. c. Locative, as *law-learned* adj.; hence *law-learnedness*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 210½ A 'Law berer, *legifer*. 1645 *Milton Tracth.* Wks. 1851 IV. 190 Let the buyer beware, saith the old 'Law-beaten term. 1613 *Overbury Charac.*, *Franklin Wks.* (1836) 149 To be 'law-bound among men, is like to be hide-bound among his beasts. 1625 *Fletcher & Shirley M. Walker* IV. i. I'll... let my Lady go a-foot a 'law-catchng. 1681 *Flavel Meth. Grace* vi. 120, I am a 'law-condemned, and a self-condemned sinner. 1805 *Scott Last Mustr.* IV. xxiv, Your 'law contemning kinsmen. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* B 4 b, This 'lawcracking cogfost. 1894 *H. Gaudener Unoff. Patriot* 2 Being both a law-breaker and a 'law-evader. 1794 *Colebridge Relig. Musings* I. 102 The morsel tossed by 'law-forced charity. 1876 *Fox Bourne Locke* III. xiii. 392-3 Expert 'law-framers. 1870 *Surgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xl. 8 The atoning sacrifice, the 'law-fulfiller. 1606 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 1308 The 'Law-learned Sage. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 121 A law-learned head and an eloquent tongue. 1895 *Jane Menzies Cynemul's Elene* 38 The law-learned one, the ancient sage. 1826 *Bentham in Westm. Rev.* Oct. 492 'Law-learnedness in this and the higher grade. 1886 *G. Allen Mainie's Sake* xiv, We must behave ourselves like civilized people, clothed and 'law-locked. 1693 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 424 Th' ingenious, Town-full, and 'Law-loving Soil, Which Jove did with his Leman's name en-stile. 1622 *Drayton Poly-ob.* xxii. 113 His father the lord Wells, who he supposed might sway His so outrageous son with his low'd 'law-made brother, Sir Thomas Dymock. 1744 *E. Erskine Sermon*, Wks. 1871 III. 185 The 'law-magnifying righteousness of Christ. 1786 *A. Gib Sacred Contempl.* 337 The justice-satisfying and law-magnifying of His atonement. 1690 *Child Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 33 Every nation does proceed according to peculiar methods of their own in... 'law-making. 1645 *Milton Colat.* 38 Though this catering 'Law-monger be bold to call it wicked. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv. 362 'Law-monging Attorneys. 1645 *Rutherford Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 144 Your 'law-preachers lead men from the foundation, Christ. 1837 *E. White Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 322 Those ante-diluvians who had heard the 'law-preaching of Enoch and of Noah. 1635 *Brathwaite Arcad. Pr.* 217 If I should be Judge... 'Law-rackers should be all made readers of the Anatomy Lecture in Pluto's court. 1862 *S. Lucas Secularia* 200 Their act is memorably characteristic of our 'law-revering race. 1835 *Marrat Olla Podr.* iii, England is no longer priest-ridden... but... she is 'law-ridden. 1874 *Helps Soc. Press.* II. 23 A very considerably law-ridden country.

23. Special comb.: *law-act*, (a) a transaction in law; (b) (see *Act* s. 8); *law-bible*, applied by Irish Roman Catholics to the Authorized Version; *law-bred* a., bred or trained in legal studies; *law-church* (disparagingly), the Established Church; + *law-daughter* (see 3 c above); + *law-driver*, one who drives or works at the law; a lawyer; + *law-father* (see 3 c above); + *law-free* a., not legally convicted or condemned; *law-French*, the corrupt variety of Norman French used in English law-books; + *law-house*, a court of justice; *law-keeper*, + (a) a guardian of the law; = *Gr. νομοφύλαξ*; (b) an observer of the law; *law-Latin*, the barbarous Latin of early English statutes; *law-lord*, (a) one of the members of the House of Lords qualified to take part in its judicial business; (b) in Scotland *collog.*, one of those judges who have by courtesy the style of 'Lord'; *law-lordship*, the office or dignity of a law-lord; *law-neck-cloth*, humorous for 'a pillory'; *law-office* (U.S.), a lawyer's office; *law-officer*, a public functionary employed in the administration of the law, or to advise the government in legal matters; *spec.* in England, *law-officer (of the Crown)*, either the Attorney or Solicitor General; hence *law-officer-ship*; + *law-place*, (a) a post as law professor; (b) position in the eye of the law; *law-post*, ? a post marking the limit of 'law' (sense 20); + *law-prudent* a. [after *juris prudentia*], marked by legal learning; + *law-puddering*, pottering about the law; + *law-setter*, a lawgiver; *law-term*, (a) a word or expression used in law; (b) one of the periods appointed for the sitting of the law-courts; *law-writer*, + (a) a legislator; (b) one who writes books on law; (c) one who copies or engrosses legal documents.



**1645** RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 215 The renewed apprehension of the grace of God. maketh not a new forensic and 'law-wat'. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. Gl. Brit.* i. iii. xl. 470 After a Man has been five years Batchelor of Law, or seven years Master of Arts, he may be Doctor of Law, provided he keep two Law-Acts, and Oppose once. **1847** W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1860) 11. 5 The consoling reflection that he swore only on a 'Law Bible'. **1836** SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxii. 251 The fault of a 'law-bred mind lies commonly in seeing too much of a question, not seeing its parts in their due proportions. **1846** in COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) 11. 185 He wishes to support the 'law church, and the army. **1845** G. OLIVER *Biog. Jesuits* 42 A minister of the Law-church was called in for his opinion. **1883** STANFORD *Æneis* 11. (Arb.) 60 And Hecuba old Princess dyd I see, with number, an hundred 'Law daughters. **1825** FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* iv. i. She's the merriest thing among these 'law-drivers, and in their studies half a day together. **1883** STANFORD *Æneis* 11. (Arb.) 54 Next comes these lusty Choroebus Soon to king Priamus by law: thus he 'lawfather helping. **1670** SPALDING *Tromb. Chas.* I (Bannatyne Club) l. 12 To quyte him who had married his sister, so long as he was 'lawfree, he could not with his honour. **1644** MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99b To smatter Latin with an English month, is as ill a bearing as 'law French. **1876** DIBBY *Real Prop.* v. 205 note, The reports in the Year Books are written in the strange jargon called law-French. **1610** HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1696) 91. Strutting it in the 'Lawe house, saying; There is no dwelling in this Citty. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 49 That no Poet should so much as read to any privat man, what he had writ'n, untill the Judges and 'Law-keepers had seen it. **1894** H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 3 [A man may] be at once a law-breaker and a good man, or a law-keeper and a bad one. **1613** OVERBURY *A Wife* (1693) 192 He hates all but 'Law-Latine. **1713** BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 62 ¶ 4 An imitation of the polite style, . . . is abandoned for law-Latin. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. 1 ken our law-latin offends Mr. Butler's ears. **1773** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) l. 444 The measure . . . will not be opposed in council by any great 'lawlord in the kingdom. **1883** FREEMAN in *Longm. Mag.* 11. 432 There has been something like the revival of a kind of professional peerage in the persons of certain of the law-lords. **1901** Dundee Advertiser 12 Apr., 'Lord Newbottle'—there never was such a title in the Scottish Peerage, though it was a law-lord's title. **1884** Daily News 3 June 2/8 An Irish Judge had been nominated to fill one of the 'law-lordships of the House of Lords. **1789** WOLCOR (P. Pindar) *Exposit. Ode vi.* Wks. 1812 11. 228 Perchance 'Law Neck-cloths, form'd of deal or oak, shall rudely hug his harmless throat. **1896** Chataignac *Mag. Dec.* 322/3 The daily routine and drudgery of a 'law-office. **1781** SIR J. JONES *Ess. Bailments* 85 The great 'law-officer of the Ottoman court. **1817** Sp. Earl Liverpool in *Parl. Debates* 778 It might turn out, that the law officers in 1801 had acted upon their own opinion. **1896** Daily News 1 July 7/2 An Under-Secretaryship for India . . . was a poor substitute for a 'Law Officership. **1897** in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 A 'Lawe place now voyde by the departure of Mr Doctor Day. **1775** J. GILL in *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxix. 122 Put himself in their law-place and stead, and became responsible to law and justice for them. **1741** *Compl. Fam. Piece* 11. l. 309 The first, which is next the Dog-house and Pens, is the 'Law-Post, and is distant from them 160 Yards. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* 55 Heerin declaring his annotation to be slight & nothing 'Law prudent. — *Colast.* 16 The Servitor . . . declaring his capacity nothing refin'd since his 'Law-puddering, but still the same it was in the Pantry, and at the Dresser. **1574** L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Pr.* (1609) 65 Lycourgas that ancient 'law-setter. **1693** DRYDEN *Journal* (1697) p. lvi. Writings, which my Author Tacitus, from the 'Law-Term, calls *famosos libellos*. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 11 The word Condemnation is a law-term. **1880** HOLLYMAN *Treas. Fr. Tong. Legislat.* . . . a Law-maker, a 'Lawe-writer.

† **Law**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. Also 5 lagh, 6 Sc. lacht, lauch. Cf. LAWING sb. Sc. [ad. ON. *lag* market-price.] Score, share of expense, legal charge.

**1410** HOCCEVE *Crt. Good Company* 33 Paie your lagh. **1511** Peebles to Play xi. Ane bad pay, ane ither said, nay, Byd quhill we rakin our lauch. **1530** Extracts *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 137 The said day, Iohne Anderson was convicted in ane lacht of vj scillingis . . . because he [etc.].

**Law** (lā), sb.<sup>3</sup> Sc. and north. Also 3-5 lau (ē), 4, 7 lawe. [Northern repr. OE. *hlaw* Low sb.]

1. A hill, esp. one more or less round or conical. Sometimes with local designation prefixed, as *North Berwick Law, Cushtat Law*.

**1300** Cursor M. 4081 Wit þair fee bituix þair laus. *Ibid.* 7393 'He es', he said, 'þar he es won, Wit our scap apone þe lau.' **1311** E. E. *Alt. P.* B. 992 Nost saued watz bot Segor þat sat on a lawe. **1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (Parl. Beasts) vii. Ane vncomie come lamsand ouer ane law. **1648** COKE *On Litt.* 5 b, Law signifieth a hill. **1807** HEACOCK *Arran* 154 Artificial hills, called laws, in various parts of the country. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 69 We raide the tod doune on the hill, The martin on the law. **1825** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. l. 96 Ilk forest shaw and lofty law Frae grief and gloom arouse ye. **1892** STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 209 You might climb the Law . . . and behold the face of many counties.

attrib. **1420** *Anturs of Arth.* iii. He ladde þat lady so longe by þe lawe sides.

† 2. A monumental tumulus of stones. Obs.

**1607** CAMDEN *Britannia* 660 In quibus quod miveris, plures sunt lapidum strues admodum magnæ Lawes vocant, quas in memoriam occisorum olim aggestas credunt vicini.

**Law** (lā), v. [OE. *lagian*, f. *lagu* Law sb.<sup>1</sup>]

† 1. *trans.* To ordain (laws); to establish as a law; to render lawful. Obs.

**1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.* 11. (Napier) 274/7 Lazjab gode woroldlagan and lecgað þærtoccan, þæt ure cristendom fæste stande. **1245** Leg. *Kath.* 1206 As his ahne goddecc fæbede hit ant lokede. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. 11. xxvii. (1739) 124 The King hath a power of Lawing and Unlawing in Christ's Kingdom.

b. To command or impose as law. *rare*—1.

**1855** BAILEY *Mystic* 82 The vast Jacobab. Within whose cavernous . . . trunk Meet village senates, lawing peace and war To dusky tribes.

† c. To law it: to act the lawgiver. Obs.

**1653** H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* Ep. Ded., That pragmatic Superintendent Court, and Consistory, which Lords and Lawes it, or would willingly doe so, over the whole world.

d. *Sc.* (Pronounced *law*.) To give the law to, control.

**1785** BURNS *Women's Minds* iv, But for how lang the sic may stang, Let inclination law that.

2. *intr.* To go to law, litigate. Also to law it. Also *colloq.* or *dial.* in indirect passive.

**1550** *Way to Sfyttel Ho.* 99 in Hazl. F. P. P. IV. 59 They that lawe for a debt vntwe. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 He will needes lawe it, which careth for no lawe. **1624** FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iv. iii. Ye must law and law before ye get it. **1724** ARBUTHNOT *Johu Bull* 11. iii. If we law it on, till Levis turns honest, I am afraid our credit will run low at Blackwell Hall! **1734** NORTH *Lives* l. 108 There [sc. Ho. of Lords] the knight lawed by himself, for no person opposed him. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 7 People who inherited estates that were lawed about.

*quasi-trans.* **1742** FIELDING *J. Andrews* 11. v. Two of my neighbours have been at law about a house, till they have both lawed themselves into a gaol.

b. *trans.* To go to law with, proceed against in the courts.

**1647** TRAPP *Comm.* i Cor. vi. 7 By your litigious lawing one another, you betray a great deal of weakness. **1786** NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) l. 169 One sends me a challenge; another Laws me: but I keep them all off. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) 14. 398 Alas, poor soul! And for what shall I law him? **1870** E. PEACOCK *Raff Skirt* 11. 217 You can't law a man ye know for a job like that.

3. To mutilate (an animal) so as to render it incapable of doing mischief. Almost exclusively *spec.* to EXPEDITE (a dog). Obs. exc. Hist.

**1534** G. FEARRERS *tr. Carta de Foresta in Gl. Charter* etc. 8 b (1542) Bijb, He whose dog is not lawed [orig. *expeditatus*] & so founde shall amercyed [etc.]. **1610** W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 11. iv. 71 Foote-feld implies a Priuiledge to keepe Dogges within the Forre: not expedited or lawed sans controule. **1616** Rich Cabinet 54 b. His own [cattle] are so ringed, and yoked, and lawed, that they neuer trespane on any other man. **1866** *Chambr. Jnrl.* xviii. 261 They were forbidden to take anything for lawing dogs. **1886** *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 505 The cur which the husbandman kept might only exist if he had been 'lawed', or so mutilated, that the idea of poaching was for ever banished from his mind.

**Law** (lā), *int.* Now *vulgar.* Also 9 laws. [Cf. LA, Lo, of which it may have been in origin an alteration prompted by an instinctive sense of expressiveness in the vowel sound; in later use it has coalesced with *lor* = LORD as an exclamation.] An exclamation now expressing chiefly astonishment or admiration, or (often) surprise at being asked a question; in early use chiefly asseverative.

With *law* ye cf. *la you* s.v. LA.

**1588** SHAKS. *L. L. V.* 11. 414 To begin Wench, so God helpe me law, My love to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. **1604** MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* 11. iii. Wks. 1856 l. 125 Lawe l, I begin to swell—puffe. **1620** SHELTON *Quilr.* 11. xxv. 169 Law ye there (quoth Sancho) did not I tell you [etc.]. **1764** *Ann. Reg.* 134 'O law, madam', said the poor children. **1813** *Sketches Charnock* (ed. 2) l. 59 Law! I wonder at that, replied Mrs. Mansell. **1853** 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* 1. vi. 'Law bless me, sir'. **1863** J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* ix. But law! Think of becoming a poor naked squaw! **1878** Mrs. STOWE *Pogonuc* p. iii. 26 Laws, he's an old bachelor. **1887** R. M. JOHNSTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 729/1 Ah, law me! But it's no business of mine. *Ibid.* 729/2 Good gracious, laws o' mercy, sister!

**Law**, obs. form of LAWE, LAY sb.<sup>1</sup>, LOW.

**Law-abiding**, a. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + pr. pple. of ABIDE v. The formation may have been due to a reminiscence of the next word.] Abiding by, i.e., maintaining or submitting to the law.

**1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* l. vi. 558 The great Earl . . . who on every other occasion appears as conciliatory and law-abiding. **1878** BOSW. *Smith Carthage* 63 If the Roman people had not been the most law-abiding people in the world all public business must have come to a standstill.

Hence **Law-abidingness**.

**1880** *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 311 National self-respect demands a decent conformity to law-abidingness and morality. **1889** *Spectator* 28 Sept., That most useful of civic virtues, law-abidingness.

**Lawaier**, -ayer, obs. forms of LAWYER.

**Lawar** (ē), obs. Sc. form of LAVER sb.<sup>2</sup>

† **Law-biding**, *ppl.* a. Sc. Obs. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + pr. pple. of BIDE v. to await.]

1. 'Waiting the regular course of law' (Jam.).

**1597** SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Recognition*, Gif the vassall is fugitive for slaughter, and not law biding, the superior may [etc.].

2. a. Standing good in law. b. Able to answer an accusation.

**1637** RUTHERFORD *Leit.* (1862) l. 268, I cannot take God's word without a caution as if Christ had lost and sold His credit and were not in my books responsal and lawbiding. **1755** *Guthrie's Trial* 112 (Jam.) The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not law-biding; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge.

**Law-board** (-brod, etc.), var. LAY-BOARD *dial.*

**Law-book**, [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + BOOK; cf. ON. *lǽg-bōk*.]

1. A book containing a code of laws.

**1200** ORMIN 16944 þe nahht mazz ec hitacennn bss All þatt stafflike lare Off Moysesmæss lagheborc. **1860** MAX MÜLLER *Hist. Sanskrit Lit.* Introd. (ed. 2) 62 The different dates ascribed to Mann as the author of our Law-book.

2. Chiefly *pl.* A book treating of law.

**1555** GARDINER *Will in Wills Doctors Com.* (1863) 43, I bequeath to Thomas Worlicke almye humanitie and lawe bookes. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 10 Gentlemen, Let me tell you what our Law-books say. **1720-21** C. PHAIRS in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) 11. 23 'The oldest man alive, or any law-book, cannot give any instance of such a proceeding. **1781** GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. 11. 42 In the fourth century, many camels might have been laden with law-books. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* l. xvii. 495 Europe suffered from the multiplication of law-books.

**Law-borrow**. *Sc. Law.* Now only in *plural*.

Also 5 -burgh, *pl.* -borowis, -bowrouis, -boris, 7-9 -burrows. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + BORROW sb.] The legal security required from a person that he will not injure the person, family, or property of another; security of the peace. Also *action*, bond of *law-borrowis*. To swear a *law-borrowis* against (a person): to make an affidavit of being in danger from him.

**1457** *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 11. 51/1 And gif ony man be fedyt . . . þe schirreff sall furthwith of bath þe parties tak law borowis. **1474** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 406 He was nocht under law borrow is anent the said William of Cadion. **1484** *Ibid.* 40 William Futhes is becumin law burgh that William Vmfray salbe vncathit in tym cuming. **1597** *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, § 13 heading, The Proclamation of general peace: Of law-borrowis. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Crimes* 142 Gif ane complains to the Schirreff, and desires lawborowis of another man; and the Schirreff doe not his office thereanent, he sall pay fourtie poundes. **1752** J. LAUTHAN *Form of Process* App. (ed. 2) 281 Interdictions, Inhibitions, and Law-borrowis. **1864** A. LAUGHTON *Leg. Edin.* 1886 171 Had forced the deacon to swear a law borrows against him. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/5 John Fraser, sheriff officer, raised an action of law borrows against John Norrie Anderson. **1896** RUTHERFORD *Leit.* (1862) l. 174 Men would have law-borrowis against Christ's cross.

† **Law-breach**. Obs. [OE. *lahbryce*, f. *lah*, *lagu* LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + *bryce* breaking.] A breach or breaking of the law.

**1014** WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos in Hom.* xxxiii. (Napier) 166 note, Þæt was geworden. þurh lawedra lahbyrice. **1332** WYCLIF *Isa.* l. 5 Lawe breche or trespassing agens the lawe.

† **Law-break**, v. Obs. *rare*—1. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + BREAK v.; after next sb.] *intr.* To break the law.

**1384** WYCLIF *Is.* xliiii. 8, I wot forsothe, for lawe breking thou shalt lawe breke [L. *fi actum sine praevaricatione*].

**Law-breaker**. [OE. *lahbreca* of the same meaning.] One who violates the law.

[a 1050 *Liber Scutill.* ii. (1889) o Par healdan gehyld we na seylan ac wiðstandan þam lahbreccan.] **1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 289/2 Lawe brekare, *legummpis*. **1450** *Minor Saluacion* 3550 Lawbrekers and ydolaters with bolde visage blamed hee. **1547** *Primer* O. Deliver me . . . out of the banne of the lawe breaker. **1611** *Sc. Cymh.* 11. ii. 75 Thou art a Rolber, A law-breaker, A villane, yeld thee Theefe. **1663** KILLIGREW *Parson's Bed* v. 11. 1864 131 That Tongue . . . which now grows fowr c with fluttring the great Law-breakers. **1876** *Oxford Bible-Hilts, Mountains*, It was on Mount Ebal that the cursing of the law-breakers took place.

So **Law-breaking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

**1767** *Sp. agst. Suspending & Disp. Prerogative* in Hansard *Parl. Hist.* (1813) XVI. 258 There was no such distinction in the days, when the law-making and the law-breaking prerogative walked forth at noon tide. **1881** *Times* 9 Apr. 11/5 Temporal Courts would deal more timely with clerical law-breaking.

**Lawch, Lawchter**: see LAUGH v., LAUGHTER l.

**Lawd**, obs. form of LAUD, LEWD a.

**Law-day**. Obs. exc. Hist. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. The day for the meeting of a court of law, esp. of the sheriff's court, once in six months, or of the court leet, once a year; hence used for the session of such a court, and the court itself.

**1235-52** *Kent. Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 189 Salvis duobus laghedaghes. **1294** *Tear-bk.* 20 & 21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 339 A deus laudauis [printed laudauis] par an. **1331** *Lit. Cantuar.* 31 Oct. (Rolls) l. 403 Ad exigendum et manutenendum jura . . . ac etiam Curiam nostram de Godmersham, quæ dicitur Laghe daye, die Veneris proxime sequente. **1444** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 399 The law dayis eftir Michelmess. **1467** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the articles of the yelde aforsaid be redde and declared at the lawday **1526** in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 16 Two tymys yn y<sup>e</sup> yere to kepe a lawedaye there. **1535** *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 23 [Lords marchers] shall have . . . their Lordships Courts Baron Court letes and Lawedayes. **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 5, I will present you at the law day for a ryot. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* 11. iii. 140 Who ha's that breast so pure, Wherein vnclenly Apprehensions Keepe Leetes and Law-dayes? **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 201 Thirdly, that Thursday should be Court or law-day for deciding controversies. **1641** *Termes de la Ley* 194 Law-day signifies a Leet or Sheriffs tourne. **1710** HAZARE *Collect.* 23 Apr. (O. H. S.) 11. 379 A Lawday of the Dean and Canons of Hereford. **1890** GROSS *Gild Merch.* 11. 105 The 'curia legalis' (Law-day) was held yearly the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary.

2. A day appointed for the discharge of a bond, after which the debtor could not at common law be relieved from the forfeiture.

**1492** RYMAN *Poems* xcii. 6 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Sph.* LXXXIX. 266, I make an ende within shortespace. I sette no lawe day in the case.

**Lawdeable**, obs. form of LAUDABLE.

**Lawe**, obs. form of LAUGH, LAVE.

† **Lawed**, *ppl.* a. Obs. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

Provided with laws.



1639 *SALTmarsh Policy* 109 In attempts of conquest spie out and informe your selfe first, whether they be such as are well lawed and disciplined, or careless and disordered.

Lawed, obs. form of LEWD.

Lawecour, -er(e, -eyer(e, obs. ff. LAWYER.

Lawer(e, obs. Sc. form of LAYER sb.<sup>2</sup>  
**Lawful** (lô-fûl), a. Forms: 4 lachful, 4-6 Sc. lachful, (5 laffull), 5-6 Sc. lauch(t)ful, 6 lauffull, law(e)full, 6-8 lawful, 6- lawful. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + -FUL. Cf. ON. *lagfullr*.]

1. According or not contrary to law, permitted by law. Frequent in predicative use.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlviii. (1495) 632 It was not lawful to defoylle the laurer tree in vnhoneste and unlauffull uses. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 289/2 Lawfull, *legitimus*. 1526 *TINDALE John v.* 20 It is the sabbath day, it is not lawfull for the to cary thy beed. 1535 *COVERDALE Fock.* xxxiii. 16 In so much as he doth now the thinge that is lawful and right, he shall lyue. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 250 It is lawfull for all men, to save themselves from violence. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 11 By this word lawfull, is excluded... whatsoever is contrary to iustice, pietie, or equity. 1665 *MARLEY Grosins' Low C. Warres* 739 Upon debate of the matter in the great Council of the Kingdome, and in a lawful manner. 1728 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr. He... inquired... whether it was lawful to permit it. 1796 *H. HUNTER St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 642, I shall not examine whether that possession be lawful. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 922 It shall be lawful for the jury... to find a verdict for the plaintiff. 1835 *L. TAYLOR Spir. Despot.* vi. 249 Constantine's establishment of Christianity... declaring it to be a... Lawful Religion. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 567 A lawful military operation.

† b. Permissible; allowable, justifiable. Obs.

1599 *SHAKS Hen. V.* tv. viii. 122 Is it now lawful and please your Maistie, to tell how many is kill'd? 1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 69 It seems lawful to believe, that, among the Children of our common Parent, God has formed three Sorts of Colours in the Flesh of Men.

† c. Of a disease: ?Normal. Obs.

1610 *BARRROUGH Meth. Physick* v. xxi. (1639) 318 Foure particular orders to be kept in curing a lawfull Oedema.

2. Appointed, sanctioned, or recognized by law; legally qualified or entitled. Now chiefly in certain traditional collocations, as *lawful heir, king, money, parliament, sovereign, succession, title*; also, *lawful captive, prey, prize, (to be) lawful game*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26993 Jas ober [plights] the quik he bette Bot nocht wit veniance lawfull sett. 1439 *E. F. Wills* (1882) 122, xx marks of lawful money. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 98 Forseye bi lawfull accoun, & seke first loue. 1456 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 111 Geyf thar was only lauchful ar to that land. 1526 *Calway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 No carpenter nor mason shall have no workman but that which shall be lawful workman in that sience [sic]. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1855) III. 393 His eldest son... to his place sould succede As lauchfull air. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 204, Lawfull succession. *Ibid.* 243 Yf they have any lawfull impediment. 1562 *WICKET Cert. Prælatos* Wks. 1888 I. 2 Three Questions, twelching the lawful vocation of Iohne Knox. 1591 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 128 He being Crownit in lauchfull Parliament. 1581 *Ibid.* xlv. 101 That lauchfull pastors of the Kirk sould be depruyit. 1595 *SHAKS John II.* 1. 95 Thou hast vnder-wrought his lawful King. 1604 — *Oth. II.* ii. 51 If it proue lawful, prize, he's made for euer. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxviii. 165 A Banished man, is a lawful enemy of the Common-wealth. 1763 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 359 All mortgages, bonds, [etc.]... wherein the payment of money is... promised, shall be taken and understood to mean lawful money. 1766 *FORDYCE Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 108 They will consider her as lawful game. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 69 Prize vessels... condemned in any courts of admiralty or vice-admiralty as lawful prize. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 854 Having no lawful impediment. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 278 So that my executrix shall pay in good time all lawful debts. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 Himself in his own reading of the law, a lawful King.

† b. ellipt. = lawful money, weight. Obs.

1533 *Churches, Acc. Cresscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 40 For to deliver the sayd x scheppe so good as they were or ells xlijs. iij.ij. in good and lawfull. 1778 *A. ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 343 It takes... fifty pounds lawful for a hundred of sugar, and fifty dollars for a hundred of flour.

c. Of a marriage: Such as the law permits; and regards as valid. Of offspring; Born in lawful wedlock, legitimate.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saluts* xxviii. (Margareth) 163, I was borne this towne within, In lauchful bed of folk mychty. 1543 *DOUGLAS Rues* iii. v. 23 Helenus, The lauchfull sone of the king Priamus. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Rich.* III. 49 Making much suite to have her joyned with him in lawfull matrimony. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 35 l. The same... ought nowe to be every where received for lawful wives. *Ibid.* 424 Moste men doutles of the lawful birth of his syster. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. iii. 71 Truly she must be given, or the marriage is not lawfull. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 107 Hauce I... Forborne the getting of a lawful Race. a 1657 *SIR W. MURE Hist. Novallan Wks.* (S. T. S.) II. 249 The great Stewart... invited home againe Elizabeth Mure to his Lawfull bed. a 1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 1 Constant to the only lawfull embraces of the Queen. 1827 *JARMAN Powells Devices* (ed. 3) II. 247 In case M. B. should die... without leaving lawfull issue of her body. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 270 Had been the lawful wife of the testator, and Adelinda his legitimate daughter by her.

d. *Lawful age, years*: the age at which a person attains his legal majority; also, the age at which a person becomes legally competent to perform

some act or to hold some office. *Lawful day*: one in which it is lawful to transact business, or some particular kind of business.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 80 b, Til my sonne come to his lawful age. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 424 He himselfe was of lawfull yeres. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 11 July in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4456/1 Upon the Tenth Day of October next to come... if the same be a Lawful Day.

† 3. Observant of law or duty; law-abiding, faithful, loyal. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saluts* ii. (Paulus) 218 For I am cristis lauchfull knyght. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 113 Ech man hat... louep a lawful lifft to lede. c 1475 *Rauf Coltegar* 508 Bot as ane lauchfull man my laidis to leid. 1483 *CAXTON Cato Givb.* It is the souerayn gyfte of god for to have a good and lawful wyf. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* 1. 581 Lufe is tressonable: Nocht lauchfull, but scho is lamentable. 1642 *J. MARSH Argum. Militia* 4 Every lawfull Subject is taken to be within the protection of the King.

† 4. Pertaining to or concerned with law. Obs.

1387 *TREVISIA Nigden* (Rolls) I. 35 Lawfullman in þe peple [L. *politicus in populo*]. 1631 *WEEVER Ann. Funeral Mon.* 722 In matters lawfull to depend vpon the pleasure and direction of the Archbishop.

† 5. a. quasi-sb.; b. quasi-adv.; c. as an exclamation. Obs.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. vi. 99 In keypunge fynthe, trowth and lawfull for y' loue of god princypally. 1656 *PHILLIPS Pynch. Pall.* (1676) 2 That th' Seller be so old, That he may lawful sell, thou lawful hold. 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss., Lawful*, Oh lawful case, an interjection. *Derb.* 1790 *PRIGGE Derbucisms* (E. D. S.) s.v., Ah lawful, and ah lawful case! exclamations.

**Lawfully** (lô-fûli), adv. [f. LAWFUL + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lawful manner.

1. In accordance with law.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26111 Scritf es opin scheuing o breist Lawfulli mad be-for þe preist. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 74 Þes false men seye in here doyinge þat crist was lawfully don to the dep. c 1400 *Nestr. Troy* 3512 Qwyle 3e lawfully 1e may & your lyf haue. c 1430 *Frasenoury* 300 Jet most the master, by good resone, Warne hem lawfully by fore none. c 1470 *HENRYSON Tale of Dog* 66 This exception Wes of m' strengh, nor lauchfulli mycht stand. c 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 208 This woman... Wes wedded lawfully the other yeaue. 1512 *Act. & Hen. VIII.* c. 9 Preamble, The heres males of his body lawfully begoten. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 b, Thus... we may per-ceyue what thoughtes... we may lawfully admyt... in y<sup>e</sup> tyme of the seruyce of god. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 242 b, That the kynge might lawfully marry where he would. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1854) 5 General counsaillis lauchfully gaderit in the halye spreit. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvii. 58 31r thair is lesun lufe That lawfully mad lest. 1588 *A. KING tr. Causitis' Catech., Confess.* 9 Adulterie lauchfulli prouen. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 74 The defende being lawfully summoned, may vse his lawfull essonze. 1638 *R. BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* III. 102 There are certain boundes... which neither you nor we can lawfully passe. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiv. 69 What I lawfully Covenant, I cannot lawfully break. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xvi. (1793) 573 He may lawfully correct his child, being under age, in a reasonable manner. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1116 The declaration ought to have stated, that the mare was lawfully on the common. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 316 Without having issue on her body lawfully begotten. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 159 Each provincial assembly might lawfully have a permanent president. 1885 *DUNCKLEY in Manch. Weekly Times* 24 Feb. 5/5, I cannot pray for those who are engaged, however lawfully as men may think, in shedding blood.

† 2. Loally, faithfully. Obs.

c 1500 *Melusine* vi. 32 And indide I lawfully [Fr. *loiaument*] promytte you that so shal I doo.

**Lawfulness** (lô-fûlnēs), [f. LAWFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being lawful; legality; in early use respect for law.

a 1250 *Out & Night.* 1741 Nawt for þire tale, Ah do for mire lawfulness. 1530 *PALMER, 237/2* Lawfulness, *licitit, legitimit.* 1597 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* v. xlviii § 7 The lawfulness of our prayer for deliverance out of all calamities. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows* i. xliii. 69 This great instance of Gods being angry, gives an evident demonstration of the lawfulness of anger. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davidis* iv. Notes (1669) 149 That is no more a proof of the Right, than their Practice was of the Lawfulness of Idolatry. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 140 Let him, who has Power to command rie, look to the Lawfulness of it. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 566 To question the lawfulness of assassination... was to question the authority of the most illustrious Jesuits.

**Lawgh**, obs. form of LAUGH v., LOW.

**Lawgiver** (lô-gi-vär), [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + GIVER. Cf. Icelandic *lög-gjafari*, Da. *lovgiver*.] One who gives, i.e. makes or promulgates, a law or code of laws; a legislator.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxxvi. 22 Lo! heze God in his strengthe, and noon to hym liec in lawe givures [Vulg. *legislatoribus*]. c 1400 *Apol. Lett.* 74 Not only is holi writ despiced bi þat sciens, & blasfemid, but Gud Himself hat is þe law geauer. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxxiii. 22 The Lorde shall be oure lawe geauer. 1597-8 *BACON Ess., Honour* (Arb.) 70 In the second place are *Legislatures*, Lawgivers. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lx. 7 Iudah is my Lawgiver. 1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Learning* Wks. 1721 I. 292 They are content Pythagoras should pass for a Law-giver, but by no means for a Philosopher. 1786 *A. GIB Sacred Contempl.* i. iii. 36 The Supreme Law-giver is entitled to the absolute subjection of his reasonable creature. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 125 Minos appears in the... character... of a wise and just Lawgiver. 1842 *MIALl in Nonconf.* II. 1 We bow to no law-giver in the church but Christ. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U. S. V.* Index 520 [Sir Geo. Calvert] a wise and benevolent law-giver.

**Law-giving**, *vbl. sb.* Also *lawes-yovving*. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + GIVING *vbl. sb.*] The action or process of giving laws; legislation.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 73 They bene christen men, and lyving under your obeissance, lawes-yovving, and yielding to youre lawes. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 178 This is the very end of Lawgiving, to abolish evil customs by wholsom Laws. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps, Mountains*, Mount Horeb was the scene of the burning-bush and of the law-giving.

**Law-giving**, *ppl. a.* [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + GIVING *ppl. a.*] That gives or makes laws. Also *accas.* that 'gives the law' to or determines.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 In Turkey, besides their lawe-giving Diuines, they have no other Writers but Poets. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 196 As if the will of God were become sinfull, or sin stronger then his direct and Law-giving will. 1827 *HARE Gueses* (1859) 310 Men would still worship the creature, under the form of abstractions, and laws, instead of the living, lawgiving Creator. 1865 *GROTE Plato* i. 7. 12 The nature of number was imperative and lawgiving.

**Law-hand**. The style of hand-writing used for legal documents. Also *accas.*, matter written in this hand.

1731 *Centl. Mag.* I. 98 It is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law-hands, to keep their clients in ignorance. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ.* *Man* i. lii. 302 The common Round-hand, various Law-hands, and various Short-hands. 1776 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 433 You must make yourself sufficiently acquainted with law-french and with the abbreviated law-hand, to read and understand the cases reported in these books. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xlvii, An immense desert of law-hand and parchment.

**Lawhe**, -hyn, obs. forms of LAUGH v.

**Lawier**(e, obs. form of LAWYER.

**Lawine**, variant of LAUWINE.

**Lawing** (lô-ing), *sb. Sc.* [f. LAW sb.<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] A reckoning at a tavern; a tavern-bill.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1818) II. 633 The Scottis countit their lawing so deir. 1686 *G. STUART Joco-ser.* *Disc.* 68 Come to my house some other day I'll pay the lawing, gang your way. 1728 *RAMSAY Lure* 4 Night-drinking scits counting their lawin'. a 1774 *FERGUSON Leith Racer Poems* (1845) 33 They rake the grunds o' ilka barrel To profit by the lawin. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ii. No man should enter the door of a public-house without paying his lawing.

b. *Comb.*: lawing-free a., not called upon for one's share in the bill; scot-free.

17... *Song, Andro & his Cutty Gun* in *Ramsay Ten-t. Misc.* (1775) II. 229 She heght to keep me lawing-free. 1794 *Poems, Eng. Scot. & Lat.* 103 I'm no for letting ye, ye see, (As I were rich) gang lawin free.

**Lawing** (lô-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. LAW v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. LAW.

1. Going to law; litigation. Obs. exc. arch.

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 51 As many as her doth here For lawing schalle they not sterc. 1546 *TINDALE 2 Cor.* xii. 20, I feare lest there be founde amouge you lawyngie [Gr. *epies*, Wycl. stryuyngis, Cov. debates, 1611 variance, 1881 (R.V.) stiffe]. 1554-9 *T. WATERHOUSE in Songs & Ball.* (1860) 10 Behold through the lawyng howe som be brought har. 1586 *J. HOOKER Hist. Irel.* in *Holmeshead* II. 54/2 Lawing & vexation in the towne, one daillie suing and troubling another. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 643, To defray the extraordinary charge of building, marriage, lawing, or such like. 1640 *D. CAWDREY Three Serm.* (1641) 2 Warre is but a more public kind of Lawing. 1737 *OZELL Rabelais* II. v. 33 note, So Lawing was his natural Element. 1891 *B. HARTE 1st Fam. Tasajara* iv, It might be a matter of 'lawing' hereafter.

*Proverb.* 1562 *J. HAYWOOD Epigr.* (1857) 180 Great lawing, small lounyng. 1631 *Br. WEBBE Quicun.* (1657) 201 Then should we have less lawing and more love.

*attrib.* 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 167 It is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket bullet, as to pen out a Lawing plea.

2. The action of cutting off the claws or ball of a dog's forefoot; expeditation. Obs. exc. Hist.

1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Lawing of dogs. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 72 The court of regard, or survey of dogs, is to be holden every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 163 In his love for the chase he... kept up the cruel mutilation, the lawing, as it was called, of all dogs in the neighbourhood of the royal forests.

† **Lawing**, *ppl. a.* Obs. rare<sup>1</sup>. [f. LAW v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Given to litigation.

1640 *D. CAWDREY Three Serm.* (1641) Ep. Ded., To strangle the lawlesse contentions of this Lawing age.

† **Lawish**, a. Obs. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISH.] Pertaining to the law, savouring of the law. In quotes. referring to the ceremonial or Mosaic law.

1560 *BECON Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 444 b, This lawys sprinkling was a figure of the blood of Christ. 1654 *VILVAIN Theol. Treat.* iv. 118 Al Lawish Ceremonies which pre-figured him [are] abolished.

**Lawit**, obs. Sc. form of LEWD, law.

**Lawk**, *lawks* (lôk(s), *int.* Also 8-9 lauk. [vulgar form of LACK sb.<sup>2</sup> or deformation of LORD.] = Lord! Also *Lawk-a-daisy* (me) and as sb. = LACK-A-DABBY. *Lawk-a-mussy* = Lordhavemercy!; also as v., = to cry 'Lawk-a-mussy!'

1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 168 Lauk! that cannot be like mistress, for she has never a blue gown. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxix, Lauk, Mr. Weller... how you do frighten one! a 1845 *Hood Last Hair* 25 Lauk help me, I don't know where to look. 1864 *J. PAVN Sir Massingberd* 33 Spread-egged fruit-trees, or, as school-boys called them, 'lawk-a-daisies'. 1886 *Pioneer* (N. Y.) Oct. (Cent.),



'Lawks!' exclaimed Mrs. Partington, 'what monsters these master-builders must be!' 1850 *Baring-Gould Arnold* xlix. 464 Lawk, miss! She wouldn't stand no nonsense. 1893 — *Chenp Jack* 2. 1. 10 The servant maids... were lawk-mussing and ob-mying over the bargains.

**Lawland**, *Sc.* form of **LOWLAND**.

**Lawle**, *obs.* *Sc.* form of **LOWLY**.

**Lawless** (lō-lēs), *a.* [*f.* **LAW** *sbl.* + **-LESS**.]

1. Without law, having no laws; ignorant of, or not regulated by law. Of a law: Not based on principles of right. Now rare.

*a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 291 Per bud þo hebenemen, þe were lawlese [*v.r.* law-lease]. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For miht is riht, the lond is lawles 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 606 For as bestes ȝe ben by no skile reuled, ... So be ȝe, ludus, by-lad & law-le-se also. 1470 85 *Malory Arthur* l. xix, Ther was comen in to their landes people that were lawles. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* 1. 20 A barbarous and inhumane people whose law is lawlesse. *a* 1656 *H. Hall Sp. Defence* Com. 10, Shall the enemies of the Church... say we are a lawless Church? 1789 *BELSHAM* *Ess.* 1. 4 If the determinations of the will are themselves lawless and uncertain. 1812 *BYRON* *Ch. Har.* ii. xlvii, Albania's chief, whose dread command is lawless law. 1836 *W. Irving Astoria* III. 254 Commercial feuds in the lawless depths of the wilderness.

*b.* Exempt from law, not within the province of law, above or beyond the reach of law. † Also, in the position of an outlaw.

*a* 1250 *BRACON De Legibus* III. tract. ii. xi. § 1 & extunc uthagabitur, sicut ille qui est extra legem, sicut Laughelesman [*v.r.* Laghelesman]. 1602 *How to choose good wife* H. 4, I have procur'd a licence, and this night we will be married in a lawless Church. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* v. ii, You shall find you are not lawless, and that your moneyes Cannot justify your villanies. 1656 *S. H. Gold. Law* 49 He is not bound to it, for the Lord of the Law is Lawless. 1685 *Baxter Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xii. 37 Christ hath not made us lawless... in vain. 1865 *Mozley Mirac.* vi. 117 Such an anomalous occurrence would be lawless, and a contradiction to known law.

2. Of persons, their actions: Regardless of, or disobedient to law. † Occas. of an action: Illegal, unlawful (*obs.*). Of passions, etc.: Uncontrolled by law, unbridled, licentious.

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Gött.) For nouþer ȝe war ne wise, Bot for ȝour riches ouer lawe-les. 1313 *F. F. Allit. P. C.* 170, I leue here be sum losynges, sum lawles wrech. 1394 *P. Pl. Crude* 509 It is a lawles lif as lordynges ven. 1411 *Siege Jerusalem* 25/496 Lat neuer his lawles ledis lauz at his harmys. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 36 Great is the lawlesse laying on of the sword and warlike weapon. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. L. I.* 312 A Valliant sonne in-law thou shalt enioy: One, fit to bandy with thy lawlesse Sonnes. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iv. i. 54 That they may hold excus'd our lawlesse liues. 1594 — *Rich III.* i. iv. 224 He needs no indirect or lawlesse course, To cut off that that haue offended him. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 133 Lawlesse desires are sens scorning all bounds. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v. xiv.* 411 At the Iunes of Court under pretence to learn Law, he learns to be lawlesse. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. *a* 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Revenge implacable, and lawless fires. 1812 *CRABBE Tales* 3 Beneath him fix'd our man of law, That lawless man the foe of order, saw. 1846 *KEBLE Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 40 Shaming lawless mirth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 He should be protected against lawless violence. 1888 *M. MORRIS Claverhouse* x. 183 Among these lawless spirits, he who would be obeyed must be feared. *absol.* 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Tim. i. 9* The Lawe is... genen... unto the lawles. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1855) 137, I have said that to withstand the arguments of the lawless, the Anti-Jacobins proposed to suspend the law.

*b.* said of animals and inanimate objects.

1738 *WESLEY Psalms LXXIX.* vi. Thou dost the lawless Sea controul. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* lxxi. III. 803 The lawless river overturned the palaces... on its banks. 1854 *BADHAM Hallett.* 154 A prison for wild lawless birds.

Hence **Lawlessly** *adv.*, in a lawless manner.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iii. 14 He... will not use a woman lawlessly. *a* 1656 *Br. Hall Imposition Hands* § 14 Wks. 1808 IX. 808 How lawlessly vicious are the liues of too many.

**Lawlessness** (lō-lēs-nēs), [*f.* **LAWLESS** + **-NESS**.] The quality of being lawless; disregard of, or disobedience to, law or rule.

1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 1310 Gluttonie, malice, pride, and covetise, And lawlessness reigning with riotous. 1611 *CORAM, Illegality*, lawlessness. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 200 A frightful instance of the lawlessness and ferocity of those marauders. 1866 *J. THURP Introf.* to Ps. II. 69 Unholiness and lawlessness of life. 1871 *MORLEY Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 215 Byron, whose genius, daring, and melodramatic lawlessness, exercised what now seems such an amazing fascination over the least revolutionary of European nations.

**Law-like** (lō-līk), *a.* [*f.* **LAW** *sbl.* + **LIKE**.] *a.*

Like to law, having a resemblance to law, or to legal phraseology or proceedings. Now rare. † *b.* Disposed or inclined to law or rule. *Obs.*

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* 1. (1558) 3 Plato coulde haue spoken very graueleie and plentifully if he would haue practised y<sup>e</sup> lawlike sort of pleading. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Dulce bellum* ecclii. Let not my verse your lawlike minds displease. 1638 *LISLE Agr. Monum., Lord's Prayer* &c., The ten lawlike words, that God himself taught Moyses. 1644 *MILTON Divorce* ii. vii. 47 The giving of any law or law-like dispence to sin for hardness of heart. 1818 *CORRETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 301 Provisions dressed forth with the said 'sands' and other law-like words.

† **Lawly**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [*f.* **LAW** *sbl.*: see **-LY** and **-ly**.] *a.* adj. Lawful. *b.* *adv.* In a lawful manner; lawfully.

*c* 1200 *ORMIN* 1065 Lazheleȝ weddedd wiþþ aniz mæche. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Gef þe ben lageliche dispused, þat is unrit. *c* 1250 *Destinyer* 69, In boke is ðe turtres lif

writen ðe rime, wu laȝelike ȝe holdeð lone al hire lif tyme. *a* 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 72 in O. E. *Misc.* 106 Hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. *Ibid.* 77 Þe eorl and þe eþelyng ihureþ vnder godne kin, þat lond to leden myd laweliche deden.

**Lawly**, **Lawlynas**, *obs.* *f.* **LOWLY**, **LOWLINESS**.

**Law-maker**, [*f.* **LAW** *sbl.* + **MAKER**.] One who makes laws; a lawgiver, legislator.

*c* 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd's *Treat. Wyclif* 115 David seip Lord sett þou a lawe maker upon me. *a* 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 207 As though I had condemned the lawmaker, lawe, and execution thereof. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xav. 381 The Scepter shall not be taken from Iuda, nor the Lawmaker from betweene her feete vntill Silo come. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* iv. ii, Wise lawmakers From each we l governed private house derived The perfect 1. 0. 0. l of a commonwealth. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 315 Aristotle informs us, that the best and most of the Law-makers were Men of the middle Rank. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Tale* Tyne v. 94 The practice of these lawmakers agreed with their principle. 1881 *Times* 5 Feb. 9/3 No laws work uninterruptedly without the supervision of the lawmaker.

**Lawman** (lō-mæn), Now chiefly *Hist.* [*f.* **LAW** *sbl.* + **MAN**; the OE. *lahmann* was prob. *a.* ON. *laga-*, *lagmann*- (*nom.* -*maðr*), whence Anglo-Latin *lagamannus*, *lagemannus*, by some writers on legal antiquities anglicized as *lageman*.]

1. OE. *Law*. *a.* One whose official duty it was to declare the law. (Kingsley's use is incorrect.)

*a* 1000 *Ordin. Dunsclas* c. 3 in Schmid *Gesetz* 360. xii lahmey seylon riht tæcean Wealan and Anglan, vi Englice and vi Wylysce. *a* 1200 *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 38 *ibid.* 518 Postea inquirat iusticia per lagemannos. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xx, 'Where is the lawman of the town?' 'I was lawman last night, to see such law done as there is left,' said Pery.

*b.* In the five Danish boroughs, one of a specified number of magistrates or aldermen (in some cases twelve). (As our knowledge of this class of officials is mainly derived from Domesday, which uses the latinized form *lagemannus*, the word often appears *Hist.* as *lageman*.)

1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1783) l. 335 In ipsa ciuitate erant .xii. Lageman idest habentes sacam & socam. 1672 *COWLEY Interpr.*, Lageman (*lono* habens legem, or as we term it, *Homo legalis*, such as we now call Good men of the Jury. 1675 *Ogilby Brit.* 156 Lincoln... in Domesday Book accounted... 1690 *Burgesses*, with 12 Lagemen having Sac and Soc. *c* 1818 *BRITTON Lincolnsh.* 736 In the time of the Conqueror, Stamford was governed by the lagemen or aldermen. 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* IV. 5 Lincoln's Lawmen kept their statutes. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 378 York... retained... vestiges of the constitutional government by its lawmen which had existed before the Conquest. 1897 *MATLAND Domesday & Beyond* 89 The lawmen of Stamford had sake and soke within their houses.

2. *Orkney and Shetland.* The president of the supreme court in the Orkney and the Shetland Islands respectively. Also *lawman-general*. (The Scandinavian form *lagman* occurs in historical use.)

1554 *tr. Diploma Bp. Orkney in Bannatyne Cl. Misc.* III. (1855) 84 The seill of... Henrie Randal lawman [*orig. lagfer*]. 1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetl.* (1859) 36 The elections of Nicholae Ayth... to the office of Lawman-generale of all Zetland. *Ibid.* 37 Quhilk the said Lawman keptit and obseruit as one just bismeyre all his dayis. 1805 *BARRY Orkney* 217 The President, or principal person in the Lawing, was named the Great Foud or Lagman. 1892 *G. Goudie in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scotl.* XXVI. 190 A functionary termed the 'Lawman' held the important office of legal adviser and judge of assize, and had generally the superintendence of the framing and interpretation of the law... The office of a lawman was apparently elective.

3. A man of law, lawyer. *Obs.* *exc.* as *nonce-wd.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) l. 87 He bes gart seik in mony sindrie land... Leichis, lawmen, and mony vther mo. 1588 *FRANCIS Lawiers Log. Decl.*, The study of the law... by these lawmens report, is so hard. 1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Pables* cxxvii. (1714) 247 Nothing Commoner in Times of Danger than for Law-Men to leave their Masters. 1830 *J. HODGSON in J. Raine Mem.* (1858) II. 177 Mr. Howard the artist, who resides... with his brother, I think, who is a lawman.

**Lawmer**, variant of **LAMBER**, amber.

**Law-merchant**, *Comm.* [*f.* **LAW** *sbl.* + **MERCHANT**.], in imitation of the med.L. *lex mercatoria*.] A special system of rules for the regulation of trade and commerce, differing in some respects from the Common Law.

1622 *MALYNES (title)* Consuetudo vel Lex Mercatoria, or the Ancient Law-Merchant. 1663 *MARVELL* *Corr.* xl. Wks. 1872-5 II. 88 Those things may better be redressed by the law merchant, or *lex mercatoria*. *a* 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 22 Liberty of Conscience, Registry of Conveyances, and Law Merchant, rise all from the same Spring, tend to the same Sea. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* ii. i, Yes, madam, I would have law merchant for their too. 1856 *H. BROOME Comm. Common Law* 11 Lord Campbell remarks that the general lien of bankers is part of the law merchant.

**Lawmp-**: see **LAMP**.

**Lawn** (lōn), *sbl.* Also 5-6 *laun(e)*, *lawnd(e)*, 5-7 *laund(e)*, *lawne*, 6 *la(a)ne*. [According to Prof. Skeat, from the name of *Laon* in France.

This suggestion has since been independently made by A. Thomas (*Romania* XXIX. 182, 1900), who shows that linen manufactures were carried on extensively at Laon as late as the 18th c. A slight difficulty is presented by the fact that the earliest known form of the word is *launde*, which long remained more frequent in use than the shorter form; this, however, may be due to association with **LAUND**, **LAWN** *sbl.*]

1. A kind of fine linen, resembling cambric; *f.* pieces or sorts of this linen.

1415 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 1, 382, j plice de lawnd. 1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 239 Item, 1 remenant de Laun, cont' un aliz pris laln' iiii. li. iiii. s. *a* 1440 *Generydes* 73 Ther was an langed bedde, And ther vpon a shete of hande was spreade. 1483 *Acc. Coronation Rich. III.* in *Antiq. Repertory* II. 251 A coyle made of a plyte of lawne. 1502 *Purce Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 50 A plyte of lawnde for a shirte for the childe of grace at Reding. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII.* 240 b, But on her head she had a cap as she ware on the saturday before with a cornet of laune. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 46 You must tie the powder hard in a rag of Laune or thin Cambrick. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 38 Long haire and loose, covered with a fine thumbe vail of Callico Lawne. 1640 in *Northouck Lond.* 1773 838 2 Lawns, the whole piece 2d. 1692 *BENTLEY Voy. Zetl.* 123 In vessels cover'd with fine lawn, so as to admit the air and keep out the insects, no living thing was produced. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 86 Bright in gloss silk and flowing lawn. 1764 *HAYLEY in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 5 Sold in the shops for 2s. 6d. per yard, under the name of long lawn. 1793 *MISS CHOWAN in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 511 If you can get fine lawns, bring them with you, for they are rare. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* iii. 84, A summer mist arose. It seem'd a veil of filmy lawn. 1829 *Yng. Lady's Bk.* 501 Take a common vase and cover it entirely w. th widow's-lawn.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1555 *EDEN Decads* 186 Her bodye was... full of a laune wherof they make their webbes. 1591 *SIR VESTER Du Bartas* l. vii. 667 Then neat and nimbly her new web she (the spider) weaves, With her fine shuttle continually drawn Through all the circuit of her open lawn. 1663 *COWLEY Hymn Light* xix, The Virgin Lilies in their white. Are clad but with the Lawn of almost naked flesh.

*Transf.* 1546 *J. HAYW in Pro.* 107, 108 He that will sell lawne before he can folke it, He shall repent him before he late solee it. 1598 *BARNSTON Philom.* xxvii, No peece of Lawne so pure, but hath some fret.

2. *spec.* This fabric used for the sleeves of a bishop. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop.

*a* 1732 *GAY Fables* ii. iv, You ask me if I ever knew Court chaplains thus the lawn pursue. 1732 *POPE F. F. Colham* 136 A saint in Cinque is twice a saint in Lawn. 1763 *CHURCHILL Ep. to Hogarth* (ed. 2) 6 Whilst I thou In Lawn had'st whisper'd to sleeping crowd. *a* 1800 *BYRON South in Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) l. ii. 28 Those who were too honest to sell them [sc. liberal opinions] for the emine of the judge or the lawn of the piate. 1894 *HALL CAINE Man-mun* v. xi. 313 He took one of the two chairs under the canopy; the other was taken by the Bishop in his lawn.

† 3. An article of dress made of lawn. *Obs.*

1480 *HENRYSON Test.* 115 422 Thy gay garments, with mony gudely gown, Thy plesand lawn pinnit with goldi prene. 1573-80 *G. HARVEY Lett. &c.* Camden 104 No laanes or the like, to bewitch delite. 1578 *F. N. tr. C. W. India* 203 They were covered with a lawne called Na... 1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Yf.* l. liii, Her vpper garment was a silken lawne. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Is.* ii. viii, Lest eyes should surfeit with too greedy sight, Transparent lawns withhold, more to increase delight. *a* 1704 *POPE Henry & Emma* 350 To stop the wounds, my finest law. I'd tear. 1812 *J. H. VALLS Flash Dict., Lawn*, a white cambric handkerchief.

† *b.* ? A piece of lawn used to strangle a person. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* v. iv. 32 (1598), I learned in Naples how... To strangle with a lawne thrust through [lat. r atos down] the throte. 1622 *S. WARD Life of Faith in Death* i. 84 Here thou... shierest to hear of the strappado, the racke, or the Lawne.

4. *techn.* Short for *lawn sieve*: A fine sieve, generally of silk, through which porcelain 'slip', cement, etc., are strained, to ensure uniform fineness.

1853 *USE Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 453 (*s.v.* Porcelain), The mixture [of 'slips' or fluid clays] is now passed... through fine sieves or 'lawns' woven of silk, and containing 300 threads to the square inch. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 3/6 (Cement-manufacture). The use of such lawns... would... be almost impracticable.

5. *Bot.* A name for *Venus' Navelwort* (*Cynoglossum officinale*).

1778 *MILNE Bot. Diet.* (ed. 2) 22 *Cynoglossum*, Hound's Tongue, *Venus's Navel Wort*, *Lawn*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* attributive ('made of or consisting of lawn'); *b.* objective, as † *lawn-maker*; *c.* instrumental, as *lawn-robed* *adj.* Also **LAWN-SLEEVED** *a.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 103 Lawne Kercheefes fayre. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorrell's B.* 10 Golde sheres, keuerchef, launds, and reben markers. 1562 *BULLEVIN Bk. Simples* 86a, Covering the place with a Launde clothe. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* To Rdr. (1593) 4 As Persian kings did never go abroad with open face, But with some lawne or silken scarfes. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* ii. ii. C. 4 b, Look on those lips, Those now lawne pillows. 1697 *tr. C. D'Anjou's Trav.* (1706) 284 The Embassadors are obliged... to put on certain little Lawn Cuffs, which they wear quite flat upon their sleeves. 1710 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 3 The Lawn Apron that was whiter than Ermin. 1711 *Ld. Marshal's Order* 26 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4840/3 That the Peereesses... wear Black Silk, Laune Linnen, and White Gloves. 1719 *TICKELL To Earl Warwick, On Death Addison*, The duties by the lawn-robed prelate pay'd. 1819 *KRAYS Eve of St. Mark* 53 From plaited lawn-fine, and thin, She lifted up her soft warm chin. 1856 *MISS MULLOCK J. Halifax* ix. (1859) 101 Garnished with the snowiest of lawn frills and ruffles.

*d.* Special comb.: † *lawn-man* (derisively), *a* bishop; *lawn-sieve*, a fine sieve, made of lawn (or silk), used in cookery, porcelain-manufacture, etc.: *cf.* sense 4. Also **LAWN-SLEEVED**.

1795 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Liberty's last Squeak* Wks. 1812 III. 432 May those lawn-men, born to happier fate Chase not the Curate from their grand abode. 1806 *A. HUNTER Cutlins* (ed. 3) 32 Run it through a lawn sieve. 1807 *T.*



THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) 11. 492 The clay is reduced nearly to the consistency of milk with water, and the liquid passed through lawn sieves gradually increasing in fineness.

**Lawn** (lōn), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> Also 6 laune, 7 lawno. [Later form of LAUND.]

1. An open space between woods; a glade. = LAUND. Now arch. and dial.

1548 *Elvot Dict.* *Salus*, a place voyde of trees, as a laune in a park or forest. 1591 *GREENE Farwee to Polly* (1617) D 3 b. Her stature and her shape was passing tall, Diana-like, when longest the Lawnes she goes. 1615 G. SANOY'S *Trav.* 202 A goodly forest... intermixed with fruitfull and flowry lawnes. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 25 Ere the high Lawns appear'd Under the opening eye-lids of the morn, We drove a field. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 405 The thistly lawn, the thick-entangled broom. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ital.* I. xviii. (1892) 404 The hills... consist of a large lawn in the center of the two woods, that to the right of an immense extent. 1805 *WORSW.* *Waggoner* iv. 38 Thence look thou forth o'er wood and lawn Hoar with the frost-like dews of dawn! 1876 *MORRIS Sigurd* i. 25 She came where that lawn of the woods lay wide in the flood of light. 1899 *Times* 3 Mar. 15/3 So long as the favourite feeding places—lawns, as they are called—of their cattle are not interfered with, no possible injury can be done to the commoners [of the New Forest].

fig. 1635 *BRATHWAITE Arcad. Pr.* i. 120 Privacy was his Lawne, and discontent his Lure.

b. A stretch of untilled ground; an extent of grass-covered land. Also in generalized sense.

1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 70 Lawn in a Park: Plain untill'd ground. 1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 11 They [Indians] fix their Towns commonly on the Edges of great Rivers for the sake of the rich Lawns to sow their Corn in. 1779. *BURNS My Nannie's Awa* iii. Then Iverlock that springs frae the dews of the lawn. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 124 Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Kussia* 41/1 The roads [of a fine turf lawn] may be so denominated. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* *Lawn* or *Lavund*, unploughed land; the unploughed part of an arable field. 1890 *Science* 12 Sept. 141 A birdseye view... would show 60 acres of beautiful lawn besprinkled with buildings.

2. A portion of a garden or pleasure-ground, covered with grass, which is kept closely mown. (Somewhat different in early use; cf. quot. 1733 and sense 1.)

1733 *MILLER Gardeners Dict.* *Lawn* is a great Plain in a Park, or a spacious Plain adjoining to a noble Seat... As to the Situation of a Lawn, it will be best in the Front of the House, and to lie open to the neighbouring Country and not pent up with Trees. 1761 *DESCR. S. Carolina* 6 Fine Savannahs... a kind of natural Lawns, and some of them as beautiful as those made by Art. 1829 *WORSW.* *Poems Sentin.* xxx. This Lawn, a carpet all alive With shadows flung from leaves. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Trav.* *Universities* Wks. (E. lib.) 11. 83, I had but a single day wherein to see... the beautiful lawns and gardens of the colleges. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 89 Finely sifted earth must now be spread over the lawn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lawn-shading* adj.; *lawn-like* adj. and adv.; *lawn-meet*, the meeting of a hunt in front of a gentleman's house; *lawn-mower*, a machine provided with revolving spiral knives for cutting the grass on a lawn; *lawn-party*, a party held on a lawn, a garden-party; *lawn-sprinkler*, a machine with revolving tubular arms from which water is sprinkled like rain. Also LAWN-TENNIS.

1879 *MISS BIRD Rocky Mountains* 121 Flowery pastures... sloping 'lawnlike to bright swift streams. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 5/5 A 'lawn meet' of the West Norfolk Hunt took place at Sandringham. 1875 *KNUHT Dict. Mech.* *Lawnmower*, 1852 W. COLLINS *Basil* v. (1856) 17 At pic-nics, 'lawn-parties', little country gatherings of all sorts. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* iii. 25 Poplars, and 'lawn-hading palms. 1884 *KNUHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lawn Sprinkler*.

**Lawn** (lōn), *v.* [f. LAWN sb.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To turn (arable land) into lawn or grass-land; to make (ground) lawn-like.

1766 *ANSTREY Bath Guide* Epil. 337 To improve an old Family Seat By Lawning a hundred good Acres of Wheat. 1781 1814 *Parliamentary Hist.* XXI. 1282 Several of the country clergy... chose to lawn their church yards and cut away the noxious yew trees. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 93 A gently falling vale with a little stream through it, that might be made anything of for lawning and watering. 1868 *DORAN Saints & Sin.* I. 256 This led in later times to lawning cemeteries on the part of incumbents, who would not plant since they might not cut down.

**Lawnent**, variant of LAUNENT *Obs.*

**Lawnch**(e), obs. form of LAUNCH *v.*

**Lawnd**(e), var. LAUND *Obs.*; obs. ff. LAWN sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Lawndere**, obs. form of LAUNDER.

**Lawndresse**, obs. form of LAUNDRESS.

**Lawndyrne**, variant of LANDIRON *Obs.*

**Lawned** (lōn), *pp.* a. [f. LAWN sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

Decked with lawn, wearing lawn sleeves.

1794 *MATHIAS Pura. Lit.* (1798) 109 May the muse in loving strains record That lawn'd Endymion of a happier age. 1848 *WHITTIER Prose Wks.* (1889) 11. 358 Oxford sent up its lawn'd deputations.

**Lawnly**, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* [f. LAWN sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LY<sup>1</sup>.] After the manner of a wearer of lawn.

18... *LANDOR Exam. Skak.* Wks. 1846 11. 286 This is not the doctrine of the silkily and lawnly religious.

**Lawn sleeves, lawn-sleeves.** Sleeves of lawn, considered as forming part of the episcopal dress. Hence, the dignity or office of a bishop; also, a bishop or bishops.

c. 1640 *THOUTRECK in HICKERINGHILL Priest-Cr.* (1707) n. iii. 34 That unhappy Yerdick occasion'd to me the loss of

2000*l.* of my Uncle's... Estate Dis-inheriting me. Aest any of the Lawn-Sleeves... should lay their Fingers on't. 1674 *Essax Papers* (Camden) 10 177 Wee... find little assistance from those we might most justly expect it from (y<sup>e</sup> Lawn Sleeves). 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O.H.S.) 11. 355 A Man of great Note For the sake of Lawn-sleeves is turning his Coat. 1730 *FIELDING Rape upon Rape* iii. v. Why, I should sooner have suspected ermine or lawn-sleeves. 1768-74 *TUCKER Li. Nat.* (1834) 11. 492 If they [parents] propose... divinity, they think of the lawn sleeves. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin.* 11. x. 73 My torments of the lawn sleeves have lost half their honours now. 1882 *RESANT Revell of Man* viii. (1883) 183 The Bishop himself appeared, in lawn-sleeves and surplice.

Hence **Lawn-sleeved** a.

1651 *CEVELAND Poems* 51 A fair blew-apron'd Priest, a Lawn-sleeved brother. 1682 O. N. tr. *Boucaen's Lutrin* 1. 162 (He) Tells them... what rude Affronters Of Lawn-sleeved Grandeur were these Sawcy Chanters. c. 1743 *SAVAGE Progr. Divine Wks.* 1775 11. 125 Lawn-sleeved, and mitred, stand he now confest.

**Lawn-tennis.** [LAWN sb.<sup>2</sup>] A modification of the game of tennis, played in the open air on a lawn, or other prepared ground.

1874 *Army & Navy Gaz.* XV. 154 A new game has just been patented by Major Wingfield. 'Lawn Tennis'—for that is the name... is a clever adaptation of Tennis to the exigencies of an ordinary lawn. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK Mt. Royal* i. vi. 190 And now came the brief bright season of rustic entertainments... lawn-tennis—archery—water parties. *attrib.* 1884 *HARPER'S Mag.* Jan. 297/2 Lawn-tennis clubs.

**Lawnterne**, -tryn, obs. forms of LATERN.

**Lawnry** (lōni), *a.*<sup>1</sup> [f. LAWN sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.]

1. Made of lawn.

1598 *DR. HALL Sat. iv.* 31 When a plum'd Fanne may shade thy chalked face, And lawnry strips thy naked bosome grace. 1604 *DRAYTON Moles Map Miracles* 12 The... winde... was... angrie with her lawnry vail; That from his sight it enviously should hide her. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* n. iii. Wks. 1851 111. 173 Not she her selfe... but a false-whited, a lawnrie resemblance of her. 1657 *THORNTON Longus Daphnis & Chloe* a their vests, and lawnrie-petticoats tied, and tucked up at the waste. 1795 *COLERIDGE Lewti* v. Perhaps the breezes... Have snatched aloft the lawnry shroud Of Lady fair—that died for love. 1827 *KEATS Sleep & Beauty* 374 A fold of lawnry mantle dabbled swims At the bath's edge. 1825 *Bluebe.* Mag. XVIII. 446 Heaven's gleam Her light loose lawnry vestment silver'd. 1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiogr.* 56. Wks. I. 23 Visions of beds with white lawnry curtains.

b. Dressed in lawn; also pertaining to a wearer of lawn, i. e. a bishop.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 71 Let Salvation come... with... lawnry embracements. 1691 C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session in Collect.* of *Poems* 21 Their Lawnry Conscience, whose Designs were seen, In voting out the King to serve the Queen. 1742-8 *SHEENSTONE Schoolmistr.* 124 The times when... lawnry saints in smould'ring flames did burn.

2. Resembling lawn; lawn-like; † soft as lawn.

1615 *CHOOKE Body of Man* v. Pref. (1631) 257 As a Spider in the center of her Lawnry Canopy with admirable skil weaveth her Cypress web. 1618 N. WARD *S. Ward's Tethro* Ep. Ded. Impati of cure; not only of searching acrimonious waters... b. i. the of the most soft and lawnry tow lines. 1880 *MISS PROCTON SAC. CH.* iii. iii. Her eyes are absently fixed on the lawnry mists that waite the fell's fair necks.

**Lawnry** (lōni), *a.*<sup>2</sup> [f. LAWN sb.<sup>2</sup> + -Y.] † a. Containing lawns or glades (*obs.*).

b. Resembling a lawn; covered with smooth green turf.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. 1, Through Forests, Mountanes or the Lawnry ground. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 768 Stupendous rocks That... lift Cool to the middle air their lawnry tops. 1809 *CAMPBELL Gertrude* iii. iv. Where... pines their lawnry walk encompass round. 1822 *SULLIVAN Id.* 1, There was a little lawnry islet. 1871 M. COLLINS *Shp. & Merch.* 111. vi. 175 The river running between lawnry margins.

**Lawrare**, -er(e), -yr, obs. forms of LAUREL.

**Lawreal**, -el(l), -iall(e), -ielle, -yel, obs. ff. LAUREL.

**Lawrencite** (lō'rēnsit). *Min.* [Named by Daubrée, 1877, after its discoverer J. Lawrence Smith: see -ITE.] Ferrous chloride found in meteoric iron.

1877 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci. Ser.* iii. XIII. 318. 1892 *DANA Min.* 165 Drops of ferric chloride... formed from lawrencite, often exude... from the surface of meteoric iron.

**Lawrie**, variant of LOWRIE *Sc.*, a fox.

† **Lawrightman.** *Orkney and Shetland.* *Obs.* Also 6 lawrik, lawricht. [f. LAWN sb.<sup>1</sup> + RIGHT sb. + MAN; intended as a rendering in etymological equivalents of the local *lagraetman* = ON. *lagraetmadr* a member of the *lagraetta* (lōg law + *retta* to make right) or public court of law held during the general assembly (thing).] (See quot.)

1554 tr. *Diploma Bp. Orkney in Bannatyne Cl. Misc.* 111. (1855) 84 The sell of... Joanne Cragy myne armying, of Richard Fodringame lawrik-men myne, of Alexander Sinclair myne [etc.]. 1576 in *Orkney & Zetland* (1859) 16 Ane discreit man of ilk paroche, by the rest, callit The Lawrichtman, quha mesurit our dewitie, callit Wadnell, and weyt our dewitie of buttir. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gl. Bk.* ii. i. 408 Six or seven of the most honest and intelligent persons within the Parish, called Lawrichtmen. These... have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables. 1733 *GIFFORD Description Zetland* (1786) 48 There is also in each parish a lawright man... His business is to weigh and measure the rent butter and oil, and also to judge of the quality thereof. 1803 G. BARRY *Orkney Isl.* 217 The inferior ones had their council also, composed of members denominated Lagraetmen or Lawrichtmen, who were a kind of constables for the execution of justice in their respective islands. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xviii. To do justice betwixt man and man, like a Fowd or a Lawrichtman at a lawting lang synne.

**Lawrok**, obs. form of LARK.

**Lawryol, Lawryr**: see LAUREOLE, LAUREL sb.<sup>1</sup>

† **Lawson-eve**, -even, short for *Low Sunday even* = Saturday in Easter week.

1725 *HEARNE R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) 521/1 Saturday in Easter week, or as it is also called with us Lawson even. 1841 *HAMFORD Alred. Evi Kalend.* 11. 236 Lawson Even is, therefore, Low Sunday Eve.

**Lawsonite** (lō'sansit). *Min.* [Named by Ransome, 1895, after A. C. Lawson: see -ITE.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring usually in light blue crystals.

1895 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci. Ser.* iii. L. 75 Lawsonite... is a new rock-forming mineral.

**Law-stationer.** [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + STATIONER.]

A tradesman who keeps in stock stationery and other articles required by lawyers. In Great Britain and Ireland, the business includes the taking in of manuscripts and legal documents to be fairly copied or engrossed.

1836 *SIR H. TAYLOR Statesman* xxiii. 169 Paying persons in the rank of law-stationers and their hired writers at the rate of 80 much per folio. 1851 *MANHEW Lond. Labour* 1. 381 Some copying, that I occasionally obtain from the law-stationers.

† **Lawstead.** *Obs.* In 7 lawsteed. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + stede STED, used as equivalent of L. *jūstitium* (f. *jūs* law + *stare* to stand) a standing still of law.] A vacation.

1600 *HOLLAND Liby* iii. xxviii. 106 Then Quintius... proclaimed a publicke vacation or Lawsteed. 1606 = *Sueton.* 124 The... King of Kings... dissolved the Societe of his great Peeres and Princes at his table; which among the Parthians is, as much as a Lawsteed.

**Lawsuit** (lō'siūt). [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + SUIT sb.] A suit in law; a prosecution of a claim in a court of law.

1624 *CATAKER Transubst.* 131 As if in a Law-suite... a man taketh hold... of somewhat that falleth from his adversaries. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. v. 38 etc. Patience may cost you less than a Law-suit or Revenge. 1735-6 *SHERIDAN in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 153 As I do not wear a sword, I must have recourse to the weapon in my hand. It is a better method than a law-suit. 1782 *PELLESTREY Corrupt.* Chr. 11. x. 268 The bishops made themselves judges in all law suits. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 137 As if a mere lawsuit were carrying on between John Doe and Richard Roe! 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt* (1868) 16 Ah, you've had Durley's debts as well as the lawsuits.

**Lawta**, -te, -tie, -tifh, -ty: see LEWTY.

**Lawter**, variant of LAUGHTER<sup>2</sup>.

† **Lawting**, *dial.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *lag-ping*, from *lag* LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + *ping* assembly.] In Orkney and Shetland, the former supreme court of judicature.

1805 *BARRY Orkney* 217 With power of holding and adjudging courts called Lawtings. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xix. The Lawting, with the Raddmen and Lawright men, confirmed the division.

**Lawty**, *Sc.* variant of LEWTY. *Obs.*

**Law-worthy**, *a.* ? *Hist.* Also law-worth. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + WORTHY: a modern rendering of OE. *para laga weorðe* (þe, etc.), 'worthy of (i. e. entitled to) the laws (which, etc.).'] a. Of persons: Having a standing in the law-courts; possessed of full legal rights. b. Of things: Within the purview of the law; able to be dealt with by a court of law.

1106-75 *Charter Will. 1 to Lond.* in Stubbs *Select Charters* 83 Ic wylle þat zet beon eallra þara laga weorðe þe 31 wæran in Eadweardes dæge kynges. 1318 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1892) 11. 277 The strongest proof of his being, as it was called, law-worthy, and possessing a rank. 1857 *TOULM. Smith Parish* 21 The inquiry having been made by the oath of good and law-worthy men of the neighbourhood. 1884 W. O'C. MORRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 177 This enormous and growing mass of property was not lawworthy under English law. 1896 = *Ireland* x. 333 The claims, however, which in fact approached a joint ownership over millions of acres, continued, as before, to be not law-worthy: they had never been recognized by the State.

**Lawyer** (lō'yar). Forms: 4 *lawyore*, 4-7 *lawer*(e), 4, 6-8 *lawier*(e), (5 *laweour*, *laweyer*(e), *lawezor*, *lawyowr*, 6 *lawaler*, -ayer), 6- *lawyer*. [f. LAW sb.<sup>1</sup> + -YER: see also -IER.]

1. One versed in the law; a member of the legal profession, one whose business it is to conduct suits in the courts, or to advise clients, in the widest sense embracing every branch of the profession, though in colloquial use often limited to attorneys and solicitors. † *High lawyer* (see HIGH a. 21).

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. vii. 59 3c legistres and lawyeres Holdeth this for treuthe. 1378 *TEKIVA Higden* (Kolls) 111. 275 Another Socrates was of Grece, a greet philosopher and lawier [Higden orator]. 1413 *Wig. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 iii. iv. 53 Ve advocates ye laweours and maynteners of wrong. 1543 *GRAFTON Contu. Hardings, Hen. VII* 584 He had of his counsaill... Syr Charles Dooth a lawer, then byshop of Herforde. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 127 Sum Solistars, now thir davis, Vinculus Laweris in thare cause. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* E. Then the lawier was a simple man, and in the highest degree was but a bare scruener. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xxii. 35 Then one of them, which was a Lawyer, asked him a question. 1637 *NABRES Microcosm.* v. G16, Bless me! who's this? one of the divells she lawyers? 1688 *SRAWELL Sgr. Asiatia* i. i. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 A modest learned Lawyer, of little Practice, for want of Impudence. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No 480 P. 7, I am now clerk to a lawier. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 32 A lawyer thus educated to



the bar. 1780 COWPER *Report Adjudged Case* 25 Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how. 1845 POLSON *Law in Fencil Metaph.* II. 819/1 Text-books, written by eminent lawyers, have an authority in Westminster Hall. Proverb. 1553 F. WILSON *Rhet.* 20b. The lawyer never dieth a beggar. The lawyer can never want a living till the yearn want men.

b. In mod. versions of the N.T.: An expounder of the Mosaic law.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 25 A Certain Lawer [Gr. νομικός, Vulg. *legisperitus*; Wyclif 'a wise man of the lawe'] stode vp and tempted hym.

† c. Sc. 'A professor of law' (Jam.). ? Obs.

1567 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (S. T. S.) 14 The College of Divinitie. Persons. Ane Principal to be Keidar in Hebrew. Ane Lawer. *Ibid.* 15 The lawer sal reid dayly ane here in law. 1579 Sc. *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 180/2 That the lawer... of befall in the new college [all etc.]

† 2. a. A lawgiver. b. A lawmaker. Obs.

1534 MOORE *On the Passion Wks* 1294/1 Theyr olde lawyer Moyses. 1638 *New Litany in Bk. Sc. Psalms* (1868) 53 From cobling acts of Parliament Against the Lawers intent.

3. dial. A long bramble. Also in New Zealand, etc., applied to certain creeping plants.

1857 READER *Course True Love* 52 We call these long blairs lawyers. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 34 The lawyers tripped him up and tore his shins as if they had sharks' teeth. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* *Lawyer*, a long bramble full of thorns, so called because 'when once they get a hold an ye, ye doant easy get shat of 'em'. 1889 H. F. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 56 Tearing the vines and lawyers with their teeth.

4. *Penang lawyer*: a kind of walking-stick, made from the stem of a dwarf palm (*Licuala acutifolia*, Griffith), a native of Penang and Singapore. In England often misapplied to the Malacca cane.

App. with jocular reference to the use of the weapon in settling disputes at Penang. It has been suggested that the name may be a corruption of Malay *pinang* *luyur*, wild areca, or *pinang luyur* fire-dried areca. The dwarf palm has prickly stalks, so that the notion may be the same as in sense 3 and in *lawyer palm*.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 64 With a Penang lawyer hugged close under his right arm. 1894 COMAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 10 His stick, which was a Penang lawyer, weighted with lead.

5. Zool. The name given locally in America to

a. the Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus nigricollis*); b. the Burbot (*Lota maculosa*), and the Bowfin or Mudfish (*Ambloplites*): cf. *lake-lawyer* (LAKESB. 6).

c. 1850 HAMMOND *Wild Northern Scenes* 45 (Bartlett), 'What on earth is that?' said I to the fisherman. 'That', said he, 'is a species of ling; which we call in these parts a lawyer'. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. Lawyer*... the black-necked Stilt... On the New Jersey coast it is sometimes called *lawyer* on account of its 'long bill'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 97 *Ambloplites*, the bowfin, or lawyer.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *lawyer-craft*, -*life*; *lawyer-made* adj.; *lawyer-like* adj. and adv.; *lawyer-cane*, -*palm*, -*vine Austral.*, names for *Rubus australis*, *Calamus australis*, and *Flagellaria indica*, the stems of which are armed with sharp thorns.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 351 The punishment of death... (so long as 'lawyer-craft reigns') will ever continue to be a favourite policy with the English lawyer. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Eng. Lit.* 481 Pictures of middle-class 'lawyer-life'. 1875 *Brief Hist. Tronb. Franckford* 208 The 'lawyerlike' hearing off suites that appertain to litiages. 1877 *Documents agst. Pryune* (Camden) 83 That it was not possible Mr Burton should draw his unsweat to Mr. Attorneys so lawyerlike as it was done without the help of some lawyer. 1876 FOX *Louise Lucke* I. i. 6 Most of the entries are evidently in the elder Locke's own lawyer-like handwriting. 1860 GEM. P. THOMPSON *Audi Al.* III. cix. 27 The popular resistance in the present case is right, though the 'lawyer-made law' should be wrong. 1860 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 103 The stem and leaves are studded with the sharpest thorns, which continually cling to you and draw blood, hence its not very polite name of 'lawyer-palm'. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass Austral.* xiv. 256 Don't touch that 'lawyer-vine'; it will tear you properly, and then not let you go.

Hence *Lawyeress*, the wife of a lawyer; a female lawyer. *Lawyer* *obl. sb. colloq.*, the following of the lawyer's profession; similarly *Lawyer-ing ppl. a.* *Lawyerling*, a contemptuous term for a lawyer; also, a young lawyer, a law-student; also attrib. *Lawyerly a.*, lawyer-like. *Lawyer-ship*, the condition or dignity of a lawyer. † *Lawyery*, lawyers as a class.

1649 MILTON *Epitaph* v. 45 To which... Law-tractats I refer the more Lawyerlike mooting of this point. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. 1. I have taken my leave of lawyering and pettifogging. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 26 Our Magnificent Nobility... our Munificent Lawyery, or our Wealthy Gentry. 1830 D. O'CONNELL in *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 176/2 A wretched English scribe... urged on by his paltry, pitiful lawyerlings... The English Major-general and his lawyering staff. 1835 GREVILLE *Memo. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxviii. 278 Dined yesterday with the Vice-Chancellor; sixteen people... almost all lawyers and lawyeresses. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* i. 'Egad! lawyering can't be such bad work, Carlyle'. 'Nor is it... But you must remember that a good fortune was left me by my uncle...'. 'I know. The proceeds of lawyering also'. 1862 MAYHEW *Prisons of London* 72 A chapel-like edifice called the 'hall'... where the lawyerlings 'qualify' for the bar. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 374 W. H., the now lawyering, parliamenting, &c.; loud man. 1881 MASSON *Carlyle in Macm. Mag.* XLV. 64 The Edinburgh... of Jeffrey in the early heyday of his lawyership and editorship of the *Edin-*

*Burgh Review*. 1896 *Columbus Dispatch* (Ohio) 11 Jan. 4/4 Miss Nellie G. Robinson, the Cincinnati lawyeress.

**Lax** (laks), *sb. l. Obs.* (revived as an alien word.) In 1 leax, laox, lex, 7 lauxe, lask, (*pl.*) lack(e)s. [OE. *leax* = OHG. *lax*, *laks* (mod. G. *lachs*), Du. *ON*, Sw., Da. *lax* = O'Felt. \**laks*- (cons. stem); cognate and synonymous forms are Lith. *laszisa*, Lettish *lasis*, Russian *лосось*, Polish *łosoś*.] A salmon; in later use some particular kind of salmon (see quotes.).

In the 17th c. the word seems to have been obsolete etc. in the north; southern writers merely guess at the meaning; Minshew 1617 (followed by Phillips) app. connected the word with Laxa. In recent examples it represents the Sw. or Norwegian word, as applied to the salmon of those countries.

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* E 315 *Essor*, *laex*, a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 12 Hwy ze nu ne settan on same danc flocet eowru, homie eow fon laxed leax oðde cypant? 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wulcker 180/33 *Escius*, *nel salmo*, *lex*. 1300 *Havelok* 754 He tok to be stungin, and be qual, And he turbit and lax with al. *Ibid.* 806 He bar up wel a carle lode Of segges, laxes, of playces brode. 1320 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Thienne mot ych habbe hennen a-rost, Fyrr on fyshday laupprey nat lax. 1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 89/1 Extending xerely to ix<sup>th</sup> of salmond laxis takin vp be him. 1589 *Rena. Eng.-Lat. Dict.* 1721 A Laxe, a fish so called, *exos. esar*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 242 The Lax, in the Rhene. 1617 *Minshew Dictor*, Lax, a fish so called, a fish which hath no bones. 1621 *Norwath Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 165 One great lauxe, *iiiij.* *Ibid.* 84 Lask. 1656 W. D. r. *Comenius Gate Lat.* *Unt.* § 154 The pointed Sturgeon, and gristly Lax, grentening to the length of fowr and twentie feet. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 In the mouth of Eden, in Cumberland, the Eschers have four distinctions of yearly growth... before they come to be laxes;... the Lacks, or overgrown salmon. 1882 Mrs. H. KEEVE *Cookery & Househ.* xiv. 104 Norwegian Lax (Salmon). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 68 Tunny, Char, Lax, Cod, Haddock, Herrin, G, Oysters, &c.

b. Comb., as *lax fisher*; † *lax-pink*, † a salmon at a certain stage of growth (cf. *LASPINUS*).

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 The yonge frye spanne or broode of any kynde of Salmon called lax-pynkes snowits or salmon pele. 1543 *Extracts Aberr. Reg.* (1844) I. 137, I and Johna Freser, lachschar, a 1670 SPALDING *Trout. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 305 The masters and lax-fishers of Dee and Don. 1875 *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 99 A very pleasant footpath for the lax fishers.

**Lax**, *sb. 2* Also 6-7 *laxe*. [? f. *LAX v.*]

† L. A laxative medicine, an aperient. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Persf.* (W. de W. 1531) 171 Pocyons, laxes, and other medecynes. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1555) E j. h. It is good to take an infusion or laxe of rubarbe.

2. Looseness of the bowels, diarrhoea (in men and cattle); = *LASK sb. 1* Obs. exc. dial.

1540 *HYGIE tr. Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Qij, Often changing his sheets and his clouts, because he had an exceeding laxe. 1542 *POORUE Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 286 Marcs... is good for the bloody flyxe and laxes. 1573 *Tusser's Hush.* xix. (1878) 53 Which so, if ye giue, with the water and challe, thou makest the laxe for thy cow away walke. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 298 The lax or bloody flyx. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. ix. 147 Of the Laxe, or too much scouring of Horses. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 216 If the Lax or Scouring continues too long upon him. 1770 *HANLY in Phil. Trans.* LXL. 133 She was seized with a smart lax. 1876 in *Whitby Gloss.* 1877 N. W. *Line. Gloss.*, Lax, a looseness of the bowels. See *Lask*. *transf.* 1577 *FULKE Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 366 being troubled with a sore laxe of the tongue, which I take to be a like disease in y<sup>e</sup> mouth that it is in y<sup>e</sup> wombe.

3. ? Relief, release. rare -1.

1800 *Bonny Baby Livingstone* xviii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 233/2 O wherefore should I tell my grief, Since lax I cannot find?

**Lax** (laks), *a.* [ad. L. *lax-us* loose; cogn. w. *langwære* to LANGUISH, and prob. also with Teut. \**slako*- SLACK *a.*]

1. Of the bowels: Acting easily, loose. † Of a person: Having the bowels unduly relaxed.

c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (1830) xiv. 152 Men putten it [manna] in Medicynes for riche men, to make the Wombe lax, and to purge evyle Blode. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/5 Laxe as one that hath the flyxe or squyre, *joyreux*. a 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 110, I do not neglect on these occasions, proper evacuations by bleeding, and keeping the body somewhat lax. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 188 The bowels lax. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 A moderately lax state of the bowels lessens the risk of worse consequences from dentition.

2. Slack; not tense, rigid, or tight. Hence of bodily constitution or mental powers: Wanting in 'tone' or tension. Now somewhat rare.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. i. 154 The springs are some too stiffe, and others too laxe. 1669 *Houder Elem. Speech* 129 Though their outward Ear be stoppt by the Laxe Membrane to all Sounds that come that way. 1732 *ABBOTNOTH Rules of Diet* 409 Especially Mothers of a weak lax Constitution. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 85 p. 7 That neither the Faculties of the one [the mind] nor of the other [the body] be suffered to grow lax or torpid for Want of Use. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 339 When it attacks the tender and delicate, or persons of a weak lax fibre. 1842 *ANDY Water Cure* (1843) 64 Abdomen soft, lax, and without inequalities.

b. Of the limbs, attitude: Relaxed, without muscular tension, rare.

1838 L. HUNT *Hero & Leander* II. 89 His tossing hands are lax. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *One Trav. Returns* vi. 91 He felt back in his chair and lay lax with closed eyes.

c. Of attachment or connexion of any kind: Weak in force, easily dissolved.

1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 216 Nitrous air where the union of phlogiston to the acid is of the laxest kind.

3. a. Of organic tissue, stone, soils, etc.: Loose in texture; loosely cohering or compacted; porous. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 206 That it may firme, stay, and as it were knit together his soft and lax flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Alch.* I. xl. (1712) 34 This lax pith or marrow in Man's head. 1691 *RAY Creation* II. (1692) 127 The flesh of this sort of Fish bring lax and spongy, and nothing so firm, solid and weighty as that of the bony Fishes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 77 Not only in the more lax, Chalk, Clay, and Marble, but even in the most solid, Stone. 1713 *DIRHAM Phys. Theol.* 62 Some [delight] in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or clayey Soil. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 314 Wood, Vegetables, or any other lax Bodies... whose Pores, being open [etc.]. 1811 *PINKETON Petral.* I. 205 note, Ba Costa... mentions the whet-stone of Derbyshire as of a lax texture, easily pervaded by water. 1835 6 *Touss. Cyl. Anat.* I. 111 The psoas muscle is covered with a lax, cellular tissue. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Invert Pathol.* (ed. 2) 394 Those organs which possess a lax structure... as the lungs. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* I. ii. 225 Their stems had also a lax tissue.

b. Bot. 'Said of parts which are distant from each other, with an open arrangement, such as the panicle among the kinds of inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 294 [*Equisetum palustre*] Sheaths larger and more lax than those of *E. arvense*. 1837 *MAGILLIWAY W. Hatching's Fl.* (ed. 4) 12 The Panicle... presents the following varieties: Loose of Lax, when the stalks are distant. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 30 Racemes lax when in fruit. 1846 *DAN V. Zoph.* 148 591 Pinnules oblique, arcuate, lax. 1877 84 F. E. HUME *Wild Fl.* p. viii. Flowers in a lax spike, purple, at times fragrant.

4. Of clothes: Loose-fitting, worn loosely. Of persons: Negligent in attire and deportment. Of handwriting: Not compact; also, careless, not precise, none-uses.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* III. ii. iii. (1651) 474 They hunt and crucifie themselves, sometimes in lax clothes, an hundred yards I think in a gown, I believe. 1783 *COOKE Let. 7 Mar.* Lf. & Wks. (1784) II. 120 Your manuscript indeed is close, and I do not need a name very lax. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *R. J. Add.*, *Letter 71* I am in the habit of, laxer in their gait. 1885 W. M. ROBERTS *11 Athlete* 6 May 64 The German character for *lax* is *lax*. He considerably like that for *lax*; in rapid or lax handwriting the two might be almost identical.

5. Of rules disciplin., conduct, observance: Loose, slack, not strict or severe. Of ideas, interpretation, etc.: Loose, vague, not precise or exact. Said also of the agent (in both uses).

c. 1450 tr. *De Institutione* I. xrv. 37 He hat enermore sekly po pinges hat are most laxe and most remisse, shal cutt be in anguish. 1555 *HARRISFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 187 If the Queen... can be moved... to take vow of chastity, or enter in laxe religion. 1671 *True Nonconform.* 115 As for this year Laxe acceptance of a professor, indifference in externals. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 113 In a lax way of speaking. 1755 *JORTIN Diss.* vi. 260 The word *eternus* itself is sometimes of a lax signification. 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discot.* Wks. 1842 I. 146 Under the lax and indeterminate idea of the honour of the crown. 1803 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 160 A lax theology is the natural parent of a lax morality. 1811 *LAMM Elin Set.* I. *Imperfect Sympathies*, The custom of resorting to an oath... is apt... to introduce into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 136 To this enthusiastic neophyte their discipline seemed lax and their movements sluggish. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 43, I was a lax and negligent attendant. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 570 The oath of allegiance, the Whigs said, was drawn in terms far too lax. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 86 The execution of justice was as lax in practice as it was severe in theory. 1868 L. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 68 Writers possessing extremely lax notions of the laws of evidence. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 581 Richard [Cromwell] was known to be lax and godless in his conduct. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 June 4/7 They were lax in their attendance, losing perhaps one or two days... per week. 1884 Ld. COLFORD in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 327 Towards the close of his life the practice of the Court became somewhat easier and laxer.

b. said of versification.

1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 47 If the antient Poetry was too lax in its Numbers, the modern is certainly too strict. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 161 The lax and easy kind of metre in which it was written. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. viii. 145 The lax metre and versification resembling those of the second order of French tales in verse.

6. quasi-adv. So as to have ample room. [A Latinism; cf. *LAXITY* 4.]

1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 162 Mean while inhabit laxe, ye Powers of Heav'n. [Cf. *Cicero De domo sua* xlv. 115 *Habitare laxe et magnifice voluit*.]

7. Comb., as *lax-fibred*, -*flowered* adjs.

1761 *PULTENEY in Phil. Trans.* LII. 353 Women, children, and weakly men, are lax-fibred. 1861 *MRS PRATT Flower, Pl.* V. 210 Lax-flowered Orchis. 1870 *HOOKE Stud. Flora* 356 *Aceras anthropophora*,... Spike lax-flowered.

† **Lax**, *v.* Obs. [ad. L. *laxare*, f. *lax-us* LAX *a.*] *trans.* To make lax; to loosen, relax; to purge. Also *absol.*

1308 *TAEYISA Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxi. (1495) 210 Hote water clenysyth and laxyth and pourgyth the wombe. *Ibid.* xvii. iv. 635 The whyte rote of Eleborus laxyth both ypwarde and downwarde. 1528 *PAVNE tr. Reg. Salerni* (1555) 60a, Butter... laxethe the bealye out of measure, and prouoketh one to vomyte. 1540 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 15 b, Yf the woman... have been longe sycke before her labor, yf she have ben sore laxed [ed. 1552 lasked]. 1627-77 *FELTHAM* 18



*Resolves* ii. l. 259 That we should laxe our selves in all the corrupt . . . pleasures of life. 1675 *Evelyn Terra* (1676) 57 Laying the parts, and giving easy deliverance to its offspring. 1685 *Cotton* tr. *Montaigne* i. li. (1711) 470 An extreme Fear, and an extreme Ardour of Courage, do equally trouble and lax the Belly.

Hence **Laxed** ppl. a., made loose or slack, relaxed. **Laxing** ppl. sb., loosening.

c1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 268 For brekyng of þe siphac & of his laxyng. 1623 *COCKERAM* ii. *Released*, Laxed, Relaxed. 1679 *EVELYN Sypha* xxx. (ed. 3) 176 Those laxed parts, and Vessels by the humour did ascend, grow dry and close. 1718 *Prior Solomon* iii. 162 When the lax'd Sinews of the weaken'd Eye In wat'ry Damps or dim Suffusion lye.

† **Laxable**, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [ad. L. type *laxabilis*, f. *laxare*: see **LAX** v. and **-ABLE**.] Of the body: easily purged, 'loose'.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 337 Drink . . . mingled with Mares milk, doth make the body loose and laxable.

† **Laxament**. Obs.<sup>-2</sup> [ad. L. *laxamentum* = an extending, relaxation, etc., f. *laxare* to **LAX**.] 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Laxament*, a release.

† **Laxate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *laxare* **LAX** v.] *trans.* To loosen, relax. Also *absol.*

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Laxate*, to release, to loose, to pardon. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spä* viii. 72 It corroborates, astringeth, and laxateth. *Ibid.* xi. 96 Exercise is . . . very necessary, as being good to laxate the passages of the body. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 211 All fat things laxate the stomach.

Hence † **Laxated** ppl. a., † **Laxating** ppl. sb.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spä* iv. 41 They that have very cold, weak and laxated stomachs. *Ibid.* viii. 73 If by its laxating, evacuation is promoted.

**Laxation** (læksə'ti-ŋ). [ad. L. *laxation-em*, n. of action f. *laxare*: see **LAX** v. and **-ATION**.] The action of loosening or relaxing; the state of being loosened or relaxed; *occas.* an instance or means of relaxing, a laxative application.

1398 *IREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xviii. (1495) 337 Hote water is contrary to laxation yf the herte of the ayre is not stronge for the tyme also. c1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) Kiv, Beemes sodde in Veneger . . . greatly withold Laxation. 1579 *Twyn Phis. he agst Fort.* i. xlv. 3 a. These are the pronouncements of leacherie, these are the laxations of libertie. 1640 *Dr. REYNOLDS Jussions* v. 14 That Law, without execution whereof there cannot but follow a laxation of the whole frame [of Nature]. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 420 The hernia . . . is caused by laxation. 1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 127 By reason of the laxation and flaging of the membranes. 1699 *T. BROWNE Dissenters Pleas* (1711) 5 By reason of laxation & disciplin in those wars, Atheism has much increas'd. 1832 *J. TAYLOR Saturday Even.* 26 The movement—the laxation of the human mind in all countries. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 252 An initial mercurial purge, followed by milder saline laxations, . . . will afford some amelioration.

**Laxative** (læksə'tiv), a. and sb. Also a 6 laxatif, -yf(e), 6 laxitative. [a. F. *laxatif*, -ive, ad. L. *laxativus*, f. *laxare*: see **LAX** v. and **-ATIVE**.]

A. *adj.* Having the property of relaxing. 1. Of medicines, food, etc.: Having the property of loosening and evacuating the bowels.

1398 *IREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (1495) 675 Some oyle . . . is laxatif and ne-hyngre. c1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 184 I ne knewe no medycyn laxatif þat is so good. 1481 *CAXTON Reg. nordxxii* (Arb. 50) He knewe alle the herbes . . . whiche were viscosse or laxatif. 1547 *MOORE'S Brew Health* § 110 Use laxative meate . . . if neede do require. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* iii. l. iii *Furies* 646 Our Glysters laxative. 1660 *F. BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 185 Tortoises . . . excellent meat, . . . but are so laxative, they canse even Disenterias. 1732 *ARABUTHNOT Rules of Diet* i. 244 Tamariads, Astringent, yet laxative to the lower Belly. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 293 Fomentations and laxative clysters are by no means to be omitted. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 222 Those countries are most healthy where, from an ordinary laxative diet, the body is always kept open. 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 579 Some [of the *Compositae*] are laxative and anthelmintic.

2. Of the bowels, or the bodily constitution: Loose, subject to 'flux' or free discharge of the faeces. Of a disease: Characterized by such discharge. Now rare.

1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 34 Ye would . . . geue me a purgacion. But I am laxative enough. 1573 *BARET Alb.* l. 153 Lettise is good to make one laxative or go to y<sup>e</sup> stoole. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* iii. iii. What a laxative fever shakes me. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* v. 90 A very good medicabile meate, for such as are too laxative, and subject to fluxes. 1635 *BREBETON Trav.* (Cletham Soc.) I. 130 My body was always . . . inclined to be laxative and soluble. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 3/2 You seem prone to Excess, Whence this Laxative Ailing arises. 1722 *QUINCY Lex. Phys-Med.* (ed. 2), *Laxative*, signifies loose in Body, so as to go frequently to stoole. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 261 Bowels laxative, tongue and skin healthy. 1832-54 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 194 If confined in youth, in advanced life they [the bowels] are often laxative.

b. *transf.* Unable to contain one's speech or emotions. ? Obs.

1601 *B. JONSON Poetaster* Apol. Dial., Fellowes of practis'd and most laxative tongues. 1607 *W. S. PURITAN* iii. F. 2, I am of such a laxative laughter, that if the Devil him self stood by, I should laugh in his face. 1622 *T. SCOTT Belg. Plinire* Pref. 2 My owne Country-men have tongues laxative enough, and Strangers are in their wordes . . . libertines. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* l. vi. (1640) 85 This sinnen proceedeth from a twitting laxative humour causing that a man must vent all he knows and be talking of many things.

3. Having a loosing power, affording remission or relief. rare.

1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1852 IV. 216 A law giving permissions laxative to unmarried a wife and marry a lust. 1649 — *Eikon*, xiv. 128 The simpler sort he furnishes with laxative, hee termes them general clauses, which may serve to relieve them against the Covenant tak'n.

B. sb. 1. A laxative medicine; 'a slightly purgative medicine which simply unloads the bowels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c1385 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1898 Hym gayneth neither for to gete his lif, Vomyt vpward ne downward laxatif. — *Nun's Pr.* T. 142 Er ye take youre laxatyues, Of lawriol, Centaure, and fumetere. c1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 333 Whanne his body is maad clene wip laxatiuis. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. iii, And made him [sc. Cerberus] voide his venym in yf strife And upwarde gaue hym suche a laxatyve That alle the worlde his brethe contagious Infected hath. 1572 *MASCALL Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 57 The iuyce of Elder, . . . of Torbith, or such like laxitiues. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 154 Thou must also give the partie some laxative. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. vi. 83 Lenitives, Aperitives, . . . Laxatives. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 37 If the bowels be confined, we must employ cooling laxatives. 1874 *R. HOOPER'S Physic*, *Vade M.* l. v. (ed. 9) 230 Brown bread often proves an effectual laxative.

2. † Relaxed condition of the bowels, 'flux'.

Obs. rare.

c1430 *LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 3439 The drynke . . . Which the mynystrs of babel Maden . . . And gaf hyt to kyng Sedechye Wher thogh he had a laxatyf That he shortly lost his lyf. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiii. 140 He couth gif cure for laxatyve. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYCKE'S Distyll. Waters* A ij b, Who so drynke the same [walwort] water at eche tyme it ounces or two ounces and alle causeth laxatyve.

**Laxativeness**. [f. prec. + **-NESS**.] Loose or relaxed condition (of the body, etc.).

1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* l. xii. 33 Laxativeness or loosenesse of the body is a signe of a hot liuer. 1671 *COTGR.*, *Constance*, a flux, a laxativeness in the bodie. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* ii. vi. (1668) 142 It . . . proceedeth . . . from a laxativeness or loosenesse of milk. 1725 *BRADELEY Fount. Dict.* s.v. *Souring-long-sought*, Either by over-heating or by unwholsome Fodder, which will breed Laxativeness.

B. Looseness of tongue.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Sept. 254/2 Their silence is quite refreshing beside the rhetorical laxativeness of others.

**Laxator** (læksə'tɔr). *Anat.* [mod. L., agent-n. f. L. *laxare* (see **LAX** v.).] Name formerly given to a (supposed) muscle of the external ear.

1790 *HUME Ear in Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The largest of these is called the obliquus, and is the antagonist of the tensor muscle; the other is very small, and is called the laxator. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 393 Soemmering again errs . . . in considering the muscle as entirely a laxator.

**Laxism** (læksə'zɪm). [f. **LAX** a. + **-ISM**.] The views of the 'laxists'.

1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 276 Laxism and Jansenism.

**Laxist** (læksə'st). [f. **LAX** a. + **-IST**.] One who favours lax views or interpretation: *spec.* the designation given by modern historians to the school of casuists in the Roman church who maintained that it was justifiable to follow any probability, however slight, in favour of liberty. Also *attrib.*

1865 *F. OAKLEY in Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 144 One of two extreme attitudes; that of unpractical theorists, on the one hand, or that of practical laxists on the other. 1882 *LITTLEDALE in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 638/2 Some of the stricter casuists say so, but Ligouri sides with the laxists. 1884 *Ch. Times* 362, 2 There is a disastrous recommendation of the laxist school in handling moral questions. 1890 *Guardian* 7 May 741/2 There have been 'rigorist' and 'laxist' views on points of morals and discipline.

**Laxitude**. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [See **-TUTE**.] Laxity.

1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archæol.* II. xvii. 97 The laxitude of mediæval manners.

**Laxity** (læksə'ti). [a. F. *laxité*, ad. L. *laxitudo*, f. *laxus* **LAX** a.] The quality of being lax.

1. Looseness, irretentiveness (of the bowels, etc.); slackness, want of tension (in the muscular or nervous fibres, etc.).

1528 *PAYNELL tr. Reg. Salerni* (1535) 119 b, Superfluous drynyngke of cold drynke . . . causeth the palsey, or laxite of the members. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 184 The stomacke . . . if it be subject to laxite. 1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* ii. v. 36 There arises a laxity and indigesture in the Wound. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 203 The Laxity of Fibres in the Habit of the Body, or Viscera, is restored by Exercise, Friction, and cold Baths. 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 71 July, In her early state of laxity and feebleness. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 319 This disease may . . . proceed from too great a laxity of the organs which secrete the urine. 1799 *M. UNDERWOOD Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 6 The great moisture and laxity of infants.

2. Looseness of texture or cohesion; openness, uncompact structure or arrangement.

1603 *HOLLAND Phitarch's Mor.* 229 The skin . . . by the closeness or laxitie thereof, as he draws it in, or lets it out. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 300 The difform consistence, as to laxity and compactness of the Air at several distances from us. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 25 The former [cause] could never beget Whirlpools in a Chaos of so great a Laxity and Thinness.

3. Looseness or slackness in the moral and intellectual spheres; want of firmness, strictness, or precision.

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Laxitie*, pardon, chiefly cheapnesse. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Laxity*, looseness, wildness, liberty. 1775 *JOHNSON Tax*, no Tyr. 20 Every expedition would in those days of laxity have produced a distinct and independent state. 1795 *MASON Ch. Hist.* iii. 187, I need not observe on the laxity of that Version. 1830 *SCOTT Demomol.* viii. 260 Such laxity of discipline afforded scope to the wildest enthusiasm.

1838 *J. H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon*. (1839) IV. ix. 256 All these laxities of conduct impress upon our conscience a vague sense . . . of guilt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 422 The very faults of their colleague, the known laxity of his principles. 1858 *FROUDER Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 407 Laxity of assertion in matters of number is so habitual as to have lost the character of falsehood. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* iv. 77 Carelessness and laxity in articulation. 1870 *ROGERS Hist. Cleanings* Ser. ii. 34 Laxity of belief is coupled with laxity of practice. 1875 *Protestants Lord's I. Pref.* to A laxity of language, which must have conveyed far more than the framers of the Act contemplated. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 265 Such tales . . . engender laxity of morals among the young.

4. Spaciousness. [A Latinism: cf. **LAX** a. 6.] 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. v. 129 The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such laxity and recit that ours in England are but conny boroughs if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.

**Laxly** (læksli), *adv.* [f. **LAX** a. + **-LY**.] 2.

1. In physical sense: Loosely; with loose cohesion; slackly, without tension.

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 24 With [it] all the other elements . . . are more laxly or intimately blended. 1887 *D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN One Trav. Returns* ii. 35 The queen's head fell laxly on the arm which encircled her.

b. *Bot.*, etc.: With loose or open arrangement; not closely, compactly, or densely.

1847 *W. E. STEELE Field Bot.* 101 The flor. thin, laxly imbricated. 1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 586 Hand. laxly pubescent about the fingers. 1867 *J. R. JACKSON in Intell. Observ.* No. 62. 129 Laxly or densely imbricate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 101 *Vicia sylvatica* . . . Racemes laxly 6-18-flowered.

2. With moral or intellectual looseness; without strictness, precision, or exactness.

1680 *ANSW. Stillingsfleet's Sermon*. 12 We will not speak so laxly altogether as he does there. 1773 *JOHNSON in Boswell* 24 Oct. Nobody, at times, talks more laxly than I do. 1779 *[BURKE] Ibid.* 12-19 Oct. I do not think that men who live laxly in the world, as you and I do, can with propriety assume such an authority. 1838-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. 302 The former of these collective functions must have been rather laxly exercised. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 102 The . . . Thegus would attend more laxly. 1868 *Ibid.* (1876) II. ix. 403 We must remember how laxly that word is often taken. 1889 *H. D. TRAILL Straf-ford* 74 The enforcement of the laxly administered penal statutes.

**Laxmannite** (læksmə'nait). *Min.* [Named after E. Laxmann, a Swedish chemist: see **-ITE**.] A synonym of VAUQUELINITE.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

**Laxness** (læksnəs). [f. **LAX** a. + **-NESS**.] The quality of being lax; laxity: a. in physical senses.

1634 *T. JOHNSON tr. Paracelsus's Chirurg.* xxvii. xlii. (1678) 658 Cold Waters or Baths, . . . help the laxness of the bowels. 1665 *HOLDER Elem. Speech* 161 It is requisite that the Tympanum be tense; . . . otherwise the laxness of that Membrane will . . . damp the sound. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* i. (1682) 155 Like some body passing through an over-large or wide hole, where it cannot stick by reason of the laxness of the passage. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 6 By the greater laxness of its texture it will not be in so little room. 1774 *GARDEN in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 105 This *canina* . . . is very distinguishable . . . by its thinness, its apparent laxness.

b. in moral or intellectual senses.

1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of People* Pref., Too much rigidity on the one hand, or laxness on the other. 1715 *WADSWORTH Corr.* (1845) II. 66 The universal laxness of the age. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* I. 51 The laxness, confusion, and barbarism which pervade this branch of the law. 1843 *THACKERAY Ravenshoeving* vii. Deploing . . . the dreadful immorality which . . . arose in consequence of their laxness.

† **Laxy**, a. Obs. rare [f. **LAX** a. + **-Y**.] = **LAX** a. 3 a.

1716-21 *Mist's Weekly Jnl.* (1722) II. 24 Her Flesh is laxy and flabby

**Lay** (læ), sb. 1 Obs. exc. *dialect*. Forms: a. 1 lagu, 3 laze; pl. 3 lawes, 4 lauen. B. 3 lei-e, 3, 5 ley, 4 leye, laie, 4-5 laye, 4, 9 (*dialect*) lay. [OE. *lagu* (oblique cases *lage*); the B forms may represent either an OE. \**lage* dat., acc., or gen., or the ON. *legi* dative, *legir* plural, of the equivalent *legg-r*: O'ent. \**lagu*-e:—pre-Teut. \**lakū*-s (= L. *lacus* LAKE sb.).] It is also probable that in some instances the B forms represent an adoption of OF. *lai* pool—L. *lacum*.] A lake, pool.

a. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 40 Lyft and lagu land ymlycplapp garsecg embeggyt gumena rice. a 1000 *Cardinal's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Lazo ymunde. a 1300 *Childeh. Jhesus* 314-15 in Hordm. *Althoug. Leg.* (1875) 12-13 Water here with inne he broughte, His lawes maken here inne he poure. Bote a giw of heorte wate Alle hies lawes here he to brac, Jesu him seide with hastie wille, Swi hast þou to broke mi lay? 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 3856 'Theu blod, of heom that was slawen, Ran by flodis and by lauen.

B. c 1230 *Arth. & Merl.* 5296 Þe blod ran in þe valaie So water out of a laie. *Ibid.* 9652 He made alle a valaie Al so it were a brode ley. 1387 *TRAVISIA Hagedu* (Rolls) III. 367 Alisandre . . . hadde alle maner bestes in keyping in hyves, in layes, in fische weres and ponde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 167 She was nigh the great lay Of Triton [= L. *Tritonia pulvis*] founde, where she lay A child for cast. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 239 One a launde by a ley These lordus donnee lyght. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey cecil.* 298 The cyte of tabarye, whiche stondeth on the laye of Gome. a 1825 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lay*, a very large pond. 1840 *SPURDENS Suppl. Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lays*: always, I believe, in the plural number; as 'Denham lays'. Ponds in the midst of coppice and timber.







1. Of persons: Belonging to the 'people' as contradistinguished from the clergy; not in orders, non-clerical.

When prefixed to official titles, the adj. is often hyphenated. *c1330* [see BL. 1432-50] [see LAYMAN]. *c1440 Jacob's Well* 34 Alle religious men, bat to leryd or to lay-folk . . . mynstrenz only of hise in sacramentys. *1481 Caxton Godfrey* xv. 42 The maners of the Clergye and of the laye people. *1550 Crowley's Inform. & Petiti.* 4 The laic and private persons as well of the flocke of Christe as the other. *1577 Coler's Epist. Admon.* 5 If thou be lay and unmarried. *1643 MILTON Ch. Govt.* m. iii. 52 Neither did the first Nicene council . . . think it any robbery to require the help . . . of many learned lay brethren, as they were then called. *1651 C. Cartwright Cert. Relig.* 1. 76 It is erroneous . . . that a Layman (as your Lay-Chancellor) should excommunicate and deliver up soules to Satan. *1654 H. L'Estrange Chas. I.* (1653) 186 No Convocation having power to grant any Subsidies, or aid without confirmation from the Lay-Senate. *1717 BERKELEY Tral. Tour Italy* 8 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 314 A good number of gentlemen, lay as well as ecclesiastic. *1747 Wesley Wks.* (1872) II. 67 He expressed the most rooted prejudice against Lay-Precursors. *1766 GRAY Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 65 Ansel is lately dead, a lay-fellow of your college. *1818 CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 68 A general prescription de non decimando can no more be set up against a lay impropriator than against a spiritual person. *1820 Scott Monast.* xii. [A] mill, erected on the lands of a lay-baron. *1873 HAMPTON Intell. Life* xi. 1. (1875) 398 A powerful lay element is certainly separating itself from the ecclesiastical element all over Europe. *1893 Globe* 1 July 64 The Lay Helpers' Association of the diocese of London.

2. Characteristic of, connected or concerned with, occupied or performed by, laymen or the laity.

*1609 Brinte* (Douay) II. Index, Laichedshippes of the Church is rejected by most Heretiques, and by all Catholics. *1613 SHAKES. Hen. VIII.* i. iv. 11 Had the Cardinal but halfe my Lay-thoughts in him. *1649 JER. Taylor Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad. Sec. xi. 25 It cannot hallow a Lay designe, and make it fitt to become a religious ministry. *1675 in Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 783 This bribing men by drink is a lay sinny. *1750 CARLE Hist. Eng.* II. 129 These were levelled against lay-patronages, and the prohibitions of secular Courts. *1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 458 Lay corporations are of two sorts, civil and eleemosynary. *1767 Ibid.* II. 61 The four kinds of lay tenure which subsisted in England, till the middle of the last century. *1780 COWPER Progr. Err.* 37 With reverend tutor clad in habit lay. *1816 COLRIDGE (title), The Statesman's Manual.* A lay sermon, addressed to the higher classes of society. *1867 TROLLOPE Last Chron. Harvest* II. xlii. 31 The bishop strove to get up a little lay conversation.

3. Transferred senses. †a. Uninstructed, unlearned. *Obs. rare.*

*c1330 R. BRUNN Chron.* (1610) 171 Lereid men and lay, fre and bond of tounne. *1535 COVERDALE Acts* iv. 13 They sawe the boldnesse of Peter & thon and marveled for they were sure y<sup>t</sup> they were vlnerned and laye people.

b. Non-professional, not expert, esp. with reference to law and medicine.

*1810 BENTHAM* [see GENT. s.v. 1. 1826 — in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 457 Lay-gents however will . . . see a convenience in it. *1861 MAINE Anc. Law* (1874) 31 A mine of law unrevealed to the bar and to the lay-public. *1883 W. A. JEVONS in Law Times* 27 Oct. 431/2 Lay legislators . . . jumped to the conclusion that [etc.]. *1892 I and Times* XCIV. 171/2 There is a natural confusion in the lay mind between a trustee and an executor. *1897 J. W. CLARK Barnwell* p. lxvii. The prevention of disease, as well as the cure of it, is too technical for lay interference.

†c. Unhallowed, unsanctified; unspiritual, secular, worldly, esp. in phr. lay part. *Obs.*

*1609 BIBLE* (Douay) I. Sam. xxi. 4, I have no lay breads [Vulg. laicos panes] at hand, but only holy bread. *1613 OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1631) 49 That goodly frame we see of flesh and blood . . . it is I say But their Lay-part; but well digested food. *1615 T. Adams Spir. Navig.* 40 We see but the lay-part of things with these optick organs. *1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Priesthood* x. Exchanging my lay-word for that of th<sup>e</sup> holy word. *1668 SIR W. WALLER Dir. Medit.* (1839) 58 Thou hast shewed mercy to my worldly part, to my lay part; O heal my spiritual part.

4. Special collostructions. Lay abbot (see quot.). Lay baptism, baptism administered by a layman.

Lay bishop. †(a) applied derisively to those who set up as teachers of morality; (b) a playful term for a lay-rector. Lay brother, a man who has taken the habit and vows of a religious order, but is employed mostly in manual labour and is exempt from the studies or choir-duties required of the other members. †Lay chattels [AF. lai chatel] (see quot.). Lay clerk, (a) a 'singing man' in a cathedral or collegiate church; (b) a parish clerk: see CLERK s.v. 2 b. Lay communion, (a) the condition of being in communion with the Church as a layman; (b) the communicating of the laity in the Eucharist. Lay deacon, a man in deacon's orders who devotes only part of his time to religious ministrations, while following a secular employment. Lay elder (see ELDER s.v. 3 4); hence lay-eldership. Lay judge, a judge who is not a lawyer (*Cent. Dict.*). Lay lord, a peer who is not a lawyer; opposed to *law lord*. Lay pope, a layman who assumes the authority of a pope. †Lay presbyter, ? = 'lay elder'; hence lay presbytery. Lay reader, a layman licensed to conduct religious services. Lay rector (see RECTOR). Lay sister, the analogue in a female religious order of a lay brother. Lay vicar (see VICAR). See also LAY-FEE.

*1872 Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), s.v. Abbot, \*Lay-

Abbot, a layman in possession of abbey property. Called also Abbot Non-religious. *1796 AYLIFFE Farerg.* 105 Such Priests as question'd the Validity of 'Lay-Baptism. *1693 DROVEN 3rd Miscell. Ded.* Those 'lay-bishops, as some call them, who, under pretence of reforming the stage, would intrude themselves upon us, as our superiors. *1870 L'Estrange Miss Milford* I. ii. 38 The Colonel [Beaumont] is the patron . . . he is what they call a lay bishop, and still receives the tributary pence from the communicants. *1741*, in *Mirr. our Lady* p. xxi, I N. N. brother professy in the order & degree of a 'lay brother or focary. *1679 Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 34 He is a Benedictine Monk, or at leastwise a Lay Brother. *1743 Pope's Dunciad* iv. 776 note, 'A Gregorian, one a Gormogon', A sort of Lay-brothers, Slips from the Root of the Free-masons. *1865 Kingsley Herein* I. (1875) 39 He dismounted, and halloed to a lay brother to see to his horse. *1618 SELDEN Tithes* ii. 13 After those Tenthis thus disposed of the remnant of that years increase they called קורבן קורבן that is, as if you should say, every way prepared or fit for common use, or absolutely 'Lay Chattels. *1811 BUSBY Dict. Mus.* \*Lay-Clerk, a vocal officiate in a cathedral, who takes part in the services and anthems, but is not of the priesthood. *1877 LEE Gloss. Liturg. & Eccl. Terms, Lay clerk*, . . . a layman who in the Church of England, by the tacit consent of the bishop or ordinary, or by the direct authority of the parish priest, assists in divine service. *1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD Hist. Heyford* 17 He was fulfilling the office of lay-clerk in that parish. *1680 ALLEN Peace & Unity* Postscript. 149 Their concession touching the Lawfulness of 'Lay-Communion with our Parish Churches. *1847 CARLE WISEMAN Ess. Unreality Angl. Belief* (1853) II. 406 The Host given in lay-communion. *1880 W. SMITH & CHRISTIAN Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 947 Offences which in a layman were punished by ἀποκαταστάσις, were in the clergy punished by reduction to 'lay communion'. *1861 M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France* 117 If the National schools of England were taught by an order of 'lay deacons. *1884 Sal. Rev.* 12 July 49 1/2 The proposed scheme of starting a new order of ministers in the Church of England under the strangely paradoxical designation, of 'lay-deacons'. *1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 4. 22 The power of your 'lay elders. *1827 HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xvii. 311 Each parish had its minister, lay-elder, and deacon. *1641 SPECTEMUS Ind. Anst.* (c. 185) Al patrons of 'Layeldership. *1863 H. Cox Justit.* v. 41. 431 Certain 'lay lords expressed an intention of voting, but ultimately, on the recommendation of the lay lords, with drew. *1826 W. E. ANDREWS Rev. Foxe's A. & M.* II. 179 The mere tools of the royal 'lay-pope. *1663 SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. Pt. 6 7 Where are your 'lay-presbyters, your classes, &c. to be found in Scripture? *1640 BR. HALL Episc.* III. ii. 224 Wheresoever they finde mention of an Elder in the New Testament, [they] think presently of a 'Lay-Presbytery. *1883 Offici. Year-bk. Ch. Eng.* 110 The importance . . . of recognizing the assistance of 'Lay Readers, and of assigning them their proper place in the service of the Church. . . The office of Lay Reader is also fully recognized in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. *1709 STEELE Tatler* No. 129 ¶ 4 Whether the Ladies so called are Nun or 'Lay-Sisters. *1825 SCOTT Belothed* xvii. Her cellars, her precincts, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen.

5. Comb., as †lay-cancelled adj.

*1613 SIR H. FRISLE Lato* (1636) To Rdr., The very phrase, the terms of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-cancelled opinions.

†B. absol. and sb. The lay people, laity; also, a layman. *Obs.*

*c1330 R. BRUNN Chron.* (1810) 100 Be kyng in be court of be lay be clerkes wyldest justice. *c1511 COLE in Lupton Lye* (1887) 302 The cleriges, . . . part ones reformed . . . than may we with a luste order procede to the reformation of the lays [ed. 1661 laities; L. laicalis] part. *1528 TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 40b, What other thyng causeth the laye so litle to regarde these princes, as that they se them both dispised and disobeyed of the spirituelle? *c1532 Du Wes Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1020 All the men, as well clerkes & lays. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 76 Men of the laye. *1602 WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. i. (1612) 227 From the Laie the Scriptures light to hide. *c1616 JONSON Epigr.* cxxxi. Wks. (1616) 813 The leann'd have no more priuiledge then the lay. *1670 MILTON Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. 1851 V. 381 Sparyng neither Priest nor Lay. *1680 G. HICKES Spirit of Popery* 21 They were Priviledged to come to the Altar, when all other Laies were forbidden.

Lay (lā), v.<sup>1</sup> Pa. t. and pa. pple. laid (lāid).

Infinitive: 1. leogan, leegcan, 2-5 legge(n), 6-7 (sense 1 c) ledge, 3-5 leyn, 4 lein, lain, leye, lai, 4-5 leynne, leie, 4-6 laye, ley, 5 leyen, 6 Se. la, 6-7 laie, 4- lay. Indicative Present: sing. 1st pers. 1 leoge, 4 legge, leye (etc.), 4- lay. 2nd pers. 1 legest, 3 leist, 6 lay'st, 6- layest. 3rd pers. a. 1 lez(e), 2 leiz(e), 3 leggeð, leizeð, 3-4 leiz, 4 layp, leyp, leggip, 4-5 leieip, 5-6 layth, 6 laieith, 4- (now arch.) layeth. B. 4-7 layes, laies, 5 legges, 7 laies, 4- lays. plural. a. 1 lecgap, lecgap, 3 leggeð, leieð, 4- laye, 4- leyn, lein, leye, leie, 5 leyhe, 6 laie, 4- lay. 7. Se. and north. 5 layez, 6 layis. Indicative Past: sing. 1st and 3rd pers. 1 lezde, lezde, lēde, 2 leizde, 2-3 leide, 2-5 leide, 3 leaide, 4- leide, 3-6 leide, 4 leid, legged, laieð, Se. laid, 4-5 laide, 4-7 laide, 4-8 layd(e), 5 leyð, legged, leghed, layid, 5-7 layed, laied, 7-8 lay'd, 4- laid. plural. 1 lezdon, lezdon, leidon, 2-3 leidon, 2-4 leiden, 3 ledden, 4 laiden, 4-5 leyden, 5 laidon; also (in 4 and subsequently) as 1st and 3rd pers. sing. Imperative: sing. 1 leze, 3 Orm. lezz, 3-5 ley, leie, 4 leye, 5 le, 6 laye, 4- lay. plural. 1 lecgap, 3-4 leggep, 4 leip, 4- lay. B. north. and Se. 4 laes, lays, lais. Gerund: 4-6 layeng, 5 legginge, legynge, 6 (sense 1 c) ledging, 5 leying, leiyng, leying,

5-6 layng(e), 6 laieing, laiyng, 6-7 layeing, 4- laying. Present Participle: a. 1 leogende, 4 north. and Se. leoynd, layand. B. (as in the Gerund). Past Participle: 1 zelēd, zeleizd, 3 ileid, yleid, ilēid, Orm. lezzd, 3-5 leid(e), leyð, 4 ylaid(e), ylayde, leyde, 4-5 yloyd, 4-6 layde, 4-7 laide, layed, 4-8 layd, 5 laid, leied, leied, led, 6 layede, (sense 1 c) ledged, 6-7 laied, 7 laid, 7-8 lay'd, 4- laid. [OE. leggan = OFris. ledsa, lega, leia, Os. leggian (Du. leggen), OHG. lecken, legen (MHG., mod.G. legen), ON. legja (Sw. lägga, Da. lægge), Goth. (= OTeut.) lagjan, f. \*lag- ablant-variant of OTeut. \*leg-: see LIE v.]

The normal representative of the OE. inf. and of the 2nd pers. sing. and the plural pres. tense, would be \*ledge; the existing form of the present-stem is evolved from the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense, in which the g of the OTeut. vb. was followed not by j but by i, and therefore escaped the WGer. gemination, so that OE. in these instances has g instead of gē.

General sense: To cause to lie.

I. To prostrate.

1. trans. To bring or cast down from an erect position (in OE. often, to strike down, slay); †fig. to cast down, abase, humble. Now only with complement denoting prostration or extension upon a surface. To lay low: see the adj.

*c888 K. ALFRED Boeth.* (Sedgfield) xii. § 3 He . . . hat fealdan þæt sezl & eac hwilum leggan þone marst. *a1000 Laws of Athelstan* II. c. 2 (Schmidt) Hine leges for þeof se ðe him tocome. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Al riht is leid and woger ached. *1313 F. E. Allit. P. B.* 1650 Who-o hym lyked to lyfte, on lofte watz he sone, & yloyd-hym lyked to lay, watz loyed bylyue. *1377 Langl. P. Pl.* B. v. 359 [He] caughte hym bi the myddel, For to flicte hym alofte and leyde him on his knowes. *c1440 Partonogre* 7009, I leyð hym flat than in the mede. *1595 SHAKES. John* II. i. 399 Shall we . . . lay this Angiers even with the ground? *1660 F. BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 6 With a mortall wound on the forehead [he] laid him dead at his feet. *1671 MILTON P. R.* II. 332 A multitude with Spades and Axes arm'd To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill. *1785 COWPER Poplar Field* 7 And now in the grass behold they are laid, And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade! *1850 Tail's Mag.* XVII. 754/1 The abbey was laid in ruins by the explosion. *1879 BROWNING l. Ivanovitch* 95 We check the fire by laying flat Each building in its path. *1890 Guardian* 24 Sept. 1886/1 One third of the town was laid in ashes.

†b. To lay to ground, to earth (Sc. at eird): to stretch upon or bring to the ground; to bring low, throw down, overthrow, destroy. *Obs.*

*c1205 Lay. 27328* We heom scullen awelden leggen heom to grunde. *c1330 Arth. & Merl.* 5086 (Köbling) Hou Wawain & his feren. . . Hadden . . . þre þousand leyde to grunde. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* III. 16 And weil ost. . . War layd at erd, but recoveryng. *1470-85 MALORY Arthur* I. x. At the fourth passage there mette two for two, and bothe were feid vnto the erthe. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. xiii. 62 Many Troians ded to ground scho laid.

c. Of wind or rain: To beat down (crops). Chiefly in passive. (In 16-17th c. spelt ledge.)

*1590 Plann Perc.* 21 Send not a whirlwind amongst them, least . . . they . . . be ledge on the ground. *1613 R. C. Table Alph.* (ed. 3), Cadence . . . properly the ledging of come by a tempest. *1626* [see LAYING s.v. 1]. *1727 BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v. The Rain has laid the Corn, la Pluie a couché les Bleds. *1787 WINTER Syst. Husb.* 63 The straw grows so luxuriant, as to be beaten down and laid by high winds and heavy rains. *1799 A. YOUNG Agric. Linc.* 162 If laid, it [sc. flax] will not do for seed. *1846 Tral. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 288 It bore wheat again, . . . but the weather of July laid it. *1859 TENNYSON Geraint* 764 Vniol with that hard message went; it felt Like flax in summer laying lusty corn. *1890 RAMSAY Remin.* ii. (ed. 182) 26 The crops being much laid.

2. To 'bring to bed' of a child; to deliver (a mother). *Obs. exc. dial.* †Also refl. said of the mother. (Cf. 53 c.)

*c1460 Towneley Myst.* xiii. 530 And gyll, my wyfe, rose nout here syn she laide hir. *1605 Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 56 Item given to the hird of Pittlingford for laying a hogge, ijd. *1659 Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 14, I went to her father Winters house . . . as I was informed of her being laid; and shee haueing a young child in her lapp, I asked her whoe was the father of it. *1682 BUNYAN Holy War* 168 The midwife that laid my mother of me. *1684 LAUD R. RUSSELL Lett.* 1. xvii. 50, I hear my Lady Digby is safely laid of a girl. *1716 CRESS COWPER Dirry* (1864) 126 The English Ladies all pressed to have the Princess laid by Sir David Hamilton. *1724 J. MAUBRAY (title) Female Physician* Comprehending . . . particular directions for laying women, in all cases, of difficult and preternatural births. *1828 CARR Craven Dial.* Lay, Lig, to perform the office of an accoucheur, 'He com to lay my daam'. *1876 in Whitby Gloss.*

3. To cause to subside (the sea, a tempest, a cloud of dust, etc.); †to put a stop to (an annoyance) (*obs.*); to allay (anxiety), appease (anger, appetite, etc.). Now arch. or dial. exc. in to lay the dust.

*a1300 E. Psalter* lxxxv. 4 Pou leyed alle þi wreth þut þou wastime. *c1340 Cursor M.* 5990 (Trin.) To morwe shul þo flizes be leide. *1398 TRAVISIA Barth. De P.* R. v. vi. (1495) 112 Vt the eye lyddes . . . ben full of fleshe wythin . . . thenne he layeth the syghe [L. visum impediunt]. *c1430 Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 1782 If ye me doo as ye me seid, A grette part of my care is leid. *1508 DUNBAR Flying w. Polwart* 96 3it come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist. *1539 TAVERNER Eram.* Provs. (1550) 4 Moue not an euyl that is well layed. *1579 Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Terpantrus with his notes layeth the tempest. *1591 SHAKES. Two Gent.* II. iii. 35 See how I lay the dust with my teares. *a1645 LAUD Serm.* (1847) 127 To show his disciples that his command could lay the sea. *1650 R. STANLEY Strada's Low C. Warren*



iv. 77. This report he was so farre from sleighting... that he laid it downe it could passe out of Spain. 1691 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 429 Who... still'd the roar Of thunder, chasd the clouds, and laid the winds. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* l. 307 Th' enchanted Winds straightway their Fury laid. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 465 ¶ The doubt which was laid revives again. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) l. 60 He upon his coming over did for some time lay the heats that were among the Highlanders. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lay the Stomach for a while, *étouffer la grosse saignée*. 1872 BLACK AD. *Phaeton* xxii. 308 'T was merely to lay the dust', said Bell, as though she had ordered the shower. 1879 FARRAR *S. Paul* I. 181 To lay the secret misgivings which had begun to rise in his mind. 1891 RUTLAND *Gloss.* s.v. 'The bit of fish as you sent me laid my appetite'. 1900 Q. Rev. Apr. 459 These fears ought now to be laid.

b. To prevent (a spirit) from 'walking'. Often in fig. context.

1590 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. i. 26 To raise a spirit in his Mistress circle... letting it stand Till she had laid it, and conjured it downe. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 466 For nothing but his Interest could lay his Devil of Contest. 1706 ESCOURT *Fair Example* iii. i. When the Devil is up in a Woman, the wisest way is to lay it. 1726 ADDISON *Drummer* ii. i. He knows the secret of laying ghosts or of quieting houses that are haunted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi. 16 He faced the spectres of the mind And laid them, 1852 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvi. 162 With a strong will, he laid the rising ghosts of his boyish days. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. ii. i. 170, I remember his being called upon to lay a troublesome ghost.

4. † To bring down, reduce (a swelling) (obs.); to smooth down, make to lie evenly.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 119 When my Gates shall han their bellies layd: Cuddie shall have a Kiddle to store his farme. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 185 This will lay some blisters, and prevent others rising. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 72/4 Silk hats are 'renovated' by brushing them round smoothly with a wet brush to lay the nap.

5. Naut. To sail out to such a distance as to bring (an object) to or below the horizon. (Opposed to raise.)

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xiii. (1577) 398, In going to the North, you doe raise the Pole, and lay the Equinoctiall. 1711 *Mil. & Sea Dict.* To Lay the Land. When they have sail'd out of Sight of Land, they say, they have Laid the Land. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4887/3 We chased their till Ten, at which time we had laid their Hulls. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Laying the Land, in navigation, the state of motion which increases the distance from the coast, so as to make it appear lower and smaller; used in contradistinction to raising the land.

6. Gardening. = LAYER v. 1 b. Also refl. of the plant. ? Obs.

1505 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Sterno*, *Vites strator*, *qua* & *constrator*. Vines growing close to the ground, or layed or planted in the earth. 1664 EVELYN *Cal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 You may lay Myrtles, Laurels, and other curious Greens. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To Lay, in Gardening is to bend down the branches, and cover them that they may take Root. 1707-12 MONTIMA *Hush.* ii. 185 The chief time of laying gilliflowers is in July. 1770 WARREN *in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 387 Inferior plants, that sometimes, in the phrase of gardening, lay themselves. 1822 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* s. 164, 978 In that case the new plants (pinks) are not so well rooted as those layed earlier. 1851 *B'ham & Midl. Gardeners' Mag.* May 68 Lay and peg your plants.

b. dial. 'To lay a hedge, to trim it back, cutting the boughs half through, and then bending them down and intertwining them so as to strengthen the fence' (Wiltsh. Gloss.).

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 80 Making, plashing and laying live hedges. 1851 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 336 The fences... have been plashed and laid.

II. To deposit.

7. To place in a position of rest on the ground or any other supporting surface; to deposit in some situation specified by means of an adverb or phrase. † To lay lake: to offer sacrifice (quot. 1225).

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 8 Hia gedurson tuigro of treum & gebredon vel lexdon on wez. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Da leafulfull brohton heore gersum, and leiden heo et bere apostoln fotan. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* Alto muchel ic habbe ispend, to litel illeod on horde. c. 1200 *Ormin* 24666 Snip itt, alls itt were an shep, & lez3 itt upponn alther. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1895 3ef bi leist lac to ore liuende godes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7186 Vp [Sampson] bar he yatis o be tun, And laid ham on a hei dun. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3234 Pat men mist legge him mete & wateren atte wille. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Sabits* i. (Petrus) 429 He can it ta, and syne it lade In his sefe. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge his heed uppon a forme of be churche. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* ii. 186 Lymed leues were leyde all aboute. c. 1450 *Two Coehery-bks.* 109 Take brede... and make it broune, and ley hit in vynegre. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Poem.* xiii. 14 Thornis laid in thy way. 1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* i. 8 V<sup>o</sup> peces... shal they laye vpon the wodd. 1582 N. T. (Rhein.) *Matt.* viii. 20 The some of man hath not where to lay his head. [So 1621; earlier versions 'rest'] 1604 E. C[ristophorus] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 374 Al the people did humble themselves, layinge their heads vpon their heads. 1664 EVELYN *Cal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 If it prove too wet, lay your pots side-long. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* 259, I had layd it upon a piece of white Paper by the fire side to dry. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 31 Laying a Ruler over the Intersections... draw the line CH. 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 64 Plaister thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And leafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome. Commodus* ii. 233 He layd the Book upon the Bed. 1828 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 676 Two pieces of paper... were laid upon each other, and allowed to dry. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. i. 532 He had contrived to scatter lampoons about the terrace of Windsor, and even to lay them under the royal pillow.

8. With mixture of sense 1.

a. To place (a person, one's limbs, oneself) in a recumbent posture in a specified place. To be laid: to lie down, recline († formerly sometimes without a specifying adv. or phrase).

c. 1200 *Ormin* 2401 3e33 fundenn þer þe child þær itt wass lez3d i cribbe. c. 1275 *Sinners Beware* 284 in *O. E. Misc.* 81 Ye me... leyden in softe bedde. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 (Cott.) Wimmen... þat laik [M.S. Trin. leyn] in bedd yon barn þam bi. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. C. IV.* ProL B. 208 When I was leyd, and had myn eyen hed, c. 1475 *Partenay* 288 But slepe might he noight when that he was led. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. V. 80 Kyng Henry waxed sicker and sicker, and so was leyd in a horselitter. c. 1598 *PERLE Merrie Jestes* (c. 1620) 13 With much adoe her maid had her to bed, who was no sooner leyd, but she fell fast asleep. 1608 *TORSELL Serpents* (1658) 756 When he is laid, he careth not for rising again. c. 1701 *SEDLER Pindaric Ode Wks.* 1778 11, 17 The bleating sheep are laid; And on the earth the nightly dew distils. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 321 The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table. 1849 *AYTON Pems.* *Hermotimus* ii. Fain I'd lay me gently by thy side. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* iii. The bent grass where I am laid.

b. To deposit in the grave; to bury. Only with adv. or phrase indicating the place. To lay one's bones: to be buried (in a specified place).

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xx. 15 Seize me hwar þu hine ledest ic 1160 *Hallon Gosp.* ledest. 1111 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 (Laud MS.) Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre... & lezde hi wið Eadward kyng here hialofore. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Eftþan þæt þe mon bið dead, me leið þene flicme in þere þruh. c. 1205 *LAY.* 1784 Legged me an ast ende inne Stan-henge. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2257 We... þæt flicme awei leiden & leiden in lorde. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 816 Fowre birid þor þu; þor was leid adam and euu, Abram siden and sarra. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17794 Lang es gan 51 þu war ded, laid under stan. c. 1375 *Leg. Saints* vii. (Kuteine) 177 Anglis... liie body þare to mont 51 ay, & lait it þare. 1388 *WYCLIF Acts* xiii. 36 Dauid. dede, and was leid with his fathis. c. 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 57 Thei leyde hym in his grane. 1578 W. HUNNIS *in Parad. Dainty Devices* 2 After they be layde in graue. 1607 *DRYDEN Æneis* xi. 310 Part, in the Places where they fell, are laid. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 57 The Air so salubrious, that never any English are remembered to lay their Bones here. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 121 My uncle was lost a few years ago on this same bar, and I am now going to lay my bones alongside of his. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiv. Thou from earth art gone Long since, and in some quiet churchyard laid. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* ix. 206 He was laid in the little church at Beaconsfield.

c. To lay to sleep, asleep: to put to rest; to put in the last resting-place, to bury; also fig. Also to lay to rest, † abed, † to bed.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14199 Loru vr freind es laid on-slepe. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 823 Hen sawe... How þat louchel hif laide was a beide, And a gracious God gripte þur in armes. c. 1400 *Doctr. Trety* 10470 Thai... logget þe long nyght, layd hom to rest. 1591 *SPENSER Faerie Queene* 183 O! all is gone; and all that goodly glee... Is layd a-bed, and no where now to see. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant.* c. 42. ii. 232 Royall Wench: She made great Cesar lay his Sword to bed. 1610 *Temp.* ii. i. 284. 1676 *HOBBS Hist. xiv. Table Contents*, Juno by the help of Venus layeth Iove asleep. 1692 *Tr. Saltst.* 33 Malice and Pride were laid asleep. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome. Commodus* ii. 235 The Poison soon layd him to sleep. 1814 J. HESTER *Who wrote Cæsar's Wilsy?* 13 There is, in this, w't at might lay a general biography, who was a very Argus, asleep. 1869 A. W. WARD *Tr. Curtius Hist. Greece* II. ii. v. 112 He was laid to rest among his ancestors. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* l. x. 186 The questions springing out of the Toleration Act had long been laid asleep.

B. To produce and deposit (an egg). Also absol. Often in fig. contexts.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 204 Henne ægru lecran zestreon mid carfulnyssæ zeltacnæð. c. 1225 *ANCR.* R. 66 þe leu hwon heo hæued ileid, ne con þenon kakelen. 13. A. *Alis.* 568 A faukon... An ay he laide. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* v. 583 Witow they oftyn hache & eyron grete they legge. 1523 *FITZGER. Hush.* s. 146 Thou must take hede how thy hennes duckes & gees do ley. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9, I wold be loth to lay an egge, wherof other men might hatche a serpent. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxv. 15 There shall the great owle make her nest, and lay and hatch. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. iii. 625 Like Nest-eggs, to make Clients lay. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 14 When she has laid her Eggs in such a manner that she can cover them. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 239 Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid In every bosom where her nest is made. 1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xh. One of the hens laid astray. 1841 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 23 [They] lay their eggs in the bodies of other insects. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Sept. 6/4 [Pheasants] lay freely in the thick coverts on the hillsides.

† IO. To deposit (payment). Obs. rare.

c. 1475 *Rauf Colbear* 299 God forbid... That for ane nichtis barbery Pay suld be laid.

† II. With advb. phr. as complement, e.g. to wed, to pledge, in pawn: To deposit as a pledge or in pawn; hence, to mortgage (lands). Also, to lay a wed. Obs.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8083 Ho...leide willam is broper to wedde nonandye. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 205 They myghten lightly ley hire hede to borowe. 1377 *LANGLAND P. P.* B. xxvii. 31 Leyth his lif to wedde, þat [etc.]. 1389 *in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Pat þey leyde a suffisaunt wed. [c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe emperour had layd þam (pise ralynges) in wedd for a grette sounne of gold. 1481 *Paston Lett.* No. 407 II. 33 A dyamaunt and a gret perle, which were leyd to plegge by oure fader. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems* xiii. 22 Sum byandt the law lays land in wed.

1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1, I lay to morgage, as one dothe his herytage. c. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxlvi. 552 Without... laynge to plegge any fote of lond pertenyng to my churche. 1560 *DAUS tr. Scidane's Comm.* 246b, That he laie to them againe in morgage so much of hys owne landes. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. ii. 5, I have beene content (Sir) you should lay my countenance to pawne. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 365 She layd part of her owne jewels... to gage. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 49 Ane thing is laid in wad to ane certayne day. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *Vicoa Eccles.* 53 (61), I do pledge and lay my Word to pawn that [etc.].

† b. To give up as a hostage. Also, to lay a hostage. Obs.

1311 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2476 My bodi þerfore in ostage I legge. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. lxxxviii. 110 He layd his sounne in hostage. c. 1533 *Huon* xiii. 37 V<sup>o</sup> kyng said that Huon muost lay hostage. *Hud.* xvi. 51, I wylt thou layest vnto me good hostages. c. 1557 *Diurn. Chant.* (Bannatyne) To the next year thereafter he was redempt and his tua sones laid for him.

12. To put down or deposit as a wager; to stake, bet, or wager (a sum, one's head, life, etc.). Also to lay a wager.

c. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 786 (Hans knecht) 3erne he wile þe biddle and preie, þat þu legge þe cupe to pleie. 1303 *R. BIRNOK Handl. Synne* 5598 A waiour dar y wyþ 3ow ley þat [etc.]. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 678 þat 3olden me þat y layd. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2169, I der leie e niþ hit was þe liþer treytour. 1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. ix. 291 Ich dar legge myn crie. 1404 *in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. l. 36, I durste lae my hede, that [etc.]. c. 1449 *Peckok Repr.* ii. ii. 145 V dare awei and dare leie what waiour any man wole me futo leie, that [etc.]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1, I lay a nobyll agaynst a peny that it is nat so. 1573 *New Courtour.* ii. B. J. Harke Smyt luttie hee is some preacher I wyl lay my gowne. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 111. 1632 J. PORE *in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 277 He wold lay ten to one, the king was dead. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 72 ¶ 5 I'll lay what Wager she pleases against her present Favourite. 1784 *COWPER Poem.* 863 Canst thou... Lay such a stake upon the losing side? 1802 *MAR. EDWARDS Moral T.* (1806) I. iv. 11 He spent his time in training horses, laying bets. [c. 1887 *R. W. V. P.* *Belag.* iii. 29 This heifer I lay (the bet thou drine) what stake for the coming battle is thine? 1891 I. W. THOMAS *in Her I love & His I love* III. vi. iii. 11 I bet lay wagers.

b. absol. or intr. To wager, bet.

In *MU.* poetry I lay, I dare lay is often used as little more than a running expletive.

c. 1380 *Sir Percyell* 259 Of Chatelemeyn ne his, ferde I biþ þay non help, 3 legge. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Pame* ii. 106 There I seye Mo wonder thynges dar I 3eie. c. 1420 *Armo. Arth.* xxxviii. Him is lefe I dar lay, To hold that he beþe. c. 1470 *Galsworthy & Gave* 95 Vhit ar the latis vnhilum and Indlike, I lay. 1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* xiv. 15 Vet dante Thye, 3 thou shalt be brought downe to the depe of hell. 1677 W. HUNNIS *Man of Sin* vi. i. 12 She offers a Wager. They lay; and I was for what the Friar owd. c. 1680 *P. 1111 Rom.* 17 ¶ 1. 14. Rocking Gameters never lay Upon those Hands, that use fair Play. 1777 *MAD D'AV. MAY Early Pury* (1839) II. 211, I ventured not to lay against her, because I thought her rather too much in the secret. 1883 *STANFORD Treas.* l. iv. xxi. I know a gentleman, and you may lay to that. 1889 M. E. CARTER *M. Severn* l. i. xii. 254, I lay I'll keep drier on my own shanks.

† 13. trans. To relinquish, sacrifice (one's life; lay down (51 c.). Obs.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7188 (Kühling) Opain... bare him þurich wombe & rigge, His lif he deide him þere legge. *Hud.* 2006, 6426. 1340 *Ayenb.* 149 We wolle legge our zaules vor oure biophen. c. 1430 *Christ's Compl.* 591 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 201 For þi loue mi lif y laued. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 142 Than suld we outhir do or die, Or ellis our lyfe we suld lay for it.

† 14. To lose the faculty of (speech). north. Obs.

c. 1350 *Method MS.* in *Archæologia* XXX. 354 3if a m<sup>o</sup> for sekensse hat leyde speche. 1566 *Wills & Tr. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 261 This thynge hereafter fouling was propounded to him when he had layd spech, and he... gan his content by sygnes. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow Soc.) 439 He hoped that he should yit speak, suppose it be said that his spech is laid, and show his awyn mynde.

III. To place, set, apply.

15. To place close to; to put to for a purpose, to apply; sometimes const. on, upon. † To lay ear to: to give ear to, listen or attend to. To lay to heart: see HEART sb. 42.

c. 1300 *Caithness's Gyn.* 236 Gr. Abraham. lezde hleor on eorðan. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xvi. 7 þæt Sarra... seide lea 3an cild to hyre bre wite to ge-ore on yide. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 86 Nim winzearde sæt &... leze uppan þat sar. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 þe neidre seched a ston and leið hire on eare þer to. c. 1240 *Bistary* 359 I's non at nede þat oðer lated, Oc leiðed his skion on oðres lendon. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16340 (Cott.) Pilate. Of his el the vnclethes him, And oþer on him did lai. *Hud.* 23831 Cott. S. Iden com we sarmon nere... þeere þat to selden we lai. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 1241 (Trin.) Vpon his spade his brest he leiðe. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* ii. (Antus) 388 þe heid þan to þe fete þat laið... and... a howt turnt þe þeid body. 1377 *LANGL. P. P.* B. xvi. 44 The Fende... leið a liddre there-to, of leysnges are the ronges. c. 1384 *CHAUCER H. Pame* ii. 291 That he that fully knoweth therbe May saveley ley hys to his ye. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7012 Ley no deef ear to my speking. c. 1450 *ME. Med. BK.* (Heinrich) 201 Tak yarwe & le þe rotes y brused to þe þe. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xii. 9 Nowe also 3os the ave leyd vnto the rote off the trees. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 145 Lay not a flattering Vnction to your soule, That not your trespasse, but my madnesse speaks. 1605 *— Macb.* i. iii. 44 By each at once her cheppie finger laying Vpon her kinne lips. 1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xxxvii. 5, I wil lay sinews vpon you, and wil bring vp flesh vpon you. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 86/4 Instead of passing the one-horse chain, he [a horse] laid his counter close up to it, and stopt it. 1877 *MSS YORKE Camos* Ser. iii. xiv. 124 He had laid the spark to the train.

† b. To attach, add, annex to.



**a 1023** WULFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 274. Leofan menn, lajjað gode woroldlagan and leigað þættocan, þat [etc.]. **a 1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1434. Se rudie & se reade ihet caueruch leor as life leide to rose. **1288** WYCLIF *Ecclia.* xviii. 5 It is not to make lesse, nether to leie to. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* v. 8 Wo unto them that ioyne house to house, and lay field to field. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetie* ii. xi. (Arb) 177 He conquered . . . Egypt, and layd it to his dominion. **1601** HOLLAND *Phily* i. 53 The towne next to the marches . . . laid to Botica. **1647** N. BACON *Disc. Good. Eng.* i. ii. (1739) 20 The Incumbent also of every Church had Giebe laid to the Church. **a 1656** USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 253 A multitude of towne and villages . . . all which he laid to Porus his Kingdom. **1819** in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 373 The buildings . . . may be removed and part of the land laid to the street in the intended line of improvement.

**† c.** To lay from, off: to put away from (oneself); to take (one's fingers) off something. *Obs.*

**a 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 684 His clathis all fra him he laid. **1526** TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 22 Laye from you that olde man, which is corrupte throwe the deceivable lustes. **1601** SHAKS *Jul. C.* i. ii. 241 He was very loath to lay his fingers off it. **1611** BIBLE *Jonah* ii. 6 He laid his robe from him.

**† d.** To put in or commit to (prison). *Obs.*

**a 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2693 Dorie son he leide in launde. **1434** *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The said citizen . . . shall be committed and layed to jayle. **1526** TINDALE *Luke* iii. 20 Then Herode . . . added this above all and leyd Jhon in prison. **1560** DAVIS *tr. Mediane's Comm.* 426 Hughe Latimer . . . whome kyng Edward delivered out of the tower, layd in there by his father for doctrine.

**† e.** To compare with. *Obs.*

**1577** H. L. *Bullinger's Ad. Adest.* viii. 172 They conferre the one with the other & lay them with the lawe.

**† f.** To lay into or in one: to convert into one apartment or structure. *Obs.*

**1849** *Jour. L. Agric. Soc.* X. ii. 412 Two bad cottages of one room each, if laid into one, might make an extremely good one. **1861** R. WILKIN in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 174 Whenever the additional structure is completed, this wall can be removed, and the whole will be laid in one.

**† g.** To lay a name on: to give a name to.

**a 1300** *Cursor M.* 9827 His names er þir, wit sten les, þat þe prophet has on him laid. *Ibid.* 10577 Maria to nani on hir þat laid, Als þe angel had þam forwit said.

**h.** To put (dogs) on a scent. (Cf. *ss. i.*) Also, To lay a trail on (a quarry).

**1781** COWPER *Expost.* 520 Thy soldiery, the Pope's well-managed pack, when he laid them on the scent of blood, Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood. **1861** *Temple Bar* IV. 53 He gets a little 'law' before the pack are laid upon his track. **1888** *Times* 13 Oct. 766 A trail should be laid on a man who makes his way along both frequented and unfrequented streets and on to some railway station.

**16. A.** To place (affection, hope, confidence) on or in a person or thing. **† Also,** to lay praise, one's blessing, etc. upon. To lay **†** prize, store upon: to value, set store by. *Arch.*

**a 1300** *Cursor M.* 18341 On all his saantes . . . His saing laid þat drighlign dere. **a 1307** *Thrusch & Night.* 158 in *Itazl. E. P. P.* I. 56 Thou art cunwis, On þem to leggen so miþel pris. **a 1350** *W. Will. Patern* 1448 þe loos on hire is leide. **a 1374** *CHALCER Troilus* v. 1846 For he nil falsen no wight, dar I seye, That wol his herte all hoolly on him leye. **a 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 236 Sic loiss on hym-self he laide. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 My luf is laid upon aue knyght. **1580** *SIDNEY Ps.* xxi. vii. Our king Ia heav'n his trust hath laide. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. iii. 2 We Great in our hope, lay our best love and credence Upon thy promising fortune. **1719** *WATTS Ps.* cxli. 5 To heav'n I lift my waiting eyes, There all my hopes are laid. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Alano* i. xiv. 45 And though on Blanche his love was wholly laid. **1889** *DOYLE M. Clarke* xxiii. 365 Neither now or at any time . . . have I laid great store upon my life.

**† b.** To lay (one's care, concerns) on God: to commit, trust to Him. *Obs.*

**a 1200** *ORMIN* 2381 And all þo lezide þatt o Godd & onn his lefe wille, þatt he þeroffe sholdide don All whattise þis wille were. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* ii. 54 Let us be glad of this, and all our fears Lay on his Providence.

**17. To lay . . . before:** to place in front of, to bring to the sight of; hence, to bring to the notice of, to submit to the consideration of; **† pass.** to be in store for. (Cf. branch IV.)

**a 1000** *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxxi. 37 Leze hit her beforan þinum freondum. **a 1340** *Cursor M.* 15714 (Trin.) Muchel woo if he wist is hifore him leide. **a 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Thomas) 102 A blak hund . . . gat it, & had before þame all. **a 1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 661 When she fyat a corn, She chicketh hem and layth hit hem byfore. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 They . . . brought the pryce therof, and layde it before the feie of the apostles. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* xxx. 41 He layed the stanes in the drynyngk troughes, before the eyes of the flockes. — **1 Chron. xxi(i). 10 Thre thinges laye I before the, chose y<sup>e</sup> one of them. **1712** *ADDISON Spect.* No. 457 P. 1, I shall this Day lay before my Reader a Letter. **a 1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1733) II. 602 The Lower House ordered him to lay the Matter before the Attorney-General for his Opinion. **1729** *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1874 II. 90 We ought to lay these things plainly and honestly before our mind. **1766** *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxviii. I hope you have no objection to laying your case before the uncle. **1849** *ATVOUN Poems, Buried Flowers.* 163 And I laid my heart before thee, Laid it, darling, at thy feet! **1856** *FRODOE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 94 Cardinal Morton . . . laid the condition of the secular clergy before the assembled prelates.**

**18.** To set (a snare, a trap, an ambush); **†** to set (watch). To lay wait: see WAITSH. (and AWAITSB.). **a 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure fo. leid grime in a wiletoe to henten þe deor. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 15894 3eming on þin yee lai. **a 1400** *Dest. Troy* 10743 The ledes withoute . . . Laidon wacche to be wallis, þat no wegh past. **a 1440**

*Bone Flor.* 1258 To kepe the place day and nyghtys, And wach aboute hur lay. **a 1533** L. D. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 262 We . . . layde our busshment in a lyttel wood. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxv. 5 [They] commoned amonge them selves, how they maye laye snares. **a 1548** *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* II. 222 b. Watche was privity leyed for him. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 27 Thou laid'st a Trap to take my Life. **1670** A. ROBERTS *Adm. T. S.* 111 The first time they laid an Ambuscado in their way. **a 1850** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 93 Melfort was particularly active in laying traps for the young noblemen and gentlemen of the Legation.

**b. intr.** To lay for: to set an ambush or a trap for; to beset the path of; to lie in wait for, waylay.

**1494** *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 300, ii. M. of his men . . . were layde for, & distressyd. **1530** *PALSGR.* 602b, I laye for, as hunters or fysshers layeth his nettes for his praye, *je tens.* I have layde for a pickrell, but I wene I shall catche a frogge. **1603** KNOXES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 569 Being hardly laid for at sea by Cortugogil a famous pyrat. **1609** *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell.* xix. ix. 134 The inhabitants beyond Tigris, strictly layed for, were all massacred every mothers child. **1623** *MASSENGER Dk. Milan* v. i. L3. Men in debt. layd for by their creditors. **1648** *Rp. Hall Select Th.* 84 Even our Blessed Leader . . . when he found that he was laid for in Judea, fies into Galilee. **1823** *Not. Observer* 20 May 271 He was 'laid for' by a scoundrel whom, being a magistrate, he had sent up for trial. **1897** *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 291 The men go and lay for a rubber-hunter.

**† c. trans.** To set watch or guard in (a place); to beset; to search (a place) for. *Obs.*

**1250** *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 77 Somuche as the waye is layd, that I can neyther come nor sende unto you. **1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iv. x. 4, I. 1. durst not peepe out, for all the Country is layd for me. **1607** *MIDDLETON Your Five Gallants* iv. G. 4, Maister Primero was rob'd of a Carkanet upon monday last; laid the Goldsmiths and found it. **1608** — *Trick Catch Old One* i. ii. I have been laying all the town for thee. **1621** H. KING *Seriu.* 3 As exquisite gluttons lay all markets for fare. **a 1645** *HEYWOOD Fort. by Land & Sea* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 390 Continue our pursuit, all ways are layd.

**19. To lay siege to, † unto, † about, † against, † before:** to besiege; also fig. to attack. **† Also** to lay battery, blockade to.

**a 1400** *Sordone Bab.* 2071 The sege he led leyen a-bowte On every side of that Cite. **a 1449** *PEECOR Repr.* 258 King Herri leith a sege to Harlew. **1470-85** *MALORY Arthur* xx. x. 141 All his hoost made hem redy in laye syege aboute sir Launcelot. **1485** *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 205 He layed syege before it by the space of four monethes. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* llii. 53 Giar laye aue sege vnto zone fort. **1560** *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 184 King Fernando besegeth Offen or Buda and layeth to it battery. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 44 To lay an amiable siege to the honesty of this Fords wife. **1647** *MAY Hist. Parl.* iii. v. 98 Three daies after the siege was layed. **1713** *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 200 Miss General . . . had lay'd a blockade . . . to Girona with 12,000 men. **1877** *MISS VORGE Cameos* Ser. iii. i. 5 He laid siege to Roxburgh Castle.

**† 20.** To post or station (a body of soldiers, etc.); to station (post-horses) along a route. Also, to beset (a place) with soldiers. *Obs.*

**1454** *Paston Lett.* i. 271 The seide Thomas . . . layde dy vers folkis arrayed in manner of warre. in if byshmentes. **1523** L. D. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. ac. 112 The lordes Loyes . . . and sir Othres Dornes, were layd on the sege about Gernay. **1535** COVERDALE *2 Chron.* xxxiii. 14 He . . . layed captaynes in y<sup>e</sup> stronge cities of Iuda. **a 1548** *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* II. 208 Without anye army layd, to kepe the Erie from landyng. **1577** *87 HOLINSHED Chron.* i. 87 2 They . . . laie the sea coasts full of soldierys. **1596** *SPENSER State Tract.* Wks. (Globe) 664/1 There is a bande of souldiours layed in Mounster. **1609** *SHAWWELL Bury F.* iv. Wks. 1720 IV. 182 He has laid horses, and will be ready to escape. **1736** *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* III. 209 Parties of Horse . . . were laid on the Road between Antwerp and that Town, to Escort his Grace. **1862** *Temple Bar* VI. 566, I travelled in a manner which . . . used to be very common in India . . . It is called 'laying horses'; that is, you 'lay' out a horse every seven or eight miles along the road you are going to take.

**b.** To place or locate (a scene). **† Also,** to assign to a specified locality. To lay the venue: see the sb.

**1570-6** *JAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 185 The book of Domesday (speaking of Apuldore) leith it in the hundreth of Blackburne. **1598** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ProL. 2 (Qo. 1597) In faire Verona, where we lay our Scene. **1601** *HOLLAND Phily* i. 145 Other Geographers . . . lay it as a dependant annexed to Affrick. **1668** *DRYDEN Dram. Poetie* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 83 The scene of it [The Silent Woman] is laid in London. **1784** *COWPER Task* iv. 697, I never framed a wish or formed a plan . . . But there I laid the scene. **1868** *GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 34 In the legend of the birth of Eurystheus, the scene is laid in 'Αργος' Αχαΐων.

**21. With object denoting a member of the body.**

**a. gen.** To place (one's limbs, etc.) in a certain position.

**1362** *LANGLE P. Pl.* A. vii. 115 And swaine leiden the legges a-liri as suche losels cunne. **1530** *PALSGR.* 602/1 Laye your legges a crosse and I wyl teache you a play. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 424 (Qo), Then layed his leg over my thigh, and sigh'd, and kissed. **1842** *TENNISON Beggar Maid* i Her arms across her breast she laid. **1859** *JENKINSON Britany* iii. 29 The horse who was careased in this affectionate style had scarcely the spirit even to lay back his ears.

**† b.** To lay eyes on: to 'set eyes on', look at.

**a 1225** *Amr. R.* 56 Heo lette him leggen eien on hire. **1676** *MARVELL Mr. Smirke* 42 The fairest thing that ever eyes were laid on. **1818** W. IRVING *Sketch-bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* From the moment Ichabod laid his eyes upon these regions of delight, the peace of his mind was at an end.

**c.** To lay hands (or † hand) on or upon († also in, to) a person or thing; (in the earliest quotes. const. dat. pron. as indirect obj. with on adv.): (a) in lit. sense, to place one's hands on or apply

them to, esp. for purposes of appropriation or in violence; hence (b) to seize, get hold of, appropriate; (c) to do violence to; now to lay violent hands on (with oneself = to commit suicide); (d) to perform the rite of imposition of hands in confirmation or ordination.

**a 1000** *Riddles* lxxx. 4 (Gr.) Cwen mec hwilum hwitloccedu hond on leged. **a 1205** *LAY.* 8192 Ne funde he nonne swa kene mon, þat hond him durste leggean on. **a 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 4113 And þine hondles ley him on, Sey him on ðin stede to gon. **a 1300** *Ilaclok* 994 Neneure more he him misdede, Ne hond on him with 3uele ley de. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 12893 (Cott.) A I Ion . . . nan was worthier þan þou Hand to lai on suete ieu To gine him þat hali sacrament. **a 1340** *Ibid.* 19323 (Fairf.) On ham þat laide þaire hali hande & a quile were praiande. **1340** *Athen.* 41 Sacrilege is . . . huanne me layh hand he kneade the clerk. **a 1380** *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 321 Alle þo þat leyn hond on fadir or nodir in violence ben cursed of God and man. **a 1480** *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* xxii. 479 It is trouth that X rydwales can here ryght now and layd hande upon me. **a 1533** L. D. BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 199 Gera-mes . . . layd handes on him, as though he toke hym prysoner. **1550** *CROWLEY Last Trump* 9 If God haue layed his hande on the, And made the lowe. **1568** *GRAFFON Chron.* II. 362 There was no great Ship on the Sea that the French men could lay their handes upon. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vi. 192 Oh heere he is; lay hand upon him, Sir. **1606** G. W. tr. *Justice* xliii. 135 By means y<sup>e</sup> hereof, the treason coming to light, the Liguarians were laide hand on. **1662** *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial Dead* (Rubric), Or have laid violent hands upon themselves. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 55, I loaded them with . . . any thing I could lay my Hands on. **1784** *COWPER Task* ii. 393 O ye mitred heads . . . lay not careless hands On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn. **1860** *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xiii. Any object they think they can lay their thieving hands on. **1889** *JESSOP Coming of Friars* ii. 99 A mob . . . laid hands on a quantity of timber fit for building purposes, and took it away bodily. **a 1890** *GUARDIAN* 29 Oct. 1693 3 The Government have laid hands on the last fraction of the sum reserved for the redemption of the public debt.

**† d.** To lay (a) hand: to assist, 'lend' a hand.

**1634** *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 192 Happy is that man or child can lay a hand to help to draw it. **1645** *PACOTT Heresiogr.* (1662) 46 Alas our poor Church is oppressed, and who layeth hand to help?

**e.** To lay a finger or one's finger(s) upon: see FINGER sb. 3 a.

**1724** *DE FOE Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The Parliament began to lay their fingers on the great ones. **1836** *KEBLE Sermon* viii. Pover. (1848) 376 To select for himself a certain number of divine truths out of the great body of the Scriptures, on which he may lay his finger and say; This, and this alone, is the Gospel. **1865**, **1894** [see FINGER sb. 3 a]

**22. To lay hold (up on, of):** to take into one's grasp, to grasp, seize on (with material and immaterial obj.); to avail oneself of (a pretext).

**1535** *COVERDALE Prov.* iii. 18 She is a tre of life to them that laye holde vpon her. **1579** *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 51 If he presume to enter our house . . . we lay holde on his locks, turne him away with his backe full of stripes. **1604** K. GRIMSTONE *D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* iv. v. 221 Hee was forced to lay holde vpon a braunch. **1611** *BINLE Macc.* xiv. 3. — **1 Tim. vi. 12. **1613** *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 889 Stealing closely, or opealy, any thing they could lay hold on. **1710** *STEELE Tatler* No. 194 P. 32 For offering in so rude a Manner to lay hold on a Virgin. **1714** *ADDISON Spect.* No. 556 P. 5, I laid hold of all Opportunities to exert it. **a 1715** *BURNET Own Time* (1721) I. 245 Lyndy Desert laid hold on his absence in Scotland to make a breach between them. **1726** G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 26, I was willing to lay hold of the Fright offered, for fear his Sloop should come. **1836** *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* ii. So saying, the boatswain lays hold of the boy. **1874** *HELPS Soc. Press.* ii. 24 There is no municipality which can lay hold of this land.**

**23. refl. and intr.** To apply oneself to; **†** to set oneself against.

**1535** *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* ii. 29 Why layest thou thy selfe then agaynst my sacrifices and meatofferings? **1856** *KANE Act.* Expt. II. xxix. 297 Not even after the death of the usuk did our men lay to their oars more heartily. **1865** *CARLYLE Frivol.* Ch. xviii. xii. (1872) viii. 21 When Friedrich laid himself to engineering, I observe, he did it well.

**24. Mil.** To set (a gun, etc.) in the correct position for hitting a mark. Also *absol.*

**1480** [see LAVING sb. 1 b]. **1565** *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. Arcus, Tendere aliquo arcum, to lay or leuell toward. **1859** F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 103 No 2 commands and lays. **1877** *CLERY Minor Tactics* xi. 134 Not. . . so much by the distance the gun can carry, as by the accuracy with which it can be laid. **1883** *L.D. SALTOUN Scraps* I. 224 A young officer of the line regiment asked to be allowed to lay the gun for that shot.

**25. To put into a condition (usually one of Abjection, passivity, or exposure to view or danger: cf. the corresponding uses of LIE v.), which is expressed by a complementary adj., adv., or adverb, phrase, as in to lay fallow, idle; to lay (land) dry, under water; lay under necessity, obligation, difficulty, a command, etc. To lay bare:** (a) to denude, remove the covering from; (b) to expose to view, reveal. **† To lay in forbode:** to prohibit the use of. **† To lay to sight:** to reveal, disclose. To lay under contribution: see CONTRIBUTION 1 b. **† To lay in (or a) water:** fig. to make negatory (see WATER). For lay open, waste, see the adjs.

**a 1300** *Cursor M.* 765 Þe midward tre is vs outtan Our lauerd in forbot has it laid. **1563** *Humilis* ii. *Matrimony* (1859) 513 Let him . . . never lay these matters to sight. **1793** *COLLIER Ess. Alor. Subj.* ii. 42 It lays him at the mercy of chance and humour. **1736** *LEDIARD Life Marlborough* I. 156 He



first laid the Country under Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii. 262 This laid us under a necessity of filling all our casks from the furthest part of the lake. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) II. clviii. 124 Which might lay him under difficulties both what to say, and how to look. 1807 *SIR R. WILSON's Jynt. a July in Life* (1862) II. viii. 291, I rowed part of the way in the Queen's boat, an exercise, of which my hands will long bear the marks, as they are laid bare over the whole of both palms. 1862 *LYNDAL Mountaineer.* vi. 41 A space of comparatively dry clay was laid bare. 1877 *MISS YONGE's Camoes Ser.* iii. xxxi. 311 He was laid under orders to follow the commands of the Spanish king. 1897 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 7/3 Another workmen's train was stopped... many workmen being thus laid idle for the day.

b. To lay fast: to set fast, render unable to proceed or escape; † formerly, to put in letters, imprison (also † to lay fast by the feet). Also to lay by the heels: see *HEEL* sh. 18.

1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 42 b, [They] required that they might be layde fyste by the feete. 1584 [see *HEEL* sh. 18]. 1623 *LISLE's Elfric on O. & N. Text.* *Apostles Dispersed.* Then laid they his guide fast, that he might not any way escape by flight. 1677 *OTWAY's Cheats Scapin* i. 1, I know how to lay that rogue my son fast. 1809 *HEBER in Q. Rev.* II. 288 If we are laid fast by want of horses, or mutiny of drivers. 1880 *DOYLE M. Clarke's xxiv.* 308 He had heard that you were laid by the heels.

c. Naut. With advb. compl., as alongside, by the lee, etc. To lay aback (see quotes) 1867, 1881).

1627 *CAPT. SMITH's Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 Lay the ship by the lee to trie the Dipside line. 1769 *FALCONER's Dict. Marine* (1780) E e e 4 b, *Mettre à Secier*, to back the sails, or lay them aback, so as to make the vessel fall astern. 1807 *SMYTH's Sailor's Word-bk.* 66 To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds. 1869 *W. LONGMAN's Hist. Edin.* III. i. xviii. 326 The King ordered his ship to be laid alongside a large Spanish. 1881 *HANMER'S Naval Encycl.* To lay a yard aback, is to brace it in such a way that the wind will blow against the forward side of the sail. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* June 583 Lay her two courses to the wind.

d. Naut. To lay... aboard: to run into or alongside (a ship), usually in order to board her. So to lay close, to lay athwart the hawse.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 25, I lost mine eye in laying the prize aboard. 1669 *STURM's Mariner's Mag.* i. 19 That if we should be laid aboard, we might clear our Decks. 1707 *Land. Gae No.* 1269/3 The Sloop soon laid her aboard. 1731 *CAPT. W. WIGLESWORTH's Log-bk. of the "Lyell"* 7 July, A Collier lay'd us athwart the Hawse, and broke our Flying Jib Boom [etc.]. 1799 *NELSON's Lett.* 9 Feb. in *Nicolas's Disp.* (1845) III. 260 Lay a Frenchman close, and you will beat him. 1883 *STEVENSON's Trans. Isl. xl.* (1886) 90 Why, how many tall ships, think ye, now, I have laid aboard?

e. To bring home to. Obs.

1709 *STEELE's Tatler No. 71* 1 Such a Tract as shall lay Gaming home to the Bosoms of all who love, their Families.

IV. To present, put forward (cf. lay before, 17).

26. To put forward, allege (a claim, † reason, † excuse, † example, etc.): often with clause as obj.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden (Rolls)* V. 57 He leich [v. r. leich] for hym be vers of be sawter, † God schal nout be woof for evermore. 1481 *CAXTON's Myrr.* iii. xxiv. 103, I leye for myn excuse, that I have to my power folowed my cople. 1481-4 *E. Paston in P. Lett.* III. 279 My huswyffe trustyhe to leye to zow her huswyfery for her excuse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 1 Counties where the seid protections shalbe pleyed or leyed for any of the seid persons. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 789 When he had layed for the prooffe and confirmation of this sentence, examples taken out of the olde testament. 1529 — *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 211/1 Many a witness was there to whom he layd none exception. 1530 *J. COX's Rhet.* (1899) 82 He layeth for hym that his mother's abominable injury constrained him thereto. 1533 *L.N. BERNERS's Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) F ii j, We muste not lay excuses. 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 345/1 The Priests layd that they were best worthy. 1564 *Apol. Priv. Mass.* 4 b, If you have no scriptures to lay for you, then trouble our mother the holy catholike church no longer. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. 1. 152 Plantagenet, for all the Clayme thou lay'st I thinke not, that Henry shal be so depos'd. 1601 *R. JOHNSON's Kingd. & Commure* (1603) 198 These are the reasons which I meante to lay. 1647 *COWLEY's Mistr.* Written in *Juice of Lemon* vii, And to her Hand lay noble claim. 1847 *MARRIAT's Childr. N. Forest* xxvi, I prevented it being given to any other, by laying claim to it myself.

b. To present (an information, indictment) in legal form.

1798 *BAY AMER. LAW REP.* (1809) I. 245 In an indictment for manslaughter, it is necessary to lay it to have been done voluntarily. 1838 [see *INFORMATION* 5 a (a)]. 1870 *ROGERS's Hist. Gleanings Ser.* ii. 162 Information having been laid that he had forsworn himself. 1891 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5 1 Anyone... whether personally aggrieved or not, may lay an information.

c. † (a) To assign (a date). (b) Law. To state or describe as; to fix (damages) at a certain amount.

1440 *CANIGRAVE's Life St. Kath.* v. 1609 The day of her deth eke ful fayre he leyth Of novembre moneth. 1770 *FOOTE's Lane Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 72 The field... is laid in the indictment as round. 1800 *GIFFORD's Compl. Eng. Lawyer* ii. 248 The time of the death must be laid within a year and a day after the mortal stroke was given. *Ibid.*, The facts must be laid to be done treasonably, and against his allegiance. 1891 *ATHENÆUM* 7 Mar. 306/1 He laid his damages at 20,000; the arbitrators gave him one farthing.

† d. To expound, set forth, lay open. Obs.

1586 *SIDNEY's Arcadia* i. (1590) 16 b, And yet thus much I wil say for my selfe, that I have not laid these matters, either so openly, or largely to any as your selfe.

† e. intr. To give information, tell. Obs. rare. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vii. 31 To lord Perseye off this mattir thai laid.

27. To bring forward as a charge, accusation,

or imputation; to impute, attribute, ascribe (something objectionable). Const. to, † unto, † against, † in, on, † arch.

1425 *LYON. Assemb. Gods* 208 Thow may'st he dismaye To here so gret compleyntes ayene the layde. 1473 *WARW. Chron.* (Camden) 5 There was leyde to him hye tresore. 1530 *HICKSOMER* (1550) Cij b, They sayde I was a thefe and layde felonye vpon me. 1533 *L.N. BERNERS's Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cviij b, Lette no man... lay against the goddes, that they be cruell. 1580 *SIDNEY's P's. xxxv.* v, Who did me wrong against me witness beare, laying such things as never in me were. 1597 *MORLEY's Tutrol. Mus.* 76 These objections which you late against me. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxiv. 12 (God) layeth not folly to them. 1690 *WOOD's Life* 25 July, E. G. with child, layd on the tapster. 1749 *FIELDING's Tom Jones* i. iii, I'll warrant 'tis not her first illegitimate child, by her impudence in laying it to your worship. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY's Juvenile Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 236 That... you should lay to me unkind neglect. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 247 This was laid to her overweening pride. 1874 *DASSETT's Half a Life* III. 288 He had of course to lay his sleeplessness on something, and so he laid it on the lobster salad. 1890 *Temple Bar* Oct. 296, I laid the theft on Bastonjee.

b. Phr. To lay to (a person's) charge, at or to (his) door, † in (his) dish, † in (his) neck: to impute to, charge upon. Also to lay to one's credit, † reproach, etc. (See also the sb.)

1530 *PALMER* 603 I Wylly you laye thurte to his charge, and have no better a grounde? 1533 *L.N. BERNERS's Huon* xxxiii. 102 It shall never be layde to my reproche. 1534 *TINDALE's Acts* vii. 60 Lorde laye not this synne to their charge. 1551 *ROBINSON's Tr. More's Utop.* i. (Arb.) 66 The wickedness and folye of others shalbe imputed to hym, and layde in his necke. 1551, 1722 [see *DISH* sh. 1 d]. 1681 *II. MORE's Exp. Dau.* 105 The Pontificall Party have no reason to lay such things in the dish of the Reformed. 1701, 1749 [see *DOOR* sh. G]. 1824 *SCOTT's St. Ronald's xxiii.* 10 Do not force a broken-hearted sister to lay her death at your door. 1885 *MRS. C. L. PARKES's Lady Lovelace* II. xxix. 53 You... laid his death to my charge. 1892 *blackw. Mar.* CLI. 156/2 This... must be laid to the credit of the Tories.

V. To impose as a burden.

28. To impose (a penalty, command, obligation, burden, tax, etc.). Const. on, upon († to). (See also LAD sh.)

1000 *CURIAL* 683 (Gr) Part 76... on his wergangen wile legdon. 1111 *O. E. Chron.* 1064 (Laud MS) Hi hezdon arende on kine to ham cyngne Edwardwe. *Ibid.* an. 1137 Hi heiden guides on the tunes. 1225 *AMER. R.* 246 He preost ne perf. leggen ower schrift on ou. 1300 *CURIAL* 18455 Sant michael for-lut on us laid. 1380 *WYCH's Wks.* (1880) 336 It were as myche urde to leye now as myche penance to summe, as [etc.]. 1423 *Jas. I King's O. ex.* This sall on the my charge bene laid. 1500 *20 DE V. NAB. Poems* xxi. 28 On fred one s. had forfallour. 1533 *L.N. BERNERS's Huon* lxx. 210 Von knowe the payne that I layde on your hedes 3f Huon dyd not accompysshe my message. 1557 *N. L. (Genev)* i. Cor. ix. 16 For necessite is layd vpon me (Gr. *ἀνάγειν γὰρ μου ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνάγκην*), and so is it vnto me, yf I preach not the Gospel. 1590 *PASQUILL's Apol.* i. Cij b, People may not looke to lay all vpon the Parsons shoulders. 1621 *KING'S Debates* Ho. Lords (Camden) 66 Vt... the delinquent is worthy of a greave punishment; but the question is, by whom yt is to be layd? 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig.* 50 i. vi. 6 § 2 We are not to thinke that an Oath layes any greater obligation vpon a God for performance, then the meer declaration of his will. 1697 *POTTER's Antig. Greece* i. xxi. (1751) 121 If a pecuniary Mult was laid upon him. 1781 *D. WILLIAMS's L'Esclaire's Priam* Wks. II. 103 Once only do I mean to lay my commands upon you. 1790 *JEFFERSON's Writ.* (1899) III. 153 The improbability that Congress would ever lay taxes where the States could do it separately. 1845 *MCULLOCH's Taxation* ii. x. (1852) 345 An additional duty... was laid on windows. 1855 *MACAULAY's Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 554 Northumberland strictly obeyed the injunction which had been laid on him. 1870 *ROGERS's Hist. Gleanings Ser.* ii. 195 The burden of proof being laid on the accused person. 1877 *MISS YONGE's Camoes Ser.* iii. xxiv. 230 Severe fines were laid on all the villages. 1885 *E. F. BYRNNE's Entangled* II. viii. 265 The dead mother has laid it upon you to find it.

† b. To quarter soldiers on or upon. Obs.

1612 *DAVIES's Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 43 The soldiers, for want of pay, were sessed and laid upon the subjects against their will. 1669 *ORMONDE's MSS.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 102 Wee require the soldiers... to draw off from the petitioner and his tenants, and... shew by what authority... they are layd upon them. *Ibid.*, It not being lawful to lay soldiers on any persons.

† c. To assess, rate, tax (a person). Obs.

1330 *R. BRUNNE's Chron.* (1810) 261 Marchaunt & burgeis to be sext be laid. 1467 in *Eng. Gills* (1870) 387 What persone that refuset to paye, at that tyme as he ys assessed or leyrd, shal paye to the comen cofre xld. 1707 in *Picton's Pool Munc. Rec.* (1886) II. 45 He is still lay'd and tax'd for it. 1712 *PRIDEAUX's Direct. Ch.-wards* (ed. 4) 47 The Lauds, in respect of which he is lay'd, are out of the Parish.

29. To cast (blame, † aspersions, † ridicule) on or upon; also const. † in, † to.

131. *K. ALIS.* 1553 'Hyschop', he saide, 'there is a sclauder, V-layd on me kyng Alisaunder'. 1330 *Spec. Cy Warw.* 592 Many a skorn [was] on him laid [v. r. Heide]. 1390 *GOWER's Conf.* i. 76 The blame upon the duke they laide. 1530 *PALMER.* 602/2 Why lay you the blame of this faute to me? 1545 *ASCHAM's Topoph.* (Arb.) 30 The fault is not to be layed in the thyng which was worthe to be written vpon. 1560 *DAUS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 244 Yf any man shulde lay the blame in us. 1590 *SPENSER's F. Q.* iii. l. 11 And laid the blame, not to his carriage, But to his starting steed that swar'd a syde. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* i. l. 14 A declaration... wherein aspersions were laid vpon some members. 1676 *C. HATTON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 130 All y<sup>e</sup> blame was layd on y<sup>e</sup> wine and he pardoned. 1880 *W. IRVING's Sketch-bk.* *Rip van W.*, The good wives of

the village... never failed... to lay all the blame on Dame van Winkle.

30. To lay stress, weight, emphasis on or upon: to emphasize, bring into special prominence, attach great importance to.

1666 *PERRIS's Diary* 3 July, The House do not lay much weight upon him, or any thing he says. 1676 *GLANVILLE's Ess.* vii. 33 They doated upon little, needless, foolish things, and lay'd a great stress of Religion upon them. 1686 *HORNBECK's Critic.* *Jesus* viii. 136 The Greek Church to this day lays the stress of consecration upon the prayer of the Holy Ghost. 1700 *WALLIS in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 327 He seems to lay weight on this. 1748 *J. MASON's Elouet.* 26 To see that it [the Emphasis] be always laid on the emphatical Word. 1824 *L. MURRAY's Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 263 To lay the emphasis with exact propriety, is a constant exercise of good sense and attention. 1845 *MCULLOCH's Taxation* ii. vi. (1852) 307 The only objection... on which any stress can be fairly laid. 1890 *T. F. Toi's Hist. Eng.* 1689. 234 The great teachers laid all the stress on dogma.

31. To bring (a stick, etc.) down upon; to inflict 'blows'. Also to lay it on lit. and fig.

1314 *GUY WARR.* (Auchinleck MS.) 7594 And we leyd on hem dintes grete. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redels* ii. 338 They leyd on bi leigis, Richard, lawdis y-now. 1500 *20 JUNBAR Poems* lxi. 14 I have is thair laid on me ane quilib. 1550 *CHRISTIE's Kike Gr.* xiv. The reird mair rudes with the rappe. Quhen rungswey layd on riggis. 1601 *SHAKS. Ind. C.* iv. iii. 268 Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1833 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 337, I have laid it on Walpole, unsparingly. 1899 *FACON's Casar* xx. 338 What is my son wishes to lay a stick on my back?

32. absol. and intr. To deal blows; to make an attack. Chiefly in phraseological expressions with preps. a. To lay on or upon: to attack vigorously, to beat soundly. (See also lay on, 55 b.)

1225 *AMER. R.* 92 Mid te holie rode steuwe, bet him is loyest kuggel, leir on be deouel dogge. 1305 *EDMOND's Conf.* 112 in *E. R. F.* (1862) 74 And euere seide his holl man as he leile on hie faste Maide ju schalt lurny bus awen forto cast bi fole wil of bi flesch. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4046 (Kölbing) Ich on open kan to legge. 1460 *TENONEL's Hist.* xvi. 425 Thar was none that I spard, but lade on and dang them. 1480 *CAXTON's Chron. Eng.* liii. 46 The whyle dragon exely assaylled the reede and layd on hym so strongly that [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1510 c. 13. They layd on hym with their fystes and other wepens. 1590 *WHITT's Part.* Arb. 20 Ve Turkes woulde lay vpon them as vpon Horses, and beat them in such sort, as oft times they dyed. 1610 *HOMER's* 140 II. 140 II. 140 They laid upon one another with such fury as [etc.]. 1758 *GOLDSM. Mem. Prot.* (1855) II. 17 Kascal! I nipped the Tyrant, gave me the Stick; and, taking it in his Hand with the most inhuman Barbarity he laid on the wretched Slave. 1814 *SOUTHEY's Roderick* xxi, Laying on the Moors with that good sword.

† b. To lay to, unto: to assault, attack, press hard (lit. and fig.). Also to lay home, hard, hardly, to. Obs.

1430 *537 Tryam.* 1073 Alle the fosters to hym cun lay Wyth sterne worde and mode. 1557 *N. T. (Genev)* *Mark* xiv. 68 note, Peter prepueth him selfe to flee if he were farther layd unto. 1581 *II. RICH. Fawcett's Hist. Prof.* Cij b, The Marchaunt with greave importunite requested ier in the wae of marriage, and so hardly he lued vnto her, that [etc.]. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. iv. 1 I looke you lay home to him. 1603 *KNOTES's Hist. Parks* (1621) 1 The wate was agnia begun, and the cite more hardly laid unto than before. 1623 *BINGHAM's Xenophon* 109 At this instant they were assaulted, and hardly laid vnto vpon the hill. 1650 *TRAF. Comm.* Gen. xlii. 329 He lays it hard to them still: As w<sup>o</sup> I should say, the longer I hear you, the worse I like you. 1724 *DE FOR MEN. Character* (1840) 284, I found my major hard laid to, but fighting like a lion.

c. To lay at: to aim blows or an attack at; to strike at; to attack, assail (lit. and fig.). In 15 18th c. often in indirect passive. Now chiefly dial.

1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 2464 (Kölbing), A 100 Sarazens... All at once at him layd. 1440 *J. SHIRLEY's Delthe K. Jan* 15 (1818) 16 The traitours... laid at the chaubour dors... with leuours and with axes. 1548 *UOALL.* etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 74, I am layed at with deadly decytees. 1561 *HONY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. Vv ij, The beautiful women haue alwaies more sayters, and be more instantly e laide at in loue [It. *sono più sollicitate d'amore*], then the foule. 1579 *SPENSER's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 214 Fiercely the good man at him did laye. 1600 *HOLLAND's Livy* v. xxiv. 196 The... Senators... came forth to the multitude, and offered themselves to be laid at, smitten and slaine. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xli. 26 The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold. 1719 *DE FOR CRUISE* ii. v. (1840) 102 Our men being thus hard laid at, Atkins wounded. 1728 *RANSAY's General Mistake* 82 Even beauty guards in vain, he lays at a. 1876 *Surrey Gloss.*, The rabbits have laid at that wheat unaccountably. 1899 *Expositor* Jan. 54 The lie lays at the truth and the Truth must lay at the lie.

d. To lay into: to belabour; to 'pitch into'. slang or colloq.

1838 *D. JERROLD's Men of Char.* *John Applejohn* xiii, I shall be very happy... to go and hold the door, while you lay into the ruffian. 1865 *DICKENS's Mut. Fr.* i. iv, Laying into me with your little bonnet. 1876 *MARK TWAIN's Tramp Abr.* iii. (1880) l. 22 He [a bird] laid into his work like a nigger. 1887 *G. R. SIMS's Mary Jane's Mem.* 108 She would lay into Master John with her stick.

e. To lay about one: to deal violent and repeated blows on all sides; occas. (trans.) to lay (a weapon) about one. Hence fig. to act vigorously, make strenuous efforts, do one's utmost.

1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1036 Fast he leyd hym a-bowte All bat somythes nyght. 1596 *SPENSER's F. Q.* iv. 19. 32 And with his broadiron round about him layd. 1618 *SVLVESTER*



*Sonn.* xvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 39 When like a Lion to preserve her young, Thou layest about thee to redreem the same. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* 49 'Thou, that now liest about thee for thee world and wealth. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 279 He says about him on all hands where there is any the least project of gaine. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. (1695) 244 Those Words, with which they are so armed at all points, and with which they so confidently lay about them. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power Love* (1741) I. 55 How they laid about them to commend your Soul to God! 1727 *DOVER FR. Dict.* s.v. To lay about one's self. *faire tous les efforts, remuer ciel et terre.* 1837 *DISRAELI* *Venetia* IV. xviii, They laid about them with their staves. 1889 DOYLE *At. Clarke* xxxii. 353 We cut a way to his rescue, and laid our swords about us.

†33. *impers.* Of the wind, weather: To be violent. *Obs.*

c1475 *Rauf Colyear* 139 Sa troublit with stormis was I neuer stad; Of ilk art of the Fist sa laithly laid. [Cf. 1825-30 JAMIESON, *To Lay On*. r. To rain, to hail, to snow heavily; as 'It's layin' o' snaw'.]

†34. To strike, beat (a person) on the face, over the head, etc. *To lay on the lips*: to kiss. *Obs.*

In these uses the personal obj. is prob. to be regarded as a native.

1530 *PALSGR.* 602/2, I lay hym on the face. . . I layde liyn betweene the necke and the shoulders that I made liyn giore. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* II. ii. (1656) R. I. b. He lay you o'th lips and leave you. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1556 I. 25 Faith, sweet, ile lay thee on the lips for that jest. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* *Upstart Country Knt.* (Arb.) 28 Being once laid ore the shoulder with a Knighthood. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 228 He laid him over the face with his hands as hard as he could strike. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v. The cook laid them over the pate with a ladle.

VI. To dispose or arrange in proper relative position over a surface.

35. *trans.* To place in the proper or designed position (something that extends horizontally, e.g. a foundation (often fig.), a floor, stones or bricks in building, etc.).

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 29 Syddan he þæne grund-weall le 370 [c1160 *Haltou Gosp.* 1c120]. c1340 *Cursor M.* 13285 (Trin.) At þe see lame & Ion he fonde As þei were lynes leynd. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 438 To legge lym opur ston. 1382 *Wyclif Heb. vi.* 1 Not eftsoone leggyng the fundament of penaunce fro dedde werkis. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4149 Aboute him lefte he no mason, That stoon coude leye, ne querroun. c1425 *LYND. Assemb.* Gods 596 All the baytys that ye for hyn have leyde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 23 The same heriges should be wele truly and justly leyd and packed. 1526 *TINDALE Heb. i.* 20 Thou lorde in the begynnyng hast layde the foundation of the erth. 1576 *FLEMING* *Panoph. Epist.* 283 They lay traines of treason to overthrow their princes. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* x. (1645) 94 Proceeding upon our grounds before layde. 1662 *GILBERT* *Princ.* 33 Paviers (after the Bricks are laid) throw sharp Sand over them. 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 217 You may begin at the Verge, and so lay several Grooves close by one another till you come to the Center. 1751 *LABELLE* *Westm. Br.* 71 The laying the Foundation of Stone-Piers. 1800 *MAR. EDGEWORTH* *Castle Rackrent* 44 She laid the cornerstone of all her future misfortunes at that very instant. 1818 *JAS. MILL* *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 651 The political conduct of the Governor-General lays sufficient ground for the presumption that [etc.]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 265 When you lay your floors, let the joints be fitted and tacked down. 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxxiii. 125 From the time her keel was laid, she had never been so driven. 1842-59 *GWILT* *Archit.* § 1810 Slatting is sometimes laid lozenge-wise. 1845 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. i. 266 The ordinary mode of farming is to lay the ground in ridges. 1848 *CHAMBERS'S Inform.* I. 489/1 That manner of ploughing and laying the ridges, which will best keep the land dry. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 270 The first submarine cable was laid.

b. To set out (a table), to spread (the cloth), place in order (the plates, dishes, knives and forks, etc.) in preparation for a meal; hence, in later use, to set out the table for (a meal). Also *absol.* †Also, to prepare (a bed).

c1300 *Havelok* 1722 þanne [he] were set, and bord leyde. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6508 (Kölbing) Þese wæschon his gentil man & leyde tables after þan. c1375 *BARLOW* *Brice* v. 388 The met all redde graith, With burdis set and clathis laid. 1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1 Lay the table, for we must dyne in al the haste. 1593 *SHAKS.* *A Hen. VI.* II. ii. 11 Have you layd faire the Bed? 1668-9 *PEPYS* *Diary* 8 Jan., Home to my wife's chamber, my people having laid the cloth, and got the rooms all clean. 1768 *CLARA REEVE* *Fables* III. 110, I made the servant lay his bed in order. 1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* I. viii. 257 When the cloth was laying for supper. 1836 *MARRYAT* *Japhet* lxxviii, I found that the table was laid for three. 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van. Fair* xiv, A little dinner, was laid in the dining-room. 1861 *DICKENS* *Gr. Expect.* iv, We found the table laid. . . the dinner dressing. 1883 *BLACK SHANDON* *Bells* xviii, The little maidservant . . . laid the cloth. 1890 *WEYMAN* *House of Wolfiv*, These gentlemen will not sup with me. . . Lay for them at the other end.

c. To trace (a ground-plan).

1594 *MARLOWE & NASH* *Dido* v, When I was laying a platform for these walls. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 99 Danochares the Architect laid the modell and platforme therof [sc. of Alexandria] by a subtil and witty devise. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 29 It is reported that when the workmen began to lay the platforme at Chalcedon, how certain Eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the Streight.

d. †(a) To lay a buck: to put clothes in soak for washing (*obs.*). (b) To lay leaven (see quot. 1891).

[Possibly confused (a) with some derivative of *LYE*, and (b) with *LAY* v.2, *ALLAY* v.; but this is uncertain.]

1573 *TUSSER* *Hush.* (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or do brew. 1621 *COTGR.* s.v. *Faire*, *Faire la bute*, to lay, or wash, a bucke. 1633 D. [ROGERS] *Treat.*

*Sacraments* i. 42 Shee that cannot lay a leaven, but thinkes of the kingdom of Christ. 1801 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Lay*, to mix; only used in the phrase 'to lay leaven', i.e. to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Lay*, to mix dough for bread making. 'Lay the breed'—to mix the flour with the yeast, to make the dough.

e. To lay a fire: to place the fuel ready for lighting.

1876 *JEVONS* *Logic* Prim. 20 If one fire be laid and lighted exactly like another, it ought to burn like it. 1886 *BESANT* *Childr.* *Gibson* II. i. The fire was laid..with the resinous wheels, which burn fiercely.

f. Printing. To lay type: 'to put new sorts in cases' (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888). Also, to lay the case.

1683 *MOXON* *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 200 The manner how the several sorts of Letters are disposed in the several Boxes, is called, Laying of the Case. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* VI. 151 Laying of Cases. This implies filling them with sorts of a new font of letter.

36. To re-steel (a cutting instrument). *dial.*

1472-3 [see *LAYING* vbl. sb. 1]. 1475-6 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 25 Et sol. eidem pro le laynge ij axes, vijd. 1605 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 55 For laying the church back with new iron, vijd. 1620 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 172 For Laying the pickax 1s 8d. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *To lay a tool*, to steel it, edge afresh. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

37. Rope-making. To twist yarn to form (a strand), or strands to form (a rope).

1486 [see *LAYING* vbl. sb. 1]. 1627 *CART. SMITH* *Seaman's Gram.* VII. 30 If the Cable bee well made, we say it is well laid. 1726 *SHIRLEIGH* *Voy. round World* 240 Those who were ashore made twice lay d stuff for rigging. 1793 *SMEATON* *Edystone L.* § 261 A bridge cable was laid perfectly plant. 1793 *USE* *Dict.* *Arts* 1070 The last part of the process of rope-making, is to lay the cordage. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 560 The manner of laying the yarns into ropes.

b. *intr.* said of the rope.

1796 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 Then . . . the top comes away from the swivel, and the line begins to lay.

38. *trans.* In immaterial sense: To fix the outlines of, arrange, devise (a plan, plot, scheme); † to establish (a law), settle, lay down (a principle); † to draw up the plan of (a literary composition).

To lay one's account: see *ACCOUNT* sb. 15.

11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (Laud MS.) He sette mycel deofelð & he laigde laza þærwið. c1430 *Priemasonry* 449 Suche ordynance at the semilife was layd. 1591 *SHAKS.* *1 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 4 The plot is laid. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.*, *To weak Gamster in Poetry*, I cannot for the stage a Drama lay, Tragick or Comick. 1644 *MILTON* *Jdgem.* *Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 87 If we retain our principles already laid. 1662 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables*, *Life* *Esop* (1708) 8 Several Little Tales and Jests that I take to be neither well Laid, nor well put together. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome*, *Marcus* v. 83 His Design had been long laid. c1715 *BURNET* *Own Time* (1724) I. 401 The argument for it was laid thus. 1838 *THIRLWALL* *Greece* II. xi. 56 His schemes also were more artfully laid. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 381 When the conspiracy was laid to put Jesus to death.

†b. *gen.* To contrive, arrange. *Obs.*

1627 *DONNE* *Serm.* v. (1640) 51 God had laid it so, that Moses should be settled this way. a1677 *BARLOW* *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 Is it not great imprudence so to lay our business that any other matter shall thwart or thrust out devotion? 1712 *ARBUTHNOT* *John Bull* II. ii, We have laid it so, that he is to be in the next room.

c. *intr.* †To make arrangements or plans for (*obs.*); to plan, contrive, or intend to do something (now *dial.* and *U. S.*). (Cf. *lay out*, 56 f.)

c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2058 Saul laide for his dethe als for hys mortale enemy. 1573 *TUSSER* *Hush.* lxxvii. (1878) 156 Lay thou to saue. . . And then thou shalt enriched be. 1587 *GOLDING* *De Moray* xiv. (1617) 222 Mans mind can skill . . . to lay earnestly for warre in seeking or enjoying of peace. — *Obit's* *Mel.* xii. 277 And what is wrought in all the world he leades to vnderstand. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* I. 413 Men loue rather to haue plenty from their vines, than otherwise lay for the goodness thereof. 1633 B. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 11 If he lay to please the one the other will be offended. 1648 *SYMONS* *Vind. Chas.* I. 113 Mahomet layed to perpetuate his religion by introducing of ignorance, [etc.]. a1805 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lay*, to intend, to lay out, to lay a plan. Ex. 'I lay to plough for turnips tomorrow'. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 4/3 Fitzsimmons evidently laying to get in right on jaw.

39. †a. In OE.: To direct (one's steps). b. Naut. To lay one's (or a) course: see quot. 1867, 1881.

a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2400 (Gr.) Lastas lezdon. . . 08 þæt hie on Sodomam, weall stape burg wlitian meahnton. 1669 *STURMY* *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 The Wind will be Northerly, make ready to go about; we shall lay our Course another way. 1793 *RENNELLIN Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 100 We were driven to the north of Scilly; and were barely able to lay a course through the passage between those islands and the Land's End. 1867 *SMITH* *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To lay her course*, to be able to sail in the direction wished for, however barely the wind permits it. 1881 *HAMERSLEY* *Naval Encycl.* s.v., A ship lays her course when being close-hauled, the wind permits the desired course to be steered. 1890 W. F. RAE *Maygrove* III. ix. 307 The steamer's course was laid for Michipicoten.

†c. To apply or devote (one's power, affection, possessions) to. Also const. *into*. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26294 If . . . þou haf oft-sith laid midt His wrangwis liuelode for to right. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 203 He had his liking ilaide þat Ladie too wedde. a1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 3if eny good man of þe town leip his good to be commune nedde of þe town. 1627-77 *FELTHAM* *Resolves* I. i. He . . . lays his heart into pleasures, and forgets the future.

†40. To set down in writing; to put into, express or 'couch' in (certain language or terms). *Obs.*

c1230 *Arth. & Merl.* 1288 (Kölbing) Merlin to Blasi þer meche seyd, þat Blasi al in writt leyde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 184 Als Gelfrey in latyn sayd So Maystre Wace in frankis leyde. c1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* 2516 *Philis*, Hir lettre . . . here & there in Ryme I haue it laide. c1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Douce MS.) 1792 (Kölbing) In þe Bruyt he hit leyde. a1631 *DONNE* *6 Serm.* (1634) II. 6 The phrase. Is thus conceived and layed, In our image and then, After our likeness. 1682 *BUNYAN* *Holy War* 215 [The Charter] fairly engraven upon the doers thereof, and laid in Letters of Gold. 1714 *STEELE* *Lover* No. 27 (1723) 160 They . . . carry a secret Instruction, in that they lay the Sense of the Author still closer in Words of his own. 1775 *DE LOMME* *Eng. Const.* I. x. (1784) 99 In all writs, care must be taken that they be laid and formed according to their case.

41. Art. a. To put upon a surface in layers; to put or arrange (colours, † a picture) on canvas.

1570 *BARET* *Alv. L.* 54 To laie colour on a picture. c1600 *SHAKS.* *Sonn.* cl. Truth needs no colour, with his colour fixt; Beautie no penzell, beautie's truth to lay. 1671 *MILTON* *P. R.* IV. 343 Their swelling Epithetes thick laid As varnish on a Harlots cheek. 1690 *LOCKE* *Hum. Und.* II. x. (1695) 71 The Pictures drawn in our Minds are laid in fading Colours. 1727 *BOYER* *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay the Colours deep (in Painting), *empaler*. 1781 *COWPER* *Retirement* 798 To teach the canvas innocent deceit, Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet. 1859 *RUSKIN* *Two Paths* App. iv. (1891) 259 In every given touch [of colour] laid on canvas. *Ibid.* 261 The refinement of work consists not in laying absolutely little colour, but in always laying precisely the right quantity.

b. To lay a ground: to spread a coating over a surface, as a basis for colours. So in Photography, to lay the grain.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verdine's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) V. 141 Blotting . . . found out the application of the chisel for laying grounds, which much exceeded the roller. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/2 Three processes are usually required in japaning; laying the ground, painting, and finishing. 1854 *SCOFFERN* in *Orb's Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 90 The last [stage], technically called 'laying the grain', must be effected by hand. It consists in rubbing the surface of the plate in one direction, by means of a buffer.

42. To cover, spread, or coat (with something), esp. by way of ornament (as in embroidery).

a1266 *CHAUCER* *Rom. Rose* 1076 A robe of purple . . . it ful wel with ourfrays leyde was everydey. c1400 *Siege of Troy* 135 (MS. Harl. 595) in *Archiv Stud. new. Spr.* LXXII. 15 There were sheldis gylt and leyde with ynde. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ.* *Ord.* (1790) 433 Take a faire urthen pot, and lay hit well with splentes in the bottom, that the flesh neigh hit not. 1562-3 in *Willis & Clark* *Cambridge* (1886) III. 296 To the Painter for leyng the Irons of the grate Postes in oyle and red leade iij. 1578 *LYTE* *Dodons* I. xix. 29 Softe wolle leaves, as it were layde with a certayne downe or fine cotton. 1603 *KNOLLES* *Hist. Turke* (1621) 823 Short cloakes layed with silver lace. 1663 *GERBIER* *Censel* 80 Lathed and laid with Lime and haire. 1820 *SCOTT* *Monast.* iii, She is convent-bred, and can lay silk broderie. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 34 Black steel, Laid with gold tendrils. 1889 *FROUDE* *Chiefs of Dunboy* xxvi. 399 They . . . dug a pit, and laid the bottom of it with thorns. 1891 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 5 Dec. 770/1 My bath-room is . . . a part of the veranda laid with zinc.

VII. 43. In intransitive uses, coinciding with or resembling those of *LIE* v.1

In the earliest examples the verb appears to be intransitive for reflexive or passive. Now (*exc.* in Nautical lang., see b) it is only dialectal or an illiterate substitute for *lie*, its identity of form with the past tense of the latter no doubt accounting largely for the confusion. In the 17th and 18th centuries, it was not app. regarded as a solecism. (For lay in wait see *WAIT* sb.)

c1300 *Harrov.* *Hell* 147 Sathanas, y bynde the, her shalt thou lay, O that come domesday. 13. . . *Sir Benes* 2643 (MS. A.) Par þe schel leggen ay, Til hit come domes dai. a1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 363 þi no man ne legge in lond ne in tenement. . . þe while þe sequestre ys þare set. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3340 (Horsm.) þe chest. . . Is þe whyche þis blessed virgyn leyth y-cloost inne. a1489 *CAYTON* *Blanchardyn* li. 195 His cheff standarde ouer thurwen and layng vpon the grounde. 1498 *Will of Woodforde* (Somerset Hs.). Where my wyf legges. 1530 *PALSGR.* 605/1 It leyeth on my herte. I tell you as it lyeth on my herte. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.*, *Nature* (Arb.) 363 Nature will lay buried a great Time, and yet reuue. 1628 *EARLE* *Microcosm.*, *Prebender to Learning* (Arb.) 53 Some. . . Folio, which . . . hath laid open in the same Page this half yeare. 1662 J. STURVEY in *Lett. Lit. Hen* (Camden) 179 At my first Coming, I laid alone. 1665 *Woope* *Life* 25 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 46 The lady of Castlemaine's two children began to lay at our house. *Ibid.* 56 The books layd upon the bookshelours' hands. 1736 *BUTLER* *Anal.* II. vi. 231 The general Proof of natural Religion. . . does, I think, lay Level to Common Men. 1749 *FIELING* *Ton Jones* I. vi, The flame which had before laid in embryo now burst forth. 1768-74 *TUCKER* *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 558 Eating when we are hungry, . . . laying down when sleepy. 1794 J. BIDLAKE *Poems* 4 She. . . on the ground, to catch each sound would lay. 1818 *BYRON* *Ch. Har.* IV. clxxx, Thou . . . dustiest him again to earth . . . there let him lay. 1828 J. RAINE *St. Cuthbert* 78 They found the venerable body . . . laying on its right side. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/1 A large Danish boardround . . . knocked a little boy . . . down, laid on him, and bit him over the eye. 1900 F. ANSTREY *Brass Battle* VI. 80 'They're all layin' down on the road opposite our door.'

b. Naut. To put oneself in the position indicated by the accompanying phrase or adv., e.g. to lay at anchor, to lay by the wind. (See also *lay along*, *lay by*, *lay in*, *lay out*, etc. in branch VIII.) To lay on the oars, to cease rowing.

1530 *PALSGR.* 605/1 I ley at anker, as a shyppye dothe, *je ancre*. 1549 *Edw. VI. Jnrl.* (Roxb.) II. 227 Thei laying at anker betw the French. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures of T. S.* 8 He commanded to lay by the Wind, until the Ships came within Call. 1830 *MARRYAT* *King's Own* xlv, The



boats laid upon their oars. 1881 HAMERSLEY *Naval Encycl.* s.v., To lay is used (although incorrectly) in the sense of to go or come; as lay forward, lay aft, lay down from aloft, lay out on the yards, etc. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 181 Captains are saluted by laying on the oars (in other words ceasing to row).

#### VIII. With adverbs in specialized uses.

**44. Lay about.** †a. *trans.* To surround, beset.  
14.. *Arth. & Merl.* (Percy MS.) 2432 (Kölbling). A 100 Sarazens on a rowte Att once layd him all about. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wynt's Reb.* 33 b. The lord Abargaueny and the shiriffe .. deused to laye the countree aboute, that they [Wynt and others] might not escape.

†b. *intr.* To contrive, plan, take measures (to do something); to look out or make a search for.  
1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 66 Hee labours, and hee layes about .. that dear Issue to exterminate. 1727 JOYNER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay about, in order to get an Office, *frayeur, rechercher un Emploi.* 1755 SHREBBARE *Lydia* (1760) II. 176 She therefore laid about for a proper person to dispatch as an emissary to accomplish this design.

†c. To strike out with vigour; = to lay about one (32 c). *Obs.*

[1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2874 (Kölbling) About he leyd on so hard, pat his sword brast atw. 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist. Gray Warwicke* 29 He drew his sword, and laid about. 1603 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 799 But when his nut-brown sword was out Couragiously hee laid about.

**45. Lay abroad.** *trans.* To spread out; to set out for view; to spread (a net). *Obs. exc. arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 601/1. I laye abroad clothes in the sonne to be ayred or dried. I laye abroad, as hunters or fysshers do their nettes. .. I laye abroad monay, or vessell, or bookes to be vewed, *je mets au large.* 1535 [see *ABROAD* adv. 1 c]. 1570 BAKET *Ab.* II. 54 To laie abroad hey in the sunne to drie. 1604 E. G. [BRISTON] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxiv. 395 Haung layd abroad these bones. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xvi. 50 For hee abroad capacions nets had laid.

†46. Lay along. a. *trans.* To stretch at full length (also, *all along*); hence, to lay low, prostrate; to destroy, overthrow, kill.

1413. 1535. 1592. 1761 [see *ALONG* adv. 6]. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35 b/1 Shee is without all strength, cleane layed along. 1599 *Withals' Dict.* 62 b. To ouerthrow, lay along, and destroie, *sterno.* 1607 DAYDEN *Rind* I. 266 The Leaders first He laid along.

b. *intr.* (Naut.: see 43 b). Of a ship: To lean over with a side wind. (Cf. *lie along*.)

1779 BARNARD in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 107 That leakage, washing from side to side, will cause the ship to lay along.

†47. Lay apart. *trans.* To put aside or away from one; to omit purposely (to do something).

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* I. 21 Wherefore laye a parte all filthynes [1611]. c. 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 52 All matters of the lay laid for the tyme vitterly a part. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Regulation* I. Wee shall .. lay apart to speake of the profound and unsearchable nature of Almighty God, rather acknowledging our weakness, then rashly to attempt [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I.* Introd. 3 Lay now thy .. bow apart. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 78 That you diest your selfe and lay apart The borrowed Glories.

**48. Lay aside.** *trans.* a. To put away from one's person (as a garment, weapon, or the like); to put on one side.

1586 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 615 They moste .. leye a lyte hir holiness asye As for the tyme. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* To Rdr. (1593) A 4 b. The old Adam ought we to lay aside. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Condo, Sepouere & condere*, to lay aside and Locke v. 1595. 1611 [see *ASIDE* 3]. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 140 A father cannot lay aside the father. 1824-9 LANOOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 321 On entering the apartment of the women of your country, you lay aside both slipper and tumban. 1849 AYTON *Poems, Buried Flower* 181 Death had laid aside his terror. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* May 632 The editor laid aside the last proof-sheet.

b. To reject or dismiss from one's consideration or action; to abandon or postpone (a design), discontinue (an occupation).

1440 [see *ASIDE* 4]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xx. 145. I praye to god that he send you honour and worship. A said the knyghte I may saye that on syde. 1530 PALSGR. 605/1. I ley away, or I laye asyde my worke to loyter. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) To Gentlew. Lond. 60 When our good desires are once laide asyde. 1607 [see *ASIDE* 4]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 207 After sunne set, all this while the women lay asyde their worke. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 66 So the designe of the rising was laid asyde. 1756 BROOKE *Foot of Quality* (1792) I. 152 Laying Peter asyde, who think you was the greatest hero among the moderns? 1824 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 1 June, Wks. 1846 III. 477. I think myself entitled to lay asyde .. the testimony of the conchman. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. II. xxv. 237 The burghers laid asyde their revelries.

†c. To put out of the way, get rid of. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 273 Quhen he had pacified his cuntry, layd asyde his aide enemies [etc.]. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng.* Man Wks. 1755 II. 1. 77 When a prince was laid asyde for male-administration. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xviii. 110 To lay asyde this troublesome Regent.

d. To set apart for a purpose.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 p. 1. I intend to lay asyde a whole Week for this Undertaking.

e. *pass.* To be incapacitated for work by illness.

1879 SHAKS *Burns* 172 At this crisis his faithful wife was laid asyde, unable to attend him. 1901 PUNCH 3 Apr. 262/1 More than once laid asyde by break down of health.

**49. Lay away.** *trans.* a. = lay aside, a. b.  
1400 *Ipomedon* (Kölbling) 338/7 He laid a way his horne & his hunter clothes & armed him all in white. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 1 Let vs. .. lye a waye all that presteth vs downe, and the sinne that hangeth on vs. 1553 87 FOXE

A. & M. (1596) 70/2 They were .. readie to laie awaie their armour and weapons. 1581 SAMILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. (1612) 140 That passion, amongst all other, even of wise men is last layed away. 1628 HOMES *Thucyd.* (1822) 4 (They) laid away .. the fashion of wearing linnen coats. 1641 CHAS. I in *Rusho, Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 457 That laying away all disputes, you go on chearfully and speedily for the Reducing of Ireland. 1845 LONGF. *Belroy of Bridges, Curfew* II. 4 The book is completed, And closed, like the day; And the hand that has written it Lays it away.

b. To bury. ? *U.S.*

1885 M. E. WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 594/1 It was hardly six months since my poor sister was laid away.

**50. Lay by.** a. *trans.* = lay aside, 48 a, b; †also = lay aside, 48 c.

1439 in Rymer *Fodera* (1710) X. 727/2 That Matiere .. was so lightly layd by at Arras and noon Inclination shewed thereto. c. 1585 R. BROWNE *Anno. Cartwright* 6 He must .. laye by his prooffe as vnture. 1599 SHAKS. *Mich. Ado* v. i. 64. I am forced to lay my reuerence by. 1644 MILTON *Ar. Op.* (Arb.) 38 Laying it to .. ach ones conscience to read or to lay by. 1674 RAY *Collect. II. c. 12. Prepar. Tin* 123 The cinder or slag .. they take off with a shovel and lay it by. 1681 DAYDEN *Ab. & Achut* 507 These were for laying honest David by On principles of pure good husbandry. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 p. 7. I shall therefore lay by my Drama for some Time. 1736 LAMHARD *Life Marlborough* I. 218 It was Pity that so able a Man should be laid by, as useless and forgotten. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 670 It views the truth with a distorted eye, And either warps or lays it useless by. 1798 LAMOND *Chir* I. 51 His buckle and his coslet hee laid by. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 233 Lay by your wonted tasks.

b. To put away in store; to store up; to save (money). Also *absol.*

1786 BURNS *To And Alare* xvii. A heapit stimpert, I'll reserve ane laid by for you. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 312 Of her twelve hundred a-year, she regularly lays by two-thirds. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* IV. v. It is a great sum, .. but I will lay by, as you are kind enough to trust me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 501 Persons who had laid by money would rather put it into the Bank. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 367 Few of them lay by in anticipation of times when they are slack.

c. To put away for future disposal or for safety.

1719 DE FOE *Cruise* I. xiv. (1840) 239. I perceived .. two miserable wretches dragged from the boats, where, it seems they were laid by, and were now brought out for the slaughter. 1821 KEATS *Isabella* II. She wrapped it up; and for its tomb did choose A garden-pot, wherein she laid it by. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/3 She has not been put afant yet, but is laid by till open weather sets in.

d. *pass.* To be 'laid aside' by illness (cf. 48 c).

1782 MACQUEEN in *Med. Comm.* I. 69 They are .. seized with a Catarrh .. which rages so fast that in twenty-four hours, every individual .. is .. laid by. 1825-80 JAMESON, *To Lay By*. 1. To overdo, to make unfit for work; 2. To be confined by ailment; as, 'He's laid by'. 1880 MES. COMYNS *Carr. Marg. Maliphant* I. xii. 237 Father is often laid by, and unable to go round the farm.

e. *intr.* (Naut.) = lay to (48 c).

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3287/3 They all laid by a considerable time, and then making Sail stood to the Westward. 1741 S. SIERRA in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 395 Their not hoisting their colours .. and .. not laying by for us.

**51. Lay down.** *trans.*

a. To put (something that one is holding or carrying) down upon the ground or any other surface; to put off, discard (a garment, armour). To lay down (one's) arms; to surrender.

c. 1205 I.A.V. 509 Leie a-dun bin here scud & binne rede sceld, and biþer longe. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 3296 Mi hermes dun heid di lai. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* I. (Petrus) 294. I did as myn moder saide, In þe corn myn howk doun laie, and bad it do þat do sulde I. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 165 Lay doun thy sword, and I will myn alwa. 1560 DALS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 423 That with all speede they laye downe their weapons, and devise some meanes of concord. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 451 note. They layd down their arms, and put on mourning. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii. She laid down the cup of tea. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 142 Eighteen thousand French soldiers laid down their arms to the raw army that had defeated them at Baylen.

b. To resign, relinquish (office, power, dignity, hopes, etc.); †also *absol.* = to retire from office, etc.; †to discard, cease to bear (a name), discontinue, 'drop' (a custom, fashion); †to give up the wearing or use of.

c. 1205 LAY 2037 Þa leodene leiden adun þene noma, & Trinoutwe god nemedden. 13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1167 Tristrem he gan doun lain, And seyd thartris he biht. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladies .. that .. hadde highe hories, the whiche the holy man beganne to reprove, and yene diuerse ensamples to make hem to leie doun. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 327 In hairt be blyth and lay all dolour doun. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1871) 1. 236 Horne in windows is quite laid down in euerie place. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xlii. (1623) 752 Those consultations of the Laitie were laid downe. 1682 LUTTRELL *Chief Re.* (1857) I. 176 There is a discourse .. that the lord chanceller will lay down, and be succeeded by the lord chief justice Pemberton. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneis* XI. 473 What Hopes you had in Diomedes, laye down. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 556 p. 1 Upon laying down the Office of Spectator. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 461 They [the clergy] seemed now to lay down all fears and apprehensions of Popery. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 226 It was a good retreat for those that were willing to leave off, and lay down. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 3 July. He has laid down his coach, and talks of making more contractions of his expense. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vii. Will he lay down his power?

c. To place in a recumbent or prostrate position.

Often *refl.* (†in early use conjugated with to be).

†Also, to bring to bed of a child (cf. 2 above).

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Hwon þe heorte .. leih hire saif aduneward, & buhð him ase he bit.] c. 1250 *Old Kent. Ser.* in *O. E. Misc.* (1872) 32 Ure lord was f-leid him don to slepe. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 15675 Ful buxumli he laid him don upon þat erth bare. c. 1450 *Merlin* 88 She is now leide down in hir bedde of a childre male. 1481 CANTON *Reynard* xxxvii. (Arb.) 104 Tho wente he and leyð hya doun vnder a tre in the grasse. 1535 COVERDALE *P's.* IV. 8 Theifore will I laye me downe in peace, & take my rest. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iii. 40 The slye whoresons Hauue got a speedyng trick to lay downe Ladies. 1781-3 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* 50 The seafowl is gone to her nest, The beast is laid down in his lair. 1791 — *Odysse.* x. 64 Around my head Winding my mantle, [I] lay'd me down below. 1816 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 29 Slowly and sadly we laid him down.

d. To put down (money) as a wager or a payment; †to pay (a debt).

14.. *Lyng. London Lycheby.* Lay down your sylver, and here you may speede. 1464-5 *Manners & Housch. R. p. Eng.* (Roxb. 1841) 487 Paid to Robert Klerke that he leid donne, xijd. 1560 DALS tr. *Steidane's Comm.* 246 b. Besydes those .. Dukates, whyche he luthre adreidyde de-frayde [he] shall laye downe as muche more at Venise. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 137 What shall we laye downe? What shall we stake? 1623 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 230 He writ to me that I would discharge him, and that M<sup>r</sup> Selden would lay down half. 1640 MASSINGER *Perry Woman* II. i. I have done nothing .. that may justly claim A title to your friendship; and much less laid down the debt which .. not I but mankind stands bound to tender. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life of Aesop* (1708) 15 Lay down the Money upon the Nail, and the Business is done.

e. To sacrifice (one's life).

1611 BIBLE *John* X. 15. xv. 13. 1781 COWPER *Expansul.* 536 To waste thy life in arms or lay it down In causeless feuds. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 190 Ready .. to lay down fortune, freedom, and perhaps life itself, for their sake.

f. †To put down, overthrow (*obs.*). Also *Naut.* of wind or sea: To make (a vessel) lie on her side.

c. 1205 LAY. 551 A londe & a watere he heom adun leaide. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 773 Seif me is heit þurh mi leoue lauerd þat to leggen ham adun. 1340 HAMOLT *Pr. Cons.* 4415 He [Antichrist] sal drawe til hym lathre leuerd and lewed, And crysten law sal be doun layde. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Lest here yocrishe be þarceyved and here wyn mynre and worldly faue laid adoun. 1387 *De-visa Higdon* (Rolls) III. 237 Fourre þow-and of Spartanes þe upon hem and leyde adoun and slouȝt f hem þe dayes to gudies. 1745 P. THOMAS *Paul Anson's Voy.* 24 A raging Sea took us .. with that violence that it .. laid down the Ship in a Manner quite on her Side.

g. To construct (roads, railways, ships). Also to lay down a keel.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 129 Levelling instrument intended .. for laying down railroads and highways. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Nov. 6/6 It is not .. intended to lay down any new ironclads at present. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 240 Banel laid down the Great Western. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 3/5 Her keel will be laid down in the course of a week or two.

h. To establish, formulate definitely (a principle, rule); to prescribe (a course of action, limits, etc.).

To lay down the law: to declare what the law with regard to something is; hence *collog.* to make dogmatic statements, esp. in argument.

1493 *Pestral* (W. d. W. 1406) 1 b. Holy chirche leyth downe songes of melody as Te deum lau. Gloria in excelsis. 1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 63. I have determined .. under this Narratory .. title to lay downe my limits. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, Bleeding Man* (Arb.) 89 Hee layes you downe a hundred wild plots, all impossible things. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* III. 13 Laying down Rules for solving some Cubick and Biquadratic Equations. 1712 PERKELLY *Puss.* (Arb.) 16 If the criterion we have laid down be true. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 273 He assured him he would pay the debt: But did not lay down any method of doing it. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i. I tell thee what, Ephraim, if thee can'st but once learn to lay down the law, there's no knowing what thee may'st rise. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 238 We may now be allowed to lay down the law of redress against public oppression. 1845 MC-CULLOCH *Taxation* I. IV. (1852) 127 It may be safely laid down that at all times a considerable number of occupiers of land are losing by their business. 1860 TINDALL *Glac.* II. xv. 308 He laid down the conditions of the problem with perfect clearness. 1865 TROLOPE *Belfon Est.* xviii. 205 She endeavoured to .. lay down for herself a line of conduct. 1885 MES. C. PRARD *Affinities* I. ix. 206 He was in the midst of an argument, .. and was laying down the law in this fashion.

i. To set down or mark out (a plan) on paper;

to delineate; †to describe (a geometrical figure).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 1. 31 How to lay down a Triangle in a Circle. *Ibid.* v. 6 After you have taken the Angles .. You must Protract or lay down the Figure. 1697 DAMIER *Voy* I. xvi. 448 Many shoals .. that are not laid down in our Drafts. 1793 SMERDON *Edystone* L. 599. I was .. laying down the measures of the rock upon paper. 1817 SCOTT *Search after Happiness* III. If Kennell has it not, you'll find, mayhap, The Isle laid down in Captain Sindbad's map. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 201 A map on which the drains of each field are laid down. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng.* 292 He now laid down clearly the island groups of the North Pacific.

†j. To put down in writing; to treat of. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 67. I will laye downe vnto you some such corruptions and abuses, as seeme to be inormous. 1634 W. WOOL *New Eng. Prosp.* To Rdr., I have laid downe the nature of the Countrey, without any partial respect unto it. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 131. I have laid down some of my thoughts about this world, *They that go down.* 1756 JOHNSON *Observer. St. Affairs* Wks. 1787 X. 145 It is then a proper time .. to lay down with distinct particularity what rumour always huddles in general exclamations, or perplexes by undigested narratives.

†k. To lay down by: to consider together with.

1614 RALPHIGH *Hist. World* I. iii. § 15 Lay down by those



pleasures and benefits the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, .. with other inconveniences, and then there will be found no comparison between the one and the other.

1. To 'run and fell' (a seam); to trim, embroider. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1611 *Cottage, Rentraine*, to lay in, or lay down, a seam. 1650 *Johnnie Armstrong* vi. in *Child Ballads* (1889) 111. 369 'Ye shall every one have a velvet coat, Laid down with golden laces three. 1800 *Scott Monast.* xiv, A scarlet cloak, laid down with silver lace three inches broad.

m. *Agric.* To convert (arable land) into pasture; to put under grass, etc. *Const. in, to, under, with.*

1608 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) 1. 122 For converting and laying down of 60 acres of arable land in pasture. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sch. Trans.* 52 It is a prodigious Error to overcrop Ground, before laying it down with Grass-seeds. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* 1. 88 Seeds for laying down arable land to grass. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. V.* 1. 64 The land is laid down with red or white clover. 1845 *Ibid.* ii. 446 This ground was laid down with oats and grass. *Ibid.* vi. 528, 14 acres laid down under goose. 1899 *Escott England* 1. 59 Much of this land has been newly laid down to grass.

n. To store (wine) by putting it away in cellars. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xxxvii, 'That was laid down, when Mr. Linkinwater first came, that wine was'. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arch.* xv. (1887) 108 A generous flow of port, of which every respectable Briton then kept a cellar, carefully labelled and laid down years before.

o. To cause to subside; to pacify, appease. *Obs.* 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 19 b, For who can affirm from whence it [wind] was raised, or where it is laid down?

1628 EARLE *Microcom.*, *High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 92 A man quickly fired, and quickly laid down with satisfaction.

p. *Printing.* 'To put pages on the stone for imposition' (*Jacobi Printer's Vocab.* 1888). Also (see second quot.).

1805 HANSARD *Typographia* 411 Having disposed, or 'laid down', the pages in this right order. *Ibid.* 769 To lay down a gathering, is to place the several heaps, with their signatures following each other, upon benches or forms of a proper height.

q. To deposit and fix (a coating). 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 951 The composition, which is elastic and very flexible, may be immediately laid down upon the japanned surface.

r. *Sporting slang.* To lay himself (or simply lay) down to his work: of a horse, etc., to put all his strength into a race.

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) 1. 63 The mare understood the signal, and, as an admirer said, 'she laid down to her work'. 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 20 May 3751 He never seemed to fairly lay himself down to his work, and, .. Thomas was as he liked.

52. Lay forth. +a. To stretch out in a prostrate position; to bring out and display openly.

1400 *Chron. Fild.* 130 (Horst.) For alle thyng as forthe redy herto y-layed. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 76 Now mote y leie forth my necke, For deef his sword out hap laughte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Macc.* iii. 48 They.. layde forth the bokes of the lawe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* 1. introd. 2 Lay forth out of thme everlastig scryne The antique rolles, where they lye hidden still. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 No Fisherman.. shall at any time hereafter ship their Draw-Nets.. into their Boats, before such time as they have laid forth all their whole Net. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 259 Grots and Caves, .. ore which the mantling Vine Layes forth her purple Grape.

+b. To put or bring forward in argument or the like; to expound; to make patent; to expose. Also *refl.* to expatiate upon.

1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 115 Many a subtil resoun forth they leyden. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1. I will.. laie forth unto you.. those things which a godly man ought to thinke. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, A. T. 101 Those wonderful mercies of God w<sup>ch</sup> have been now laid forth unto you. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* Pref. The present Undertaking to lay forth the impostures wrapt up in this.. instance of Enthusiasm. 1692 R. L. ESTRANGE *Fables* xii. (1708) 16 [The Fox] lays himself forth upon the Gracefulness of the Raven's Person [etc.].

+c. To spend, expend, lay out. *Obs.*

1584 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Item laid forth by the said churchwardens, the xxvij day of June for fower lams, vs. j*d.* 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 318 She shall not.. lay up treasure for the enriching of herself but shall distribute it rather and lay it forth for the benefit of Gods Saints. 1649 *Liberties & Customs of Myners C.* He shall pay 4*s.* for the twelve mens dinners, and the Barmanster to lay forth the money.

d. ? To spread out with a view to ornament; to deck, array. Now *dial.* Cf. *lay out* (56 j).

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 115 How do they exclaim.. against braiding or laying forth, and powdering, or colouring their haire? 1668 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid out*, *Laid forth*, Decked out, arrayed, 'got up'.

53. Lay in. a. *trans.* See simple senses and *IN*. + To lay in an oar, mentioned as an accompaniment of setting sail; also *absol.* (in quot. 13.).

To lay in the oars: to unship them.

1300 *Havelok* 718 Some dede he ley in an ore, And drou him to be heyde se. 131. *F. E. Allit. P. C.* 106 Pay layden in on ladderde bo, & be lofe wyynes. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 37 At the moment when the thorne was drawn from the crowne he took bys syght, and when it was layed in ageyn he recounerd his heeryng. 1599 *GREENE Geo. a Greene* (1599) E4, [Shoemaker speaks in the road] Stay till I lay in my tooles. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Ccc b, *Leverme* 1 Unship the oars 1 the order to the rowers to lay in their oars. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lay in the oars*, unship them from the rowlocks, and place them fore and aft in the boat.

b. To place in store; to provide oneself with a stock of. Also said of 'taking in' food; hence

*absol.* to feed vigorously (now *vulgar*). + Also *occas.* to put stores into, stock (a place).

1599 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon. Tim.* 2071/2 If a man bee given to quaffing and laying in, he careth not.. howe other be provided for. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 532 And to be laid in, and Stored up, and then Delivered out in Proportion. 1662 *GURBALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 3081/2 We see in a Town besieged, though it be well laid in with Corn.. what straits they are soon put to. 1677 *LAUD CHAWORTH in Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1214 Rep. App. v. 37, I have laid you in some heare. 1698 *Fayer Acc. E. India & P.* 246 They observe this Maxim, Always to lay in Ballast, they eating heartily. 1709 *ADOISON Tatler* No. 131 P 3 A great Magazine of Wines that he had laid in before the War. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 589 The rustic Jacobites were laying in arms. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xvi. xl (1872) VI, 277 So soon as we have horses, it will not appear strange that we lay-in a little hay. 1889 'ROSE HOLOREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* vii, Then.. the eggs and bacon—my word! how Jim did lay in.

+c. To put in (a claim). Also *absol.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 123 The County of Tripolis layd in for himselfe, that he was descended from Raymond of Tholous. 1710 *ADOISON Whig Exam.* No. 5 P 2 After this short preface by which.. I lay in my claim to be a Politician, I shall enter on my discourse. 1734 *N. Hampshire. Prom. Papers* (1870) IV. 842 There is a new Church erected at the South end of Boston and they are laying in for Mr. Brown. 1747 *Memo. Nuttreb. Crt.* 1. x. 169 She applied to the then acting ministers, laying in her claim to her principality.

+d. *intr.* To scheme or exert oneself to do something. To lay in for: to make one's object, lay oneself out for, exert oneself to gain. *Obs.*

1599 *SIR E. SANDYS Europe's Speculum* (1609) 178 There is scant any office or estate can fall void, but they lay in by all means to get into it. 1642 *ROGERS Naamian* 502 If thou lay in for faith, come with an heart empty of other thoughts. 1681 *DROVEN Abs. & Achit.* To Rd, If I happen to please the more moderate sort, I shall be sure of.. the best judges.. And I confess I have laid in for those, by relating the satire.. from carrying too sharp an edge.

e. *trans. (Agric.)*. To enclose or reserve (a meadow) for hay. Cf. 60 b (b).

1600 *So. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 2281/2 Patt all persones quha hes teillit.. ony part.. of his maiesties.. or vtheris commonties.. That they within yeir & day.. lay in the samyn commonties agane. 1747 *COVELL'S Law Dict.* s.v. *Palatrina*, Meadows hay'd, or laid in for Hay. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. 1. 387 The proportion of hay is not great, the meadows are 'laid in' in April and May.

f. *Gardening.* (a) To place in position (the new wood of a trained tree). (b) (See quot. 1898.).

1802 W. FORSYTH *Treat. Fruit-trees* 31 It is too common a practice to lay-in the shoots at full length. 1890 *BLACKMORE Kt* 111, iv. 185, I can lay a tree in straight enough, but I am out of my line telling things. 1898 *WRIGHT & DEWAR Johnson's Gardener's Dict.* 5481/2 *Laying-in* is a gardener's term for training the branches of espaliers and wall-trees. *Laying-in-by-the-helix* is his mode of describing a plant's having the roots roughly buried in the soil for some temporary purpose.

g. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1683 *MOXON Printing* 383 When the Press-man lays Sheets on the Tympan, it is stiled *Laying in Sheets*.

+h. ? To put (hounds) into cover. *Obs.*

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* li. 150 Here, Huntsman, bring.. all thy jolly Hounds, And calmly lay them in.

i. To paint (a picture or some of its parts) in the first unfinished stage.

1676 *BEALE Pocket bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd.* *Paint.* (1786) 111. 135 Moneys paid my son Barth. for work, laying in the drapery of his mother's pictures. 1784 J. BARREY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 215 Painting upon a darkish ground.. will.. tend to.. destroy the purity.. of all your lighter tints, particularly if you do not employ a great body of colour in the laying them in. 1859 *SALA Gas-light & D.* ii. 24 The whitewasher.. is summoned to 'lay in' the great masses of colour. 1886 *Pail Mall G.* 3 Oct. 41/2 An artist 'laid in' a picture for an amateur, who muddled on with it for awhile and got it accepted at the Academy, but the artist who had laid the picture in was himself rejected.

+j. To lay (a cloth); = sense 35 b. *Obs.*

1788 G. COLMAN *Jr. Ways & Means* 1. i, The cloth is laid in for breakfast.

+k. To 'run and fell' (a seam). *Obs.*

1. To deliver, 'get in' (a blow); to shed, 'turn on' (tears).

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. ii. P 5 Jacintha was by his bedside, laying in her tears by wholesale. *Ibid.* vii. i. P 9, I had no sooner laid in this home stroke [etc.]. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xv. xlii. (1872) VI. 107 A sharp brush of fighting; not great in quantity, but laid-in at the right moment.

m. To discontinue working (a colliery).

1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Historians' Table-bk.* V. 78 Several collieries having been laid in this day. 1866 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 7/5 The miners at Haswell Colliery, county Durham, finished bringing their gear to bank on Saturday, and the pits are now laid in.

n. *intr. (Naut.)* To come in from the yards after reefing or furling. (Cf. *lie in*.)

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 46 The outside men will lay out and unclasp the booms, .. then lay in again.

54. Lay off. +a. *trans.* To take off, take away; to put off or remove from oneself.

1592 *MARLOWE Massacre Paris* (1600) B4, Thou traitor Guise, lay of thy bloody hands! 1668 *tr. Tasso's Aminta* 1. i. B4 Stay for me till I have in yon fresh fount Laid off the sweat and dust that yesterday I soyld me with. 1631 *DONNE Sermon.* lxxxviii. IV. 121 St. Gregory says that the Soul had laid off.. all outward ornaments. 1747 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., To lay off a Garment, *quitter un habit*.

+b. *Naut.* To steer (a ship) away from the shore.

Also *intr.*, to remain stationary outside a harbour.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* 1. i. 52 Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses off to Sea againe, lay her off. 1761 *JEFFERSON Corr. Wks.* 1859 1. 292 Eight of them had got over the bar, and many others were laying off.

c. To mark or separate off (plots of ground, etc.); to plot out land in some way or for some purpose.

1748 *WASHINGTON Jrnl.* 30 Mar., This Morning began our Intended business of Laying off [f] Lots. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. vi. (ed. 2) 400 Laying off land, after a very few crops of corn, into grass for pasture. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 357 The partial band of nature has laid off America upon a much larger scale than any other part of the world. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* 1. 442 They.. directed that the streets should be laid off obliquely. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 370 Care must be taken.. to lay off the land in broad flats. 1890 *HARPER'S Mag.* Nov. 879/2 Laying parterres off in fanciful designs with little shells.

d. To 'set off' (distances) upon a surface.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 2931/2 Lay off the dimensions of the waste rail found in the table; and.. draw a line [etc.]. 1859 *RUSKIN Perspective* xvii. 79 The dividing points.. will lay off distances on the retreating inclined line. 1882 *MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 2 By laying off the different times along Ox.

e. *Shipbuilding.* To transfer (plans) from the paper in the full size on the floor of the mould-loft.

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 139 The chief draftsman and his assistants 'lay off', or draw all the lines on the mould-loft floor, to the full size. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 2971/2, 1. advise that the bont be 'laid off' at full size and battened-faired.

f. *dial.* and *U.S.* To discontinue; to discontinue the working of; to dismiss (a workman), usually temporarily. Also *intr.*, to take a rest.

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 181 It is removed at intervals, chiefly in frost, when ploughing is laid off. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Laid off*, applied to a person who from illness or other disablement is incapable of working as usual. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 217 One of the leading works in the district at Darlington has been laid off by a strike. 1892 *Nation* (N. V.) 25 Aug. 1351/2 To give notice of intention to 'lay off' any hands in their employ. 1897 W. D. HOWELLS *Landlord at Lion's Head* 65 When the husbands come up Saturday nights, they don't want to go on a tramp Sundays. They want to lay off and rest.

55. Lay on. a. *trans.* To impose (an injunction, penalty, tax); to bestow (a name) upon. (In early use with dative pronoun as in 19 b.)

11. *O. E. Chron.* an 1052 (Laud MS) þe folc geald heom swa mycel swa hi heom on legden. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bludeliche he wile herkein þe þe preost him leið on. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3394 Salic in non wurd muzen forð-on, Vren ðat god me leið on. 1450 *LOMFELDE Merlín* 988 (Kölbing) What name they scholden leyn hym vpon. 1813 *Genl. Mag.* May 420/2, I think laying on a tax would greatly enrich the public purse. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 64 The meeting is for the purpose of laying on an assessment. 1881 *CARBUER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* 1. x. 185 Charles I had used the special powers entrusted to him.. to lay on ship-money.

b. *intr.* To deal blows with vigour; to make vigorous attack, assail. (Formerly often with dative pronoun denoting the object of attack.)

1205 *LAV.* 13708 Mid sweorde legged heom on. 1295 *Juliana* 17 Legged on se lufliche on hire leofliche lich. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8445 (Kölbing) He laid on wþ schourge and bad hir go. 1380 *Sir Erec* 1533 Lokeab þat 3e legge hem an & slep hem a-doun wþ myht. 1490 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1102 He dremeth theenes comen in And on his cofres knokke, & leye on faste. 1480 *Caxton Chron. Eng.* cxxiv. (1482) 299 Our men of armes.. leyde on with stakes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 601/2 Lay e on, lay on upon the jade. 1598 *GRENEVER Tacitus' Ann.* i. viii. (1622) 14 They.. laide them on with stripes. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. viii. 33 Lay on Macduff, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1693 *DROVEN Juvenal* iii. (1697) 68 Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same; He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame. 1698 *WARRUGH Prom. Wife* iv. iii, He came at us.. and laid us on with a great quarter-staff. 1836 *MARRAT Midsh. Ensy* xii, The pleasure of thrashing his enemy.. was quite enough—and he laid well on. 1843 *MACADLAY Lays Anc. Rome. Lake Regillus* xxvii, I will lay on for Tusculum, And lay thou on for Rome! 1882 *FREEMAN in Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II 267, I fancy people will lay on more zealously for either of the extremes.

c. *trans.* To inflict (blows); to ply (the lash) vigorously. Also to lay it on (in quot. fig.).

1400 *Octavian* 1061 Ley on strokes with good emprise. 14.. *Librans Desconus* 2056 (Kalura) Ley on strokes swift. 1612 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No King* iv. ii. (1619) 53 You have paid me equall, Heavens, And sent my owne rod to correct me with.. Lay it on, Justice, till my soule melt in me. 1656 *BAXTER Reformed Pastor* iii. i, We disgrace them to the utmost, and lay it on as plainly as we can speak. 1732 *FIELDING Mock Doctor* viii, Those blows.. which I was oblig'd to have the honour of laying on so thick upon you. 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 799/3 A stirrup leather well laid on.

+d. *intr.* To set oneself vigorously (to do something).

1587 *TURBURY. Trag. T.* (1837) 38 The hungrie dogs.. Layde on as fast her fleshye flanks to teare.

e. To lay (it) on; + (a) to be lavish in expense (*obs.*); (b) to pile on (the charge) for goods, etc.

1590 *MARLOWE Edm. II* (1598) E4, Thou shalt haue crownes of vs 'tout bid the Barons; And, Spenser, spare them not, lay it on. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* 1. ii. 224 There's no testing, laying on, tak't off, who [w]ill as they say, there be backs. 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 160, I would I could see this Taborer, He lays it on. 1611 *COTMAN, Cocher sur la grosse taille*, (as we say) to lay it on, (take it off who as will;) to spend, or borrow, exceeding much. 1612 *Sir C.*



MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 239 Here is... much preparations at this wedding for masks... one of eight lords and eight ladies, whereof my cousin An Dudley one], and two from the Inner Courts, who they] say will lay it on. 1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.* s.v., I had a good Fortune, and laid on to some Time, as long as it lasted.

f. To apply a coat of (paint, varnish, etc.) to a surface. Hence in phr. to lay (it) on thick, with a trowel, to be excessive in flattery, eulogy, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 112 Well said, that was laid on with a trowel. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 258 This beauty truly blent, whose red and white, Natures owns sweet, and cunning hand laid on. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 49. 1660 F. BROOKE *Tr. Le Bland's Trav.* 379 Pulverized Gold lay'd on with gumme. 1830 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 95/1 The colours are tempered with oil and varnish, and the metallic powders, laid on with gold size. 1842 59 *Gault Archt.* § 223 All the first coats of plastering are laid on with this tool. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Dyers first prepare the white ground and then lay on the dye of purple. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 454/1 It is nauseous to hear the adulation of Mr. Neville, who laid butter on with a spade.

g. Agric. Of cattle: To 'put on', increase in (flesh); also *absol.*

1807 *SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett.* (1808) I. 58 All the fat being laid on, as graziers speak, anew. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devou.* 229 This animal would lay on from the middle of May until the middle of November, about two score per quarter. 1840 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iii. 331 Well-bred sheep... lay on flesh quick.

h. Printing. To place the sheets of paper on the type to be printed. † Hence, to print an edition of (so many copies); *intr.* of a bookseller, † to bespeak a number of copies from a printer (*obs.*).

1576 in *Stationers' Reg.* (Arb.) II. 127 Licenced unto him the praise of folio to print not above xvi of any impression with this condition that any of the company may laie on with him reasonable at every impression as they think good. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing 383 Lay on, a phrase used for the Number of Books to be Printed. Thus they say, There is 1000, 2000, 3000, &c. Laid on. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 720/1 No alteration has been made in the manner of 'laying on' the paper.

i. To put (dogs) on the scent. Also *transf.* in jocular use. Cf. 15 b.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or hollowed off. 1661 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xliii. How long we might have remained in this ridiculous position it is impossible to say, but for the incursion of three thriving farmers—laid on by the waiter I think—who came into the coffee-room. 1661 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iv. (1862) 186 But now I am ashamed to mount and lay good dogs on, to summon a full field, and then to hunt the poor game. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* 68 Bring the dog here and lay him on. 1879 *SALA Paris (Herself Again)* I. xvii. 276 The oldest waiters... had seemingly been 'laid on' to attend on the guests. 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 606/2 No horsemen got forward with the stag before the hounds were laid on.

† j. To trim, embroider. Cf. lay down (51 l).

1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* II. 2047/1 His lerkyn was laid on with gold lace faire and braue.

k. To provide for the supply of (water, gas, etc.) through pipes from a reservoir.

1853 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 153 The water being laid on distributed itself beautifully and evenly over the surface. 1860 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 319 Water in large quantities must be laid on in pipes.

58. Lay out. a. *trans.* To extend at length;

to take out and expose to view, to the air, etc.; to spread out in order; to lay so as to project outwards.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 778 He layd out a lang neke & hys hand lykys. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp floris fra the rute... Lay out your levis lustely. 1535 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) I. 171 That they may have warynyng to lay out theyre offit for theyr howses unto the open streates. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* x. vi. O, with how simple look He offe laitheth out his hook! 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 21 They bee buckt with drinke, and then laid out to bee Sunn'd and scor'd. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing 383 Lay out Sheets. When the Press-man takes Sheets off the Tympan, and lays them on the Heap, it is stiled Laying out Sheets. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* III. v. 341 There is a frame laid out from her to windward. 1835 *Sir J. ROSS Narr. and Voy.* xxxiii. 467 Laying out hawvers to warp her off when this should take place. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* I. his letters were laid out there in expectation of his arrival. 1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manila* 239 Refreshments... were laid out in an adjoining room. 1890 *CONAN DOYLE Firm of Girdlestone* xxxiii. 265 The deal table... was laid out roughly as for a meal.

b. To stretch out and prepare (a body) for burial; hence (*slang*) to stretch out in death, to lay low, to 'do for'; *fig.* to put 'hors de combat'.

1595 A. COPLEY *Wills, Fils & Fancies* 295 One said to a little child whose father died that morning, and was layd out in a coffin in the Kitchin, Alas, [etc.] 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 36 If she that laies there out says thou art a fair coarse. 1848 *Mrs. GASKELL M. Barton* vi. (1882) 16/1 They reverently laid out the corpse—Wilson fetching his only spare shirt to array it in. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 777/2 Hypodromy gave him fits, and eclecticism almost lays him out. 1892 *STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE Wrecker* xxv. 417 He gave the wretched man an opiate that laid him out within ten minutes. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Nov. 373/2 Never were so many demagogues laid out in one day as in the elections of a fortnight ago.

c. To spend, expend (money). Also *absol.*

1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 91 If therto thei han any expensis bifore leid out and mynystrid. 1486-1504 *Let.* 7 Jan. in *Denton Eng.* in 15th C. (1888) 318 note D. Mane men wyll ley out more to kepe vnder the pore the]en for to helpe thaim. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* IV. 2 Wherefore do ye laye out your moneye, for the thinge y<sup>e</sup> fedeth not. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* IV. ii. 6 Bard. Will you giue me Money, Cap-

tain? *Fal.* Lay out, lay out. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 34 When they will not giue a doit to relieue a lame Begger, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. 1615 *TOMKIS Alibonazar* II. v. F 3 b, Lay out some roaring oathes For me; I'll pay thee againe with interest. 1721 *STEELE Spect.* No. 54, p. 2 Most of our Professors never lay out a Farthing either in Pen, Ink, or Paper. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 254, 26. 105. was more than I cared to lay out of my own money on the article. 1895 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IX. IV. 471 He laid out all his gains in purchasing land.

† d. To employ or exercise (powers, effort). *Obs.*

1651 *BAXTER Saints' Rest* II. vi. § 26 (ed. 2) 127 They... should lay out all their strength on the work of God. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 24 If you do not lay out your especial endeavours in the things of God. 1665 *BOYLE Deas.* *Ref.* v. i. (1848) 296 A mis-expende of his Time or Talents; whether they be laid out upon Speculative Notions in 'Theology, or [etc.]. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 98, p. 5 Nature has laid out all her Art in beautifying the Face. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 190 He... did not lay out his learning with the diligence with which he laid it in.

e. *refl.* † To exert oneself in, upon (*obs.*); to take measures, frame one's conduct with a view to effecting a purpose or gaining an object. *Const. for.* to with *inf.*

1659 C. NOBLE *Anstr. Inmod. Queris* 1 The Grandees of our Nation, who laid out themselves to the utmost in their contrivements for the peace... of their Country. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 141 Who never fail'd. To lay out myself, to supplant Each other Cousin German Saint. 1732 *BIRKBEY Aliphir.* I. 194 You shall often see even the learned... Divine lay himself out in explaining Things inexplicable. 1745 *Lett. in Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* (1746) 119. I will lay myself out to know the Conduct and Conversation of all my Neighbours. 1757 *BURKE Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* I. iii. Wks. X. 228 If they discover any provincial laying himself out for popularity. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* II. xviii. 137 A large proportion of the inhabitants lay themselves out to give entertainment. 1827 *CIR. WORDSW. K. Chas. Author* *Ion Basil.* (1828) 140 The running off to quite a different matter... may fairly generate a suspicion, that the writer lays himself out upon what is easy, and was not wanted. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* xxii. Take it careless, my son... and lay yourself out to enjoy snacks and cordials.

f. *intr.* With *for*: † To make a search for, look out for (*obs.*); to take measures to win or get. Also, to scheme, plan to effect some purpose.

1624 T. DAVIES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 140, I. began to lay out for those Books you writ for. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 166/1 Dionysius laid out to take him, but could not light on him. 1712 13 *SWIFT Frail. Stella* 4 Feb. Lady Masham, who has been laying out for my acquaintance. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 397, I laid out for MSS, and searched into all offices. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 97, p. 12 Women... most observed when they seem themselves least to observe, or to lay out for observation. 1813 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 82, I had given up all idea of this luck, having laid out for him since about August 30. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* x. I. 150 To be seen of men, to lay out for human praise. 1867 *HOWELLS Ital. Journ.* 57 He laid out to go ashore the next time he came to Venice.

g. To display, exhibit, expose; to set forth, expound, demonstrate. ? Now rare.

1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 251 Sonre langage se laye oute to lang. But Judas, we twelye be trast. 1661 *MARVELL Corr.* xxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 76 The King's Counsell is to be heard at our barr, to lay out evidence against the King's dead and living judges. 1666 *PEEVES Diary* 14 July. I wrote... to the Duke of York, laying out our want of money again. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 214 He... laid out the necessity of raising some more force for securing the quiet of Scotland. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* I. 94 Sir Edward... found it doubly delightful to lay out his whole soul in the soft and sensible society of Ethelinde. 1855 *BAIN Sexes & Int.* I. i. § 4 (1864) 7 The mode of laying out the subject that has occurred to an able physiologist. 1864 *FRAUDE Short Stud.* (1872) I. 2 Laying out his matter as easily... as if he had been talking to us at his own fireside.

h. To apportion (land) for a purpose; to plot or plan out (grounds, streets, etc.).

1608 [see LAYING *obl.* sh. 1 b]. 1632 *MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury.* Layd out on our selves and the land-measure when we went to... laye out our land. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 298 An order for y<sup>e</sup> laying out a Road from Philadelphia to Bucks County. 1795 *ADDISON Italy* 1 The Mountains about the Town... laid out in beautiful Gardens. 1796 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* xxviii. The garden... was large and well laid-out. 1799 *Scotland Described* (ed. 2) 18 Pleasure-grounds have been in many places laid out. 1840 *Fruit. R. Agric.* I. iii. 359. I laid out the drains 30 feet apart. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 188 Those who laid out the city had never meant that it should be able to stand a regular siege. 1885 *SIR J. BACON in Law Times Rep.* LII. 509/2 The roads had been laid out, but were not completed.

i. To plan or map out; to set as a task or duty.

1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 295 Shall it be as Mrs. B. lays it out, or not? 1868 *Mrs. WHITNEY P.* Strong viii. (1869) 97. I know... what she has laid out for herself to do. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 412 In laying out plans for another month's holiday. 1879 M. PATTON *Milton* II. 29 Lycidas is laid out on the lines of the accepted pastoral fiction.

† j. To put (false hair) in order. *Obs.* (Cf. 52 d.)

1580 *LIVY Epiphnes* (Arb.) 445 The haire they lay out growth vpon their owne heads. 1665 *Artif. Handson.* 59 When she laid out the combings of her own or others more youthful haire when ber own... seemed less becoming her.

† k. Cards. (Piquet, Ecarte, etc.) To discard, throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand.

1687 *MIEGE Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. To lay out bis Cards, at Picket, faire son dard. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Piquet*, If one of the gamers finds he has not a court

card in his hand, he has to declare he has *carte blanche*, and tell how many cards he will lay out [etc.].

† l. *intr.* To incline and project outward. *Obs.*

\* 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* 105 Till the stones are cleared of the boat, the shears lay out considerably.

m. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To occupy a position on a yard towards the yard arms for the purpose of manipulating the sails. (*Cf. lie out.*)

1829 *MARRYAT F. Midway* vii. The men lay out on the yards. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Laying or Lying out on a yard, to go out towards the yard-arms.

57. Lay over. *trans.* a. To overlay.

1535 *COVERDALE Hab.* II. 19 It is layed over with golde and sylver. 1663 *GERBIE Counsel* 84 The laying over a Wall, white in oil, twelve pence a yard. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 56 Sads, laid over with Boughs. 1732 *LORD LYRAWLEY in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Crimson velvet, laid all over with gold lace.

b. *C.S. colloq.* To miss, allow to pass by; to postpone; to lay a temporary embargo on.

1885 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 772 At Las Vegas, New Mexico, we laid over one train, to rest and see the Hot Springs. 1890 *St. Nicholas Mag.* Sept. 920/1, I know of tennis matches... that have been laid over for hours because of a sprained ankle. 1890 *Standard* 20 Nov. 5/2 Great regions were 'laid over'. They were taboo to the hunter until the fur animals had time to recover themselves.

c. ? *U.S. colloq.* To excel, to 'put in the shade'.

1860 B. HARTE *Lark Roaring Lamp* (1870) 15 They've a street up there in 'Roaring' that would lay over any street in Red Dog. 1876 *MARK TWAIN Tramp Abroad* (1880) I. ii. 19 In scolding... a blue-jay can lay over anything, human or divine.

† 58. Lay to. a. *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to apply (a medicinal remedy) to the body; also to lay to one's ear, to listen to, obey; to lay to the deaf ear, to turn a deaf ear. *Obs.*

In the Wyclif quotes, merely a literalism of translation.

1382 *Wyclif Eccl. viii.* 16, I leide to [i. apposui] myn herte. *Lucas.* II. 4 Also that to thes shul ben leid to [i. quod ubi appositum fuerit]. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2660 Than shalt thou stoupe, and lay to ere, If they within a slepe be. 1450 *Alverin* 261 The call leide to the deaf ere. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bucis* I. ProL 488 To ink cumand wight lay to myn eyr. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. F 1 b, The leues of this herbe layd to with salt. 1584 *COGAN Harve Health* (1656) 25 Being laid to outwardly, as a medecine. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 262 The leaues... of Ephedros brought into a liniment and laid too, do discusse and dissolve them. 1620 *Frier Rush* 17 He made a great fire and set on the pot, and layd to the spit.

† b. To put or bring into action; to bring to bear; *esp.* in to lay to one's hands.

1386 *CHAUCER Parl.* 841 Ley hond to, every man. 1440 *HALTON Seala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxxix, Our lord... layeth to his honde and smytheth down the deuyll. 1530 *PALSGR.* 603/1, I laye to my hande to helpe that a thyng maye be doone. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 126 It is tyme for the (o) Lorde to laye to thise honde. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 233 With all hys force and power, he layeth to all hys munition. 1576 *FLEMING Fauchel Epist.* 74 Lay too all the might you can make. 1670 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 251 Monster, lay to your fingers; helpe to beare this away. 1680 Z. *Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 20 Lay to your armes, and help... afford.

c. *intr.* (*Naut.*) To come to a stationary position with the head towards the wind; — *lie by*.

1798 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) III. 2 The Terpsichore... continued to lay to under bare poles. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xiii. (1881) 131 [He] was obliged to lay-to until daylight, as the weather was thick.

59. Lay together. a. *trans.* To place in juxtaposition; to add together; † to compare; † to put together, construct; † *pass.* to be composed of.

[a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2952 (Cott.) Pir pointes of cursing haf i said, and soth and scortly samen laid.] 1340 *Ibid.* 550 (Fairf.) Of her pinges hat I haue sayde was adan cors gedere layde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 605/1, I ley styckes or brandes together, to make a fyre. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Steidane's Comm.* 469 That same fyre whiche manye yeares since they had layde together, myght nowe... breake out. 1565 T. STAPLTON *Forir. Faith* 74 All which numbres being layed together arising well toward to twenty thousand soules. 1568 *ASCHAM Scholern.* II. (Arb.) 88 When he bringeth it translated vnto you, bring you forth the place of Tullie: lay them together; compare the one with the other. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 114 To keepe a dore, and to dwell in the tents &c. are layd together. 1698 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. Author's Apol. 236 O then come hither, And lay my Book, thy Head, and Heart together. 1692 *BURNET Past.* Care II. 15, I will... lay both the Rules and the Reproofs that are in them together. 1707 [see *EVE* sh. 1 a]. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v., Lay his Words and Deeds together, compare ses Paroles avec ses actions. 1853 *URB. Dict. Arts* II. 562 A simpler... mode of... laying the strands together.

b. To lay... heads together; to confer together.

1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Fables* 554 The watry foulis han here hedis leid to gedere. 1483 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 393 [They] leyed theyr hedes to gedere to understand how they myght haue verrey eyvidence and knolage. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* clxxviii. 1108 If all the greatest Doctors of y<sup>e</sup> world should lay their heads together they could not attaine to the vnderstanding thereof. 1650 R. STAPLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* viii. 5 Then laying their heads together... [they] created them a General. 1760 *GRAY Corr.* (1843) 210 We shall lay our heads together, and try if we cannot hammer out as good a thing about you. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 [They] laid their heads together and gradually built up this picturesque mountain of lies.

† c. To concoct, compose (a story); also *absol.* 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 770 At such time as the old mans fury was ouerpast, falling of purpose into talke with him about the matter, she laid together in her sons behalf, and alledged [etc.]. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 580 His story was so ill laid together, that the Court was ashamed to make use of it.



† **d. intr.** To engage (in combat). *Obs.*  
*c1205* LAY. 5904 Heore wepen weoren lihte beo leiden to-gadere & feorliche fuhren.

**60. Lay up. a. trans.** See simple senses and UP; to put up and extend (one's limbs) on a couch; † to erect (a building); † to vomit, 'throw up' (*obs.*).  
*1570* GOOGE *Popish Kingd.* iv. 53 And miserably they reele, till as their stomacke vp they lay. *1579-80* NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 757 Antonius being queasie stomacked with his Surfeit he had taken, was compelled to lay up all before them, and one of his friends held him his Gown instead of a Bason. *1788* J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 86 To-day finished laying up the house, and put on the roof. *c1830* Houlston *Tracts* No. 87. 11 Her daughter must go home, and lay up her legs till they got quite well.

**b. Agric.** (a) To throw up (land) in ridges as a preparation for sowing: often with compl., as *dry, rough, in ridges*. (b) To reserve for hay. Cf. 53 e.  
*1842* *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 171 Every arable field which is laid up in ridges probably requires... to be drained. *1844* *Ibid.* V. i. 167 After being fed the meadows are laid up, and in about six weeks produce an excellent crop of hay. *1852* *Ibid.* XIII. i. 62 The land... is either sown with wheat at Michaelmas or laid up dry, for barley in the spring. *1883* FROUDE *Hist. Sketches* 74 (Norway Fjords) There were forty or fifty acres of grass laid up for hay.

**c. To deposit or put away in a place for safety; to store up (goods, provisions); to put by. Often absol. to save money. Also with immaterial obj. To lay up in lavender: see LAVENDER sb. 2.**

*151366* CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 184 Gret tresours up to leyn. *c1400* *Rom. Rose* 5680 They... lay not up for her living. *1526* TINDALE *Luke* i. 66 And all they that herde them layde them vppre in their hertes. — *2 Cor.* xii. 13 The children ought not to laye vppre for the fathers and mothers. [So 1611.] *1550* DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 229 b. That the same should be laied up into a cheste fast locked. *a1565* BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 9 The Strangers House is at this time Rich, and much aforehand; For it hath layd up Revenew these 37 yeares. *1651* N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xvi. (1739) 115 It encourages men to gather and lay up, when they have Law to hold by what they have. *1600* LOCKE *Ess. Hum. Und.* n. x. § 10 The faculty of laying up and retaining the ideas that are brought into the mind. *1709* STEELE *Tatler* No. 91. 1, I have, by leading a very wary Life, laid up a little Money. *1736* LEBLANC *Life Mariborough* III. 194 The Allies designed to lay up large Magazines at Douay. *1879* Miss Yonge *Camcos* Ser. iv. xiv. 216 Lines which she had probably composed and laid up in her memory. *1879* M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 212 His poems he wished laid up in the Bodleian. *1885* E. F. IVERKNE *Entangled* i. l. xiii. 248 You could not bear the agony that would be laid up for you in an unhappy union.

† **d. To place in confinement, imprison. Obs.**

*1565* COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Carcer*, *Condi in carcerem*, to be layed vp in [prison]. *1566* in J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* App. (1857) 233 The messenger... was layed up by the helys. *1602* and *1611* *Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 240 Sweete Constable doth take the wondrous care, And layes it vp in willing prisonment. *1632* MASSINGER *City Madam* i. iii. When laid up for debt.

**e. To cause to keep indoors or in bed through illness; often in pass. to be (taken) ill, to keep one's bed. In recent colloquial use also intr., to take to one's bed.**

*1554* SIR J. MASON in Tytler *Edw. VI* (1839) II. 456 The constitution of his body being so easy to be overthrown, as a little travel taken more than it be able to bear were enough to lay him up. *1600* SHAKS. *A. T.* L. i. iii. 7 Then there were two Cosens laid vp, when the one should be lam'd with reasons, and the other mad without any. *1676* LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 This severe weather which hath laid [me] up in the house this ten days. *1709* STEELE *Tatler* No. 82. 7. 5 While he was laid up with the Gout. *1771* FOOTE *Maid of B.* m. Wks. 1799 II. 230 My gout... lays me up for four or five months in a year. *1840* R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 171, I should be laid up for a long time, and perhaps have the lock jaw. *1877* Miss Yonge *Camcos* Ser. iii. xxv. 241 An attack of small-pox... laid him up for a short time. *1893* A. S. ECCLES *Sciatia* 49 Busy persons who can ill afford to lay up and be absent from their affairs for some days.

† **f. To bury. Obs.**

*1581* SAVILE *Tactius*, *Agric.* (1622) 202 Yet wast thou laid vp with fewer teares. *1655* E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 309 It [Pile] was begun by Achabar sha... and finished by his Son, who since was laid up beside him.

**g. To put away (a ship) in dock or some other place of safety. Also intr. for pass. or refl.**

*1667* PERRY *Diary* 14 June, The counsel that brought us into this misery, by laying up all the great ships. *1701* in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) i. 309 Ships that are to be laid up. *1725* De Fox *New Voy.* 18 At length we... arrived again at the Port of St. Julian. Here we resolved to lay up for the winter. *1795* NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1843) II. 69 We must both soon be laid up to repair. *1838* THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxvii. 25 The Peloponnesians... laid up their fleet for the winter. *1849* *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 158/1 The sands, on which a vessel is laid up, are minutely and beautifully detailed. *1885* *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Sept. 9/3 The ice-hulks and the swift yawls... moored and laid up in ordinary. *1890* Murray's *Mag.* Oct. 469, I shall send the yacht round to Gosport to lay up.

*transf.* *1855* DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxiv, Mr. F.'s Aunt was, for the time laid up in ordinary in her chamber.

**h. Ship-building. (See quot.)**  
*1869* SIR E. REED *Shipbuilding* x. 197 The heads of the rivets are generally laid-up, that is, are made close to the surface, against which they fit by a few heavy blows given by the workman.

**i. Rope-making. = sense 37.**

*c1860* H. STUART *Seaman's Catch.* 28 Lay up the centre strands together, take the next two strands and lay them

up together... when you have laid it up to within ten inches of the end, lay both strands up together [etc.]. *1882* NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 26 Gun gear [is] laid up left handed.

**j. Naut. (intr.)** To direct the course.

*1832* MARVAT N. *Forster* xlii, The French squadron... tacked and laid up directly for them. *1858* *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 71 We neither could lay up for it, nor overhaul it.

**k. Printing. (See quot. 1841.)**

*1808* STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 156 A form cannot be well laid up without plenty of water. *1841* SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* s.v. Before the letter of a worked-off form is distributed, if the work be finished it is unlocked upon a board laid in the trough and well rinsed with water, while the compositor keeps working the pages backward and forward with his hands, and continues pouring water on them till the lye and ink are washed away...; this is termed laying-up.

† **l. To surpass, excel. Obs.**

*1601* R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 In suffering of hunger, thirst, heat, cold, labor and extremities, they will laie up any nation in Europe.

**IX. 61. Comb.: lay-down a.** (also *laid-down*), applied to a collar which is folded over instead of standing up; also as *sb.*, a 'turn-down' collar; † *lay-holding a.*, that lays hold, tenacious; *lay-over a. = lay-down.*

*a1586* SIDNEY *Arcadia* l. (1629) 89 Vran... Laid hold on him with most lay-holding grace. *1838* DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxvii, A black gentleman... with a lay down collar with two tassels. *1852* R. S. STURTES *Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 339 The three Master Baskets in coats and lay-over collars. *1880* MISS BIRD *Japan* L. 47 A laid-down collar. *1889* W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy* (1892) 151 Serious collars, substitutes for the unprofessional 'lay-downs' I usually wear.

**62. Phrase-key.**

To be laid (= to lie down) 8 a; it lays (*impers.* of wind and weather) 23; lay aback 25 c; l abed 8 c; l aboard 25 d; l about 44; l about one 32 e; l abroad 45; l one's account 38; l along 46; l alongside 25 c; l an ambush 18; l apart 47; l aside 48; l asleep 8 c; l at (= attack) 32 c; l at one's door 27 b; l athwart the hawse 25 d; l a-water 25; l away 49; l the axe (to) 15; l bare 25; l battery 19; l a bed 35 b; l before 17; l a bet 15; l blame (on) 29; l a blockade 19; l one's bones 8 b; l bread, l a buck 35 d; l a burden on 28; l by 50; l by the heels 25 b; l by the lee 25 c; l the case (*Printing*) 35 f; l claim 26; l close 25 d; l the cloth 35 b; l colours 41 a; l one's course 39 b; l down 51; l the dust 31; l a duty (on) 28; l ear to 15; l eggs 91; l emphasis 30; l eyes on 21 b; l fast 25 b; l a finger on 21 e; l a fire 35 e; l for (= lay wait for) 18 b; l for (= plan for) 38 c; l forth 52; l from one 15 c; l a ghost 3 b; l the grain, l a ground 41 b; l a gun 24; l a hand 21 d; l hands on 21 c; l hardly to 32 b; l (= wager) one's head 12; l to heart 15; l a hedge 6 b; l hold (of, on) 22; l home to 25 e, 32 b; l a hostage 11 b; l in 33; l in one's dish, neck 27 b; l in mortgage, pawn, twed 11; l in one, into one 15 f; l in prison 15 d; l in water 25; l in words, writing, etc. 40; l an information 26 b; l into (= belabour) 30 d; l it on 31, 55 e, f; l the land (*Naut.*) 5; l heaven 35 d; l one's life 12, 13; l load about one 32 e; l load on, see LOAD sb.; l one's love upon 16 a; l low 11; l a name on 15; l off 54; l on 55; l on (= attack, belabour) 32 a; l on a scent or track 15 h; l (a person) on the face, the lips 34; l open 25; l out 56; l over 57; l (a person) over the head, etc. 34; l pay 10; l a picture 41 a; l the scene 20 b; l the sea 3; l siege 19; l a snare 18; l (= quarter) soldiers upon 28 b; l speech 14; l stress 30; l a table 35 b; l a tax (on) 28; l to 58; l to (= impute or attribute to) 27; l to (= attack) 32 b; l to do (= plan or intend to do) 38 c; l to one's charge, credit 27 b; l to one's door 27 b; l to ground, earth 1 b; l to heart 15; l to jail 15 c; l to pledge (gage, mortgage, pawn, twed) 11; l to rest, sleep, bed 8 c; l to sight 25; l together 59; l a trail (on) 15 h; l a trap 18; l type (*Printing*) 35 f; l under contribution, obligation, etc. under water 25; l unto (= attack) 32 b; l up 60; l a wager 12; l wait 18; l waste 25; l watch 18; l twed 11; l weight (upon) 30; l the wind 31; l with (= compare with) 15 e; l with (= cover or spread with) 42.

**Lay, v. 2. Obs.** [Aphetic f. ALLAY v. 2, to mix.] *trans.* To mix or ALLOY (metals).

*1819* SC. *Acts Jas.* IV (1814) II. 221/1 Tutching the article of goldsmithy, quilkis Lays and makkis fals mixtours of ewill metals. *1554* *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* Sept., Aucht ounce of silver, to mak an assay of silver and layit mony. *a1572* KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 403 Sche dohis sua corrupt the layit money, and hes brocht it in sick baseness, and sic quantitie of scruff, that [etc.].

† **Lay, int. Obs.** An exclamatory substitute for *Lord!*

*1700* W. KING *Transactioneer* 33 *Genl.* Pray what's that?

*Transact.* Oh lay! Why don't you know?

**Lay, pa. t. of LIE v. 1. Lay:** see LEA, LEE, LEY.

† **Layable, a. Obs.** [f. LAY v. 1 + -ABLE.] Rateable, taxable.

*c1599* Acc. Bk. W. Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 The layable rentes of all my landes.

**Layband** (lɔːˈbænd). Also (ʔ6 laband), 7 *ley-band*. [f. *lay*, LEA sb. 4 + BAND sb.] The identity and meaning of the word in the first quot. are doubtful.

**a.** The string with which a 'lea' or skein is tied up. **b.** (See quot. 1847.)

*1597* WILKS & INV. N. C. (Surtees 1860) 283, v. els of camerieke, 46s. 8d. v. els of lawn 36s. xvj labandes 8s. *1598* FLORIO, *Bandine*, the lay-bande of a skaine of thread. *1615* MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 127 You shall as you reel it, with a Leyband of a big twill, divide the slipping or skean into divers leys. *1847* HALLIWELL, *Lay-band*, a small roller. *West.* It is explained as a towel in one MS. glossary.

**Lay-bed.** Also 6 *labeled*. [f. LAY v. 1] The bed in which something is laid or lies; a. a grave (now *dialect*); † b. a layer, stratum.

*1541* *Richmond, Wills* (Surtees 1883) 24, I gyf to the churchke works and for my labed vij. viij. *1726* W. SMITH

*Ann. Univ. College* 251 When, for ought I know, the Statue might be in its Lay-bed, and not taken out of the Quarry. *1876* *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lay-bed*, a grave.

**Lay-board.** *Sc.* and *north. dialect.* Also *la-board, law-board, etc.* [f. LAY v. 1 Cf. *G. legebreit*, *Da. legbord*, board for laying something on.] The board on which tailors iron their seams. (Cf. *lap-board*, s.v. LAP sb. 1. 9.)

*1804* GALLOWAY *Lumarty* 57 (E. D. D.) His laboard gave, and gives, old bakers bread. *a1813* A. WILSON *Poems* (1876) II. 44 As soon's she reekt the sooty bield, Where labrod he sat cockin'. *1829* HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 180 Afore I were a landless lady, I wad rather be a tailor's lay board. *1867* GREGOR *Banffs Gloss.*, *Lay-board*.

**Lay-by** (lɔːˈbi). [f. LAY v. 1 + By adv.]

**A. sb.**

**1.** A 'slack' part of a river in which barges are laid by out of use.

*1879* E. J. CASTLE *Law of Rating* 61 Pumping station, wharf, lay-by for barges. *1891* *Field* 7 Mar. 344/2 A lay-by near Windsor Bridge. *1892* *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 454/3 Screened lay-byes and deep pools. *1899* *Daily News* 9 May 3/1 There is a river frontage to the Thames of 160 ft. with private dock and lay-by for three barges.

**2.** Something laid by or saved; savings.

*1894* BARRING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 65, I had gone with all my little lay-by to get you out of your difficulties.

**B. attrib. or adj.** Intended to be 'laid by'.

*1804* W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 492 You might... have executed... a correct and expurgated copy for a lay-by edition.

**Laycall**, *obs.* form of LAICAL a.

**Laych(e)**, variant of LAIGH.

**Laycke**, *obs.* form of LAIC.

**Layd**, *obs.* pa. t. LAY v. 1; *obs.* north. f. LOAD.

**Lay-day** (lɔːˈdeɪ). *Comm.* [app. f. LAY v. 1]

One of a certain number of days allowed according to a charter-party for the loading and unloading of cargo.

*1845* STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 141 That he will... load and unload the goods within a certain number of days (usually called *lay or running days*). *1857* C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1855) V. 5 Your consignees... do not trouble themselves until your lay days are expired.

**Laydman**, *obs.* form of LOADMAN.

**Laye:** see LAY sb., a. and v., also LEYE *Obs.*, flame.

**Layen**, *obs.* pa. pple. of LIE v. 1

**Layer** (lɔːˈɛr), *sb.* Forms: 4 *legger*, *ieier*, 4-5 *leyer*, 5 *leyare*, 5-7 *lare*, 6 *laier*, 7 *leare* (e), *leer*, *layre*, 8 *lair*, 7-*layer*. [f. LAY v. 1 + -ER.]

**1.** One who or that which lays (in various senses); one who lays siege, plots, etc. Also with sb. in comb., as † *besiege-layer*, *plate-layer*, etc.  
*1538* *Extracts Ashd. Reg.* (1844) I. 156 It selbe lesum to quhatsumeer nychebour that reprehendis the layaris of the said fulze in the place forsayd [etc.]. *1552* HUYCKT, *Besiege laier*, *obsorser*. *1674* N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 152 Layers of plots and traps. *a1684* LIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* II. 6 The Lord Himself is the layer of this corner stone. *1737* J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Ct. Brit.* II. 111. 93 Layers and Takers of Paper on and from the Rolling-Presses. *1871* PROCTOR *Light Sci.* 311 The layer of the odds. *1884* MRS. HOUSTON *Caught in Snare* II. vi. 71 A layer of the demon of jealousy. *1891* *Fall Mall* G. 11 Nov. 6/3 At St. Owen there was no betting, the layers refusing to do any business.

† **b.** One who lays stones; a mason. (Cf. *brick-layer*) *Obs.*

*1382* WYCLIF *1 Chron.* xxii. 15 Many craftise men, masouns, and leyers [1388] leggers of stonys. — *Exra* iii. 7 Thei geve money to hewers of stonys, and to leiers [i.e. leggers], *1388* leggers. *1425* in Dugdale *Monast.* III. ii. 164 During all the sayd werke the seid Will. Horwode shall neither set mo nor fewer Free-Masons Rogh Setters ne Leyers there-upon. *c1440* *Prompt. Parv.* 294/1 *Leyare*, or werkare wyle stone and mortere, *centenarius*. *1641* SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 194 The workmen, and labourers (layers, fillers, servers, and the rest).

† **c.** One who lays or fixes the amount of (an impost).

*1602* Acc. Bk. W. Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 Imp'm. one laye... of rd. ob. a noble... Wm. Wray, Robt. Hodgesonn and R. Atkinson being layers of the sayme.

**d.** Of a hen (with adj. *good*, etc.).

*1707* MORTIMER *Hush.* 191 The oldest [Hens] being always reckoned the best Sitters, and the youngest the best Layers. *1880* *Standard* 27 Dec., The hens are of a bad breed and are infrequent layers.

**e.** with advs. (see LAY v. 1 VII); *layer-on* (a) *Printing*, the operator who 'feeds' a printing-machine; (b) *Engineering*, 'an automatic mechanism which in a coining-press, embossing-press, or other analogous machine feeds blanks to the dies of the press' (*Cent. Dict.*).

*1552* HUYCKT, A layer out of mony, *dispensator*. *1599* SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 248 Old Age, that ill layer vp of Beautie. *1635* J. GORE *Well-doing* 25 A good layer vp makes a good layer out, and a good sparer makes a good spender. *1666* PERRY *Diary* 3 July. The worst judge of matters, or layer together of what he hath read, in the world. *1708* N. JERSEY *Archives* (1881) III. 280 The layers out of the High way. *1711* SHAFESPEARE *Charac.* (1737) II. 330 Spirit-hunters, witch-finders, and layers-out for bellish stories and diabolical transactions. *1797* MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* VII. x. 384 An exceeding good dresser of hair and layer-on of rouge. *1849* ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vi. One of these [old women] was the layer-out of the village, to whom the management of the last dreary toilet for the grave was, by long usage, always conceded. *1849* *Chambers' Inform.* II. 720/2 This machine requires a



layer-on and taker-off of sheets at each end. 1887 *Standard* 7 Oct. 3/2 A printer's 'layer-on'. 1896 W. MORRIS in *Mackail's Life* (1899) I. 230 The layer-out of a garden.

## II. Something which is laid.

2. A thickness of matter spread over a surface; esp. one of a series of such thicknesses; a stratum, course, or bed. In early use chiefly in *Cookery*.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 83 Take Codlins... and lay a leare thereof in the bottom of the pye. 1616 SURF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 409 If you lay them [Damask-plums] betwene mulberrie-leaves, or vine-leaves, one leare above another in a close box made for the purpose. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 126 Just 10 boards in every chesse or layer. 1644 G. PLATT in *Havill's Legacy* (1654) 200, I would have all the richest Farmers... to thrash up the most part of their other Corn, and to take down the foresaid Rick, and to make it up again with a leere of thrashed Corn, with chaffe and all together. 1648 *Dugay Closet Opened* (1677) 165 Put no more Collops into one pan at once than meely to cover it with one Layer. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory Earth* I. 167 The inner veins and lars of the earth are also broken as well as the surface. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 161 Some Gutters... have a Lair of Sand for the Lead to lie upon. 1747 Mrs. GLASS *Cookery* iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a Layer of Mince-meat, and a Layer of Yolk of Eggs... a Layer of Anchovies [etc.]. 1774 GOLDING *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 37 These layers of shells... must have been brought there by successive depositions. 1777 *Receipts in Cookery* 11 (Jam.) Lay in a lare of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so lare after lare, till it be full. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 44 Rocks having their layers exactly parallel are very common. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 30 In the Fir... Each of these circular layers is externally most hard and solid. 1808 CARA *Craven Dial.* *Layer*, ... a slice from the breast of a fowl. 1845 BUDD *Dial. Liver* 6 A layer of areolar ... tissue. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 132 A deep layer of fresh snow overspread the mountain. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. xxi. 187 Stripping off the layer of vegetation we see below it the layer of soil on which the plants grow.

fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* (1677) 24 So mixt they are one knows not whether's thicker a Layre of Burgess, or a Layre of Vicar. 1876 GHO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xviii. 130 Gwendolen's better self... made a desperate effort to find its way above the stifling layers of egoistic disappointment and irritation.

3. Gardening and Agric. a. A shoot or twig of a plant fastened down and partly covered with earth, in order that it may strike root while still attached to the parent stock, and so propagate the plant.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 Many Trees are also propagated by Cuttings, and Layers. — *Kal. Hort.* June (1679) 19 *Cytisus lunatus* will be multiplied by slips in a moist place, but neither by Seeds or Layers. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 147 The Dutch Line... is easily produced by Layers. 1772 in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* Ser. II. 475 On examining the layers of my large blooming magnolia I found one remarkably vigorous. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 361 The grasses that propagate themselves by layers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 311 Many layers are lost, or prevented from striking kindly, by being covered too deep.

b. pl. Patches of laid or trodden corn.

1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Basileus's Lett.* (vol. I.) 79 When I see the Grasse trodden downe, and... the Corne full of Layers: I am well assured it is neither Wind nor Haile, hath made this work.

c. A field of grass or clover; see also quot. 1793. [Perh. a special development of LAIR sb. 5 (q.v.), influenced by association with LAY v.]

1793 *Ann. Agric.* XXI. 611 note, *Layer* is the term used in Suffolk for artificial grasses, that rest longer than one year. 1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.* *Layer*, arable land in grass and clover. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 498 Last year it and No. 39 were clover layers, but the crop they yielded was poor.

d. (See quot.)

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 *Layer*, plants of hedgewood; quick. 1794 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XII. 106 Planted with three rows of fine white-thorn layer, intermixed with Oak and Ash. 1895 E. ANGL. *Gloss.* *Law* or *Layer*, young plants, such as whitethorn, crab, and brier.

4. Other specific and technical senses. a. ? Some measure of flax. ? Cf. LEA sb. 4. b. An oyster-bed (see quot.). c. Silk-manuf. (See quot.)

d. A pavior's flag or flag-stone. e. Tanning. = bloomer-pit (see BLOOMER<sup>1</sup>). f. (See quot.)

a. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 42 Every pound of six-penny flax, spun to 24 layers.

b. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* *Layer*, ... a Place in the retired Part of a River, Sea, &c. commonly called a Creek, where young Oysters are laid to grow. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 238 They [Oysters] are laid in Beds or Rills or Salt-water, in order to fast them, and these they term Layers.

c. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 396 A small light rod of wood, called a layer, which has a wire eye fixed into it, is placed at a little distance from, and opposite, to each bobbin, so as to conduct the thread thereupon; and as the layer moves constantly backwards and forwards, the thread is regularly spread upon the length of the bobbin.

d. 1839 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 90 Paviers' flags, or layers.

e. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 307/1 They [hides] are then removed into another pit, called a layer, in which they are laid smooth, with bark ground very fine strewn between each hide. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Hides remain in a 'first layer' for six or eight days. The same process is repeated in a 'second layer' in other vats for about two weeks, and in a third, or 'splitting layer', for about four weeks.

f. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Layer*, ... a (Leather-manu- facture.) A welt or strengthening strip.

III. 5. attrib. and Comb.: layer-board, board- ing, boarding for sustaining roof-gutters of lead; also leat-board (Ogilvie); layer-coral, a fossil

coral of the genus *Stromatopora*; layer-reared a., reared from a 'layer'; layer-stool, a root from which layers are produced.

1842-59 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* § 2350. 630 Table for guttering... 6 inch \*layer board. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 136 The *Stromatopora*, or 'layer-coral'. 1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 34 Grafted and 'layer' reared species. *Ibid.* 35 Transplanting trees from seed-beds, 'layer-stools, cutting grounds.

**Layer** (lā'ər), v. [f. LAYER sb. 3.]

1. Gardening. a. intr. To bend down 'layers' to the ground and cover them partly with earth so that they may strike root and propagate the plant. b. trans. To propagate by 'layers'. c. To make a layer of.

1832 *Planting* (L. U. K.) 27 The root which produces the young shoots for layering is called the stool. 1841-60 T. RIVERS *Fruit Garden* (ed. 9) 4 To make this emission of roots more certain, the stem may be tongued, as usual in layering. 1845 *Florist's Trnl.* 144 Preparation should be made for striking pinks, and layering carnations. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 255/1 If a healthy shoot can be layered and struck. 1891 T. E. KEMBLE *Old & New Country Life* 213 Cutting and 'layering' the stiff white-thorn hedges.

2. Of crops: To be laid flat as by wind or rain in consequence of weakness of growth.

1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 85 It is on this that the upgrowth of 'layered' Wheat depends. 1890 *Cart's Seed Catal.* 2 Sept. 35 The Goldthorpe Barley is remarkable for stout long straw, rendering it less liable to layer in rainy weather than other Barleys. 1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 12/4 The layering... of the corn rendered the use of machines impossible.

**Layer**: see LAIR.

**Layered** (lā'əd), a. [f. LAYER sb. 2 + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Divided into layers; having layers (of a particular character or number); covered with layers.

1852 G. W. CURNIS *Nile Notes* in W. H. Gregory *Egypt* (1859) I. 270 Hills and regularly layered rocks. 1897 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 420 Certain two-layered sponge-larvæ. 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 174 Our faces were layered with coffee colour.

**Layer-over**, dial. Also lare-over, lay-over, layer, etc. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lay-over*, said when the true Name of the thing must (in decency) be concealed. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 *Gross. Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lareovers* for *Meddlers*, an answer frequently given to children, or young people, as a rebuke for their impertinent curiosity, in enquiring what is contained in a box, bundle, or any other closed conveyance. a 1825 *Forney's Voc. & Anglia, Layer-over*, a gentle term for some intimation of chastisement. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Layers-for meddlers*.

**Layery** (lā'ərī), a. rare. [f. LAYER sb. 4 + -Y.] Consisting of or formed in layers.

1832 L. HUNT *Dryads* 17 From hedge to layery beech.

**Layery, Layette**, obs. forms of LAIRY a., LAITY.

**Layette** (lā'et), [Fr.]

1. A complete outfit of garments, toilet articles, and bedding for a new-born child.

1874 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* 26 Apr. (1884) 321 Let me thank you... for the present towards the layette—a most kind assistance.

2. (See quot.)

1885 FARROW *Mid. Encycl.*, *Layette*, A three-sided tray... used to carry powder from one mortar to another in powder-mills.

**Layety**, obs. form of LAITY.

**Layfe**, obs. form of LAYE sb. 1

**Lay-fee**. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: see LAY a. and FEE sb. 2; also 4 laifeo, 5 laife, layfe, 6 laiffe. [a. AF. *lai fē*.]

1. A fee or estate in land held in consideration of secular services, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical fee. + Also phr. of *lay fee* (cf. FEE sb. 2 1 b).

c 1290 *Bket* 560 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 122 3if ani man of holi church hal anibing of lay-fe [c 1300 (Percy Soc.) 556 holdeth ani laifeol... he schal done here fore pe service pat to be kinge bi-fallez. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 285 'Sir' be bishop said, 'of his we pray be, Pat. nouth of our lay' Be taxed with non of yours'. 1400 *Florentine's Tale* 741 Therewith they purchase hem lay fee In fownde them hem liketh best. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 246b, Al y... maken holi church Layfe, y<sup>e</sup> is halowed and blessed. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 148 An Inventory of such Goods and Chattels, as they shall finde in the Lay-fee of the party deceased. 1750 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* II. 283 Arrogating to his own courts the cognisance of lay-fees in the case of persons of the first quality. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 182 Besides his archbishopric, he held the county of Evreux as a lay fee.

+ 2. The laity, lay people collectively. Orig. in phr. of the *lay fee*. Obs.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 It sufficeth to theym whyche ben of the lay fee or state. c 1495 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 19 The peple of both ordres, the Clergie and the laife. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. i. 136, I wote not that it is worth forto talke in resonynge with any person of the laife upon any mater of Goddis lawe. 1481 *CANTON Godfrey* xv. 43 For tamende clerkes & layfees. a 1529 *SKELTON Repr.* 267 Why thangle you such jestes... To the peple of lay fee. 1536 *Exhort. to North.* in *Furnivall Ballads for MSS.* I. 308 The intolerable exactions, that longe he dyd vse the laiffe emonges, and also the spiritu- altye. 1545 *Primer, Injunction.* To... all other of the Clergie; as also al estates and degrees of the laye fee. 1568 *GRAPTON Chron.* II. 118 A great multitude, of the which the king pardoned a great number of the laye Fee. 1641 *PRYNNE Antiph.* 79 More of their Tenants went to the Kings warres, then of the Tenants of them of the Lay fee.

**Layff**, obs. form of LAVE sb.

**Lay figure** (lā' fīgər), [f. \*lay (abstracted from LAYMAN<sup>2</sup>) + FIGURE sb.] A jointed wooden figure of the human body, used by artists as a model for the arrangement of draperies, posing, etc.

1795 T. HURSTONE *Catchet Lodge* 49 The latter, in passing behind the Lay-figure, pushes it, and the Landlord down together. *Atlas Crochét.* *Heaven's* my niece's Lay-figure is destroyed. 1821 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1239 Lay figures of men and women... for artists. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* Her Aunt asked her to stand as a sort of lay figure on which to display them [shawls]. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 351 Fra Bartolommeo was the inventor of the lay figure.

b. fig. A person of little intrinsic importance, a 'nonentity'; a character in fiction destitute of the attributes of reality.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 166/2 Let me... guard myself against any possible imputation of hostility towards my proposed lay-figure. 1859 *HELPS Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. 20, I feel more for the mother, who is but a lay-figure, than for the daughter.

**Lay-g hyn**, obs. form of LAUGH v.

+ **Layhepp**. Obs. [? f. lay- in LAYSTALL + HEAP sb.] = LAYSTALL.

1624 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 386 To remove carts, and layheppes, and other annoyances.

**Layick**, obs. form of LAIC.

**Laying** (lā'ɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LAY v. 1 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of LAY v. 1 in various senses; putting, setting, placing, fixing, esp. in a designed position; + assessment, taxation; + accouchement; etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 Pe lond fulle hard was sette in pat ilk laying. c 1440 *Pronp. Paris* 294/2 Laying of a thynge, *posicio*. 1472 3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 644 Pro le laynys fusi et rynde molendini [cf. LAY v. 3b]. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 290 Adome he leyd his ordynance and in the leyng of a gonne come a quarell and smote the good Erle Edmond in the hede. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hun.* I. 11 (1896) 13 The... opening and newe laying of old Ropes. a 1548 *HVIL Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 245 To reise the siege, at the laying whereof he was counsayler and partner. 1611 *COTG.* *Propositum d' errent*, a Writ, or the laying of Error. 1611 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 63 Item payed for laying of thre hogges, vjd. 1626 *By on Sylva* § 660 Another ill Accident is Laying of Corne with great Raines in Harvest. 1660 *SHAR-ROCK Vegetables* 50 Circumposition is a kind of Laying... In this the mould is born up to the bough which is to be taken off. 1662 *Pem's Diary* 25 May, They do say there are some plots in laying. 1712 *PRIOR & May, Direct. Ch. wardens* ed. 4. 53 The laying of the Church Rate ought to be according to the Lands and the St. r. c. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 483/1 The operation of uniting them [i.e. strands of a rope] with a permanent twist is called *laying*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 373 Laying consists in spreading a single coat of lime and hair all over a ceiling and partition. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 112 No 6 attends stool bed, elevating screw and quoin in laying. 1861 *HUMPH. tr. Molyneux Tandon* II. iii. lii. 136 Godard saw a female [Meloe] deposit in two layings 2212 eggs.

b. with advs. or adverb. phr. (see LAY v. 1 VIII.).

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1896) 174 Mappes for laying on of piche Ro-syn & talow upon the said ship. 1526 *TYNDALE Tim.* iv. 14 Laying on of the hondes of a senour. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Esdras* viii. 51 Because of the layenges awayte. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 240 In the dispensing or laying out of your goods. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. I. 182 We have many pocky Coarss now adiaies, that will scarce hold the laying in. 1608 E. M. WINGFIELD *Disc. Virginia* in *Capt. Smith Wks.* (Arb.) I. p. xc. I misliked his laying out of our towne. a 1659 *OSBORNE Misc.* (1673) 603 Her Comings-in are Mathematically adjusted to her Layings-out. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 76/1 Ware-houses or Vaults for the laying up of Goods. 1817 *KEATS Let. Wks.* 1889 111. 76 One of my chief layings-up is the pleasure I shall have in showing it to you. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* xix. She went to a lying-in or a laying-out with equal zest and reli-sh. 1869 *SIR E. REEP Shipboard.* xx. 429 The laying-off of the ship is proceeded with simultaneously with the preparation of the model. 1879 *ESCOTT England's Hist.* Eng. 21 The erection of fortifications, and the laying out of streets.

2. concr. a. What is laid, in various senses of the vb. b. A layer, bed, stratum. c. An oyster-bed. d. Building. (See quot. 1823.)

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. (1495) 417 Alle byrdes that ben lyke to Culoures... laye not the thyrdye time but whan the seconde layenge is corrupte and destroyed. 1683 *MORON Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv. 79 Having laid down his Dry Laying, he takes another Quire off the Dry Heap. 1703 T. W. City & C. *Purchaser* 205 You must... cover with Sand every Laying, or Bed of Lime. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 391 Laying, in plastering.—The first coat on lath of two-coat plaster, or set-work. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 637 The oysters... are deposited for a while in beds or layings in the adjoining creeks. 1863 C. R. MARKHAM in *Intell. Observ.* IV. 624 The brood [oysters two years old] are dredged up out at sea, and placed on layings within the river Colne. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Layings*, a sort of pavement of culch, on the mud of estuaries, for forming a bed for oysters.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *laying-place*; *laying-hook* (see quot.); *laying-house*, the house or building in which rope is 'laid' or made; *laying-machine*, a machine for 'laying' strands into a rope; *laying-on table Printing*, a table from which the machine is fed; *laying-on tool Book-binding*, the tool with which gold leaf is laid on the cover or the edge of a book; *laying-press Book-binding*, a press in which books are held while their edges are being cut (also called *tying-press*); *laying-*



tool, -trowel, a plasterer's trowel (see quot. 1825); **laying-top**, a grooved conical piece of wood placed between the strands in 'laying' a rope, a Tor; **laying-walk**, that part of a rope-walk in which the rope is laid.

1794 *Rigging & Seemannship* 55 \***Laying-Hook**, the hook on which the strands are all hung together for laying or closing. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. Portsmouth. The fire was first seen to burst through the roof of the 'laying-house'. 1830 *URE Dict. Arts* 1091 Captain Huddart constructed a 'laying-machine, which has carried his inventions in rope-making to the greatest perfection. 1849 *Chambers' Inform.* II, 719½ On the gallery are seen eight men at 80 many 'laying-on-tables', feeding the machine. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, \***Laying-on-tool**, a bookbinder's tool; a tip. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Pr.* I, ix, The favourite 'laying-place of several discreet hens. 1835 *HANNETT Bibliographia* 172 The cutting or 'laying press is formed of two strong cheeks of timber, connected together with two wooden screws and two square pins. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 The 'laying and smoothing tool consists of a flat piece of hardened iron, about ten inches in length, and two inches and a half wide, very thin, and ground to a semicircular shape at one end, but left square at the other. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1073 In laying cables, torsion must be given both behind and before the 'laying top. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 249 A 'Laying Trowel, to lay the Lime and Hair withall upon the Laths, it being larger than a Brick Trowel, and fastened [to] its handle in a different manner. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. Portsmouth. The rope-makers 'laying-walk and tarring-walk.

**Laying** (lē'in), *apl. a.* [f. *LAY* v.1 + -ING 2.] That lays: chiefly said of hens.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Poncedera gallina*, a laying hen. 1884 *ROE Nat. Ser. Story* II, in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 288/2, I can keep my laying hens warm even in zero weather.

† **Layit**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *lawit*, LEWD *a.*, influenced by *LAY* *a.*] Lay.

1563 *WINGET Four Scot. Thre. Quest.* title-p., Wks. 1888 1. 47 The Catholics of the inferior ordour of clergie and lay men. 1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) App. I, 231 The layit 30 will not teiche.

**Layty**, *obs. form of LAITY.*

**Layk e, Laykin, -yn, obs. ff. LAKE, LARIN.**

**Lay-land**: see *LEA-LAND*.

**Layloak** (k, obs. and dial. form of *LILAC*.

**Layman**¹ (lē'män). Also 5-6 *laye, laiman, 6 leaman, leman*. [Orig. two words: see *LAY* *a.*]

1. A man who is not a cleric; one of the laity.

1432-50 *tr. Hildes (Rolls)* V, 269 That noo clerke scholde receyve investiture of his benefice... of the honde of a secular lay man. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV, 38/2 This man of a laye man was made pope. 1548 *GEST Pr. Masse F viij*, It implieth no more one christian then another, no more y<sup>e</sup> spiritual then the leaman. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I, 24 Let them [the papistes] no more use this shift to say that images are lay men's bokes. A 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. Wks. 1716 I, 210 A Lay-man should not intrude himself to administer the sacred functions. 1704 *NETSON Fest. & Fasts* III, (1739) 473 Nor would the Primitive Church have forbidden Deacons... to have followed secular Employments, if they had been laymen. 1782 *PRIESTLEY's Corrupt. Chr.* II, vii, 85 A layman, might baptize. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VI, II, 95 Of the other six commissioners, three were prelates and three laymen. 1865 *KINGSLEY Horeu*, III, (1875) 82 It is as good a rule for priest as for layman.

2. *transf.* A man who is an 'outsider' or a non-expert in relation to some particular profession, art, or branch of knowledge (esp. with reference to law and medicine).

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* Proem in A-hm. (1652) 6 This Boke is made, that Lay-men shalde it see, And Clerks alsoe... Whereby all Lay-men which putteth them in prease, To sech by Alkiny great ryches to winn May finde good Counsell. 1559 *MOORWING Eronym.* 240 Dry it lyghtly by the sun, and drawe out an oyl after the maner of the lay men. 1574 *tr. Littletons Tenures* 69b, To declare and expresse to the lay men that be not learned in the law. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 403/1 No prudent layman will venture to judge of the merits of a tailor's log. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* I, 329 Sometimes this is a simple question which an intelligent layman may answer. More frequently it is a difficult one which needs... the subtlety of the trained lawyer. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II, 657 The assertion so frequently made by ignorant or unscrupulous laymen that the [medical] profession has been influenced [etc.].

So **Lay woman**.

1529 *More Dyaloge* III, Wks. 247/1 How the scripture might without great perill... be... taken to ley men & women both. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 95 They myght lawfully be baptised in all places... by a Layman or by a Laywoman. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 140 Had he held that a Layman, or woman, may administer the Lord's Supper. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rst.* I, p. ccki, Having reference to baptism in times of necessity by laymen and laywomen.

† **Lay-man**², *Obs.* [a. Du. *leeman*, for \**ledenman*, f. *led* 'membrum, articulus' (Kilian), now *lid* limb, joint + *man* MAN sb.1 Cf. G. *gliedermann*.] = *LAY-FIGURE*.

1688 H. TESTING *Sentiments Painters* 5th Table, Rather make use of Models of Wax, than a Layman of Wood. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 31 The Painter ought to avoid all manner of stiffness and hardness in his folds, and be careful that they dont smell of the lay man, as we commonly say. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers* (1765) 22 Crispin Pass... describes the use of the manekyn or layman for disposing draperies. 1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* I, 141 She seemed as if her shape had been imagined by some joiner... on purpose to serve as a layman for the clothes she wore.

† **Layne** *Obs.* [variant of *LAWN* sb.1] Some fine linen fabric; ? = *LAWN* sb.1

1561 *Juv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 190 Ane bed of layn sewit with silk. 1581 *Se. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 113 Constelle cleithing of silkes... layne, cammerage, freinries, etc. 1612 P. LOWE *Chyrurgie* VII, v. 367 Cover it with a Linnen cloth, or for persons of higher dignitie take layne [printed layre] or camerie.

**Layn(e)**, var. *LAIN*; *obs. Sc. f. LOAN*.

**Laynder**, *obs. form of LAUNDER*.

**Layner**, *obs. form of LAINER*.

**Lay-out** (lē'out). Chiefly U.S. [See *lay out*, *LAY* v.1 56.]

1. The laying out, planning, or disposition of land, streets, etc.; also, the land so laid out.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 285/1 Although the conception of its lay-out dates back nearly half a century, the tree planting that has added so much to Washington was begun only in 1872. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Sept. 80 In the lay-out and construction of a very considerable part of the railway service of this country. 1898 C. O. FARMER *Flat. Felham, Mass.* 158 A portion of the town is south of the original layout. 1900 I. P. ROBERTS (title) *The Farmstead, the Making of the Rural Home, and the Lay-out of the Farm*.

2. Something laid out or spread out; a display; a 'spread'; the tools or apparatus pertaining to some occupation, etc.

1869 A. K. McCURR *Rocky Mts.* 219 His [sc. a miner's] necessities are appreciated by the other owners, who get up a most expensive 'lay-out' for him. 1898 *MARR TOWN in Cosmopolitan* 12 Aug. 426 Of all the barbarous layouts that were ever contrived this was the most atrocious.

3. *Cards*. In *Faro*: see quot.

1889 in *Century Dict.* 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 189 The layout. The designation of this adjunct to the game is derived from the fact that it forms that part of the table upon which the players 'lay out' their stakes. Usually it is a green cloth, having painted upon it a representation of the thirteen cards of one suit.

4. 'The space occupied or fished over by a haul-scine' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *attrib.* in lay-out line, 'a long line buoyed at each end, from which baited hook-lines run into deep water' (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Layr(e)**: see *LAIN, LAYER*.

**Layrock**, *obs. form of LARK*.

† **Lays**, *Obs.* Earlier anglicizing of *Sp. lazo* LASSO.

1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy.* 109 [Island of Chiloe on Coast of Chili] They are particularly dextrous in throwing a sliding noose at the end of a long thong of leather, wherewith they are sure of catching an ox, horse, &c. or any thing, even in its full career; this they call a *Lays*.

**Lays, Lays-band**: see *LEASE* sb.4

**Laysar, -er, -our**, *obs. forms of LEISURE*.

**Laysay**, variant of *LEESAY*² *Obs.*

† **Lay-ship**, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *LAY* *a.* + *SHIP*.]

The condition of a layman; in quot. used (with poss. pron.) as a mock title.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II, iii, Wks. 1851 111. 168 In respect of a wooden table and the perimeter of holy ground about it, a flagon pot, and a linen corporal, the Priest esteems their lay-ships unhallow'd and unclean.

**Lay-soil**, *rare-0*. [Corruption of *LAYSTALL*, after *SOIL*.] 'A place to lay soil or rubbish in' (*Crabb Technol. Dict.* s.v. *LAY*).

**Laystall** (lē'stāl). Also 6 *laye-, leystall(e)*, 6 7 *lei-, leystal, laystale, 7 lea-stall, lestal*¹, ? *loystal*. [f. *LAY* v. + *STALL*; perh. to be regarded as an altered form of next.]

† 1. A burial-place. *Obs.*

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I, 16 My bodye to be buried wth in the white freris of Chester... and thei to have for my laystall xijl. iijl. 1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 5 Reseyved of mastere Foxe for m<sup>r</sup> wardens leystalle vjs. viijd.

2. A place where refuse and dung is laid.

1553 *Surrey Ch. Goods* (1869) 98 A pese of grownd to make a leystall for the soyle of the hole paryshe. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Voires d'une ville*, the lay-stall of a towne. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I, v, 53 Many corses, like a great lay-stall, Of murthered men. 1610 *Death Ravi-lack in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III, 112 The house... to be utterly rinated, and be converted into a common lea-stall. 1612 *DRAVTON Polyalb. Pref.* A, The common Lay-stall of a Citie. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3825/4 The Ground called the Laystall at Mile-end. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 26 Five-million quintals of Rags picked annually from the Laystall. 1881 *Times* 25 Aug. 7/3 It does not require a very old man to remember a universal reign of cesspools, open ditches, and public laystalls, even in our largest and best kept towns.

*attrib.* 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradem.* III, (1841) I, 20 The brickmakers all about London mix sential-wishes, or laystall-stuff, as we call it, with their clay, of which they make brick.

b. *fig.*

1629 II. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 66 The Schoole and Laystall of all impure spirits. A 1637 II. JONSON *Underwoods, Little Shrub Growing by*, There he was, Proud, false, and trecherous... the lay-stall Of putrid flesh alive! 1644 *Vicars God in Mount* 152 Stage-players... those most dirty and stinking sinks or leystalls of all kinde of abominations. A 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I, III, § 99 (1740) 191 The Whole was no better than a Laystall of Lyes.

3. 'A place where milch cows are kept in London' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade* 1858).

† **Laystow**, *Obs.* Also 5 *laye-, 5-6 ley-, 6 laistow, e, 7 laistof* (?). [f. *LAY* v. + *STOW*. Cf. *LAIRSTOW*.]

1. = *LAYSTALL* 1.

1452 *Will of Vampage* (Somerset Ho.), Faciant vnum leystowe pro sepulchris defunctorum. 1485 *Will of Kypon* (ibid.), For my leystow in the seid church.

2. = *LAYSTALL* 2.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII, cxxxvi. 254 This place of Smyth-feelde was at y<sup>e</sup> daye a laye stowe of all order of fylth. 1577 *HARRISON England* II, xx, (1877) 1, 325 The ancient gardens were but dunghills and laistowes. A 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* x. (1670) 304 The fumes and smells of Laistoffs, Dunghills, and putrified bodies.

**Laysure**, *obs. form of LEISURE*.

**Layt(e)**, variant of *LAIT* *Obs.*; *obs. f. LATE* *a*¹

**Laytell, Layth**, *obs. ff. LITTLE, LOATH, LOATHE*.

**Laytie, -ty**, *obs. forms of LAITY*.

**Laytt**, variant of *LATE* sb.1 *Obs.*

**Layvel**, *obs. form of LEVEL*.

**Laywoman**: see under *LAYMAN*.

**Lazar** (lē'zār), *sb. and a. arch.* Forms: 4-7 *lazar, lazer, laser, (4) lacer, lazre, 5 lasyar, 6 lasar, (laiser, laizer), 4- lazar*. [a. med.L. *lazarus*, an application of the proper name *Lazarus*, Luke xvi. 20. Cf. F. *ladre*, It. *lazzaro*.]

A. *sb.*

1. A poor and diseased person, usually one afflicted with a loathsome disease; *esp.* a leper.

1340 *Aenob.* 189 Inc be uoribne of be riche manne, bet onworbede þane lazre. c 1350 *St. John* 254 in Horstun. *Allegit. Leg.* (1861) 37 Pe Lacer, bat dyed in disese. 13... E. K. Allit. P. B. 1093 Lazares ful monye, Summe lepre, summe lome, & lomerande blynde. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 274 Blynd lazars and croked in churche to lede. 1485 *CANTON Chas. Gl.* 37 There atte laste were guarryshed & beleed... viij lazars of the palesey. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV, 142 A lazar of the spytyll House. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III, 1082/2 'I they provided for the lazer to keepe him out of the cite from clapping of dishes, and ringing of bells. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I, 522 Lazars... so they used to tearme folke infected with the Elephantiasis or Leprosie. A 1743 *SAVAGE Epitaph on Mrs. Jones* 15 Did piteous lazars oft attend her door? She gave—farewell the parent of the poor. 1795 *COLERIDGE Sonn.*, 'Sweet Mercy', The Galilean mild, Who met the Lazar turned from rich man's doors, And called him friend, and wept upon his sores. 1884 *TENNYSOON Peckel* I, iv, I marked a group of lazars in the market-place—half-rag, half-sore—beggars.

† 2. (See quot. 1710.) *Obs.*

1573 *Tusser Husb. Alex.* (1878) 108 If Lazer so lothsome in cheese be expied, let haies amend Cisey, or shift hir aside. 1710 D. HILMAN *Tusser Rediv* (1744) 52 What he [Tusser] calls Lazer, which is an inner Corruption, or Rottenness of divers Colours, is chiefly occasion'd from their using Beasts, or Milk soon after Calving.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lazar-like, + -man, -sore*;

† *lazar's* clicket, clapper, snapper = *lazarus clapper*, *lazar-haunter*, one who frequents places where lazars are. Also *LAZAR-COTE, LAZAR-HOUSE*.

1611 *COTGR, Clapnet*, a 'Lazars Clicket, or Clapper. 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* III, 760 You are not a 'Lazar-haunter'; How should you know? 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* I, v, 72 And a most instant Tetter bak'd about, Most 'Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, All my smooth Body. 1552 *LATHWER Sermon*, 3rd *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 309 Note here also the behaviour of this 'Lazar man. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xlix. 463 He saw him there lapping up his sores among the Lazermen. 1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xxvi. 98 'Lazeres snappers [orig. *cliquettes de lazars*]. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* I, Wks. VIII, 123 Exposing our 'lazar sores at the door of every proud servitor of the French republick.

B. *adj.* Afflicted with a loathsome disease, esp. leprosy; leprons; *also fig.*

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 For the cruelte of Constantyn god sente hym snche a sekene that he becam lazare and mesell. 1530 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 157 To the lazar people beyng at St. Margarets near the towne of [Tannou] xijl. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Blind, lame, lazar, and other the impotent creatures. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II, I, 80 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressid's kind, Doll Teare-sheets. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* 148 Stindous to heal a Lazar word.

Hence † **Lazarly** *a.*, *lazar-like, diseased*.

1612-15 *Br. HALL Contempl.* N. T. IV, xi, And like another Ierusalem, for those five leprons and lazarly orders, bath built five porches.

**Lazar**, *obs. Sc. form of LEISURE*.

† **Lazar-cote**, *Obs.* [f. *LAZAR* + *COTE* sb.1]

A hut or lodge for the reception of lazars.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VIII, xxxv, Syr said Gouvernaille she is put in a lazar cote. 1493 *Will of Spencer* (Somerset Ho.), The iiij Lazarcottes nygh London. 1536 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii, 157 Thomas Barnwell... shalbe one of the visitors of the spyttelhowes, or lazar cotes, about this Citie. 1563 *Foxe A. & M.* 477 (bis) His [Bilney's] preaching at the lazar cote.

**Lazaret** (lazzāret). Also 7 *lazzarett, 8-9 lazarette, lazzaret*. [a. F. *lazaret*, ad. It. *lazzaretto*, now *lazzaretto*: see next.]

1. = *LAZARETTO* 1.

1611 *COTGR, Lazaret*, a Lazaret, or Spittile for Lazars. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 335/2 The Grand Visior... has given order for... raising a Battery near the Lazaret. 1684 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* I, 16 A large Lazaretti, as the Italians call a Pest-house. 1783 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII, 201 The Lazaret has some cracks in it. 1866 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 128 A lazaret or hospital for the reception of sick. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 The lazarets where the sick... so often find their welcome passport to the grave. *transf. and fig.* A 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo Poet.* Wks. 1721 III, 76 In the great Portico there Night and Day, A Lazaret of wounded Spirits lay. 1845 *Sin H. TAYLOR J. Conventus*



v. vii. Wks. 1864 II, 235 Man, for lack of manliness, is made a lazaret for the mind's maladies.

### 2. = LAZARETTO 2.

1721 *Act Parl. in Lond. Gas. No. 5927/5* Such Ship, House, Lazaret, or other Place. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm. IV. 162* The same penalty also attends persons escaping from the lazarets, or places wherein quarantine is to be performed. 1800 *Act 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 80 (title)* An Act for erecting a Lazaret on Chetney Hill, in the County of Kent, and for reducing into one Act the Laws relating to Quarantine. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag. VII. 147* Only one box... was left in the lazarette. 1896 *Daily News* 23 July 5/4 After purging five days' quarantine in a lazaret.

fig. 1819 *BYRON Juan II. cccxxv* The liver is the lazaret of bile.

### 3. = LAZARETTO 3.

1892 *STEVENSON & L. OSBORNE Wrecker xi. 185* From the cabin the cook was storing tins into the lazarette. 1897 *R. Kipling Capt. Courageous* 185 He rolled to the lazarette aft the cabin.

**Lazaretto** (laz'are'to). Also 7 lazaretto, lazaretta, 8 lazaretto, lazaretta, 9 lazaretto. [ad. It. *lazaretto* (Florio), now *lazzaretto*, f. *lazzaro* LAZAR.]

1. A house for the reception of the diseased poor, esp. lepers; a hospital, pest-house. (Chiefly used with reference to foreign countries.)

1549 *THOMAS Hist. Italie* 82a, For the plague there is a house... two miles from Venice, called the *Lazaretto*. 1609 *W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender Trav. cert. Englishmen* 6 The Lazaretto (at Zante), which is a place like unto the pest house in More-feld. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi Journ. France I. 77* The Lazaretto... remains a standing monument of his piety. 1822-56 *DR QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 31 Bate at the walls of a poor house of lazaretto. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist. x. § 1.722* His longing... led him to examine the lazaretto of Europe and the East.

2. A building, sometimes a ship, set apart for the performance of quarantine.

1605 *R. JONSON For iv. i. (1607) I 2 b* Where they use To lie out forty, fifty days, sometimes, About the *Lazaretto*, for their trial. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* (1621) 6 When they have Practicks, they are enforced to vlnade at the *Lazaretto*. 1712 *W. To be conveyed by him unto the Lazaretto*, there to remain for thirty or forty days before I could be admitted into the City. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 163 Conveyed to a lazaretto by an order of quarantine. 1853 *FELTON Fam. Lett. xxiv.* (1885) 210 We could not shake hands; for that would have sent him to the lazaretto for twenty-four hours, as a plague-stricken person.

3. *Naut.* 'A place parted off at the fore part of the 'tween decks, in some merchantmen, for stowing provisions and stores in' (Adm. Smyth 1867).

1711 in *W. SUTHERLAND Shipboard. Assist.* 161. 1783 *COLEBROOK Let. in Life* (1873) 7 The Duke of Athol, Indianman, took fire by neglect of the steward in drawing off rum in the lazaretto. 1799 in *Naval Chron.* I. 303 The fire must be in the lazaretto below. c1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 129.

**Lazar-house.** A house for lazars or diseased persons, esp. lepers; a leper-house, lazaretto.

1530 *PALSGA. 237/2* Lazarhouse, *lazzariere*. 1543 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 149 Mr. R. H. appointed one of the governors and Vysytours of the Lazarhouses. 1630 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 574 A Lazarhouse, of women in Wiltshire which one of the said sisters, being herself infected with the Leprosie built for them that had the same disease. 1667 *MILTON P. L. xl. 479.* 1712 *ADOLSON Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 13 A large hospital or lazaret-house, fill'd with persons lying under all kinds of mortal diseases. 1794 *COLERIDGE Relig. Musings x.* The closing gates Of the full Lazar-house. 1839 *JESSOP Counting of Friars I. 21* Lepers... driven forth to curse and howl in the lazaret-house outside the walls.

fig. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal. iii. i.* Thou must be cleansed Of the black blood which makes thee a Lazar-house of tyranny. 1880 *G. MEEBOTH Tragic Com.* (1881) 160 Their house would be a lazaret-house, they would be condemned to seclusion.

**Lazarist** (laz'arist). [ad. F. *lazariste*, f. the proper name *Lazare*, LAZARUS.] 'The popular name for the "Congregation of the Priests of the Mission" founded by St. Vincent of Paul in 1624, and established a few years later in the College of St. Lazare at Paris' (*Catholic Dict.* 1885).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 570 Jesuits, Oratorians, Lazarists, and other whimsical orders. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica I. (ed. 2) 23* There is here a convent of Lazarists or missionaries. 1900 *Ch. Times* 30 Nov. 614/4 The stupendous labours of Lazarists, of Jesuits, of Marist Fathers in China.

So † **Lazarite** in the same sense.

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Lazarus, Fathers of S. Lazarus*, called also *Lazarites*.

† **Lazarole**. Obs. [ad. It. *lazzarolo*, now *lazzarolo*.] The medlar-tree (*Mespilus Germanica*). 1668 *WILKINS Real Char. II. iv. § 7. 113.* 1688 *R. HOLME Armonny II. 119/1* Pomiferous Trees. Lazarole.

† **Lazarous**, a. Obs. Also 6 lazarus. [f. LAZAR + -OUS.] Leprosous. Also fig.

1536 in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1899) 47, y howsses of lazarus pepyll x<sup>th</sup>. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guyard's Quest. Chirurg.* etc. Q<sup>th</sup>. To habyte with a lazarus woman. 1635 *A. REAO Tumors & Vices* 225 The Germans have many lazarus persons. 1654 *T. ADAMS God's Anger & Man's Comfort* 87 When that Angel from heaven, gracious repentance hath troubled the waters, the lazarus soul does but step into them, and is cured.

Hence † **Lazarousness**, leprosy.

1649-60 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.* *Melasticheyt*, Leprosie, or Lazarusnesse.

**Lazartus**, obs. form of LACERTOSE.

**Lazarus** (laz'arūs). rare. [Allusive use of the proper name: see LAZAR.] A leper; a beggar.

(In the first quot. the allusion may be to the Lazarus who was raised from the dead: see John xi.)

1508 *DUNBAR Flying to Kennedy* 161 Thow Lazarus, thow laithly lene tramort. 1634-5 *BREKETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 Only Lazaruses... are permitted to beg their victuals. 1850 *S. G. OSBORNE Gleanings* 15 Lazari, to whom the hated workhouse had come to be as the palace of a Dives. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 491 The poor, hungry-eyed Lazaruses—half-starved slaves... sat famishing and unrelieved.

b. attrib.: † **lazarus-clapper**, a clapper or rattle with which a leper gave notice of his approach; † **lazarus-house** = LAZAR-HOUSE.

1566 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 350 By the waye they set on fyre the poore Lazarus house, cleane contrary to the lawe of armes. 1593 *HOLLYBAND Dict.* *Le Cliget de l'huys*, the hammer or ring of a doore, also a lazarus clapper. 1634-5 *BREKETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 10 About half a mile from this town is this alm-house, this Lazarus house.

† **Lazary**. Obs. Also 6 lazarye, lazary. [f. LAZAR + -Y.] = LEPROSY *lit.* and fig.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 149 Our Lord Jesus Criste... be his gret mercy hath purged you of your gret lazarye. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guyard's Quest. Chirurg.* F<sup>th</sup> b. To... comforte the heade in paky... and to pale lazary. 1597 *A. M. H. GUILLEMEAU'S Fr. Chirurg.* 41 f In those which have the lazarye, and there face corroded and deformed.

**Laze** (lēz), sb. colloq. [f. LAZE v.] The action of the vb. LAZE; an instance of this.

1864 *Temple Bar V. 328* He will take a quiet laze. 1894 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 262 The writer contented himself with a laze in the gardens below.

**Laze** (lēz), v. Also 7 lase. [Back-formation from LAZY a.]

1. *intr.* To lie, move, or act in a sleepy listless fashion; to enjoy oneself lazily. Also with advs.

a 1592 *GREENE Alphonsus III. Wks.* (Grosart) X111. 370 And canst thou stand still lazing in this sort? 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* 17 Worke is left at home vndone, and loyterers laze in the streete. 1621 *COTGR.* *S'endormir en sentinelle*,... to laze it when he hath most need to looke about him. 1661 *K. W. Conf. Charac.* *Lazoyer* (1866) 43 He begins to lag and laze, like a tired jade. a 1704 *Compt. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 7 I ne line not to sloth, or laze in bed. 1802 *SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey Life* II. 195, I must sleep, and laze, and play whilst till bed time. 1868 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. iv. 453, I had a very pleasant time, sailing, fishing, and lazing about. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 1092 We lazed along, hardly seeming to move at all.

† b. *To laze oneself*: to indulge in indolence.

1612 *T. ADAMS Gallant's Harden* 28 b, Hence Beggars laze themselves in the fields of idleness. 1680 *SHELTON Quat.* II. xlii. 146 Lazing himself as if he had wakened out of a profound sleep. 1658 *GERNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 119 f In a summer's day... he lay away himself on the grass.

2. *quasi-trans.* To pass away in indolence.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves II. xxvii. 228* So the bloudless Tortoise, lazeth his life away. 1891 *E. PEACOCK M. Brendon II. 420* With the firm determination... of 'lazing away the rest of the day.

Hence **Laz-ing** *phl. sb.*

a 1626 *W. SCLATER 2 Thess.* (1626) 283 The lazing of these loyterers is not numbred amongst mortals. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1691) 366 Their lazing seems to me to proceed... from want of employment. 1880 *H. S. COOPER Coral Lands II. 309* An hour or so of downright lazing on the beach.

**Laze, Lazer**, obs. forms of LACE, LAZAR.

**Lazie**, variant of LASSO.

**Lazily** (lē'zili), adv. [f. LAZY a. + -LY 2.] In a lazy manner; without energy or spirit, sluggishly.

1589 *GOLDING De Morany* xxviii. 537 He that feighthe lazily shalbe damned in hell. 1688 *BUNYAN Heavenly Footm.* (1886) 147 You run too lazily, the door is shut. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preserv. Health II. 527* Thro' tedious channels the congealing flood Crawls lazily, and hardly wanders on. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr. II. i.* In a certain lazily arrogant air. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 415 f The clouds that float lazily over the enchanted valley.

**Laziness** (lē'ziness). [f. LAZY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lazy; aversion or indisposition to exert oneself; slothfulness, sluggishness.

1580 in *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. vii. 12 Such lazesness both lewd and poore atonce him made. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Disc. Seneca* (1631) 38 Lazines the younger brother of idleness. 1631 *GODGE God's Arrows I. Ded. 8* Even in leisure laziness is to be shunned. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog. II. 391* The pride, indolence, and laziness of the Spaniards. 1816 *T. MOORE Let. I. July in Mem.* (1856) VIII. 216 It is not right that you and I, whatever may be our respective lazinesses, should continue so long without hearing from each other. 1869 *SPURGEON 7. Ploughm. Talk* 7 Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip.

† **Lazo**, variant of LASSO.

**Lazre**, obs. form of LAZAR.

**Lazule**. ? Obs. Also 6 lazull, 7 lazule, 7-8 lazul. [ad. L. *lazulum* (see LAPIS LAZULI).] = LAPIS LAZULI. Chiefly attrib. *lazule-stone*.

1598 *FLORIO, Lazuli*, an azure or lazul stone. 1616 *BUTLER, Lazule stone*, a bluish green stone of the kinde of marb<sup>l</sup>, used sometime in physicke. 1639 *HOAN & ROB. Gate Lang. Unl. ix. § 90* The Azure (Lazul) stone. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 284 Merchandises from the Levant (etc.). Lazule. 1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyritol.* 284 The blue resembles a beautiful sapphire and a lazul-stone. 1832 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries I. 320* It is handsomely wrought of marble and lazule-stone.

**Lazuli** (lē'zili). Short for LAPIS LAZULI. Also attrib., as lazuli-finch, a brilliant fringillid bird (*Passerina amana*) of the western U.S.

1789 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 157 Light piers of

lazuli the dome surround. 1798 *SOTHEBY tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 172 There gold and lazuli the walls o'erlaid. 1824 *WIFFEN Tasso* xvi. xxiii. Flowers that, like lazuli in gold, impressed a deeper charm on the beholder's mind. 1831 *A. WILSON & BONAPARTE Amer. Ornith.* IV. 132 *Fringilla amana*, Bonaparte, Lazuli Finch.

**Lazuline** (lē'ziliin), a. rare-1. [f. LAZULI + -INE.] Of the colour of lapis lazuli.

1877 *PATMORE Unknown Eros* (1890) 2 Love's three-stranded ray, Red wrath, compassion golden, lazuline delight.

**Lazulite** (lē'ziliti). *Min.* [f. med. L. *lazulium* (see LAPIS LAZULI) + -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in blue monoclinic crystals; also, the colour of this mineral. † Sometimes used = LAPIS LAZULI.

Named by Klaproth, 1795, from its older name *lazurstein*. 1807 *AKIN Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 3 Lazulite... occurs disseminated in fine grains. 1818 *W. PHILLIPS Min.* 81 Lazulite... is perfectly distinct from Lapis Lazuli. 1849 *MACGILLAV Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 268 In that princely house where the remains of Ignatius Loyola lie enshrined in lazulite and gold. 1861 *BRISTOW Gloss Min.* 211 Lazulite is distinguished from Lapis Lazuli by never being accompanied by Iron Pyrites. 1883 *E. ARNOLD Pearls Faith* iv. 12 His sky is lazulite; His earth is paved with emerald-wood.

attrib. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar. II. 88* Lazulite rock. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 439 The rich lazulite blue that was reflected from the bergs.

Hence **Lazulitic** a., of or pertaining to lazulite.

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 62 It reminded me of the recent cleavage of sulphate of strontian—a resemblance more striking from the slightly lazulite tinge of each.

† **Lazure**, a. Obs. rare. [See AZURE.] = AZURE a. 1. Also in comb., *lazure-coloured* adj.

1691 *J. WEBSTER Metallurg.* xvi. 236 Sometimes it is red and brown, mixed with a green colour: some are of a lazure colour. 1683 *PETTUS Flora Min.* i. (1688) 230 The fair lazure colored Copper. Oars... contain likewise much and good Copper.

**Lazurite** (lē'ziliti). *Min.* [f. med. L. *lazur* see AZURE] + -ITE. Used first by Von Kobell in 1853, as a synonym of AZURITE.] The blue part of lapis lazuli.

1892 *DANA Min.* 433 Ordinary natural lapis lazuli is shown to contain lazurite.

**Lazy** (lē'zi), a and sb. Forms: 6-7 laisy, ie, lasie, -y, lazie, (6 laesie, -y, lasey, leasie), 7 lazy. [Of obscure etymology.]

The earliest quoted form *laisy* would favour the derivation from LAZY with suffix as in *laisy, tricksy*, etc.; but the spelling is not quite early enough to have etymological significance. If the word be of early origin, and esp. if the alleged dialect sense 'naught, bad', be genuine, there may possibly be connexion with ON *laseinn* 'disappointed, deceived, fragile, mod. Icel. *lasir* 'fading, las' 'fading', and refers to M.G. *lasich, lasich, mod. LG. laosig* (Danneb), early mod. Du. *leusie*.)

A. adj.

1. Of persons (also of animals), their disposition, etc.: Averse to labour, indisposed to action or effort; idle; inactive, slothful.

1549 *BARK LAZOR Journ. Leland* Pref. A viij b, Those laisy lubbers and popyshe bellygoddes. 1567 *Trist. Trav.* Aiv, Your laisy bones I pretende so to blisse, that you shall have small luste to prate any more. 1598 *T. N. tr. Cong. II. Indies* 191 If they were found to be laisy and slothfull they should be used accordingly. 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 9 Lewdly complained thou laesie ladde, Of Winter's wracke, for making thee saddle. 1599 *P. Q. i. 16* Sathan... forward last the laesie tyme. 1626 *FRYNE Cens. Cozens* 77 Who gratifie their owne lasie dispositions. a 1658 *CLIVE LAND Wks.* (1687) 508 These lazle tender-hearted Clowns. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 242 All, with united force, combine to drive the Laze Drones from the laborious Hive. a 1770 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) I. i. 13 It is a lazy modesty to resign the reason God has conferred upon us. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* iii. 143 The lazy vagabond in her presence shook. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 80 He must not be very lazy... for fear of being discharged.

b. *transf.* Applied to things, places, or conditions, favourable or appropriate to laziness.

1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr. I. iii. 147* With him Patroclus Vpon a lazle bed the lueling day Breakes scurrill fests. 1669 *DRYDEN Tyrannus Love I. i.* Two tame gown'd princes, who at ease debate, In lazy chairs, the business of the state. 1670 *and Ph. Cong. Granada* iii. iii. Love, like a lazy ague, I endure. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan I. i.* They cry they're weary of their lazy home. 1721 *RAMSAY Morning Interview* 87 The nymph, new-wak'd, starts from the lazy down. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* iv. The room is a cool, shady, lazy kind of place. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. iv. Road to Hirschau*, The great dog... flangs his head in the lazy heat.

2. Of things: Sluggish, dull, slow-moving; now only *transf.* from sense 1. † Formerly of literary style, and, in physical sense, of heat or chemical agents: Languid, having little energy.

a 1568 *ASCHAN Scholern.* II. (Arb.) 100 Melancthon... came to this low kinde of writing, by using our moch Paraphrasis in reading: For studying therbie to make eerie thing streight and envie, in smothering and playing all things to much, neuer leaueeth, whiles the sence it selfe be left, both lowse and lasie. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i. 41* How shall we beguile The lazie time, if not with some delight? 1592 *Arden of Faversham* Eib. The laisy minuts linger on their time. a 1628 *F. GREYLL Alaham* 3rd Chorus 35 A laisy calme, wherein each foole a pilot is. 1630 *MILTON Time* 2 Lazy leaden-stepping Hours. 1668 *CULPEPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. xx. 53 The condition of Spirituous blood, forcibly issuing forth, and of a dull and lazie urin are different. 1693 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* I. 36 With rain his robe and heavy mantle flow, And lazy mists are low'ring on his brow. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 298 There is a great



deal more of this Substance of the Lazy or Inactive, than of the Active or Magnetic sort. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 2 Or by the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po. 1799 *COLERIDGE Lines comp. in Concert-room* 26 The lazy boat sways to and fro. 1805 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, May 4 The sun... lifting his gold through lazy mists.

†3. *dial.* Bad, worthless. *Obs.*—

1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* Lazy, in agro Linc. unapator pro Malus... Pravius, Perversus. 1674 *KAY N. C. Words* 99 Lazy, Naught, bad. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.*

4. *Comb.*, as lazy-boned, -paced, -puffing adjs.; lazy-board (*U.S.*), a short board on the left side of a waggon, used by teamsters to ride on (*Cent. Dict.*); lazy-boots *collog.* = LAZY-BONES; lazy-cock (*U.S.*), 'a cock controlling the pipe between the feed-pump of a locomotive and the hose from the tank of the tender' (*Funk*); †lazy-gut, a glutton; lazy-guy *Naut.* (see *GUY* sb.<sup>1</sup> 2); lazy-jack, 'a lifting device of compounded levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); lazy-legs = LAZY-BONES; lazy-painter, 'a small temporary rope to hold a boat in fine weather' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); lazy-pinion, a pinion serving as a transmitter of motion between two other pinions or wheels (*Cent. Dict.*); lazy scissors = LAZY-TONGS.

1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 148 One or two 'lazy-boned fellows worked in bed. 1831 *LYTTON Eng. Aram.* i. ii. Why don't you rise, Mr. 'Lazy boots? Where are your eyes? Don't you see the young ladies? 1863 *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's L.* xxxv. Nancy... is gone to bed this hour past, like a lazy boots as she is. 1831 *Celestine* ix. 105 This same 'lazy-gut was the cause... of all this stay. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxi. Don't lag behind already, 'Lazy-legs! 1891 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 106 The 'lazy-paced (yet laborious) Ass. 1892 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jnd.* ii. ii. 31 When he describes the 'lazy puffing Clouds. 1836 'Lazy scissors (see LAZY-TONGS).

Hence **La-zy-hood**, laziness. **La-zyish** *a.*, somewhat lazy.

1866 B. W. PROCTER *Mem. Lamb* 184 The imbecile, or those brought up in complete laziness. 1892 *Argosy* Jan. 42. I have six long, delicious weeks of laziness before me. 1892 *Spe. tator* 17 Dec. 878/3 The laziness, slightly slatternly

†B. *sb.* Used as a name for the SLOTH. *Obs.* 1688 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* i. § 33 'To tread a mile after... the heavy measures of the Lazy of Brazil, were a most tiring Penance.

**Lazy** (<sup>12</sup>zi), *v.* [*f.* LAZY *a.*]

1. *intr.* — LAZE *v.* 1.

1612 *SYLVESTER Trophus* 90 Nor waits he lazying on his bed for day. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 50 They knew no reason... why the One should lye lazying and pampering itself with the fruit of the Other's labour. 1765 H. TIMOCK-*LAKE Mem.* 76 Hunting, and warring abroad, and lazying at home. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* 111. 81 He... lazyed under the hanging willows by the shore. 1890 *MRS. LAFFAN Louis Draycott* i. ii. 146 A snug retreat, indeed, to read, or think, or 'lazy' in.

2. *quasi-trans.* LAZE *v.* 2.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 197 We lazied the rest of the pleasant afternoon away. 1892 *TENNISON St. Telemachus* 21 Wake Thou heedless dreamer, lazying out a life Of self-suppression, not of selfless love.

**Lazy-back**. †*a.* A sluggish. *Obs.* *b.* Coal-mining. (See *quot.* 1881.) *c.* 'A high back-bar to a carriage-seat' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). *d.* Lazy-back-chair, a chair with a reclining back. ? *U.S.*

1611 *COTGER, Poltron*, a... sluggish lazie-backe. 1860 *Eng. & for. Mining Gloss.*, S. Staff. Terms. Lazy-back, the place at surface where the coals are loaded and stacked for sale. 1887 *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 748 A lazy-back chair makes a capital observing-seat.

**Lazy-bed**. *Potato-growing.* A bed about six feet wide, on which the potatoes are laid, with a trench on each side, two or three feet wide, from which earth is taken to cover the potatoes. Also *attrib.*

1743 R. MAXWELL *Sol. Trans.* 159 In ley Ground they [Potatoes] are commonly, in Scotland, planted in Lazy-beds, as they are called. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Trel.* i. 300 Mr. Herbert has cultivated potatoes in the common lazy-bed method. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 193 The old fresh lazy-bed mode... seems to have taken great root in Devonshire. 1846 *McCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 317 Potatoes... are mostly planted in the Irish fashion, or in lazy beds. 1860 *DELANER Kitch. Gard.* 24 The lazy-bed system may be advantageously followed on stiff retentive clays.

**Lazy-bones**. *collog.* A lazy person.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Was... legier-demane a slowworme, or Vlacitie a lazie-bones. 1600 *BRETTON Pasquill's Madcap* (Grosart) 192a Go tell the Labourers, that the lazie bones That will not worke, must seeke the beggar's gaine. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Bias* ii. l. 76 Master lazy-bones did not like sitting up! 1863 R. F. HURTON *Abokuta* II. 168 Our lazy bones who had escorted the returner had spent four days on a two days march.

*b.* (See *quot.*) Cf. LAZY-TONGS.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*. Lazybones, an instrument like a pair of tongs, for old, or very fat people, to take anything from the ground without stooping.

**La-zy-tongs**. A system of several pairs of levers crossing and pivoted at their centres in the manner of scissors, so connected that the movement of the first pair is communicated to the last, which is fitted with ends resembling those of a pair of tongs, for picking up objects at a distance. The

name is applied also to a similar combination of levers used in machinery.

1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XLV. 450/3 A combination of levers called zig-zag, or lazy tongs, or scissors. *Ibid.* These lazy tongs are ingeniously applied by Mr. Aldous of Clapton, for conveying the motion of the beam of his steam engine to the crank which gives the circular motion. 1847 *Lo. LINN-SAY Hist. Chr. Art* i. 100 [The other presents him] [the Saviour] the sponge of vinegar, on the instrument commonly called a lazy-tongs. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* i. 318 Our course ran zigzag, like a pair of lazy-tongs. 1864 *GROSE Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 31 The Lazy Tongs. is attached by a screw-joint to the sinker bar or other suitable rod of iron, and lowered so as to catch the end of the missing tool in its jaws.

|| **Lazzaro** (latsaro). *Plur.* lazzari (-i). [*It.* see LAZAR.] = LAZZARONE.

1650 *HOWELL Revolt. Naples* (1664) II. 115 The Lazzari which are the scum of the Neapolitan people. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* vii. To have as swift a pair of heels to assist in carrying him off as any lazaro in Naples need desire. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 202/1 I do not pretend... to distinguish between the veritable lazzari, and the vagabonds.

|| **Lazzarone** (lazzarō-ne, latsarō-ne). Chiefly *pl.* Forms: *sing.* 9 laz, 2 arone; *pl.* 8 lazaroni, 9 lazzaroni. [*It. lazzarone*, augmentative form of lazzaro (Florio) LAZAR.] One of the lowest class at Naples, who lounge about the streets, living by odd jobs, or by begging.

1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II. 121 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the lazzaroni of England. [*Note*] Lazzaroni, a word descriptive of people reduced to the utmost poverty and wretchedness. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 439 [Naples.] About 30000 lazaroni, or black guards. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* iv. A few fishermen and lazzaroni only were loitering along the strand. 1832 G. DOWNES *Left.* i. 454 The Italian *veturini*, a kind of pereginating lazzaroni, never let slip any opportunity of paying homage to the goddess Vacuna. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Tale* xvii. Neither are picturesque lazzaroni or romantic criminals half so frequent as your common labourer. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. iii. 74 The most ragged British beggar or Neapolitan lazzarone.

*attrib.* 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 34 Lazzaroni hucksters of fruit and sweetmeats. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* L. iii. 77 Lazzarone enjoyment in midwinter of sunshine, air, and scenery.

*lb.*, abbreviation of *L. libra* 'pound', *pl.* lbs., now only used of pounds weight, but formerly also of pounds sterling.

1300-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 11 Pro ij lb. gyngere, iij. sd. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros* Wks. S. T. S. 7 In silver, five hundred xlviij lbs. xs. sd.

†**Le, lee**. *Obs.* [abbreviation for *med. L. (dies) legibilibs* (day) appropriated for reading (see *Du Cange*).] Only in *Le day*: a day on which ordinary exercises (as distinguished from disputations) were read in the schools. Cf. *Drs.*

1574 M. STOKES in G. Peacock *Observ. Stat. Univ. Camb.* App. A (1841) p. iv. The Questionists shall give the Bedels warning upon the Le Daye. *Ibid.* p. xiv. All the Determiners shall stand in the Common Schooles every Le Daye from Ashe wey-daye untill the last Acte.

**Le**, *obs.* form of LAY, LEA, LEE, LIE.

**-le**, suffix, pronounced ('l), of various function and origin.

1. The usual *mod. Eng.* form of *ME.* *-el(e)*, *-le*, repr. *OE.* *-el*, *-ela*, *-(e)le* in *sbs.* and *-ol*, *-ul*, *-el* in *adjs.* (The form *-el* is retained where phonetic law or orthographical convention does not permit the change into *-le*, as after *ch*, *g* soft, *n*, *r*, *sh*, *th*, and *v*. After *m* the suffix becomes *-ble*.)

The *OE.* *sbs.* and *adjs.* with / suffixes are prob. in most cases of pre-*Eng.* formation. The *sbs.* formed on nouns have sometimes an originally diminutive sense, as in *crumblie*; sometimes they express the notion of 'an appliance or tool', as in *thimble*, *handle*. In those formed on *vb.*-stems the function of the suffix is either agential as in *beadle*, instrumental as in *bridle*, *girdle*, or expressive of some less definable relation, as in *bundle*. The *adjs.*, which are formed on *vb.*-stems, have the sense 'apt or liable' (to do what the *vb.* expresses), as in *brittle*, *fickle*, *griffle*, *numble*, *twivel*.

*b.* In *riddle* the suffix represents *OE.* *-els*, the *s* having been confused with the plural ending.

2. An occasional representative of *ME.* *-el(e)*, *-elle*, in *sbs.* adopted from *Fr.* This has several different sources: in *castle*, *mantle*, it is *OF.* *-el*:—*L. -ellum* dim. suffix (see *-EL*); in *cattle* it is *OF.* *-el*:—*L. -āle*, the neut. sing., and in *battle* it is *OF.* *-aille* the neut. pl., of the adjective suffix *-ālis* (see *-AL*); in *bottle* it is *OF.* *-elle*:—*L. -icula* dim. suffix.

3. A verbal formative, repr. *ME.* *-(e)len*, *OE.* *-lian*:—*OTeut.* type *-ilijan*, with a frequentative or sometimes a diminutive sense. Among the few examples that go back to *OE.* are *nestle*, *twinkle*, *wrestle*. In *ME.* and early *mod. E.* the suffix was extensively used (like the equivalent forms in *MLG.* and *mod. Ger.* and in *Du.*) to form *vbs.* expressing repeated action or movement, as in *bristle*, *crackle*, *crumple*, *dazzle*, *hobble*, *niggle*, *paddle*, *sparkle*, *topple*, *wriggle*, etc. Many of these formations are from echoic roots, as *babble*, *cackle*, *gabble*, *giggle*, *guggle*, *numble*, etc.

**Lea** (<sup>12</sup>), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 léah, léa, léaz, léz, 4 lé3, 5-6 (9) lee, 5-7 lye, 5 lé2, legb, 5-6 le, 6

lighe, laie, 6-7 laye; 5-7 lay, 5-9 ley, 6- lea. [*OE.* *léa(h)* masc. (genitive *léage*, *léages*, nom. pl. *léas*), and *leah* fern. (genitive *lēage*), app. meaning a tract of cultivated or cultivable land; in spite of the difference of sense, the words appear to be etymologically identical with *OHG.* *lôh* neut. or masc., used to render *L. lucus* grove (*MHG.* *lôh*, *lôch* low brushwood, clearing overgrown with small shrubs, *mod. Ger. dial. loh*), and perh. with *Flem.* *-loo* in place-names, as *Waterloo*; the pre-*Teut.* type *\*laujo-* occurs also in *L. lucus* grove, and *Lith. laukas* meadow and arable land, as opposed to wood; the root is supposed by some scholars to be *\*leug-* to shine (whence *L. lucere*, *Eng. Light*, *sb.*, etc.; for the sense cf. *clearing*); others have suggested *\*leu-* to loosen (*Gr. λένω*, *L. solvere*). The sense has been influenced by confusion with *LEASE* *sb.*<sup>1</sup> (*OE.* *lēs*), which seems often to have been mistaken for a plural, and also with *LEA* *sb.*<sup>2</sup>]

A tract of open ground, either meadow, pasture, or arable land. After *OE.* chiefly found (exc. where it is the proper name of a particular piece of ground) in poetical or rhetorical use, ordinarily applied to grass land.

805 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1885) I. 450 *Campanum armentorum* id est *herida leah*. 944 *Ibid.* (1887) II. 540 *Ponne geode ic Alfwine & Beorhtulf* þas leas & þas hammas be norðan þære lytan dīc. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 95 Bi a forest as yare walke With-out a pleyes in a leye. c. 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 312 That plantū down ane pailyeoun, vpon ane plane lee. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Fables* viii 1793 in *Anglia* IX. 458 Luik to the lint that growis on yone lee. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Prol. 183 In lissouris and ou leys liill lammis Full tait and trig socht bland to thar dammis. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2093. I garde her gaspe, I garde her gle, With, daunce on the le, the le! 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 627 *Engenium* vponne ane lustie le Dewydit hes his ost in battellis thre. 1541 *WYATT in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 90 In lussy leas at libertie I walke. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 320. I have bene yonder in the lighes. 1588 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 110 Flowres varietie With sundrie colours paints the sprinkled lay. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv. i. 60 Ceres, most bounteous Lady, thy rich Leas Of Wheate, Rye, Barley, Fetiches, Oates and Pense. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 965 Other trippings. With the minging Dryades On the Lawns, and on the Leas. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* i. The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1790 *BURNS Elegy Cant. Henderson* v. Mourn, little harebells o'er the lee. 1808 *COLTRIDGE Three Graves* iii. xxvii. I saw young Edward by himself Stalk fast down the lee. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 221 Stern Tashilaw strode o'er the lee. 1849 *LONGR. Birds of Passage* v. From the land of snow and sleet they seek a southern lee. 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* cxi. Now dance the lights on lawn and lea. 1851 *KINGSLEY Poems, End Squire* 12 Where under the gloomy fir-woods One spot in the ley throve rank. *transf.* 1612 *DRAYTON Polyth.* i. 23 Surging Neptunes leas.

• Used loosely for 'ground'.

c. 1450 *Bk. Chrissyte* iii. 441 in *Babees Bk.* On legh vnsonken hit [a pallet] shalle be made.

*b.* Occurring in place-names.

778 *Charter of Cynceulf in O. E. Texts* 427 To brad(an) leaze, illo septo bradan leaze. 862 *Charter of Æthelwulf* *ibid.* 438 Bromleaz—an nordan fram ceddan leaze to langan lenge. c. 1205 *St. Kenelm* 342 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 56 Heo... To ward wynechumbe come rīst under souþ lez. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 75 Nor quhen thay come in feir of weir Downe to the Gallow Ley. 1680 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 126 A ground... now commonly called S. Thomas' Leys. 1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radcliff* 39 We found ourselves traversing Hopwood ley.

**Lea<sup>2</sup>, ley, lay** (<sup>12</sup>l, <sup>12</sup>l), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> Now *dial.* Forms: 4 ley3e, 4-7 leye, 5 lee, 6 laie, laye; 5- ley, lay, 6- lea. [Elliptical use of *LEA* (*ley*, *lay*) *adj.*] Land that has remained untilled for some time; arable land under grass; land 'laid down' for pasture, pasture-land, grass-land. *Clover-ley*, *ley*: see *CLOVER* *sb.* 4.

1357 *Durham Habitu Rolis* (Surtees) 19 Concelavir eoe qui depast. fuerunt lez leyes. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. viii. 5 Treuthe... had holden hem at hom and heren heore ley3es [B. vii. 5 leyes]. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3561 Ai wald be wise haue wale soile mare þan a wast lee. c. 1420 *Pallad. ou Husb.* vi. 30 Nowe feedles fatte. I. c. good to plowe, and leyes vp to breke. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 285/1 Lay, londe not telyd. 1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 8 If thou haue any leys, to falowe or to sowe otes vpon, fyrste plowe them. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 83 In Janiure husband that poucheth the grotes will break vp his laie, or be sowing of otes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. li. 36 Rapes require a broken-vp lay and a rich layer. 1638 *DRUMM. or HAMPT. Irene* Wks. (1711) 164 The husbandman... had turned his acres into leyes, his syths and ploughs into swords. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5143/4. 22 Acres of meadow Ground, and 4 Leys and a half in St. Ives. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xii. (ed. 2) 259 In plowing lea, where the sward is tough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Trel.* i. 28 He also spreads this manure on lays he intends breaking up. 1808 *CURWEN Econ. Feeding Stock* 12 Having destroyed all old lays, I have no other hay than clover. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk.* Lay, ley, land which has been sown with annual or biennial grasses, and has come round to the time to be reploughed. 1892 *Lichfield Mercury* 20 May 5/6 Good Ley for few Horses.

*b. attrib.*

1523 *FITZGER. Husb.* § 25 Shorte hey, and leye bey is good for shepe. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Frosp.* (1865) 12 Being made into Hay, the Cattle ate it as well as it were Lea-hay and like it as well with it. 1717... *BURNS* *Ther's News, Lassies* iii. I hac as gude a craft rig As made o' yird



and stane; And waly fa' the ley-crap For I maun till'd again. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 222, I learned from a nobleman... that good ley hay is much sought after... for his Majesty's horses. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) 1. 16 This is the best object in ploughing for a ley crop. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 142 Hacking is also performed where lay-wheat is sown immediately after the plough, and without a previous harrowing.

**Lea** (lī), *sh.* north. dial. Also 5, 9 ley, (6 pl. lease), 9 lae, leigh. [a. ON. *lē* (Sw. *lia*, Da. *lee*)] A scythe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Ley, or a sythe, *fulx, falcicula*. 1528 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III, 567/2, 3 falcies called leys. 1573 *Richmond, Wills* (Surtees 1853) 242, vij lease, *lij*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caen* Gloss. 92 *Lea*, a sythe. 1855 *Morton Cycl. Agric.* II, 724 *Lea* or *Leigh* (Yorks.), a scythe. 1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, *Lea*.

attrib. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lea-sand*, a finesand brought from the eastern moorlands, to lay upon the strickle or sharpening tool for the *lea*. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Lea-stone*, a scythe-sharpener.

**Lea** (lī), *sh.* Also 4-5 lē(e), 7- lay, 9 ley. [The gloss in the *Prompt. Parv.* suggests that the word is a derivative of F. *lier* (:-*la ligare*) to bind, tie. But cf. LEASE *sh.* 4] A measure of yarn of varying quantity: see quot.

1399 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III, 132 Et in xl lee lumin' [?] emp. pro praed, torches 25. 6d. [Note. A lee or lea contains 80 yards.] 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 291/2 Lee of threde, *ligatura*. 1459 *Ripon Ch. Acts* 139, x les de coverlet yarn. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II, v. (1668) 137 Some spinning by the pound, some by the lay, and some by the day. 1633 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III, 348 A Huby spinster presented for stealing 10 leas of harden yarn. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v. Every Lea of Yarn at Kidderminster shall contain 200 Threds reel'd on a Reel four yards about. 1704 LOCKE in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II, xiii, 368 Twelve lays of good sound merchantable... linen yarn or thread, each lay containing 200 yards, and the whole 12 lays not weighing above 8 oz. avoirdupois. 1776 *Act 17 Geo. III*, c. 11 § 11 Every hank of... yarn shall... contain seven rapa or leas, and... every such rap or lea shall... contain eighty threads. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lea*, forty threads of hemp-yarn. 1851 *Illust. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 Line, silver-wool, and yarn, from 50 leas to 200 leas, from the flax... Piece of cloth, 200 leas warp and 200 leas weft. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV, 666/2 Throughout the United Kingdom the standard measure of flax yarn is the 'lea', called also in Scotland the 'cut' of 300 yards. 1885 R. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wood Gloss.*, *Lea*, the seventh part of a hank; in worsted 80 yards; in cotton and silk 120 yards.

b. (See quot.) 1875 KNIGHT *Dial. Mech.*, *Lay*, a quantity of wool or other fiber in a willow or carding-machine.

**Lea, ley, lay** (lī, lē), a. Forms: 4, 6 leye, 4-7 laye, 8 lee; 5- lay, 6- ley, 7- lea. [Prepr. OE. \**lēge* (implied in the comb. *lēghrycg* LEA-*lūg*, where *lēg*- cannot well stand for *lēah* LEA *sh.* 1), f. the root of LAY, LIE *vsbs.* (cf. 'to lie fallow'); the formal equivalent (:-*OTeut.* \**lēgion*) is found with different meaning in OHG. *aba-lēgi* weary, exhausted, MHG. *lēge*, early and dial. mod.G. *līg* low, flat, of poor quality, ON. *gras-lēgr* lying in the grass; cf. *Low a.*] Of land: Fallow, unploughed. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 698 Al be lond, leye hit lay. 1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* XIV, xlviii, (1495) 484 Every such felde other lyeth laye... other beryth trees or is able to pasture. 1400 *Gamelyn* 161 Thi lond that lith leye wel it shal be sowe. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I, vii, 392 A Field, left lay for some few years, yet yeldeth the richer crop when it again is till'd. 1675 EVERLYN *Terra* (1676) 63 In our worn-out and exhausted lay-fields. 1768 MARSHALL *Yorks.* II, 340 *To lie ley*, to lie in grass; as lands in a common field. 1853 RAYNBIRD *Suppl. to Rham's Dict. Farm.*, 466 This preparation may be made before harvest, and applied to the lea ground in October. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 351 Long night-watches in wet ditches and beside hedges for hares on the lea fields.

fig. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 70 To reape myn heruest, whidir mai y winde? Mi londis of vertues ligen al lay. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 This subject seeme a barren ground, With quickest spreits left ley. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I, 3 Every vision is for an appointed time: let them seeme to lie lea and voids never so long. 1827 SCOTT *Yrn.* II, 11 Dec. I saw... no other receipt than lying lay for a little while taking a fallow-break to relieve my imagination, which may be esteemed nearly cropped out.

**Leace**, obs. form of LEASE *sh.* 3

**Leach** (lāf), *sh.* 1 Obs. exc. arch. Forms: a. 4-6 leche, 5-7 leech(e), 6 leache, 6- leach. b. 5 lese, lesse, lees(s(e), leshe, leak, 6 leach. [a. OF. *lesche* (F. *lèche*)]

† 1. A slice (of meat, etc.); a strip. Obs.

a. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 45 Thre leches of bacun lay poum't in brothe. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 Cut smal leches of two ynches of length. c 1500 *For to Serve Ld. in Babes Bk.* (1868) 370 Take of ij leches of the briste, and cowche legge and whyngye and lechis into a faire voyde plater.

b. 141. Noble Bk. *Cookery* (Napier 1882) 30 Tak the clodde of beef and make lesche of a span longe. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 610 Put it in a dische leese by leas.

2. A dish consisting of sliced meat, eggs, fruits, and spices in jelly or some other coagulating material. Often in adoptions of AF. combinations, denoting particular varieties, e.g. *leche frye* [cf. OF. *lechefroie*, mod.F. *lêchefrite*, dripping-pan], *damask, dugard, lumbarde, purple, royal*, etc. *Dry leach*: a sort of cake or gingerbread, containing dates, etc. *White leach*: a gelatine of almonds.

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a. c 1390 *Forme of Curry* 36 Leche Lumbarde. Take rawe Pork [etc.]. c 1420 in Q. *Eliz. Acad.* 90 Leche flores... leche damaskyn. 1611. 91 Leche damasque. 1611. 92 Leche maskyn. Leche rubly. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 449 And therwith daryolus, and leche-fryes, made of frit and friture. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 516 Cow heelis and Calves fete ar dere y-bougt some tye To meddle amonge leeches & lehes. 1611. 708 Quynces bake leche dugard. 1494 FAYNAR *Chron* VII, 587 Leche damask, w' the kyn'es worde or prouerbe flourysshed. 1530 PALSCR. 238/1 Leche made of flesche, *gelee*. 1570 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II, 8 For vij lb. of almonds to him, for drie leche. 1573 BARET *Adv.* L 154 White Leach, *gelatina amygdalorum*. 1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* (1605) § 22 This is your Gingerbread vnto the Court... It is otherwise called drie Leach. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II, ii. (1668) 96 To make the best Leech take Ising-glass, then take Almonds. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 195 To make white Leach. 1843 H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* I, ix, I pray you taste this pippin jelly... or some leach of almonds.

b. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 75 Lesse fryes. 1450 in Wood *Hist. Univ. Oxon* (1792) I, 519 Lesche damask. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 504 Alle maner of lessees ye may forbere.

**Leach** (lāf), *sh.* 2 Also 7 lech, 7-9 lech, gleech. [app. f. LEACH *v.* 2 (though recorded much earlier than the vb. in the cognate sense); in senses 1-3 prob. short for attributive combs. (LECH *sh.* 1, ditch or pool, is etymologically identical.)]

1. A perforated vessel or trough used for making lye from wood ashes by pouring water over them. Obs. exc. dial.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I, 172 This powder they mingle with a little slaked lime... which they put into let. les or troughs, and pouring water upon them make the lye. 1674-91 - S. & E. C. *Words* 104 A Lech or Lech. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby*, *Leach*. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 870 Her elbow struck the leach and knocked it into the soap-kettle.

2. Tanning. (See quot. 1886.)

1777 MACHIND in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII, 114 The ooze is made by macerating the bark in common water, in a particular sort of holes or pits, which are termed leches. 1854 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 22 Tue application of heat to bark in leches. 1875 KNIGHT *Dial. Mech.* s. v. In the bark-leach, the bark is contained between two perforated horizontal partitions in the leach. 1886 W. A. HARKIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, *Leaches*, in tanneries, are the pits in which the tan-liquors are mixed, as distinguished from the tan-pits, in which the hides are steeped.

3. Salt-making. (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Leach*, 'salt making term; the brine (fully saturated) which drains from the salt, or is left in the pan when the salt is drawn out. Formerly called 'leach-brine'.

4. a. The action of 'leaching'. b. (See quot.) 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, a quantity of wood-shes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

5. attrib. † leach-brine = sense 3; leach hole (see quot. and cf. sense 4 of the vb.); leach-tank, a tank for leaching metallic ores; † leach-trough (see quot.).

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV, 1065 'Leach-brine, which is such Brine, as runs from their salt, when 'tis taken up before it hardens. c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 36 Cheshire Salt-Workers call the Liquor that drops from their salt, being put into Wicker-baskets, Leach Brine. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* xvi. (1863) 313 A 'leach hole' through which the pond leaked out. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 From this line of wooden tubing the bath is to be conducted to each 'leach-tank by an India-rubber tube. 1886 *Plot Staffordsh.* 94 Through these being set in the 'Leach-troughs the salt drains it self dry in 3 hours time.

**Leach** (lāf), *v.* 1 Obs. exc. arch. Forms: a. 4-5 leche, 5 leche, leech(e), leych(e), 7- leach. b. 5 lese, lesshe, 6 les(c)he. [f. LEACH *sh.* 1] trans. To cut (meat, etc.) in slices; to slice.

a. c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 188 Seyne bowes of wyde bores with be branne lechye, Bernakes and botures in batede dysches. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 Whenne hit is sothun, thou schalt hit leche. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Take graydy Brede, & make it so chargeant pat it wol be y-lechyd. c 1450 *Ibid.* 71 Leche hit [brawn] faire, but not to thyn. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvii b, Brawne lechyd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 10. 78 Terms for Carving... Leach that Brawn. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* 412 In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn.

b. 14. Noble Bk. *Cookery* (Napier 1882) 27 Then leshe it in dysches. c 1440 *Donce MS.* 55 ff. 29 Mold it all to gedrys with thyn honde till it be so stiffe that it will be lesshed. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babes Bk.* 265 Termes of a Keruer, Lesche y' brawne.

Hence † Leached *ppl.* a., sliced, fried in slices. † Leaching *vbl. sh.* 1, in quot. *concr.*, a slice; also attrib., as leaching-knife.

1416-17 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 613, 2 ladell de anricaco et i lechyngknyff. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Kytte hem [cakys] y lyke lechyngys. 1446 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) I, 101, ij leysing knyues. 1461-83 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 At supper leychid beefe & mutton roste. 1488 *Wl. of Eliz. Brown* (Somerset Ho.), Dressing knyffys, lechyng knyffys, choppyng knyffys.

**Leach** (lāf), *v.* 2 Also leech, latch, letch. [Prob. repr. OE. *lēccan* to water (tr. L. *rigare*) :- WGer. type \**lakjan* :- \**lakjan*, f. \**lak* :- see LAKE *sh.* 3] There appears to be no trace of the vb. between OE. and the examples of the technological use in the 18th c., exc. the doubtful instance in Shaks. and one other (see 1, 2 below). The form *lech* is normal; the variant *leach* is phonologically obscure.]

† 1. trans. To water, wet. Obs. rare.

(In the Shaks. quot. the vb. may possibly belong to LATCH *v.* 2, in the transferred sense 'to fasten'.)

1888 K. ALFRED *Borth. Axxix*, § 13 (Sedgefield) 136/17 Haglas & snawas & se oftræda reu leccad þa corðan on wintra. 1590 SHAKS. *Titus* N. III, ii, 36 (1st Qo.) But hast thou yet latched [and Qo. & 1st Fol. lacht] the Athenians eyes, With the loue iuice, as I did bid thee doe?

† 2. intr. To soften, melt. Obs.

1614 H. GREENWOOD *Juyll. Delin.* 470 Merchants wax must lech in a candle, before it can take a stampe or impression.

3. a. trans. To cause (a liquid) to percolate through some material.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I, 439 Cider... is first separated from the filth and dregs, either by leaching through sand, or straining it through flannel cloths. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Leach*, to wash, as ashes, by percolation, or causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. The water thus charged with alkali is called *lye*.

b. To subject (bark, ores, etc.) to the action of percolating water, etc., with the view of removing the soluble constituents; to lixiviate.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 403 Concentrated liquid obtained by leaching the ores in this process, at Widnes, in England. 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV, 382/2 The tanning materials so prepared are next leached, latched, or infused for preparing the strongest tanning solutions. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Act U.S.* 112 Chlorination works are needed for leaching the sulphurets. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 276/1 Most tanners... grind [bark] in a bark-mill, 'leaching' the bark to obtain the liquor.

c. intr. To pass through by percolation (Webster, 1864). Also intr. for *refl.* Of ashes: To be subject to the action of percolating water.

1883 MRS. R. LIND *New Eng. Bygonis* 68 The ashes of those ancient wood fires... went to leach in the spring for the making of family soap.

4. trans. To take away, out, by percolation.

1860 MALRY *Phys. Geog.* S. a 16 The lides... leached out of the disintegrated material... every soluble ingredient known in nature. 1877 N. S. SHALER *App. to J. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 Whenever the rocks lie above the line of the drainage, these salts have been leached away. 1884 *Engineer* 12 Sept. After leaching out the chloride, the tails may be treated. 1900 *Nature* 19 July 277, 2 A moist climate would tend to leach the calcareous matter from the rock.

Hence Leached *ppl.* a.

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 4 A melancholy heap of leached ashes, marrowless bones, and empty oyster-shells. 1895 *Offic. Mining Rep. N. Zealand* 10 Separating the cyanide solutions from the leached pulp.

**Leache, Leacher**, -y, obs f. LEECH, LECHER, -1.

**Leaching**, *vbl. sh.* 1: see LEACH *v.* 1

**Leaching** (lētfin), *vbl. sh.* 2 [f. LEACH *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LEACH 2.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in W. Wulker 561/6 *let urigatio*, and leccine. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 323 The percentage of copper... renders the ore unfit for amalgamation without previous leaching.

attrib. 1850 H. CUTTS *Address Windsor Co. Agric. Soc.* U. S. 12 In China... every thing is subjected to the leaching process, and in the form of liquid decoctions only, applied to the land. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 399 The bath may be brought in contact with the ore... by a pump in a leach tank. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/1 A leach soil water, after acting as a leaching agent of a surface, is fed... with... refuse, is scarcely less than sewage.

**Leachy** (lētfin), a. † U. S. [f. LEACH *v.* 2 + -Y.] Of soils: Of a nature to let water percolate through; not capable of holding water; porous.

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* 4 The whole depth was 36 inches, and it would be called a very 'leachy' soil. 1880 S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* 177 When a soil is too coarsely porous it is said to be leachy or hungry.

**Lead** (led), *sh.* 1 Forms: 1-2 leād, 3 leād, 3-4 leod, e, 4 *Kentish* lyad, 3 6 led(e, 4 6 leyd(e, 4-7 leed(e, 5c, leid(e, 5-6 ledde, 6 *dial.* lydde), 5-7 leade(e, 4-lead. [OE. *lēad* str. neut. = OFris. *lêd*, Du. *lood* lead, MLG. *lêd* (whence Sw. and Da. *lod*), MHG. *lêd* (mod.G. *lot*, *loth*) plummet, sounding-lead, also solder; cf. ON. *lœd* fem., doubtfully interpreted as 'draw-plate for wire' (Fritzner).]

The *OTeut.* \**lando* :- Pre-*Teut.* \**loudhom* is cogn. with Irish *luaidhe* (:-*loudhia* fem.)]

1. The heaviest of the base metals, of a dull pale bluish-gray colour, fusible at a low temperature, and very useful from its softness and malleability. Chemical symbol Pb. Rarely pl. = kinds of lead. † To lie, be wrapt in lead: to be buried in a lead coffin. So to lay, lap in lead: see LAP *v.* 3. Obs.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I, Iotrod. (1890) 26 Swaylce hit [sc. his land] is eac berende on wecca orum ares & isernes, leades & seolfres. c 1205 LAV. 569a Ofte heo litten grund-hat lead [c 1275 leod] gliden heom an heore hæfd. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I, 208/27a þe feondes welden led and bras. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 171 A chetel he sette ouer þe fier, and fulde it not of lede. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 229 þe patriark þe legat liggis in lede. 1340 *Ayend.* 141 þe asse of þe nelle þe ase blepeliche berþ bere ase huite, and lyad ase þe corn. c 1430 LVOC. in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III, 39 Eury hous conerid was with leede. 1470-95 MALORY *Arthur v. viii.* 174 [He] leyed them in cheysts of leed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi, 101 The feynid galf thame hat leid to laip. c 1540 *Pilgr.* T. 24 in *Thynne's Animadu.* (1865) App. I, 77 Houses of office on and other Where-on of leyd lay many a fowther. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 83 We Earles and Barons were sometime: Now wrapt in lead, are turned to slime. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III, ii, 178 What studied torments (Tyrant) hast for me? What faying? boyling? In Leads, or Oyles? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. Lead and all its products turn into glass by a strong fire. 1855 *Cornwall* 239 The Cornish and



Devon leads are very rich in silver. 1871 Roscoe Elem. Chem. 258 Lead does not occur free in nature.

† b. After L. use, lead was sometimes called *black lead* (= *L. plumbum nigrum*) in contradistinction to *white lead* (*plumbum album*), used as a name for tin. Obs.

1567 MAPLER *Gr. Forest* 13 There are two sortes of Lead, the one white, and the other black. That other black Lead is found most in Cantabrie. 1678 R. KUSSELL *Geber* II. i. 11. x. 59 The same Delusion they also find in Black Lead or Saturn. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Black-lead*, The common lead being the true black lead, so called by way of contradistinction from tin, otherwise called white lead.

c. With allusion to its qualities; e.g. its weight, colour, want of elasticity, low value, etc., in both lit. and fig. expressions.

a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1654 *Pai* be fine gold for-soke, and to ham to be lede. 1303 R. RICHMOND *Handl. Synne* 12730 Pys Ananyas *ij* downe dede As blak as any lede. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VII. x. 3623 (Pure gold was changed in to lede. 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Me thynke myne cyne heve as lede. 1509 HAWES *Past. Phas.* xvii. (Percy Soc.) 76 Dyane derlyng pale as any lede. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 102 They have wrested and wride hys [Christ's] doctrine, and lyke a rule of lede have applied yt to menys maners. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 6 A heame Summons lyke lede upon me. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xi. 72 Loue I am full of lede. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 9 Shall our Reformation have an heel of lede? 1656 BR. HALL *Breakings Devout Soul* (1851) 200 Full this lead out of my bosom. 1725 YOUNG *Love & Fame* II. 158 How just his grief? one carries in his head A less proportion of the father's lead. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. 13 The ship went down like lead. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Church at Home* x. 157 He might have left everything the colour of lead.

d. With defining prefix, as *cast*, *milled*, *pig*, *pot*, *sheet-lead*, for which see the first element.

2. *Red lead*: a red oxide of lead obtained from litharge by exposing it to hot air, much used as a pigment; = MINIUM. *White lead* (or simply *lead*): a mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide, much used as a pigment; = CEMENT. *Blue lead*: see BLUE 12 c.

c. 1450 *ME. Mod. Bk.* (Hädrich) 203 Tak . . . ij quarter of whyt led Tak a quart of oile and red led. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 54 Most excellent pure Virgin Colours are Ceruse and White lead. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 27 Red-lead, a colour unknown to the Antients. 1716 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty Wks.* 1755 III. i. 165 White lead was sent us to repair . . . A lady's face, and China ware. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Lead*, The common calx of lead, red lead. 1827 R. NISBIT in J. M. MITCHELL *Mem.* III. (1851) 80 It [the idol] was painted with red lead. 1844 FOWLER *Chem.* 294 Red oxide; red lead. *Ibid.* 295 Carbonate of lead; white lead.

3. Short for BLACK LEAD, graphite, or plumbago. Only with reference to its use as a material for pencils. Hence, a small stick of graphite for filling an 'ever-pointed' pencil.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 404 *Pencils* are commonly marked with certain letters to denote the quality of the lead, as H for hard, B for black [etc.]. Most [ever-pointed pencil] cases are made with a reservoir at the top, in which a supply of five or six leads may be carried. 1881 W. M. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* No. 4. 67 A thin stick . . . like vermicelli, or the 'leads' of ever-pointed pencils.

4. The metal regarded as fashioned into some object, e.g. † a seal, † the plummet of a plumb-line, † a pipe or conduit, a leaden coffin, a bullet, the leaden part of anything.

1340 *Ayenb.* 150 He deþ al. to be line and to be reule and to be leade and to be leude. *Ibid.* 151 Efterward he proueth offe his work mid lede. 1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Wks.* III. 309 Men of his world dredeu more be popis lede. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 35 Heauen keepe Led out of mee. 1598 SYLVESTER *De Partas* II. i. t. *Eden* 58 Let not me . . . be like the Lead Which to some City from some Conduit-head Brings wholesome Water. 1650 BALOW iv. in *Lancham's Let.* (1891) Pref. 172 The iudge of heauen and hell By some predestined leade lead. . . hath strake him dead. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 330 My passions are not to be roused . . . by those who lie in their cold lead. 1894 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 261 *The* attachments to buildings were made . . . by a bolt screwed into the lead of the ridge. 1897 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Dec. 6/1 If you don't stand loyal . . . you will get the lead.

† b. A plate of lead. Obs.

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 3 122 Layde vpon . . . a thynne slate or lead.

5. a. A large pot, cauldron, or kettle; a large open vessel used in brewing and various other operations. (Originally, one made of lead, but early used without reference to the material.) Now only dial. b. dial. A leaden milk-pan.

a. a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hwer, lead, cytel, etc. 1250 *Death* 242 in O. E. *Misc.* 182 Also heod his eye-puttes ase a bruden led. 1300 *Havelok* 924 Y shal . . . muke the broys in the led. 13. . . in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 449/62 A lede of bras then did he bring with pik fulfilled. 1370-80 *XI Pains* *Let* 37 in O. E. *Misc.* App. iii. 224 Per weore þe turmented in þe ledes. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* II. 14 He putte it [the fleshhook] into the lede or into the cawdroun. 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 202 His eyen stepe, and rollinge in his heed, That stemed as a forneys of a lede. 1428 *Surtres* *Misc.* (1888) 6 Vt suld hafe brynt oute his lede booties. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Caste hym to sepe with þin grete fleyshe, in lede ober in Cauderoun. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 101, I wilt that they shall haue all brewing ledde. 1554 *LYNDSAY Monarchie* 5103 Sum, brynt; sum, soddin in to leiddis. 1575 *Gamm. Gurtion* IV. ii. Heaue you not . . . behind your furnace or leade. A hole whare a crafty knave may crepe in for neade? 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Heron.* 137 Put all these into a lede or childeron. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leid*, a vat for dyeing.

b. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. 129 To improve Cream. To do this, take a Pint or more of Srookings, . . . and divide it into several Pans, or Leads, or Kivers. 1813 VAN-COUVER *Agric. Devon* 232 Dairy utensils, consisting of leads, kettles, pans, &c. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Under the Chilterns* II. 69 Rose always scoured the great 'leads' . . . and left no half-cleaned corners to taint the milk.

6. A 'bob' or hump of lead suspended by a string to ascertain the depth of water; a sounding-lead. Phrases, *To cast, heave the lead. To arm the lead*: to fill the hollow in the lead with tallow in order to discover the nature of the bottom by the substances adhering (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867 s.v. *Arm*). † Also, the leaden sinker of a net.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 199, I sall caste leede and loke þe space. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1440 Cast a led, & In vs gyde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1187 Their led ay . . . Micht warn them. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secrets of Angling* I. xix. Then on that Linke hang Leads of euen waight. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing.* *Sea-men* 29 Heaue the lead. 1688 *Digby Voy. Medit.* (1868) 13, I sent my shallops out with leads to sound the depth. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxv. 1 The best heart is lumpish, and naturally beareth downward, as the poise of a clock, as the lead of a net. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) M m 4 Sounding with the hand-lead. . . is called heaving the lead by seamen. 1826 MARYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxx, A man . . . lowering down the lead, sounded in seven fathoms. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xxv, We ran through the Swin by the lead. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 248 The lead used . . . was the ordinary hand-lead of 9 lbs. instead of the deep sea-lead of 28 to 32 lbs.

7. pl. a. The sheets or strips of lead used to cover a roof; often collect. for a lead flat, a lead roof, † occas. construed as sing. b. The lead frames of the panes in lattice or stained glass windows.

a. 1578-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 538 Mending the leddes over the librerie chambers. 1588 BR. ANDREWES *Sermon* *Spittle* (1641) 5 He looketh downe on his brethren, as if he stood on the top of a Leads. 1625 BACON *Frs., Building* Arl. 450 A Goodly Leads upon the Top, railed with Statua's interposed. 1635 CORRIE *It. Bor.* (1647) 133 Gardens cover howses there like leades. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 781 eads or Terrasses from whence the Soldiers may be molested with stones or darts. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysol* (1822) I 218 A cat. . . whom she used to meet in the evenings, upon the leads of the house. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Trumbull . . . clambered out upon the leads. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* II. vii. 42 A blare of trumpets from the leads told every one . . . that [etc.].

b. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 68 After the Examination of the Books, & a slight view of the Leads. 1885 P. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 It gives the effect of weakness to see large pieces of glass leaded with narrow leads.

8. *Printing*. A thin strip of type-metal or brass, less than type-high, of varying thickness and length, used in type-composition to separate lines; before 1800 known as *space-line*.

1808 STOWER *Printer's Grani.* 515 Leads, 4 to a pica, per pound, 1s. 10d. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 125 All measures are made to pica m's, and all leads are cast to m's of the above body. 1848 CRAIG, *Leads or space lines.* 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819/1 A newspaper which . . . avoids double leads . . . and all forms of typographical hysteria.

9. In the knitting-machine: The lead or tin socket holding the shanks of one or more needles.

1839 *Use Dict.* Arts 650 In order to fit the needles for the frame, they are now cast into the tin sockets, or leads, as they are called by the workmen.

II. attrib. and Comb.

10. *simple attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made (wholly or partly) of lead, consisting of lead.

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 109 Et de j. Ledepm. 1422 *Surtees Misc.* (Surtees) 16 Vt the lede pype and the shells be the wyfe's of Symond of Steele. 1811 SCOTT *Hog. Notices* *Prose Wks.* (1870) IV. 273 The copies had hung on the bookseller's hands as heavy as a pile of lead bullets. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 362 Lead pipes are sometimes cast in an iron mould, made in two halves. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions of War* App. 286 These [Gatling] guns discharge half pound solid lead-balls.

11. *General comb.*: a. attributive, as *lead-colour*, *glaze*, *grain*, † *groove*, *-mine*, *-miner*, *-ore*, *-slag*, *-vein*.

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 Poisoned Honey. . . stains the honey-comb with a Kinde of 'Lead-colour. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 416 Of the Compound Colours, Lead colour is of indigo and white. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 296 A porcelain basin having a 'lead glaze. a. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 207 'Lead-Grains so pure as nearly to approach the Fineness of Virgin Lead. c. 1750 J. NELSON *Trul.* (1836) 84 A great company of men that worked in the 'lead-groves. 1653 MANLOVE (title) *The Liberties and Customes of the 'Lead-Mines.* 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. iii. heading, Wandering. . . among covered Lead-mines that he knew not of. 1761 WESLEY *Trul.* 9 June, Most of the men are 'lead-miners. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 4, If any, there 'Lead-ore may get. 1661-9 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* II. i. 52 So unlike common Lead-ore, that the workmen upon that account are pleased to call it 'Lead-ore. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2). I. 108 More adapted for smelting some lead-ores than the others. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 523 Analyses of 'Lead-slugs from Blast Furnace. a. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 159 Out of a 'Lead-Vein . . . in Wales. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 313 Lead-veins, rich in silver.

b. objective, as *lead-burner*, *-carving*, *-smelting* (also attrib.).

1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 6/7 M— W—, 'lead burner, brother of the deceased, said [etc.]. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* Easter Sunday, The present fashion at London, is all 'lead-carving. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* p. viii, 'Lead-smelting blast-furnaces. *Ibid.* 296 Lead-smelting ores can be produced.

c. instrumental, as *lead lapped*, *-lined*, *-ruled*, *-sheathed* adjs.

1830 SCOTT *Drom Devoigall* t. i, The dry bones of 'lead-lapped ancestors. 1828 J. M. SFEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 120 Cartridges, packed in 'Lead-lined Barrels and Cases. 1895 E. A. PARKES *Health* 25 Lead-lined cisterns are, on the whole, better avoided. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* xxii. 8 The parchment-case 'Lead-lined. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 8 'Lead-sheathed Ships.

d. *parasynthetic*, as *lead-coloured*, *-lidded* adjs. e. *similative*, esp. with adjs. of colour, as *lead-blue*, *-brown*, *-grey*; *lead-like* adj. and adv.

1882-4 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 505 Legs and toes pale blue, becoming 'lead-blue a few days after death. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. *Africa* 90 A slope of smooth and 'lead-brown slime. 1611 CORRA, *Plombasse*, . . . 'lead-coloured. 1825 J. NEAL *Br. Jonathan* III. 378 Spanish brown, or less coloured roofs. 1837 GOSSE in *Life* (1890) 107 The insects were . . . of a 'lead-grey colour. 1856 BOKER *Calycynus* III. ii. Robs the 'lead-lidded god of many an hour. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 25 Those 'lead-like tons of sin. 1816 BYRON *Stage Cor.* xiii, The mail weighed lead-like on his breast.

12. *Special combs.*: *lead-arming*, the tallow used for 'arming' a lead (see 6); *lead-ash*, *-ashes*, litharge; *lead-back* (U.S.), the American dunlin (*Cent. Dict.*); *lead-bath*, (a) the mass of melted lead in a lead-furnace; (b) the molten lead with which gold and silver ores are melted before cupellation; *lead-comb*, a comb made of lead, used for the purpose of darkening the hair; † *lead-dust* (see quot.); *lead-eater dial.* (see quot. 1855); † *lead foam*, the oxide skimmed from the surface of molten lead; *lead-foot a.* = *lead-footed*; *lead glance* [= Du. *loodglans*], galena; † *lead-house*, † a plumber's shop; † *lead-lath*, † a batten for laying a leaden roof upon; *lead-light*, a window in which small panes are fixed in leaden cames, also attrib.; *lead-line*, (a) a sounding-lead or plumb-line; (b) a line loaded with leaden weights, running along the bottom of a net; (c) a bluish grey line along the gums at their junction with the teeth, indicating lead-poisoning; † *lead-lustre*, lead oxide used as a glaze; † *lead-mall*, † a leaden mallet or a mallet for beating lead; *lead-mau*, (a) a dealer in lead; (b) a lead-miner; *lead-mareasite*, † zinc blende (see quot.); *lead-mill*, (a) an establishment for producing milled or sheet lead; (b) (see quot. 1864); *lead-nail* (mostly pl.), a nail used to fasten a sheet of lead on a roof; *lead-ochre* = *MASSICOT*; *lead-paper*, a test-paper treated with a preparation of lead; † *lead-pen*, † a metallic pencil for ruling lines; *lead-pencil*, a pencil of graphite, often enclosed in cedar or other wood; *lead-plant* (U.S.), a shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) found in the west of the Mississippi valley, and believed to indicate the presence of lead ore; *lead-plaster* = *DIACHYLON*; *lead-poisoning*, poisoning (acute or chronic) by the introduction of lead into the system; *lead-pot*, a pot or crucible for melting lead; † *lead-pound*, a measure of weight; *lead-reeve* (see quot.); *lead-sinker* (see quot. 1875); *lead-soap* (see quot.); *lead-spar* = *ANGLESITE* or *CERUSSITE*; *lead-sugar* (see quot.); *lead-tree*, (a) *Bot.*, a West Indian name for the tropical leguminous tree, *Leucaena Glauca*; (b) a crystalline deposit of metallic lead or zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead; *lead-vitriol* = *ANGLESITE*; † *lead-walling* *Salt-making* (see quot.); *lead-wash* = *lead-water*; *lead-water* (= G. *bleiwasser*), dilute solution of acetate of lead (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *lead-work*, plumber's work and material; work in lead esp. glaziers' work; *lead-works pl.*, an establishment for smelting lead-ore; *lead-wort*, a herbaceous plant of southern Europe (*Plumbago Europaea*); also, any plant of the genus *Plumbago* or the order *Plumbaginæ*.

1882 OCHLIV, 'Lead ash, the slag of lead. 1523-4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 67 For 'lede ashes iijd. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory L.* 193 One of lead ashes. 1830 *Use Dict. Arts* 754 The smelter throws a shovelful of small coal or coke cinder upon the 'lead bath. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Lead-bath*. 1775 GARTH *Clarendon* 96 Nor yet 'lead-comb was on the toilet plac'd. 1727 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, 'Lead Dust, is a preparation used by the potters; made by throwing charcoal dust into melted lead, and stirring them a long time together. 1888 9 'Lead-eater [see CAOUTCHOUC I.]. 1855 ROBINSON *Whisky Gloss.*, *Lead-eater*, Indian-rubber, for removing pencil marks on paper. 1854 HULOT, 'I leade some or spume, *molybdenis*. 1896 K. TYNAN *Lover's Breast-Knot* 15 'Lead-look, slow, Did the day round to evening-flame? 1810 J. T. in *Risden's Surv. Devon* p. xv, Lead is found in the state of galena or 'lead glance. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 181 Lead glance is also occasionally, but not frequently met with, in small masses. 1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 In 3 lady's calicis empti, pro 'ledhyous, 10d. 1424 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 152 Item Ricardo Horner circa ledhous . . . 77. qd. 1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The said Rooft shal haue sufficient 'leadlathis of herty ooke sufficiently dried. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instructor* 103 Fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each 'lead-light. 1895 *Trul.*



*R. Inst. Brit. Arch.* 14 Mar. 350 All lead-light windows should have iron casements. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1486) 51 \*Leade lynes. j. 1839 *Bailly Festus* xx. (1848) 248 Deeper than ever leadline went. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 100 The tobaccoist had a 'lead line' on the gums. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1486) 39 \*Leade malleable. xliii. 1497 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 250 Item, to the 'lede man, making ledin pellocks. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Riches* (Arb.) 235 A Great Collier, A Great Corner Master, A Great Lead man. 1633 B. *Jonson Love's Bch. Wellback*, Such a light and mettallid Dance saw you never yet in France, And by Lead-men, for the nonce, That turne round like griddle-stones. 1889 *Times* 28 Nov. 56 Relaying a whole sheet of lead for a single crack is doubtless delightful to the leadmen. a 1728 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) I. 183 A \*Lead-Marcasite... much like the Potters Lead-Ore... The Miners call this Mock-Ore, Mock-Lead, Wild-lead, and Blinde. 1863 P. *Jarvis Dockyard Fcon.* 209 Chatham has a monopoly of the dockyard lead manufacture. During the year the 'lead-mill' turned out 21,852 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb. 1864 *Craig Suppl.* *Lead-mill*, a circular place of lead used by the lapidary for grinding or roughing. 1354 *Alen. Rigor* (Surtees) III. 92 Ia cc \*ledayle emp. 12d. 1476-7 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 95 Sol. pro iijie ledenaile. 120d. 1536-7 *Ibid.* (Surtees) 698, 100 leydnall, 5d. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Lead-nails*. 1899 *CAGNEY tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 159 The brown or black stain upon the \*lead-paper will again show the presence of hydrochloric acid. 1682 *WILKING in Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 255 For Paper, Inkhorn, and \*Lead pen... 00 01 05. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 203 He with a White Lead Pen... drew a... Number of... Points. 1688 R. *Holme Aramory* in. iii. 144 1/2 Black and red \*Lead Pencils. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4044/1 A Letter... written on Horseback with a Lead-Pencil. 1863 *EMERSON Misc. Papers*, *Thoreau Wks.* (Bohn) III. 324 A manufacturer of lead-pencils. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Lead-plant*. 1865 \*Lead-plaster [see lead-soap]. 1878 *Bristowe Theory & Pract. Med.* 617 Chronic \*lead-poisoning. 13... *Measures of Weight in Rel. Ann.* I. 70 Sex waxpunde makiet, j. \*leadpound. 1687 *Mining Laws* in *Collinson Hist. Somerset* I. 117 Any miner who finds himself aggrieved complains to an officer called the 'Lead reeve. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 242 The improvement (on the stocking-frame) ... consisted in applying the 'Lead-sinkers, which are still in use. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Lead-Sinker* (*Knitting-machine*), one of the devices which alternate with the jack-sinkers in the depression of the loops between the needles. 1865 *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 564 \*Lead-soaps, lead-salts of the fat-acids. Common lead-plaster is a preparation of this kind. 1821 R. *JAMESON Mau. Min.* 85 Accompanied with galena or lead-glance, and \*lead-spar. 1852 *SEIDEL Organ* 122 The oxygen contained in the atmosphere is imparted to bad brass, and produces what is called 'lead-sugar'... which is eagerly sought and consumed by mice. 1844 *FOWNES Chem.* 109 The common... experiment of the \*lead-tree. 1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Indian Isl.* 785 Lead-tree, *Leucaena glauca*. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 A \*Lead-wall is the brine of twenty-four hours boiling for one house. 1866 *Bristowe Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 330 The local inflammation may be allayed to some extent by the use of \*lead-wash. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* XVII. 530 Keep the gum covered with a pellet of cotton saturated with \*lead-water and laudanum. 1641 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 95 \*Leadwork in y<sup>e</sup> East Range. 1825 J. *NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 638 Lead-work is used in inferior offices. 1859 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* (ed. 4) 586 Glazing... may be classed under the heads of sashwork, lead-work, and fretwork. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Foss.* i. (1729) I. 7 The Lord Derwentwater's \*Lead-Works near Haden-Bridge in Northumberland. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 517 A lad employed at a leadworks. 1727 *BAILLY vol. II*, \*Leadwort, a kind of herb. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 1046 *Plumbaginaceae*—Leadworks. 1852 *MORFIT Tanning & Currying* (1853) 82 The dentellaria, or leadwort.

b. In names of chemical compounds, as *lead carbonate, chloride, iodide, salts*, etc. 1873 *FOWNES Chem.* (ed. 1) 450 Lead Chloride... separates as a heavy white crystalline precipitate. *Ibid.* Lead Iodide... dissolves in boiling water. *Ibid.* 451 Lead Carbonate... is sometimes found... crystallised in long white needles, accompanying other metallic ores. *Ibid.* Lead Nitrate.

c. In the names of diseases caused by the presence of lead in the system, as *lead-colic, -distemper, -encephalopathy, -palsy, -paralysis*, for which see also the second member in each. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 114 The miners and smelters are subject here... to the lead distemper which brings on palsies. 1866 W. H. O. *SANKEY Lect. Ment. Dis.* viii. 162 Lead palsy... is accompanied with obstinate constipation or lead colic, and the gums are marked with a peculiar blue line. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* II. 967 Many of the miners... have died from lead encephalopathy.

**Lead** (*léd*), *sb.* 2 Forms: 4 *lede*, (4 *ledde*), 5-6 *Sc. leid*, 6 *leade*, 7- *lead*. [*f. LEAD v.* 1; cf. OHG. *leit* (MHG., mod.G. *leite*).

By Johnson, who gives one example from Herring (quot. 1745 in sense 2), it is stigmatized as 'a low, despicable word'; Todd quotes an instance of it from Burke, and says it is used somewhere by Bolingbroke.]

†1. The action of the vb. **LEAD**<sup>1</sup>; leading, direction, guidance. *To take to lead*: to take under one's direction or guidance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1570 *Pai* left he lede of baron *Ibid.* 12029 *Pan* tok ioseph tues to ledde. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 10653 *Hom* lacked the lede of be lord Ector. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* li. 1532 Deceit scho was, God tuk hir spreit to led. c 1550 *Geist Roym Hode* vii. 368 in *Child Ballads* (1888) III. 74 1/2 Take fyue of the best knyghts That be in your lede. †b. *Gentleman, man of lead*: one who has a recognized leading position. *Obs.*

1793 *LD. WESTMORELAND in Lecky Eng. in 18th C.* (1887) VI. 528 The men of talent and lead in his Majesty's service. 1845 *WEBSTER Wks.* (1877) II. 130 More than thirty Whigs, many of them gentlemen of lead and influence.

c. Direction given by going in front; example, precedent; esp. in phr. *to follow the lead of*.

1863 *BRIGHT Sp. Amer.* 30 June, To accept the lead of the Emperor of the French on... one of the greatest questions. 1868 J. H. *BLUNT Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 405 The king had set an example... and the subject was only too ready to follow the royal lead. 1875 T. W. *HIGGINSON Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 240 Under the lead of Josiah Quincy... a law was passed forbidding the importation of slaves. 1884 *LADY VERNY in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 546 Is the American model a success? a lead which it is desirable to follow? 1899 (*MEYNE Chr. Use Ps.* iii. 56) The early Christians, in interpreting the Old Testament, followed the lead of the Jews.

d. *Spec. in Hunting*, etc., chiefly in phr. *to give a lead*, i. e., to go first in leaping a fence or the like, so as to encourage the rest; in quotes, *transf.*

1859 G. A. *LAWRENCE Secord & Gortch* v. 52 Two Sundays ago... a Mr. Rolleston... volunteered to give us a lead... He went off at score, and made the pace so strong, that he cut them all down in the first two verses. 1862 A. *TROLLOPE Orley Farm* I. xxxviii. 296, I lost the run, and had to see Harriet Tristram go away with the best lead any one has had to a first thing this year. 1897 *MARY KINGSLY W. Africa* 535 'What thing?' said I, not wishing to give him the lead.

e. A guiding indication.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 141 As I have a small brook passing through the farm... these carriages take their lead from the stream in due succession. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. § 13 (1864) 202 For the up and down direction we have a very impressive lead; this being the direction of gravity.

2. The front or leading place; the place in front of (something); freq. in phr. *to take the (or a) lead*. Also, the position or function of leading (e.g., a party, a deliberative body), leadership.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 45 His Grady... his... at 15thmo giff I led. 1745 *ABR. HERRING Sp. at York* 24 Sept. 6 This County... takes the lead of its induction Ones. 1761 *HIVE Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 He took the lead in every joyful conversation. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* 1775 72 (*Rose*) They take the lead, and lose it... by turns. 1796 *BURKE Reg. Proc.* in *Wks.* VIII. 127 To prevent those who compose it from having the open and avowed lead in that house. 1817 *COMBET Taking Leave* 13 Unless they [the country gentlemen] shall cordially take the lead amongst those working classes. 1840 *H. con. L. p. hunc* c For a mile or more the doctor took the lead and kept it. 1840 *ALTON Hist. Europe* VIII. alix. § 72. 20 Boldly assuming the lead in diplomacy. a 1850 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiv. 1561 V. 169 The lead of the House of Commons had, however, entirely passed away from Montague. 1860 *TYNDALL Glou.* I. xxv. 187 Each of our porters took the lead in turn. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Equality Mixed Ess.* 66 On certain lines, certain nations find their strength and take a lead. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 Germany has taken the lead of other nations [in the preparation of colours from coal tar].

b. The body moving in front; the van. *U. S.*

1880 *TOULGEE Fool's Err.* xxxiii. 217 The lawyers were of course in the lead. *Ibid.* xxviii. 281 Then we started on. I rode beside Mr. Watson in the lead.

3. *concr.* Something that leads.

a. An artificial watercourse, esp. one leading to a mill. Also *MILL-LEAD*. [*cf. LEAT*].

1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) c Item, to Roger Meyes for cuttyng downe of ellorns in the lede. *Ibid.* 1870 *CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes* 17 They took... a loop in the lead and a dip in the dam.

b. A channel in an ice-field. *cf. LANE sb.* 2.

1835 *Sir J. Ross Narr.* and *Voy. Explan. Terms* 15 A lead, a channel in a direct line through the sea. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 78 Something like 'a lead' a little to leeward. 1881 A. *LESLIE Nordenskiöld's Voy. Vega* I. x. 519 Johnsen supposed that in a couple of hours the whole lead would be completely closed.

c. A path; a garden path; an alley. *Blind lead* = *blind alley* (see *BLIND a.* 11).

1590 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) XIX. 409 Permytt them to enjoye the libertie of the gardens and the orchards and the leades to walke in. 1885 C. F. *HOLDER Marvels Anim. Life* 51 Innumerable avenues and blind leads are built to mislead the various carnivorous beetles.

d. A leash or string for leading a dog.

1893 *Daily News* 18 July 6/3 Daykin had with him a dog, which he held by a lead. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 5/3 Seeing defendant with a muzzle in her hand and an unmuzzled toy terrier on a lead in Holborn.

4. *Card-playing*. The action or privilege of playing the first card in a round or trick. Also, the card so played, or proper to be played, or the suit to which it belongs. *To return one's partner's lead*: to play from the same suit on getting the lead.

1742 *HOYLE Whist* 11 If you have a Sequence of King, Queen, and Knave, or Queen, Knave, and Ten, they are sure Leads. *Ibid.* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if [etc.]. 1864 *CAPENDISH Whist* (1879) 57 If all your suits are weak, the lead is very disadvantageous. 1885 *PROCTOR Whist* I. 21 A forced lead from Queen and one other. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 The system of American leads—leads more frequently mentioned than adopted in England.

5. a. *Curling*. The first player, or the stone first played. Also, the course along which the stones are driven (Jamieson, 1825-80).

1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 38 Conferred for a bonspiel, He... their lead, or driver lead. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 52 Whoever is last in order... is called the driver and the first the lead. 1860 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 The lead, or first stone, is always, except on very dry ice, expected to lie short.

b. *Bowls*. (See quot.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* xv. *Bowling, Lead*, the advantage of throwing the block and bowling first.

6. *Mining*. a. = *LODE*. b. *Gold-mining*. An alluvial deposit of gold along the bed of an ancient river. Also *deep-lead, great-blue-lead* (see quot.).

a. 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Views of Louisiana* (1814) 148 Leads (or loads), are the smaller fissures that connect with the larger, which are called by the miners, caves. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* xl. (1882) 218 A 'blind lead' is a lead or ledge that does not 'crop out' above the surface. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Lead*. See *Lode*. 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 104 Capital... invested in the silver leads of the great mountains.

b. 1855 *Argus* (Melbourne) 19 Jan. 6/1 A great curiosity was discovered in a hole on this lead, a tree. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 16 The term 'great blue-lead' is employed by the miners to distinguish those portions of the alluvium which are found to rest in a well-defined channel. 1880 *FISON & HOWITT Kamilaroi* 272 note, The expression 'deep lead' refers to those ancient river-courses which are now only disclosed by deep-mining operations. 1888 F. *HUME Mid. Midas* i. 1, Who knew... where the richest leads had been in the old days.

7. *Theatr.* a. The leading or principal part in a play. b. One who plays such a part.

1874 F. C. *BURNAND My time* xxv. 229 She was a girl and playing the lead in the Northern Circuit. 1884 G. *MOORE Munmer's Wife* (1887) 126 He had been playing heavy leads in Shakespearian revivals. 1885 J. K. *JEROME On the Stage* 63 Grey-headed stars, and respectable married leads.

8. a. *Change-ringing*. (See quot. 1874.) b. *Mus.* The giving out of a phrase or passage by one of the parts in a concerted piece, to be followed in harmony by the other parts.

1671 *STEFANUS Tintinnologia* 55 In Ringing Half-puls, some Peals do cut Compass, that is—the whole hunt comes to lead at the back stroke. 1834 *SOUTHEY Doctor* I. 304 A lead single was made in the middle of the peal. 1872 *Punch* 27 Apr. 170/1 You always take up that 'lead' in the anthem so dreadfully 'flat'. 1874 *STAINER & BARNETT Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Bells*, A bell is said to be 'behind' when she is the last of the changing bells, and at 'lead' when she is the first. Thus the progress from 'lead' to 'behind' is said to be 'going up', and from behind to lead is called 'going down'.

9. *Friendly lead* (see *FRIENDLY a.* 2 b). Also simply *lead*.

1851-61 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* III. 154 We went to a public-house where they were having 'a lead', that is a collection for a friend who is ill, and the company throw down what they can for a subscription, and they have in a fiddle and make it social.

10. In various technical uses.

a. *Electricity*. (a) The angle between the plane through the lines of contact of the brushes or collectors of a dynamo or electric motor with the commutator and the transverse plane bisecting the magnetic field. (b) A conductor conveying electricity from the source to the place where it is used.

1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 455/2 Had properly insulated and erected 'leads'. Been employed, no serious result would have followed personal contact. 1893 *SLOAN Electr. Dict.* *Lead of Brushes* in a dynamo electric generator, the lead or displacement in advance of or beyond the position at right angles to the line connecting the poles of the field magnet, which is given the brushes. In a motor the brushes are set back of the right angle position, or are given a negative lead. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 6/1 The use of candles could be dispensed with by the use of a wandering lead with a hand electric light.

b. *Engineering*, etc. The distance to which ballast, coal, soil, etc. has to be carted or otherwise conveyed (see *LEAD v.* 1 h) to its destination.

1852 *WIGGINS Embanking* 113 The cost of earth-work depends on the nature of the soil, and the distance it has to be conveyed, which is called 'the lead'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 6/1 Instead of sending the coal east and west with short 'leads', the company had to send it north and south with very long 'leads'.

c. *Horology*. The action of a tooth, as a tooth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or pallet.

1880 *TRIFFLIN & RIGGS Saurier's Mod. Horology* 40.

d. *Naut.* The direction in which running ropes lead fair, and come down to the deck (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). *cf. FAIR-LEAD*.

c 1860 H. *STUART Seamen's Catech.* 37 Ropes that want a lead can have one... by using a snatch block. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 4 He knows... the lead of the ropes, the use of a boat, and a score of other things. 1897 R. *KIPLING Captains Courageous* 73 The lead of each rope was fixed in Harvey's mind by the end of the rope itself.

e. *Sawing*. 'The overhang of a saw, to extend the cut throughout the length of the saw and to carry the saw back in the kerf during the return stroke' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

f. *Steam-engine*. (See quot.)

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Lead of the crank*, the setting of the crank of one engine a little in advance of the right angle to the other; namely at 100° or 120° in place of 90°. This assists in rendering the motion of the piston more uniform, by moderating its velocity at the end of the stroke. 1881 *Metal World* No. 18. 274 The steam port is open a very small amount when the crank is in this condition [on the dead centre], the amount that the steam-port is then open being termed the lead of the valve. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 39 This amount of opening before the piston commences its stroke is called the lead of the slide.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*: *lead-bars Coaching*, the bars to which the traces of the leaders are attached; *lead-horse*, a horse that is guided by a lead (see 3 d); *lead-mule* (cf. *lead-horse*); *lead-off*, a commencement; also that which 'leads-off', the first of a series; *lead-reins Coaching*, the leaders' reins; *lead-screw*, 'the main screw of a lathe, which gives the feed motion to the slide-rest' (Webster 1864).







*absol. or intr.*, to have a specified goal or direction. Cf. *L. vixit in urbem*. Often in fig. context.

*a 1200 Moral Ode* 327 Late we . . be wei bene be be be nigebe del to helle of manne. *c 1200 ORMIN* 1206 For þis Lamb iss þat rihte stih þat ledeþ upp till heffne. *c 1300 Sc. Leg. Saints xviii. (Egipciane)* 843 Gyl he . . wald keane me the gat, þat mycht me led to the fume Jordane. *1382 Wyclif Matt. vi. 14* How streit is the gate and narrowe the weye that ledith to lyf. *1509 Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 v. hyghway . . ledyng toward Ipswyche. *1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531)* 14 Yet bothe entendeth to go the journey that ledeth to the hye Jerusalem. *1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. iv. 1. 33* A little doore, Which from the Vineyard to the Garden leades. *1621 LADY M. WROTH Urania* 452 The way of necessity leading me to follow my disdain. *1720 STEELE Tattler* No. 194 ¶ 2 There was a single Bridge that led into the Island. *1720 OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. ix. 48 There were but two ways that led equally to all the Dignities of the Republick. *1780 A. Young Tour* Fred. i. 288 The end of the lake at your feet is formed by the root of Mangerton, on whose side the road leads. *1791 MRS. RAOCLIFFE Rom. Forest* ii. La Motte ascended the stairs that led to the tower. *1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 122 My rambles led me to a gipsy's camp. *1861 Temple Bar* II. 547 Broad steps lead down into a garden. *1884 J. COLBORN Hicks Pasha* 60 Then comes the eternal arid plain leading to the barren hills. *1889 Repentance Paul Wentworth* I. ix. 187 Their road . . led them through a little copse.

*b. intr.* To form a channel into, a connecting link to (something).

*1833 Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 95 One waste or foul water pipe . . to communicate with any drain . . leading into a common sewer. *1851 Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 361 Motion is . . communicated to the rudder by means of two connecting rods leading to the tiller.

*c. intr.* To lead to: to have as a result or consequence.

*a 1770 JORTIN Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 119 Pride seldom leads to truth in points of morality. *1845 S. AUSTIN Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 277 The general disapprobation excited by the church on such weighty points, naturally led to a discussion of its other abuses. *1861 M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 43 Several seizures of English cargoes led to reprisals on our part; reprisals led to a naval war. *1875 Bryce Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 35 The victory of Tolbiac led to the submission of the Alemanni. *1885 Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/3 Mr. Beecher's former opinion that smoking leads to drinking.

*7. To lead (a person) a dance: transf. and fig.*, to put to the trouble of hurrying from place to place; hence, to compel to go through a course of irksome action. *To lead (a person) a chase*: lit. to give (a pursuer) trouble by one's speed or circuitous course; also fig. Also (by association with sense 12) to lead a person a life.

*a 1559, 1599* [see DANCE sb. 6 b]. *1601 SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 49 Why he's able to lead her a Carriotto. *1607 Heywood Wom. Killed* (1617) A. 3, That's the dance her Husband means to lead her. *1711 Addison Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 2 You know . . my Passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a Dance she has led me. *1715 De For Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) 77 I'll lead her such a life she shall have little comfort of me. *1850 MRS. JAMESON Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 64 They led St. Guthlac such a life, that [etc.]. *1861 Temple Bar* IV. 53 He . . often leads them a fine chase over hill and dale. *1883 FENN Middy & Ensign* xvii. 207 The chaps would lead him such a life. *1892 Cornib. Mag.* July 15 How can the captain so forget himself as to lead them a paper chase? *1892 Sunday Mag.* Aug. 309/2 She had led him the life of a dog.

*8. With an inanimate thing as object. a. To conduct (water, occas. steam) through a channel or pipe. Cf. L. aquam ducere. Also with away, forth, off, out.*

*c 1205 LAY.* 1295 þis water we al ilade. *1382 Wyclif Prov. v. 16* Ben lad out thi welis withoute forth. *1824 Jynl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. ii. 273 Deep beds of peat, from which the water has been led off by open drains. *1865 Ibid.* Ser. II. i. 276 Water may be led away from a hill-side and form a perennial stream of the greatest value. *1892 Chamb. Jynl.* 4 June 360/1 A dam and shoot were constructed . . to lead the water away faster. *1893 Ibid.* 28 Jan. 61/1 The steam . . being led by a bamboo pipe to other vessels.

*b. To guide the course or direction of (something flexible); † to train (a vine), † to trace (a line, a boundary); to draw or pass (a rope, etc.) over a pulley, through a hole, etc.*

*c 1050 in Thorpe Dipl. Angl.* 376 þa ilcan be him ær landgemere laddon. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxvii. (1495) 719 Vynes mow be lad wylt rayllunge aboute houses and townes. *1607 TOPSEL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 441 The nose is blackish, a line being softly led through the length, and only through the top of the outside thereof. *1669 STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 3 Ten small sticks, which let him that leadeth the Chain, carry in his Hand before. *1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* (1851) 219 A charge is laid on the floor . . and it is fired with a hose led outside. *1841 J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* I. 79 Bled and blister, lead a mane, coach a tail. *1869 BOUTELL Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 142 System of pulleys, over which strong cords are led. *1876 PREECE & SIVERWRIGHT Telegraphy* 37 The insulated wire . . is led up through the copper sulphate. *1885 R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche, March* 25 Olive-bordered clouds of lilac led. *1892 Longm. Mag.* Nov. 88 Ropes . . led through blocks fixed to stakes.

*c. Naut. intr.* Of a rope: To admit of being 'led'.

*c 1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 38 The reef tackle leads through the upper sheave of the sister block. *1867 Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Fair-lead*, is applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead fair.

† *d. To guide, steer (a boat); to guide, drive (a carriage; cf. F. conduire); to guide (a pen).* *Obs.* *1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B.* II. 179 Cartesadel the commissarie owre carte shal he lede. *c 1380 Wyclif Serm.* Sol. Wks. I. 12 Lede be boot into be hey see. *c 1384 CHAUCER Fl. Fame* II. 434 Pheton, wolde lede Algate his fader carte, and gye. *1430 Lynde. Bokes v. vii.* (1554) 127 To holde the plough and lede it with his hand. *1484 CAXTON Fables of Esop* II. xvi. Of a carter which ladde a Charyot or carte which a Mule drewe forth. *1554 LATIMER Serm.* St. Andrew's Day (1584) 241 Our Saviour . . saith to Peter, *Duc in altum* — Lead thy boate into the deepe. *1569 Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 49 With Romaine hand he could well leide ane pen.

† *e. In literalisms of translation; = L. ducere and its compounds.*

*1382 Wyclif Exod. xxvi. 37* Fyue pilers . . before the wichhe shal the tente be lad. — *Ezek. v. 1* Take to thee . . rousour, shauynge heeris . . thou shalt lede it bi thin heed, and bi thi beerd. — *Mark* xiv. 47 One of men stondinge aboute, leding out a swerd, smot the seruaunt of the higeste prest.

† *f. To multiply (a number into another).* *Obs.* *c 1430 Arts of Nambryng* (E. E. T. S.) 15 Lede the rote of o quadrat into the rote of the oper quadrat, and þan wolle the meene shew. *Ibid.* 17 A digit, the wichhe lade in hymself cubikly [etc.].

† *g. To conduct (affairs); to manage, govern.*

*c 1200 ORMIN* 12938 To ledenn a þe bodis rihtl All afterr Godess lare. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 4256 Pan was ioseph bath lued and dred Wit wisdom al his werkes ledd. *c 1320 Cast. Love* 306 Wit-outen þeos foure wip worshippe Mai no Kyng lede gret lordschipe. *a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 40 She had no-thing hir-self to lede. More than a child of two year olde. *1375 HARBOUR Bruc* i. 38 Alexander the King . . That Scotland hard to styrt and leid. *1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* i. (1495) 2 This game rule and lede And bringe it to a good ende. *c 1470 Galagros & Gau.* 48 Ask leif at the lord, yone landis suld leid. *1567 Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 41 Gift that heir not the Law, quhilk suld thame leide Than sall thay not in ony waye leife.

*absol.* *a 1300 Cursor M.* 28277 Maister o childer i was sum-quare, i ledd noght lele wit my lare. *1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 185 For shepherds (sayd he) there doen leade, As Lorde done other where.

† *b. refl.* To conduct oneself, behave, act. *Obs.*

*c 1200 ORMIN* 1246 þiff þu be ledest all wibb skill. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2301 Hu he sullen hem best leden. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 8470 Hu þat he agh him for to lede. *c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (Theodora) 833 In vertuene . . he . . sa can hym-selfe leyde þat . . þai . . mad hymne abbot.

† *10. To deal with, treat (cf. GUIDE v. 5).* In pa. pple.: Circumstanced, situated, in such and such a condition.

*c 1205 LAY.* 7726 Heo weoren swiðe uuele ilad. *Ibid.* 27713 þer weoren Rom-leoden reothuhe illede. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 624 Hu me hain walde preatin ant leaden unlacheliche. *c 1340 Cursor M.* 13787 (Trin.) For so in sekeneas am i lad þat [etc.]. *1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A.* III. 154 Heo ledeth the lawe as hire luste. *c 1450 Merlun* 331 When he saugh the kyngs Rion so euell i-lede, it a-noyed hym sore. *c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* III. 81 These glotons that leden our folke so cursedly.

*II. To carry on.*

† *11. To engage or take part in, to perform (dances, songs), to utter (joyful or mournful) sounds. Cf. L. ducere carmen, choros, G. die reihen führen. Obs.*

A different sense of *to lead a dance* appears under sense 13. *a 1000 Andreas* 1477 (Gr.) He was eft swa ær lof lade. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 699 Of this kinge wil we leden songe. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 28147 Caroles, iloltes, and plaies, ic haue be-haldyn and ledde in ways. *c 1325 Cor de L.* 3739 The danyseles lede daunse. *13 . . Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 1894 3et is be lorde on þe launde, ledande his gomme. *1382 Wyclif Judith* III. lo Ledende dauncis in trumpis and timbris. *c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 446, I have seen Reynawd, Alard, guchard, & Ryehard ledyng grete joye wylt grete company of knyghtes. *1493 Festiwall* (W. de W. 1515) 26 b, Thou hast thyn armes spredde to lede karolles and daunces.

*12. To go through, pass (life, † a portion of time).* Cf. *L. ducere vitam, Gr. ἀγνν βίον*, etc. Rarely, † *To support life by (bread).* † *Also with forth.*

*c 900 tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxviii. [xxvii.] (1890) 360 Se æt in mednylun ealonde, þæt is Færne nemned, ancorlil ledde. *a 1000 Beoth. Metr.* vii. 40 (Gr.) Forðon orsore lif calniz ledað wordlunden wise buton wendinge. *c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 80 God sette e lam israelise folce hu heo sculden beore lif leden. *c 1200 ORMIN* 9359 þat luffidenn ledd 433 þe33re lif afterr be fæshness wille. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 4027 He ledd his lile wit-wen blam. *Ibid.* 13797 Wit þair fassung war þai fedd And pauer liuelade þai ledd. *a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 216 She . . ladde hir lyf only by breed Kneden with eisel. *1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 18 That al here lyf leden in lowenesse and in pouerte. *c 1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 232 To have another wyf, For to ledde with thylyf. *1523 Ld. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 Thus this lady ledde forth her lyfe ther mekely. *1569 J. ROGERS Gl. Godly Love* 178 Very few leade lyves, according to the lawes of Christe. *1579 LYCY Euphros* (Arb.) 185 He mayat his leasure . . lead his Winter in Athens his Summer in Naples [etc.]. *1612 H. PEACOCK Minerva Brit.* 46 Heere sits Repentance, solitarie, sad, . . As greening for the life, she hath lad. *a 1661 FULLER Worthies* (1840) I. 265 He led his old age in London. *1720 STEELE Tattler* No. 176 ¶ 2 The Fastless Manner of Life, which a Set of idle Fellows lead in this Town. *1819 CRABBE T. of Hall* xii. They led in comfort a domestic life. *1821 KEATS Lamia* i. 312 In Corinth . . she . . had led Days as happy as [etc.]. *1856 Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 13 That no human being should be at liberty to lead at his own pleasure an unaccountable existence. *1873 BROWNING Red Clot. Nil-cap* 156 Do lead your own life and let ours alone!

† *b. To pass through (pain, suffering); to bear, endure.*

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 15703 Þe strang soru þat he ledd can na man rede in run. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 15 Suffre not Sir Frethebald long to lede þis pyne. *c 1435 Torr. Portugal* 1054 Yt ys wylle the worse to lede. *c 1475 Parle-nay* 3785 Non knew the sorow by thaim lade and bore.

*III. To precede, be foremost. (Cf. sense 2.)*

*13. To have the first place in; to march in the front line of; lit. and fig. esp. in to lead the dance (see DANCE sb. 6), to lead the van.*

*c 1380, a 1616* [see DANCE sb. 6]. *1697 DRYDEN Æneid* ix. 31 Messapus leads the Van. *Ibid.* xl. 905 Asyllas leads the Chase. *1736 LEIARD Life Marlborough* I. 98 The Grenadiers . . led the Van. *1839 BAILEY Festus v.* (1848) 49 May our country ever lead The world, for she is worthiest. *1865 LOWELL Whs.* (1890) V. 285 A common-wealth whose greatest sin it has been to lead the van in freedom of opinion. *1869 A. W. WARD tr. Curtius Hist. Greece* II. iii. 478 In ancient times the choregi themselves, led the chorus. *1884 Graphic* 23 Aug. Your cousin Gordon and I . . had led the van all the morning. *1893 Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385/2 Of the causes . . pneumonia led the list.

*b. absol.* To go first, to have the first place. Also with off.

*1798 CAPT. MILLAR Aug.* in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* VII. p. cliv, The Goliath was leading, the Zealous next. *1824 9 LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 249 The mounted slave . . led off with his master's charger. *1892 Sal. Rev.* 2 July 10/2 The boat . . was leading by two hundred yards. *1900 Blackw. Mag.* June 789 The Admiral's frigate led.

*fig.* *1858 GRENNER Gunner* 300 If we take thirty or thirty-five yards' distance as an average, the latter will not 'lead' in the race. *1891 Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 6/1 The small hats which are to lead for the coming season.

*14. intr. a. Mus.* See quot. 1880; *b. Change-ringing.* Of a bell: To have the 'lead' (see LEAD sb. 2 a).

*1671 STELLMAN Tintinnalogia* 82 Every bell leads four times, and lies behind twice, except when [etc.]. *1880 Grove Dict. Mus.* *Lead*, in fugues or imitative music, is to go off first with a point or subject, which is afterwards taken up by the other parts successively. Thus in the Amen Chorus in the Messiah the bass 'leads'.

*15. trans.* To direct by one's example; to set a fashion; to take the directing or principal part in (proceedings of any kind); to be chief of (a party, a movement); to have the official initiative in the proceedings of (a deliberative body).

*1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* in. xxv. 228 They should rather lead a fashion of thrift, than follow one of riot. *1697 HUMPHREY Righteous God* i. 2 The Trent Doctrine (which is the perfect Papist's) I must confess, is led them by St. Augustine. *1841 W. SPAINING Italy & St.* 121 II. 266 The famous insurrection led by Masaniello. *1872 C. E. MATTHEW Life S. Langton* i. 22 The Abbot . . helped to lead the movement. *1880 C. R. MARKHAM Ferns.* *Bar* 335 The Government should retain the chinchona plantations, and continue to lead the cultivation. *1891 Sat. Rev.* 31 Oct. 494 1 Disraeli still led the House of Commons. *1892 Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 7/1 He was able to lead the work himself. *1892 Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 867 In conversation he seems rather to be led than to lead.

*b. To take the directing part in (-singing, a musical performance), to perform one's own part so as to guide the others; so to lead a band, an orchestra. Similarly, to lead the prayers of a congregation, to lead (a congregation) in prayer. Also absol.*

*1849 Chambers's Inform.* II. 764/2 Sometimes a tenor voice will attempt to lead the trembles. *1859 G. A. LAWRENCE Sward & Gown* v. 51 He is so very anxious to get Cecil to lead the singing in church. *1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 245 This fine old church in which I was honoured to lead the prayers of my people. *1880 Goidw. Smith Couper* iii. 41 Couper himself was made to do violence to his intense shyness by leading in prayer. *1883 FENN Middy & Ensign* xxvi. 159 He . . led the chorus, which was lustily trotted out by all present. *1891 Graphic* 31 Oct. 518/3 He went to lead the orchestra at the concert. *1892 Harper's Mag.* May 821/2 A woman . . led the singing.

*16. Of a barrister: a. trans.* To act as leading counsel in (a cause); to act as leader to another barrister; to take precedence of. *b. absol. or intr.* *1806-7 J. BERSFORD Miserics Hum.* *Life* (1866) i. *Introd.*, Were I however employed to lead the cause on our side. *1862 A. TROLOPE Orley Farm* I. xxiv. 268 Of course I must lead in defending her. *1883* [see LEADER 3 c]. *1884 Law Times* 11 Oct. LXXVII 384/1 It has been the practice of English Queen's Counsel to lead colonial Queen's Counsel in appeals before the Judicial Committee.

*17. Card-playing. a. intr.* To play the first card in a round or trick. Also with off. Said also of the card. *To lead to or up to*: to play a card in order to bring out (cards held by another player). Also in indirect pass.

*1677 MIEGE Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lead (in Cards) *lower le premier*. *1727-52 CHAMBERS Cyc.* s.v. *Ombre*, Matadores . . are not obliged to attend an inferior trump when it leads. *1742 HOYLE Whist* 11 When you lead, begin with the best Suit in your Hand. *1863 'CAVENOSH' Whist* (ed. 5) 75 You would often do better to . . lead up to the weak suit of your right-hand adversary, or through the strong suit of your left-hand adversary. *1879 — (Card Ess.)*, etc. 110 Lead originally from your strongest suit. *Ibid.* 165 He led off with his own strongest suit. *1892 Field* 26 July 120/1 He was keeping his tenace to be led to.

*b. trans.* As first player, to play (a specified card); to play one of (a suit or a specified suit). Also with out.

*1731 SWIFT Death Dr. Swift* 239, I lead a heart. *1742 HOYLE Whist* (1763) 5 Let us suppose the right-hand Adversary leads a Suit. *1778 C. JONES Hoyle's Games Impr.* 90 Lead



Pinto. 1843 THACKRAY *Ravenswing v.* You led the club. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 111 It is an excellent plan to lead out first one suit and then another. *Ibid.* 171. I led knave of diamonds. The club was then led through me. *Ibid.* 198, I led the king of trumps. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 843/1 He ought in any case to lead trumps.

IV. In idiomatic combination with adverbs. (For the non-specialized combinations, see the several senses and the advs.)

18. **Lead away.** a. *trans.* To induce to follow unthinkingly. Chiefly in *passive*: to yield to enthusiasm, to give credence to misrepresentation.

1736 LEBIARD *Life Mariborough III.* 163 Some Men are led away by the Spirit of Party. 1861 *Temple Bar* 11. 395 Grace is easily led away.

b. *Nant.* To lead it away: to take one's course. 1790 Dr. Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 We led it away, with the wind large, to the Maldives.

19. **Lead off.** a. *trans.* To 'open', take the first steps in (a dance, a ball); hence *gen.* to begin, make a beginning in; to open (a conversation or discussion). *Const. with.* b. *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1881 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. xiii. 229 The twigs leading off the family ball. 1890 A. GISSING *Vill. Hampden* II. iv. 66 The dance... was led off to the popular strains of the 'Keel-Row'. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Jan. 109/2 A well-known dramatic critic led off the congratulations.

b. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Memo. of himself* 18 On some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and at other times would lead off in her best manner. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. v. 78. I led off with five or six comical blows. 1862 *Temple Bar* IV. 500 The primo tenore... leads off with 'Hard times no more'. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 267 A boy of fifteen to lead off with a lass of seventeen. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 210/2 He led off with his companion in a sort of quickstep.

20. **Lead on.** a. *trans.* To induce gradually to advance; to entice or beguile into going to greater lengths. b. *intr.* To direct conversation to a subject.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry H.* II. i. 98 Give him a show of comfort in his suit, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. 1833 KEBBLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 141 She will continually be led on from bad to worse. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* vi. I've led her on to tell her secret. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ix. 195 Mike led on to the one subject which engrossed him. 1891 Mrs. HENNIKER *Sir George* vi. 113 Don't pretend, now, you didn't encourage and lead me on.

21. **Lead out.** *trans.* = **Lead off** 19 a. Also, to conduct (a partner) to the dance.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamie*. xxvii. The picture of Auld Sir Malise Ravenswood came down on the ha' floor, and led out the bawls before them. 1859 READE *Love me little* xiv (1868) 190 The stable-boy... leading out one of the house-maids... proceeded to country dancing.

*absol.* 1776 PRATT *Phil. Pleas.* (1777) I. 172 The soft things he said, while we led out.

22. **Lead up.** a. *trans.* = **Lead off** 19 a. ? *Obs.* 1731 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Farewell to Bath* v. I've led up many a ball. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxviii. 266 What a frolic dance will she and her new husband, in a little while, lead up. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix. Mr. Thornhill and my eldest daughter led up the ball. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Jiminick's Gloves* i. She did not object to her own Jenny's leading up the ball.

b. *intr.* To lead up to: to prepare gradually for; to form a gradual preparation for.

1861 *Temple Bar* IV. 101 The circumstances which led up to the explosion of the... conspiracy. 1880 McCARTHY *Ours Times* III. xiv. 381 Perhaps he had deliberately led up to this very point. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 All earlier history leads up to the Incarnation. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* Jan. 16/2 The harlequinade... led up to by a tasteful transformation scene.

**Lead** (led), *v.* Also 5 **lede**, **leedyn**, 6 **lead**. [f. LEAD sb.]

+1. *trans.* a. To make (something) of lead. b. To make dull and heavy as lead. *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* ix. 175 Or pipis hit to condit me may lede. c. 1430 *Pigr.* *Lyl. Manhole* II. xc. (1869) 109 With this an I dulle and lede [f. *f. assume*... et *aplomme*] the clerkes at cherche.

2. To cover with lead. Also with *over*.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Paris.* 292/2 Leedyn wythe leed, *plumbo*. 1479 *Bury Wills* (Cadden) 53 A new roof to the church of Euston and ledyd. 1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I leede, I cover a thing, or a rofe of a house, with leede. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtees) 10 And the quier all leaded. a. 1661 *PILGRIM Worshipp* (1840) II. 293 She leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross in Stamford. 1691 T. II [ALF] *Acc. New Incent.* 40 Sent away naked saving in her Keel, which was Leaded. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 376 The Carpenters... caulked all the seams... and leaded them over. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvii. We gained the roof... which was in part leaded. 1862 [see LEADED pbl. a.]

3. To arm, load, or weight with lead.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 16 A croked staf wel leded on thende for to playe at the balles. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 101 b/2 They bete this holy man with... Scourges leded. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 25 Lead the shank of the hook. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 12 The line should always be leaded according to the rapidity, or quietness of the river you angle in.

4. a. To fix (glass of a window) with leaden came. Also with *in*, *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 604/2, I wyl leed no mo wyndowes, it is to costly. a. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 26 A carved Window of Glasse, leaded with Gold and blew. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass Painting* vii. 69 Where very small pieces of glass have to be leaded in the finest or 'string' lead can be used. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 443 The glass [of the windows] was new leaded. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 42 The glass was burned and leaded up.

b. To set or fasten in firmly with molten lead. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* I. 274 The next day... Course XXIX. was set, and its circular chain leaded in also.

+5. To line (pottery) with lead or lead-glaze; to glaze. Also with *over*. *Obs.*

1558 WARDE *lt. Alexi's Secretes* 73 Hoyle them together in an earthen panne or pottle leaded. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 30 Great stone pottes that be leaded within. 1611 BRIAN *Ecolns.* xxviii. 30 He [the pottier] applieth himself to lead it over. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 123 After the vessels are painted, they lead them, with that sort of Lead-Ore they call Smithum, which is the smallest Ore of all, beaten into dust, finely sifted and strewed upon them.

6. **Printing.** To separate the lines of type by interposing leads (see LEAD sb. 1 8).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 179 When a work is double leaded. 1852 W. WILKS *Half Cent. Pref.* Twenty-three sheets of bourgeois leaded. 1875 *Southward Dict. Typogr.* Lead out—a direction given in order that leads may be put between lines of matter.

7. *intr.* **Naut.** To use the lead; to take soundings. 1828 C. KILTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 246 He would... sooner haul off the land out of soundings, than run... close in and land.

8. *passive* and *intr.* Of a gun-barrel: To become foul with a coating of lead.

1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. xi. § 6. 47 If either gun has its barrels leaded... the scratch-brush must be used till the lead is removed. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 130 The barrel also leads very quickly.

9. *trans.* To smooth the inside of (a gun-barrel) with a lap of lead (see LAP sb. 1 b).

1881 *GREENER Gun* 146 When once rifled, the barrel cannot—as in the Henry, Raichet, and other riflings—be leaded or otherwise regulated, except with the rifling machine.

**Leadable** (lɪdəbəl), a. [f. LEAD v. 1 + -ABLE.] That may be led, apt to be led.

1836 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XVII. 322 During this last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* July 131 The electorate, always... blind and leadable.

Hence **Leadableness**, docility.

1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 524 Opinions which the curious docility and leadableness of her mind had made her believe.

**Leadeage** (lɪdɛɪdʒ). [f. LEAD v. 1 + -AGE.] 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Leadeage, distance that coal has to be conveyed from the mine to a sea-board or railway.

+ **Leadeance.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LEAD v. 1 + -ANCE.] The action of leading; guidance.

1682 G. D. SEASON *Cantion North to South* 7 Written Rules... Which th' Spirits Leadeance lays aside.

**Leaded** (lɪdɛd), ppl. a. Also 3 i-leaded. [f. LEAD v. 2 + -ED.] In senses of the vb. a. Covered, lined, loaded, or weighted with lead.

a. 1225 *ANCR.* R. 418 Ne beate on... mid schurge i-leaded ne i-leaded. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxvi. (1495) 619 Smyten downe with ledd arrows. 1538 *LELAND Itin. V.* 39 The Chirch of S. Oswalde is a very faire leddid Chirch. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (end), Tarrases, Leaded aloft, and fairly garished. 1796 *Cavalier Mem.* I. 108, I perceived by chance in a Dyer's House great Leaded Kettles, of above seven hundred Quintals weight. 1862 G. G. SCOTT *Rep. in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 328, I have introduced a timber leaded *fiche* as a belfry. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Joss* 3. He saw the ostrich's thick leg fly high into the air and then sweep down like a leaded bludgeon. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 124/2 The marble monuments and leaded skeletons at Kingsbere.

b. Of panes of glass: Fitted into leaden frames. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.* *Leaded*,... set in lead; as leaded windows. 1870 MORRIS *Parthly Par.* III. iv. 229 The drone (Of the great organ which leaded the pines. 1887 *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 27 Gothic porches, leaded latticed windows.

c. **Printing.** Having the lines separated by leads.

1864 in *Craig Suppl.* 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt). *Leaded Matter*, matter with leads between the lines. 1886 *Pitt. Mail* G. 20 Aug. 1/3 The leaded articles printed in Fleet-street. 1893 R. KIVLING *Many Incent.* 166, I wrote three-quarters of a leaded bourgeois column.

**Leaden** (lɪdɪn), a. Forms: 1 **leaden**, 4 **ledun**, 5 **leden**, 5 **ledyn**, 6 **ledun**, 6—**leaden**. [OE. *leaden*; see LEAD sb. 1 and -EN 4.]

The absence of unliant shows that the word was formed in OE., not inherited from WGer. Cf. Du. *loeden*.

1. Consisting or made of lead.

c. 1000 in *Schmid Gesetze* 414. Si pæt alst isen oððe aren, leaden oððe lumen. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 426 Mid leadenum swipum langlice swigan. 1382 *Wyclif 2 Mac.* iv. 14 Pleying with ledun dishe. 1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 46 Also iijc. of ledyn wyttis. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* II. vii. 15 What says this leaden casket? 1663 *GERBER Council* 87 Leaden gutters. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 43 Swifter than a whirlwind flies the leaden death. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 558 Distilled in a leaden, earthen, or glass retort. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 638 Deposited in a leaden coffin. 1875 *Jowett Photo* (ed. 2) I. 252 She descended into the deep like a leaden plummet. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* iv. xlii. 177 The leaden roofs arose like terraces behind the battlements.

b. In allegorical contexts, with allusion to qualities of the metal or to the fig. senses below, as in *leaden key*, *sceptre*, attributed *poet.* to the powers of sleep or dullness; *leaden sword*, the type of an ineffectual weapon.

1599 FOLKE *Heskins' Parl.* 396 He heweth at it with his leaden sword. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 268 O Murtherous slumber! Layest thou thy Leaden Mass upon my Boy? 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parma*. iv. iii. 1887 Those leaden spots, That nought downe vent but what they do receive.

1682 O. N. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 35 When Lyes and Lais Nights leaden Key composes. 1742 *Young Lib. Th.* I. 20 Night... stretches forth Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world. 1829 H. NEELE *Lit. Rem.* 33 The leaden sceptre of French taste was stretched over the tragic drama.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of base quality or composition; of little value; opposed to *golden*. b. Heavy as if made of lead; oppressive, burdensome; (of the limbs) hard to drag along, tardy in movement; hence said of movement, etc.; (of slumber or soporific influences) heavy, dull, benumbing. c. With allusion to the want of elasticity in the metal: Inert, spiritless, depressing. d. Of a dull, cold, pale colour; dull grey.

a. 1577 *BATMAN (title)* The Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddess. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* II. ii. (1598) D 1 b. Hase leaden Eares, that glory in your birth. 1612 Bp. HALL *Serm. Imprese of God* II. Wks. (1623) 455 The Church of Rome... (which cares not if she have golden vessels, though she have leaden Prestis). 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 33 The golden age and the leaden age.

b. 1579 *LYLY Euphemes* (Arb.) 172 Though God have leaden hands, which when they strike pay home. 1595 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xii. 197 It is good for a judge commonly to have leaden feet. 1609 *Eu. Wans. in Hum.* III. i. in Bullen O. P. IV. Lay not a leaden leade of foule reproach Upon so weak a prop. 1713 CRESS WINDCHELSEA *Allice*, Poems 13 [Hef] courts deforming Death, to mend his Leaden pace. 1725 *Pope Odes*. IV. 610 Leaden slumbers press his drooping eyes. 1827-44 WILLIS *Jephthah's Dau.* 25 Onward came The leaden tramp of thousands. 1850 READE *Cloister & H.* xxviii. (1896) 112 He has risen, and was dragging his leaden limbs along. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. 1. 15 That leaden weight which pressed mine eyelids to reluctant sleep. 1887 *Pitt. Mail* G. 9 Feb. 4/4, I have never felt the atmosphere of the House so leaden.

c. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 34 The tender boy, Who... powdered in his delfine, with leaden appetite. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 1851 III. 124 Tab'ring... an unactive blindness of mind upon the people by their leaden doctrine. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* I. 8 Saume, that leaden planet did cast his melancholy influence over all his intellectuals. 1865 *MEKIVILLE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 90 Under its leaden rule little scope was left for the free and healthy exercise of mind. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/2 In 'the Progress of Spring' are leaden lines.

d. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeoun. Prof.* & T. 175 Wber my colour was bothe fresh and red Now it is tan and of leden heve. 1576 NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* I. viii. 65 It deyleth to a swart and leaden colour, such as we see in men in the cold Wynter. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 131 Sleepless nights passed under the leaden eye of him he... sent to death. 1865 *GOSSE Land & Sea* (1874) 4 The sky was leaden. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxiv. (1878) 270 The green islands lay desolate in the midst of the leaden sea. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 205 The vesicle... has a uniform purple or leaden appearance.

3. Qualifying other adjectives.

1844 *RUSKIN Arctous Chace* (1880) I. 288 The lights being often a blaze of gold, and the shadows a dark leaden grey. 1846 *DEDDOS Lett.* Poems p. cix, Prose of the leadeance, drab dye has ever pursued Your humble servant. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 126 Within, like a black and leaden-heavy kernel, he was conscious of the weight upon his soul. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Hawth. Birds Gl. Brit.* I. 33 Bill, leaden blue.

4. *Comb.* Chiefly parasynthetic, as *leaden-coloured*, *-eyed*, *-footed*, *-headed*, *-hearted* (hence *leaden-heartedness*), *-heeled*, *-hued*, *-nated*, *-pated*, *-skulled*, *-spirited*, *-thoughted*, *-weighted*, *-willed*, *-winged*; also *leaden-stepping*, in which *leaden* is quasi-adv.; *leaden-like* adv.

1598 *FLORIO, Plumbco.*... 'leaden coloured. 1816 *SHELLEY Alastor* 557 Leaden-coloured even. 1820 KEATS *Ode Night-ungale* 28 'Leaden-eyed despair. 1856 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 61 'Leaden-footed grief. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-wind* 246 Never before... had I felt time to be so leaden-footed. 1899 *Marprel. Epit.* E. iij. Not... so 'leaden-headed as your brother Bridges. 1852 DICKENS *Leak Ho.* I. A leaden-headed old corporation. 1896 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 31 'Leaden-hearted sleeper. 1864 E. MURRAY *E. Norman* III. 26 He subsided into a sort of 'leaden-heartedness. 1898 E. GUILPIN *Skiat.* (1878) 35 Thys 'leaden-heeled passion is to dull, To keepe pace with this Satyre-footed gull. 1877 W. BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 221 Water... 'leaden-hued—with no trace of phosphorescent fire in it. 1574 *HELLOWES Guenard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 169 To write so heanie or 'leadenlike, your Lordship had no occasion. 1889 *SKIRNE Mem. E. Thring* 42 The... 'leaden-natured boy. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. viii (1632) 220, I was the... most 'leaden-ponted to learne my lesson. 1681 *Heractilius Rudens* No. 42 (1713) II. 19 The Leaden-pated Gentleman propounded the Matter. 16100 *Distracted Emp. v. L* in Bullen O. P. III. 242 What a 'leaden-skulld slave he makes me. 1609 J. DAVIES *Hunnors Heaven on Earth* (Grosart) 10/2 Let leane-fac'd 'leaden-spirited Saturnists... Prate what they list. 1630 MILTON *Time* 2 The lazy 'leaden-stepping hours. 1896 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 52 Now 'leaden-thoughted Morpheus dymes each sight. 1888 T. W. REID *Life W. E. Forster* I. 75 'Leaden-weighted lethargy. 1596 FITZ-GUYFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 Summons my Muse... Her 'leaden winged crest aloft to raise. a. 1645 *FEATLY Reynolds in Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 243 We university men were 'leaden-witted, who admired so dull a man.

Hence **Leadenly** adv., in a leaden manner; without elasticity or spring; after the manner, or with the effect of a leaden weight. **Leadenness**, the quality of being leaden both in a material and an immaterial sense.

1611 *COTGR.* *Ternissure*, paleness... leadenness of colour. 1879 G. MEKEDITH *Egalt* II. vii. 141 It had sunk suddenly and leadenly under the sense of imprisonment. 1893 *BEATRICE HARRADEN Ships that pass* 99 The lovelessness and



leadenness of his temperament. 1895 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* xxvii. She went leadenly up the steps.

**Leaden** (led'n), *v.* [f. LEAD sb. 1 + -EN <sup>5</sup> or f. LEADEN *a.*] **†***a. trans.* To fasten with molten lead. *Obs.* **b.** To make leaden or dull. *c. intr.* To press down like lead; only in **Leaden** ppl. *a.* 1552 HUOTER, Leaden or sowdre together, *plumbo*. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* xlii. 637 A leadening weight of something indescribable began to gather upon his heart. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 1971 The very completeness with which Mr. Mends has done his work...leaden his narrative.

**Leaden**, *obs. dial. form* of LEDEN.

**Leader** <sup>1</sup> (lɛdər), *Forms:* 4-6 leda(r), -er(e), (4) ledder, leeder, 5 ledir, leedare), 5-7 *Sc.* leidar, -er, (6 leda(r)), 6- leader. [f. LEAD <sup>2</sup> + -ER <sup>1</sup>.]

**I. One who leads.**

**1. gen.** in various senses of the *vb.*: One who conducts, precedes as a guide, leads a person by the hand or an animal by a cord, etc. Also with adverbs, as *leader-away*, *leader-on*, for which see the corresponding verbal phrases. Follow my leader: see FOLLOW <sup>2</sup> *v.* 1 *c.*

1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxv. 14 Mi leder, and mi kowth sa gnde. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1451 (1482) Oon thyketh þe bere þat al another thyketh his ledere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 20 He suld ger þath the sleuthhund and the ledar tync the sleuth men ger him ta. 1384 WYCLIF *Matth.* xv. 14 Thei ben bynde, and leders of bynde men. 1398 TREVIS *Barth.* De P. R. xii. viii. (1495) 418 Curlewes hant geydes and ledars as cranes have for they drede the goshawke. c. 1450 *St. Catharine* (Surtees) 565 Withouten ledar nedid he [a man struck blind] To abyde behynd. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. xi. 5 Blythlie following his ledar Achates. 1552 HUOTER, Leder awaye, *abductor*. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. 3 You were wont to be a follower, but now you are a leader. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* i. ii. Without Reason, Vowing the Leader-on a Demi-god. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 451 Leader to free Enjoyment of our right as Gods. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 526 Ample Plains, Where oft the Flocks without a Leader stray. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii. Follow your leader, boys, and take pattern by Smike if you dare. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* i. 17 Christ is...a leader to all that trust him.

**†***b.* One who has the charge of (animals). 1495 *Act 11 Hen. 1<sup>st</sup>* c. 34 § 4. The office of the Maister-shippe of the leder of the Bere of the parke of Okeley.

**c. †**The driver of a vehicle (*obs.*). **d. dial.** A carter.

1300 *Cursor M.* 21283 Bath wise and war es þat leder [sc. of þe wain]. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Sent.* (1877) i. 325 Item, to the sand ledaris, xviii. 1548 in *Engl. Rec. Edu.* (1877) i. 141 That na manner of persons ledures of burne tak [etc.]. 1847 *Sheffield Indep.* (E. D. D.). A coal leader. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson* s.v. Until comparatively late years the occupation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women, some carried by hand...; some by barrow...; and some by cart—those were the leaders. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Leader*, a carter. 'A coal leader'.

**2.** One who leads a body of armed men; a commander, a captain.

1300 *Cursor M.* 7630 And of a thousand men o wal He made him [David] leder and marcal. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) V. 217 The oost of þe Gothes was i-slave in Thracia, and here ledere Ragadasus was i-take. c. 1400 in *Secreta Secret.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 108-9 Off lederes off oostes and here ordinance... Folwe þanne vche comandour tene vicaires, & vche vicair tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 143 Our leidar is gayne. Among our fays he is set him allayne. 1501 SHAKS. *1 Hen. 7.* i. 143 A worthy Leader, wanting ayd, Vnto his dastard foemen is betray'd. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Love C. Warres* 715 Sir Horace Vere...performed the duty, both of a good Leader and Souldier. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. All this day...they will gather to their leaders standard. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* 111, 20 Detachments of troops were...sent...to secure the leaders.

**3.** One who guides others in action or opinion; one who takes the lead in any business, enterprise, or movement; one who is 'followed' by disciples or adherents; the chief of a sect or party. **†**In early use *occas.* a chieftain, governor.

**Leader of the House of Commons:** the member of the government who has the official initiative in the proceedings of the House.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 660 Anguss...wes...lord and ledar off kyntyre. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The seid...principall or principallis leder or leders that unlawfully cause the seid people to gedre or rise. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 315/2 The leadeis and maisters of the christen fayth. 1552 ARB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 To be ledar techar & direckar of the same kirk. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* ix. 213 For his brotheris caus he was cheif leder of the ring. 1666 *Temple Let. to Godolphin* Wks. 1713 11. 18 The Duke of Albuquerque you will find...no great Leader in Council or Business. 1739 20 SAINT Let. *Vag. Clergyman Misc.* (1727) i. 361 Demosthenes and Cicero...each of them a Leader...in a popular State. 1771 *Jamieson Lett.* liv. 286, I am a partizan of the great leader of the opposition. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* ii. xi. 269 A genius so commanding and so turbulent, was fitted to be the leader of a party. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Manners* Wks. (John) i. 208 If the people should destroy chas after class, until two men only were left, one of these would be the leader. 1874 *Greek Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 300 The leaders in the country party...were thrown into prison. 1883 *Fraser's Short Stud.* iv. ii. 187 Circumstances independent of himself could alone have raised him into a leader of a party.

**†***b.* Phrases. **Leader of laws:** one who has power in the state, a ruler. **Leader of hail:** a guide to salvation. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1307 He...hatz...þe lederes of her lawe layd to þe grounde. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 674 And þu [Paul] dere brothir, far wele ay leidar of heile and sawoure. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 55 O leder of lawis. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxi. 1 My lords, late lads, nou leaders of our laus.

**c.** A counsel who 'leads' (see LEAD <sup>2</sup> *v.* 16) in the conduct of a case before the court; a barrister whose status (in England, that of a King's Counsel) entitles him to 'lead'. Also, the senior counsel of a circuit.

1856 WILKIE COLLINS *A Regent's Life* v. He had engaged the leader of the circuit to defend me. 1878 HALL *Student's Guide to Bar* 44 At the trial itself he will generally have a 'leader' on whom the conduct of the case will wholly depend. 1883 J. H. SLATER *Guide Legal Prof.* 17 Queen's Counsel are usually termed 'Leaders', and they sit in front of the utter Barristers, whom they are said to 'lead' in any particular case in which both are engaged.

**d.** The foremost or most eminent member (of a profession); also, in wider sense, a person of eminent position and influence.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf. t. v.* (1859) 115 Judges, mayors...leaders in science...were represented in that meeting. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Nov. 410/3 Here is Mr. F. Archer, the leader of his profession.

**4.** One who leads a choir or band of dancers, musicians, or singers. **Leader of praise** (Sc. = PRECENTOR).

1530 PALSGR. 238/t Leader of a daunce, *avant danceur*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 157 We must follow the Leaders. 1811 BUSBY *Diet. Mus.* (ed. 35) *Leader*, a performer who in a concert takes the principal violin, receives the time and style of the movements from the conductor, and communicates them to the rest of the band. 1859 JERSON *Britannia* xvi. 269 The leader, as in our village churches, was evidently a person of immense importance. 1892 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Apr. 2/2 Leader of Praise Wanted. 1900 *Black & Mag.* July 51/t The leader trills ahead in runs and shakes up and down the scale.

**5.** Among Methodists, the presiding member of a 'class' (see CLASS *sb.* 7 *b.*). Usually *class-leader*.

1743 WESLEY *Nat. United Societies* Wks. 1372 VIII. 270 There are about twelve persons in every class; one of whom is styled the Leader. 1791 [see CLASS *sb.* 7 *b.*]

**6.** The first man in a file, one in the front rank, one of the foremost in a moving body. In *Surveying*, the foremost carrier of the chain.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 130 Every one is especially to acknowledge his leader or foremost man to be the author of all his motions. 1616 1809 [see *File-leader*, FILE *sb.* 21]. 1622 PHARAC *Compl. Gent.* (1634) 240 The men in the File are to be distinguished by the names of leaders, Bringers up and Middle-men. 1857 HICQUES *Tour Japon* i. vii. The leaders are busy making casts into the fields on the left and right. 1860 TYSNAT *Glac.* i. xiv. 188 Another person was sent forward, who drew himself up by the rope which was attached to the leader.

**b.** One of the front horses in a team, or the front horse in a tandem.

1700 B. E. *Diet. Ant. Crum. Leaders* the Fore-horses in Chaises and Teams. 1784 COWLEY *Poet.* 254 With pack horse constantly we kept them a. True to the jingling of our leaders' bells. 1825 H. S. *Levers* *Ray* 181. 1291 He was a capital horse the (leader). 1859 D. WESS *T. Two Cities* i. 1. The next leader violently shook his head. 1886 RUSKIN *Pictures* i. i. 182 If the horses were yoking...there was a postillion for the leaders also.

**7. a. Cards.** The first player in a round; also, one who 'leads' from a particular suit.

1677 MISER *Eng-Fr. Diet.* s. v. A leader, in Cards, celui qui joue le premier. 1742 HUME *Winst* (1769) 45 If the Leader of that Suit or his Partner have the long Trump. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card Gloss.* (1880) 12 *Leader*, the first to play each round.

**b. Curling.** The first player: cf. LEAD <sup>2</sup> *sb.* 5 *a.* 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 166 Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good, Close to the witter drew.

**II. A thing which leads.**

**8. a. gen. b. colloq.** A remark or question intended to lead conversation (cf. FEELER <sup>4</sup> *b.*).

**c. Comm.** (U.S.)—LEADING ARTICLE <sup>2</sup>.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 33/104 þe steorre gan softe to glide forth, also it were þene way to teche...þe Abbot Anourede his ledare. c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. lxi. 143 þe crose is þe lif of a gode monke, & þe ledar to paradise. 1581 MUTCASTER *Position* Ep. Ded. (1887) 4 It is an argument which craveth consideration, because it is the leader to a further consequence. 1882 MRS. KINSELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 31 'And what did you make of them over the dish of tea?' suggested the young man as a leader. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIV. 622 A new rival may inflict severe loss...through cutting the price of a staple below cost, and making it what is called a 'leader'. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/t In several Sixth Avenue houses, new books by popular writers have long been used as 'leaders'—the technical name, I believe, for goods sold at little or no profit, sometimes even at a loss, for the sake of drawing customers, with a view of getting them to buy other wares as well.

**9.** In a tree or shrub: The shoot which grows at the apex of the stem, or of a principal branch; also, a bine.

1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 75 Ye shall neuer leave above two or three leaders at the head of any principall branch. 1822 LONDON *Engl. Gardening* 808 Retain a competent supply of side-shoots, with a good leader to each mother-branch. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 89 The leaders of the black bryony...twist around each other. 1892 *Gardeners' Chron.* 27 Aug. 242/t The trees are allowed to waste their energies in the formation of a plurality of leaders at the top.

**10.** A tendon. (Cf. *guide, guider*.)

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 23 Cutting their Leaders and Nerves. 1737 BRACKEN *Hartrey Impr.* (1757) 11. 22 What the common People call Leaders or Sinews. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The leaders of the leg-muscles in the turkey. 1891 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/7 In his second performance he severed one of the leaders of his thigh.

**II. a.** In agricultural drainage: A main drain.

**b.** A tributary.

1844 *Trml. R. Agric. Soc. V.* i. 9 One of the drains that enter the leader. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. J. Bord.* i. 15 The leaders to these burns are, in some places, called sykes.

**12. = LEADING ARTICLE 1.**

1844 D'ISRAELI *Coningsby* ii. vi. Give me a man who can write a leader. 1847 R. P. MILNES in T. W. Reid *Life of Houghton* (1892) i. lx. 401 You can get...a file of the *Times*, the commercial leaders of which you should get up. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugge Crit.* xi. 482 He thought a page of Clarendon as pleasant historical reading as a leader in the *Times*. 1892 E. MATTHEWS *Americanisms & Brit.* 22 An American...calls that an 'editorial' which the Englishman calls a 'leader'.

**13. Mining.** *a.* A drain or stream that by its colour indicates the presence of minerals. *b.* (See quot. 1846.) *c.* A small and insignificant vein, which leads to or indicates the proximity of a larger and better.

1809 A. HENRY *Yau.* 231 A green-coloured water, whi h tinged iron of a copper-colour, issued from the hill; and this the miners called a leader. 1846 CROCKETT *A. C. Words, Leader*, a small band of coal connecting the p. tions of a coal-seam detached by a dyke, and following which, leads the miner to the seam again. 1855 *Cornwall* 95 Frequently the prevailing mineral runs continuously through the lode for considerable lengths and depths, forming what is called the leader. 1860 C. C. ADLEY *Rip. Pioneer Mining Co.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins or leaders carrying copper ore have been crossed. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 16 The prospects of the mine have improved, two auriferous leaders having been cut. 1900 *Parky N.* 17 June 3/2 One or two tunnels had been driven...on small leaders and diamonds had been discovered.

**14. Fireworks and Gunnery.** A quick match enclosed in a paper tube for the purpose of conveying fire rapidly. Also *attrib.*, as *leader pipe*: see quot.

1859 F. A. GRILLITHS *Civil. Man.* (1862) 60 Lay a leader of quick match along the bore. *And.* 282. 1878 KEMPSON *Pyrotechn. Treat.* 103 Leader Pipes. 'These are for piping quickmatch.'

**15. Fishing.** (U.S.) *a.* The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it; a casting-line.

1859 BARTLET *Diet. Amer. Leader*, a length of finely twisted hair, gut, or grass, for attaching an angler's hook to the line; a bottom. Called also a snell. 1885 *Harpers* 34, Apr. 7/2 The flies a. attached to a leader, or as our English brethren term it, a casting-line.

*b.* 'A net so placed as to intercept fish and lead them into a pound, weir, trap-net, etc.' (Knight *Dit. Mach.* Suppl. 1884).

**16. Machinery.** *a.* (See quot.).

1805 BREWSTER in *Argus's Let. L.* 82 note, In a combination of wheels that whi a is acted upon by the power or by some other wheel is called a leader. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Machine* 21 When speaking of the action of wheel-work in general, the wheel which acts as a mover is called the leader, and the one upon which it is the *follower*. 1895 *M. L. Steam Engine* 58 The wheels of a locomotive are called...leader wheels or leading-wheels.

*b.* U.S. *leading block.* *c.* 'A principal furrow leading from the eye to the skit of a mill-stone' (1875 Knight *Dit. Mech.* s. v. *Millstone*). *d.* 'One of the long vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver car' (Funk's *Stand Dict.*).

**17. Printing.** A line of dots or dashes to guide the eye in letterpress.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* ii. iii. 59 Full points are sometimes used as leaders in tables of contents. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt, *Leaders* (....) or... these consist of two or three dots, similar to full points, cast on one type, to the em body; there are also two or three em leaders, the number of dots being multiplied according to their length. Hyphen faced leaders are also made (....).

**18. Sc. and U.S.** A pipe to conduct water.

1875 in Knight *Dit. Mech.* 1890 LOWSON *Guidfollo* xix. 161 The name 'Spout' was derived from a spout, stoupe, or leader, that was inserted into the bank...leading the water which ran [etc.].

**19. U.S.** A guiding ring in an animal's nose. (*Cent. Dict.*)

**20. attrib. and Comb.** as (sense 6 *b.*) *leader-mule*; (sense 12) *leader-column*, *-note*, *-writer*.

1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/4 The problem set in our 'leader columns' the other day. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 128 Not forgetting...to bestow an occasional cut upon the 'leader-mules'. 1888 *Pesant Inner House* 3 No news came. 'It is was especially hard on the 'leader-writers'.

**†***Leader* <sup>2</sup>, *Obs. rare*—<sup>0</sup>. [f. LEAD <sup>2</sup> *v.* 2 (or *sh.*) + -ER <sup>1</sup>.] A plumber.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 292/1 Leedare or plummar.

**Leaderess** (lɛdərɪs), *Also* 6 leaderess *a.* [f. LEADER <sup>1</sup> + -ESS.] A female leader.

1599 THYNNE *Animado*, (1865) 74 They agree yt shoulde not be a 'minoressse', but a 'mooveresse' or leaderesse of and to anger and yre. 1888 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/t Mrs. K...a leader, or leaderess of the Ladies' Land League.

**Leaderette** (lɛdərɪt). [f. LEADER <sup>1</sup> (sense 12) + -ETTE.] A short editorial paragraph, printed in the same type as the 'leaders', in a newspaper.

1880 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 289/2 One able to write crisp Original Leaderettes...would have preference. 1895 *MAN.*



CORELLI *Sorrows of Satan* ix. (1897) 97 This paragraph of mine... will take the shape of a 'leaderette'.

**Leaderless** (lɪdərˈlɛs), *a.* [f. LEADER<sup>1</sup> + -LESS.] Having no leader; without a leader.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 284 Some men must... leaderless go forth and the flame. 1878 LUCKY *England in 18th C.* (1893) i. 266 The party... had been left leaderless by the deaths of Stanhope and Sunderland. 1894 *Times* 15 Jan. 14/4 The would-be defenders of Paris were little more than a leaderless mob.

**Leadership** (lɪdərˈʃɪp), [f. LEADER<sup>1</sup> + -SHIP.] The dignity, office, or position of a leader, esp. of a political party; also, ability to lead.

1834 FENELANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1887) III. 130 Is the leadership of the House to be conservatively settled by placing the minority in office? 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia close 16th C.* (Hakl. Soc.) Intro. 29 An invasion of the Crim Tartars... under the leadership of their khan. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. (1861) V. 165 That high position which has now been long called the Leadership of the House of Commons. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 1 Nothing is wanted but military leadership and military means. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 351/2 The leadership of a great circuit.

**Leader**, obs. form of LEDGER.

**Leadhillite**, *Min.* Named by Beudant, 1832, from Leadhills in Scotland, the locality where it was found; see -ITE.] A sulphato-carbonate of lead, found in whitish pearly crystals.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Min.* ii. 6. 1852 *Phillips' Min.* 565 Haidinger... was led to suppose the crystallization of leadhillite to be oblique. 1885 *Eng. Min. Simplified* 202 Leadhillite... crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

**Leading** (lɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAD<sup>1</sup> + -ING.]

I. The action of LEAD<sup>1</sup>, in various senses.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2866 If ani fische þar in bigane, Wit leding o þe flum iordane, þe lif it es for-don wit stink. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4217 Thurg ledyng of þe fende He sal even to Jerusalem wende. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 358 No woundir 3if men gone þikke to helle bi þe ledyng of suche prelatys. c. 1440 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 Þorwe þe gret mercy of god and ledyng of his sterre, þei com... in to Jerusalem. 1555 PHILIPOT in STURPE *Ecol. Mem.* iii. App. xlix. 157 I through his loving and comfortable leading and governance. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d. jh, Hydargogue, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water, by Natures lawe, and by artificial helpe, from any head to any other place assigned. 1600 WOOD *Life* 15 July, So feeble that he could not coe without leading. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 35 The filling, leading, and spreading of 2500 carts of compost. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 73 Humanity is being carried forward under a mightier leading than his own. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Leading, conveying coals by carts from the pits to the workmen's houses.

b. with forth, off.

a. 1240 *Lafson in Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe... bi his ledunge forð, bi al þet me him demde, bi [etc.]. 1890 *Daily News* 6 Jan. 3/5 'The leading off of the rain from the Vomero.'

c. A figure in dancing. Obs.

1694 MONTREUX *Rabulais* v. xiv. (1737) 105 Couffes, Hops, Leadings, Risings.

d. Light or leading (Milton) = illumination or guidance; hence in Burke's phrase, *men of light and leading* (cf. quot. 1:96 in 2).

1644 MILTON *Jdg.* Bucer Wks. 1851 IV. 266, I owe no light or leading receiv'd from any man in the discovery of this truth. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 191 'The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading, in England. 1846 DISRAELI *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 June, The language that has been used in this House by men of great light and leading.

2. The action of commanding and marching at the head of armed men. † *At one's leading*; under one's command. † Also, ability to command, generalship.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) vi. 20 Ik am admyrall sall hafe at his ledyng four or five or sex men of armes. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 All the Knightes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledyng of men on his partie. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1285 A hundred men was at his ledyng still. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. iii. 17, I wonder much, being men of such great leading as you are, That you fore-see not what impediments Drag backe our expedition. c. 1630 KISSON *Surv. Devon* § 74 (1810) 75 Under the leading of the Lord Walter Mauny. 1642 *Commis. in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 529 Commanders for the governing, leading, and commanding of them. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* L. xvii. (1840) 293 They would be absolutely under my leading, as their captain. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. xxiii, His gallant leading won my heart. 1838 40 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) i. 167 The civil government in Scotland, and the leading of its armies, were in the hands of Mar and March. 1878 SIMPSON *Sh. Shaks.* i. 96 A great armada was being prepared which was said to be intended to pass the seas under the leading of Stucley. 1898 *United Service Mag.* July 406 The higher leading may go to pieces, and confusion of command may ensue.

† b. Government, rule. Obs.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 820 A nobill knyght had þe ledyng þe land. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 579 Than thocht he to have the ledyng Off all Scotland. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 356 All that land was in hir ledyng.

† c. quasi-conc. The followers of a leader.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 302 That that war of his ledyng... War all ded. 1380 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 9 He hadde in his ledyng [Vulg. in comitatu] chares, and rydyng men. c. 1400 *Rou. Rose* 5863 Al the folk of hir ledyng... never wist what was feyng.

† 3. Arith. Multiplication. Const. *in, into*.

c. 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 14 Nombre superficial is þat cometh of ledyng of oo nombro into a nother. *Ibid.*, The solide nombro or cubike is þat þat cometh of double ledyng of nombro in nombro.

4. Lead-mining. (See quot.) Cf. LEADER<sup>1</sup> 13 C. 1653 MANLOVE *Lead-Mines* 3 If any... find a Rake, Or sign, or leading to the same. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Break-off*, If it happen that it [a vein] break into several leadings or strings. 1802 MAWSE *Bliss, Derbyshire Gloss.*, Leadings, small sparry veins in the rock. 1809 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* i. 65 The branches [of a vein] have a general communication by means of fine slender threads, or leadings, as the miners term them.

5. A directing influence or guidance; esp. a spiritual indication of the proper course of action in any case; a term used by the Quakers.

1889 M. C. LEE *Quaker Girl Nantucket* 8 Ann Millet... began to have 'leadings' at the age of four years.

6. attrib. and Comb., as leading-car; leading-block (see quot.); leading-business (*Theatr.*), the parts usually taken by the leading actor; leading-hose, that section of the hose from which the water is discharged by a fire-engine; leading-rein, a rein to lead a horse or other animal; also fig.; leading-staff, † (a) a staff borne by a commanding officer, a truncheon; (b) a staff to lead a bull by means of a ring through its nose; leading-strap = LEAD sb.<sup>2</sup> 3 d; † leading-weapon, a weapon serving as a 'leading-staff'; leading-wire = LEAD sb.<sup>2</sup> 10 a (b). Also LEADING-STRING.

1859 E. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 317 A 'leading block' is a fixed pulley, which alters the direction of the power, but does not increase it. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Leading-blocks, the several blocks used for guiding the direction of any purchase, as hook, snatch or tail blocks. 1880 *Eni Abunack* 95 My First Chapter in 'Leading Business. 1884 H. MILLER *Sk. & Schm.* (1885) 238 An entire sheaf that had fallen from the 'leading-car' at the close of harvest. 1883 *Wart. Acc. in Antiq. Rep.* (1807) 1. 32 And for 'ledyng rayns, xxij yerds of broode riban silk. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 18 Apr. in Lockhart, He a boy, of six or seven, was brought to visit me on a pony, a groom holding the leading-rein. 1864 J. PAVN *Sir Mairingbird* 58 If you had had a leading rein yourself, at seventeen, it would have been a great deal better for you. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* ii. 1. 29 In musters and trainings to carie... neither Halbard, neither 'leading-staffe' [etc.]. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* iii. i, stage direct, Enter King Henrie, his Gorgon on, his sword, plume of feathers, leading-staff. 1813 SCOTT *Triumf.* ii. xix, And Gyneth then apart he drew; To her his leading-staff resign'd. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* xxix, He ran forward towards the leading-staff, seized it, and wrenched the animal's head as if he would snap it off. 1856 STONEMAN *Brit. Sports* i. vi. 185 ff. he [dog] must be steadily dragged along by the 'leading-strap. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. i. to To conclude, the Colonel is to be armed at all points like the Capitaine, onely his 'Leading-weapon, and Feather-staffe is of a much lesse proportion.

b. with advs., as leading-in, -off, -out; in quot.

attrib. (and hardly distinct from ppl. a.)

1876 PEECE & SIVERTWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 224 On to the square terminal pole a hollow facing or casing is fixed, down which the 'leading-in wires are led. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 91 The large amount of power required to drive the 'leading off rod. 1895 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tub. & Mem.* 80 The 'leading-out wires of electromagnets.

**Leading** (lɪdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAD<sup>2</sup> + -ING.] The action of LEAD<sup>2</sup>. a. A covering, framing, or mending with lead, *b. conc.* = CAME; leadwork in general. c. Printing. The action of placing 'leads' between the lines of type. d. quasi-conc. The fouling of a gun with lead from bullets.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 293/1 Leading wythe lead, plumbacio. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1799/5 Paules Church... costeth me a good deale of money by the yere, the leading thereof. 1573 BARETT *Abv.* L. 157 A leading or souldring in lead, plumbitura. 1597 *MS. Rawl.* D. 176 fo. 275 b, The sydes of the Chauncell, the Leading whereof being defective. 1611 COTGR., Plombement, a leading or tinning. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 83 The leading of the Bread room... was a preservation of the Bread;... if it had not been for the leading of it, it would not have lasted half so long. 1807 SVD SMITH *P. Plynley's Lett.* ix. Wks. 1840 III. 440 A Protestant plumber has discovered that it [the parish church] wants new leading. 1855 OULVIE *Suppl.*, Leading, separating by leads, as in printing. 1881 GREENE *Gun* 361 This removes all 'leading' and deposit. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 369/2 The... panes might... be whirled out of their leadings. 1894 *Athenaeum* 26 May 674/1 The 'leading' of the pages of the two texts differs considerably.

**Leading** (lɪdɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LEAD<sup>2</sup> + -ING.]

1. That guides, directs, or leads to something;

† also, that serves as a precedent.

a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 188 This She-David of ours... takes the truth for her Leading-Star. a. 1633 AUSTIN *Nedit.* (1635) 168 This was on... the Second Lords day that was ever kept. And now it began to be a leading custom to the Church. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. ii. 83 Such as make him a Britan, ground their pretence on a leading Mistake. 1681 FLAVEL *Math. Grace* xv. 356 It is a leading introductive mercy to all other spiritual mercies that follow it. a. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theor. Theol.* (1710) II. 235 Have a particular care of leading sins, that seldom go alone. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. xvii. (1853) 125 A Man cannot live without some leading views. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 56 One of the strongest acts of innovation and the most leading in its consequences. 1793 GOVE MORRIS in SPARKS *Life & Writ.* (1829) II. 277, I have not proof, but some very leading circumstances. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) IV. 277 A great principle or leading thought suggests and arranges a world of particulars.

b. Special collocations; leading-buoy (see quot.); leading case *Law*, one that serves as a

precedent to decide other cases; leading-light *Naut.* (cf. *leading-mark*); leading-mark *Naut.*, one of 'those objects which, kept in line or in transit, guide the pilot while working into port, as trees, spires, buoys, etc.' (Adm. Smyth 1867); leading-motive *Mus.*, occas. tr. LEITMOTIV, q.v.; leading note *Mus.* (see quot. 1889; cf. *sensible note*); leading question, one that suggests the proper or expected answer; *spec.* in *Law* (see quot. 1848); leading seventh *Mus.* (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Leading-buoy, a buoy placed as a guide in sailing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. v. 81 We cannot but gaze at the Novelty of this act (as we conceive a 'Leading Case in this kind). 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 48 The leading case was that of *Atialiah*. 1860 NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 241/2, I will refer to *Barrow v. Barrow*, a leading case perhaps on a married woman's right and power to elect. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Leading-light, 1804 NATION in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) V. 521 The 'leading mark for running in, is the Light-House. 1883 F. HURFFER *Hagner* (ed. 2) 70 The same melody forms a prominent part of the music-drama, and appears as 'leading-motive' wherever the composer wishes to suggest the idea of the love potion. 1894 *Times* 13 Apr. 10/4 A few of the 'leading-motives', startling by their originality. 1811 T. BUSBY *Dict. Music* (ed. 3), 'Leading-note, 1889 E. POUT *Harmony* i. 5 13 The seventh note of the scale, which, has a very strong tendency to lead up or rise to the tonic, is oh that account called the Leading Note. 1834 STARKIE *Law Evid.* i. ii. 123 Upon the examination of a witness in chief, the principal rule to be observed is that 'leading questions are not to be asked. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Leading question*, a question which suggests to a witness the answer which he is to make. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 381 Williams put leading questions. 1889 E. POUT *Harmony* (ed. 2) xiv. § 365 The first inversion of the dominant major ninth is sometimes called the 'Chord of the seventh on the leading note', and sometimes simply the 'Leading Seventh'.

2. That takes the lead; chief, principal, prominent. *Leading lady*, *man*: the chief actress or actor in a theatrical company. Also LEADING-ARTICLE.

1603 B. JONSON *Staple of N. H.* i. I have read the Elements, And Accidence, and all the leading books. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 35 A leading Person in that part of the Country. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* iv. Miscell. (1711) 71, I mean Popular Orators, Tribunes, or as they are now stiled Great Speakers, Leading Men and the like. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 517 2 Several of the leading Men of the Sect have a great deal of the cynical Humour in them. 1734 J. WARD *Intro. Math.* ii. v. (ed. 6) 176 The Solution of such Leading Questions are as in themselves very easy. 1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 275 That profession [the bar] which is so leading in this country. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 117 The great and leading point now to be determined was, whether the house should be rebuilt with stone. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 27 Large sums were given for standing in a cart, in a leading street. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 565 Mr. Brougham... had admitted the leading facts of the great distresses. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 226 The leading events of our sacred history. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 666 He had not been one of the leading conspirators. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 161 He had himself... played a leading part in them [commotions]. 1874 HATTON *Cytic* (ed. 2) 96, I should have put it down for a leading lady. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 157 Our leading man died suddenly from heart disease. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 615 Leading physicians both in Germany and America.

3. That has the front place; that goes first or in front on the line of movement. *Leading wheels*: the front pair of wheels of a locomotive (so *leading axle, springs*; cf. LEADER<sup>1</sup> 16 a). *Leading card*: that which is played first; also fig. *Leading counsel* = LEADER<sup>1</sup> 3 c. *Leading shoot* = LEADER<sup>1</sup> 9.

1597 MORLEY *Intro. Mus.* 77 When we speak of a Fuge or Canon, in the vnison, fift, or eight; it is to be understood from the first note of the leading part. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xiv. (1697) 318 Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 5/2 If we come to be made a leading-Card, sit not still and see us sink. a. 1712 KEN *Anaesthesia* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 When I of God a Song desire, Pains intercept my leading Line. 1713 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 181 Guide the leading Shoot of these young Trees higher and higher. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fugue*, The leading parts still flying before those which follow. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 32 The two leading-horses... carried about eight stone... each wheel-horse about seven stone. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* i. 80 This people... often suppressed the leading vowel. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 18 The vigorous leading shoots made by healthy plants from year to year. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 60 Every other squadron... and every other regiment... manoeuvre from a leading flank. 1798 CAPT. MILLAR in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cliv, The leading Ship to steer one point more to starboard. 1805 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 These mortises must be square to the leading side of the whip. 1849-50 *Went's Dict. Terms*, *Leading springs*, the springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above. *Leading wheels*, the wheels of a locomotive engine, which are placed before the driving wheels. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 358 Here... he encountered the leading Cossacks of Blucher's army. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 328 He had been the leading counsel for the seven bishops. 1895 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* i. xxii. 302 The leading boat got within a very short distance of the water battery. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/3 A good 'leading' deer [of a sledge team] is the most valuable of a Samoyede's possessions. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 67 The leading axle. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5 The leading engine was overturned.

4. That makes to go, drives, or communicates motion; in certain technical collocations.

1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* 1. 480 The ship... waited... the



leading gale. 1772-84 Cook *Fay.* (1790) VI. 2175 A shoal . . . makes it necessary to warp in, unless there should happen to be a leading wind. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 113 *Leading-vent,* a fair wind. More particularly applied to a wind abeam or quartering. 1869 Smyth *Sailor's Word-book*, *Leading-part*, the rope of a tackle which runs between the fall and the standing part. . . It is that part of the fall which is to be hauled on or overhauled, to ease the purchase. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Leading-screw* (Lath), the longitudinal screw between the shears of a lathe, by which the slide-rest is moved longitudinally of the lathe-bed. *Lead-screw*.

5. *Leading coach* (sense obscure: cf. quot. 1848). 1704 *London Gaz.* No. 4052's The Gentlemen Ushers in waiting in Her Majesty's Leading Coach. 1724 *Ibid.* 6233/2 The Morocco Ambassador was conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies to his Audience of the young Princesses, in one of their leading Coaches and six Horses. 1736 *Heaven Mem. Geo. II.* 1. xiii. 272 He [sc. the Prince of Orange] came the next morning to St. James's . . . though the equipage the king sent to fetch him was only one miserable leading coach with only 'a pair of horses'. 1848 *Ibid.*, *fooln.* Strange to say, the peculiar meaning of 'a leading coach' has been lost in the Master of the Horse's office, though these offices are usually so conservative of etiquette.

Hence † *Leadingly a.* (in 3 north. dial. ledand-like), suitable for leading (a procession); *Leadingly adv.*, in a leading manner.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcvi. 6 In bemes ledand-like [Vulg. in *hubs ductilibus*] to se. 1801 W. TAYLOR in Robbards *Mem.* 1. 268 You have no other brother so likely to be soon and leadingly settled. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* 65 Among national manufactures . . . a quite leadingly lucrative one.

### Leading article.

1. One of the longer large-type articles in a newspaper, appearing as the expression of editorial opinion on any subject; a leader.

1807 *Politics Georgium Sidus* 29 The Morning Newspapers of the metropolis . . . in their solemn political paragraphs, and especially in those which are called their leading articles. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 333/2 Your leading article of last Sunday. 1868 M. PATTON *Academ. Org.* v. 295 In the schools of Oxford is now taught in perfection the art of writing 'leading articles'.

2. *Comm.* a. A principal or prominent article of trade. b. In recent use, an article which is 'pushed' and sold at a low price in order to attract customers for other things. Cf. LEADER 8 b.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 163 A leading article in the European traffic was the salt-petre produced in Bengal.

### Leading-string.

Chiefly pl.

1. Strings with which children used to be guided and supported when learning to walk. To be in leading-strings: to be still a child; fig. to be in a state of dependence or pupillage.

1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* i. l. 1 But I'll have no leading-strings, I can walk alone. a 1685 ORWAY *Compl. Muse* xlii. Wks. 1727 II. 366 In little time the Hell-bred Brat . . . Without his leading-strings could walk. 1779 T. A. MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 417, I live in a Country where good Philosophy is still in its leading-strings. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 531 One that still needs his leading-string and bib. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 69 He . . . galloped through mud and mire . . . merely to show that he is a lad of spirit, and out of his leading-strings. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* 317 Thus the 'model' lodgers are kept, as it were, in leading-strings. 1884 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 135 His [Cervantes'] genius soon broke away from the leading-strings of a plot that denied free scope to his conceptions.

2. A cord for leading an animal. Cf. *leading rein*. 1850 *Archæol. Cant.* II. 106 At the feet of each crouches a dog with knotted leading-strings. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 159 Led . . . by a riding master with a leading string.

Hence *Leading-stringed pa. pples.*, *nonce-wd.*, guided with, or kept within, leading-strings.

1850 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xiv. 104 A powerful mettlesome young Achilles ought not to be leading-stringed by women too much.

† *Leadish, a.* *Obs.* [f. LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ISH.] Somewhat like lead. Also *Comb.*, as *leadish-coloured adj.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 280 In them that have the Leptra the face is ledysche. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 *Ledysshe*, *plummeux*, *plummeux*. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir. L.* (1659) 75 That about the center is of fushish or leadish colour. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 35/1 If the Fleshe of the wounde be leadish-coloured. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183 The Excrements, of a wan leadish colour.

*Leadless* (le'dlēs), *a.* [f. LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LESS.] Devoid of lead.

1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Rev.* 466 When Little's leadless pistol met his eye. 1852 EARR *Gold Coll. Australia* 127 Gentlemen, whose second taste care that they fight with leadless pistols. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/1 The itinerant vendor of plaster busts and leadless pencils. *Ibid.* 14 June 2/2 Messrs. Minton . . . have already taken steps . . . to discover a leadless glaze.

[*Leadman*, 'one who leads a dance' (J.): see *List of Spurious Words and leadman* in *LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup>* 12.]

† *Leadman*<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [f. *leads*, genitive of LEAD sb.<sup>2</sup> + MAN.] A guide, = LODSMAN.

c 1510 *Gest R. Hode* vii. 169 in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. 74/1, I will be your ledsmān, and lede you the way. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 99 They find their leadsmān before them in their due distance.

*Leadsmān*<sup>2</sup> (le'dzmān). [f. *gen.* of LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> + MAN.] The man who 'heaves' the lead in taking soundings.

1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xxii. 308 The rippling music of my gun-boat's stem . . . and the low call of the leadsmān, were the only signs of life. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Leadsmān*. In Calcutta the young gentlemen learning to be pilots are called leadsmen. 1895 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 153 The foremost awning stanchion . . . forms a good support for the leadsmān's breast-ropes. 1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 278/2 Skillful pilots; each of whom brings his own leadsmān on board.

*Leadly* (ledi), *a.* Forms: 4 *leeddy*, 5 *ledi*, 6 *ledy(e)*, *leadie*, -*ye*, 5- *leadly*. [f. LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> + -y l.] Resembling lead, usually in colour.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xii (1495) 319 Saturnus tokenyth sorowe . . . his colour is blacke leddy and fake. c 1400 *Laufmann's Cirurg.* 197 Pe face . . . is sumwhat ledi. . . Her nailis bicombe ledi. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 Wann or leady colour. 1534 *Levyd Geo.* II. (1557) 124 His ruddy lippes wan, & his eyen ledye & holow. a 1536 *Beauty & Good Prop. Women* Cj, And to calisto with this gyrdle celestina Shall go and his ledy hart make hole & lyght. 1638 SW. T. HERRBERT *Trav.* 102 His eyes grow dim, his heart turnes leady. 1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Porcelain*, This colour has a leady cast like metal-burning mirrors. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 52. 383 Every part of the iron . . . will be found to be unusually soft and leady. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 570 2 Glacier water . . . always gray—a sort of leady gray.

*Leaf* (līf), *sb.* Pl. leaves (līvz). Forms: *a.* sing. 1 *leaf*, 2-4 *lef*, 3 (6) *leif*, (3) *hef*, *leiof*, 4 *lyeave*, 3 *6leife*, (3) *love*, 4 *5 leif*, *leff*, (4) *lyf*, 4-6 *leaf*, (4) *6 leaf*, 6 *leaffe*, *leefe*, (leave, *laif*), 6 *7 leafe*, 3- *leaf*. *B. pl.* 1 *leaf*, *Northumb.* *leōfo*, *hlēofa*, *leōfa*, 3 *4 levis*, 3 *6 leves*, (4) *leaves*, 4 *lewes*, *Sc. leivis*, *lewis*, 5 *lewys*, 4 *5 lewys*, (5) *leevys*, 6 *Sc. levis*, 5 *le(e)fes*, 6 *leaffes*, 7 *8 leafs*, 8 *leafes*, 6- *leaves*. [OE. *leaf* str. neut. (pl. *leaf*) = OFris. *lāf*, OS. *lāf*, *lāf* (Du. *loef*), OHG. *louf* masc. and neut. (MHG. *louf*, *loub*, mod.G. *laub* neut.), ON. *lauf* neut. (Sw. *luf*, Da. *løv*), Goth. *laufs* (pl. *laubōs*) masc. = OTeut. \**laubo*. By some scholars regarded as cogn. w. Lith. *lūpti*, OS. *lūpti* to peel, strip off.]

1. The organ of the plant, etc.

L. An expanded organ of a plant, produced laterally from a stem or branch, or springing from its root; one of the parts of a plant which collectively constitute its foliage.

It is usually green, and in its most complete form consists of a blade, footstalk, and stipules; in popular lang. the word *leaf* denotes the blade alone. Some mod. botanists use the word in an extended sense, including all those structures which are regarded as 'modified leaves', such as stamens, carpels, floral envelopes, bracts, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi. 2 Forðon swe swe hez hredlice adruziāð & swe swe leaf wyrtu hrede fallað. c 950 *Lincol. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 19 And gesah ðone fic-beom enne . . . & menibit infand in ðær . . . huta leofa anum. c 1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 To-james wintre þenne alle lewes fallen. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 7/204 A treo with bowes brode and lere, Ake þare nas oþon nobur lief ne rinde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 804 Þai cled þam . . . wit lewes brad þaht & figer. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xvi. 67 Quhen . . . lewis on the branchis spedis. 1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 239 He sholdie rule his games with lewys of trenne. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 210 Eche man took his owne, and cutte of the bowes & lewes. 1556 *TURNER Herbal* II. 162 They differ also in the color of the leaue. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* To Prince 12 They soon will cast their leafs. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 480 So from the root Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the leaves More aerie. 1722 *WOLASTON Reliq. Nat.* ix. 205 Like leaves one generation drops, & ad another springs up. 1830 *TENNISON Arab. Aits.* viii. A sudden splendour from behind Flud'd all the leaves with rich gold-green. 1839 *GROVES & THOMSON Kvol of Sex* vi. § 1 In most phanerogams . . . male and female organs occur on different leaves (stamens and carpels) of each flower.

fig. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. v. 128 On limitours and listres lesyngs 1 ympe, Tyl thei here lewes of low speche Ludes to plesce. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pers.* T. 741 Ne by þe branches ne the lewys of confession. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 353 This is the state of Man; to day he puts forth The tender Leaves of hopes, to morrow Blossomes. 1866 *READER Cloister & H. H.* iv. (1866) 163 Yet our love hath lost no leaf, thank God. 1882 *JEAN WATSON Life R. S. Candlish* xiv. 148 How the leaves fall when the autumn of one's friendship has begun.

*Phrase.* 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (CAXTON 1483) I. xv. 11 I tremble as doth a leaf upon a tree. [See also ASPEN a. 1.]

b. with qualifying adjs., as *compound*, *fleshy*, *lyrate*, etc. q.v.; also *cold*, *hollow leaf* (see *quots.*).

1831 *G. Don Gard. Dict.* I. xvii. *Hollow-leaf*, form of a cowl, concave above. 1897 *Willis Flower. Pl.* I. 192 Most of them [Alpine plants] have more or less inrolled leaves, which perhaps . . . act as a protection against the cold. . . Such leaves are termed by Jungner cold-leaves.

c. *Walking leaf*: see *WALKING ppl. a.*

2. Popularly used for: A petal; esp. in *rose-leaf*. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Vnguis*, *Vnguis rosez* . . . the thicke white parte of a rose leafe nexte the stalk. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* IV. i. 92 This Fellow . . . Vpbraided me about the Rose I weare, saying, the sanguine colour of the Leaves Did represent my Masters blushing cheekes. c 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 80 Take the leaves of Blew violetes. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* (1765) 2 The Corolla, Folliation, vulgarly called the Leaves of the Flower. 1820 *SHELLEY Sensit. Plant* ut. vii. The rose leaves, like flakes of crimson snow, Paved the turf. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* v. 189 Pure as lines of green that streak the white Of the first snowdrops inner leaves.

3. *collect.* The foliage of a plant or tree; leafage, leaves. Chiefly in *phr. fall of the leaf*. In (*full*) *leaf*: covered with leaves or foliage.

1537 in *Lett. Roy. & Illust. Ladies* (1846) II. 363, I am sick at the fall of the leaf and at the spring of the year. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* 1. (Arb.) 48 Spring tyme, Somer, faule of the leafe, and winter. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Gardening* (Arb.) 556 The White-Thorne in Leaue. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 362 The year began in March with the coming of the leaf. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1853) 68 When the leaf is out. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 19 All in full leaf and beauty.

fig. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 23, I have liu'd long enough, my way of life Is false in the Seare, the yellow Leaf. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 44 Ere yet the green leaf of her days was come.

† b. Used for 'season', 'year', in the description of wine. *Obs.* [Cf. *F. vin de deux feuilles*.]

1594 *PLAT Yeuell-ho.* III. 71 Wine of nine or ten leaues (as they terme it) which is so many yeares olde. 1715 *London Gaz.* No. 5385/9 *Hermitage* Claret, deep, bright, strong, and of the true Leaf. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5824/4

4. *spec.* The leaves of a plant cultivated for commercial purposes: a. of the tobacco-plant. In the leaf, in leaves, i.e. unstemmed and uncut.

a 1618 *SILVESTER Tobacco Battered* 78r Impose so deep a Taxe On all thes . . . Ball, Leaue, Cane, and Pudding-picke. 1641 *LENNET Distill.* II. (1651) 49 Of Tobacco in the leafe three ounces. 1853 *Ulex* 11. f. *Arts* (ed. 4) II. 866 Virginia 1 of costs 11/10 d 3d per lb. Ditto strips 5d. 1898 *Tit-bits* 7 May 105 3 Tobacco. in the Navy . . . is usually served out in the leaf.

b. of the tea-plant (see *quot.*)

1883 *Times* 2 Apr. 4 A factory in which the 'leaf', as the green leaves gathered from the tea bushes are technically termed, is manufactured into tea.

5. A disease incident to sheep and lambs. Cf. *leaf sickness* in 17. 90bs.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) *Leaf*, a Distemper incident to Lambs of 10 or 14 Days old. 1749 W. ELLIS *Syst. Improv. Sheep* 320 Some call it [the disease] wood evil, and others the leaf. Some suppose they get it by feeding upon wood, or some leaf upon the ground.

6. A representation of a leaf; an ornament in the form of a leaf; esp. in *Arch.* (see *quot.* 1842 59).

1459 in *Easton Lett.* I. 472, 3 close bedde of pale grene and whyte, with leuys of golde. 1664 *EYFORS tr. Freart's Archit.* xxix. 70 The Chapter had this in parti ular, that its stalks and flexures of the leaues were made a the f r m of Kamms horns. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAIN *St. J. Brit. Lib.* III. (ed. c 1774) H's [an Earl's] Coronet h. the f r m of a disc upon Points, and Leaues low beneath. 1727 41 *CHAMBERS Cyl.*, *Leaves*, in architecture, are an ornament of the Corinthian capi al, and thence borrowed into the Composite. 1842 59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Leaves*, ornaments imitated from natural leaues, whereof the ancients used two sorts, natural and imaginary.

† b. *Geom.* A leaf-shaped figure. Cf. *FOLIATE a.* 2 h, and *quot.* 1796 there. *Obs.*

1715 A. DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 330 Whereas the Foliolate is exactly quadrate, the whole Leaf thereof being but one third of the Square of AB.

### II. Similitive uses.

7. One of the folds of a folded sheet of paper, parchment, etc.; esp. one of a number of folds (each containing two pages) which compose a book or manuscript, a folio; hence, the matter printed or written thereon.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. i. 1890 31 Man se f þara boca leaf, þe of Hibernia coman. c 1205 *LAY.* 46 I namon leide þeos boc & þa leaf wende. a 1225 *St. Marcan* 117h habbe ired ant arahþ moni misliþ leaf. 1340 *Apoth.* Pref., And ine huyche half of þe lyeane be tynye lottres of þe abece. þet is to wytene A. and b. A. becomen þe uerthe half of þe leaue . . . þe oberhalf. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Prol.* 69 Who so list it nat ytheere, Turne ouer the leaf, and chese another tale. 1400 *CAXTON Eueylas Prol.* 2. [1] toke a penne & ynke, and wrote a leaf or twayne. 1535 *Joye . . . Tindale* (Arb.) 15 Read the xvj. lyne the fyrste syde of the xij. leif. 1595 *SPENCER Sonnet* I. 1 Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands . . . Shall handle you. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* IV. 202 It will be fit to have a Book in Folio, that a sheet of Paper makes but two Leafs. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. vii. 121, I, began the other Page in the same manner, and so turned over the Leaf. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 389 None of these [new-paper] . . . exceeded in size a single leaf.

fig. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* IV. iii. 117 [They] Are not within the Leaf of pity writ.

b. *Phrases.* To take a leaf out of (a person's) book: see *BOOK sb.* 15. † To turn down a leaf: to cease for a time. † To turn (over) the next leaf (obs.), to turn over a new leaf, etc.: to adopt a different (now always a better) line of conduct.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 21/2 He must turne the leafe, and take out a new lesson, by changing his former trade of lying into better. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 The state is now altered, . . . the preferment that way hath turned a new leafe. 1597 *BEAUCHAMPEL Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 92 But as soone as he was exalted to honor, he turned over a new leafe, and began . . . furiously to afflict. . . the faithful servants of Christ. 1601 *Imp. Consid.* *Sec. Priests* (1695) 90 Let us all turn ouer the leaf, and take another course. a 1659 *OSBORN Characters*, etc. Wks. (1673) 647 It is time to give ouer, at least, to turn down a leaf. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* VII. II. (1812) 29, I took a leaf out of their book. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xlii. (1889) 412, I will turn over a new leaf, and write to you.

† 8. A lobe (of the lungs). Cf. *F. feuille de poumon* Cotgr. *Obs.* rare-1.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiii. (1495) 130 Thenne to shape y<sup>e</sup> voyes thaire is receuyed in y<sup>e</sup> leuys of y<sup>e</sup> lunges.

9. The layer of fat round the kidneys of a pig; also applied to the inside fat of other animals. Now only *dial.*



14. *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take the leaf of pork sethen... and grynede hit smalle. 1552 HULOT, Leaf or fat of a swyne, *unctum*. 1563 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 1835 1. 207 Leaves of ij swyne iiiij. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Git. Eater Kent* 8 What say you to a leaf or flecke of a brawn new kil'd? 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 106, I heard of a Monstrous Green Turtle... The leaves of Fat afforded 8 Gallons of Oyl. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 48/2 The fore chine weighed 64, and the leaves 75 pounds. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* xvii. (1886) 304 A thick moist lobe, a word especially applicable to the liver and lungs and the leaves of fat. 1876 *Whitty Gloss.*, Leaf, or Leaf, the inside layer of fat in a pig or a goose. 'Geese-leaf.' 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

10. A very thin sheet of metal, esp. gold or silver. (See also *Dutch, Florence leaf, GOLD LEAF, SILVER LEAF.*)

14. *Poc. in Wt. Wülcker* 580/3 *Electum*, a leaf of goodle. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10 Upon a Stith with a Mallet it [gold] is brought into most thin leaf or plate. 1580 FRAMPTON *Mourner's Dial.* Iron 166 Vessels of Copper, or of the leaf of Milan... The leaf of Milan is made of iron. 1707 *Cerius in Hush. & Gart.* 344 Put it into several Leafs of the finest Gold. 1800 COWPER *Flattning Mill* vi, He must beat it as thin and as fine as the leaf that unfolds what an invalid swallows. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gr. Exhib.* 1236 Gold and silver beaten into leaves, for gilding.

b. A thin sheet or layer of other material produced either by beating out or by splitting; a lamina (of horn, marble, wood, etc.). *Lantern leaves* (see LANTERN sh. g.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 The first who covered all the walls... with leaves of marble. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 175 Horns of lantern, the 1000 leaves. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 783 Very many *crataegina* of Glass, which by length of time were become laminated into divers leaves. 1772 *NIGHT in Hist. Trial* 6 round iv. 159 The modern buildings at Rome... appear to be all porphyry, marble... when in reality, they have no more of these stones than a thin superficial leaf. 1850 *SCOTT & BARRY's Phænix* 63 *Leaf-forming plants.* 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 109 Smelling of bind-weed and leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

c. instrumental, as leaf-eater, shedding; leaf-bearing, -ealing, -forming, -shedding adjs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 131 Leaves and \*Leaf-bearing Axes. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 \*Leaf eaters. *Ibid.* 121 'The tortoise-beetles... are leaf-eating insects. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phænix* 63 \*Leaf-forming plants. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 109 Smelling of bind-weed and leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

d. parasyntetic and similitative, as leaf-bladed, -legged, -pointed, -shaped adjs.; also leaf-like adj.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/7 A small 'leaf-bladed sheathed chequer. 1818 *BAIRD Ch. Hist.* iv. cii, Of her consuming cheek the autumnal 'leaf-like red. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* (1862) 168 The stem, leaf-like (*foliaceus*). 1865 LUNBOK *Proh. Times* 17 The sword of the Bronze age... are always more or less leaf-like in shape. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 111 *Rubus fruticosus*... Sepals ascending often 'leaf-pointed. 1851 D. WILSON *Proh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 1. 8 The ancient bronze 'leaf-shaped sword.

17. Special comb.: leaf-bearing a., having a leaf-like appendage; applied spec. to worms of the family *Phyllodoridae*, which have gills in the form of leaves; †leaf-beaten a., beaten to a thin plate or foil; leaf-beetle, a beetle of the family *Chrysomelidae* (see quot.); leaf-birth [after childbirth], a bringing forth of leaves; leaf-brass, brass foil; leaf-bridge, a bridge constructed with a leaf or leaves (sense 12 d); leaf-bud, a bud from which leaves are produced (opposed to flower-bud); leaf-bug U.S., a heteropterous insect of the family *Tingitidae* (Cent. Dict.); leaf-bundle, the bundle of fibres running from the stem into the leaf of a plant; leaf-butterfly, one of the genus *Kallima*; leaf-cannopy (see quot.); leaf-climber (see quot. 1880); so leaf-climbing a.; leaf-crumpler (see quot.); leaf-cup, †(a) ? a cup shaped like a leaf; (b) the plant *Polynia Uvedalia* (Tras. Bot. 1866); leaf-cutting, a leaf used as a cutting in the propagation of certain plants; leaf-cycle Bot. (see quot.); leaf-door, a flap or folding-door (in quotes. *transf.* and fig.); leaf-eared, a corrupt form of *lave-eared* (see LAVE a.); leaf-fall (*poet.*), the fall of the leaf, autumn; leaf-fat, the fat round a pig's kidneys; leaf-feeder, an insect that feeds upon plant-leaves; leaf-finch U.S., the common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris* (Cent. Dict.); leaf-flea, an insect of the family *Ptyllidae* which lives on plants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); leaf-folder, a moth whose larvæ fold leaves together to form a protective covering; leaf-footed a., having leaf-like feet; leaf-frog, a frog of the genus *Phyllomedusa* (Webster, 1897); leaf-gap *Veg. Phys.*, a division in the fibre of a plant, caused by the protrusion of a leaf-bud; †leaf-gate, a gate with folding leaves or flaps; leaf-gilding *vbl. sb.*, gilding with leaf-gold; leaf-green a., of the colour of green leaves; also quinsi-sb.; sb. = CHLOROPHYLL; leaf-hopper (see

emotions. 1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* xi, His hat was... somewhat broader in the leaf than was ordinarily worn. 1842 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxi, 146 A hat... the leaf jagged and broken. 1893 P. W. JONES *Short Hist. Ire.* 118 The barread or hat was cone-shaped and without a leaf.

15. Weaving. Leaf of heddles (see quot. 1839). *Twill of three, four, etc. leaves*: twill woven upon three, four, etc. leaves of heddles; hence attrib., as eight-leaf twill.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 238 All varieties of twilling depend upon the... working of the different leaves of heddles. 1839 *Uak Dict. Arts* 1230 The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf. *Ibid.* 1231 The draught of the eight-leaf twill differs in nothing... excepting in the number of leaves. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 464/2 Regular twills of from four to eight leaves are woven in the same manner.

III. attrib. and Comb.

16. a. Simple attrib., chiefly Bot. and Vegetable Phys., as leaf-axil, -blade, -disease, -lobe, -shadow, -shoot, -stalk, -vein.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 322 Flowers fasciated in the upper 'leaf-axils. *Ibid.* 367 \*Leaf-blade flat. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 218 Mildew and other 'leaf diseases. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 15 \*Leaflobes longer. 1863 LONCH *Wayside Inn* 1, Falcon of Ser Federico 50 In the 'leaf-shadows of the trellises. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 187 A pointed flexible 'leaf-shoot of wild plantain. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants Gloss.* 799 \*Leaf-stalk, the foot-stalk of a leaf. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 138 The petiole, or leaf-stalk. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perun*, *Bark* xvii. 193 Distinguishable by the deep red of the 'leaf-veins.

b. objective, as leaf-eater, shedding; leaf-bearing, -ealing, -forming, -shedding adjs.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 131 Leaves and \*Leaf-bearing Axes. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 \*Leaf eaters. *Ibid.* 121 'The tortoise-beetles... are leaf-eating insects. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phænix* 63 \*Leaf-forming plants. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 109 Smelling of bind-weed and leaf-shedding poplar. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 316 The leaf-shedding season being now at its height.

c. instrumental, as leaf-entangled, -fringed, -laden, -latted, -roofed, -sheltered, -strawed, -strawed.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 1. 258 The emerald light of 'leaf-entangled beams. 1820 KENTS *Ode Grecian Urn* 5 What leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape. 1842 FABER *Sylvian Lake, etc.* 122 \*Leaf-laden waters. 1863 LONGER *Wayside Inn* 1, Birds Killingsworth 122 The dim, leaf-latticed windows of the grove. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 238 Old orchards 'leaf-roofed aisles. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 69 To yonder bench 'leaf-sheltered let us stray. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* 384 The 'leaf-strewn path. 1730 A. THOMSON *Autumn* 955 These now the lonesome muse... lead into their 'leaf-strawed walks.

d. parasyntetic and similitative, as leaf-bladed, -legged, -pointed, -shaped adjs.; also leaf-like adj.

1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/7 A small 'leaf-bladed sheathed chequer. 1818 *BAIRD Ch. Hist.* iv. cii, Of her consuming cheek the autumnal 'leaf-like red. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* (1862) 168 The stem, leaf-like (*foliaceus*). 1865 LUNBOK *Proh. Times* 17 The sword of the Bronze age... are always more or less leaf-like in shape. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 111 *Rubus fruticosus*... Sepals ascending often 'leaf-pointed. 1851 D. WILSON *Proh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 1. 8 The ancient bronze 'leaf-shaped sword.

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quot.); leaf-insect, a name for insects of the family *Phasmidae*, esp. the genus *Phyllium*, in which the wings and sometimes the legs resemble leaves in shape and colour; leaf-joy *nonce-wd.*, leaf-lard (see quotes.); leaf-lichen, a lichen of the genus *Parmelia* or N.O. *Parmeliaceae*; leaf-louse, one of the aphides which infest the leaves of plants; a plant-louse; leaf-metal, metal beaten out to a thin leaf or foil; leaf-miner, a small caterpillar of a tineid moth which eats its way between the cuticles of leaves; so leaf-mining caterpillar; leaf-mould, mould having a large proportion of decayed leaves mixed with it; leaf-netting (see quot.); leaf-nosed a., having a leaf-like appendage on the snout; spec. applied to the phyllostomid and rhinolophoid bats; leaf-opposed a. Bot., having opposite leaves; leaf-plant, a plant cultivated for its foliage; in quot. attrib.; leaf-red = ERYTHROPHYLL (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); leaf-roller, the caterpillar of certain (tortrid) moths, which rolls up the leaves of plants which it infests; so leaf-rolling adj.; leaf-rosette *Veg. Phys.*, a cluster of leaves resembling a rosette; leaf-rust, a mould which attacks trees, producing the appearance of rusty spots on the leaves; leaf-scale, a scale on a plant-stem which develops into a leaf; leaf-scar, the cicatrix left on the bark by the separation of the leaf-stalk of a fallen leaf; leaf-sheath, an expansion at the axil of a leaf in some plants, which embraces the stem and petiole; also, a covering to the leaf-bearing shoots of some grasses, e.g. the *Equisetaceae*; †leaf-sickness (see quot. and cf. sense 5 above); leaf-sight (see 12 e); leaf-silver, silver leaf or foil; hence leaf-silvering *vbl. sb.*, the process of covering with leaf-silver (Cent. Dict.); leaf-soil = leaf-mould; leaf-spine (see quot. 1882); leaf-table, a table with a leaf or flap; leaf-tailed a., having the tail shaped like a leaf, applied to geckos of the genus *Phyllurus* (Cent. Dict.); leaf-teeth (see quot.); leaf-tendrill, a leaf, the midrib of which grows beyond the blade in the form of a tendrill; leaf-thorn = leaf-spine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); †leaf-tin, tin-foil; leaf-tobacco (see quot. 1851); leaf-trace *Veg. Phys.* (see quot. 1882); leaf-turner, †(a) *ocular*, a reader of a book; (b) a device for turning over the leaves of a book (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); leaf-valve, 'a valve of a pumping-engine hinged or pivoted on one side, a flap-valve' (Knight); leaf-wasp, 'a saw-fly' (Webster, 1897); leaf-work, ornamental work consisting of leaf-forms; †leaf-worm, a caterpillar that devours leaves.

1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The family of \*Leaf-bearing Worms, the Phyllodocidae, contains very beautiful Worms. 1660 *HEXHAM Dutch Dict.*, *Klater-gouldt*,... 'leaf-beaten gold. 1852 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur. Veget.* (1862) 117 Beetles... which, as they derive their nourishment... from leaves alone, may be called 'leaf-beetles. 1887 BOWER *Virg. Eclog.* iii. 56 Now each meadow is teeming, in leaf-birth every tree. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 90 The Rosin, while warm, would attract 'Leaf-Brass. 1841 S. C. BATES *Gloss. Cin. Engin.*, 'Leaf-Bridge, or Hoist-Bridge. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 4 Learn... to distinguish the Bearing and Fruit-buds from the 'Leaf-buds. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 74 The usual, or normal, situation of leaf-buds is in the axil of leaves. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phænix* 256 All... are, according to Wiggand, 'true 'leaf-bundles, since they traverse only one internode and then run into the leaf-organs. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 'Leaf-butterfly of India (*Kallima inachus*). 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 147 Java, the home of the beautiful leaf-butterfly. 1889 *Land Agents' Rec.* 9 Feb. 126 A forest is said to form a 'leaf-canopy' when the crowns of the trees touch each other. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (ed. 6) 52 \*Leaf-Climbers are those in which support is gained by the action, not of the stem itself, but of the leaves it bears. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 139 A 'leaf-climbing plant. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The 'leaf-crumpler, *Phytia indiginella*, of North America... The caterpillars draw together and crumple the leaves on which they feed. 1716 *London Gaz.* No. 5405/3 A 'Leaf Cup without a Cover. 1890 G. M. GOULD *New Med. Diet.*, *Bras'-foot*, leaf cup. A popular remedy for enlargement of the spleen, or the 'ague-cake' of malarious regions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 74/1, I have been successful with 'leaf cuttings of... Bertolonias. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 87 If a spiral is drawn round the stem connecting the points of attachment of the alternate or scattered leaves... The course of the spiral from any one leaf to the next leaf which stands exactly vertically above or beneath it is therefore termed the 'leaf-cycle. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* 113 The two 'leaf-dores of quondam honestie, which on foure vertues Cardiall were turned. 1615 *COOKER Body of Man* 108 Nature hath ordained & scintated a certain value, leaf-dore, or fluid-gate, at the beginning of this Colon. 1840 *BROWNING Bradello* iii. 95 'Leaf-fall and grass-spring for the year. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sansages*, 'Leaf-Fatout of the Hog's-belly. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4025 The seed-feeders... not betraying themselves by the discoloured blotches as the 'leaf-feeders do. 1869 *Rep. Comm. U. S. Agric.* 217 Illinois: The 'leaf folder, thrips, borer, and curculio are occasionally found in vineyards. 1863 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 633 The Phyllophora, or 'Leaf-footed Entomostoma. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phænix* 243 Narrow reticulated tracheides at the edges bordering the 'leaf-gap.



**Leafé-sugger**, dial. form of LOAF-SUGAR.

on single leaves, either one or both sides.



**Leafy**, variant of **LEAFY**. *a.* **Leafy** (l'fi), *a.* (See also **LEAFY**). [*f.* **LEAF** sb. + *y*-l.]

1. Having, or abounding in, leaves; clothed with leaves or foliage; made or consisting of leaves.

1554 HULOT; Leafy, or full of leaves. 1607 Dryden *Ving. Georg.* l. 471. Soft Whispers ran along the leafy Woods. — *Ving. Past.* vii. 7 Ye Trees, whose leafy Shades those mossy Fountains keep. 1795 Pope *Odyss.* xl. 235 Autumn. The leafy honours scattering on the ground. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* v. xviii. In the leafy month of June. 1817 Moore *Lalla R.* Pref. (1850) 8 Stranger, spread Thy leafiest bed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Arden* 97 The leafy lanes behind the down. 1893 N. GALE *Country Muse* Ser. II. 101 In leafy Warwickshire.

*b. spec. in Bot. Foliolate.*

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 379 *Foliatus*, leafy, furnished with leaves. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 115 Flowering stems 3-5 in., lateral, ascending, leafy.

*c.* That produces broad-bladed leaves, as distinguished from other kinds of foliage.

1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* ii. 222 We have many Indian genera of leafy trees, very different from the usual Australian type.

2. Of the nature of a leaf; resembling a leaf.

*a.* Said of the parts of a plant.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv. § 17 (1682) 32 Every bud, besides its proper leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfolys. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Leafy*. It bears a single leaved flower, which turns to a membranous or leafy fruit in the form of a heart. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 30 Cal. of 5 leafy teeth. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 466 They may form fronds (expanded leafy surfaces).

*b.* Of other substances: Laminated.

1754 LEWIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 668 A leafy or fibrous texture, a purplish colour, are peculiar to the mixtures with lead. 1791 PEARSON *ibid.* LXXXI. 324 A. leafy, or mica-like sediment. 1881 BORINGS II. 26 (E. D. D.) Leafy clay with scales of sand.

3. Comb., as leafy-branched adj.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 340 Leafy-branched Spurge.

**Leager**, leagier, obs. forms of **LENGER**.

**League** (*lig*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-5 *leghe*, 4-6 *lega*, *leuge*, (4 *lowge*, 5 *lowke*, *leuke*, *leoke*), 5-6 *leage*, 6 *legge*, *le a'que*, *Sc. lig*, 6-7 *leag'e*, 6-*league*. [*Late ME. leuge, lege, leghe*, etc., *cf.* late *L. lenga, leuca* (=late *Gr. λευγη, λευκη*), according to Hesychius and Jordanes a Gaulish word; hence *OF. lue, lueu* (mod. *F. lueu*), *Pr. lega, legua*, *Cat. llegua*, *Sp. legua*, *Pg. legoa*, *It. lega*.] An itinerary measure of distance, varying in different countries, but usually estimated roughly at about 3 miles; app. never in regular use in England, but often occurring in poetical or rhetorical statements of distance. *Marine league*: a unit of distance = 3 nautical miles or 3041 fathoms.

Although the league appears never to have been an English measure, *leuca* occurs somewhat frequently in Anglo-Latin law-books (Barton, Fleta, etc.); it is disputed whether in these works it means one mile or two.

1387 TRAVISA *Aligan* (Rolls) V. 245 Panoe bey come to gliders in feeldes Cathalyte, but conteyneþ an hondred leges [err. legues, leghes, 1434 50 lowkes] in lenþe and seventy in brede. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xv. xxii. (1495) 497 The wallis of Babylone were acountyd for two legues, and an halfe. 1400 MAUNDVELL (Roxb.) viii. 28 þis ile es ceol. leges aboute. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* iv. i (1481) 151j. After the maner of lombardy they be callyd myles, and in fraunce leukes, and in england they be callyd myles also. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 223/2 Mount Joye . . is but half a lecke for seynt James. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* v. lxxxv. 63 An Hundreth Legis . . wherof euery Lege conteyneth iii. Englyshe myles. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 66. xvi. furlong make a frensch leuge [printed lenge]. 1508 LANDESEY *Dreme* 62-4 The quantytye of the erth Circuleir is fyfthe thousend leggis . . Deutidynge, aye, an lig in mylis two. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxvii. 275 A stronge castell with a .iiij. legges of Burdeux. 1555 EOLN *Decades* i. Such as are expert sea men affyrme that euery league conteyneth foure myles. 1559 W. CONNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 The Gretians [measure] by furlonges: the Spaniardes, and French men by legues. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iii. ii. vi. (1636) 38a The French league containeth two of our miles, the Spanish league three, and the common league of Germany foure, and the great league of Germany containeth five of our miles. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 145 They hurried vs a-board a Burke Bore vs some Leagues to Sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 42 At Touraine, in France, there is a plain of about nine leagues long, and as many broad. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. liii. note, I never yet saw the picture . . which came a league within my conception. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 268 A league at sea . . contains 3000 geometrical paces, or 3 English miles. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 136 Before us, at the distance of about a league and a half, rose the mighty frontier chain. 1845 FORD *Holland* Spain i. 25 The Spanish league is somewhat less than three miles and a half English. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* i, Half a league, half a league, Half a league onward. 1878 BROWNING *L. Saisias* 25 Can I . . sharpen ear to recognize Sound or lea league and league of silence?

*b. Comb.*: **league-long** *a.*, that extends the length of a league.

1883 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* Prolog. 27 The league-long rampart-fire. 1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xxiv. Forth she fared. For a league-long raid on the bounding brine.

**League** (*lig*), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 5 *ligg*, (? 5-6 *leage*, *Sc. lig*, 6 *lege*, *liage*, *leag*, *ge*, *Sc. leig*, *lyge*, *lyig*,

6-7 *ligue*, *leaug* (e, 6-*league*. [The form *ligue*, *lig*, is a. *F. ligue*, ad. *It. liga*, var. of *lega*, vbl. sb. *f. legare* to bind:—*L. ligare*. The form *le(a)ge* is perh. ad. *It. lega*.]

1. A military, political, or commercial covenant or compact made between parties for their mutual protection and assistance against a common enemy, the prosecution or safeguarding of joint interests, and the like; a body of states or persons associated in such a covenant, a confederacy.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I . . binds and obblis me, that I shall make na bond, na ligg . . quhilk sall be contrar till his heines. 1509 FISHER *Federal Sermon*, Hen. VII. Wks. (1876) 269 Leagues and confederacies he hadde with all crysten prynces. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneid* III. vii. 63 And this same lyge with our posteritie Sall euer remane in faith and vnite. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 The cittyzenes of Aden had . . made a league with the Portugales. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 132 This League or band being maid betwene the king and the hail natione. *Ibid.* v. 262 To make a League or band w<sup>th</sup> the Scotis or Peichitis against the Inglishmen. 1613 SHAKS. *Hou. VIII.* i. i. 95 France hath flaw'd the League, and hath attach'd our Merchants goods at Burdeux. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 121 Leagues are commonly made for mutual defence. 1678 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 160 Y<sup>e</sup> league offensive and defensive w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> States Gen<sup>l</sup>. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 17 Count Hohenloe was in Germany, employed in exciting the princes of the league of Munster to take the field against the Spaniards. 1858 FAUCON *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 451 The danger of a Protestant league compelled the Catholic powers to bury their rivalries.

*b. spec. in Hist.* The League, a league formed in 1576 under the direction of the Guises, to prevent the accession of Henry IV to the French throne. *Holy League*, a name given to several leagues in European history, as that formed by Pope Julius II against the French in 1511 and the Nuremberg League of 1538. *Hanseatic, Latin League*: see these adjs. *Solemn League and Covenant*: see *COVENANT* sb. 9 a.

By writers on ancient history the word is used in the designation of certain confederations of states, as the *Ætolian league*, the *Amphictyonic league*, etc.

1589 I. I. (title) The Birth, Purpose, and mortal Wound of the Romish holie League. 1684 DRYDEN (title) The history of the League. Written in French by M. Maimbourg. Translated into English. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *League*, one concern'd in the League or Confederacy in France, in the time of King Henry III and IV. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The League, by way of eminence, denotes that famous one on foot in France, from the year 1576 to 1593. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. I.* v. Wks. 183 v. 401 The king of England was declared protector of this league, which they dignified by the name of holy, because the pope was at the head of it. 1838 THIERVALL *Greece* i. 37 The Amphictyonic league or council. *Ibid.* III. 39 The Delphians . . were . . induced . . to renounce their union with the Phocian league. 1861 DYER *Mod. Europe* II. 194 An alliance against the Sultan, called the Holy League, was . . concluded between himself (Pius VI), Philip II., and the Venetians. *Ibid.* 450 The Catholic States of the Circles of Suabia and Bavaria agreed to enter into an alliance which afterwards obtained the name of the Holy League.

*c.* In recent times often adopted in the names of certain associations of individuals or of societies for some common object. *Anti-Corn-Law League*: a political association formed in 1838 to procure the abolition of the existing Corn Laws. *Football League*: see *quot.* 1899 2. *Land, Primrose, Reform League*: see these sbs.

1846 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 51 There were no persons in that assembly capable of sustaining in debate the existing Corn Law against Cobden and the League. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1896) 554 The Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was founded in 1873. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 227/2 National Sunday League, . . National Temperance League. 1889 *Ibid.* 564/1 A Football League has been formed, including twelve of the leading North and Midland clubs. . . These clubs play a sort of American tournament for the League Championship. 1894 *Athletic News* 5 Nov. 1/2 The position of Notts in the League is occasioning very considerable anxiety. 1899 L.D. ALDENHAM *Collog. Currency* (1900) Pref. 9 They even proposed to hear me, as president of the Bimetallic League. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 170 It was at this stage Mr. MacGregor . . brought forward his idea of a football union between the leading clubs of the day. . . The following twelve clubs were invited to form a union between themselves. . . This was the League formed. *Ibid.* 171 The League was formed chiefly for the purpose of insuring a series of first-class games [etc.].

† *d.* A document in which the terms of a league are set down. Obs.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 43 The Treasury, where the ancient Leagues of the Realm . . and divers other ancient Records doe lye. 1654 NEKOHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 89 The Transcripts of Leagues and Treaties.

2. *gen.* A covenant, compact, alliance. Now rare. 1599 HAWES *Comp. Sweeteners* 42 How that ye breke the lege of softfastnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 138/2 This is the blood of the league, that oure Lorde hadde made with you vpon all these wordes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1220/1 Contrarie to the leagues and quietnesse of both the realmes of England and Scotland. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 281 He kisse thy hand, In signe of League and amity with thee. 1600 — *Sonn.* xlvii. Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is tooke. 1664 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Apostol's Hist. Indies* iv. x. 236 Though there be a league and simpathe betwixt golde and quicke-silver. 1671 BABE *1 Sam.* xxii. 8 My sonne hath made a league with the sonne of Iesse. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Arch.* I. ii. viii. (1651) 25

The Appetite . . which by an admirable league of Nature, and by mediation of the spirit commands the organ by which it moves. 1644 MILTON *Jagm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Those duties . . whereby the league of wedlock is chiefly preserved. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. vii. (1650) 50 Our first league of love, you know, was contracted among the Muses in Oxford. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 339 Linkt in happy nuptial League. 1851 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiv. 359 By thus uniting philosophy with religion, he dissolved the league which genius had formed with scepticism. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product. Mod. Art.* What associating league to the imagination can there be between the seers, or the seers not of, a presential miracle?

3. *Phr.* † *a.* To enter league: to make a covenant or alliance; to INTERLEAGUE. Obs.

1590 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 49. I studied . . to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps. 1590 GAKENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) C. 2. I maruaile Medor, what my father meanes, To enter league with Countie Sacrapant? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 149 They did choose to enter league, when they could have made an end of him.

*b.* In league with: having a compact with, allied with.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Federati.* . . confederate: in league, or alliance with. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 23 For thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field. 1611 [see *LEAGUE* v. 1]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. vii. Jealousy. . . With sordid avarice in league. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. ii. For anybody on the road might be a robber or in league with robbers. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herem.* xxi. Look you, villains, this fellow is in league with you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as league-breaker, -fellow, -friend, -union; (sense 1 c) league-game, -system, -team; league-hut (see *quot.*).

1551 NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* iv. 104 Beeyng receuyed by the hande of a leaguebreaker preste. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1184 When they took thee As a League-breaker. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 175 The Gethians, and other league fellows of the People of Rome. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 83 Warrens were made eyther for defence of leaguefrendes or for empire. 1895 OUTING (U.S.) XXXVII. 251/2 If the American universities would send delegates to see our league games. 1888 'P. DARV' *Irel. Disease* 137 These are league-huts, a temporary shelter which the [Land] League offers to ejected tenants. 1899 G. O. SMITH in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 171 In accordance with the League system a certain number of clubs play home and home matches together. *Ibid.* 182 Four League teams. 1639 GLAFFHORNE *Argalus & P.* iv. 39 Palmes (That do with amorous mixture twine their boughes Into a league-union).

**League** (*lig*), v.<sup>1</sup> [*f.* *LEAGUE* sb.<sup>2</sup> Cf. *F. liguier*, *lt. legare*.]

1. *trans.* To form or join into a league; to band together with; to confederate.

1612 COTGR., *Ligud*, leagued, in league with. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eclips.* etc. *Upon Picture Achmet*, Wakeful ambition leagu'd with haste pride. 1638 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 To league a people is to make them know their strength & power. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 219 France, Jermin, and the Parliament of England, are leagued to obstruct his designe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 868 Out of my sight, thou Serpent, that name best fits thee with him leagu'd. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* xii. 21 Then Neptune, with Apollo leagued, devised his ruin. 1814 WOODSW. *White Doe* II. 32 Two Earls fast leagued in discontent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 6. 259 Hotspur . . leagued himself with the Scots.

† 2. To bind, connect, join. Obs.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 51 They began to build upon those small islands . . and in tract of time they conjoined and leagued them together by bridges. 1660 tr. *Amraltius' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 304 The ties that ligue us to God.

3. *intr.* To join in or form a league or alliance; to band together. Also to league against in indirect pass.

1638 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 166 All the world seeth, that to league is imperiously to command their king and sovereign to cut short his pinions. 1698 CROWNE *Caligula* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 416, I never knew they leagu'd or lov'd till now. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 37 The king . . began to see himself leagued against . . both by protestant and papist. 1813 SHELLEY *J. M.* viii. 185 Where kings first leagued against the rights of men. 1822 — *Hellas* 537 The tiger leagues not with the stag at bay against the hunter. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. iii. (1864) I. 402 Theodorici . . left. . . the Bishop of Rome . . to league with the rebellious subjects of Byzantium against the Eastern Emperor.

Hence **Leagued** ppl. *a.*, confederate; **Leaguine** vbl. sb.

1799 CAMPBELL *Plans. Hope* I. 351 When leagu'd Oppression pour'd to Northern wars Her whistler p'auditors and her fierce hussars. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 126 Where first the proud, the great, in leagued assembly keep their cumbersome state. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xiv. A tower whose marbled walls the leagued storms withstand! 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, Wallace xxvii. These are the leagued for Scotland's native right. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxvii. They can sustain no harm from leaguings for this purpose. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 499 The leagued states. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Mar., His actual leaguings with the Scots against the independence of England.

† **League**, v. 2. Obs. rare. [*a. F. ligue-r*, ad. *L. ligare*.] *trans.* To bequeath.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 40 By his testament he leagued Normandie to Robert his eldest Sonne.

**Leagueist**, rare. In 8 *leaguer*. [*f.* *LEAGUE* sb.<sup>2</sup> + *-ist*.] A party to or member of a league.

1762 tr. *Buchan's Syst. Geog.* V. 285 An agreement was made here in 1620 betwixt the United and Leaguists.

**Leaguer** (*ligga*), sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 6 *logher*, *logar*,



6-7 leagure, 7 leguer, leager, leagre, 8 leiger. [a. Du. *leger* camp, formally equivalent to OE. *leger* LAIR sb.1]

1. A military camp, esp. one engaged in a siege; an investing force.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 212/2 But when it was perceived that they slender ranks were not able to resist the thicke leggers of the enemies. 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 They [military men] will not vouchsafe .. to use our ancient terms belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of Legar. 1645 FEATLY in *Fuller's Abel Redivivus*, Reynolds (1867) II. 240 The leaguer is not yet broken up. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 204 It would not at first be credited at the leaguer that the earl of Essex could be in a condition to attempt such a work. 1650 T. BAYLEY *Worcester's Apph.* 100 When General Fairfax came into the Leaguer before Raglan. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 120, I came into the imperial leaguer at the siege of Leipsic. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* i. He temporised until the enemy had broken up their leaguer. 1827 KERLE *Chr. V.* 2nd Sunday after Trinity, The holy house is still beset with leaguer of stern foes. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* ii. (1875) 30 Villagion with six followers .. passed under cover of night through the infidel leaguer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 17 He had dispersed the leaguer at Lincoln.

b. In leaguer: in camp; engaged in a siege.

1590 MARLOWE and Pl. *Tamburl.* t. iii. Our men of Harbory haue .. laine in leaguer fifteen moneths and more. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 446 Anniball now laie in leaguer, before the walls of Gerion. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (1883) 85 They were in leaguer before a town. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. i. Where England's King in leaguer lay. 1879 BUCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 39 Now we sat in leaguer there achieving many adventures.

2. A military investment, siege.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. i. It was the first, but the best leaguer, that ever I beheld, with these eyes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Begger* Wks. I. 1007 Two dangerous hurts hardly brought off from Bunnill Leaguer. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 At the time of a leaguer he must expect often to change his Powder. 1715 tr. *Panciroli's Rerum Mem.* I. ii. vi. 81 The Waste which lay between the Houses in a Time of a Leaguer, was sown with Corn. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep.* iii. ix. (1866) 533 During the infinite horrors of the Harlem siege, and in the more prosperous leaguer of Alkmaar. 1859 SMITH *Self-Help* vii. (1860) 175 The leaguer of Lucknow. 1890 *Athenaeum* 13 Dec. 811/1 The long leaguer of Miletus in the Ionic revolt.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leaguer-proof adj.; †leaguer-basket, a fascine; leaguer-†lady, -lass, †laundress, euphemistic names for a woman attached to a camp.

1659 HOOKE *Comenius* (1672) 291 Engineer who lye behind 'Leaguer-baskets [L. gerras]. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* n. 36, I shall take care .. to keep you from Lord Hardy-- From being a 'Leiger Lady. From carrying a Knapsack. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xviii. (1840) 110 This was a 'leaguer-lass to love a soldier. To bind his wounds, and kiss his bloody brow. 1895 Q. Rev. Apr. 472 Her father had dreamed that Jeanne 'went with the soldiers', doubtless as a 'leaguer-lass'. 1829 MASSINGER *Picture* t. i. Were it not for my honesty, I could wish now I were his 'leaguer landress. 1864 HOWELL *Lett.* II. iv. There are some beauties so strong, that they are 'leaguer-proof; they are so barricaded that no battery .. can do good upon them.

\*4. This word has occasionally been substituted by confusion for leager, LEDGER, in attributive use and in the phrase to lie leaguer.

1678 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 303 Angels descend, and rule the sphere; Where Heaven lies leiguer. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* II. xv. A Leaguer Ambassador, (one that makes a continuance) *Un Ambassadeur ordinaire.* 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* II. x. 260 He lies leaguer, as a sort of ambassador for his worthy masters.

Leaguer (1892), sb.2 [f. LEAGUE sb.2 + -ER.]

1. A member of a league; in reference to *Fr. Hist.*, a member or adherent of the League formed against the Huguenots in the reign of Henry III; in modern times, a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, the Irish Land League, etc.

1591 COLVNET (title) True History of the Civill Warres of France, between the French King Henry 4. and the Leaguers. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 8 The Liguers .. did well to cry, To your Quarters White Scarfs, this is none of your quarrel. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 168 Here was no leaguers in the field, as in the story of Nuremberg. 1729 TINDAL *Rapine's Hist. Eng.* IX. xvii. 103 note, After the Death of the Duke of Guise Henry III was accused by the Leaguers of having caused the Queen of Scots to be put to Death. 1844 COBURN *Speech* 11 Dec. Speeches 1870 I. 229 One Leaguer in Manchester who has given more money .. than [etc.]. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug. This last dirty move of the Loyal Leaguers to spite the Copperheads in view of the Chicago Convention. 1880 [see LANDLEAGUER]. 1892 'H. LE CARON' 25 *V. Secr. Service* (1893) 181 O'Rourke and Andrew Kettle, both Leaguers.

b. attrib., as leaguer-town.

1591 *Art. conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 51 All those, that .. haue had traffike with the Leaguers in France, or shipped .. any victuals .. for Spaine, the Islands, or any leaguer town in France. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* n. v. 93 Sir John Meldrum arrived suddenly at a Leaguer-town called Aubly.

†2. A term of reproach. ? none-use.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xvii. 285 This same viciet Leager, This bane of banquetts; this most nasty begger.

Leaguer (1892), sb.3 ? Obs. Also 8 leagre, 8-9 leager, 9 legar. [†ad. Du. *ligger* a tun, f. *liggen* to LIE v.1 Cf. G. *leger* (also *legger*, *was-serlegger*) a measure for arrack, pl. fresh-water casks on board ship.] a. A certain measure of

arrack. b. A cask of wine or oil, ? of a particular size. c. Naut. (See quot. 1867.)

1683 in *Hacke's Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 37 We had gotten in 36 Liggers of Water already. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 398 Half a Leaguer of Spelman's Neep, or the best sort of Arrack. 1730 CAPT. W. WRIGHTSWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the Yell* 15 Aug. Started 3 Leaguers of Arrack belonging to the Ships Crew, into 3 Butts and a small Cask. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 362 The provisions for which the French contracted this year .. one thousand two hundred leaguers of wine. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Is.* 83 They also discovered a cask of Arrack .. it was half a Leaguer. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 66 The largest casks are called leaguers, and are of the following dimensions: Length .. 4 ft. 6 in., Diameter of Bouge .. 3 ft., Diameter of Chine .. 12 ft. 5 in. 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 82 His object was to purchase 200 leaguers, to be filled with water .. for the use of the cattle. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 169 Butts and Leaguers. 1827 WHITROCK *Is. Trades* (1842) 348 (Hilmen) Both parties require roomy out-knit premises for their stores; the former for his casks and his 'leaguers'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Leaguers, the longest water-casks, stowed near the keelson, of 159 English imperial gallons each. Before the invention of water-tanks, leaguers composed the whole ground tier of casks in men-of-war.

Leaguer, v. [f. LEAGUER sb.1]

†1. refl. and intr. To set one's leaguer, to encamp. Obs.

1629 *S'herlogenbosh* 15 Leaguering himself on the East side of the Towne. 1676 W. ROW *Contu. Blair's Antobing.* x. (1848) 161 Where the army had leaguered the year preceding.

†b. To 'lie', lodge. Obs. rare.

1596 NASHB *Staffron Walden* 157 When I legered by him in the Dolphin.

2. trans. To besiege, beleaguer. Chiefly in *Leaguered*, *Leaguering* ppl. adjs.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 593 Two mighty hosts a leaguer'd town embrace. 1794 COLLINGE *Robespierre* n. i. That the voice of truth .. though leaguered round by envy and her hateful brood of hell, lie heard. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. ii. The crescent shines Along the Moslem's leaguering lines. 1855 W. SARGENT *Braddock's Expd.* 362 His .. defence of Detroit against Pontiac and his leaguering hordes. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 19 The watchfires round Troy's leaguer'd wall.

†Leaguerer. Obs. [f. LEAGUER sb. + -ER.] A (Dutch) trooper.

1635 GLAPHORNE *Hollander* n. (1640) D 1 b. My natural Dutch too is a Clownish speech, and only fit to court a leaguer in. 1639 — *Wallenstein* iii. ii. E 3 Sure, My Lord intends to write some Proclamation 'Gainst wearing holland smockes, some furious Edit 'Gainst charitable leaguerers. 1654 WEBSTER *Apphis & Virg.* iv. ii. 48 Though we due to day As Dutch men feed their soldiery, we will sup bravely, like Roman Leaguerers.

Leahter, obs. form of LAUGHTER.

Leak (lĕk), sb. Forms: 5-6 leke, 6 *Sc.* lek, 6-7 leake, 7 *Sc.* leek, 8 lake, 7 leak. [First recorded late in 15th c.; the proximate source is uncertain; perh., like many other nautical terms, adopted from LG. or Du.; cf. LG., MDu. *lek*, inflected *lĕk*—(whence G. *leck*, Da. *lek*; the G. *lecke*, Sw. *lacka* are f. the vb.), Du. *lek*; equivalent forms are Ger. dial. *lech*, *leche*, ON. *leke* str. masc. It is possible that the Eng. word, notwithstanding its late appearance, may represent an adoption of the ON. form, or even an OE. cognate. The exact relation between the sb. and the adj. and vb. is undetermined.]

1. A hole or fissure in a vessel containing or immersed in a fluid, by which the latter enters or escapes from the vessel, so as to cause loss or injury: said orig. and esp. of ships; also in phr. †to fall in leak, to spring a leak.

1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 25 The stopping of lekes. 1497 *Ibid.* 131 Lost in a ship .. by occasion of a leke falling in the same. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vi. 67 The jonit barge, Sa full of rifits, and with lekkes perbraik. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII c. 7 If .. the shippe .. happen to fall in leke. 1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 122 We found a great leake in the stemme of our ship. 1620 Z. BOVO *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 11 Consider well before a leek begin, It seemes I heare the water wheesing in. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 230 The next day the lesser ship sprung a leake. 1626 — *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 19 Sling a man overboard to stop the leake. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. viii. 20 Many little leaks may sink a ship. 1727 *Philip Quaril* 56 We found our Ship had sprung a Lake. 1784 COWPER *Loss Ray. George* 19 She sprang no fatal leak. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xviii. Rent was the sail, and strain'd the mast, And many a leak was gaping fast.

b. transf. and fig.

1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. ix. § 2 There .. will be alwaies euils, which no arte of man can cure, breaches and leakes moe then mans wit hath hands to put. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 120 Pooles, That can not search the leakes of his defectes. 1622 HAKWILL *David's Vow* vi. 229 It being the property of a foole to be full of leakes. 1806-7 J. BEARDSOPE *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. xxv. 257 A leak in the waistcoat-pocket in which you carry all your money. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 373 An able finance minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the treasury. 1900 LD. ROSSBURY *Napoleon* xvi. 246 Russia was the fatal leak in his Continental system.

2. The action of leaking; leakage.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1893 THOMPSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 52 It will .. show the position of a leak from one wire to another. 1896 *Academy* 11 Apr. 399/1 In hydrogen the leak was slowest. .. The rate of leak in the halogens is also very rapid.

3. attrib. and Comb.: leak-alarm, -indicator, -signal, devices for indicating the rising or accumulation of water in the hold of a ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

†Leak, a. Obs. Forms: 1 leec, 6 leek(e, 6-7 leake, 7 *Sc.* leek. [In OE. *leec*; after OE. the word does not appear until the 16th c. when it may have been adopted from LG., MDu. *lek* (inflected *lĕk*), whence mod. Du. *lek*, Sw. *lack*, Da. *lek*, G. *leck*; cogn. w. ON. *lekr*, Ger. dial. *lech* of the same meaning, and with LEAK sb. and v.]

The OE. form presents difficulties; the spelling *leec* occurs in the Hatton MS. of the *Pastoral Care* (9th c.) and in at least three glosses, so that it cannot well be a mere error; on the other hand the (apparently) cognate words in the other Teut. langs. show no trace of the *h*; in the ON. vb. *leka* the initial *l* (not *h*) is attested by the alliteration.]

—LEAKY.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvii. 437 Swiðe lytlum sicerad ðæt water & swiðe dægellice on ðæt hece scip. c 1200 in Napier *Glosses* ii. 480 *Rimosa*, leec. a 1530 HAY wood *Play Weather* (Brandl) 800 Olde moones be lake, they can holde no water. 1544 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 205 The Inglismen .. knawand that their schip was lek, geve thaim their leif. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 35 And fifty sisters water in leke [ed. 1596 leake] vessel draw. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Foy. S. Sea* (1847) 131 Thus, this leake-ship went well into England. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 13 A ship cranke sided, Iron sickle, spewes her okum, a leake ship. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 398 The ship not tight enough, being leek. a 1678 MARVELL *Poems*, *Char. Holland* 45 Who best could know to pump an earth so leak.

Leak (lĕk), v. Forms: 5 leke, 6 leake, 7 *Sc.* leek, 6-7 leake, 7 *Sc.* leek, 8 lake, 7 leak. [Not found before c 1420, but prob. much older; a. or cogn. with ON. *leka* str. vb. (pa. t. *lek*) to drip, to leak, corresponding to OHG. *\*lechen* str. vb., found only in composition (pa. pple. *ze-lechen* leaky), MHG. and dial. mod. G. *lechen* wk., to crack from drought, become leaky, MDu. *leken* (pa. t. *lek*) to let water through, drip; i. Teut. root *\*leak*, ablaut variant of *\*lak*—see LACK a.]

It is very likely that in later use the vb. was formed afresh from LEAK sb. or a. Sense 2 may be plausibly explained as a development from sense 1, but it is not wholly impossible that it may be a distinct word, a var. of LEACU v., OH. *lecan*. The LG. *lecken* whence Sw. *lecken*, Da. *lekk*, G. *lecken* is derived from, or at least refashioned after, the equivalent of LEAK a. or sb.]

1. intr. To pass 'out, away, forth' by a leak or leakage. Also fig., to pass away by gradual waste.

c 1420 *Psalter*, on *Psalm* vi. 33 Let diche hit deep that humour out may leke, If hit be weat. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magi.* k n. v. 181 It is easie to conuict how .. the water, which will perhaps by degrees leak into several parts, may be emptied out again. 1778 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1799) I. 243 A Crack, through which a small quantity of the Liquor leak'd forth. 1791 PARRIS *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 154 The gold and silver leak continually away by unseen means, at the average rate of about three quarters of a million a year. 1890 *Spectator* 23 Aug. A democracy that has allowed its chief political interests to leak away.

b. To leak out (fig.): to transpire or become known in spite of efforts at concealment.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 We had heard rumours of such a ship to follow us, which had leaked out from the captain. 1852 Mrs. STONE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. I can see it leaking out in fifty different ways—just that same strong, overbearing, dominant spirit. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 The outcry which was raised when the rumour of it leaked out. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* ii. v. The carefully-guarded secret had leaked out in some way or other.

2. To allow the passage of fluid through a leak: a. inwards.

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iii. 50 Thai all leekit, and salt water streamis Fast bullerand in at every ryft and boir. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1, I leeke, as a shyppre or bote dothe that taketh in water. Labour well, syrs, at the pompe, for our shyppre leaketh. 1555 LUTIN *Deceit* 229 One of their shyppes leaked and toke water very sore. a 1568 *Satyr. Poems Reform.* xiv. 19 Gif such lekkes, gett men of skill To stop hir hoils laich in be howis. 1708 J. PHILLIS *Cyder* ii. 66 Against a secret Cliff .. A Ship is dash'd, and leaking drinks the Sea. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cl.* At-cap 1317 Carried pick-a-back by Eldobert Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak!

b. outwards.

1530 PALSGR. 606/1 This hogges heed of wyne leaketh. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* ii. 1 note, Lest like vessels full of chappes we leake, and renne out on every part. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 47 That the vnted Vessel of then Blood (Mingled with Venome of Suggestion ..) Shall neuer leake, though it doe worke as strong As Aconitum, or rash Gun-powder. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxvii. 21 Go to—vhat rek? and gar the bealing brek; For, fra it lek, I hald the danger done. 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 86 The starboard boiler began to leak.

†c. To 'make water'. Obs. (*outgar.*)

1596 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 22 Why, you will allow vs ne're a Iourden, and then we leake in your Chimney. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 51 Some great ones drinking so hard, that they even leak'd on their supper couches. 1693 DRYDEN *Ambegay* v. i. 54 Boy, give me some Tobacco, and a Stope of Wine .. And a Tub to leak in Boy; when was this Table without a leaking Vessel? 1731 SWIFT *Strophem & Chloe* 164 Twelve cups of tea (with grief I speak) Had now constrain'd the nymph to leak. 1796 in *Graef's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

†3. pass. To have sprung a leak; to be emptied by leakage. Obs.



2. *Majority, minority, unity.*



5. Scantily furnished, ill provided. † Also, scant of, wanting in.



**a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter** xxi. 32 My saule, bat is lene of couatilis & riches. **1554 T. BARNABE** in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 11. 200 The cuntry of Kent... is very lene of men by the see syde. **1596 SHAKS.** *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 82 Vea, for obtaining of suites, were the Hangman hath no leane Wardrobe. **1623 St. Papers** Col. 1622-4. 183 Cash is very lene. **1652 WADSWORTH** tr. *Samuel's Civil Wars* 58. 69 Leaving the Countrey lean, poor, and dismantled of all it's fruits and wealth. **1654 tr. Martini's Comp. China 69 That Province which used to be most plentiful, was lean in Corn. **1677 YARRANTON Eng. Improv.** 28 Scotland is a thin and lean Kingdom, and wanting in these things. **1784 COWPER Task** ii. 615 Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our larder lean. **1876 B. TAYLOR Deukalion i. iv. 37 My purse is lean, so rarely comes an obolus.****

**b. Of seasons, etc.:** Characterized by scarcity.

**1690 DRYDEN** *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* i. i. (1692) 5 Lean times and foreign Wars should minds unite. **1890 Spectator** 5 Apr. Sir J. Lubbock... evidently believes that the cycle of lean years has fairly passed.

**6. Printing.** In various uses. (See quots.)

**1676 Moxon Print Lett.** 7 Lean strokes are the narrow strokes in a Letter, as the Left Hand stroke in Letter A, and the Right Hand stroke in V, are Lean. **1683 — Mech. Exerc.** Printing 369 *Beal Lean*, is to Take but little Ink, and often: all Small Letter must be Batten Lean. *Ibid.* 383 *Lean Ashes*, Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. *Lean Face*, a Letter whose stems and other Strokes have not their full width. **1841 W. SAVAGE Dict. Printing, Lean Face**... As now understood, a letter of slender proportions compared to its height. [Cf. *lean-faced* in 7.] **1871 Amer. Encycl. Printing** (ed. Ringwalt), *Lean work*, the opposite of fat work—that is, poor unprofitable work.

**7. Comb.** chiefly parasynthetic, as *lean-chapt*, -cheeked, -eared, -faced, -fleshed, -horned, -jawed, -looked, -looking, -minded, -necked, -ribbed, -souled, -visaged, -witted adjs.; † *lean-kind* a., belonging to the lean kind.

**1681 CHARLES Argalus & P.** (1692) 25 From whom, What 'lean-chapt' Fury did I snatch thee from? **1813 W. TENNANT Anster P. II. iii. 'Lean-cheek'd' tetchy critics. **1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Barnass v. iv. 2232 His long 'leaned eard' lugges. **1590 SHAKS.** *Com. Err.* v. i. 237 A hungry 'lean fac'd' Villaine. **1855 OGILVIE Suppl. Lean-faced... Among printers, applied to letters which have not their full breadth. **1535 COVERDALE Gen. xlii.** 3 Other seuen kyne... which were euell fauoured and 'leaned' fleshed. **1648 HERRICK Hesper.** *Parting Verses to W. H.* (1856) 188 Not many full-fac'd moons shall waine, 'Lean horn'd', before [etc.]. **1678 DRYDEN & LEE (Editha) iv. i. 'Lean-jawed' famine. **1601 J. HARRINGTON Lett. in Nugæ Antiq.** (1779) II. 64 Many 'lean kinded' beasts and some not unhorned. **1593 SHAKS.** *Rich. II.* ii. 11 And 'leaned-look'd' Prophets whisper fearefull change. **1748 W. HAMILTON Ode to Fancy, In Merits lean look'd form t' appear. **1713 ROWE Jane Shore i. ii. 9 'Lean-looking' sorrow Care. **1866 CARLYLE Remin. i. 82 A 'lean-minded' controversial spirit. **1608 ARMIN Nest Nym.** 33 The 'leaned' neck crane, who had the fat foxe to dinner. **1845 HOOO Lania vii. 82 'Lean-ribbed' tigers. **1638 FORD Lady's Trint** iii. i. Poor 'lean-sould' rogues. **1886 Lond. Gaz.** No. 2153/4 He is pretty tall, black hair, 'lean-visag'd'. **1593 SHAKS.** *Rich. II.* ii. 115 A lumaticke 'leaned-witted' foole.****************

**B. sb.**

**1. The lean part of anything; lean meat.**

**1450 ME. Med. Bk.** (Heinrich) 121 [Take a peece of salt beef, Pe lene, & noon of pe fat. **1598 Epulario** Cijh, Take the leane of a legge of Veale. **16.. in Wood's Life** (O. H. S.) II. 6 note, Some fat to my leane, John Haywood, I say some fat to my leane. **1670 RAY Prov.** 211 Jack Sprat he loved no fat, and his wife she lov'd no lean: And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters cleane. **1771 GOLDSM. Haunch of Venison** 4 The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy. **1774 — Nat. Hist.** (1776) VI. 210 The lean, which they boil, is, in his opinion not inferior to beef. **1848 Chambers' Inform. People I. 730/1 The lean of bacon is rendered more difficult of digestion by the same process.**

**b. The flesh adhering to the blubber of a whale.**  
**1887** [see LEAN v.]. **1888 W. T. BRANNT Anim. & Veg. Fats & Oils** 297 Any flesh, termed lean or fat lean, that may adhere to the horse pieces is cut off.

**2. Printing.** † a. A thin part or stroke of a letter. b. 'Among printers, ill-paid work' (Ogilvie, 1882). Cf. *FAT* sb. 5 b.

**1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc.** Printing ii. 92 V. Dijkcs Pearl Duich Letters... bear such true proportion... for the Thickness, Shape, Fats and Leans, as if with Compasses he could have measur'd... every particular Member.

**Lean** (län), v. 1 Pa. t. and pa. pp. *leaned* (lënd), *leant* (lent). Forms: 1 *hleonian*, *hlinian*, *Northumb.* (h)lin-, (h)lioniga, 3 *hlonon*, *leanen*, *leonian*, 2-6 *lene*, 4 *leone*, *leny* (e, len, 4) 5 *lyne*, 5 *leone*, 1e(y)nyn, 5-7 *Sc.* and *north.* *lein* (e, leyn) (e, 6-7 *leane*, 6-*lean*. Pa. t. a. 1 *hleonede*, *hlinode*, *Northumb.* *hlinode*, -ede, 3 *lende*, 2-4 *lened* (e, 4 *leoned*, *lynede*, 4-6 *Sc.* *lenyt*, -it, 6-7 *Sc.* *leynit*, 6-*leaned*. β. 5 *lente*, 5-7 *lente*, 8 *Sc.* *leint*, 8-*leant*. Pa. pp. 1 *Northumb.* *zehlonad*, 3-4 *lened*; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [ME. *lenen*:—OE. *hleonian*, *hlinian*, corresponding to OFris. *lena* (cf. *hleden* sick-bed), OS. *hlinon* (MDu. *lenen*, Du. *leunen*), OLG. (h)linen (MHG. *linen*, *lenen*, mod.G. *lehen*, whence Da. *lene* refl.), f. Teut. root \**hlē-* (ablaut-var. of \**hlei-*: see LAUNDER):—OARYAN \**klē-* represented in Gr. *κλινάξ* ladder, L. *clinus* declivity, etc., Skr. *κρί* to lean; the formation of the Teut. vb., with *n* suffix orig. belonging to the pres-stem, is paralleled in Gr. *κλίνειν* to make to slope, L. *inclinare* to INCLINE.

OE. had a causative *hlēnan* to make to lean (occurring only once as simple vb. and once in each of the compounds *up-hlēnan* and *hhlēnan*), corresponding to MDu. *leinen*, OLG. *hleinon* (MHG. *leinen*):—WGer. *hleinjan*. If this verb survived into ME, it would assume the form *lenen*, thus coalescing with *hleonian*. Whether the mod. vb. actually descends from both the OE. vbs. is doubtful, but in view of the rare occurrence of *hlēnan* in OE, it seems more probable that only *hleinian* has come down; the development of transitive senses presents no difficulty.]

**1. intr.** To recline, lie down, rest. Obs. exc. *Sc.* in reflexive construction. † Formerly conjugated with the verb *to be*.

**1590 Lindisf. Gosp.** Mark ii. 15 Monigo beersunigo & synfullu æigendre lūnigende weron mid ðone halende. **1600 Arg. Gosp.** John xiii. 23 An þara leorning-cnihta hlinode on þæs hælandes bearme. **1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.** 39 De unwrehte herde bloned and sleped. **1362 LANGL. P. Pl.** A. ix. 56 Vnder a lynde, vpon a launde leonede I a tounde. **1375 Sc. Leg. Saints** xix. (Cristofore) 228 & scantily lenyt don he was, Quhen be wyce on hym can cry. **1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.** 179 Lenyng on myn elbowe and my syde. **1450 Merlin** 168 He... yede towarde the loges where as the thre kynges were lenyng. **1486 Ek. St. Albans F vij b. An haare in her forme shulderyng or lenyng. **1503 DUNBAR Thistle & Rose** 200 This lady... leit him listly leue vpon hir kne. **1513 DOUGLAS Æneis viii. Prol. 2 As I lenyt in a ley in Lent this last nycht. **1693 DRYDEN Ovid's Met. i. 1012 She laid her down; and leaning on her knees, Iakov'd the cause of all her miseries. **1721 RAMSAY Ing. Laird & Liddie** Katy iii. Now and then we'll lean, And sport upo' the velvet gow. **1724 Vision** iii. I leint me down to weip. **1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb** xvi. 114 She 'lean't her doon'.******

**† b. Phr.** To lean beside the (or one's) cushion: to miss the point, be beside the mark. (Cf. CUSHION sb. 10 b.)

**1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist.** 30 But this your consideration and purpose, (except I leane beside my cushion,) hath in it a certain nicasure and meaning. *Ibid.* Epit. Bjb, Thou leaneest beside the cushion: for the epistle which thou meanest... is a president of an epistle Dehortatorie, and not an example of an epistle disuasiue.

**† c. Of things:** To lie or rest on a surface. Obs. **a 1000 Phoenix** 25 (Gr.) Ne þær hleonad oo unsmeþes wiht. **1661 Boyle Examens iv. (1682) 28 A small drop of water or Quicksilver... when it leans upon a dry or greasie plain.**

**2. To incline the body against an object for support; to support oneself on, against something; † formerly also const. to, till, up (= upon), by. To lean off something** (colloq. in imperative): to cease to lean on. † To lean on the cushion (fig.): † to assume the attitude or position of a preacher.

**1250 Gen. & Ex.** 2610 He... a. A ledde stonden. And ðe loured ðor uppe a-buuen lened ðoron. **1297 R. GLOUC.** (Rolls) 6329 King edmond... lenede vp isseid. **1387 TREVISIA Hiden** (Rolls) III. 305 A staf for to lyne too. **1450 tr. De Imitatione** II. vii. 47 Truste not ne leane not upon a windy rede. **1489 CANTOR Blanchardyn** xli. 153 She was lenyng vpon her wyndowe. **1530 PALSGR.** 606/1, I leane'd with my backe against an oke to rest me. **1533 L.D. BERNERS Huan** xiv. 38 There was lenyng in wyndows lads & damesels a grete nombre. **1607 TOWSEL Four-f. Beasts** (1658) 167 Elks... who... sleep by leaning unto trees like Elephants. **a 1628 F. GREVILLE Five Yrs. K. James** (1642) 62 (Somerset) thought it no matter to leane on the Cushion in publike to check some of the Nobility; and amongst the rest to make a flat Breach with my Lord of Canterbury. **1671 MILTON Samson** 1632 To let him lean a while With both his arms on those two massie Pillars. **1720 PRIOR Cupid in Ambush** 2 Upon his arm, to let his mistress lean. **1727-46 THOMSON Summer** 721 Mid the central depth of blackening woods... Leans the huge elephant. **1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.** (1776) V. 248 They have hard stiff tails, to lean upon when climbing. **1829 MARRVAT F. Midway ii. Lean off that gun. **1837 DICKENS Pickwick vii. Let me lean on your arm. **1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola xx. He... leaned against the wall. **1883 R. W. DIXON Mano iv. iii. 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly, Staying on him her body's tender weight.********

**b. with refl. pron.**

**1330 Bestiary** 634 A tre hesekeð... and lened him trostli [like ðer-bi. **a 1225 Ancr. R.** 252 (MS. T.) 31 þæt ani weries, eucan leones him to ofer. **a 1300 Cursor M. 1241 He lened him þan a-pon his hak. *Ibid.* 7805, I... fand Saule him leand on his sper. **1470 HENRY Wallace** vii. 67 Syne to the grece he lenyt him solyry. **1523 SKELTON Gard. Laurel** 17, I lent me to a stumpe Of an oke. **1597 MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae 7, I lay and leynit me to a ne bus To heir the birds beir.****

**c. trans.** Of inanimate objects.

**1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.** 161 Pese vij. boonyes ben loyned togidre in þis manner þæt euery leeneþ vpon oþir. **1425 Seven Sug.** (P.) 2895 He wolde a toure ree Lenand to the mykyl toure. **1611 BIBLE Num.** xx. 15 At the streame of the brookes that... lieth [Nunig. Heb. leaneþ] vpon the border of Moab. **1624 WOTTON Archil.** i. 46 That the Columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they leane vnto so good Supporters. **1764 GOLDSM. Trav.** 284 Where the broad ocean leans against the land. **1887 RUSKIN Fraterita** II. 423 A burn... with a ledge or two of sandstone to drip over, or lean against in pools.

**d. Mil.** To lean upon; to be close up to something serving as a protection.

**1813 Examiner** 7 June 354/5 The right of the enemy leane'd upon fortified rising points. **1838 THIRLWALL Greece** IV. xxxiii. 303 Clearchus commanded the right wing, which leane'd upon the river.

**e. To press upon; to lay emphasis upon.**

**1736 AMNSWORTH Lat. Dict. i. s.v. *Horse*, A horse that leane't too hard on his bit. **1758 Ann. Reg.** 22 The winter would lean heavier on the besiegers. **1883 Harper's Mag.** Feb. 393 [The nickname] sounded awful enough when they leane'd heavily on the first syllable.**

**3. fig. † To trust to for support (obs.); to rely or depend on or upon.** Also *refl.*

**a 1225 Ancr. R.** 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi line þæt al holi chirche... leone & wreode upon ham. **a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter** xxii. 5 þi stalworth help þæt i len me till. **c 1450 tr. De Imitatione** III. li. 123 Wherefore in euery ingement recourse owip to be had to me, & not to leyne to propre arbitrement. **1526 Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, He sholde not leme to moche to his natural reason. **1577 HARRISON England** Pref. (1877) i. p. cix, As one leaning altogether vnto memorie. **1592 WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.** § 2 H, A simple or single Obligation is that which leane'th upon right only. **1611 BIBLE Prov.** li. 5 Trust in the Lord... and leane not vnto thine owne understanding. **1621 Guide & Godlie B.** (S. T. S.) App. 235 Confes thy synnis... Vnto thy God... And till him leyne for euer mair. **1697 tr. Burgesdicus' Logic** II. viii. 31 The necessity of consecution, which we call'd the soul of syllogism, leans upon certain foundations and rules. **1736 BOLINGBROKE Study & Use** Hist. v. (1752) 1. 182 Christianity may lean on the civil and ecclesiastical power. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** vi. 11. 14 While Clarendon was trying to lean on Rochester, Rochester was unable longer to support himself. **1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.** (1876) III. xi. 55 It was on the tried friendship of that true man of God that Harold chose to lean. **1884 Daily News** 11 Feb. 5/6 He could lean neither on the territory traversed nor on Khartoum for his supplies.

**4. To bend or incline in a particular direction** (usually indicated by an adv. or adyb. phr.). Const. *from, over, towards*; also with adys. *back, out, † up*. (Also in *passive* in the same sense.)

**1600/1 1415 (Gr.) Ob. þæt he... fyrgebeamas ofer barne stan hleonian funde.** **a 1400-50 Alexander** 1708 As he lenytt & lokett on hya forme. **c 1430 Syr Genger.** (Roxh.) 579 Oute of the bed gan she leme. **1470 Golagras & Gann.** 1112 He lenyt vp in the place. **1530 PALSGR.** 461/2, I bowe or leane out, as a clyffe of a hyll or a thyng that hangeth outwarde. **1590 MARLOWE Faust.** (1604) D 1 b, Over the which foure stately bridges leane. **1700 DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.** iii. 442 The gods came downward to behold the wars, Sharp'ning their sights, and leaning from their stars. **1715-20 POPE Iliad xi. 60 They... leaning from the clouds, expect the war. **1818 LEIGH N. Pick. Lond.** 303 The houses on each side [of London Bridge] overhung and leane'd in a most terrific manner. **1821 KEATS Isabella** 23 He leant into the sun-rise, o'er the balustrade. **a 1830 L. E. LANDON Poems** (1844) II. 17 The spent stag on the grass is laid; And over him is leant a maid. **1860 TYNDALE Glac. i. xii. 89 A cone of ice forty feet high leane'd quite over our track. **1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Dr. Claudius i. He leane'd back in his chair. *fig.* **1640 tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom. i. xvi. 69 A Knight... who... so furiously bestirred himself, that he made the advantage lean to that side. **1770 GOLDSM. Des. Vill.** 164 Ev'n his failings leane'd to virtue's side.********

**b. To move or be situated obliquely; to incline; to swerve (aside); U.S. to 'make tracks'.**

**1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xxxvi.** (1495) 149 The sharpe ende of the herte lenyth inward to the breste. **a 1400-50 Alexander** 5069 Qua lyst his lymit our lende, lene to be left hand. **1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov.** (1867) 47 Ye leane to the wrong shore. **1776-96 WITHERING Brit. Plants** (ed. 3) 1, 287 Filaments 4, upright, 2 leaning to the same side. **1841 CATLIN A. Amer. Ind.** (1844) i. xiii. 98 Wraps his robes around him and 'leans' as fast as possible for home. **1883 STEVENSON Trans. Ist. v. vi.** The gigs had leane'd to their right. **1894 P. PINKERTON Adriatica, Sulla Rocca, Asolo**, II [my love] may not lean Aside, nor choose between Her own and lesser beauty.

**5. To incline or tend towards, to some quality or condition.** Also, to have a tendency favourable to.

**1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. v. xi.** (1495) 95 The colour of malencoly humour lynyth towarde blackenes. **1538 STARKEY England i. iv. 121 Hyt [the sentence] leynyth to equyte and consence. **1734 POPE Ess. Man iv. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind. **1771 JUNIUS Lett.** lix. 305 The form of the constitution leans rather more than enough to the popular branch. **1844 L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const. i. (1862) 6 The Government leans towards Democracy. **1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** xv. 111. 549 His political opinions leane'd towards Toryism.******

**6. To incline or tend in thought, affection, or conduct; to be somewhat partial or favourable; to be inclined or disposed to or towards.** † Also, to have an inclination or desire after.

**1530 PALSGR.** 356 He leane'th to moche to the orthographe of the layne tonge. **1557 N. T. (Genev.) Matt.** vi. 24 Or els he shal leane to the one, and despise the other. **1576 FLEMING Panopl. Epist.** 106 When you perceived the will of your... friend leaning another way. **1596 SPENNER State Tril.** Wks. (Globe) 613/1 They... delight rather to lenne to theyr old customes and Brechon lawes. **1604 E. C. [RIMSTONK] D'Acolia's Hist. Indies III. iii. 324 Aristotle leanes to the contrary opinion. **1605 VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell. i. (1628) 14 Such great men or commanders as some might leane vnto and follow. **1666 BUNYAN Grace Abound.** § 285, I found my spirit leane'd most after awakening and converting work. **1728 NEWTON Chronol. Amended i. 93 Thales... might lean a little to the opinion of former Astronomers. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** v. 1. 583 The townsmen had long leane'd towards Presbyterian divinity and Wbig politics. **1868 GLADSTONE Juv. Mundi v. (1869) 140, I lean to another explanation of the name.********

**b. To lean against:** to be unfavourable to, not to countenance. Chiefly *legal*.

**1804 CASTLEBRAGH** in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* 258 The latter... leant to Tippeco and against us. **1818 CAUSK Digest** (ed. 2) II. 490 Which showed how strongly the Court had leane'd against survivorship. **1866 SYN. SMITH Wks.** (1859) II. 117/1 If it be true, that Judges in cases of high treason are more liable to be influenced by the Crown, and to lean against the prisoner. **1884 SIR C. S. C. BROWN in Law Times Rep. I. 312/1 The courts lean against this interpretation.**

**† c. To defer to an opinion. Obs.**

**1538 STARKEY England II. iii. 199 But I wold Wee schold in our reame gyue so much to hyt [i.e. the Pope's] authoritye, leynyng therto as to the Juge'ment of God. **1559 W. CUNING****



**HAM Cosmog.** Glasse 10, I wyll omittie it: and leane to th' authoritie of the famous king, and grave Philosopher ALPHONSUS. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. l. 78 'Twere good, You leand vnto his Sentence, with what patience Your wisdom may informe you.

**7. Transitive (causal) uses.** a. To cause to lean or rest, to prop (against, etc.). Const. as in 2.

131. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 614/82 Bot Godes some. His hed non leonep on jorney tynde. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 573 His bow and suerd he lenyt till a tre. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* v. 19. He. leeneth his honde upon the wall. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 43 Leane thine aged Back against mine Arme. 1611 *Wint. T.* i. ii. 285 Is whispering nothing? Is leanning Cheeke to Cheeke? 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 212 Claspeth the blade of it in your Left Hand, lean it steddly upon the Rest. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1188 His fainting Limbs against an Oak he leant. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi. He leant his head on her shoulder. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* iv. xviii. She tried to smile, and on his arm Mournfully leant her head. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lii. The little shepherd. Doth lean his boyish form along the rock. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 213 Let him. lean a ladder on the shaft.

1603 DRYDEN *Bar. Wars* iii. lxxx. Whereon their low dejected state to leane.

b. To cause to bend or incline.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* xlii. In my hede I drewe ryght hastily, And eft-sones I lent it forth agayne. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgrime & H.* 5 As I lent to my lug, this well I heard. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxii. 4 If his Lines were Hard Justified, he cannot perhaps with the first leaning the Letters back get them clear out of the Stick. 1737 ROYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v. To lean one's head backward, pencher le tête en arriere. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's C.* i. I would lean my spirit o'er you. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* ii. 303. I. lean mine ear to the sounds of the air.

† **Lean**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* In i hlénian, 3 leanen, 5 leonen, lenyn. [OE. hlénian, f. hléne LEAN a.]

a. *intr.* To become lean, b. *trans.* To make lean. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 87 Ne bið hit ðonne nehtes wan buton furhðenese anre, ðæt he his lichoman sneuce & hlénige. *Ibid.* xliii. 373 ðonne ðonne ðæt fæste hlénað. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 þi rudi neþ schal leanen & as gres greenen. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* Table Contents 4 Cap. viii. of fastynge a lene lyme, and to lene a fat lyme. c. 1440 *Pronp.* *Parv.* 296/2 Lenyn, or make lene, nancero. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secreti.* 2 Of thing that leneth the body. 1616 T. ADAMS *Dis. of Soul* 23 The spirituall [doppy], though it leanes the carcasse, lards the conscience.

**Lean** (lén), *v.* 3. *Whaling.* [f. LEAN a. and sb. 2.] *trans.* To cut away the 'lean' adhering to the blubber of a whale. Hence **Leaning** *vbl. sb.*, also with *up*.

1887 J. T. BROWN in *Fish & Fish. Industr.* U.S.V. Hist. & Meth. ii. 278 The pieces of flesh and muscles or 'lean' are removed. with sharp knives. This process is called 'leaning'. *Ibid.* 281 To sever the muscles or pieces of flesh that persist in binding the fat to the body. The process is called 'leaning up'. *Ibid.* 282 The mate remains and 'leans' the blubber from the carcass.

**Lean** (e), *obs.* form of LAIN v., to conceal.

**Leane** (lénai). [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ER.] One who leans, inclines, or reclines.

a. 1536 TINDALE in *Marbeck Bk. of Notes* (1581) 306 To heare the law onlie & to be a professor thereof and a leaneer vnto it. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* i. 11 A staffe of Reedes, that deceives the leaners trust. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 3 Whereas our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect, could be content to deny all these. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ii. 56 Strong enough to bear such leaners on my shoulder.

**Leaning** (lénin), *vbl. sb.* [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of LEAN v. 1; inclination; reclining. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xx. 46 þa forman hlininga [Vulg. primos discipulos]. c. 1440 *Pronp.* *Parv.* 295/1 Leynynge, appodincio. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Leaning to, adhesion. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 According to the leaning of the Chaps of your Vice. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 17 The various Leanings and Bendings of the Head. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 241 If the bricks. had all a certain leaning or bias in one direction out of the perpendicular. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxvii. 321 Inexplicable leanings and movements were seen about the shoulders.

b. Something to lean upon; † *spec.* the flat horizontal surface formed by the thickness of the wall on the inner and lower side of a window.

c. 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 894 Lenyng *appuis*. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 20 Persons, who. affect low leanings, to make use either to sit on. or to shew themselves. to passengers.

2. *fig.* Inclination, bias; tendency, 'penchant'. 1587 HAARISON *England* ii. v. (1577) l. 120 [An 'Italianate' Englishman says.] He is a foolle that. will come in trouble for constant leaning to anie [religion]. 1795 BURKE *Th. on Sarceny* Wks. VII. 417 To these great politicians may give a leaning, but they cannot give a law. 1839-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. 37 The latter was as little suspected of an heterodox leaning as Petavius himself. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 231 The king was suspected by many of a leaning towards Rome. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* x. (1876) 290 Frederick the Great. manifested his strong French leanings in his choice of books.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.* (= 'for leaning upon or against for rest or support'), as *leaning-board*, *carpet*, *chair*, *cushion*, *place*, *post*, *staff*, *support*; † *leaning-height*, the height of the 'leaning' (see 1 b *spec.*) of a window from the floor; also used *adj.* = next; † *leaning-high* a., of a height to lean upon; *leaning-note* *Mus.* = APPOGGIATURA; *leaning-stock*, (a) a support (*lit.* and *fig.*); (b) in an organ, the ledge on which a pipe rests.

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1532 in *Bayley Tower Lond.* l. (1821) p. xx. It'm a 'lenyng borde laide in y<sup>e</sup> same chambre wyndow. 1556 FINCH *Par. Ambass.* 53 A 'leaning Carpet laide before them, and Seats to sit on. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 485 'Leaning chairs, wherein a man or woman may gently take a nap, sitting at ease and repose most sweetly. 1586 *Wills & Inv.* N.C. (Surtees 1860) 11. 129 In the grete chamber. . . ij long 'leaninge cushions. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 19 The 'leaning height of the Windowes, ought to be three Foot and a half. 1664 EVERVS *tr. Freart's Archit.* 124 They served for Podia or posaries of a leaning-height for which they had a slight cornice assign'd them. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 49 As for the foundation of their building, it ought to be raised at first leaning high; and then to let it rest to settle, for if only brought. . . a foot high above ground, it will be pushed down again, but being 'leaning high, it will be preserved. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* *Appoggiatura* or 'Leaning Note. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 'Leanyng place, *apuy*. 1533 in *Bayley Tower Lond.* l. (1821) p. xix. A great carrall wyndow. . . and lenyng places made new to the same. a. 1850 ROSSKITT *Paule & Circ.* i. (1874) 54 My face shows my heart's colour, verily, Which, fainting, seeks for any leaning-place. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* ix. 18 It had two 'leanyng postes vpon both the sydes of the seate. c. 1440 *Pronp.* *Parv.* 295 2 'Le ynyng staffe, *calopodium, podium*. 1552 HILGOT, *Lenyng staffe, podium*. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 'Leanyng staffe, *apuy*. 1583 GOUDING (*cat. in* *Deut.* lvi. 33) They will be a sure and steddie leaning stocke to rest vpon. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 3 To worship Kinnion himself, and be his Masters leaning stock in that worship. 1852 DELOFT *Organ* 56 Sometimes this ledge, or leaning-stock of the pipe, has a semi-circular cut, into which the pipe leans back. 1875 O. SELEY *Harmony* xviii. 206 *Appoggiaturas* are supposed to be a kind of buttress or 'leaning support to the n<sup>te</sup> before which they are placed.

**Leaning** (lénin), *pp. a.* [f. LEAN v. 1 + -ING 2.] That leans or inclines; † inclining towards a person in devotion or affection.

1577 87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 919 1 [Wolsey] in whome the king receiued such a leaning fantasie, for that he [etc.]. 1595 DANIEL *Ch. Wars* iv. xxix. The well-known right of the Earle of March alund A leaning lode, whose cause he did pretend. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 311 'The leaning head hung threatening o'er the flood, and nodded to the left. 1793 SWEATON *Elystone* l. § 114 The leaning tower of Pisa. 1835 WILLIS *Melanie* 165 Hidden by yon leaning tree. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* t. xii. 89 In front of us was a second leaning mass.

**Leanish** (lénif), *a. rare.* [f. LEAN a. + -ISH.] Somewhat lean.

1647 W. BROWNE *tr. Pol Alexander* ii. 234 Her waxing leanish, . . her drooping [etc.]. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairry Impr.* (1757) 11. 19 The Neck. . . should be leanish.

**Leanly** (lénli), *adv.* [f. LEAN a. + -LY 2.] In a lean fashion; with a lean body or form; meagrely, poorly.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Trens.* Fr. Tong, Maigrement, leanly. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy City* 152 It was also (though but leanly) represented to us by the golden state of old Jerusalem in the days of Solomon the King. 1827 EXAMINER 67/1 Most leanly shapen. 1876 LANIER *Poems*, Ps. West 108 So leanly sails the day behind the day.

**Leanness** (lénnes). Also i hlénnes, -nys, 4 leenes, 4-5 lenessee, 5 lenessee, leynes, 5 6 lenenesse, 6 leanenessee, leanos, Sc. leinnes. [f. LEAN a. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lean; thinness; meagreness; poverty (of land); barrenness; etc.

a. 1000 in *Napier Glosses* 190/33 *Macie*, mid hlénnesse. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Thorpe) l. 522 *Macie* is þæt man besette hys geðanc on nyðerlicum þingum, buton swilce modes hlénness? 1238 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xxiv. 23 þe shulen. . . faile for leenes in your wickedness. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. A. v. x. (1495) 116 Tomochie lenesse of the forheed and reulynge of the skynne. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 If þat. . . þe lymes ben mene bitwene faines & lenenes. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti.* Gov. Lordsh. 115 He þat hauns a mene face, in chekys and templys, bowynge to Lenessse. 1547 BORDE *Dyetary* xvii. 275 The fatnes of fleshe is not so moche nutryture as the leenes of fleshe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 104 Better all be fatte. . . Than linger in leanenesse. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. 112 The poore King Reignier, whose large stipe Agrees not with the leanness of his horse. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 A sand. . . which being spread upon the face of the earth, betteth the leanness thereof for grain. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The women. . . incline rather to corpulency than leanness. 1862 STANLEY *Yew. Ch.* (1877) l. iv. 66 The sacred kine. . . fit symbols of the leanness or the fertility of future years. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit.* *Misc.* Ser. i. 233 A most unlovely leanness of judgment.

**Leant**, pa. t. and pa. pp. of LEAN v. 1

**Lean-to** (lén-tó), *sb.* (and a.). Also 5 lenetoo, 7-8 leantoo, -toe, lentoo, 8 lento, 9 U.S. dial. leanter, linter. [f. LEAN v. 1 + TO *adv.*]

A. sb. 'A building whose rafters pitch against or lean on to another building or against a wall' (Gwilt); a penthouse.

1461 in *Archæol.* XXIII. 107 Emend' unius Lenetoo juxta parlu' annex'. Magn' Anle. 1618 R. HARRIS *Samuel's Funeral* To Rdr. (1622) Me thought it handsomer to lay all my staffe vpon the foundation, then to set vp a lean-to. 1638 in T. Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 54 And also the old house and lean-toos, yard and garden thereto belonging. 1639 *Ibid.* 171 Provided that the said Brackenbury shall have. . . liberty to make a lean-to unto the end of the parlor. 1704 MADAM S. KNIGHT *Jrnl.* (1865) 24 Shee conducted me to a parlour in a little back Lentoo. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 358 A wall is continued eastward. . . having a stable built against it as a lean-to. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) l. 509 On one side of the church-tower there was a little penthouse, or lean-to, merely a stone roof, about three or four feet high, and supported by a single pillar. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Isl.* 30 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean-to' or 'linter'. 1884 Laro

*Times Ref.* LI. 238/2 An old lean-to facing Gower-street had been raised and a room erected above it. *transf.* 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* iv. (1894) 101 A ledge of snow. . . formed a kind of lean-to against the. . . precipitous rock.

B. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Belonging to or of the nature of a building such as that described in A. Also, placed so as to lean against something.

1649 in J. Merrill *Hist. Amesbury* (1880) 42 A payer of hinges of one of y<sup>r</sup> doores & y<sup>r</sup> railles y<sup>e</sup> lie by y<sup>e</sup> leantoo side. 1666 *Deitham Rec.* (1894) IV. 122 The said bridge or foot plankes and lenetoo rayles. 1833 MARRIYAT *P. Simple* xxi. The buildings appropriated for the prisoners were built with lean-to roofs on one side. 1850 GEO. ELLIOT *Mill on Fl.* i. iv. A lean-to pasty. 1882 STAYFORD *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 236 They had set fire to the lean-to outhouse.

† **Leany**, a. *Obs.* Also 5 lenoy. [f. LEAN a. + -Y.] Lean.

14. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 95 Take leney beef and cut it in thyn lesks. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph.* *Cal* July 199 They han fatte kernes, and leany knaves. 1602 DAVISON *Rhapsody* (1611) 39 Thou leany flocke that didst of late lament.

**Leap** (líp), *sb.* 1. Forms: i hlýp, 3 lupé (û), leope, leep e, (lip), 4-6 lepe, 6-7 leape, 6- leap. [OE. hlýp, Anglian \*hlēp str. masc. -Oteut. type \*hlaupi-2, corresponds (apart from declension) to Ofris. bec. hlēp, Du. leop, OHG. hlouf, MHG. louf, mod. Ger. laupf], ON. hlaup neut. (1a. 19b. Sw. lup- in compounds; f. root of LEAP v.)

1. An act of leaping; a springing from the ground or other standing-place; a bound, jump, spring.

a. 900 CYNEWELT *Crist* 747 (Gr.) Swa we men sculon heortan rehyrdum hlypum stylan. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 A muche lepe dunewad. 1387 TREvisa *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 55 And foite make þat good he lepe ower þe wal at o' lepe. a. 1400-50 *Alcander* 1761 þou. . . maa þi lepis & þi lauis & quat þe leste alls. As ratons or rugz myse in a rowme chambre. a. 1420 HOCCELYE *De Reg. Princ.* 24.6 He at a lepe was at hir and hir kyte. c. 1450 *Mir.* 142 It is grete neede a man to go bak to recover the bot of his leg. 1470 85 MALLOY *Arthur* iii. 1. The werte l. p. a grete lepe. 1573 *Bayl. Act* l. 204 A lepe or jump. 1660 F. BACON *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 They spring away with most stupendous leaps. 1700 WALTON in *Cont. Nat.* (11. H. 51) l. 315 Mr. Bosely [was] observed to have leaped at 15 continue leaps, one and twenty yard, three quarters, and some odd inches. 1711 ADAMSON *Opus* N. 1. 214 Those who have taken this Leap were observed never to relaps into that Passion. 1774 GILCHRIST *Act* l. 10771 VI. . . It sometimes happen, howe'er, that the y<sup>e</sup> [child] want strength to make the leap. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 49 Our elders took leaps, now they are all jumps. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* l. 61 For the 'Standing Leap', bring the horse up to the bar at an animated walk. . . For the 'Flying Leap', the horse must not be hurried. 1867 LAY *Hibern. Craill* l. i. 7 The spot. . . from whence the Mameluke took the famous leap on horseback.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. An abrupt movement or change; a sudden transition. Also with an *adv.*, as *leap-up*.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 264 De saltu linae. . . þæt is des monan hlyp for þan þe he oferhlyp ænne dæg. a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 48 þe heorte is a fol wilde best, and maked moule wilde lopes, as Seint Gregorie seð, 'nichil corde fugacius'. c. 1400 *Travine & Gato*. 72 Ful light of lepes has than bene ay. a. 1420 HOCCELYE *De Reg. Princ.* 167 And for þi, son, wole I make a lepe from hem [stories], and go wole I to be empyre þat I first took. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 653 Leaving the lord lieutenant for a while, we will give a little leape to actions of manhood against the enimie. 1592 BACON *Observ.* *Lit. Lat.* Wks. 1826 V. 412 One Barrow. . . made a leap from a vain and libertine youth to a preciseness in the highest degree. 1661 FETTERMAN *Resolvs* ii. xxviii. (ed. 8) 238 'Tis justly matter of amazeament, for a man in the leap of the one, or in the tumble of either of these, to retain a mind unaltered. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* iii. *Miscell.* (1711) 41 Thus in a very few Years the Commons proceeded so far as to wrest the Power of chusing a King intirely out of the Hands of the Nobles; which was so great a Leap. . . that [etc.]. 1856 GRINOV *Life* i. (1875) 7 The leap of the stamens of the Kalmia from their niches in the corolla. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xi. 289 The boulders and debris. . . came in frequent leaps and rushes down the precipice. 1875 DOWNEN *Shakespeare* 86 The energy, the leap-up, the direct advance of the will of Helena. 1885 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* 89 Every attempt. . . to discover method and progress in creation, without leap or gap, violence or interference. . . was [etc.].

c. Phrases. *A leap in the dark*: a hazardous action undertaken in uncertainty as to the consequences. *By leaps, by leaps and bounds*: by sudden transitions; used *esp.* to express startling rapidity of advance or increase.

1608 VANEBROUGH *Prov. Wife* v. vi. Go, now I am in for Hobbe's Voyage: a great Leap in the Dark. 1721 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 75 Make matrimony, like death, a leap in the dark. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 154 The telescope, in passing through it [the Milky Way], often goes by leaps from one cumulus to another. 1867 EARL DRAY in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CLXXXIX. 952 No doubt we are making a great experiment, and 'taking a leap in the dark'. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Aug. 143/2 Electricity has been advanced 'by leaps and bounds'.

2. A leaping-place; something to be leaped over or from. Also, the place or distance leaped. Frequent in place-names, as *Deerleap*, *Hindlip*, *Smuggler's Leap*, *Lover's Leap*.

c. 1205 *Lav.* 1928 Nu. . . hæuð þæt clif þare nome on ælche leode þæt læt weos Geomagas lupo. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 56 Halfe a myle fra Namreth es þe leep þat onre Lord leped fra þe Jews. 1539 *Deer* leapes [see *Deer* 4b]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. 1. 139 You take a Precept for no leape of danger, And woe your owne destruction.



c 1205 *Lay.* 2203: Vðen þer leppoc ut . . . floð at þat lond.  
 1340 *Aenb.* 27. And wot þe herte wes wol of nenum hit  
 behouþ þæt hit heape out be þe mouþe. 1398 *Trevisa*  
*Barth.* De P. R. xii. iii. (1495) 411 The goshawke . . . smythy  
 and flappeth þer wynges, and in so dooyng the olde fethers  
 lepen out and newe growe. 1420 *Liber Cocurum* (1862) 46  
 FYrst sethe þy mustuls quyl schol of lepe In water. 1425  
*Seven Sag.* (P.) 62f Al the vertu þer schulde be, Is lopot  
 into the lytyl tre. 1575 *GASCOIGNE Dan Bartholomew*



Posies 98 From reasons rule his fancy lightly lope. 1613 SHAKS. *Ilen. VIII.* iii. 1. 206 He parted frowning from me, as if Ruine Leap'd from his Eyes. 1667 MARVELL *Corn. xxxvi.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 82 'Tis probable it [the Bill] may this very day leap beyond any man's reach for the future. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 89, I thought ten thousand swords must have leaped from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened her with insult. 1814 CAAY *Danfe.* Par. v. 91 The arrow, ere the cord is still, leaped unto its mark. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. x. 65 The echos, leaped from cliff to cliff. 1879 FARRAR *S. Paul* (1883) 64 The vessel was shaken, and the name of Matthias leapt out. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 Above field and wood, leaps up the Saleve Cliff, two thousand feet into the air.

† b. To burst, crack, 'fly'. Obs.  
1477 NORTON *Onl. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Manie Clais wolle leape in Fier. 1604 E. [GRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxv. 198 As a chesnut laid into the fire, leaps and breaks.

c. Of the heart: To beat vigorously, beat 'high', bound, throb. Also rarely of the pulse.

1536 PILGR. *Parf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b. Wherefore the herte hoppeth and lepeeth in the body. 1596 R. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* Ded. Bt Made mens hearts to leape for joy. 1688 MISSE *Fr. Dict. s.v. Heart.* His Heart is ready to leap into his Mouth. 1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 32 He found its [the carp's] heart leaping... four hours after a separation from the body. 1873 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 6 His heart leapt high as he look'd. 1900 BLACKIE *Mag.* June 789 His pulses leaped, and his comely face Glowed with the pride of a fighting race.

d. *collog.* Of frost: To 'give' or thaw suddenly.  
1869 J. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) I. 139/2 When frost suddenly gives way in the morning about sunrise, it is said to have 'leapt'.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)  
1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict. s.v.* Sometimes a Vein... will Leap [as] much aside as a Yard... or more. 1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbyshire* 206 Gloss. *Leap*, the vein is said to leap when a substance intersects it, and it is found again, a few feet from the perpendicular.

f. with reference to leap-year.

1600 [see LEAP DAY]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 6 Whereupon every fifth yeere leapeeth, and one odde day is set to the rest. 1604 Bk. *Com. Prayer Rubric*, When the yeeres of our Lorde may be divided into four euen partes, which I. every fourth yeere: then the Sunday letter leape. a 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Yrs. Months & D. Wks.* (1683) 74 By this Addition... the Fixed Holy-days, and the like, do as it were leap one day farther into the Week.

g. *fig.* To pass abruptly or at a bound (from one condition or position to another). Also with back, down, up.

a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 236 Lo! hwi þe swike wolde makien hire, a last, leape into prude. a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 For þenne schal I lepen fra rode in to reste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8800 þat þou þurfor lepe not in ire. a 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 384 þus deede beggers frens, lippen up to kynge's power. 2a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 208a Bot some leppe fro the lyfe, that one zone lawnde bouez. 1568 *Salir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 101 The pairtel met and maid a fair contrack; Bot now, allace! the men are loppin aback For oppin sklander, callit aen speikand devill. 1598 GREENE *Wey Tacitus' Amm.* VI. x. (1622) 137 He gaue him time to leape backe from their agreements. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223 And to leape back into the Talmud a certain Rabbi... saw [etc.]. *Ibid.* 746 Let us draw somewhat nearer the Sunne, gently marching... lest if wee should suddenly leape from one extremity to another, we should [etc.]. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (Barnabye Club) II. 319 Forgetting his oath... he lap in to the other syd. 1692 R. L. ESTRANGE *Josephus* IV. i. (1733) 78 Without leaping out of one Slavery into another. 1846 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 378 They leape down from Aristotle to Bentham, from Plato to Coleridge, with the fewest possible resting-places between.

b. To pass over at a bound; † to evade, neglect.  
1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. ii. 20 A hot temper leaper ore a colde decree. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 55, I could leap over the rest, but this passed, I doubt it will never be recovered in any age. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. p. xv, I can perceive several Things worth noticing, they have neglected or leapt over. 1891 CHEVRE *Orig. Psalter* viii. 408 The world's great change was expected so shortly that the brief waiting time might easily be leaped over.

7. *trans.* To spring over; to pass from one side to the other by leaping. Also in phr. to leap bounds (lit. and fig.). Also said of a bridge span.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 57 Romulus diede afore thro lepenre the walles of Rome. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Sine* 1046 Schaw skil and pitthe resouns quhy That Danger lap the dyke. 1601 SHAKS. *Fool N.* i. iv. 21 Be clamorous, and leape all ciuill bounds. 1697 DRYDEN *Pier. Georg.* iii. 228 Let 'em not leape the Ditch, or swim the Flood. 1780 COWPER *Pragr. Err.* 93 The Nimrod. Leaps every fence but one. 1786 BURNS *Tom Dicks* 30 He was a gash an faithful tyke, As ever lap a sheugh or dyke. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxviii, Come on, leap it like men! 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 293 The single arched bridge that leaps the Ain.

*fig.* a 1637 B. JONSON *Pind. Ode, Mem. Sir L. Cary & Sir H. Morison* iii, He leapt'd the present age, Possess with holy rage, To see that brief eternal day.

8. To cause (an animal) to take a leap. Also *fig.*  
1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 355 Those restless Furies... will never cease stimulating and spurring us on... till they have leapt us headlong into the everlasting Burnings. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 287 [He] had leaped his horse across a deep nullah.

9. Of certain beasts: To spring upon (the female) in copulation. Also *absol.* Also † to leap upon.

1530 TYNDALE *Gen.* xxxi. to All the rammes that leape vpon the shepe are straked, spotted and partie. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1 Kepe your horse in the stably, for he leape a mare he will be the worse to journey a good whyle after. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6. § 4 The Lords... shall not... suffer any of the said mares to be covered or leapt

with any stoned Horse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 49. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 251 A Ram that never leaped a Sheep. 1737 BRACKEN *Farricry Impr.* (1757) II. 128 Colts got by such Horses that have leaped eight or ten Times a Day. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 105/1 A bull... which leaps cows at 54. 56. a cow. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 232 The young bull... will not leap any cows... till the first of May.

*trans.* a 1611 BRAUM & FL. *Philaster* II. ii. I had rather be Sir Tim the schoolmaster, and leap a dairy-maid. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. iii. 13 Why what are you? you will not leap me, Sir, Pray know your distance.

10. *Comb.* † leap candle, see quot.; † leap-land a, vagabond (cf. *land-leaper*). Also LEAP FROG.

1839 W. J. THOMS *Anecd. & Tradit.* (Camden) 96 The young girls in and about Oxford have a sport called 'Leap Candle, for which they set a candle in the middle of the room in a candlestick, and then draw up their coats... and dance over the candle back and forth with these words [etc.]. 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* ed. 8) 256 God did not allow of such routing 'leap-land-Leutes.

Leap day. An intercalary day in the calendar, esp. that of leap-year, February 29th.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. xlv. 1232 This yere leapt, and the leap day was the morrow after the feast *Terminata*. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 29 Feb., This is leap-year, and this is leap-day. 1833 H. KESSEL *Astron.* xiii. 412 The surplus days thus thrown into the reckning are called intercalary or leap days. 1896 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/4 Rossini was born on February 29 (or 'leap-day'), 1792.

Leaper (lēpər). Forms: † hēleapere, † leper, † lepare, † leaper. [OE. *hēleapere*: see LEAP v. and -ER 1.] One who leaps.

† 1. A runner; a dancer. Also with advs. Obs.

a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 889 On þissum gear was nan ferled to Rome, buton tūegen hēleapere Afing cing sende mid gewritum. c 1000 *Ag. P.* in W. Wulcker 311 *Saltator*, hēleapere. 1382 [implied in LEAPRESS]. 1393 LANG. *P. Pl.* C. x. 107 The which are lunatic folles and leperes a-boute. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 297/1 Lepare, or rennare, *cursor*. Lepare, or rennare a-wey, *fig.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tr. cap. Fr. Tong.* *Sautteur ou danscur*, a leaper, or dancer.

† b. [After Du. *leoper*.] An irregular soldier.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 116 General Vere sent forth some of his Leapers or adventurers to take some prisoner of the enemies Campe.

2. A person or an animal that leaps or jumps.

c 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere. 1573 LAUD *Pilgr. Prima* 107 130 Winder, leapers, runners and such like games were appoint. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Who did... out-leap... the next-best leaper... by seven inches. 1774 GULPES. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 366 The Danish horses were good leapers. 1836 C. SHAW *Let.* 9 May in *Mem.* 137 568 The most extraordinary leaper, and perhaps most active man in Europe. 1861 WYLLIE *Mexville Alkt.* II. 273 The two horses... both capital leapers.

b An animal which uses leaping as a mode of progression.

1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 254 They are also called springers, or leapers, from the agility with which they leap, rather than walk. 1828 STARR *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 3 Laurenti, in 1798, in his Synopsis of Reptiles, divides them into three orders, viz. Leapers, as the frogs; Walkers, as the lizards; and Serpents. 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 1 These true Orthoptera may be readily divided into three tribes, namely, the Leapers, or *Saltatoria*, the Runners, or *Cursoria*; and the Earwigs, or *Euphylocera*.

3. A hollow cylinder with a hook at one end, employed in untwisting old ropes. Cf. LOPEL. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

† Leaperess. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. LEAPER + -ESS.] A female dancer.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* ix. 4 With a leperesse, or tumbler [1388] daunsresse, Vulg. *Saltatrice*, be thou not bese.

Leaperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

Leap-frog. [f. LEAP v.]

1. A boy's game in which one player places his hands upon the bent back or shoulders of another and leaps or vaults over him. Also, a jump or leap of this description.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 140 If I could winne a Lady at Leap-frogge, or by vaulting into my Saddle, with my Armour on my backe. 1677 MARVELL *Rel. & Transp.* I. 15 Like fair gamsters at Leap-frog. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxvii. 402 They... exercised themselves at leap frog. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midgr* ix, Massa Twig... clapping his hands on the old lady's shoulders cleared her and her tub cleverly by a regular leap frog. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1893) I. 464 And ended... by jumping leap-frog over the backs of the whole company. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. 8 A double row of posts—where boys played leap-frog.

*fig.* 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 There is a perpetual Game at Leap-Frog between both; and sometimes the Flesh is uppermost, and sometimes the Spirit. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* I. (1857) 35 We play at leap-frog over the god Term.

2. *Croquet.* (See quot.)

1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 33 The Leapfrog or Jump Stroke. This may be called a 'fancy' stroke... The object is, when a hoop or another ball is in the way of the striker's ball, to make the latter jump over the obstacle.

Hence Leap-frog v., to leap or vault as at leap-frog (*intr.* and *trans.*). Leap-frogger, one who plays at leap-frog.

1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilt. Cumb.* I. xiii. 215 All I had to do was to go on leap-frogging. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Sometimes a too ambitious leap-frogger ruined his party by overbalancing and falling off. 1891 KIRLING *Life's Handicap* 210 He... tried to leapfrog into the saddle. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycyon* xxxii. 329 Leap-frogged it [a tomb-stone], hundreds of times, when I were a boy, I have.

† Lea'pful. Obs. [f. LEAP *sh.* + -FUL. Orig. in syntactical comb.] A basketful.

c 1000 [see LEAP *sh.* 1]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 14 How many leepfullis of broke mete þei token after. 1382 — *Mark* viii. 8 v. rr. lepfull, lepis ful. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 207 3a, lorde, and xij lepfull þer lefte Of releue whan all men had eten.

† Leap-gate. Obs. Forms: † hlypzeat, † 4 lipzet, † 5 lypzete, -zet, † 7 leap-yeat. [f. LEAP *sh.* + GATE *sh.* 1] A low gate in a fence, which can be leaped by deer, while keeping sheep from straying.

980 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 180/28 Ondlang zeardes on ðæt hlypzeat. 13. *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 224 Fuit ibi una porta quæ vocatur in lingua Anglicana lipzet [v. rr. 14. lypzete, lypzet]. 1609 in S. ROWE *Peram Dartmoor* (1848) 278 The corne hedges and leape yeates rounde aboute the same Common and forest. c 1630 RIBSON *Surr. Devon* § 215 (1810) 223 The correction of the... ditches, and leape-yeats, shall be in the court.

Leaping (lēp'ing), *vbl. sh.* [f. LEAP v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. LEAP, in various senses.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 480 Ða unstaðdigan hleapunge þæs mædenes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxii. 1493 781 The wyldre gote is... moost lyght in lepyng and moost sharpe in sighte. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 297/1 Lepynge a-wey, *fig.* 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 41 Church ales in the wh'che with lepyngge, daunsyng, and kysyng, they maynteyne the profett of their churche. 1611 FLORIO, *Chirantano*, a kind of Caroll or song full of leapinges like a Scotch jigge. 1622 MARET *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 49 Which way so euer I sought to winde me, was but a leaping out of the Frying Pan into the fire. 1664 COTTON *Scotian.* 30 Our Aeneas, at two leapinges, Set the first foot upon the steppings. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* liv, By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as leaping-har, -pole; leaping-head, -horn, the lower pommel on a side-saddle, against which the left knee presses in leaping; a hunting-horn, 'third crutch'; † leaping-house, a brothel; leaping-on-stone, a stone for convenience in mounting a horse; a horse-block; leaping time, the time of activity, youth. 1852 WHATY *in Life* 1866 II. 260 The Ecclesiastical 'Lutes' Bill commonly called 'Lard John's 'leaping har' to afford exercise in jumping over it. 1881 MRS. P. O. DUNCAN *Ladies on Horse.* II. iii. 35 By... pressing the left knee against the 'leaping-head, you can accomplish the rise in your saddle. 1899 *Art Training Horse* ix. 144 In case of a horse 'bucking', without the 'leaping horn there is nothing to prevent a lady from being thrown up. But the leaping horn holds down the left knee. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* I. ii. 9 What a diuell hast thou to do with the time of the day? 'Whesee houses were cups of Sacke... and dialls the signes of 'leaping-houses'. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* II. ii. 8 He immediately trotted to the side of the 'leaping-on-stone' of which Scott from his lameness found it convenient to make use. 1859 FARRAR *Jud Home* xvi 205 Trying the merits of his alpenstock as a 'leaping pole'. 1893 BARKING-GOULD *Cheep Jack* 2. III. 192 In the Fens, when a man requires to traverse a considerable distance, he provides himself with a leaping-pole. 1611 SHAKS. *Jymb.* IV. ii. 200 To haue turn'd my 'leaping time into a Crutch.

Leaping (lēp'ing), *pl. a.* [f. LEAP v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That leaps, † runs, † dances, etc.: see the vb.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 484 Herodes swor... ðæt he wolde ðære hleapendan dehter forþran swa hwaet swa heo bæde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 389 More sutil and sinful þan his lepyngge strumpe [sc. the daughter of Herodias] 2a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1460 They luyshene togedres... on leppande stedes. 1807 TOWELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 12 There is a remedy to quell these wanton leaping beasts [satyrs]. 1667 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE in *Life Duke N.* (1886) II. 101 A grey-leaping horse. 1716 *Loyal Mourner* 9 And leaping Dolphins catch a distant View. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. (1871) 219 A joy as of the leaping fire Over the house-roof rising higher.

b. In the names of various animals, plants, etc., as leaping cucumber = *sprouting* or *squirting* cucumber (see CUCUMBER 3; leaping-fish, the fish *Salarias tridactylus*, of Ceylon; so called because it comes on shore and leaps over the wet stones, etc.; (Cape) leaping hare = *jumping hare*; see JUMPING *pl. a. b*; leaping spider, 'a jumping spider, one of the *Saltigrada*' (W.). 1548 78 'Leaping cucumber [see CUCUMBER 3]. 1861 TENNENT *Nat. Hist. Ceylon* 495 Index, 'Leaping fish. 1849 *Mammalia* IV. 44 The 'leaping hare equals our common hare in size. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 538 The Spring Haas, or Cape Gerboa, sometimes called, from its hare-like aspect, the Cape Leaping Hare.

c. Leaping ague, † gout (see quot.).

1562 TURNER *Baths* 6 This bath... is good for the leping goutte, that runneth from one ioynte to another. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 5 A distemper called by the country-people the leaping-ague, and by physicians, St. Vitus's dance. 1806 FORSYTH *Scanties Scotl.* IV. 375 In the mountainous part of Angus a singular disease, called there the leaping ague, is said to exist, bearing a resemblance to St. Vitus's dance.

Hence Leapingly *adv.*, by leaps.

1548 ELVOT *Dict. Assultim*, leapingly, impungly.

Leaprous, Leapry, obs. ff. LEPROUS, LEPRY.

Leap year. [Late ME. f. LEAP *sh.* 1; prob. of much older formation, as the ON. *hlaup-ár* is presumably, like other terms of the Roman calendar, imitated from Eng.]

The name may refer to the fact that in the bissextile year any fixed festival after Feb. falls on the next week-day but one to that on which it fell in the preceding year, not on



the next week-day as usual. Cf. med. L. *salvus luna* (OF. *lunian hys*), the omission of a day in the reckoning of the lunar month, made every nineteen years to bring the calendar into accord with the astronomical phenomena.]

A year having one day (now Feb. 29) more than the common year; a bissextile year. † To make leap year of: (fig.) to pass over.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 109 Pat tyme Julius amended be kalender, and fonde be cause of the lepe 3ere [L. *rationem bisexti invenit*]. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. XXXI. 127 Bysextre or lepe yere, whiche in iiij yere falleth ones. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Protr. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 The next leape yere after wedding was first made. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 38 In civil entries to heritage, if it be for the better, men can make leape-yere of their father and seeke farther uppe. 1704 HEARNE *Dial.* Hist. (1714) I. 3 That Year was called the Bisextile; and by us Leap-Year because one day of the Week is leaped over in the Observation of the Festivals. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* I. 44/1 (U. K. S.) The years 1600, 2000, 2400, would be leape years.

**Lear** (līr). Now Sc. and north. dial. Also 5-7 lere, 6 leare, 6-7 leere (e), 9 leir. [f. LERE v.; but in mod. Sc. use prob. a mere graphic variant of *lair, lare*: see LORE.] Instruction, learning; in early use † a piece of instruction, a lesson; † also, a doctrine, religion.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3759 For many leres may be linpe vlik as þou noȝt wenes i. c 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 231 Y will to Rome er than y ȝeste, To leve up another lere. a 1450 *Le Mort Arth.* 501 The knyghts þat were wise of lere. 1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 662 He, that had wel ycond his lere. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 22 And teach our Gentiles vertuous lere. 1594 *Lvly Moth. Bomb.* II. v. He leard his lere of my sonne. 1647 H. MOORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xix, Queen of Philosophie and virtuous lere. 1652 STARVELLON *tr. Herodian* 37 So well his lere he conth. 1720 KAMSAV *Edinburgh's Salut.* VI. Classic lere and letters belle. 1837 R. NICOLI *Poems* (1842) 95 He gaed to the school, an he took to the lere. 1882 STEVENSON *Merry New* II. Wks. 1895 VIII. 126 Your heid [is] dozedd w' carnal leir.

b. Comb. lear-father, a teacher in learning; see also quot. 1855.

1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 15 Elders techours and leirfaders. 1702 C. LESLIE *Reply to 'Anguis Flagellatus'* Theol. Wks. 1721 II. 612 The Man who was call'd G. Fox's Lear-Father. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* Lay-father or Lear-father, a person whose conduct has influenced others; an exemplar.

† **Lear** v. Obs. Forms: 4 layour, 4-5 liour (e), lyour (e), lyre, 5 lere, 5-6 lyer (e), 6-8 leere (e), 7 leir, 8-9 lear. [a. OF. *leure*, *lyeure*, *liure*: = L. *ligātūra*-m (see LIGATURE).]

1. Tape; binding for the edges of a fabric.

1382-3 *Durh. MS. Sac. Roll.* In lyour empt. pro le Redill pro magno altari. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 178/1 Frengre, or lyoure, teuia. 1461 306/2 Lyoure, to hynde wythe precyous clothyis, ligaturum, redimiculu. 1485 *Churchin.* Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. For lere and ryngys to the same bockeram vd. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp.* Eliz. York (Nicholas 1830) 91 Item for viij lb. of blew lere at xijd. the lb. viij. 1579 *Lvly Euphues* (Arb.) 79, I meane so to mortifie my selfe, that in steede of silkes, I will weare sackcloth: for Owches and Braceletes, Leere and Caddys. 1736 J. LEWIS *J. of Tenet Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Leere*, tape.

2. Cookery. A thickening for sauces, soups, etc.; a thickened sauce.

1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 24 Make a layour of brede and blode and lay it perwith. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Water and let boyle, and draw n lyer per-to of brede, of pe cromys, with wyne y-now. 1658 *Sir T. MAYERNE Archimag.* Anglo-Gall. xxviii. 29 Then make a Leer or Sauce for it. 1750 E. SMITH *Compt. Housew.* (ed. 14) 35 When 'tis baked, put in a lear of gravy with a little white wine. 1837 DISRAELI *Vestris* I. iv. One of those rich sauces of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs, which was technically termed a Lear.

Hence **Lea-ryng** vbl. sb. (in quot. *liring*, *lyring*), binding with tape.

1480 *Ward.* Acc. Edu. IV (Nicholas 1830) 126 Liour for liring and louping of the same arras. 1512 *Househ. Bk.* Earl Northumb. (1790) 326 For Lyring Sewing and Jouing of Stuf.

**Lear** (līr). Also 7 loere. [Perb. a developed use of *lear*, LAIR sb. 1; cf. quot. 1623 there.] Colour (of sheep or cattle), due to the nature of the soil.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXI. II. 403 In some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown & dusky, in-somuch as not only the cattell is all of that leere, but also the corn upon the ground. 1616 SURFL & MARKHAM *Country Farm* I. xxv. 117 Now for the leares of sheepe, you shall understand that the browne hazell leare is of all other the best, the redd leare next to it [etc.]. 1883 *Adel. Handbill*, M—'s Fly, Lear, and Vermin Powder will prevent the Sheep from being struck by the Fly, at the same time producing a good Lear, which every farmer must allow is a great advantage.

**Lear**, obs. f. or var. of LAIR, LEER, LERE, LIAR. **Lea-rig.** dial. [OE. *lēghrycg*, f. \*lēge LEA a. + *hrycg* back, RINGE.] A ridge left in grass at the end of a ploughed field.

956 *Charter* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* (1893) III. 66 To emnes þam ealdan lēg hryge. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 42 The end of an lere rig. 1794 BURNS *My ain kind dearie* O! I'd meet thee on the lea-rig, My ain kind dearie I O.

**Learn** (lām), v. Pa. t. and pple. learned (lāmd), learnt (lāmt). Forms: 1 leornian, Northumb. liorniza, 2 leornen, lornen, 2-3 leornie-n, 3 -in, leorny, liernin, lorni (e), 3-4 lernen, 4 leorne, lorny, l(e)urne, Kent. lierno, lyerne, -i, -y, 4-5 leorne, 4-6 lorn (e), 4, 6, 9

dial. larn, 6 Sc. leyrne, leirne, 6-7 learne, 6-learn. Pa. t. 1 leornode, -ade, 3 *Orm*. lerrnde, 3-4 leornede, 4 lernid, leornede, lernid, 4-6 lerned, 5 learned, lurned, -et, 5-6 lernyd, 6 Sc. lernit, leirned, -it, 7-learned, learnt. Pa. pple. 3 leornet, 3-5 ilorned, 3, 6 ylerned; from 14th c. onwards as in pa. t. [OE. *leornian*, Northumb. *liorniza* = OFris. *liorna*, *lerne*, OS. *lūnōn* (not found in Du.), OHG. *lirnen*, *lernēn* (MIIG., mod. G. *lernen*): = WGer. \**liandjan*, \**liandjan*, f. \**lis-*, wk.-grade of \**lais-*, root of OTeut. \**laird* LOBE.]

1. To acquire knowledge.

**1. trans.** To acquire knowledge of (a subject) or skill in (an art, etc.) as a result of study, experience, or teaching. Const. *from*, of (arch.), † *at* (a person). Also, to commit to memory (passages of prose or verse), esp. in phrases to learn by heart, by rote, for which see the sb.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 From þam he þæt xemet leornode regolices þeodscipes. c 975 *Rasko. Gosp.* Mark xiii. 28 From fice-beom ðonne liornize bispell. c 1050 *Byrhtferik's Handbo.* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 308/26 þam be lyste þisne cæst leornian. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Gif we leornid godes lare! c 1200 *Ormin* 9309 To leornenn lare att Samt Johan Off þyȝre sawle nede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Ate beginninges of cristendom elch man leorne ðeater noster and credo. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 940 Þes is al þe lare þat ich nu leorni. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 167 Þis Julianus in his childhode lerned nygromance and wichecraft. c 1449 *Preock Refr.* I. xi. 58 Al that Cristen men and women onȝten leorne thei mowe leorne out of the Bible. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 238, I woulde have you to understand and learne this lesson. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. xi. 360 To leorn True patience, and to temper joy with fear. 1725 *DE FOR Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1842) 19 What shall I learn there of God? 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank, learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* IV. § 1. 162 It was from Earl Simon, that Edward had learned the skill in warfare which distinguished him among the princes of his time.

b. with clause as obj.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Dent.* xiv. 23 Leorna þæt þu ondræde Drihten on ælc tid. c 1200 *Ormin* 1970 Lerneþ att me þæt ic am m wile Rihht alle and mooc wiþ herite. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 Alle þo þe ne wilen listen lorseþ and þeron lerneu wiche þen sinnen. 1340 *Aenb.* 233 O, þu þæt art cristen, lyerne þou þu swelt louie god. c 1400 *Calo's Murals* 62 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Lerne . . . quat werk þou folow salte. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 661 Henceforth I learne that to obey is best. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig.* & Sci. vii. (1889) 220 Scientific men will learn that there are other kinds of knowledge besides scientific knowledge.

c. With *inf.*; also with *how* and *inf.*

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* III. xvi. [xxviii.] (1890) 246 þa ða he in wreatum leornade to doane. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 *Discite bene facere* þæt is, leorniaþ god to wurchenne. 1207 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 675 Beter he him adde the Abbe bi-leued þer ðonne þan ilerned vore to fise. 1461 306/2 So hii miȝte lerni traitour to be. c 1340 *Merch. & Sou.* in *Halliw. Nuge Poet.* 237 Wolde lerne of marchandise to passe ovyr the see! 1547 *LATIMER and Sermon.* bef. *Edu. VI* (Arb.) 70 So your grace must learne howe to do of Salomon. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Iarnass.* I. i. 1999, I was a game-some boy and learned to sing. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon.* Wks. 1873 II. 47 There are times for silence; when they should learn to hear, and be attentive. 1838 *LONGE, Pl. Life* ix, Learn to labour and to wait. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 We learn morals, as we learn to talk, instinctively.

d. **Phr. I am (yet) to learn:** I am ignorant or unaware. Now usually *I have (yet) to learn.*

1687 *MIECK Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. The truth of it we are as yet to learn, nous n'en savons plus encore la Verité. 1766 LEONI *Alberici Archit.* I. 82, I am not to learn [i.e. *Ne mi e nascoso*] that some . . . are of opinion that very high Walls are dangerous. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* I. 91 Whence he came. Sir Edward was yet to learn.

**2. intr.** To acquire knowledge of a subject or matter; to receive instruction. Const. as in sense 1.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Leorniaþ æt me, forðon þe ic eom midheort. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Past.* Ep. § 46 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 384 Lange sceal leornian se ðe loran sceal. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6819 (Trin.) Lerne not of him þat is lere. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Thus have I lurnet at gentil men. 1575 *Brief Dic. Troubl. Franceford* 10 God grant, we maye lerne at their ensamples. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 134 Sir, I am too old to learne. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 120 'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each, the nations learn and teach. 1863 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 161 The great use of a public school education to you is, not so much to teach you things as to teach you how to learn. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 7 He was always willing to learn and to read.

† b. Const. *on* (the matter studied). Obs.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Trin.) Folweþ him þoure fadir is: to lerne on his lare. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 135 Wolt þou, fadi, for loue, on vre lay lerne? a 1668 *DENHAM Old Age* 274, I have heard that Socrates the wise Learned on the lute for his last exercise.

**3. trans.** To acquire knowledge of (a fact); to become acquainted with or informed of (something); to hear of, ascertain. Also with *obj. clause*.

c 1200 *Ormin* 7250 He lerrnde wel þurh hemm Whatt daz, and where o lande, þæt þunge weacchell borenn wass. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz* 151 When you will learne the time that it shall be full sea. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 278 You, whom I had learned by common voice to be a philosopher of great fame. 1590 *SHAKS. Much Ado* II. ii. 57, I will presentlie geoe lerne their day of marriage. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balaad's Lett.* (vol. II.) 27 This good neues I have learned by a letter of yours. 1798 *JEFFERSON*

*Writ.* (1850) IV. 243, I . . . have not yet learnt his sentiments on it. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 105 Lest the captain should learn the fate of the schooner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 717 All that he knew about their treachery he had learned at second hand. 1864 *BROWNING Dram. Pers.* Mr. Sludge 221 He's dead I learn.

b. **To learn out:** to find out, discover. Now dial. 1629 MAXWELL *Herodian* (1635) 171 Then, secretly torturing them, he (Albinus) learnt out all their treachery. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 109, I will tell you how the Trick is: And if I had not been an old Clothier and a Felling-Boy when I was young I could not have learnt it out. 1899 *RAYMOND Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 250 But if he should find out? If any should learn it out an' tell?

c. **intr.** To be informed, to ascertain, hear (of). 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 243 It has never, that I can learn, been fully observed. 1827 *Sir J. BARRINGTON Sketches* I. ii. 29 How many rogues ill there be at Reuben, as you learn, to-night? 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* II. 18 He'll have to learn of it on the deaf side of his head no later than to-morrow when I call on him.

II. To impart knowledge. Now vulgar.

4. **trans.** To teach. In various constructions:

a. To teach (a person).

a 1200 *Cursor M.* 1028 In crist list þat folk to lern. 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* ix. 7 Who lerneth [1388 techeth] a scornere, doth wrong he to hymself. c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 20 Þus lernyd he me. a 1450 *Kat. de la Tour* (1868) 2 A nian aught to lerne his daughters with good ensamples. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxiv. 5 Lede me in thy trouth and lerne me. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Prot.* 14 Quhen ene ydiot . . . presumis to teche or to leyne ene man that has byght speculatione ande experyence. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. xii. 249 No donbt the chickens crowed as the cocks had learned them. 1763 *FOOTE Mayor of G. II. Wks.* 1799 I. 178 [An uneducated speaker] If they would but once submit to be learned by me.

b. To teach (a person) to do or how to do something. (Also in *passive*.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8421 (Trin.) Set him faste to gode teshing 'til he be lerned him self to lode. c 1435 *Forr. Portugal* 1897 To lerne you flor to ride. 1480 *CAXTON Deser. Brit.* 34 Gentilmen children ben lerned and taught from their yongth to speke frensch. a 1540 *BARNES H/s.* (1573) 352/1 Doh bee not lerne all men to come to Christ. 1590 *SPENSER P. O.* I. vi. 25 He would learne The Lyon stoup to him. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 7 27 That my Father might learn me to speak without this wicked way of swearing. 1706 *FARQUHAR Recruiting Officer* III. i. The captain learned me how to take it with an air. 1792 *MARY WOOLSTONCRAFT Rights Wom.* v. 181 We should learn them, above all things, to lay a due restraint on themselves. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* III. i. 115 The frequent practice of this exercise must have learned them . . . to become excellent horsemen. 1801 *COLERIDGE Lett.* I. 565 They learn us to associate a keen and deep feeling with all the good old phrases. 1844 *DISRAELI Countess of Vint.* III. iii. Learn to know the House; learn the House to know you. 1886 *G. ALLEN Babylon* I, 'Will you learn me to draw a church?'

c. To teach (a person a thing). Also with *clause*.

c 1200 *Ormin* 19615 To lokenn watt it lerneþ us Off [ure] sawle nede. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. R.* x. 171 Logyke I lerned hir and many other lawes, And alle the musouns in musike I made hir to knowe. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 957, I shall lerne hem a newe daunce. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 135 Whereby we biþ lerned þat it schal . . . be goode to owre priuice . . . that he be well indowed. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasz* 33, I pray you learne me th' use of this table. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xiv. 58 So learmeth he all children . . . in what honor . . . they should hold those persons. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 365 The red-plague rid you For learning me your language. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. xv. (1840) 255 Having learnt him English. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 353 Her Ladyship asked one of the Children . . . who learnt her her Catechism? 1876 *MORRIS Signet* (1877) 86 Thou . . . hast learned me all my skill. 1889 'ROLF BOLDBREWOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlv, We made up our minds to learn me a lesson.

d. To teach (a thing) to a person. *rare*.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 374 Many tales 3e tellen that Theologie lerneth. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) Dictes* 15 b, He . . . commaunded it shulde not be lerned to any Strangers. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. 161 'Tis the Rod, not the Inclination, which learns the Lesson. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 21 My father learned it to me.

† 5. To inform (a person) of something; with clause or thing as second obj. Obs.

1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 271/1 For, as I am lerned, ther ar to consider two thinges. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lix, The said misdoers were learned by their especialls [sic] . . . that the said officers . . . had knowledge of their said lying in waite for them. a 1456 L. CROMWELL in *Paston Lett.* III. 426 There is a greet straungece betwix . . . John Radcliff and you . . . as I am lerned. c 1500 in *O. Edin. Acad.* 96 Of brutane the duk . . . Richast armes is, as I lernit am. 1606 *SHAKS. Fr. & Cr.* II. i. 22 Lerne me the Proclamation. 1697 *tr. Cress D'Anno's Trav.* (1706) 57 You learn me Particulars I was ignorant of. 1697 *ibid.* 69 Having learnt him all which had past.

**Learnable** (lī'mābl), a. [f. LEARN v. + -ABLE.] That may be learnt.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 2099 These bee mysteries, yet in some measure learnable. 1818 *BENTHAM Cor. Eng. Pref.* xi, I learnt for my first lesson, the matter, in so far as it was learnable, of this formulary. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* III. (1858) 249 Dante . . . we need not doubt, learned better than most all that was learnable. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* xviii, When the lesson comes . . . I suppose it will come in some learnable shape. 1885 *TENNISON Ballad* 127 Gifts Born with the blood, not learnable, divine.

**Learned** (lī'méd), ppl. a. [f. LEARN v. + -ED.]

† 1. In distinctly participial sense. Obs. *rare*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 121 This mone also, by rather lerned reson [L. *ea ratione qua dictum est*] To sette and graffe in places temperat Pongarnat is. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. (1633) 25 The error committed . . . becomes a sharply learned experience. 1714 *TICKELL Fragm. Hunting*



in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 179 [A hound] True to the Master's Voice, and learned Horn.

**2.** Of a person: In early use, that has been taught; instructed, educated. In later use with narrowed sense: Having profound knowledge gained by study, esp. in language or some department of literary or historical science; deeply-read, erudite. Const. *in*, *of*. (Superseding the earlier *LEARNED*.)

*Learned society*: a society formed for the prosecution of some branch of learning or science.

**1340** CURSOR *Al.* 10416 (Laud) This lady was of muche price lovid and lernyd [older texts lered] ware and wyse. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 22 And Moyses was lernyd [1388 lerned] in al the wysdom of Egipcians. **1400** DESYR *Troy* 3940 Eneas... was... of literature & langage lurnyt ynoghe. **1556** CHRON. *Gr. Friars* (Camden) 48 The byshoppe of Wyndchester, with dyvers other byshoppes & lernede men. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxix. (1840) 170 He was very learned... especially for a prince, who only baileth at learning. **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 1 A Learned Society of late... Agreed... To search the Moon by her own light. **1698** KEIL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 312 That very Learned Friend of his... has given the World reason enough to suspect him. **1712** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 488 He was learned in the British tongue. **1771** JUNIUS *Lett.* lxxviii. 335 Learned... you are, and quick in apprehension. **1791-1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 319/2 He is a 'learned' man who has embraced most knowledge on the particular subject of his investigation. **1810** SCOTT *Biog. Notices* Prose Wks. (1870) II. 202 That dreaded phenomenon, a learned lady. **1823** — *One Volume more*, John Pinkerton next, and I'm truly concern'd... I can't call that worthy so candid as learn'd. **1847** TENNYSON *Princetn* vii. 299 Not learned, save in gracious household ways. **1871** C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 40 A system... made... by a committee of learned professors. **1898** H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* vi. 85 The learned circles of Paris.

**b.** *absol.* Chiefly in pl. the learned = 'men of learning', 'the literati'.

**1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 45 This, lewde and learned, by common experience, know. **1591** SPENSER *Tears Musas* 216 Each idle wit... doth the Learned task upon him take. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 768 Sundry ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities. **1673** DRYDEN *Profl.* (*Silent Woman*) to *Univ. Oxford* 24 The learned in schools... Studies with care the anatomy of man. **1736** BOLLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* v. (1777) 122 Let us leave the credulous learned to write history without materials. **1817** SCOTT *Search after Happiness* vi. E'en let the learn'd go search, and tell me if I'm wrong. **1879** JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 284/2 His paper on optics speedily drew upon him the attention of all the learned in Europe.

**c.** Inflected in *compar.* and *superl.* Now *arch.*

**1562** TURNER *Herbal* ii. 43 The hop bush is called... of y Barbarus writers humulus, of the later learned writer lupulus. **1575-85** ASCH. SANDYS *Serm.* xiv. 249 With all the learnedst of latter times. **1596** SPENSER *R.* Q. iv. ii. 35 Canacee... was the learnedst ladie in her dayes. **1619** FOTHERBY *Alchem.* Pref. (1622) 22 Divers of my learnedest and best affected Friends. **1627** DR. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. 425, I leave it modestly in the midst; let the learned judge. **1646** S. BOLTON *Arraignm.* Err. 101 The learnedst men... may be deceivers. **1648** MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 51 Among our own Divines two of the learnedest. **1662** BOYLE *Spring of Air* Pref. (1682) 6 For more learned men than I [etc.]. **1693** W. FARRER *Ser.* xxxiv. 224, I may make myself learned by reading. **1822** HAZLITT *Tablet*. Ser. ii. x. (1869) 204 A lady had objected to my use of the word *learneder*, as bad grammar. **1824** LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* Lett. (1837) II. 164 Testimony that had been disputed by learned clerks than I. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, Success Wks. (Bohn) III. 120 The gravest and learnedest courts in this country shudder to face a new question.

**d.** Said of one 'learned in the law'; hence applied by way of courtesy to any member of the legal profession.

**1485** PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) 48 Yt is thought by the forsayd lernedmen, that [etc.]. **1524** HEN. VIII in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 Our welbiloued subget Edward Mountague, lernedman. **1566** SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. l. 107 You heare the lern'd Bellario what he writes. **1818** CRANE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 579 The learned Judges having given their opinion... there is nothing remaining for the consideration of the House.

**1.** *transf.* Of an animal trained to make a show of intelligence.

**1833** MARRYAT *P.* Simple ix. There was also the learned pig... and a hundred other sights. **1837** LOVER *Rory O'More* xvi. (1897) 128 Here is the wonderful learned pig that knows the five quarters of the world, and more.

**3.** Of things: Pertaining to, manifesting, or characterized by, profound knowledge gained by study.

**1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 10, I will not dispute this question... A learned ignorance shall better content me. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Alchem.* (Arb.) 337 Learned Times. **1639** MILTON *L'Allegro* 132 Then to the well-trod stage anon, If Jonson's learned Sock be on. **1651** FULLER *Abel Rediviv.*, Perkins (1869) II. 148 The scholar could hear no learner... sermons. **1763** DODDSEY *Pref.* to *Shenstone's Wks.*, The father resolved to give him a learned education. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 455 A treatise of tenures by a learned hand. **1823** LAMB *Elin Ser.* II. *Tomb in Abbey*, Your learned fondness for the architecture of your ancestors. **1824** *Ibid.*, Capt. Jackson. The anecdote... diffused a learned air through the apartment. **1837** WHWELL *Hist. Induct.* Ser. (1857) I. 379 The Ancients... were wanting in Learned Ignorance. **1874** DEUTSCH *Rein.* 264 A learned and lucid paper in the current *Edinburgh Review*.

**b.** In art-criticism often applied to draughtsmanship, colouring, etc., with the sense: Exhibiting thorough knowledge of method.

**1830** HAZLITT *Fine Arts* (1873) 231 The drawing of N. Poussin... is merely learned and anatomical.

**c.** Of a language, profession, or science: Pur-

sued or studied chiefly by men of learning. Of the words in a language: Introduced by men of learning. Of plants: Known only from books (*rare*).

**1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 235 The three learned tongues, the latin, the greeke, the hebrew. **1623** LEESE *Afric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. (1638) 2 He knew moreover the learned tongues and arts as well as they. **1666** WHISTON *Theory Earth* ii. (1792) 139 The learned Sciences seem to have been anciently much better known. **1785** MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* Intro. 4 These learned plants however must be found in nature. **1824** L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 160 The English tongue is, in many respects, materially different from the learned languages. **1850** MAS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 162 Students in the learned professions at Rome. **1869** KITCHIN *Brachet's Hist. Fr. Gram.* Intro. 32 Words of very different origin... the one popular, the other learned. **1914** 39 This influx of learned words increases throughout the fifteenth century.

Hence **Learnedish** *a.*, learned-like.

**1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 250 Some write in Hebrew... To avoid the Critic... And seem more learnedish, than [etc.].

**Learnedly** (*lārnēdli*), *adv.* [*f.* **LEARNED**] *ppl.*

*a.* + *LY* 2.] In a learned manner.

**1549** BALE *Lab. Journ.* Leland Pref. Biv b, So learnedly, lybelye, evidently, and groundedlye... woulde he have... described... thys our realme. **1549** CHIEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 6 Vee think it is not learnedly done. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 1851 III. 317 They can learnedly invent a prayer of their own. **1717** LAMB *M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* to Mrs. Thistlethwaite 1 Apr. I can speak very learnedly on that subject. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* II. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer.

**Learnedness** (*lārnēdnēs*). [*f.* **LEARNED** +

**-NESS**.] The quality or condition of being learned.

**1646** E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* (ed. 2) 227 Are there not some who give themselves to... learnedness and clerical skill in this art and that language? **1681** H. MORR *Ap. Pan.* 72 By reason of their Learnedness in the Law. **1869** LOUD. Q. *Rev.* Jan. 266 He is a stumbling-block... to all conventional learnedness. **1899** G. MERRITT *Exposit* II. ii. 29 The doctor's learnedness would be a subject to dilate on.

**Learner** (*lārnēr*). Forms: 1-2 **leornere**,

4-5 **lerner**, 6- **learner**. [*OE.* *leornere*, *f.* *leornian*: see **LEARN** *v.* and *-ER* 1.]

**1.** One who learns or receives instruction; a disciple.

† In early use, a scholar, man of learning. **c. 900** in *Rada's Hist.* iv. xxv. [xviii.] (1890) 34 pa heht he gesomian ealle þa gaderlestan men & þa leornas. **c. 1255** *Laub. Hom.* 7 þa apostles itaen þa leorneres þe beoþ þa wise witega þe beoþ nu ouer þa halie chirche. **1413** *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. vii. 99, No doute that Tubal ne Pythagoras had nought be, but lerners and as prentises in their pres-nee. **1526** *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 Nedes muste the discipil... lern by hys meky thynges... his mayster techeth hym. **1597** M. B. *1593* *Ind. d. J.* 1 Thus hast thou... my book... I thought it... aught for the learner. **1612** *See LAT.* *a.* 2 d. **1685** BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. P., Matt. xiii. 36 It is the part of Learners, to ask their Teachers help. **1735** BERRILL *Free-think.* in *Math.* 32 Every learner hath a deference more or less to authority. **1828** J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navg.* (ed. 20) 47 To give the Learner some idea of the System of the Universe. **1867** SMILES *Engneers Eng.* xi. (1880) 193 James H. was but the too ready learner of the lessons of despotism taught him by Louis XIV.

† **2.** A teacher. *Obs.*

**1382** WYCLIF *Hec.* xii. 9 We hadden fadris of oure fleisch, lerneris [w. *r.* *lereris*, *Vulg.* *cruditoris*]. **1494** FARRAN *Chron.* v. cxxviii. 107 A tatoure or lerner of... knyghtlye maners.

Hence **Learner-like** *a.*, befitting a learner. **Learnership**, the position of a learner.

**1581** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 19 Moomed with our learner-like admiration. **1891** *Pat. Mail* G. 17 Jan. 6/3 Candidates... for male telegraph learnerships.

**Learning** (*lārnīng*), *vb.* *sb.* Forms: 1 **leornung**, 4-6 **lerning**, -yng(h)(e), 7 *Sc.* **leorning**, 9 *vulg.* **larnin**, 6- **learning**. [*OE.* *leornung*, *-ing*, *f.* *leornian*: see **LEARN** *v.* and *-ING* 1. Cf. *OHG.* *lirnunga*.]

**1.** The action of the *vb.* **LEARN**. **a.** The action of receiving instruction or acquiring knowledge.

**c. 897** K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. (Sweet) 3 Hu gionie hic wearon ægðer æt ymb lare ge ymb lornunga. **c. 1340** CURSOR *M.* 14811 (Trin.) To him was þa lawe bitrust þat he him self bi lernyng lauft. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dict. 1 67 Gladnesse whiche encreases daily in me in lernynge. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1165/2 He... for the powertie of his father... not able to be maintained here at learning. **1644** MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98 2 The end then of learning is to repair the ruins of our first parents. **1740** J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 18 It... renders the Learning of the *English* Rules more tedious abundantly, than they would be. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iii. 220 Vigilance... required of us, besides learning of many practical lessons. **1862** R. OWEN in *19th Cent.* Dec. (1897) 992 There's nothing so good for learning, as teaching.

† **b.** Teaching; schooling. *Obs.*

**c. 1380** WYCLIF *Ser.* Wks. III. 393 þe gospels of Crist writen in Englishe to moost lernyng of oure nacoun. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. x. 255 It is gode for to speke therof to the lernyng of thos that shall most iuge therof. **1727** PHILIP QUARL (1816) 34 The old man determined to give him his learning, if his relations would find him in board, and other necessities. **1802** R. ANDERSON *Cumberland.* Ball. 44 O, cud I afford it, mair larnin thou'd get!

† **2.** What is learnt or taught: **a.** a lesson, instruction; **b.** information or direction; **c.** the 'teaching' of a person; a doctrine; also, a doctrine or maxim in law; **d.** a branch of learning; a science; **e.** an acquirement. *Obs.*

**a.** **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 174 That nis no trenthe of trinite but... a leorning for lewed men, the latere forte dele. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxvii. M. vii. The three enseynementes or lernynge whiche Cathon gaf to his sone. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb.* i. i. 43 The king... Puts to him all the Learnings that his time Could make him the receiver of.

**b.** **c. 1386** CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 184 Right as hym was taught by his lernynge He found this booly edde Vrban. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant.* 4 (L. ii. ii. 47, I did inquire it: And have my Learning from some true report.

**c.** **1526** TINDALE *Rev.* ii. 24 As many as have nott this lernynge. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 To expounde unknown lernynge. **1560** PILKINGTON *Aggeus* Clj (Matt. xv. 9), Teaching lernynge which are the commandementes of men. **1625** HOOVS *Wks.* (1627-30) 128 Christ the way, the truth and the life... The truth in his learning, the way for his living. **1626** BACON *Max.* 4 *User Com.* *Lure* Pref. (1636) 2 Particular and positive learnings of lawes doe easily decline from a good temper of justice.

**d.** **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. xi. 315 It is no rare thing in all learnings... to have one thing more general than an other. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 13 (1873) 49 He did send his divine truth into the world, waited on with other learnings. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 6 The rules of Reason are of two sorts; some taken from foreigne learnings, both diuine and humane.

**e.** **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 35, I once did hold it... a baseness to write faire, and labourd much How to forget that learning.

**3.** Knowledge, esp. of language or literary or historical science, acquired by systematic study; also, the possession of such knowledge, learnedness.

**1340** CURSOR *M.* 16108 (Trin.) Men han seide þat þou art wis of lernyng þore. **1513** BRADSHAW *M. W. Warburge* i. 2016 But for marchant men haunyng littel lernyng. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 175 Oxenford... a norishe of learning, and a famous university. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. iv. in 314-15 Lernyng is but an adjunct to our selfe, And where we are, our Learning likewise is. **1611** BIRKE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The real learning that he hath attained unto. **1644** MONTAGU *Ar. p. Arb.* 60 The social condition in to which lernyng... was brought. **1676** LAMBERT *Wks.* i. 148 (1748-1751) [Plagiarism] being the lane and pest of learning. **1709-11** POPE *Fess. crit.* 213 A little learning is a dangerous thing. **1732** GAY *Fables* ii. xi. 1738 100 Learning by study must be won. **1756** T. KINGSLEY *Trav.* (1760) II. 60 That Politician was a man of learning must be confessed. **1771** JUNIUS *Lett.* lxx. 311 It is not much to the credit either of their learning; or integrity. **1781** GILMAN *Dict.* 4 *A.* xxx. III. 136 He had betrayed the ancient way of freedom and learning to the Gothic invader. **1822** H. WYATT *Tablet*. L. xiii. 167 Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. **1835** HAZLITT *Hist. Lat.* (1847) l. i. iii. 8 47. 168 And our learning is to be divided into two great departments. **1887** LOWELL *Demer.* 122 What we want is not learning, but knowledge.

**b.** The new learning: the studies, esp. that of the Greek language, introduced into England in the 16th century; also applied to the doctrines of the Reformation.

**c. 1530** LAUDER in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. 113 Ye sayed that it was plaine, that this New lernyng as ye call it... not the trowth... Ye call the Scripture the new Learning, which I am sure is eldre than any lernyng, that ye wote to be the old. **c. 1550** HALE *K. Johan* (Manly 1166, I trust ye beleue as Holy Church doth teache ye, And from the new lernyng ye are wyllyng for to fle. **1577** NORTHBROOK *Dicing* 184/2 12 Such as inipute this thing to the new learning, and preaching of the Gospel are shamefully deceived. **1732** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* l. 28 The King's displeasure against the... Bishops of the new Learning. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 On the Universities the influence of the New Learning was like a passing from death to life.

**4.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *learning-place*, *-seat*.

**1509** HAWES *Past. Plow.* iv. *Pery Soc.* 20, I went to Dootryne, prayenge her good grace, For to assygne me my first lernynge place. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* i. l. 191 The Court's a learning-place. **1895** JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 That is a storehouse riche, a learning seat.

† **Learnless**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* **LEARN** *v.* + **-LESS**.] Devoid of learning.

**1593** G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr. A 4 b, These and such like errors... commonly by learelesse heades are reputed for loves kingdome. **1620-25** A. COOKE *Pope Joane* 5 That age was a learelesse and a witlesse age.

**Learwite**, variant of **LAIRWITE**. *Obs.*

† **Leary**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* 1. (Origin and meaning obscure.)

**1641** BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 34 The shortest and most leary hey is always accounted the best. **1713** 73 Shepherds are to have an especiall eye to their hogges, and allwayes to give them the shortest, learyest, and best hey.

**Leary**: see **LEERY** *a.*

**Leas**, *pa. t.* of **LEESE**, to lose.

**Leasable** (*lā sāb l*), *a.* [*f.* **LEASE** *v.* + **-ABLE**.]

That may be leased.

**1611** CORN. *Affordable*, -leasable, lettable, farmeable.

**Lease**, *sb.* 1, **leaze** (*lāz*). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **lās**, 3-6 **leso**, 4-5 **leese**, 5-9 **lees**, 6 **loasse**, 6-7 **leas**, 6- **leasse**, **leaze**. [*OE.* *lēs* *str.* fem. *→* *OTent.* type *\*lāsud*; the orig. declension was nom. *lēs*, acc. gen. dat. *lēsue* (whence **LEASOW**), but in *OE.* there appears also an oblique form *lāse*. The word has sometimes been confused with the plnral of **LEA** *sb.* 1.]

The word is prob. etymologically identical with (*blod*)-*lās*, gen. *-lēsue*, (blood)-letting; *→* *OTent.* type *\*lāsud*; *→* *pre-Tent.* *\*lād-tud* or *\*lād-sud*, *f.* root of **LET** *v.*; the original meaning would thus be land 'let alone', not tilled.]

Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land; common. (Cf. *cow*, *ewe*, *horse-lease*.)







London laye sycke, And thynking to dye, his conscience dyd him pricke. 1615 *Stow's Ann.* 868/1 Many houses... were all very suddenly inhabited... to the great... advantage of Landlords and Leasemongers. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 117 Either by the landlord or the 'leasemonger' farms and tenements were let to the highest bidder.

### So † Lease-monging.

1580 *Ferne Blas. Gentry* 99 If such a one, through good husbandry, cheuinauncing, leasemonging... shall rise vp to a reuenue of hundredes.

### † Lease-parole. Obs. [f. LEASE *sh.* + PAROLE.] (See quot. 1672.)

a 1592 *Lodge & Greene Looking Glasse* (1598) F 2, *Chron.* At night I will bring home my mistresse. *Smith.* Euen when you please, good Adam. *Chron.* When I please, marke thy words,—tis a lease parole, to haue and to hold. a 1613 *Overbury A Wife* (1638) 131 He is tenant by custom to the Planets, of whom he holds the 12 Houses by lease parole: paying the yearly rent of his study and time. 1672 *Cowley's Interpr.* s.v. *Parol*, Lease-parol, that is Lease per Parol; a Lease by word of mouth, to distinguish it from a Lease in writing.

### Leaser<sup>1</sup> (lɛzə). Now dial. Also a lezere, 6 lezer. [f. LEASE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A gleaner.

1340 *Aeneid*. 86 HE abideþ and wyneþ þane dyat ase deþ... þe lezere his haruest. 1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 1, *Stat. Rel.* (1678) 46 Every such gatherer, lezer or lezers. 1586 *J. Hooker Hist. Rel.* in *Holmshush* II. 83/1 An act against leasers of corn. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 133, I knew there was no office of any kind, which a man from England might not have... and I looked upon all who had the disadvantage of being born here, as only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. 1828 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* III. 242 You cannot proceed a quarter of a mile, without encountering some merry group of leasers.

### † Leaser<sup>2</sup>. Obs. rare. [OE. *læsere*. Agent-n. to LEASE *v.* 2: see -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A liar.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.*, Pref. (Skeat) 17 Leasere<sup>2</sup> vel lexere<sup>2</sup>, falsos. 1641 'Smetymundus' *Find. Annu.* III. 48 Hee... lays on us unmercifully, calling us *Cavellers*, *Leasers*, *Shanderers*.

### Leaser<sup>3</sup> (lɛzə). [f. LEASE *v.* 3 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who takes on lease; a lessee.

1877 *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 300 The mine has been in leaser's hands.

**Leash** (lɛʃ), *sb.* Forms: a. 3, 5 lece, 4 leesse, 4-5 leas, 4 6 leas, lese, 5-7 leace, lease, (5 leesse, leys, lyes, 6 leasse). b. 4 *Sc.* leysche, 4-7 lesh, 5 lesshie, leeshie, 5-6 *Sc.* lische, 6 leysche, leshie, leas'she, 5 *Sc.* leish, leish, lesh, (7 leach), 6-leash. [a. OE. *lesse*, *læsse* (mod. F. *laisse*) ? = L. *laxa* fem. of *laxus* LAX a.]

1. The thong or line in which hounds or coursing-dogs are held. Phr. † *With the leash*, † *at a leash*, *on or in (the or a) leash*. Proverbial phr. † *As greyhound (let out) of leash*.

a. 1300 *St. Gregory* 822 in *Archid. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 68 Hounds but were list & lent To leten of lece, to cacche beste. 13... *Coerde L.* 1923 As greyhounds stricken out of lesse, Kyng Richard thre among the press. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9126 (Kilbing) Merlin smot forþ, but after dasse On aiper half, so grehounde of lesse. a 1400 *Outlawen* 767 As glad as grehound ylete of lese Florent was than. c 1440 *Fortunage* 558 Her leas were as softe as sylk. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 16 Every man had a mastie bound at a lyes. 1509 *Barclay Shyp of Follys* (1570) 85 In comes another his houndes at his tayle, With lynes and leases and other like baggage. 1576 *Fleming tr. Caius Eng. Dogs* 7 Beyng restrayned and drawne backe from running at random with the leasse. 1579-80 *North Plintarch* (1676) 1027 Having in his right hand a Club, and in his left hand a Leace, unto the which Thyus was tied. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom.* of *Rom.* I. xxviii. 130 Perceiving a Damself comming in with two lions in a leace, he went speedily down [etc.].

b. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Pro catenis, chapas, et lesches, et uno Cornu pro venatore... 75. 114. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* VII. 414 His leysche tilt him drew he, And leit his houndis gang all fre. c 1440 *Spowdon* 735 Furthe he went with greyhondis thre, In a lesche he dyd hem do. 1509 *Barclay Shyp of Follys* (1570) 134 He that will labour a beast to hunt or chase... His lines, colers, and lesches he must desse. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* v. ix. 104 He that the lische and fyame in schondir draue. 1688 *R. Holme Armoyny* III. 74/1 The Fetterer... shall receive the Greyhounds matched to run together, into his Leash, as soon as he comes into the Field. 1808 *Woods. Force of Prayer* III. [He] holds a greyhound in a leash, To let slip upon buck or doe. 1830 *Scott Demonol.* iv. 131 She led three greyhounds in a leash. 1879 *Quito C. Castlemaine* 5 Fretting like staghounds held in leash. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 7/6 The hounds, hunted on the leash. 1891 *ibid.* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

transf. 1741 *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. i. 10 A Paper kite which had broke its leash by the impetuosity of the wind.

† b. *The leash*: (a) the department of the king's household concerned with the keeping of the hounds; (b) the art or practice of coursing.

1526 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 194 The charge of 68 loves of bread served to the officers of the Lesh for the expenses of the Kings Greyhounds. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 540 The office of child of the leashe to John Strete for the leashe with the wages of 40s. by year. 1611 *Markham Country Content* I. vii. (1615) 104 Touching the lawes of the leashe or coursing. 1640 *ibid.* 106 Those which are chosen Judges of the leashe, shall give their iudgements before they depart from the field. 1648 *Warrant in Verney Papers* (1853) 180 Lord Compton, master of his majestys leashe. 1665 *Warrant in Sporting Mag.* XLII. 10 Like as my predecessors masters of the Leash.

2. A set of three; originally in *Sporting* language, used of hounds, hawks, foxes, hares, deer, etc.; hence *gen.*

a. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 446 Tristrem hunters seize ride, Les

of houndes þai ledde. 1376-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In uno lese et uno pare de turetelle. 1426 *Lyda. De Guil. Pilgr.* 2124 Swyche houndys... God wol I ha mo than a les. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fv j. h. A Lece of thesame hawks, iij. 1575 *Turberv. Bk. Faulconrie* 166 They cast off a cast or a lease of Sacres, which follow the peregrine falcon. 1624 *Capt. Smith Virginia* VI. 231 As we passed we see a lease of Bucks. 1690 *Dryden Amphitryon* IV. (1691) 42, I put in for a brace, or a lease. 1723 *True Briton* No. 15 I. 126 Giving their Suffrages for the Good of their Country... and this too, not by Couples or Leases, but by Scores, almost, at a time.

b. c 1450 *Mertin* 181 Gawein... ledde in honde a leeshe of grehounds, and ledde also two brace following hym. 1526 *Skelton Magnyf.* 592 Here is a leysche of ratches to rente an hare. 1582 *Stannist. Fines* 11 d. (Arb. 9 The third. posy) (for I wyl present your lordship with a lesh). 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 7 Sitra, I am sworn brother to a lesh of Drawers... Tom, Ji ke, and Francis. 1609 *B. Jonson Sil. Wom.* III. ii. 1, I kept my chamber a lesh of daies for the anguish of it. 1663 *Butler Hud.* I. i. 104 Or Cerberus himself pronounce A Leash of Languages at once. 1705 *Double Welcome* xvi. 7 A Leash of Armes on thy Plains appear. 1750 *Johnson Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 8 A lesh of hares to be potted by his wife. 1792 *Munchausen's Trav.* xxi. 88, I have acquired precisely nine hundred and ninety-nine lesh of languages. 1826 *Scott Wodst.* xxii. A brace of wild-ducks and a lesh of teal. 1838 *Apperly Nimrod's North. Tour* (1874) 259 We found a lesh of foxes, one after another. 1859 *Tennyson Lyette* 50 Then were I wealthier than a lesh of Kings. 1882 *Old Words* 604, I contrived to lag a lesh of trout.

3. *Hawking*. The thong or string which is passed through the varvles of the jesses to secure the hawk.

1497 *Id. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 366 Item for chessis and lischis thre yd. 1575 *Turberv. Bk. Faulconrie* 147 Tyng... a cryance unto your hawks lease. 1615 *Latham Faulconrie* (1633) (Gloss., Lease or leash is a small long thong of leather, by which the Faulconer holdeth his Hawke fast, folding it many times about their fingers. 1635 *Quarles Embl.* v. ix. (1751) 282 But her too faithful leash doth soon retain Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain. 1686 *Blome Genth. Recreat.* II. 62 Lease or Leash. 1826 *Sir J. S. Semichur Hawking* (1829) 11 When he has been furnished with the necessary appendages of hood, bells, jesses, and leash, he is to be tied to the block. 1874 *Tennyson Tristram* 123 Their talk was all of... terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.

4. *figs.* (with allusion to senses 1 and 3; esp. in phrases, *To hold or have in leash*, to have control over, keep in bondage.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xl. (1869) 195 She is pioresse, whiche leedeth alle þe cloysters in les, bounden bi bondes and bi lete. 1477 *Mar. Rivers* (Caxton) *Dietes* 71 Wrath ledeth shame in a lese. 1560 *W. de New Cat.* IV. Wks. 1564 I. 422 For God hathe them in leas. Ye... they are his slaves. 1611 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* II. iv. 477 What I was, I am: More straining on, for pocking backe; not following My leash unwillingly. 1648 *Boyle Seraph* I. c. xii. (1700) 62 The ravish'd Soul being shewn such game as that, would hate so eagerly, that she would break those Leashes that tie her to the Body. 1821 *Shelly's Prometheus* Chb. IV. 128 We had along in leashes... The clouds that are heavy with love's sweet rain. 1842 *Tennyson's Love & Duty* 40 Thy low voice... would... hold passion in a lesh. 1848 *Kingsley Saint's Frag.* II. iv. His ministers must lure, not drag in leash. 1856 *Miss Mulock's Halcyon* xvii. 1859 181 It was easy to see... that, did he once slip the leash of his passions, it would go hard with Richard Brithwood. 1862 *Merviale Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. li. 231 The soldiers, long held in the lesh... were eager to spring upon the foe.

† 5. A snare, noose. Obs.

c 1374 *Chaucer Ancl. & Arc.* 233 With oon worde him list not oonyes deyne To byrynge ageyne my sorowful hert in pees, For he is caught up in a nober leas. 1814 *Cary Dante, Par.* xxviii. 12 Looking upon the beauteous eyes, whence love Had made the leashe to take me.

† 6. *Sc.* = LASH *sh.* 1. Obs. (Cf. LEASH *v.* 2.)

1508 *Kennedie Flying* *W. Dunbar* 453 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1508 *Dunbar Flying* *W. Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy louny mony a leish heis fyld.

7. *Weaving*. a. One of the cords (having an eye in the middle to receive the warp-thread) which extend between the parallel laths of the heddle of a loom. Also written *leish*.

1731 *Mortimer in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 105 Some of these Frames are made like a Loom, with a Warp passed through the Leishes. 1878 *Barlow Weaving* 77 The heddles consist of two laths, between which are stretched the required number of 'leashes' usually made of linen thread, and having an eye formed in the middle of them.

b. = LEASE *sh.* 2.

1888 *J. Paton in Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 463/2 At each end of the warp the threads are, by a mechanical device in the heck, made to intersect alternately, forming leashes, which are, when taken from the reel, separately tied up, and thus aid in maintaining the parallelism of the ends when they are bundled up.

8. *attrib.*, as *leash-hound*, *-man*; † *leash-law* (see quot.).

1679 *Blount Anc. Tenures* 64 Leash-hounds or Park-hounds, such as draw after a hurt Deer in a Leash or Liam. 1721 *Bailey, Leash-Laws*, are Laws to be observed in Hunting or Coursing. c 1817 *Hogg Tales & St.* II. 91 [He] ordered that the leasmen should exert themselves in recovering their scattered hounds.

**Leash** (lɛʃ), *v.* Also 7 lease. [f. LEASH *sh.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To attach or connect by a leash.

1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* Prolog. 7 And, at his heels, (Leasht in, like Hounds), should Famine, Swprd, and Fire, Crouch for employment. a 1658 *Lovelace Lucasta Posth.* (1659) 33 Cerberus, from below Must leasht himself with him a hunting go. 1863 *W. Phillips Speeches* xvii. 374 We were then two snarling hounds leashed together.

b. *fig.* To link together, esp. in threes. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. 1, 18, I prefer leashing together these points of the discussion. 1889 *Saintsbury Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x. (1890) 366 He [Crashaw] was a much younger man than either of the poets with whom we have leashed him. 1898 *Reade in New Century Rev.* IV. 501 Yet were these rival leashed by sacred ties.

2. † To beat or lash with a leash (*obs.*); to whip (*dial.*).

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* c. 103 (ed. 1566) Gif ony childer... commit ony of thir thir gih... their fathers... deliuer the said child to the jure, to be leichit, scourit, and dunge. 1583 *Batfou's Fra ticks* (1754) 27 Ordains the Dery of fildle... to gar leish barnis that pertanis the kirk. 1592 *Lyly Midas* IV. iii. F. 4, If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be leasht... A boy leasht on the single. 1677 *N. Cox Gentl. Recreat.* ed. 2 81 In many cases here of a Leasing was observed; that is, one must be held, either cross a Saddle, or on a mans Back, and with a pair of Dog-couples receive ten pound and a Purse; that is, ten strokes... and an eleven, that used to be as bad as the other ten, called a Purse. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* Leash, lesh, to whip. 'Leesh yor horse up, man'.

Leasie, *obs.* form of LAY.

**Leasing** (lɛzɪŋ), *sh.* Obs. or arch. exc. dial. (Sc. and north. Forms: 1 leasing, -ing, 2 3 leasing, (2) leasing, 3 lesin, les 3 inge, lusinge, leosinge, 3-4 lesaing, 3 6 lesinge, -yng(e), 3 7 lesing, (4) lesenge, -ine, leasyng, Kent. lye a sn-gg. leazinge), 4-8 leesing, (5) ynge, -inge, lesyn, 6 leasyng(e), Sc. leis-, leysin g, 7 leazing ? 2 3- leasing. [OE. *lasing*, f. *lusan*: see LAX *v.* 2 and -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Lying, falsehood.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 44 Miðdy spreðð leasung. a 1175 *Ch. t. Hen.* 229 Heo onsmæde... alle leasunge. a 1225 *Arth. R.* 83 þe dæd is leas, & leasunges feder. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2578 He wereden hem wið leasing. a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 585 'Is þat soþ?' seade he. Heu seude, 'Is se, siue, withute leasing'. c 1340 *Canter. M.* 15412 (Trin.) In to þoure bondes I shal him take; holde hit no leasunge. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* IV. 480, I wald reuere the but leving. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Ye saide ye loved us, the which was fals leasinge. 1450 *Pastou Lett.* I. 497 Walsham of Chauncery, that never made leasng, told me that [etc.]. 1500 20 *Dunbar Poems* ix. 106, I know me vicious, Lord, and richt culpable In aithis sweiring, leising, and blaspheming. 1535 *Cowdraly 2. Eadras* xiv. 18 The truth is led fals awaye & leysunge is hard at hande. 1595 *Spenser Col. Chud.* IV. No leasng new, nor grandam's fable staid. 1601 *Dent Pathway* Heaven 75 All your faire speeches... are mought else but by pocrisie and leazing. 1611 *Shaks. V. 6* Thou shalt destroy them that speake leasing. 1641 *Muller's Animar.* Wks. 1831 III. 211, 212, and so take againe either your manifest leasng, or manifest igno... 1712 *Phil. Alma* III. 9 As toke... prone to leasng, say this... first becaus they be pearing. 1825 *Scott's Rob. R. & S.* 151 Strong within you, and proud to see the light.

b. In particularized use: a. *lie, falsehood*.

c 1000 *Ips. Ps.* Thrye a þuff rest þa þe synner æt a sped. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 De cules c. ch. ch. ch. and twispiche and curs and leasunges. c 1290 *S. P. 1. 1* 1 211/400 þat we with leasunges bi-trateth men. 1303 *R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 633 A leasng ys When þou wost þa þou seyst mys. Ya 1366 *Chaucer Rom. Rose* 2 Many me seyn that in sweveninges Ther nis but fables and leasnges. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 143 (Harl. MS.) Vnholnest and vnfelful talkinges, leysunges, & lathlinges. 1580 *Lyly Euphus* (Arb.) 384 So that in giuing credite to thy letters, I may be deceiued with thy leasngs. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. vii. 48 That false pig, in which that leasng told. 1599 *B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* I. iv. He [Lycanus] doth feed you with fittions, figments, and leasngs. 1614 *Ralph Hol World* II. (1634) 197 The Priests... to magnifie their antiquities, filled the Records with many leasngs. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week* Prolog. 74 For Trading free shall thrive againe, Nor Leasngs lend affright the Swam. 1731 *Swift On Afr. P.* 2 being put out of C. Misc. (1735) V. 110 Sir R... weary'd by Will. P...s Teazings, Who interrupted him in all his Leasngs.

c. *Comb.*, as *leasng-hearer*; *leasng-maker*, a liar; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (now *Hist.*), one who utters untrue and slanderous statements such as are likely to prejudice the relations between the king and his subjects; so *leasng-making*, verbal sedition; † *leasng-monger*, a liar.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 208/2 'Lesynge herare, mendifer. 1388 *Wyclif Prom.* xxi. 6 He that gudith treousers by the tynge of a 'leasng' [maker]. 1424 *Sc. Acts Int.* I (1814) II. 8/2 All lesingis makaris & tellaris of baim. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop* IV. viii. The lesynge maker and flaterer. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3953/1 Act anent Leasing-makers and Slanderers. a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* I. (1724) I. 25 Nor had they the nature of the paper before them, which was judged by the Court to be 'leasng-making'. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* I. xi. 272 note, By the law of Scotland... verbal sedition or leasng-making, is inferred from [etc.]. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 268 *Pei* ben... 'lesyngmongers'. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. li. 2772 Backytres leysng-mongers and wycked spekers... be the worst theutes upon the erthe.

**Leasing** (lɛzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. Now dial. Also 6 lezing. [f. LEASE *v.* 1 + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Gleaning. Also *concr.* = *leasng corn*.

1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 *Stat. Rel.* (1678) 46 Many... persons... will not labour for their living, but have their sole respect to gathering and lezing of corn in harvest time. 1774 *Graves Spirit. Quixote* II. 255 How much might she earn a day, then, by her leasng? c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlvii. 2 What was to become of the poor, now their leasng was all eaten and gone?

b. *attrib.*, *leasng-corn*, wheat got by gleasing. 1857 *Eliza Acton Eng. Bread-Bk.* 138 note, The wheat... which her family have gleaned,—the leasng corn,—supposed to make the best bread of any.



**Leasing** (lɛsɪŋ), *vbl.* *sb.* [f. LEASE *v.* 3 + -ING 1.] The action of LEASE *v.* 3; letting out (on lease). Also *attrib.*

1521 *Dury Wills* (Camden) 124 In lesyng and lettyng y<sup>e</sup> days werke. 1610 J. MORE in *Buckench MS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 90 In case of leasing, whether you will reserve the house. 1810 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 284 If actual possession were necessary, a leasing power could never be executed where land was in the hands of a tenant. 1880 *Times* 30 July 9/4 The leasing of shooting rights.

**Leasing** (lɛsɪŋ), *pph.* *a.* [f. LEASE *v.* 1 + -ING 2.] Gleaning.

1829 F. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 361 The allowance of fourteen pence a day... would hardly be accepted by my leasing neighbours in place of it [i.e. gleaning].

**Leasing** (lɛsɪŋ), *pph.* *a.* [Formed as a corresp. adj. to LEASING *sb.* Cf. LEASE *v.* 2.] Lying.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Newer Agn.* xii. 166 Here, take this leasing, meeching hard, with priestly aid go bind him hard.

**Leasow** (lɛsəʊ, lɛzəʊ), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms:

1 *pl.* lɛswe, lɛswe, *Northumb.* lɛsua, 3 ?lewse, *pl.* leswa, 3-6 lesewe, 4 leswe, 4 lesue, 5 leseo, liswe, 5, 7 lesow, 6 leasewe, leysue, *Sc.* lesoue, 7- leasow. *B.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 lesur(e), lyasoure, lasor, 7 leissoure, leasure, lizure, 8 ligor, 9 lizzure, leissure. [See LEASE *sb.* 1.] Pasture; pasturage; meadow-land.

1950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 9 Inn-farēð & ut-farēð & lesia [*Kanshu*, *leswe*, *Agg.* & *Haltun* *Gosp.* lase] gmoetad, 10. *Agg.* *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcher 325/25 *Pascua*, leswe. c. 1200 *Prin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Dis oris in swide egerne and fished his leswe huile uppen trefes, and huile uppen cluies. c. 1205 *Lav.* 201 Bi-hold he þa leswa [c. 1275 lewes] & þene leoflice wode. a. 1225 *Anec.* R. 91 Ine heuene is large leswe. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1576 Ydumea, ðat fulsum lond. Of lewe god, was in hwe hond. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* xiv. [xcv.] 7 Wee the puple of his leswe; and the shep of his hond. — *Jor.* xliii. 1. Wo to the shepperdis, that wateren and to-tern the flou of my leswe, with the lord. c. 1440 *R. Glouc. Chron.* 1005 (MS. B) Hor leseo astelli euer. *Ibid.* 7707 Le-ow he saf þer to. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hom.* III. c. 35 & 4 Meadows leswe pastures. 1502 *Arncliffe Chron.* 1811 174 Lesurs pastures weies paties withtigh and unwithtigh. 1513 *Douglas P.* 11. xii. Prol. 183 In lysonris and on leys [kill] lamis full taft and treg socht bletand to that dammis. 1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (1815) 310 All lands meadows leyssues and pastures. 1596 *Harvey's Hist. of the Hist. of the Hist.* 1. 27 A pasture, or as we say, a Lesoue. 1658 *Disputation* in *Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Lesuris*, Meadows, lei-soures and pastures. 1699 *Ibid.* Water stanks, aures, pastures. 1686 *Poor Staffordsh.* 293 Having a Lesow quite overrun with well grown broom. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts* xvi. 126 Coarse meadows, or what are called leasows, being rough woody pastures. 1825-80 *Jamieson's Lesoure, Lizzure.* a. 1845 *Hood's Town & Country* xv. 1 hold no Leasows in my lease, No cot set round with trees. 1851 *Wiggins's Embanking* 139 After feeding all the summer on the higher grounds, called leasows or leazes in the dairy counties. 1894 *S. E. Worcester Gloss.* *Lesowu*, a meadow.

**Leasow**, *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* In 1 lɛs(w)lan, 3 leaswe, leaswue, 3 4 lesewe, 4 lesuwe, lisewe, 4 5 leasowe, 7 lessow. [OE. *læsuan* (also *læsian*), f. *læsian*, *læs* LEASOW *sb.*, LEASE *sb.* 1] *trans.* and *intr.* To pasture, graze.

1950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke viii. 32 Was ðonne ðer ede vel sunor bergana monig foedendra vel lesuandura [*Agg.* *Gosp.* *lesandura*]. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xii. 2 (Gr.) His man lɛ-wode on morium lande. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Pe cluie herdes beð þe lorp-wes of holi chiriche þe leaseweð here orf. a. 1225 *Anec.* R. 100 And leswe þine tichenes bi he ðumonne hulen, of ðis & of leaswe. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* viii. 30 A flocc. of many hoggis lewesynge was nat fer from hem — 1 *Cor.* ix. 7 Who feedith or lesuwith a flocc, and etith not of the mylk of the flocc? c. 1425 *Wynetoun Cron.* l. v. 212 As catell leweswede in and oute. 1604 *DRAYTON'S* *Mores* 28 Gently his faire flocks leasow'd he along. 1825 *80 JAMIESON'S*, *Lesure*, both as a *v.* and as a *n.*, is still used in the pastoral districts of Ayr., Renf., and Lanark.

Hence **Leasowed** (leasewed) *pph.* *a.*

1382 *Wyclif Kings* iv. 23 Ten fatte oxen, twenti leasowed oxen [1388 oxis of leasewe, *Vulg. pascales*].

**Leaswe**, *obs.* form of LEASE.

**Leassee**, -our, *obs.* forms of LESSEE, LESSOR.

**Leassee**, variant of LESSEE *Obs.*

**Leasshie**, *obs.* form of LEASH.

**Least** (lɛst), *a.* (*sb.*), and *adv.* Forms: 1 lɛst, lɛsast, lɛsast, *Northumb.* lɛsast, lɛsastast, lɛsast, 3 lɛst, 2-5 leste, 3-4 last, 3-6 laist, 3-7 (rarely 8) lest, 4-5 leeste, 4-6 leest, 3, 6-least. [OE. *læst*, *læst*; — prehist. \**laisto-*, superlative f. \**laiste-*; LESS; cf. OFris. *leist*, an OE. *lærest* = OFris. *lærest*; — \**laisto-*, occurs in one instance.] Used as the superlative of LITTLE. *A. adj.*

**I.** In concord with *sb.* expressed or understood.

1. Little beyond all others in size or degree; smallest; slightest; † fewest.

Not infrequently coupled with *last*; see LAST *a.* 1 c. a. 1000 *Guthlac* 741 Nis þæt hura læstast þæt seo lufu cyðð. c. 1200 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 268 Þone læstast dæl þunges. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1527 Þiss folc iss læstast, & tiss lott Addeþ þe læste mede. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 860 And best me mai to hom truste, þat of lest wordes [MS. lɛste of wordes] beþ. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. vii. 39 Men of lawe lest pardoun hadde þat pleteden for Mede. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 294 Þe veyne þat is bitwixe þe leste too of his foot. c. 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 289 Lich as leif of the lynd lest, That weltersidun with the wynd, sa wauerand it is. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 35 To reckon your owne state among things of least estimation. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* xi.

664 Th' Italian Chiefs, and Princes, joyn their Pow'rs: Nor least in Number, nor in Name the last. 1725 *Ld. Bolingbroke* 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 270 Those, who had the least mind to see me in England, have made it impossible for me to live any where else. 1768 *Stearns Sent. Journ.* (1775) 128 (Act of Charity) A fix'd star of the least magnitude. 1778 *Pennant Tour in Wales* I. 2 (Flint) is the best of the twelve Welch [Counties]. 1879 *Dowden Southey* 8 His last and least pupil. *ellipt.* c. 1205 *Lav.* 2856 Fiftene he hæfde feondlice wunden mon mihte i þare læsten [c. 1275 læsten] twa glouen iþraete. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16947 Ogains leist of his to drel. *Ibid.* 2852 Pe ferth point es noght þe last. 1340 *Azenb.* 44 Huanne me... heggeþ be þe graste wyrtes... and zelleþ by þe leste. c. 1360 *Chaucer Deke Blanche* 283 No more than coude the leste of vs. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mundell's Trav.* 203 The effects of a deep resentment, where of the least are cudgelling or caning. 1768 *Sterne Sent. Journ.* (1775) 63 (Glover) She legg'd I would try a single pair, which seemed to be the least.

**b.** The least: often used, esp. in negative and hypothetical contexts, for 'Any, however small'. † More emphatically, any or one the least. † Formerly *accas.* with omission of the article; also in *no* least = 'not the least'.

c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 143 Pouþ he conne not þe leste point of þe gospel. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen.* VIII. ii. iv. 153 Whether euer I... spake one, the least word that might be to the prejudice of her present State. 1632 *Brome North.* *Laise* i. vii. Wks. 1873 III. 19 One from whom you never had, or can expect least good. 1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 73 Without least shew of remorse or piete. 1659 *Hammond On Ps.* lxxxix. 7 There is no least comparison between all the power and operations of all those. 1664 *H. Power Exp. Philos.* Pref. aij. Dioptrical Glasses... are but a Modern Invention! Antiquity gives us not the least hint thereof. 1667 *Milton P. L.* l. 120 Without least impulse or shadow of Fate. 1687 *Towerson Baptism* 269 Without any the least hint of their being baptiz'd. 1697 in *W. S. Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* l. 14 Without receiving any the least assistance from those Gens. 1699 *Dampier Voy.* II. ii. 38 Beef... without the least sign of Fat in it. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 615 The least aperture (=aperient) undoes all immediately. 1763 *Mss. Kusticum* Oct. xxii. l. 109 Every the least appearance of a weed or root of grass is diligently picked off. 1824 *Bentham Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 380 Scarce in any instance will be discovered any the least danger of final deception. 1824 *T. Meadows Angler in Wales* l. 262 Tiger is not like pheasant-shooting... and the least noise often scares away... game of the forest. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exh.* 330 Fire escape... intended to be always ready... without the least preparation.

**c.** In the names of certain animal and vegetable species or varieties, distinguished by their smallness from others bearing the same name. (Cf. LESS, LESSER.)

1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* i. lxxvi. 137 The Least Mountain White Narcissus. 1719 *Quincy Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 346 The least Hare's-Ear. 1766 *Pennant Brit. Zool.* (1776) III. 171 Lest Hake. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 209 Least Golden Crown Thrush. 1823 *Crabb Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hare*, The least Hare, *Lepus minimus*, which is the size of a rat. 1831 A. Wilson & Bonaparte *Amer. Ornith.* III. 53 The least bittern is also found in Jamaica. 1837 *Macgillivray Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 335 Least Bog Orchis. *Ibid.* 366 Least Willow.

**d.** Least common multiple, least squares, least constraint, least resistance: see the *sbs.*

2. Lowest in power or position; meanest. (*arch.*) † With agent-noun: Having very little practice or scope. Also *ellipt.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 19 Lytel vel leasest [*Agg.* *Gosp.* *last*] he bið genemend in ric beafna. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. iii. 25 [She] saf. The leste man of here mayne a mutoun of gold. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 41 Pelip be lest of his clerks. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Bot quha is maist, salt-serue the leste. 1580 *Sidney Ps.* xxv. x. I am poore and least of all. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. ii. 268 The least of you shall share his part thereof. 1621 *Bible Matt.* ii. 6 Thou... art not the least among the Princes of Iuda. 1697 *Dryden Æneid* xl. 677. 1. Turnus, not the least of all my Name. 1727 *S. Switzer Pract. Gardiner* ii. vii. 58 All which is obvious to the least practitioners in this art.

† 3. *Phr.* *a.* At the least way(s), wise: see LEASTWAYS, LEASTWISE. *b.* At least hand: at least. *Obs.* a. 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* iii. My musick well assures me we are (at least hand) fellow prentises to one vngracious master.

**II.** Absolute uses (quasi-*sb.*).

4. That which is least; the least quantity or amount; † the least part of something. Phrase, to say the least (of it).

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 þe ðe test wat biðeð ofte mest. *Ibid.* 353 þe þe leste haueð so muchel þat he bit no more. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. v. i. 105 Loue therefore, and tongue-tide simplicity, In least, speak most, to my capacity. 1591 — *Two Gent.* ii. vii. 68 That is the least (Lucetta) of my fear. 1597 *Bacon Counters.* *Ed. & Evill* 130 (They) have no other shift but to bear it out well, and to make the least of it. 1850 *McCus Div. Gov.* ii. ii. (1874) 107 We hold the moral law to be as much, to say the least of it, the appointment of God as any natural law. *Mod.* The very least I can do is to apologize for the mistake. *Proverb.* 1773 *Govt. Morris* in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1829) II. 280 Our Secretary of State reminds me of a maxim of his predecessor that least said is soonest mended. 1835 *Maryat Pirate* v. The least said is the soonest mended.

5. Governed by a prep., forming an *adv.* phrase.

*a.* At least, at the least (also ME. *atte leste*, *Ormin att alire læste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount is the smallest admissible. Hence,

in wider use, characterizing a statement as certainly valid, even if one of a more comprehensive kind be not allowable; = 'at any rate', 'at all events'.

11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1049 (MS. D.) Swegen... beed Eadward cyng scyptfulum þe sceolde beon æt læstan. *L. scyppa.* c. 1200 *Ormin* 937 Þatt he þuw ilke Sunnendagz Att alire læste here. a. 1225 *Anec.* R. 164 thereð nu reissuns bwui me onb for to fleon þene world; ehte reissuns et leste. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6774 And if I lent þe sulkin beist, þat ded be or spilt at leist, þou sal quit wi tuement. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (Nycholai) 219 Þane askit he þame to sel vitale A hundre medreis at þe lest of ilke schipe. c. 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's Prof.* 38 Thanne hane ye do youre deuoir atte leste. c. 1400 *MAUNDEY.* (Rolls) xix. 86 Þase ymages er ilk ane of þe stature of twa men at þe leste. 1546 *Tindale John* xiv. 11. Att the leest beleve me for the very workes sake. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer.* Pref. In Ordering Deacons, xxi. yerres of age at the leste. 1563 *J. Buchanan Reform. St. Andrus* Wks. (1892) 8 The nombre of the classis at the leist sex. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 355 note, Man being indox with reason (or at leist ought to be), knowledge and understanding. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. v. 52 At leste wee'l dye with Harnesse on our backe. 1621 *Bible Luke* xix. 42. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambois.* 93 At lest I can say this, I never met with any who were glad when they were beaten. 1663 *Gerrish Counsel* 53 There are at the least in twenty thousand, five thousand unfit for work. 1667 *Milton P. L.* l. 1. 258 Here at leste We shall be free. 1721 *Addison Spect.* No. 105. ¶ 7 The Book-Pedant is much the most supportable; he has at least an exercised Understanding. 1732 *Steele Ibid.* No. 498 ¶ 3 As had disabled him from being a coachman for that day at least. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. iii. 17, I hope... you'll at leste tell me, that you do not really suspect me. 1834 *J. H. Newman Par. Sermon.* (1837) I. iii. 44 Have you not power at lest over the limbs of your body? 1847-9 *Hells Friends* in C. Ser. i. (1857) I. 123 At lest it does not contain the whole matter. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 60 § 4 A session of the Council shall be held once at least in every two years.

† *b.* By the least. At least.

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 616 He slop þer on haste On hundred bi þe leste (*Geste Kyng Horn* 612 at the leste). c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 762 The fode was so felle, with falling of Rayn, Hit was like, by the leste, as oure lorde wold With water hane wastid all þe world eft. 1513 *Douglas Æneid* xii. xiii. 29 Desist herof, now at last, be the leste.

*c.* In the least. † (*a*) At the lowest estimate (*obs.*). † (*b*) In the smallest or slightest degree.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 194 What in the least Will you require in present Dower with her. 1660 *Wood Life* 29 Nov., He never suffered in the least for his cause. 1662 *Stillingfl. Orig. Sac.* iii. iii. § 4 And is it possible... to imagine that the Scriptures do in the least ascribe the Origine of evil to God? 1702 *Addison Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. 1721 I. 461, I have been surprized to meet with a man in a Satire that I never in the least expected to find there. 1845 *Stephen Comm. Lavos Eng.* (1874) II. 497 So as to restrain or diminish in the least any of his rights or interests. 1851 *Ruskin Stones* I. vi. (1874) I. xx. 218 No sculptor can in the least imitate the peculiar character of accidental fracture.

† *d.* With the least. (*a*) Inferior. (*b*) = At least. Also, To speak with the least; to say the least.

(*c*) With least or most: at all, in any way. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *Chalcer Troylus* i. 281 She nas not with the leste of here stature. 1550-3 *Decay of England* (E. E. T. S.) 100 It lesth the kings Maiesty... v. thousande markes by the yeare with the leste [printed left]. 1575 *Gamm. Curtion* v. ii. 247 *Bayly.* Canst thou not say anything to that, Diccon, with leste or most? *Diccon.* Yea, mary, sir, thus much I can say: wel, the nedle is lost! c. 1680 *Beveridge Serm.* (1795) II. 586 We... who live... where the... means of grace are as... powerfully administer'd, to speak with the leste, as in any place.

† *e.* as *sb.* A most minute quantity or part; a minimum. *Obs.*

1666 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* v. (1702) 161/2 There being in Nature no least which cannot be divided. 1682 *CRICHTON Lucretius* l. 23 They all affirm, that Nature never rests in breaking bodies, and admits no Least. 1683 *Ibid.* Notes 17 Epicurus made all his Atoms to be leasts, and therefore insensible. 1766 *AMORY Bunole* (1790) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony. 1823 *BUSEY Lucretius* i. 658 These particles themselves no parts contain, And hence are Nature's Leasts, or finest grain.

**B. adv.** In the least degree; in a degree less than all others, or than on all other occasions.

c. 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 75 Þanne þu lest wenst deað cumeþ to fecchende þe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27201 In laerd house... þar man agþ lest do dishonour. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2546 He was fallen in a feuer or he leste wende. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 209/3 Leest wurthi, *xixiuis.* 1546 *TINDALE* *1 Cor.* xii. 23 Those members of the body which we thynke leest honest. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxix. With what I most inioy Contented leste. 1667 *Milton P. L.* l. 1. 679 Mammon, the leste erected Spirit that fell from Heav'n. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iii. § 6 Alciphron has made discoveries where I leste expected it. 1833 *Hr. Martineau Fr. Wines & Pol.* v. 75 When the time came for giving up his watch or his rat, he thought he could least spare his live companion. 1883 *R. W. Dixon Mono* ii. l. 65 And when lord Gerbert questioned privily, Of me he got but little: least of all Upon that noble knight would I be spy.

*b.* The least: in the least degree.

1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Maudeslo's Trav.* 101 Drunkenness is a Vice they can the least of any be charged withal. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* vi. He wasn't the least groggy. 1881 *Froude Short Studies* (1883) IV. 351, I am not the least pretending that this has been the actual history of man in this planet.

**Least** (*s.*, *Leasall*, *obs.* f. *LEST*, *LAYSTALL*).

† **Leas'ting.** *Obs.* rare. [f. LEAST *a.* + -ING 3.] N. Fairfax's word for 'atom'.

1674 *N. Fairfax Bulw & Sctv.* 30 One nome or leas'ting.



† **Lea'stness.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. LEAST a. + NESS.*] Minimal size.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 100 A least biding is made as much for cleaving, if it had but a wherewith to be cloven; its leastness, not its bodiness forbidding it.

**Leastways** (lɛst'weɪz), *adv.* [See WAY.]

† **a.** Orig. two words (subsequently often written as one) in the phrase at (the) least way(s) = 'at least' (cf. LEASTWISE). *Obs.* **b.** As one word, in the same sense. *dial. and vulgar.*

c 1286 CHAUCER *Clark's T.* 910 Do thou thy devoir at the leeste weye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxi. So this same dolorous knyght served hem al, that at the last way he smote doune hors and man. 1526 TISDALE *Acts* v. 15 That at the last waye the shadowe off Peter... myght shadowe some of them. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm.* Par. *John* xviii. 37-40 If ye wyll not spare... hym as an innocent, at leastwaye... pardon hym his life as an offender. 1552 LATIMER *Serui.* 23rd *Sund.* Trinity (1584) 205 Let vs be moned at the least wayes with his promyses. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton.* 100 In expectance either of speedy succession after him, or at least wayes of fellowship in the Empire with him. 1605 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia.* *Leastways*, *adv.* at least; least-wise. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* liv. He was own brother to a brimstone maggie—leastways Mrs. Smallweed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1876) 303 She lets them, leastways her sister go and see her.

**Leastwise** (lɛst'weɪz), *adv.* [See WISE sb., -wise, and cf. LEASTWAYS.] † **a.** As two words (later often written as one) in certain phrases: at (the) least wise, = 'at least'; in the least wise, = 'in the least'. *Obs.* **b.** As one word = 'at least'. Somewhat rare.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. xi. (1553) Pijib, Though a man... abide in great authoritie til he dye, yet than at y<sup>e</sup> leaste wise every man must leaue it at y<sup>e</sup> last. 1577 VAUTROUILLET *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 243. I feele not my selfe to haue any righteousnes, or at least wise, I feele it but very litle. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 The first christened Emperour (at the leaste wise that openly professed the faith). 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to M. Pomponne* Wks. 1731 II. 365. I judged it a Matter of too great Weight for me to intermeddle with in the leaste-wise. 1692 S. PATRICK *Ausw. Touchstone* 12 Impugned... by the Authority of Holy Scripture, or at least-wise, by the Universal Councils of Catholick Priests. 1815 [see LEASTWAYS]. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas* M. xvi. 281 It was a sign that his money would come to light again, or leastwise that the robber would be made to answer for it. 1883 A. EBERSHEIM *Life Jesus* i. ii. 20 The old Testament, leastwise, the Law of Moses, was directly and wholly from God.

**Leat** (lɛt). Chiefly *s.v. dial.* Also *leate*, *7 let* (t), *9 leet*. [OE. (*wæter*)-*gēlēt(e)* water-conduit (the simple word occurs also in the sense 'junction of roads') = OHG. *gīlitz* letting, letting out, junction, also in comb. *wagzer gīlitz* water-conduit (MHG. *gēlitz*, mod.G. *gelasse*, also MHG. *gelēze*, mod.G. *gelasse*, in many senses derived from that of the verbal root); *f. ge-* prefix (see Y-) + root of *lētān* LET v.] An open watercourse to conduct water for household purposes, mills, mining works, etc.

1590-1 in *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* (1884) XVI, 526 Item pd to 4 trumpeters that were att the leate by Mr Majors commandment, vs. a 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 432/3 Streight, River, or other Let of Water, fresh or salt. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* vi. 2098 Cut a Leat, Gurt, or Trench. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 235 Commissioners of Sewers to survey Streams, Gutters, Letts, and Annoyances. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* II, 269 Rode to the head of Plymouth Leat. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric.* Devon 319 The entrance for the leat was cut at about thirty feet above the lip of the weir. 1838 MAS. *BRAY Tradit.* Devon I. 232 note. Leet is used in Devonshire to signify a stream of water. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol* xvi. I have a project to bring down a leat of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town. 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 6/4 The leats on Dartmoor are choked with snow and ice, and no water is flowing into the reservoirs.

*attrib.* 1882 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast for G.* i. iii. 57 The water-course or leat-road of Santa Luzia.

**Leat**, *pa. t.* of LOUP *Obs.*, to stoop.

**Leatch**, *obs. form* of LEECH sb. *3 Naut.*

**Leath** (lɛθ), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2-3 lēð, lēoð, liop, 3-4 lēpo, 3-5 lēth, (? 3-4 lyth, 5 lētht), 7 latho, 7- leath. [Early ME. *lēð*, of obscure origin; not connected with LITH a. Usually regarded as equivalent to the sb. from which are derived Ger. and Du. *ledig* unoccupied, also (with negative prefix) MDu. *onlede* trouble. Cf. also LETH a.]

1. Cessation, intermission, rest. † *A leoð gān* (early ME.): to make peace.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þet me were leofere þenne al world... most ic habben an alpi þraze summe lisse and summe lēde. c 1205 LAY. 9504 3if he wule a leoð gān [c 1275 þais makie] & halden me for lauerd. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3348 Wið ðis mete weren he felle, fowerti winter vten lēð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23260 Of helle pines... firen bandes es þe nind, þat al þair limes ar bunden wið, witten lēth and al līth. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4503 Þa þat leprus er & lame, þat neuire of lēth knewe. c 1460 *Tonyette Myst.* xxi. 142 One wode myght thou speke ethe, tui myght it do the som leath. 1674 KAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Lathe*, ease or rest. *Ibid.*, *Leath*, ceasing, intermission: as no Leath of pain.

2. Mining. A soft part in a vein.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* *Blanch*, a piece of Ore grown in the hard Rock, or in hard Sparr or Tuft, or any other hard Stuff, without any Softness or Leath at all about it.

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*Ibid.*, *Leath*. In hard Works it is any Joynt, or softness that gives some Liberty and Advantage, for the better freeing the harder Part, in order to Cut or Blast it.

**Leath**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 2 lēthien, 3 lēoðien, 4 lēp(e, 6, 8-9 *dial.* latho, 8-9 leath(e), leeth. [ME. *lepien*, *f. lēp* LEATH sb.]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, soften, relax.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Also wæt swō þe man his sinne sore burnede ure drihten lēdeþ þe sinne bendes, and bliscōd swō þe soule. c 1205 LAY. 2192 Leode [c 1275 slake] vte benden. c 1245 *Metz. Hom.* 86 Goddes graz. conforhted him... And lēthed his soru and his kare. 13... *f. E. Allit.* P. C. 13 Suffraunce may aswagend hem & þe swelme leþe. 1796 MARSHALL *Parks* II, 330 *Leathe*, to relax; as a cow when near calving. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* 310 *Leathe*, to soften, to render that which is rigid more or less soft and pliant.

† 2. *intr.* To cease, abate. *Obs.*

1205 LAY. 12042 Þat wedder leodeþe. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5572 (Fairl.) Of his wikkenes walde he not lēp. 13... *St. Erken.* wolde 347 in Horstun. *Alengl. Leg.* (1881) 274 Þe ay-last-and life, þat lethe shall neuere. 13... *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 377 Now I hit se, now leþez my lōpe. *Ibid.* B. 648 Er þy lyuez lyst leþe vpon erþe... schal Sare consayue & a sun here.

Hence *Leathen* *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7438 Ai quen (saul) was trauaild mast... And (dauid) bigan to glen or sing. Of his vn-ro he tok lething. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 219 The king of Pechitis, into siklike number, Than haistilie come into the watter of Humber, Without lathen, that tyme he wes not lither; Syne in ane fellt the litchit all togidder. *Ibid.* 401 Without lathen he maid no langur lat.

**Leather** (lɛðə), *sb.* Forms: 1 lēðer, 4-5 leder, leper, (leeder), 4-6 ledder, -yr, 5 leður, -yr, (letheir), 5-7, 8 Sc. lether(e), 6 Sc. lathir, 7 lather, 6- leather. [OE. *leðer* (only in compounds, as *leðer-hose*, *weald-leðer* bridle) = OFris. *lether*, *leder*, *luder*, *leer*, OSax. *leðar* (Du. *leder*, *leer*), OHG. *ledar* (MHG. *G. leder*), ON. *leðr* (Sw. *läder*, Da. *leder*): — OE. *\*leþro-* neut. — pre-Tent. *\*leþro-*, whence Irish *leathar*, Welsh *llethr*, Breton *ler* (earlier *leer*).]

I. The simple word.

1. Skin prepared for use by tanning, or some similar process.

*American leather*, a kind of oil-cloth; 'an English name for what in the U.S. is called "enameled cloth" (Funkh); *patent leather*, leather having a fine black varnished surface; *vegetable leather*, a material consisting of a layer or layers of linen on which india-rubber is spread; *white leather*, leather dressed so as to retain its natural colour. For *morocco*, *ruscia*, *Spanish*, *Turkey leather*, see the prefixed words.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 324 Þe hund þet frot leðer me beat 3 him anonriht. 13... *f. E. Allit.* P. B. 1281 Alle þat I led on þat letter as lewed þay were As þay had lokid in þe lēþer of my lyft bote. c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm.* ScL Wks. II. 45 50 may men go on þe eyre 3if it be clousid wipane leþer. c 1420 *Libre Caecorum* (1862) 31 With leðer þu moute þin schall þou bynde. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 256 Þe preest schall clothe þe in whyzl ledyr. c 1450 *Merlin* 375 Merlin made hem digge depe under an Oke til the fonde a vessel of lether. 1464 *Ivo.* in *Turner's Penn. Archit.* III. 113 A square standarde, and covered with black lether. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xi. xv. 9 Sovir weid Of curbule or leddyry wylt gyth nalis. 1519 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Giles, Reading 7 For a hide of white lether viij*l.* 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 238 Ane bulget of blak ledder. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 97 Turning of good wine, out of a faire sweete flagon of siluer, into a foule mustie bottel of ledder. 1579 LANGHAM *Card. Health* (1633) 665 Binde the herbe to the body in Crisp o lether, to stop bleeding. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 140 The pennie he causet be cunizet of a buffill hyde, to wit of sik kynde of lathir. 1611 BURL *2 Kings* i. 8 Girt with a girdle of leather about his loynes. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 121 We can by squeezing make Water pass through Leather. 1854 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 146 When placed in the tan-vats which [hides or skins] become leather. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 97 That peculiar sort of deep-brown oil-cloth which is known as American leather.

*fig.* 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 29 Not a cruel man exactly, but a man of leather.

*b. pl.* Kinds of leather.

1853 *Use Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 65 A great variety of leathers in all conditions and states of manufacture is exhibited. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/a An elementary course on the dressing of skins and more advanced courses on the tanning of heavy and light leathers.

*c.* Proverbs and proverbial sayings.

1460 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 372 Men cut large thongs here of other men's lether. 1583 GOLDING *Calvinus Deut.* cxlii. 696 The common proverbe which saith that wee cut large thongs of other mens lether. 1767 FENNING *Univ. Spelling Bk.* 36 A Carrier, being present, said... If you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is Nothing like Leather. 1837 SIA F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 147 Depend upon it, Sir, there is nothing like leather.

*d. Leather and prunella*: an expression for something to which one is utterly indifferent.

[This is, strictly speaking, a misinterpretation of Pope's words; the context refers to the difference of rank between the 'cobbler' and the 'parson', *prunella* being mentioned as the material for the clerical gown.]

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 204 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow: The rest is all but leather or prunella. 1811 BYRON *Epitaph* 7. *Blackett*, Then who shall say so good a fellow Was only 'leather and prunella'? 1831 *Society* I. 32 A preux chevalier, to whom all others were leather and prunella. 1879 TROLOPE *Thackeray* 192 The man to whom these delights of American humour are leather and prunella.

2. An article or appliance made of leather, e.g.

a strap, a thong; a piece of leather for a plaster or to lighten a tap; the leathern portion of a bellows, or of a pump-snacker. *Upper leather*: see UPPER.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Herof þou schalt plane vpon a leþer, & leie it to þe lyme þat is forseid. 1486 *Rb. St. Albans* B.vj, Thessame letheris that be putt in hir bellis. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 237 Coueryng & setting the Newe ledders vnto the seid Bellows. c 1500 *Melusine* ix. 39 At both thendes of the said thonge or leder shal spring out of the Roche a fayre fontayne. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* xc. 285 He... stretched him so in his styropes that y<sup>e</sup> lethers sureyed out three fingers. 1586 *Leath' Bks.* (Surtees) 22 Item given for the leather which it [the bell clapper] hings, iij*l.* 1607 MARKHAM *Canv.* II. (1617) 75 Those... thrusting forward with your legges, stirrups and leathers. 1702 J. SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 82 The [friction of the] others are vastly encreased by the Leathers of their Suckers. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 38 Take a course harden Cloth, and put it before the Bore... then put in your Leathers. 1731 BEIGTRON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 9 When the Leathers [of a pump] grow too soft, they are not capable of sustaining the Pillar to be raised. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Indus* iv. 47 note, Bewits are leathers and bells buttoned round the shank. 1853 'C. Benn.' *Feudant Green* I. xii, They... endeavoured to have a game of billiards... with curious cues that had no leathers.

*b. pl.* Articles for wear made of leather, e.g. shoes, slippers, leggings, breeches. Hence *collog.* 'leathers' as a name for one who wears leather breeches or leggings.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xix, 'Out of the way, young leathers!'. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* iv. 24 His own costume of black coat, leathers and tops was in perfect keeping. a 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* vi. He taps his leathers with his stick. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xx, 'Jump in, old boy—go it, leathers!'. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll.* *Nt.-cap* 1317 Carried pick-a-back... Big-baby-fashion, lest his leathers leak! 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leathers* lsh. 152 They... came in the full glory of pink and leathers. 1887 I. R. LADY *Rancho Life Montana* 64 A great big man with a beard, dressed in white leathers and jack-boots. 1894 CONAN DOYLE *S. Holmes* 56, I glanced down at the new patent leathers which I was wearing.

*c. Cricket and Football.* The ball.

1868 BOX *Theory & Pract. Cricket* 22 'They [the French] can see no delight in... getting in the way of 'leather'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 17 May, Spofforth resigned the leather to Boyle. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxvii, Is football playing... With Lads to chase the leather, Now I stand up no more?

3. Skin. Now only *slang*. To lose leather; to suffer abrasion of skin. Also, † a bag or pouch of skin.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 345f þan wete men neuere, wheþer ys wheþer, þe 3clughe wipple or þe leþer [glassed skyn]. 13... *Gazo. & Gt. Ant.* 1360 þe lyner & þe lynter, þe leþer of þe pancher. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 260 Whan a mannes howels fallit into his ballokis leþeris. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 186 Whann she was deed, here frendys sow edyn [here] in hertys ledyr. c 1500 *Melusine* x. 41 As moche of grounde as the hyde or leder of a hert shall mow comprehend. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gynilton's Quest. Chirurg.* C ij b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there... Two, one is entry-nyke or outforth, and that is properly called lether. 1583 STUANS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 37 Did the Lord cloth our first parents in leather? 1726 SWIFT *To Earl P-h-w Misc.* 1735 V. 63 Returning sound in Limb and Wind, Except some Leather lost behind. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Trul.* 35 May in *Life* (1862) II. vii. 214 Others came on slowly to save their horses and their native leather. 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Leather*—the skin, generally applied to that of the ear. 1884 J. CONNORNE *Hicks Pasha* 50 Most of us, to use the hunting term, were 'losing leather' rapidly.

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

4. *simple attrib.*, passing into *adj.* Consisting or made of leather, or of a material resembling it.

c 1000 *Ælfric Glas.* in *Wt. Wicliffe* 117/3 *Bulsey*, leþer-coddas. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 89 *Leder* bagges. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Varres* v. iii. 134 *Lether* bagges or satchels, to carry powder behind men on horseback. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 48 His cold thine drinke out of his Leather Bottle. 1601 — *Jnl. C.* I. i. 7 Where is thy Leather Apron, and thy Rule? 1609 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* II. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 61 *Lether*-hinges to a dore. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 146 Their Flesh is hardly digested of a weak Stomach, and their Leather Coat not easily of a strong. 1682 (*title of song*) *The Leather Bottel*. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* (ed. 2) 67 Policemen... in their blue coats and leather hats. 1872 VEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 159 *Leather* gloves, saddles and harness.

*b.* Some combs. of the above type occur *attrib.*

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 91/2 A poor Leather-coat Christian will shame and catechize a hundred of them. 1665-6 *Ansu. Fr. Declar. War in Harl. Misc.* II. 479 A fig for France, or any that accords with those Low-country leather-apron lords. 1723 *True Briton* No. 10. 1. 85 When you... consented to use your utmost Efforts for chusing Two proper Sheriffs in Opposition to a Majority of Livery Men, and to stretch your Pocket among Leather-Apron Stentors. 1769 *Dublin Merc.* 16-19 Sept. 2/a Chairs and settee... leather-bottom chairs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 486 The so-called 'leather-bottle stomach'. 1900 *Everybody's Mag.* III. 497/2 Wool cards—leather back implements set with wire teeth.

5. General combs. *a.* *attributive as leather-merchant, -work*; also *leather-like adj.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii, (1602) 182 My limber wings... were 'Leather-like' vnyplum'd. 1776 MENDES DA COSTA *Conchol.* 121 A... toughish coriaceous or leather-like substance. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1853) 433 A soft, leather-like mouth, capable of protrusion and retraction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Aug. 114/2 Great 'leather-merchants'. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. vii. 222 Tychias, skilled beyond all other men in 'leather-work'.



b. objective, as *leather-cutter*, -*dresser*, -*dye*, -*gilder*, -*parer*, -*seller*, -*stainer*, -*worker*; *leather-cutting*, -*dressings*, -*stitching*. Also in the names of implements used in the manufacture or preparation of leather: as *leather-polisher*, -*softener*, -*stretcher*, -*stuffer*.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* II. 195 *Chumars*, or 'leather cutters'. 1889 T. HARVEY *Mayor of Casterbr.* iv. The class of objects displayed in the shop-windows, mythes... at the ironmongers... at the glove's and leather cutter's hedging-gloves [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 Do you really... know... carpentering and 'leather-cutting'? 1811 COTTON, *Magisier*,... a Fellmonger, a 'leather-dresser'. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hulton*, i. xxvi. 134 When the skins came in from the leather-dressers they were washed in a tub of cold water. 1815 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 11. Pandores, kynges benche gatherers, and 'lether dyers'. 1892 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 566 Three clippers seized... one a 'leather gilder'. 1725 *London Gaz.* No. 6034 Joseph Woolley, 'Leather-Fairer'. 1815 COCKE *Lorell's B.* 9. Bokeler makers, dyers, and 'lether sellers'. 1847 GROVE *Greece* ii. I. (1862) IV. 356 Kleon, the leather-seller. 1835 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 515 Mr. Bailey... 'leather-stainer'. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 53 Allotments for shoemakers to dig, after ten hours of 'leather-stitching per diem'. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 81 The French 'leather-workers' have discovered the capabilities of their [kangaroos'] skins.

c. instrumental, as *leather-bound*, -*covered* adjs. 1804 JI. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 124 He reached up and took down a 'leather-bound volume'. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S.* *Munitions War* 102 A 'leather-covered seat'.

d. parasynthetic derivatives (often with similitative meaning), as *leather-complexioned*, -*earred*, -*legged*, -*lunged*, -*skinned*, -*winged* adjs.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. xiii. (Rldg) 16 That little swarthy, 'leather-complexioned' Adonis. 1682 *Heractius Rulens* No. 61 (1713) II. 128 Twelve 'leather-ear'd' disciples might have been found in the Vicipage. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xix. Here the 'leather-legged' boy laughed very heartily. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponser's Sp. Tour* (1893) 48 First comes a velvet-jacketed, leather-legged keeper. 1846 W. P. SCARGILL *Puritan's Grave* 20 The ruler shoutings of the 'leather-lunged' rabble. 1655 MOUTREY & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 304 The Providence Olives are... more 'leather skin'd', yet better for the stomach than the Spanish. 1866 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 18 An active, leather-skinned man. 1890 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 36 The 'lether-winged' batt, dayes enemy.

6. Special combs., *leather-back*, a large soft-shelled turtle, *Sphargis coriacea*; *leather-bark*, a tree of the genus *Thymelaea*; *leather-board*, a composition of leather scraps, paper, etc., glued together and rolled into sheets, used in shoemaking (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *leather carp*, a scaleless variety of the carp; *leather-cloth*, cloth coated on one side with a waterproof varnish; *leather-coat*, a name for russet apples, from the roughness of their skin; *leather-flower*, a North-American climbing-plant (*Clematis Viorna*) with thick leathery purplish sepals; *leather-head*, (a) *slang*, a blockhead; (b) *Austral.* the friar-bird; *leather-headed a.*, stupid, slow-witted; hence *leatherheadedness*; *leather-hungry*, † (a) some variety of leather; (b) *dial.* skim-milk cheese; *leather-hunting Cricket slang* (cf. sense 2 c), fielding; † *leather-kersner* [MHG. *kiursnere*, G. *kurschner skinner*] a peltier; *leather-leaf*, a low evergreen shrub of the northern U.S. (*Cassandra calyculata*), with coriaceous leaves (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); *leather-man*, a leather-seller; *leather-mill* (see quot. 1727-52); *leather-mouthed a.*, having a leather-like mouth (see quot.); *leather-neck*, a sailor's name for a soldier, from the leather stock he used to wear; *leather-paper*, paper having a surface resembling that of leather; *leather-plant*, a composite plant of the genus *Celmisia*, a native of New Zealand (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); *leather-turtle* = *leather-back*; *leather-wing*, a name for a bat; *leather-wood*, (a) a North American shrub of the genus *Dirca*, with a very tough bark; (b) a Tasmanian wood of a pale reddish mahogany colour, *Eucryphia billardieri* (Morris). Also LEATHER-JACKET.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, \**Leather-back*. 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV. 260 The Leather-back Turtles, whose carapace is not covered with scales of shell, but with a dense coriaceous skin. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 28 Abundance of 'leather-bark or thymelea', which is plentiful in all this part of the country. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 152 The 'leather-carp', *Cyprinus nudus*, C. *albidulus*, C. *coriaceous*, or C. *nudus*, in which scales are absent, but the skin is very much thickened. 1857 *Mech. Mag.* 4 Apr. 321 A singularly close and valuable imitation [of leather] known as 'Crockett's Leather Cloth'. 1897 SHAKS. 2 *Alm.* IV. v. iii. 44 There is a dish of 'leather-coats for you'. 1676 WOODLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 203 The Leather-Coat or Golden-Russeting, as some call it, is a very good Winter-Fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, \**Leather-flower*, *Clematis Viorna*, a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, \**Leather-head*, a Thick-skull'd, Heavy-headed Fellow. 1847 L. LEICHHART *Overland Exped.* xiii. 461 The Leatherhead with its constantly changing call and whistling. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat.* x. 232 Among the Honey-suckers is that singular-looking bird, the Leatherhead, or Bald-headed Friar (*Troglodytes corniculatus*). a 1668 DAVENANT *News Fr. Plymouth Wks.* (1693) 20 What a 'Leather-headed' Dance

Am I, to ask thee. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abr.* (1880) I. 206 His 'leather-headedness is the point I make against him. 1478-9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 646 Sol. pro corrio de 'ledderhungry, iijls. 1530 *PALSGR.* 238/2 *Lether hungry, cur botilly.* 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland. Ball.* 103 W's sons, lether-hungry, and whusky. 1886 G. SUTHERLAND *Australia* xxvii. 178 Occasionally, in summer, there are days when... the pastime of 'leather hunting' becomes somewhat tiresome. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 7/4 The Westerners had a long day's leather hunting at Lord's yesterday. 1226 in Gilbert *Hist. & Munic. Doc. Ireland* (Rolls) 83 Reginaldus le 'lethekersnere. 1624 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 12 There have hitherto been three Companies in the town, those of the Drapers, 'Leathermen, and Firemen. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Mill*, \**Leather-Mills* are used to scour, and prepare with oil, the skins of stags, buffaloes, elks, bullocks, &c. to make what they call buff-leather, for the use of the soldiery. 1855 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 362/1 There is also a flour and leather mill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 By a 'leather mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat, as the Chub or Cheven, and so the Barbel [etc.]. 1757 LISLE *Husbandry* II. 155, I told him the ewes were leather-mouthed with thick lips. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 9 Such fishes as have teeth thus placed far back upon the palate and upper part of the throat while they want them in their jaws, are termed by anglers leather-mouthed. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 2/1 He [the sailor] despises his friend the 'leather-neck for a lazy and luxurious dog. 1890 *Hosie W. China* 153 That famous tough paper which... is wrongly called 'leather' paper. The mistake is pardonable, for the character which means 'leather' also means 'bark'. The paper is made from the fibrous inner bark of the *Broussonetia papyrifera*. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Fish. Industr. U.S.* i. 147 The so-called 'Leather Turtle', or 'Luth', or 'Trunk Turtle'. 1851 Gosse *Nat. in Jamaica* 298 The little nimble 'leather-wings' pursue their giddy play in security. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 317 'Leather-wood, *Dirca*. 1882 *Garden* 8 Apr. 232/3 The Leather-wood... now in flower, though not showy, is interesting.

**Leather** (leðə), v. [f. LEATHER sb.]

1. trans. To cover or arm with leather.

a 1225, c 1400 [see LEATHERED ppl. a.]. 1564-5 *Acc.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 362 For mending and newe lethering the Colledge Quishens v. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Expos. Philos.* (1776) II. 53 The piston or sucker is lethered so tight as to fit the barrel exactly. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The round holes of all caps are lethered. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 51 Cleaned, new-leathered, and tuned the dining-room piano. 1850 FANNY PARKES *Wander. Pilgr.* I. 135 My husband used to cut it up to leather the tips of hilliard cues.

2. To beat with a leathern thong; hence *gen.* to beat, thrash.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithful Friends* II. iii. I am mad, ... I shall lether 'em. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. t. Wks.* 1799 I. 174, I would so swinge and lether my lamukin. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 161 Sam lether'd his man, and the mob were amazed. 1860 GKO. *Elliot Mill on F.L.V.* I gave 'Sponcer a back eye... that's what he got by wanting to lether me. 1882 TENNISON *Promise of May* II Wks. (1889) 793/1 I'd like to lether 'im black and blue.

b. fig. intr. To work hard; with away, on.

1869 F. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 44 How they lether'd away at the job. 1893 CROCKETT *Slitkin Minister* 239 So their minister simply kept lethering on at the fundaments. † **Leatherdorm.** *Obs. rare* -1. [Corruption of *F. Lederdon*, = 'the elderdon'.] *Lederdon*. 1703 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. (1709) 285 Winter and Summer he was forced to wrap himself up in Flannel, and Leatherdorm.

**Leathered** (leðəd), ppl. a. Also 3i-lethered.

[f. LEATHER sb. or v. -ED.] Covered, † loaded or provided with leather, or leathers. Of a servant: Wearing 'leathers'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne ne beate on þer mide, ne mid schurge leðered ne le-aded. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5500 Iche shalke hade a shild shapyn of le, Wele leddrit o lofte. 1670 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi. ii. (1611) 256 He beareth... a Spurre with the Rowell downwards, Leathered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 190 The imperial is a lethered case, placed occasionally on the roof of the Coach, for the purpose of carrying clothes. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii. A strapping livery servant, jacketed, topped, and lethered for travelling. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 168 Oars of spruce, balanced, lethered and ringed under your own special direction.

**Leatherette** (leðəret). [f. LEATHER sb. + -ETTE.] A fabric composed of cloth and paper, in imitation of leather.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 655 Messrs. Dalziel's *Bible Gallery* is bound in vellum and leatherette. 1891 *Brit. Weekly* 10 Sept. 308 The volume can be had in leatherette for half-a-crown. 1897 G. M. HOPKINS *Expos. Sci.* (ed. 17) 329 The bags—which hold one plate each—are made of the stout black paper known in the trade as leatherette.

**Leathering** (leðərin), vbl. sb. [f. LEATHER v. + -ING.]

1. The action of covering, fitting, or furnishing with leather.

1517 *Act.* in *Archæologia* XLVII. 310 For... naylyng, letheryng, bokelyng of mmlxlviij complete harness. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The... hole is... larger... to allow for lethering. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 26 Nov. 257/3 We next came to the very important part of the work—'leathering'.

b. *concr.* A covering or strip of leather.

1852 SPIDEL *Organ* 38 The other ends of the bellows... called the hinges, are provided with a double or triple lethering. 1861 *Frul. Soc. Arts* IX. 746/1 The lethering on the car, to prevent chafe.

2. *colloq.* A flogging, beating.

1799 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 33 Ye deserve a lethering. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 169 'Won't I only give that cursed beast a lethering.'

3. *Comb.* as *leathering-bed* (see quot.).

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. ii. 18 'Leathering bed'. Name given to a bed of very hard micaceous marlstone found in the Lower Lias.

**Leather-jacket.** [f. LEATHER sb. + JACKET.]

1. A name given to various fishes, having a thick skin; e.g. *Balistes capricornus*, *Oligophtes saurus*, and species of *Monacanthus*.

1770 Cook *Jrnl.* 5 May (1893) 246 They had caught a great number of small fish, which the sailors call leather jackets on account of their having a very thick skin. 1789 W. TRENCH *Exped. Botany Bay* xv. 129 To this may be added bass, mullet, skait, sole, leather-jackets, and many other species. 1883 E. P. RAMSEY *Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 31 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'leather-jackets', *Monacanthus*, are the only members of this family [*Scleroderma*] used as food. 1884 GOODE etc. *Fish. & Fish. Industr. U.S.* i. 172 The Leather-jacket of Pensacola, *Balistes capricornus*, called 'Trigger Fish' in the Carolinas. *Ibid.* 332 The Leather-jacket—*Oligophtes saurus*.

2. *Austral.* A kind of pancake.

1846 G. H. HAYDON *Five Yr. Australia* vi. 151 A plentiful supply of 'leather jackets' (dough fried in a pan). 1855 R. HOWITT *Two Yr. Victoria* I. 117 (Morris) The leather-jacket... is equal to any muffin you can buy in the London shops.

3. *Austral.* A name applied to various trees, on account of the toughness of their bark, e.g. *Eucalyptus punctata* (Morris).

1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*, *Leather-jacket* of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus senisifera*.

4. The grub of the crane-fly.

1881 ELEANOR ORMEROD *Man. Injur. Insects* 66. 1898 R. KEATON *Wild Life at Home* 66, I watched a female [starling] collecting 'leather-jackets' on a newly-mown lawn last July.

† **Leatherly**, a. *Obs.* [f. LEATHER sb. + -LY.]

Leather-like, tough.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 Poore Cobler he tuggeth his letherlie trash, if cheese abide tugging, tug Cislew a crash.

**Leathern** (leðəm), a. Forms: 1 leðer(e)n, leðren, 4-5 lether(e)n(e), letherin, 5c ledderane, 6 leth(e)rn, lethrin, letheryn, 5c ledderane, ledderyn, leddren, lethrone, leathering, 6-7 letherne, 7 leathern, lethern, 6- leathern. [OE. *leðeren*, f. *leðer* LEATHER sb. + -EN; cf. Du. *lederen*, G. *ledern*. The earlier OE. form was *lðerin*, *lðrin* = OS. *litharin* (gloss), OHG. *lithrin*.]

1. Consisting or made of leather. *Leathern convenience*, -*ency*: a circumlocution for a coach, originally imputed to the Quakers; hence in jocular use.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Walcker 123/30 *Scortia*, leþren fæt. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* *ibid.* 179/6 *Scortia* leðren. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 120 Lyk a letherne pors lulled his chekes. 1382 Wiclif *Leu.* xiii. 59 This is the lawe of the lepre... of all letherin purtenaunce. 1488 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 12 Item in a leddering pors... tuelf score & xvi saluts. 1521 *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 74 Item payde for a letheryn baag to ber y<sup>e</sup> keys—iiiij. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 234 Ane ledderane coit worth tua crownis of the sone. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 574 A cott of kelt Weill belit in ane letherne belt. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 626 He... Would... in requital ope his lether'n scrip. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 14 The poorest of them were good Leathern Shoes. 1699 E. WARD *London Sp.* vii. (1702) 3 Our Leathern-Convenience being bound in the Braces to its Good-Behaviour had no more Sway than a Funeral Herse. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Leathern Convenience* (by the Quakers), a Coach. 1719 D'UNFEE *Pills* III. 322 Men with leathern Buckets, do quench Fire in a Town. 1796 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 123 Robert Scott, the inventor of leathern artillery. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's xx*, At the duly appointed hour, creaked forth the leathern convenience. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 120 The Crow camp... was composed of leathern tents. 1861 J. Y. SIMPSON *Archæol.* 56 Human bodies... covered with the leathern and other dresses in which they died.

b. Used with reference to the skin of the living animal.

a 1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 134 The hert with the letherene hornes. 1600 SHAKS. A. P. L. ii. l. 37 Such groanes That their discharge did stretch his letherne coat Almost to bursting. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. iv. Road to Hirschau*, The horses distend their leathern sides with water.

c. *nonce-use.* Skin-clad.

1596 *Edward VI.* II. ii. 120 Since leathern Adam till this youngest hour.

2. Made of a substance resembling leather; leather-like. Said esp. of the bat's wings, hence of its flight, and occas. of the bat itself. Also fig.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. Prol. 33 Vgois the bak wyth hir pelit ledderyn fycht. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* ix. xxv. 164 An hideous dragon... With iron pawes, and leathern wings dispaired. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 153 But... the late-corrected Leathern Ears of the circumsised Brethren. 1689 *Death's Vis.* ix. note 4 (1713) 43 It has been a Question, whether the Leathern Bat (as its call'd) be to be annumer'd among Birds or Beasts. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 574 So to the beam the bat tenacious clings, And pendant round it clasps his leathern wings. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Even.* iii. The weak-eyed bat... flits by on leathern wing. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, *The Theatre* Who's that calls 'Silence'! with such leathern lungs? 1879 TUDHURST *Alceste* 100 Death... Thon shalt fly no more, For all thy leathern wings. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Leathern-bird*, the bat. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 100 Her wondrous loveliness stirred even the leathern hearts of these hill-men.

Comb. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* 44 The thick skin, or leathern-coat [= lether-coat (apple)]. 1818 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, Old farmers, a spare leathern-faced race.



Hence *Leathernly* adv., clumsily.

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 33 A Comedie .. which was so filthily acted, so leathernly set forth, as would have mowed laughter in Heraclitus.

**Leathroid** (le'θrɔɪd). [*f*. LEATHER *sb.* + -OID.] A fabric consisting of cotton paper, chemically treated so as to resemble raw-hide.

1882 *Knowledge* 18 Aug. 193 Leatheroid .. consists of a number of thicknesses of cotton paper .. The .. strength and adhesion it possesses are derived from a chemical bath.

1900 *Munsey* July 517/1 Telescopes made of leatheroid.

**Leathery** (le'θəri), *a.* [*f*. LEATHER *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling leather in appearance or texture; frequent in botanical use = CORIACEOUS. Of the voice: As if proceeding from an organ of leather.

1552 *HULOTI*, Letherye or of lether. 1681 *GREW Museum* 111 Wormius calls this Crust a Leathery Skin. 1787 *Families Plants* I. 256 Perianth eight-leaved, leathery. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* II. 127 The fleshy tints of the pictures painted in oil become brown and leathery. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 288 *Marrubium vulgare* .. Leaves .. much wrinkled, leathery. 1884 *BOWEN & SCOTT De Barry's Phaner.* 418 Leathery leaves of Conifers. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 565/2 She thrust forward her leathery hand. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 470 The tones of the voice were leathery. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 34. 103 The valves of the heart, especially the mitral, were thickened and leathery.

*Comb.* 1851 *MAYNE Reid Scalp Hunt.* xxi. 155 The hair was all worn off it [a cap], leaving a greasy, leathery-looking surface. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Percut. Bark* 167 Several *Calisaya* trees were growing on the summit .. in company with the leathery-leaved *huaturo*.

**Leathic, Leatic**: see LEATHIC.

**Leathwake**, *a.* *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Forms: 1 *leth*, 2 *lethwac*, 3 *lethowek*, 4 *lethwac*, 5 *leth*, 6 *lethwac*, 7 *lethwac*, 8 *lethwac*, 9 *lethwac*, 10 *lethwac*, 11 *lethwac*, 12 *lethwac*, 13 *lethwac*, 14 *lethwac*, 15 *lethwac*, 16 *lethwac*, 17 *lethwac*, 18 *lethwac*, 19 *lethwac*, 20 *lethwac*, 21 *lethwac*, 22 *lethwac*, 23 *lethwac*, 24 *lethwac*, 25 *lethwac*, 26 *lethwac*, 27 *lethwac*, 28 *lethwac*, 29 *lethwac*, 30 *lethwac*, 31 *lethwac*, 32 *lethwac*, 33 *lethwac*, 34 *lethwac*, 35 *lethwac*, 36 *lethwac*, 37 *lethwac*, 38 *lethwac*, 39 *lethwac*, 40 *lethwac*, 41 *lethwac*, 42 *lethwac*, 43 *lethwac*, 44 *lethwac*, 45 *lethwac*, 46 *lethwac*, 47 *lethwac*, 48 *lethwac*, 49 *lethwac*, 50 *lethwac*, 51 *lethwac*, 52 *lethwac*, 53 *lethwac*, 54 *lethwac*, 55 *lethwac*, 56 *lethwac*, 57 *lethwac*, 58 *lethwac*, 59 *lethwac*, 60 *lethwac*, 61 *lethwac*, 62 *lethwac*, 63 *lethwac*, 64 *lethwac*, 65 *lethwac*, 66 *lethwac*, 67 *lethwac*, 68 *lethwac*, 69 *lethwac*, 70 *lethwac*, 71 *lethwac*, 72 *lethwac*, 73 *lethwac*, 74 *lethwac*, 75 *lethwac*, 76 *lethwac*, 77 *lethwac*, 78 *lethwac*, 79 *lethwac*, 80 *lethwac*, 81 *lethwac*, 82 *lethwac*, 83 *lethwac*, 84 *lethwac*, 85 *lethwac*, 86 *lethwac*, 87 *lethwac*, 88 *lethwac*, 89 *lethwac*, 90 *lethwac*, 91 *lethwac*, 92 *lethwac*, 93 *lethwac*, 94 *lethwac*, 95 *lethwac*, 96 *lethwac*, 97 *lethwac*, 98 *lethwac*, 99 *lethwac*, 100 *lethwac*.

1000 *Endowments Men* 84 in *Exeter Bk.* 298 Sum bið .. for gum-bezun leoth and leoth-wac. 1330 *Rel. Ant.* II. 229 Ther ourte body is leoth-wok, 35f strength the vrom above. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 118 2 Lithwayke, *flexibilis*. 1545 *ASCHAN Topoph.* (Arb.) 129 A fedder is fit for a shafte .. because it is leathe wake to give place to the bowe. 1613 *Waxe* taketh printe when it is warme and leathie wake. 1593 *Auc. Monum.* *Rites Durham* (Surtees) 55 [St. Cuthbert] was taken out of the ground .. lying like to a man sleeping, being found saife and uncorrupted and lyeth-wake. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 30 *Leathwake*, limber, pliable. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 339 *Leathwake*, lith, weak, flexible, limber, feeble; as a hair, a thread, an oler twig, or an anging rod. 1828 *CAR Craven Dial.*, *Leath-wake*, supple in the joints.

Hence **Leathwakeness**.

1548 R. HURTER *Sum of Divinity* 51a, [Attributes of a glorified body] Leithweikes & quiknes or rednes.

**Leatre**, *obs. form of LETTER.*

**Leave** (līv), *sb.* Forms: 1 *leāf*, 2 *leāf*, 3 *leāf*, 4 *leāf*, 5 *leāf*, 6 *leāf*, 7 *leāf*, 8 *leāf*, 9 *leāf*, 10 *leāf*, 11 *leāf*, 12 *leāf*, 13 *leāf*, 14 *leāf*, 15 *leāf*, 16 *leāf*, 17 *leāf*, 18 *leāf*, 19 *leāf*, 20 *leāf*, 21 *leāf*, 22 *leāf*, 23 *leāf*, 24 *leāf*, 25 *leāf*, 26 *leāf*, 27 *leāf*, 28 *leāf*, 29 *leāf*, 30 *leāf*, 31 *leāf*, 32 *leāf*, 33 *leāf*, 34 *leāf*, 35 *leāf*, 36 *leāf*, 37 *leāf*, 38 *leāf*, 39 *leāf*, 40 *leāf*, 41 *leāf*, 42 *leāf*, 43 *leāf*, 44 *leāf*, 45 *leāf*, 46 *leāf*, 47 *leāf*, 48 *leāf*, 49 *leāf*, 50 *leāf*, 51 *leāf*, 52 *leāf*, 53 *leāf*, 54 *leāf*, 55 *leāf*, 56 *leāf*, 57 *leāf*, 58 *leāf*, 59 *leāf*, 60 *leāf*, 61 *leāf*, 62 *leāf*, 63 *leāf*, 64 *leāf*, 65 *leāf*, 66 *leāf*, 67 *leāf*, 68 *leāf*, 69 *leāf*, 70 *leāf*, 71 *leāf*, 72 *leāf*, 73 *leāf*, 74 *leāf*, 75 *leāf*, 76 *leāf*, 77 *leāf*, 78 *leāf*, 79 *leāf*, 80 *leāf*, 81 *leāf*, 82 *leāf*, 83 *leāf*, 84 *leāf*, 85 *leāf*, 86 *leāf*, 87 *leāf*, 88 *leāf*, 89 *leāf*, 90 *leāf*, 91 *leāf*, 92 *leāf*, 93 *leāf*, 94 *leāf*, 95 *leāf*, 96 *leāf*, 97 *leāf*, 98 *leāf*, 99 *leāf*, 100 *leāf*.

The etymological sense is prob. 'pleasure, approval'; the root is identical with that of LOVE, LIEF, BELIEVE, etc. The mod. form represents not the OE. nom. (which would have given \*leaf), but the dat. and accus. *leāfe*, which was more frequent in use.]

1. Permission asked for or granted to do something: freq. in phr. to ask, beg, get, give, grant, have, obtain leave; + beside (obs.), by, with, without (the leave) (of).

By your leave: used as an apology for taking a liberty; often ironically used when some remark is made which will be unwelcome to the person addressed.

900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. v. (1890) 278 Buton þæs biscepes leafe. 11. O. E. Chron. an. 1048 (Laud MS.), [He] sat on þam biscepre be se cyng him ær zeunnan hæfde be his fulre leafe. A 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1128 (Laud MS.), Be þes kynges leafe. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ure drihten .. 3af lene þe deuel to binimende him his oref and his ahte. c 1220 *Bestiary* 226 Wat if he leue haue of ure heuen louerd for to deren us. ? a 1300 *Shires & Hundreds Eng.* in O. E. Misc. 145 Myd þes kynges leafe. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 75 in E. E. P. (1862) 14 Po pilat had igrant is true glade y-nog ho was: he nem þat swet bodi adun an birid him in a fair plas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14744 Mi hus agh be .. Hus o praiser. And yee mak it, wit-vten leue, A to-draht o reuer and thes. c 1325 *Deo Gracias* 33 in E. E. P. (1862) 125 þen seide þe prest, some bi þi leue I most seye forþ my seuisse. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* III. 622 But execut was al bisyde þi leue At the goddes wyl. 1375 *BARBARA Bruce* xvii. 863 But leif, he hame has tane his gat. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 40 Here wytes han þouen here housboudis lyue [MS. W. leue]. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2283 *Philomena*, At the leste leue hath she to go. c 1400 *MAUNDRELL* (Roxb.) v. 17 To haue leue to go to passe mare surely thurgh þe cuntree. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iv. i. 395 I pray you giue me leue to goe from hence. 1599 in *Butts's Dyets drie Dinner* P. vi. Buttes (by thy leue) He be a Guest of thine. 1608 *Topsell Serpents* (1658) 816 But by thair leues these reasons are very weak. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 293 They never goe abroad without leue, except to the Bath. 1653 A. WILSON *Tas. I.* 112 Sir Walter Raleigh .. made Accesses to the King, whereby he got leue to visit the New World. 1705 *HICKINGILL Priest-cr.* (1721) i. 41 If the French King incke without putting off his Hat, or saying, by your Leave. 1713 *ADDISON*

*Guardian* No. 140 P. 2 By my correspondent's good leave, I can by no means consent. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribble-omania* 253 Upon which subject I shall beg leave to dwell a little. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* iii. I'll speak to you a moment, ma'am, with your leave. 1840 *Barn. Rudge* xvi. The solitary passenger was startled by the chairmen's cry of 'By your leave there!' as two came trotting past him. 1855 *BROWNING Fra Lippo L.* 1, I am poor brother Lippo, by your leave! 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 268 Pursuant to this leave, the daughter .. applied to add to the decree.

b. Proverbs.

1543 *FITZHERB. Hush.* § 143 Seldom doth the housbande thryve withoute the leue of his wyfe. 1546 J. HAYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 20 Ye might haue knokt or ye came in, leue is light. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*, Leave is ever faire, being ask'd; and granted is as light, according to our English Proverbe, Leave is light.

† c. To give leave (fig., of conditions or circumstances): to allow, permit. Obs.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxix. 7 Quhen I wald blythlie ballatis breif, Langour thairto givis me no leif. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 316 As the measure of my abillite will give me leave. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* II. 109 He would .. keepe the field as neere Tyronne, as his meane would give him leave. 1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 39 So far as the time will give leue. 1797 *Lynch. Brit.* IX. 141 One .. of these .. columns will become longer .. and give the lighter fluid .. leue to rise in its place.

† d. To give (a fish) leave: to give (him) play. 1653 W. LACON *Comm. on Secr. Angling* C5 When you have hookt him, give him leave, keeping your Line straight.

e. In military, naval, and official use (also sometimes in schools): (a) Leave of absence, or simply leave, permission to be absent from a post of duty. (See also sick-leave.) On leave: absent from duty by permission. (b) Hence, the period of such absence.

1771 *BUNKE Let.* 31 July, *Corr.* (1844) I. 255 He has got a leave of absence. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Leave of absence, a permission which is granted to officers and soldiers, to be absent from camp or quarters for any sp. the period. 1829 *MARSHALL F. Mildmay* x. To-morrow my leave expires. 1831 *LAMB Ser. L.* *Eth. Ser. II.* *Newspapers* 35 p. 15, ago 342 On one fine summer holiday in a 'whole day's leave' we called it at Christ's Hospital. 1844 *Regul. a. 3rd Army* 86 Officers, going on Leave of Absence. 1860 *KEATON Cluiter & H.* xxviii. He was going on leave, after some years of service, to see his kindred at Remiremont. 1864 *TENNISON Sea-Dreams* 6 They .. Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 93 Furloughed men returned .. before their 'leaves' had terminated.

2. To take (one's) leave (const. of, + at, + to, + on): orig. † to obtain permission to depart (obs. rare); hence, to depart with some expression of farewell; to bid farewell. † Also rarely, to fang, get, have, latch leave. (See also FRENCH LEAVE.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2697 Mai he no leue at hire taken but if he it mai mid craste maken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1099 Þair leue þai laght (i. m. toke), and war ful blith. 1375 *LIARON B. Bruce* v. 253 I har-with-all he luvit, and his leif has tane. 1414 *Ibid.* xx. 109 Quhen on bath ballis levis was tane. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. I.* 763 They take þir leue, and on þir wey they gon. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 299 Faire at þilþe þe fers þair leue þai fangen. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 52 He toke his leue at the queene. c 1435 *Portugal* 946 Torrente .. toke leue on kyng and knyght. 1447 *BOKENHAM Scynylls* (Roxb.) 31 Aftir leue takyn to shyp they went. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 970 Of youre sonnetayne take no leue; but low to hym allow. c 1500 *Melusine* liii. 314 He toke leue to the Pope. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. x. 9 This lady departed, and all her company, with syr John of Heynault, who with great payne gat leue of his brother. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. iii. 50 Let vs take a ceremonious leue And louing farewell of our seueral friends. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 458 Jlk from vther taking thair lyue departet. 1610 B. JONSON *Alic. v.* iv. We will .. take our leaves of this ore weaning raskall. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 739 And Satan bowing low .. Took leave. 1719 *De For Crusoe* II. xvi. (1840) 342 The young lord took his leave of us. 1864 *Mas. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 236 When she took leave of me the night before starting.

b. trans. & fig.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 73 Twa curk or thre bes ypolandis Michell Thocht he fra nolt had new tane leif. 1508 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 321, I tak my leue at all vnstedfastnes. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 115, I wil then take my leue of you for this time, till my next leisure, at which time I meane to learne of you that part of musick which resteth. 1755 *FULLER Ch. Hist. v.* iv. § 4. 225 We take our leaves of Tyndal. 1650 *MILTON F. C. Annals*. Wks. 1738 I. 587 They may permit us a little Shroving-time first, wherin to speak freely, and take our leaves of Liberty. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Terns.* (1732) 108 We went to take our leaves of the holy Sepulcher. 1723 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) III. 33 There was never a schoolboy more desirous to have the play than I am to have leave of this world. 1771 *FRANKLIN Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 65, I now took leave of printing, as I thought, for ever.

† 3. Leave-taking; in phr. audience of leave: see AUDIENCE 6. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1823 Antenor vntomly turnet his way Withouthyn lowtyng or lefe. 1711 see AUDIENCE 6]. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6321/1 Mr. Finch had his Audience of Leave of the King and Queen of Sweden. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. vii. xxi. 226 The king having likewise tendered them very considerable presents at their audience of leave.

4. To give (a person) his leave: to give him his dismissal. To get one's leave: to get one's dismissal. Now only Sc. (Cf. F. congé).

1508 *DUNBAR Tua mariit women* 67 We suld .. gif all larraris thair leivis, quhan thair lak curage. a 1568 *COVERDALE Bk. Death* xxvi. (1579) 118 The sicke must geue all other worldly matters thair leave. 1637 *RUTHERFORD*

*Let.* (1862) I. 272 He .. w<sup>d</sup>. give an evil servant his leue at mid-term.

6. *atlib.* and *Comb.*, as leave-giving; leave-breaker, a sailor who breaks his leave of absence; so leave-breaking; leave-day (also leave-out day), at certain schools, a day on which boys are allowed to go beyond the precincts of the school; † leave-niming = LEAVE-TAKING.

c 1860 H. STUART *Scaman's Catech.* p. v. 'Leave-breakers prevent the officers from giving the indulgence. *Ibid.*, 'Leave-breaking is occasioned by the indulgence of vices. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* I. 16 In my friendless wanderings on our 'leave-days. [Footnote] The Christ Hospital phrase, not for holidays altogether, but for those on which the boys are permitted to go beyond the precincts of the school. 1854 *KENT in Life* (1869) xvii. 294 When he comes here on leave-out days. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 102 Wyt-tyngne well that the blyssyng, or 'leue geuyng, longeth princypally to God. 1340 *Aeneid*. 112 Vor he hit us let: at his 'leue nymyng and at his laste bequide.

**Leave** (līv), *v.* 1. Forms: 1 *leāf*, 2 *leāf*, 3 *leāf*, 4 *leāf*, 5 *leāf*, 6 *leāf*, 7 *leāf*, 8 *leāf*, 9 *leāf*, 10 *leāf*, 11 *leāf*, 12 *leāf*, 13 *leāf*, 14 *leāf*, 15 *leāf*, 16 *leāf*, 17 *leāf*, 18 *leāf*, 19 *leāf*, 20 *leāf*, 21 *leāf*, 22 *leāf*, 23 *leāf*, 24 *leāf*, 25 *leāf*, 26 *leāf*, 27 *leāf*, 28 *leāf*, 29 *leāf*, 30 *leāf*, 31 *leāf*, 32 *leāf*, 33 *leāf*, 34 *leāf*, 35 *leāf*, 36 *leāf*, 37 *leāf*, 38 *leāf*, 39 *leāf*, 40 *leāf*, 41 *leāf*, 42 *leāf*, 43 *leāf*, 44 *leāf*, 45 *leāf*, 46 *leāf*, 47 *leāf*, 48 *leāf*, 49 *leāf*, 50 *leāf*, 51 *leāf*, 52 *leāf*, 53 *leāf*, 54 *leāf*, 55 *leāf*, 56 *leāf*, 57 *leāf*, 58 *leāf*, 59 *leāf*, 60 *leāf*, 61 *leāf*, 62 *leāf*, 63 *leāf*, 64 *leāf*, 65 *leāf*, 66 *leāf*, 67 *leāf*, 68 *leāf*, 69 *leāf*, 70 *leāf*, 71 *leāf*, 72 *leāf*, 73 *leāf*, 74 *leāf*, 75 *leāf*, 76 *leāf*, 77 *leāf*, 78 *leāf*, 79 *leāf*, 80 *leāf*, 81 *leāf*, 82 *leāf*, 83 *leāf*, 84 *leāf*, 85 *leāf*, 86 *leāf*, 87 *leāf*, 88 *leāf*, 89 *leāf*, 90 *leāf*, 91 *leāf*, 92 *leāf*, 93 *leāf*, 94 *leāf*, 95 *leāf*, 96 *leāf*, 97 *leāf*, 98 *leāf*, 99 *leāf*, 100 *leāf*.

The root (O.Eut. \*līk, \*līk: O.Aryan \*līp, \*līp-: \*līp- has in Teut. only the sense 'to remain, continue' .. so in *līp*, *līp*, *līp*, which appears also in *Gr. Aianap* persevering, importunate. This sense is usually regarded as a development from a primary sense 'to adhere, be sticky', exemplified in *Lith. līpti*, *OSl. līpti* to adhere, *līpti* to stick, *Gr. Ainos* greasy, *Skr. rīp*, *līp* to smear, adhere to.

The view of some scholars, that the Teut. words may belong to the Aryan root \*līp- to leave (whence *Gr. Aianap*, *l. lūquere*), is plausible with regard to the sense, but the tendency of recent research is unfavourable to the admission of its formal possibility.]

1. To have a remainder; to cause or allow to remain.

1. *trans.* Of a deceased person: To have remaining after one (a widow, children, property, reputation, etc.).

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xii. 22 And ealle scæfon hi hæfdon & sæd ne lefdon. 1382 *Wyclif Ruth* i. 3 The housbond of Noemie, is deed, and she lafte with the sones. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 Better to die wip out harmes, þan to lef vnþitouse barnis aftir. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xii. 455 For the entertainment of the family he left. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 512 In came he should .. leave no lawful heir. 1838 *THIRWALL Grace V.* 165 He left an infant son named Amyntas. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLING tr. Study Eng. Hist.* I. vi. 103 The medieval saints .. had left no successors. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 2017 He intended that whatever property he left should be divided.

b. Of things or conditions: To have remaining as a trace or consequence after removal or cessation.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 296 Most chalybeate waters leave no common virrid upon evaporation. 1814 *WOLW. Excursion* vii. 27 It had left, Deposited upon the silent shore Of memory, images and precious thoughts. 1823 F. CUSSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 24 This area is so detached from the rock, as to leave a crevasse running along its base. 1885 *Sir J. HANSEN in Law Reports* 10 P. D. 87 A small blister, which subsided in a day or two leaving only a redness of the skin.

2. To transmit at one's death to heirs or successors. Hence, to direct that (something which one possesses) shall descend after one's death to a specified person, corporation, etc.; to bequeath or devise. Also in *indirect passive*.

Beowulf 1179 (Gr.) Dinum magnum lef folc ond rice. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 27 Ic læfe eow sibbe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24235 Sin i sal to mi fader fare, I sal þe leue a fere. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aylouffe* iii. A good man labourer went fro luf to deth [and] lefte nothing to his neie but only a hows. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vi. 36 Corpus neium ebriusim, I leif on to the toune of Air. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 Than we made our last will and testament, when we lefte to the worlde our kynne and frendes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 We should have left many more errors to our posteritie. 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xvii. xi. They in riches flourish doe, And children have to leave it to. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 It was not given, but left to him, and to him only. 1676 *LALY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 Poore cousin Brooks hath left me tol. 1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 97 P. 1, I was left a thousand pounds by an uncle. 1732 *BEAUFORT Aliph.* 1. § 1 A good collection, chiefly of old books, left him by



a clergyman his uncle. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xlv. If I knew how you meant to leave your money. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 127 The seventeenth century has, in that unhappy country, left to the nineteenth a fatal heritage of malignant passions. 1896 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* iv. (1877) 87 Suppose him suddenly to be left an enormous fortune. 1895 BOOKMAN *Oct.* 23/1 The great engravers of the age of Louis have left us innumerable portraits.

*absol.* 1837 SVD. SMITH *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 11. Men of Lincoln have left to Lincoln Cathedral, and men of Hereford, to Hereford.

b. In passive: *To be (well, etc.) left*: to be (well, etc.) provided for by legacy or inheritance.

1606 DEKKER *Sep. Sinnes v.* (Arb.) 36 Richmens sonnes that were left well. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* ii. 21 Cora shall be well and handsomely left.

3. To allow to remain in the same place or condition; to abstain from taking, consuming, removing, or dealing with in some particular manner. *To be left*: to remain.

c 1000 AGS. *Gosp.* Luke xix. 44 Hig ne lafað on þe stan ofer stane. c 1205 LAV. 994 Al heora god we sculen nimen, & lutel hem leuen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Muche sul he were . . . if he grunde þe greet & leude þe hwete. a 1300 CURSOR M. 4983 Þe yongest . . . þa lyste at þeir fader in. *Ibid.* 5401 Es vs noht leud bot erth bar. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 100 Wharfor that man may be halden wode, That cheseth the ille and leues the gode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 247 Fre hking to leuye, or do That at hys hart hym drawis to. 1382 WYCLIF *Nim.* ix. 12 Thei shulen not leue of it eny thing vnto the morwe. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 129 It was not the poynt of a wise man, to leave and let passe, the certain for the uncertain. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 67 For, what place is left now for honestie? where lodgeth goodness? 1763 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dial. To head a Tree, is to cut off the Head or Top, leaving only the bare Stem without any Top Branches. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 315 The Trunk . . . they leave in the Sun 2 or 3 days. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 139 P. 1 Business and Ambition take up Men's Thoughts too much to leave Room for Philosophy. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. i. Distant Correspondents*, If you do not make haste to return, there will be little left to greet you, of me, or mine. 1845 BOND *Dis. Liver* 264 Persons who . . . have . . . very little liver left. 1898 N. & Q. 15 Oct. 301/2 The six [criminals] . . . were however 'left for death' as the phrase then went.

† b. *absol.*, esp. in the sense 'not to consume the whole of one's portion of food, etc.'; also with *over*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 893 He . . . made himselfe able at his own choice and pleasure to leave or take. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 14 She did eate, and was sufficed, and left [1551 COVERDALE, left over]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* iv. xiv. 310 A worthy work (wherein the Reader may rather leave than lack).

c. To have as a remainder (in the operation of subtraction). Of a number or quantity: 'To yield (so much) as a remainder when deducted from some larger amount.'

a 1425 *Crafte of Nombryng.* E. E. T. S. 18 Medie 8. þen þow schalt leue 4. 1709 J. WARD *Intrad. Math.* ii. ii. 8 2 (1734) 150. a-b Taken from a+b Leaves + a-b for the Remainder. 1896 A. F. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* ii. And take from seventy springs a score, It only leaves me fifty more

d. With complementary sb., adj., or phrase: To allow to remain in a specified condition; not to change from being so-and-so. Often with a negative ppl. a., to leave *undone*, *unsaid* etc. = to abstain from doing, saying, etc. Also, with mixture of sense 7 b: To put into, or allow to remain in, a certain condition on one's departure.

c 1205 LAV. 1508 Nulleð heo leue [1275 leuen] nenne of ons a-line. a 1300 CURSOR M. 11228 The sonne goth thorough glas And leueth yf hole as it was. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 453 He leueth nocht about that tounne Tour standand, stane no wall. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 23 For ye tythe mynt annys and comen and leave the wayghtyier mattres of the lawe onden. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Conf. We have left vadone those things which we oughte to haue done. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 301 Then did you leave us sticking in the myre. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopt.* 155 Ne did he leave the mountaines bare unscene, Nor the ranke grassie fennes delights untride. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 The Jewish . . . Wise-men, have left no part of life unprovided of their superstitious care. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) 11. 101 To leave the argument without proofs, is to leave it without effect. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* 11. 62 Dolly had left the dressing-room door half open. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Sailor's Fortune* iii. Being now on that part of his life which I am obliged to leave almost a blank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 297 An important military resource which must not be left unnoticed. 1888 *Law Times* LXXXV. 132/2 If the timber adds beauty or shelter to the mansion-house, the tenant for life must leave it intact.

4. † a. To neglect or omit to perform (some action, duty, etc.); = *To leave undone* (see 3 d); also with inf. to omit to do something. *Obs.*

a 1300 CURSOR M. 3144 He left nocht do his lauerd wil. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 111. 348 Y leue to speke of stelyng of wyymen. — *Wks.* (1880) 328 Sib þat crist mygt not faile in ordynance to his churche, & he left þis confessionn, it semeth þat it is not needful. *Ibid.* 410 Þey leuen þat crist biddiþ. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 81 He sholde not leue to bringe her his two daughters. 1504 Ord. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) Prolog. 6 Good werkes that a man leueth to do agaynst the mercy of god. 1538 STARKY *England* i. i. 24 Vt wysse men . . . would have bent themselves to that purpose leuyngh such for respecte of tyme and place. 1557 NORTH *Chenard's Diall* Pr. (1619) 69/2 They . . . living in flesh, did leue to use the workes . . . of the flesh. 1558-68 WARD *tr. Alexis* Secr. 24 b. Not leaving to dooe their business abroad notwithstanding. 1897 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr.*

*Chirug.* 6/1 Yet must not we leave to effecte that which this arte requireth. 1624 QUARLES *Ston's Elegies* iii. 14 Thou leav'st what thy Creator did Will thee to doe.

*absol.* c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1518 Weep if thou wolt, or leue. c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk. (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leue, whether þe lyst. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Cv. That an hauke use his craft all the season to flye or lefe.

b. To allow to stand over, to postpone (an action, a subject of consideration).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 135, I will leave his composition until I shewe you the making of it among other instruments. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* Young-man (Arb.) 51 Hee leaues repentance for gray hayres.

5. To abstain from appropriating, dealing with, or doing (something) so that another person or agent may be able to do so without interference; to suffer to be controlled, done, or decided by another instead of oneself; to commit, refer. Const. to or dat.; also with.

c 1300 HARROW. *Hell* 104 Heuene ant erthe lac to the— Soules in helle lef thou me. 1486 Bk. St. Albans Elijb. All that bere skyne and talow and Rounge leue me. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143, I . . . will leave it to such as are Pilotes. 1561 DAUS *tr. Fullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 93 b. For despyling of the simple truth, men be left vp to lying deceausers. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 9 This man forlorne And left to loss. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Tran.* 127, I . . . leave such theories to those that study Meteors. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 The flood retting within its bounds, leaves their dwellings to their possession again. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* P. 5. 180 When we had our Dispatches, we left him to his own Fortune. 1746 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 302, I told him, I would leave all that to his management. 1771 *Junius* Lett. liv. 283, I will leave him to his suspicions. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. C. P. S. 73 Nothing in the Revolution . . . was left to accident. 1849 MACALLAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 257 The rage of the hostile factions would have been sufficiently violent, if it had been left to itself. 1890 LO. ESHER in *Law Times* Rep. LXXIII. 692/1 This case ought not to have been left to the jury. 1897 ALBUTT's *J. Med.* 111. 876 The prospect of success by operation is so slight that . . . it is better to leave the case to nature.

b. With *obj.* and *infinitive*: To allow (a person or thing) to do something, to be done or dealt with, without interference.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b. Leauynge them and suffryng them to be without meate and drynke a certeyn season. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* The Great Duke never signs expeditions, but leaves that to be done by the Secretaries of State. 1665 HOOKE *Micron.* 85 And what I have therein perform'd, I leave the Judicious Reader to determine. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. S. 152 They always left them to enjoy their own without disturbing them. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* v. (1720) 81 In the Interim I may fairly leave you to consider it. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) 11. 233 To leave the title of the inheritance to go one way, and the trust of the term another way. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 115 He left him to shift for himself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxv. The Earl rode off . . . leaving Albany to tell his tale as he best could. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. ix. 165 The future was to be left to take care of itself. 1895 *Law Times* Rep. LXXIII. 22/1 The court . . . left the parties to take their own course.

c. To leave (something, much, etc.) to be desired; to be (more or less) imperfect or unsatisfactory.

Common in journalistic use; suggested by the F. *laisser à désirer*, which is sometimes, though faultily, imitated in its ellipsis of the obj.

6. To deposit or give in charge (some object) or station (persons) to remain after one's departure; to give (instructions, orders, information, e.g. one's name or address) for use during one's absence. Phrase, to leave a card on (a person).

c 1350 *Will. Patrice* 1858 His bag with his bifidur wiþ þe best he laste. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. i. 17 Leue þi offering at þe auter. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 104 b. He left another nombre and left capitaines to overe them. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 30/1 He . . . left order with his friends that they should carry his bones to Salamis. 1704 DR FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 83 The letter has not reached your hands, though left with your porter last Friday night. c 1709 PRIOR *Prologues & Apelles* 50 Will you please To leave your name? 1797 MRS A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 63 He wanted to leave his address, and she flounced away, and would not take it. 1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) i. 65, I left word that if I won the cheese I would give it to the old man again. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xvi. 117 Until we reached the point where we had left our wine in the morning. 1861 DICKENS *G. Expect.* xxxvii. He left word that he would soon be home. 1883 LD. R. GOWPER *My Remin.* II. xxvi. 160 A contradictory old man . . . had been left in charge of a boat which he had moored to the pier. *absol.* a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 382 As she drew near a village she often ordered her coach to stay behind till she had walked about it, giving orders for the instruction of the children and leaving liberally for that end.

II. To depart from, quit, relinquish.

7. To go away from, quit (a place, person, or thing); to deviate from (a line of road, etc.).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Treowe ancren beoð briddes bitocned: vor heo leaueð þe eorðe. a 1300 CURSOR M. 17288+296 'Leues þis', he said, ' & telles fast mi brother . . . þat [etc.]'. c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 7549 Þen fled all in fere, & the fild leuit. *Ibid.* 9498 The Troiens lighten down lyuely, leifton thair horses. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 330 With þat rysis vp þe renke & his rowme lefys. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* ii. 13 From such as leaue the hie strete and walke in yeways of darkness. a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Blannynne Club) 11 Quha causit the said erle leif the toun. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 269 Rees leaft the castele with his wife and children. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 At two

leagues from Outer we left the most part of our company. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 The Duke and his family left Whitehall for St. James's yesterday. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 33. I left Italy in April. 1788 BURNS *Wks.* II. 200, I maun lea'e my bonnie Mary. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/2 Whether the antient road to the passage over the Severn left the road to Chepstow at Crick or St. Pere. 1799 *Med. Trnl.* 11. 139 A hoariness came on the eleventh day, and did not leave him till the eighteenth. 1819 BYRON *Joan* i. clxiii. Pray, sir, leave the room. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 129 If a straight line be applied to the face of the bar from the whip to the end, the face of the bar should leave the straight line about the breadth of the bar. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. I think we shall leave here the day after to-morrow. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 7 They think that in sleep the soul sometimes remains in the body, and sometimes leaves it, and travels far away. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildraston* 50, I thought you never left your books except to trim the boat, and set the lines. 1887 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* 11. 174 He could feel it [the gas] leave the stomach. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* i. 162 He left the table as he spoke.

*absol.* (collog.) 1791 BENTHAM *Let.* 12 May, Wks. 1843 X. 254 So says Lord L., who himself leaves on the 1st. 1866 THIRLWALL *Lett.* II. 70, I do not leave for town until to-morrow. 1867 R. S. CANDLISH in *Jean L. Watson* *Life* xiii. (1882) 144 We left about eleven, with two horses.

b. With complementary adj. or phrase, indicating the place or condition of the object quitted.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 162 He . . . wende one upon hullis, us to uorbiße, þet we schullen . . . climbun mid him on hullis: þet is, benchen heie, & leauen lowe under us alle eorðliche bouhtes. a 1300 CURSOR M. 1577 Ioseph hale and sond led wee. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ii. 67 Thus left me that lady Liggynge aslepe. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 358 b. They . . . left the tounne as they founde yt. 1559 SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. App. x. 27 The inward [things] it dothe . . . so shake, that it leauithe them very feble. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 165 And when the Tide goes out, it leaves the Oar dry a quarter of a mile from the shore. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) i. 330 As death leaves you, judgment will find you. 1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) i. 170, I left her very well, a few hours ago. 1893 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ii. iv. 78 Him there they overwhelmed, and left him dead.

c. To pass (an object) so, that it 'bears' so and so to one's course.

1666 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 264 As you come into the City, you leave on the right hand two very high . . . Mountains. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* i. iiii. (1840) 47 We . . . steered . . . leaving those isles on the east.

d. *collog.* (orig. U.S.) To get (or be) left: to be left in the lurch.

1891 *New York Weekly Witness* 11 Nov. 4/4 The man that does not sympathize with the Prohibition movement is afraid of being left. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* xii. 84 While our quarrel was going on Miss Peggy went after him, and that's how I got left.

8. To go away from permanently; to remove from, cease to reside at (a place), to cease to belong to (a society, etc.); to forsake the company, quit the service of (a person).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Nim þerto, & lef me hwon þe so is leouere. c 1300 *Beket* 884 Meni of Saint Thomas Men leuede him for eye. c 1340 CURSOR M. 13033 (Trin.) Herodias . . . drad to leue heroudes kyng. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. i. 101 Never leue hem for loue Ne for lachyngh of syluer. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 176 (Thornton MS.) Thane wille thay leue the lyghtly þat nowe will the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 24 For this cause shal a man leaue father and mother. 1651 in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* Gerardus (1667) II. 264 Leaving of the university, he travelled through most parts of France. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* ii. i. 'Tis better to be left, than never to have been loved. 1720 OZELL *Veriot's Rom. Rep.* L. v. 297 The Soldiers . . . thought they could not leave their Ensigns . . . without offending the Gods. 1845 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) i. viii. 358 My servant Frederick has just left me to set up for himself in a public-house.

*absol.* a 1549 *Lancham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 131 Thoch others luif, and leif, with all. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When he left, it was with no prospect of temporal good things, but with a firm trust in God.

† b. To part with, lose (one's breath, life). *Obs.* a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 386 That other [soule deith] when he leueth his breth. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8049, I hade leuer my lyf leue in this place, Than [etc.]. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 14 Mordreins gwene there left hire lyf. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) xiv Sexburga left hir life at the doore of Mylton church. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 81 They had rather leave their lives, than their Religion.

9. To abandon, forsake (a habit, practice, etc.), to lay aside (a dress). Now rare or *Obs.*, exc. in to leave off: see 14 c (a).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 1340 We leaueð þi lahe and al þine bileaue. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 98 Mald þe gode quene gaf him in conseilte, To . . . leue alle his turpelle. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* 111. 350 He shulde be holde apostata þat lefte his abite for a day. c 1380 *Sir Ferumh.* 357 'Lef', saide he, 'by grette folseye'. c 1449 PEACOCK *Repr.* i. xx. 123 But if these wolen leue þe vnwijs and proud folie. 1478 *Liber Niger* in *Pegge Cur. Mss.* (1782) 78 Their Clothing is not according to the King's Knights, therefore it was left. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* i. v. For the loue of a vayne thyng men ought not to leue that which is certeyn. c 1545 *Tale Bayen* 218 in *Hazl. E. P.* i. 111. 53 Then thai leuayd thair lawnesse, and did no more soo. 1558 DR. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* xviii. 112 The confession of a faulte is a profession to leaue the same. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 163 This fondnesse is not yett left with us. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 He was . . . resolved to leave Turkisme, and become a Christian again. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 647 Pontes, leave Thy fraudulent Arts. 1740 JOHNSON *Lives, Barretier* Wks. IV. 471 Eighteen



months, during which he .. neither neglected his studies nor left his gaiety. 1871 R. ELIUS tr. *Calculus* lxxvi. 23 What? it is hard long love so lightly to leave in a moment?

10. To cease, desist, from, stop. With obj. a sb. or gerund; also *inf.* with *to*. Now only *arch.*; = *leave off* (see 14 c. (a)).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1131 (Trin.) His blood.. leueþ not wreche to crye. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1806 Soburli seide melours 'sire leues youre wordes'. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. xxxvi. (1495) 624 When the leuys of Carduus dryen the pryckles leuyn to prycke and styng. c 1400 *Chron. Vilod.* 1235 Herre song þey lafene & songon nonore. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Leuyng to do alle thing that may cause hattered. 1490 *Caxton Encydos* xxxii. 121 Now shalle I leue to speke of this mater. 1513 *Life Bridget in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) p. lix. But thou leue sayde he to speke of thys newe heresy. [I etc.] a 1533 *LD. BERNERS* *Huon lxxxii.* 254 Lady, I desire you to leue your sorow. 1545 *ASCHAM* *Toph.* (Arb.) 164 If a man woulde leaue to looke at his shafte .. he may vse this waye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Thys yere the mayer lefte rydyng to Westmyster, and went be watter. 1576 *GASCOIGNE* *Steel Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When Cutlers leaue to sel olde rustie blades. 1604 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. iv. 1401 Leau trussing your pointes, and listen. 1603 *L. JONSON* *Yas. I's* *Entertainm.* *Coronation*, Zeal when it rests, Leaues to be Zeal. a 1606 *BACON* *New Atl.* (1900) 20 And specially, farre Voyages .. were altogether left and omitted. 1686 *W. DE BATAINE* *Huon. Prud.* ix. 42 Never purchase Friends by Gifts, for if you leaue to give, they will leaue to love. 1690 *LOCKE* *Toleration* ii. Wks. 1727 II. 265 It was designed only to make them leaue Swearing. 1722 *DE FOE* *Col. Jack* (1840) 243 The English left chasing us. 1762 *GOLDEN.* *Cit. IV.* lxxx. Whenever one crime was judged penal by the state, he left committing it. 1821 *CLARE* *Vill. Ministr.* i. 156 The cat at her presence left watching the mouse. 1871 R. ELIUS tr. *Calculus* xxxvi. 5 If ever I .. Ceased from enmity, left to launch imblies.

† b. *intr.* To cease, desist, stop. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6036 (Cott.) He praid, he woder if lefe þan son. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4108 (Trin.) Til he hem fonde lafte he nougt. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* vi. 157 Quha vist euir men sa fouly fall As vs, gif that we thugat leif? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10084 þan leuit the laike for late of þe night. 1483 *CAXTON* *G. de la Tour* Bv b. He .. had her ones or twyes that she shold be styll and leue. 1543 *LD. BERNERS* *Frans.* I. cxviii. 234 The companions .. hadde lerne so well to robbe and pylle the country .. that they coude nat leaue. 1589 *PUTTENHAM* *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. (Arb.) 265 If he had left at the two first verses, it had bene ynough. 1594 *MARLOWE* & *NASHE* *Dido* ii. l. C. 2, I dye with melting ruth; Æneas leaue. 1633 *BP. HALL* *Hard Texts* 298 It shall deuoure both your tall cedars and your low shrubs; and shall not leaue till the very bryars and thornes bee consumed.

† II. *trans.* In the course of narration: To drop, cease speaking of. Obs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1810) 235 We salle leite þat pas vnto we com ageyn. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 The seconde boke leueth y<sup>e</sup> lyfe of y<sup>e</sup> worlde and entreteyth what is the journey of religion. a 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 135 b. Now leauyng Scotland, let us retorne to the busines of Fraunce. 1604 *E. G.* (RINSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xv. 169 But now that we have left the sea, let vs come to other kinde of waters that remaine to be spoken of.

† b. *intr.* To cease, stop, break off in a narrative. Const. of. Obs.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 60 þis Mayster Wace þer leues he. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1836 Leef we now here. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 587 Leue we now of Torment here. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* ix. i. heading, Here leue we of sire Lamorak and of sir Tristram. 1592 *SHAKS.* *Ven. & Ad.* 715 Where did I leaue? 1614 *RALEIGH* *Hist. World* i. v. 7. 180 Let us retun thither where we left.

† III. 12. *intr.* To remain; to remain behind, over; to continue or stay in one place. Obs.

c 1000 *ALFRED* *Huon* II. 40 Gif ðær hwæt lafeð. c 1230 *Hali Meud.* 15 Hit ne wuðeð þe nauwte bið hit festni oþe & leaue se longe þat [etc.]. c 1275 *LAV.* 22305 And wose lafeð his leome he solde leaue. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7699 He left at ham for eild. 1357 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. ii. 120 There leueth in the auter no materyal bred. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* iii. 282 Hym thoct he had doayne rycht nocht ay quhill to do hym leuht oht. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. ix. iv. (1495) 349 In that yere comyth vp a Lunacion a mone of thirty dayes and three dayes leuht ouer. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 276/1 All the said Merchandises .. that leuen unuold .. shall be forfeited. c 1425 *Craft of Noubryng* (E. E. T. S.) 9 When þou has þus ydo .. sett þere þat leues of þe subtraccioun. c 1450 *HOLLAND* *Houlat* 948 Thar leuit allane The Houlat and I. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 Pat þat leueþ bihynde, putte it to be fier. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74 The torchys that shall leue after my yere day. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Kings* iv. 44 They ate, and there lefte ouer. a 1541 *WYATT* *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 209 Who will'th him well for right therefore shall leue; Who banish him shall be rooted away.

IV. Phraseological combinations.

13. In various idiomatic phrases. a. *To leave ... alone* (earlier † *to leave one*): to abstain from interfering with; = 'to let alone' (see *ALONE* 4 and *LET* v.). In the same sense, *To leave ... be* (colloq.) where *leave* has been substituted for *let* without modification of the form of the phrase.

b. *To leave go* (of), *to leave hold* (of), *to leave loose* (of) colloq.: to cease holding, to let go.

In *to leave go*, *to leave loose*, the vb. was orig. transitive, go being *inf.*, and *loose* a complementary adj.; but the combinations being used *absol.* or with ellipsis of the obj. became virtually intransitive vbs., and were construed with *of*. (Cf. *let go*, under *LET* v.). The frequency in use of these expressions *leave go*, *leave hold*, *leave loose*, varies in different parts of the country, but perhaps none of them can be regarded as merely *dialect*.

The notion expressed in some Dicts., that *leave* in some of

these phrases represents ME. *LEVE* (OE. *līfan*, *līfan*), to permit, is quite erroneous.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (1898) 88 If þou leue þe water aloon, it shal make whit, and if þow ioyng to flyre by þe gift of god it shal wel fare. c 1485 in *LE. P. Misc.* (Warton Club) 8 Thou woldus gladly with me fare, And leue one my talking. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Recat.* II. 274 A few, who perhaps through Dread had left their Hold .. were drowned. 1798 *M.A.O.* *D'ARBLAY* *Diary* (1891) IV. 82 'O, leave him alone!' cried Mr. Peppys: 'take care only of his health and strength'. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* i. 37 Leave me be, sneaked Miss Edith, whose foot he had caught .. under the table. 1841 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. i. 99 The operator then leaves hold of the spoke. 1851 *HELPS* *Comp. Solit.* vi. (1854) 99 People will not be supposed to be educated at the time of their nonage and then left sight of and hold of for evermore. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 205 Leave go of me .. you young monkey. 1881 *JEFFERIES* *Wood Magic* i. v. 133 The bridge is now dry, and therefore you can pass it easily if you do not leaue go of the hand-rail. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 51 'We cannot but wish that Mr. Gladstone had left the matter alone.

14. Combined with *adv.* (For unspecialized combs. see the various senses.)

a. *Leave behind.* (Also, *to leave behind one.*)

*trans.* † (a) To neglect, leave undone (*obs.*). (b) Not to take with one at one's departure, to go away without. (c) To have remaining after departure or removal, as a trace or consequence. (d) To outstrip.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26389 þis ypoctites .. þai leue þe grettest, plight be-hind. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edw. II.* 80 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He .. leueth there behind a thief and an horc. 1390 *GOVER* *Conf.* II. 123 Behind was no name left. 1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* xli. (Percy Soc.) 204 This worldly treasure I must leue behind. 1600 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 9 Considering they might leaue me behind, or sell me. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Adventures* T. S. 159 The Guards that were at the Gate obliged us to leaue our Sandals behind. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg.* *Georg.* iii. 306 He .. leaves the Scythian Arrow far behind. 1711 *ADISON* *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 2 A little Bundle of Papers .. left behind by some mistake. 1746-7 *HERVEY* *Medit.* (1818) 217 The rapidity of an eagle, which leaves the stormy blast behind her. 1758 *Song.* 'The girl I left behind me'. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* IV. i. 496 He made such rapid progress in the doctrines of toleration that he left Milton and Locke behind. 1866 A. E. HOLMES *Shropshire Lad* iii. 1 Leave your home behind, lad.

† b. *Leave down.* *trans.* To discontinue, let drop. Obs.

1548 *Proclam.* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. O. 46 That no manner person .. do omit, leaue down, .. or innovate any order, rite, or ceremony commonly used .. and not commanded to be left down .. in the reign of our late sovereign lord.

c. *Leave off.* (a) *trans.* To cease from, discontinue (an action), abandon (a habit); with obj. a gerund or sb., formerly also an *inf.* with *to*. Also, to cease to wear or use (something).

a 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3587 Leffe of þis langore. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 295 Leffe of þi talke. 1480 *CAXTON* *Descr. Brit.* 22 Afterward the romayns leffe of her regning in britayne. 1525 *COVERDALE* *Lutic* v. 4 When he had left of talkinge he sayde [etc.]. 1563 *R. FOXE* *A. & M.* I. 159 [Francis of Assisi] left of shoo .. had but one coat, and that of a course clothe. 1581 *MILCASTER* *Pleasant* v. (1887) 33 That the learning to write be not left, until it be verry perfit. 1589 *PUTTENHAM* *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxii. Arl. 279 Did him leaue off so affected flattening termes. 1622 *MARRE* tr. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 41 His crosse fortune, which did neuer leaue off to persecute him. 1687 *MIEGE* *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. 8 v. Leave off this wrangling, cesses de vous quereler. 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4083/4 The Brown .. wears a wig, but his hair almost long enough to leaue it off. 1737 *WHISTON* *Josephus*, *Antiq.* i. iii. § 8 But I will leaue off for the time to come to require such punishments. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato* (ed. 21) III. 303 Those invalids who .. will not leave off their habits of intemperance. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* viii. They left off work early. 1891 *Fild* 21 Nov. 774/3 We had reluctantly to leave off fishing.

† (b) In occasional uses, now obsolete: To give up (a possession, a business or employment); to forsake the society of (a person); to 'give up' (a patient) as incurable. Obs.

1534 *MORE* *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/2 If it so be, y<sup>e</sup> a man .. perceiue that in welth & authoritie he doth his own soule harme, .. then wold I in any wise aduise him to leaue of that thing, be it spiritual benefice y<sup>e</sup> he haue, .. or temporal rowm & authoritie. 1664 R. MATHEW *Und. Aleh.* xxxi. 27 Left off by a very honest and able Doctor. 1706 *HEARNE* *Collect.* 2 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 154 To oblige him to leaue off Pupils he made him his Curate. 1712 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 He left off all his old acquaintance to a Man. 1720 *DE FOE* *Capt. Singleton* xx. (1840) 341 He would send her sufficient to enable her to leaue off her shop.

(c) *absol.* and *intr.* To cease doing something implied by the context; to make an end or interruption, to stop. Of a narrative: To end, terminate. Also *Comm.* of shares, etc.: To end (at a certain price) on the closing of the market.

1415 *HOCLEVE* *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 152 Your wit is al to feeble to dispute .. Syntic and leue of. c 1475 *Rauf* *Collyear* 174 Is nane so gude as leif of, and mak na mair styffe. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Ps.* xxxviii. 8 Leau of from wrath, let go displeasure. 1563-83 *FOXE* *A. & M.* 1615/1 Now death draweth nye, and I (Bradford) by your leaue must now leaue of, to prepare for him. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ecclus.* xxxi. 27 Leau off first for maners sake, and be not vnstable. 1700 *DRYDEN* *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 499 He knows also when to leaue off, a continence which is practised by few writers. 1711 *ADISON* *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 4 Here the printed story leaues off. 1816 *CARNE* *Synonymes* (1829) 148/1 A break is made in a page of printing by leaving off in the middle of a line. 1875 *JOWETT* *Plato*

(ed. 2) I. 206 Take up the enquiry where I left off. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/1 South Austrian shares left off at last night's quotations. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 25/1 It is merely a first volume, and we leaue off with an appetite.

d. *Leave out.* To omit, not to insert or include.

a 1470 *GREGORY* *Chron.* (Camd.) 203 They seying and redyng hys papyr, commaunded to leue owte and put a way many trougtys. c 1484 *CAXTON* *Proem to Chaucer's Cant.* 7, I erryd .. in setting in somme thynges that he neuer .. made, and leuynge out many thynges that he made. 1545 *ASCHAM* *Toph.* ii. (Arb.) 110 And these thynges although they be trifles, yet .. I woulde not leue them out. 1613 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* To Rdr. (1614) 7 v. The most leaue out their Authors, as if their owne assertion were sufficient authoritie. 1653 *WALTON* *Angler* ii. 46 A companion that feasts the company with wit and mirth, and leaues out the sin which is usually mixed with them. 1676 *LISTER* in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I shall only put you in mind that you leaue not out the vinegar. 1735 *LORD* *TYRAWAY* in *Bucklench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 387 They could not with any decency do it for him and leaue me out. 1766 *GOLDEN.* *Vic. W.* xi. He seldom leaues anything out, as he writes only for his own amusement. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 79 They can leaue out, if they do not put in. 1887 'L. CARROLL' *Game of Logic* i. § 1.6 We agree to leaue out the word 'Cakes' altogether.

e. *Leave over.* *trans.* To allow to remain for future use; to let 'stand over' for subsequent consideration.

1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/4 He thought the matter might be left over for the present.

† f. *Leave up.* To abandon, give up, resign. Obs.

1430-40 *LYDG.* *Fachas* ix. xxvii. (1554) 214 b. The second [sonne] left up his cleargie. 1523 *LD. BERNERS* *Frans.* I. iv. 76 The kyng might be fayne .. to leaue up the siege at Journey. *Ibid.* lxxv. 271 That was the cause that dyuers of them left vp their fortresses. 1530 *Comptrol.* *Treat.* (Arb.) 178 He saide that he wold leaue vp the office of Chauceler.

*Leave* (lv), v. 2 [ME. *lēvi*, f. *lēf* LEAF sb., with regular change of f into v.] *intr.* = LEAF v. 1. Also *To be leaved out* (U.S.): to have the leaves expanded.

c 1290 *S. Kenelm* 168 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 350 þis maister nam þe gernde and sette hire on þe grounde and biȝan to leui þare in well nyte stounde. 1450 *Ro. tr. Secreta Secret.* 27 The humydite of the erthe makith trees and herbes to leue and flowre. 1515 *PRYTER* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 232 It leaues like our Corn Marygold. 1789 J. MAY *Yrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 127 The apple-trees are now in blow; the oaks and chestnuts but just leaved out. 1864 *WEBSTER*, *Leaue*, to send out leaves; often with *out*. 1890 *Century Mag.* July 448/1 The trees had not yet leaved enough to afford .. any shade. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 578 The poplars were leaved out. 1895 *KATH.* *HICKSON* *Plays* I. 20, I .. watch my lilies bud and leaue.

† *Leave*, v. 3 Obs. rare. [ad. F. *lever*: see *LEVY*] *trans.* To raise (an army).

1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* II. x. 31 An army strong the leav'd, To war on those which him had of his realm becau'd.

*Leave*, obs. form of *LAVE* sb., LEAF, LAVE.

*Leaved* (lv), a. (See also *LEAFED* a.) [f. LEAF sb. or LEAVE v. + ED.]

1. Having leaves or foliage; bearing leaves, 'in leaf'. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *her.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3839 *It* [Aaron's rod] was grene and leaved bi-cumen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 22 þe buschys þat were blowed grene, & leued ful lowely. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 95 There somme howes ben leued and somme bereth none. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* vi. vi. I they lodged them in a lylly leued wood. 1572 *MASCALL* *Plant. & Graff.* vii. (1571) 40 In the spring time before the trees be leaved. c 1586 *CHESE* *Phyroke* *Ps.* civ. vii. Thence, Lord, they leaved people bud and blow. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* II. 216 A four-square stem, .. leaved like unto an Oke. a 1711 *KEN* *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 324 The Flowrs were blown, the Vine was leav'd. 1864 *BOUTELL* *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 6. 364 Three lilies, slipped and leaved.

b. Having leaves or foliage (of a specified number or kind).

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 48 Then grace sholde growe 3ut and grene-leued wexe. 1583 *Leg. Rp. St. Andrews* 301 Sancti Jhonnes nutt, and the for leuit claver. 1607 *TOTRIAL* *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 258 Three-leaved grass is also good for Horses. a 1729 *COVERDALE* tr. *Orid's Art of Leve* m. There tamarisks with thirk leav'd box are found. 1787 *Fam. Plan's* I. 13 Peraneth one-leaved. 1847 *TRINAYSON* *Princess* m. 159 The thirk-leaved plants of the vale.

2. Resembling a (plant-)leaf.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* (1842) II. 84 The base of the former [pillar in the Caves of Tipperary] is not simple, but composed of stalks cemented together, and having leaved or foliated edges. 1865 *Sylvator* 14 Jan. 43 He himself describes them as more like 'willow leaves'. These leaved forms are different in size.

† 3. Reduced to a leaf or thin plate; laminate. Obs.

1559 *MORWYN* *Evangel.* 240 *Nim* [sic] the sides of Rew pund with leud gould. 1658 *SIR T. MAYERNE* *Receipts* *Cookery* xxi 24 Making them [minced pies] in a paste, or dough, very thin, and, as we formerly called it, a leaved paste.

4. Of a door: Having (two) leaves.

1610 *GUILLM* *Heraldry* II. i. (1660) 50 The two leaved silver gates bright raises did cast. 1611 *BIBLE* *Is.* xlv. 1. 1611 *COTGR.* s. v. *Batant*, A fowling, or two leaved, doore. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* I. xii. 223 The great dining-room, whose two-leaved door stood open.

5. Furnished with leaves (of paper).

1629 *GAULE* *Pract. Theories* Rules to Rdr., 'Tis not a winged Bird, but leaved Booke. 1817 *BROWN* *Beppo* hv. A new Magazine With all the fashions which the last month wore, Coloured, and silver paper leav'd between That and the title-page.



† **Leaveless**, *a. Obs.* [variant of **LEAFLESS**, influenced by the pl. *leaves*.] Without leaves.

1581 T. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 199 When Boreas rough, had leaveless left eche tree. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Hamlet* ii. 370 With wood, leaveless, and kindled at Apposed fire, they burne the thighe. 1638 CAREW *Perses* pref. to *Sandys Div. Poems* 34 Then, I no more shall court the Verdant Bay, But the dry leaveless Trunke on Golgotha.

† **Leaveless**, *adv. Obs.* [f. **LEAVE** *sb.* + **-LESS**.] Without permission.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1548 Dina dor mis-dede, the nam leueles fro ðat stede. c. 1300 CHAUCER'S *Dreme* 74 Closed rounde about that leveles þone come in ne out.

**Leavell**, *obs. form of LEVEL*.

**Leave-looker**, [f. **LEAVE** *sb.* (? in the sense of 'licence') + **LOOKER**.] A municipal officer in several boroughs of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, having certain duties of inspection.

1552 in PICTON *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) l. 59 Leave-lookers John Walker Robt Mercer. 1592 in J. Hall *Hist. Nantwich* (1883) 73 The leave-lookers or one of them shall every kindling (heating of the salt-pans) goe about with the stryke and measure their owne and every Occupiers salt. 1599 *List Mayors of Chester in Digby Myst.* (1882) App. to Fore-words 26 This Mayor...restrayned the leave-lookers [another version (p. 24) has leave-lookers], for sending wine, on the feastfull dayes. 1656 D. KING *Vale Royal, Chester* ii. 157 The Leave-lookers, who then were the Head and chief of the Citizens before a Mayor was ordained, and still is reputed the head or chief of the forty, or the Common-councill of the City. 1685 in D. Sinclair *Hist. Wigan* (1881) 11 177 Your pett was fined in Ten shillings for the neglect of his your pett office of a Gate-keeper or Leave-looker. 1795 J. ARKIN *Manchester* 392 Forty common councilmen two of whom are leave-lookers, whose office it is to inform of all persons exercising trades within the city [Chester] without being freemen. 1835 MUNIA *Corp. Comm. Rep't*, App. 11. 2621 [Chester] The Leave-lookers are appointed annually by the mayor. *Ibid.* 2623 [Denbigh] The Leave-lookers are appointed by the common council. Their office...is quite gratuitous. *Ibid.* 2709 [Liverpool] The Leave-looker has 104s. a year. *Ibid.* 2850 [Ruthin] The Leave-lookers are appointed by the borough jury at the let for a year. 1883 J. HALL *Hist. Nantwich* 68 [Town-officers formerly] Leave-lookers; or Market Inspectors.

Hence † **Leave-lookerage** (see quot.).

1778 PENNANT *Town in Wales* l. 168 Here [at Chester] are...two annual officers, called leave-lookers. They were accustomed...to take small sums, called leave-lookerage, for leave for non-freemen to sell wares by retail.

**Leaven** *lev'n, sb.* Forms: 4-5 *levayn* (e, 4-8 *levain* (e, 4 *leivin*, 4-6 *leveyne*, 5-8 *leaven*, 5 *lewan*, 7 *levin*, 6- *leaven*. [a. F. *levain* (recorded from 12 13th c.) = Prov. *levant* = L. *levamen* means of raising (recorded only in the sense 'alleviation, relief, comfort'), f. *levare* (F. *lever*) to raise.]

1. A substance which is added to dough to produce fermentation; *spec.* a quantity of fermenting dough reserved from a previous batch to be used for this purpose (cf. *sour-dough*). † In 16-18th c. often plural. Phrase, † *To lay, put leaven*. s.

1340 *Ayent* 205 *Ans* he leuayne 1000et þet do3. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* l. 294 He is the leuayn of the brede, which soureth all the past about. c. 1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 352 Take þe wombis of cantarides & grinde hem wip leuayne. c. 1425 *Poc.* in W. Wulcher 663/21 *Hoc tenamentum, lewan.* 1471 RYMER *Comp. Arch.* ix. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 175 Lyke as flower of Whete made into Pastry, Requyeth Ferment which Leuen we call. a. 1483 *Liber Niger* in Honsch. *Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoniam furnour...seasonyng the ovyne and at the making of the leuayne at every bache. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 946 To put the leuayne, *fermenter*. 1533 *Elyot Cast. Helthe* (1539) 27 b, Breddre of fyne flour of wheate, haungyn no leuyn, is slowe of digestion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gydon's Quest. Chirurg.* N. j. And yf y' veynes as yet appere nat wel, a day before he must have a plaster of leuayne. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Wash dishes, lay leuaynes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 566 The meal of Millet is singular good for Leuains. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xii. 15 Even the first day yee shall put away leaven out of your houses. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii. xxii. 430 Rie, the leaven is more powerfull than that of Wheat, in breaking all Aposthumes. 1699 *EVELYN Acetaria* 53 Add a Pound of Wheat-flour, fermented with a little Leuain. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* xvii. 151 The more Leaven is put to the Flour, the lighter and spongier the bread will be. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 33 The bread is made of wheat meal, but in some cottages consisted of thin cakes without leaven. 1876 *tr. Schützenberger's Ferment.* 10 The ancients used as leaven for their bread either dough that had been kept till it was sour, or beer-yeast.

b. In wider sense: Any substance that produces fermentation; = **FERMENT** *sb.* 1; occasionally applied to the 'ferment' of zymotic diseases.

1658 R. WHITE *tr. Digby's Powd. Synop.* (1660) 111 Oyl of tartar fermented by the leuain of roses. 1689 *HARVEY Curving Dis.* by *Expect.* iv. 21 [The] humours...acquire a leuain so pernicious, as to deprave and subvert the animal Faculty. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 254 Moreover such a foreign leuain is so disproportioned to our nature, that its effects will be the greater; nor must we admire, that this mortal ferment should be the product of some particular countries. 1758 J. S. *Le Drain's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 137 Her Blood was loaded with a bad Leuain. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 604 The activity of its [typhus] leaven by which it assimilates all the fluids of the body to its own nature.

2. *fig.* a. Chiefly with allusion to certain passages of the gospels (e.g. *Matt.* xiii. 33, xvi. 6): An agency which produces profound change by progressive inward operation.

1390 [see sense 1]. 1555 *PHILPOT Apol.* (1599) B8 b, What pharisaical leuen dothe they scatter abroad. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 49 The sower leuain of humane Traditions mixt in one putrid Masse with the poisonous dregs of hypocrisie in the hearts of Prelates. 1647 N. BACON *Pisc. Govt.* Eng. i. iii. 7 And thus the Romans leuened with the Gospell...insinuated that leuen by degrees, which in the conclusion prevailed over all. 1725 *LD. BOLINGBROKE* 24 July in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) II. 211 Lest so corrupt a member should come again into the house of lords, and his bad leaven should sour that sweet untainted mass. 1799 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 8 There is a very sour leaven of malevolence in many English and in many American minds against each other. 1865 *PARKMAN Huguenots* ii. (1875) 17 To the utmost bounds of France, the leaven of the Reform was working. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 542 The evil leaven of these feelings remained.

b. Used for † A tempering or modifying element; a tinge or admixture (of some quality).

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 410 You have your fine waikes...and therewithall communication seasoned with the leuen of learning. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 466 Their Style had some Leaven from the Age: that each of them h'vd in. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 124 The latter [Seneca] was a Mixture of the Stoick Leaven. 1793 *HOLCROFT Lat-er's Physique* l. 13 Virtue unsullied by the leuen of vanity. 1864 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 318 Pleasure with pain for leaven. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospec.* l. 111, 185 A leaven of gaiety clung to her through life. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 23 June 6 We should remember their temptations and mix a large leaven of charity with our judgments.

c. Phrases. Of the same leaven: of the same sort or character. The old leaven: after 1 Cor. v. 6, 7, the traces of the unregenerate condition; hence often applied to prejudices of education inconsistently retained by those who have changed their religious or political opinions.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. ii. 73 One is a Rimer, sir, of your owne batch, your owne leuain. 1650 *TRAFF Comm. Num.* 48 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus. 1653 *MILTON Hircings* Wks. 1738 l. 565 They quote Ambrose, Augustin, and other ceremonial Doctors of the same Leuen. 1722 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* 4 The Prejudice of the old Leaven. 1727 *SWIFT To Very Eng. Lady Wks.* 1755 II. 11. 42 Of the same leaven are those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post. 1830 *STONEHOUSE Atholme* 191 The old leaven of dissent, in which Wesley was brought up.

3. *attrib.*

1547 *BOORDE Recv. Health* cviii 72 Rye breade, Levyn bread...and all manner of crustes. 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. vi. 134 The army of General Canrobert was often...able to pay to itself with good leaven bread.

**Leaven** (*lev'n*), *v.* Forms: see the *sb.* Also *pa. pple.* y-*lavenyt*, 6 *levended*. [f. **LEAVEN** *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To produce fermentation in (dough) by means of leaven.

1424 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 241 The brede he hit made of whete and curly y-laueny. 1548 *PAYNLE Sadene's Regim.* (1541) 45 b, This text declarth y. propertes of good breddre. The fyrste is, hit must be well leuende. 1535 *COVERDALE Hos.* vii. 2 As it were an oven yf the baker heaveith...till the dowe be leuended. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Cor.* v. 6 Know ye not that a little leaven leueneith the whole lump? 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Bread, a little leuend, and very little salted, is best. *absol.* 1650 *TRAFF Comm. Exod.* 74 In the Meat offering, it was not lawful to offer leaven, or anye thing that leaveneth, as honte.

2. *fig.* (Cf. **LEAVEN** *sb.* 2.) To permeate with a transforming influence as leaven does; to imbue or mingle with some tempering or modifying element; † rarely, to debase or corrupt by admixture.

1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon*, bef. *Edu.* VI (1562) 118 b, But beware ye that are Maieistrates, they synne dothe leauen you all. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 35 Your advise, being leuened with singular wisdom. *Ibid.* 238 When I had perceived...that your friendship was leuened with lightnesse and inconstance. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. iii. 7 Thus the Romans leuened with the Gospell...insinuated that leuen by degrees. 1685 *SIR T. BROWNE Chir. Hist.* l. 1 § 1 Leuen not good Actions nor tender Virtues disputable. 1682 *IRVING Rights Princes* Pref. 29 Only they were too much leuened with a superstitious conceit of the Rights of the Church. 1718 *Prior Ludl.* 166 That cruel something unpossessed Corrodes and leavens all the rest. 1860 *READER Cloister & H.* li. When this revelation had had time to leaven the city. 1862 *GODI BURN Pers. Relig.* iv. xii. (1873) 355 The indolent, evil thought would still insinuate itself until it leuened their entire character. 1865 *MIRVALL Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxx. 144 Bithynia...and the adjacent parts of Asia were at the time more leuened with Christian opinions than other districts of the empire. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* xi. 273 A mob which it was very easy to leaven with noisy men here and there.

Hence **Leavening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* i. i. 20, 22. a. 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1627) 37 Breads we haue of severall Graines...With diuerse kindes of Leaueninges, and Seasonings. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 128 By...fermentation or bustle of the working or leuening particles. 1878 *MACLEAR Cells* vii. 105 It did not retain the leuening influences now introduced. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 633/a [The world was] seething and fermenting...under the leuening influences of Christianity.

**Leaven**, *obs. form of ELEVEN*.

1549 *LATIMER Seven Sermons* A a iij b, It was a solitarye place and thither he wente w<sup>th</sup> hys leauen Apostles.

**Leuened** (*lev'nd*), *ppl. a.* [f. **LEAVEN** *v.* + **-ED** 1.] In senses of the *vb.*

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* iii. to be Grekes also maketh be sacrament of be autere of leuaynd breed. 1531 *TINDALE E.A.P.* 1 John (1537) 76 A leuened maunchet of theyr

pharisaicall gloses. 1573 *BARET Adv.* L. 245 Leuened bread, *panis fermentatus*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Prel.* II. 161/2 Their old leuened and wicked visage. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* l. i. 52 We haue with a leuend and prepared choice Proceeded to you. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* xiii. 3 There shall no leuened bread be eaten. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 191 The Uzbeks breakfast on tea and leuened bread.

**Leavenish**, *a. rare.* [f. **LEAVEN** *sb.* + **-ISH**.] Resembling leaven.

1608 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1658) 695 If a perfume hereof be made & infused by a tunnel into the holes of serpents, it will drive them away, by reason of the sharp and leavenish savour thereof.

**Leavenless** (*lev'nless*), *a.* [**-LESS**.] Containing no leaven.

1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 240 A second meal was served, with bitter herbs and leavenless bread.

**Leavenous** (*lev'nous*), *a.* [f. **LEAVEN** *sb.* + **-OUS**.] Having the properties of leaven.

1649 *MILTON Eikon.* ix. Wks. 1851 III. 401 A...vitious clergy...whose unsincere and leavenous Doctrine corrupting the people, first taught them looseness, then bondage. 1677 *WARRICK Mem. Chas.* 7 (1701) 78 When they [Dissenters] would mingle their leavenous zeal with a dissatisfied Lay-lump...it so fermented the blood that at last it cast the whole body into a distemper.

**Leaver** (*lī'vā*), [f. **LEAVE** *v.* + **-ER** 1.] One who leaves (in various senses of the *vb.*).

1548 *UDALL, etc. Frasn. Par. Matt.* xix. 96 This vertue is more esteemed of thalfection of the leaver than of the greatnes of the thyng that is left. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leaver, and a fugitive. 1652 J. B. *To Bromo on his Joviall Crew* Bromes Wks. 1873 III. 347 The most our Leavers serve for, shewes Onely that we're his friends. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 219/2 Leaders of lonely lives, and leavers of great fortunes. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancip.* III. ii. xvii. 288 Hither came no payers of formal calls, no leavers of cards.

**Leaver**, *obs. form of LEVER*.

**Leavetail**, *obs. form of LEEFTAIL a. dial.*

**Leave-taking** (*lī'vte'king*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LEAVE** *sb.*] The taking leave of a person; saying farewell; † parting speech.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 143 [He] passyt furth bot leve-taking. c. 1564 *LADY MARY STONEV Let. to her Son* in Symonds *Sir P. Sidney* (1889) 16 And for a final leave-taking for this time, see that you show yourself a loving obedient scholar to your good master. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. iii. 150 And let vs not be daintie of leave-taking. But shift away. 1838 *POR A. G. Pym* xx, We had agreed...to pay a formal visit of leave-taking to the village.

*attrib.* 1706 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* III. 256 Mrs. Glaston, without repeating the usual leave-taking compliments, departed. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 182 The Captain urged Charles to deliver a final leavetaking letter to Emily.

**Leaving** (*lī'vīng*), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LEAVE** *v.* + **-ING** 2.]

1. The action of the *vb.* **LEAVE** in various senses. Also in Comb. with *adv.*, as *leaving-off*.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sol. Wks.* III. 350 For leuving of dedis of charite shulde he noþing be blamed. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 38 And yet yf he lefte yf vnsayde he shulde synne more greuously, what shall he then do syth he synneth bothe in the doyng & in the leuynge. 1526 *Unger. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Not carnally understandinge this reward, for than, for the leuyng of one wyfe thou sholdest haue an hundred wyues. 1539 *TONSTALL Sermon Palm Sund.* (1823) 97 To the Thessalonicense he writeth...Pray without any day leuynge of. 1663 *GERRIER Counsel* 27 Never...suffer them to begin their scallings in the morning, but before their leaving of their work. 1770 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 85 They...went in by ways of their own leaving. 1834 *SIR W. NAPEL Pentus. War* iv. iv. (Rtdg.) II. 250 His leaving of Mr. Stuart without instructions. 1861 *TRFNCH 7 Ch. Asia* 77 The suggestion that this leaving of the first love can refer to the abating of any other love.

2. *concr.* † a. *sing.* What is left; remainder, residue, remains.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 496, I sought be lefyng of my 3eris. c. 1425 *Craffe of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 18 Medye þat þe quych leues after þe takyng away of þat þat is odde, þe quych leuynge schalle be 3. c. 1450 *LONGE-11th Graill* xlviii. 468 To aleyn token they Ageyn the leuving Of that fish In Certeyn. 1506 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-withering age.

b. *pl.* in the same sense (Cf. *L. reliquie*, which the Eng. word often translates in early examples.)

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi. 16 þat left þaire leuynys till þaire smale. 1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* l. 97 Off the leuenges of whiche cite, after the seynge of Seyme Ierom, ij. cities were made in Persida. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* viii. 20 Howe many baskettes of the leauenges of broken meate toke ye up. 1552 *HULOET, Leuynge*, or thynges left, *reliquis*. 1555-8 *PHARAE Ancid* iii. Fiv. The leauenges of Achilles wyld. 1580 *HOLLYBARD Treas. Fr. Tong. Fandrelches*, riffe raffe, the leauings or shreds of any thyng. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl* III. ii. To dine on my scraps, my leauings. 1646 *JENKYN Remora* 28 Shall God haue Satans leauings? 1672 *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* i. i. Dram. Wks. (1725) 34 Now you haue but the Leauings of my Will. 1686 *HORNES Crucif. Jesus* v. 72 The poorer sort...carried the leauings or fragments home. 1722 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 215 Truly, she'd haue none of Polly's Leauings; no, not she! c. 1790 *LINCOLN Sch. Arif.* 74 The student should make it a rule to save the leauings of his colours. 1834 *MACAULAY Biog.* Pitt (1866) 178 He gave only the leauings of his time and the dregs of his fine intellect. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab.* 5 His master let him have a pull at the leauings of his beer. 1867 M. ARKOLD *Sonn. Immortality* Poems 1877 I. 262 And will not, then, the immortal armies scorn The world's poor routed leauings? 1884 *Graphic* 23 Aug. 207/2 Their leauings—what they did not touch—made a luxurious supper for all my waiters.



†**c. Leaving out**: what has been left out, omitted matter. *Obs.*

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xxii. ¶ 8 He may perhaps get a small word... into the foregoing Line; and... another... in the following Line, which if his Leaving out is not much, may Get it in.

3. **attrib.**, esp. in the sense of leaving school or college, as in *leaving certificate*, *examination*; **leaving-book**, (at Eton) a book presented by friends on the occasion of one's 'leaving'. Also **leaving-shop** (*slang*), an unlicensed pawnshop.

1878 *Symonds Shelley* 15 Hogg says that his Oxford rooms were full of handsome 'leaving books, and that he was frequently visited by old Etonian acquaintances. 1879 *Mem. Cath. & Cranford Tail* 483 His popularity at Eton was attested by the exceptionally large number of leaving-books he got from his friends. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 No German or Saxon can enter the mining school at Freiberg, unless he have obtained a 'leaving certificate at a gymnasium or a first-class Real School. 1892 *Daily News* 30 June 5/4 The Leaving Certificate Examination. 1893 *Athenian* 21 Oct. 555/2 For all schools a common 'leaving examination. 1895 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* ii. xii. Upon the smallest of small scales, she was an unlicensed pawnbroker, keeping what was popularly called a 'Leaving Shop, by lending insignificant sums on insignificant articles of property deposited with her as security. 1898 *Spectator* 7 July 942 The 'leaving-shop', or illicit pawnbroker, almost frustrates attempts at protective legislation for the poor.

†**Leavish.** *Obs.* rare = *l.* LEAF *sh.* (pl. *leaves*) + *-ish*.

1530 *Palsgr.* 317/1 Leavyshe full of leaves, *suellu*.

**Leavy** (l'vi), *a.* [Earlier and more normal form of LEAFY.]

1. Having leaves; covered with leaves or foliage.

*Obs. exc. poet.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush* iv. 486 With leavy bowis puld ek let hem be by nyght. c. 1586 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* xcvi. vi. Leavy infants of the wood. 1608 *Shaks. Per.* v. i. 51 The leavie shelter that abuts against the Islands side. 1634 *Milton Comus* 278 Dim darknes, and this leavy Labyrinth. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year I.* xxi. 266 So doth the humble vine creep at the foot of an oak... and [they] are the most remarkable of friends... of all the leavie nation. 1745 *tr. Columella's Hush* ix. ix. A green leavy little tree. 1832 *Tennyson Margaret* v. And faint, rainy lights are heard. Moving in the leavy beech. 1833 — *Poems* 42, I leavie... The nightingale in leavy woods Call to its mate.

†**b. Of a season**: Abounding in foliage. *Obs.*

1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* ii. iii. 73 The fraud of men were euer so. Since summer first was leavy.

**c. Consisting of or made of leaves** (either natural or ornamental).

1610 *G. FLETCHER Christ's Vict.* i. x. He fled thy sight, ... And for his shield a leavie armour weav'd. 1611 *Cotgr., Feculture*...; also, leaf-work, or a leavie flourishing.

†**2. Of a gate**: Having leaves. *Obs.*

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Hind* vi. 86 Take the key, unlooke the leavie gates.

Hence †**Leaviness**, leafiness.

1611 *Cotgr., Feculture*, Leaviness. 1687 *Rycaut Contin. Knolles Hist. Turks* ii. 252 The shady leaviness of two tall elms.

**Leaward**, *obs.* form of LEWARD.

**Leaze**, variant of LEASE *Obs.*, v. 1, v. 2.

**Leazing**, variant of LEASING *Obs.*, *lying*.

|| **Leban** (le'bæn). Also *lebzan*, *leben*. [*Arab.* *laban*, from a root meaning 'to be white'.]

A drink in use among the Arabs, consisting of coagulated sour milk.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 158 *Leben*, (a thick sour Milk) ... is a thing in mighty esteem in these hot Countries, being very useful to quench Thirst. 1756 *Cent. Mag.* XXVI. 345 Their breakfast... in winter is fried eggs, cheese, honey or *leban*. 1847 *Disraeli Tancréd* iv. i. Sheikh *leban* will never drink *leban* again. 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben-Hur* 231, I have bread and *leben*.

**Lebarde**, *leberde*, *obs.* forms of LEOPARD.

**Leburd** (e, variant of LEE-BOARD) *Obs.*

**Leage**, *obs.* form of LEAKAGE.

**Lecam**, variant of LIKAM *Obs.*, body, corpse.

**Lecanomancy** (le-kānōmēnsi). Also *7* *lecanomancy*.

**lecon.** [*ad. Gr.* *λεκανομαντεία*, f. *λεκανή* dish, pan, pot (f. *λέκος* of the same meaning) + *μαντεία* divination. Cf. *F. lecanomantie* (Rabelais).]

Divination by the inspection of water in a basin.

1610 *Healey St. Aug. Cite of God* 294 Hydromancy... done... in a basin of water, which is called Lecanomancy.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 They had also their Lecanomancy, which was observed in a Basin of Water, wherein certain plates of golde and silver were put with Jewels, marked with their juggling Characters. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Lecanomancy*. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxv. 207 By Hydromancy, by Lecanomancy. 1783 *T. WILSON Archæol. Dict.*, Lecanomancy.

So †**Lecanomancer**, †**Lecanomantie** *Obs.* = *o*, one who practises lecanomancy.

1623 *COCKERAM, Lecanomantie*. 1670 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Lecanomancer*, a diviner by water in a basin.

**Lecanoric** (le-kānō-rik), *a.* *Chem.* [*f. Lecanora*, the name of a genus of lichens.] **Lecanoric acid**: a crystalline substance obtained by Schunck from certain members of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. Hence **Lecanorate** (-ō-rāt), a salt of lecanoric acid; **Lecanorin** (-ō-rin) = *lecanoric acid*.

1844 *POWERS Chem.* 488 Fresh dye-lichens, exhausted by ether, yield a crystalline substance, which when purified by

solution in alcohol, is perfectly white; to this the name *lecanorine* has been given. 1852 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 577 Boiled with water for some time, erythric acid absorbs 2 eq. and yields picro-erythrin... and a new acid... which is termed by some chemists *lecanoric*, by others *orellinic acid*. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 565 The *lecanorates* gradually decompose, especially when heated, yielding orellinic acid, and ultimately orcin.

**Lecanorine** (le-kānō-rin), *a.* *Bot.* [*f. Lecanora* (see *prec.*) + *-ine*.] Resembling the apothecium of the genus *Lecanora* of lichens. So **Lecanoroid** *a.*

1871 *LEIGHTON Lichen-flora* 5 Apothecia *lecanorine*. *Ibid.* 241 Apothecia pale, planae, *lecanoroid*.

**Lecche**, *obs.* form of LEACH v. 1, LEECH *sh.* 1

**Lecchour**, *obs.* form of LECHER.

**Lecce**, *obs.* form of LEASH.

†**Lech** 1. *Obs.* Also 3 *lech*, *laich*. [*App.* to be identified (in spite of the difficult form *laichen*, which may be corrupt) with *OL. le masc.*, cogn. w. *lucian* to *look*.] A look, glance.

[c. 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 374 We sceolon awendan urne lech fram yfele gesith, ure blist fram yfele sprace.] c. 1205 *LAV.* 1584 Ladliche leches heo lesteþeni mid eagan. *Ibid.* 3410 *le.* has worde seide mid seorhfula laichen. *Ibid.* 13703 Mid his lechen he gon liþen. [Often elsewhere in *LAV.*] a 1250 *Ord. & Night*. 1138 þine leches beoþ grileliche þe hwile þu art on lifdage.

**Lech** 2 (lek). [*ad. W. lech* (flat) stone = *Ir.* Gael. *leac*. Cf. *CROMLECH*.] A Celtic monumental stone.

1768-9 *J. CLIFLAND Spec. Elym. Vocab.* 134 A *Lech* differs from a *Cromlech*, in that it means the top-stone of a *Cromlech*, or any sacred stone; whereas *Cromlech* expresses its adjunct stones and circle underneath it. 1899 *PARING-GOULD Bk. West* II. 28 (St. Patrick) did not overthrow their lechs or pillar-stones.

|| **Lech** 3 (lex). [*Ger.*] (See *quot.* 1753.)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lech*, in metallurgy, a term used by the miners to express the gold ore which has been powdered, and washed, and afterwards run with the assistance of lime stone. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 229 The Schemnitz ore contains a greater quantity of gold... than that of Kremnitz; but the hard ore of the latter yields more *lech*.

**Lech**, *obs.* form of LEACH *sh.* 1

**Lechardemane**, *obs.* form of LEGERDEMAIN.

**Leche** (letʃ). Also *lechwi*, *leechwe*. [*Sechuana*: cf. *Sesuto letsa antelope*.] A South African water-buck, *Kobus leche*.

1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* iii. 71 We discovered an entirely new species of antelope called *leche* or *lechwi*. It is a beautiful water-buck of a light brownish yellow colour. 1863 *W. C. BALDWIN Afr. Hunting* 247 My driver told me... that he was a man who could shoot a *leche* man. 1893 *SERIOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 450 The graceful water-loving leechwe antelopes.

**Leche**, *obs.* f. LEACH, LEECH, LICH, LIKE.

**Lecher** (letʃ), *sh. arch.* Forms: 2-5 *lecher*, 3 -or, 3 -6 -our, 4 *lichur*, -o'u're, *licchour*, *lec(c)houre*, *leeh*, *lychoure*, 4 5 *lichour*, *lechour*, 5 *lecheour* (e), *lechowr* (e), -ir, -urre, *lichir*, -or, *lycher*, *lechour*, 5-6 *lychour*, (6 *leachour*, *lecherd*, 7 *lecheard*), 6 8 *lecheur*, *lecher*, 5- *lecher*. [*a. OF. lecheur*, *eur*, -ur, *liccour*, *lichieor*, also *lichard*, agent-n. f. *lecher* to live in debauchery or gluttony, mod. *F. lecher* to lick = *Fr. lecar*, *lechar*, li. *leccare*, *ad. OILG. leccōn* (G. *lecken*): -*OTeut.* \**likkōjan* to lick.]

A man immoderately given to sexual indulgence; a lewd or grossly unchaste man, a debauchee.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 þus heo doð for to fieren heom seculen and to draze lechurs to ham. a 1225 *Amr. R.* 216 þe lechur iðe deofles kurt bafold himself fullliche, & alle his feolwes. 1297 *K. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 7208 Prustes, mid vncleue honden & mid lechurs mod Al royled. 13... *K. Alis.* 3916 Fy, he saide, upon the lechour: Thou schalt dye as a traytour! 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) II. The septe commendement es 'Thou sall be na lichoure'. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 31 (Laud) Of chastyte the lechour [Bedford MS. þe lichore] hath lyte. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 242 Sir olde lechour, lat thy lapes be. c. 1449 *PETEROK Repr.* i. xviii. 103 Summe ben founde... to be greet lechouris, Summe to be avouteris. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. ii. Launcelot now I wel vnderstande that thou arte a fals recreant knyghte and a comyn lecheoure, and lonest and holdest other ladyes. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Women* 174 He has bene lychour so lang quhill lost is his natur. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iii. v. 147, I will now take the Lecher: hee is at my house. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 477 Of Concupines they [men] may have as many as they list, and women as many lechards. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* vi. The time is come, faire Ester must Expose her beauty to the Lecher's last. 1697 *DAVOEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 148 Half-surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen, The Lecher gallop'd from his jealous Queen. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 502 ¶ 4 You see... old lechers, with mouths open, stare at the loose gesticulations on the stage with shameful earnestness. 1728 *RANSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 105 The haly lecher fled, And darn'd himself behind a bed. 1763 *CHURCHILL Gotham* iii. (1764) 23 Like a Virgin to some lecher sold. 1831 *TRAFALWNEY Adv. Younger Son* II. 193 If she is poor, some old lechers, their dormant passions rekindled, beset her.

†**Lecher**, *a. Obs.* [*attrib.* use of the *sb.*] Lecherous; also in wider sense, base, vile.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 776 God sente on him sekenesse & care, And lettede al his lecher-fare. *Ibid.* 1064 Al ðat þurst folc ðat helde was on *De* myste lecher crafte don. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28328 Lechur sanges haf I wrought. c. 1400 *Distr.*

*Trey* 13037 Thus the lady was lost for hir lechir dedis. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* 511 Some, disgrace alight on his lawfull wife or on his lechard mistress.

Hence †**Lecherherd** [see -*HEAD*], lechery; †**Lecherlike**, -ly *adv.*, lecherously; †**Lecheriness**, lechery.

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*attrib.* 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VI. ccc. 205 She bath... nenpned her lecherour leman Goddes owne preest.

**Lecherous** (le'cher-us, *a. arch.* Forms: 4 *licherous*, *lycher* o us, *le tcherouse*, 4 5 *lecherous*, 4-6 *licherous*, 5 *lychorous*, *luchrus*, 5-6 *lichorous*, 6 *lecherous*, -us, *lecharus*, *leiche-*rous, 6-8 *letcherous*, 4 *lecherous*. [*a. OF. lecherous*, etc., f. *lecheur* *LECHER sh.*; see -*OT* 3. Cf. *LECHEROUS*.]

1. Addicted to lechery.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 7029 Þys was a prest rynt amorous—And amorous men are lecherous. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 626 As boot he was, and lecherous, as a sparwe. 1400 *MALDEN.* (R. sh.) xv. 67 Men or so þowde, so emyous, so grette glotouns, and so lichorous. 1500 *20 DUNBAR P.* 1. 41 He said he was ane lecherous bull, that cryed dayth day and nyght. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decret.* 1. 35 Nero that least and lecherous monster. 1602 *Shaks. J. C.* ii. ii. 60 Remorselesse, Treacherous, Letcherous, kindle, villaine! 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 79 Semiramis... a lecherous and bloudie woman was worshipped by the name of the Syrian Goddess. 1773 *BLAYNE Trav.* 88 (1809) 213 Lary, lying, lecherous monks. 1876 *BLAUNSON'S Kelly's & Lyle* 125 Thy murderous, and lecherous face Have sat too long i' the holy place.

**b. Of action, thought, etc.**: Consisting in or characterized by lechery.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 65 Licherous lif bei led. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vii. 194 Ibi had ykynde to luche of lecherous tales. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxxvii. (1475) 583 It chasteth lecherous meyniges, and maketh good mynde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4328 And to na lichorous lutes leue vs oure members. 1533 *Gau Rucht* 1 ay 10 Thay... thinkis lichorous thoctis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* Bk. S. T. S. 216 3it war his factis sa lichorous. 1611 *Cotgr., Saffred*, wanton dallying, lecherous leasting, lascivious toying. 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 97/2 Absalom... plot to assassinate his eldest brother had no justification in the lecherous crime of that guilty brother.

**c. Of drink, etc.**: Inciting to lechery.

1382 *WYCLIF Prolog.* xx. 1 A lecheroun thing win. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* T. 221. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ii. 25 130th in hus lyue thorw lecherouse drynke Wykkydlich wrothie. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 He sett out sum lecherous lawis, that his flagitious gaird... mycht have occasione friile to louse a bydle to al their appetites. 1632 *SHERWOOD, Lecherous stuffe, poudre agrippine*. [*Cotgr., Poudre Agrippine*, any meat, that provokes, or enables, unto lust.]

†**2. = LICKEROUS**: *a.* fond of good living, gluttonous; *b.* (of food) rich, dainty. *Obs.*

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 112 The sight of the noble and lichorous metis. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Bv.* How they ought not... to yeue fleshe ne lychorous metis to boundes. c. 1483 — *Dialogues* viii. 33 Car elle est mont gloute, For she is moche lichorous. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 228 With gluttony and lichorus appetyte.

Hence **Lecherously** *adv.*, **Lecherousness**.

1340 *Ayenb.* 128 Þe guode mannes zone þet... leuede lecherusliche. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xv. 13 There he wastide his substance in lyuynge lecherously. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1651 One lecherously lying consumes his substance. 1551 *BIBLE Isa.* lvi. Notes, They were... dryuen into y<sup>e</sup> profounde and deepe slepe of ygnorance, of idleness, of lecherousnesse, and of pride. 1591 *PERCIVALL 3d. Dict.*, *Luxuriosanemie*, lecherouslie. 1895 *Miu. gh Nat. Council Congress, Ch. U.S.A.* 138 Laws against all manner of lecherousness.

†**Lecherwite**, a perversion (after *LECHER sh.*) of *OE. legerwite* (see *LAIRWITE*).

1228 *Mem. Ripon* (Sartees) l. 52 Lecherwyt.

**Lechery** (letʃəri). Forms: 3-5 *lecherie*, 3-7 *lecherie*, (3-5 -ye), 4 *lechury* (e, -ure, -uri, -wry, *lec(c)heri*, ? *leccery*, *lichery*, -ie, lit-

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**Lecherous** (le'cher-us, *a. arch.* Forms: 4 *licherous*



cheri, lychory, -ery, -ori, -ore, luchery, 4-5 leechery(e), lechory, -i(e), lichery, -ory, 4-6 lieherie, 5 lecuri?, 6 leicherie, luchrie, li-, lychorie, lichery, 6-7 lecherie, 7-8 -ery, leachery, 5- lechery. [a. OF. *lecherie*, *lieherie*, f. *lecheur* *Lecheur* sb.] Habitual indulgence of lust; lewdness of living. † Also, an instance of this.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Put is te lust of lecherie þat ruled þer wiðinne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3510 Oc horedom ðat ðu ne do, Ne wend no lecherie to. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10046 (Cott.) Þe chastite o þis leuði Ouercumms al lust o lecheri [lith. lichery]. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 6476 (Trin.) Do no lechery bi no wommon. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 79 Of þe herte comen yvel þouȝtis, in yvel wordis; mansleyingis, avoutrieris, lecherries. c. 1386 *Chaucer Pars. T.* p. 762 After Glotonye thanne comth lecherie. a. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3656 Lecherye... is hogges lif. a. 1568 *Ascham Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 84 To waulter, with as litle shame, in open lecherie, as Swyne do here in the common myre. a. 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 225 The Faulcons fiercenesse, Sparrowes lecherie. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr. v.* i. 106 Nothing but Lecherie? All incontinent Varlets. 1616 *R. C. Times Whistle* vi. 2649 And this I holde, that secret lecherie is a lesse sinne than close hypocrisie. 1821-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 92 The Salacity of a Debauched Life, or lechery produced and confirmed by habit. 1888 *19th Cent.* July 40 A new motif for art has also been discovered in death, disease, and lechery.

personified. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3914 Over-al regnith lechery, Whos might yit growith night and day. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxvi. 79 Lechery, that lathly corss, þierand lyk a bagit horss. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. iv. 24 And next to him rode lustful Lechery Upon a bearded gote. 1640 *Yorke Union Hon.* 17 Von cherish three daughters, Pride, Covetousnesse and Lechery.

b. fig.

c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* x. 26 Of this pryde cometh a spiritual or ghostly lechery. 1506 *Dekker Sev. Sinnes* i. (Arb.) 17 The Vsurer lynes by the lechery on money, and is bawd to his owne bag. 1676 *Marvell Mr. Smirke* Wks. 175 IV. 77 (He) will violate the ecclesiastical secret rather than lose the lechery of his tattle. 1687 *Settle Aft. Dryden* 38 Lash him, and mortify his Lechery of writing Nonsense. 1692 *E. Walker in Epitaphus Mor.* (1737) xlv. For Boasting is a most intemperate Vice... 'tis the Lechery of the Mind.

† c. transf. Luxurious or inordinate pleasure.

1632 *Massinger City Madam* ii. i. Didst thou know What ravishing lechery it is to enter An ordinary, cap-a-pie trimmed like a gallant!

† **Lechne**, v. Obs. Forms: 1 *leccian*, *leccian*, *leccian*, 2 *lechnien*, *pa*, *pple*, *ilechned*, 3 *lechnien*, *lechnien*, *lechni*, *e*, *leccnen*, 4 *lechnen*. [OE. *leccian*, *leccian* = ON. *leccna*, Goth. *lekinon* = O'ent. \**lekinjan*, f. \**lekkjo* = *lekkon* sb.] trans. To care, heal, lit. and fig. Also absol. to administer medicine.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist. viii.* [xvii.] (1890) 308 Se ða in þem ilcan dæm deaðlice leccod [i.e. leccad, leccod] was from his wundum. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 La lece lece ðe seolfne. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxiii. (Z.) 203 *Medec*, i. leccize. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 83 Adam wes leccod þurh god almihte soð. c. 1205 *Lay.* 1688 To leccien [i.e. 1175 leccie] þa wunden of leccenen his mihten. *Ibid.* 1950 Sa me scal leccien [i.e. 1175 leccie] his leomes þat beoð sare. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Uorte leccen mid þe seke, & forte healen mid hire cance. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* ix. 189 Lame men he lechede [M.S. *lechede*].

† Hence † **Lechning** vbl. sb.

c. 1000 *Sax. Lechd* i. 106 Se ærest of þyssum wyrtum leccunge gesette. a. 1225 *Juliana* 6 Wið uten leccunge of hire libben he ne mahte. a. 1240 *Urechin in Cott. Hom.* 202 Hit heo mi leccunge hit heo mi bote.

**Lechriodont** (le'kriodont), a. [f. Gr. *λέκρος* slanting + *ὄδων*, *ὄδων* tooth.] (See quot.)

1875 *Huxley in Encycl. Brit.* i. 760/2 The one end of the palatine... becomes directed transversely to the axis of the skull, immediately behind the posterior nostril, its teeth continuing the transverse line of the teeth of the vomers. Salamanders with the teeth thus disposed have been termed 'lechriodont'. *Ibid.* 761/1 The 'mecodont' and 'lechriodont' *Salamandridae*.

**Lechwi**: see **LECHE**.

**Lecideaceous** (Usid'jē'as), a. Bot. [f. mod.L. *Lecidea* + -aceous.] Having the characters of or resembling the genus *Lecidea* of lichens. So **Lecideiform**, **Lecideine** adjs. 1855 *Mayne Explan. Lich.*, Lecideaceous. 1871 *Lightton Lichen-flora* 154 Apothecia simply lecideine or patellaroid. *Ibid.* 392 *Arctelia*: rotundate, lecideiform. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecideiform*, *lecideine*, like the apothecium of *Lecidea*, which has a margin of the same colour as the disk.

**Lecithin** (les'ipin). Chem. Also -ine. [f. Gr. *λέκινον* yolk of egg + -in.] A nitrogenous fatty substance found in the nerve tissues, the yolk of eggs, blood, and other fluids of the body.

1861 *Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 86 Helicine... consists... of oleine, lecithine, and cerebrine. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 165 A phosphoretted fat termed lecithin. attrib. 1893 *Ralph Phys. Chem.* 75 Lecithin hydrochlorate.

**Leck** (lek), dial. Also 8 lack. A hard subsoil of clay or gravel. Also attrib., as *lack-clay*; *lack-stone*, a granular variety of trap rock used in some parts of Scotland for the slabs of ovens.

1780 *Young Tour Ire.* l. 199 Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call lack-clay, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile. 1813 *R. Kerr Agric. Surv. Berwick* 41 A half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *leck* by the quarriers. 1862 *Page Adv.*

*Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 126 Before the improved manufacture of fire-bricks, some open-textured varieties [of greenstone], known as 'leck-stones', were largely used for the linings and soles of ovens. 1899 *Dickinson & Prevost Cumberl. Gloss.*, *Leck*, a hard subsoil of clay and gravel.

**Leck**, **Leckar**, obs. forms of **LAC**, **LACQUER**. **Lecontite** (l'kəntait), Min. [Named by W. J. Taylor, 1858, after Dr. J. L. Le Conte, its discoverer: see -ITE.] Hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1858 W. J. TAYLOR in *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. II.* XXVI. 273 Lecontite occurs in crystals varying greatly in size. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 635 Lecontite... crystals often have a coating of organic matter.

**Lecotropical** (l'kətrōpāl), a. Bot. [f. Gr. *λέκος* dish + *τροπος* turning.] (See quot. 1900.) 1889 in *Century Dict.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Bot. Terms*, *Lecotropical*, shaped like a horse-shoe, as some ovules.

**Lectern** (lekt'm). Forms: a. 4-5 *letteorne*, 5 *leteron*, (e, -vn), *letteroun*, *letrone*, -une, *leyterne*, *letyrn*, 5-7 *lettron*, 6 *letrone*, -une, *letteron*, -ane, *litterne*, *letaring*, 6-8 *latron* (e, 6-7, 9 *lettern*, 7 *lettern*, *Sc. lettering*, 9 *Sc. lateran*, *lattern*. β. 5 *letrone*, -un, 5-6 *lectron*, -yne, 5-7 *lectron* (e, 6 *lecteron*, -erne, -urne, 9 *lecturn*, 6, 9 *lectern*. γ. 6 *lecter*, *lector*, *lettonr*. [ME. *lettrun*, etc., a. OF. *lettrun*, *leitrin*, semi-popular form of late L. *lectrum*, 'analogium super quo legitur' (Pseudo-Isidore *Lib. Glossarum*), f. *leg-*, root of *legere* to read; cf. *muletrum* milking pail, f. *mulgere* to milk. The β forms are influenced by the L. *lectrum*, or perh. rather by the synonymous med.L. *lectrinum*, f. the same root (cf. *textrinum* weaver's shop, f. *tex-ere* to weave), which was the more usual word in eccl. Latin in the 15th c.

The mod.F. *lectrin* (15th c. *lectrin*, *leitrin*) seems to represent a mixture of OF. *lettrun* (the vowel of the first syll. being influenced by that of the last) with OF. *leitrin*, ad. med.L. *lectrinum*. There seems to be no foundation for the common statement that Isidore's *lectrinum* is ad. Gr. *λέκτρον*, for which no other sense is known in Gr. of any period than that of 'bed', 'marriage-bed'.

1. A reading- or singing-desk in a church, esp. that from which the lessons are read; made of wood, metal, or stone, and often in the form of an eagle with outspread wings supported on a column.

a. c. 1325 *Deo Gratias* 18 in E. E. P. (1860) 124 In silke þat comely clerk was clad, And ouer a letterne leoned he. c. 1425 *Voc.* in *Wr-Wilcker* 648/27 *Hic ambo*, *letrone*, c. 1440 *Prompt. Part.* 299/2 *Letterone*, or *lectorne*, *deske* (K. *lectrone*, H. P. *letrone*, or *lectrun*, S. *letrone*, or *letrvyn*, *lectrinum*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr-Wilcker* 757/2 *Hoc lectrinum*, *Hic ambo*, *Hic discus*, a *leyterne*. 1541 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* i. 300 'To be coverings to the Lettrons in þe Chapell, xij elnis blak Birge Sating. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 298 For mending of the letaring, ijd. 1676 *W. Row Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 159 Mr. Blair went to the lettrun and took the Bible from the reader. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both lettern and litany-stool. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 6 There should be Desks or Lettrons in the Choir.

fig. 1401 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 78 So longe... thou hast learned to lyen that this tonge is lettroun of lyes.

β. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 447 [He] putte his gloves on a letryne whyles he prayede. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 165/1 Tenne thus felowe wente up to the lettron where as saynt James preched. 1530 *Palsgr.* 238/1 *Lecterne* to syng at, *letrayn*. 1538 *Leland Itin.* IV. 7 Buried yn the Parochie Church of S. Albane under the Plnce of the lectern in the Quier. 1571 *Grindal Injunct.* at York Bijb. So that a convenient deske or lectrone, with a rowme to turne his face towards the people be there provided. 1665 in *Dean Granville's Rem. App.* in *Miscellaneous* (Surtees) 163 The Lectorne and Litany Desk are meane and uncomely. 1845 *Times* 3 Feb. 5/5 The reading desk was taken away and a 'faldstool' and 'lectern' substituted. 1852 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 437 The lectern in English cathedrals usually stands in the midst of the choir facing westwards.

γ. 1516 *Indenture* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 Of the Wyver... the oon halfe thereof on every syde shall be double stalled, with lyke lettrons, Staulls, and Seats. 1553 *Mendham Act.* in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 593/2 Payde to Thomas Whyghting for making of y<sup>e</sup> lector that stonde on the alter iijid. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 38 An old lecter wt a deske yet remayninge.

2. Chiefly *Sc. a.* A reading-desk in a private house. b. A writing desk; an escriptorie. To be bred, sent to the lattern: see quot. 1825-80, 1888.

1513 *Douglas Æneis* vii. ProL 145 Seand Virgill on ane letrune stand, To writt anone I hynt ane pen in hand. 1517 *Watson Ship of Fools* Aij. I mnikke my lectrone and my deske clene ryght! often. My mansyon is all rephlyssed with bokes. 1534 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* i. 284, 1133 elnis ad grene, to covir the Latronis in the Kingis Study. 1561 *M.S. Acc. Treasurer Edinb.* Ane great four-square latterane turning on one vice. a. 1575 *Earl Huntly's Death* in *Bannatyne J. Soc. Trans. Scot.* (1806) 486 The whole coffers, boxes, or letrons, that the erle him self had in handling; and had any geir in keeping in. c. 1610 J. MELVILLE *M.S. Mem.* 5 (Jam.) The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lybie, lying in a several buist hytselfes in my letroun. 1691 *Z. Haic* in *Russell Haig* xi. 226 At that time I desired to be put to a lectering. 1697 *Int.* in *St. N. & Q. Dec.* (1900) 90/1 A writing latron and chamber box. 1770 *Watson Corr.* (1843) II. 442, I have forgot my book of Ministers' names. 'It stands behind the latron, in that shelf where my manuscript sermons stood. 1825-80 JAMESON, 'He was bred to

the Lettron'. He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scot. & Scots* 1818 C. i. lii. 181 It was in those days [18th cent.] very common for young men intended for the bar to attend a writer's chambers... In a word, the lattern, as it was called, answered nearly the same purpose in Scotland that the Inns of Court did to the English. *Ibid.* II. 63 People of moderate estate used to send their eldest son for some time to the lattern.

† c. (a) A music-stand; (b) see quot. 1612. Obs. 1557-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 292 A lecturne for y<sup>e</sup> organs in the quere. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates* in *Italyburton's Ledger* (1867) 297 Desks or lettrons for women to work on covered with veluott, the peice viij. d. *Sc.* (in form *lateran*). The precentor's desk in a Scotch Presbyterial church.

1860 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. i. 208 What is commonly called the Lateran; a kind of small gallery at the top of the pulpit steps. 1891 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxv. (1873) 200 The mole-catcher... now occupied the precentor's desk, but on great occasions he would always have Johnny Gibb in the 'lateran' also.

**Lecton** (lek'ton). [a. OF. *lectium*, ad. L. *lectiō*-em, n. of action f. *lect-*, *legere* to read, to choose. Cf. **LESSON**.] 1. Reading.

† 1. The act of reading. Obs. rare. 1669 *Woodhead St. Teresa* i. Pref. (1671) 8, The frequent Lecton of Books of Devotion. 1669 A. BROWNE *Art Pict.* To Rd., I am extremely unwilling any person should... take the trouble of casting his eye here, were not I modestly of the opinion, something may not be impertinent, or unworthy curious mens Lecton.

† b. A particular way of reading or interpreting a passage. Obs. Cf. *F. leçon*.

1540 *COVERDALE Confut. Standish* (1547) kvij. Now is καθολικός as much to saye as universalis. Which worde like as ye leave out in youre lection [etc.]. 1552 *GADLE Magastrom* 10 What magician will account of them so, in his way of lection? Or astrologer, in his way of configuration? 1702 W. B. BRUNN'S *Voy. Levant* x. 39 To know the different Lectons of this Inscription.

c. *concr.* A reading of a text found in a particular copy or edition. † *Various lections*, variant readings.

a. 1654 *Selden Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 When you meet with several Readings of the Text... be sure you keep to what is settled, and then you may flourish upon your various lections. 1659 *Bz. Walton Consid.* Considered 114 If they be critical notes they cannot be either in part or in whole Various Lectons. 1699 *Bentley Phil.* xiv. 461 In the Vossian MS. it's *navra* for *raia*; which may seem the truer Lecton. 1715 *Pope's Iliad* i. note I. 47 The grand Ambition of one sort of Scholars is to encrease the number of Various Lectons. 1830 *De Quincy Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 172, I confess that... I myself am offended by the obtrusion of the new lections into the text. 1837-8 *Sir W. Hamilton Logic* xxii. (1866) II. 149 Doctrines originating in a corrupt lection... have thus arisen and been keenly defended.

2. *Ecll.* A portion of a sacred writing appointed to be read in church; a 'lesson'.

1608 *Willet Hexapla Exod.* 179 They write in those parchments certain sacred lections which they call parashoth. 1605 *S. Hooper Disc. cont.* Lett 355 To this last describ'd Jewish Order of Morning Prayers so far did the Antient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with Lectons and Psalmody. 1646 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* i. p. xxij. On Passion Sunday, the first Lectons were from Jeremiah. 1861 *HERESY. Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 194 C. 157 The ambo or ambones... for the lections of Holy Scriptures. 1885 *PATER Martinus the Epic.* II. 135 Those lections, or sacred readings, which... occurred at certain intervals amid the silence of the assembly.

† 3. A professional or tutorial lecture. Obs. rare. 1563-7 *Buchanan Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 The portar... sal ryng... at sax to the lesson public; before vij, twys to the ordinar lection.

† 4. A lesson to be learnt. Obs.

1621 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 233, I cry in generall, on Spiritual & Temporal, This lection that 3e leir.

II. = **ELECTION**.

a. 1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 686 (Schulz) *Pe* cardinals... bisouzt God... Her leccioun wete to do. 1462 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 145 like man be his awn voß gaf thair lection to the sayd Schyr John. 1525 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* II. xlii. 139 heading, Howe pope Vrbane and pope Clement were at grete dyscorde togyder, and howe the crysten kynges were in varynace for theyr lecciounes. 1535 *Stewart Wren. Scot.* (1858) II. 698 The hall lection that the had gevin him lit.

**Lectiary** (lek'tiari). *Ecll.* (Also in Lat. form.) [ad. eccl. L. *lectiōnari*-um, f. L. *lectiō*-em LECTON: see -ARY. Cf. *F. lectiōnaire*.] A book containing 'lessons' or portions of Scripture appointed to be read at divine service; also, the list of passages appointed to be so read.

1780 *T. Watson Life Sir T. Pope* (ed. 2) 337 note, [The] lectiary contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year. 1790 *R. Porson Lett.* to *Travis* 153 A Gallic Lectiary, which is reputed to be now about 300 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses. 1802 *RASKER Hist. France* II. ii. 197 They should be furnished with a mass-book, a lectiary, or book of lessons. 1846 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* i. p. xxv. Among the Lambeth MSS. there is an English Lectiary. 1865 *Ld. Lyttelton in Englishman's Mag.* Feb. 167 The question of our Lectiary generally, or of the selection of Lessons to be read in Church on Sundays and on other days. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Missa*, Before the offices were combined in a single volume, several books were necessary, the Sacramentary, Lectiary, Antiphony, and others.

|| **Lectisternium** (lektistē'niūm). Also 7 anglicised lectistern(e). [L., f. *lecti-*, *lectus* couch, *bed* + *stern-ere* to spread.]



1. *Roman Antig.* A sacrifice of the nature of a feast, in which images of the gods were placed on couches with food before them as if for them to eat. 1597 *BEARD Theatre Gods Judgment*, (1631) 158 The Priests going about to pacify the anger of their gods with Lectisternia and sacrifices. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* v. xii. 138 By celebrating a Lectisternie. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* i. 19 Lectisternia and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies. 1857 *BIRCH Ana. Pottery* (1858) II. 290 A lectisternium to the infernal gods.

2. *Quind.* (See quot.)

1722 *MINCE Lex. Physico-Med.*, Lectisternium is used by some Writers for that Apparatus, which is necessary for the Care of a sick Person in bed. [Hence in BAILEY, etc.]

**Lector** (lekt'jā). Also 6 lectour. [a. L. *lector* reader, agent-n. f. *legere*, *lect-* to read. Cf. F. *lecteur*.]

1. *Ecl.* An ecclesiastic belonging to one of the minor orders, whose duty originally consisted in reading the 'lessons'.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 201/2 Julyan. . . entrid in to relygyon . . . and serned to be holy and was made Lector. 1588 A. KING tr. *Cicero's Cato*. 106 Four inferiorities, to wit, the order of ostiars, lectors, Exorcists and Acolytes. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. iv. 39 A lectors publicke reading of Scripture in the Church upon the Sabbath day. 1847 *L.N. LINDSAY Chr. Art* I. p. clixix. The custom was that the lector should not begin to read till the bishop nodded to him. 1859 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 339 The Lector, a man of venerable age, taking the roll called *Lectorium*, and proceeding to the pulpit, read the Prophets to the people. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 381/2 The singing of the Gospel was not always reserved to the deacon. . . and . . . the lector still recites the Gospel in the Greek Mass.

2. A reader; chiefly *spec.* a 'reader' or lecturer in a college or university (now only *Hist.* and with reference to foreign use, e. g. that of Germany).

1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 6 Persons. The Principal. Ane Lector Publick. Vj Regentis *Ibid.* 7 Wags of the Persons. . . The public lectors are hundredth markis. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Lectorer*, or Lector, a publick Professor, a Reader of Lectures. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4406/1 Cardinal Carpegna, First Lector of the French College of Theatins. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 331 Vincent de Beauvais was lector or Librarian to St. Louis. 1890 *ROSE HOLDRWOOD 'Miner's Right'* (1899) 178/1 Handing in the depositions. . . he desired us to read for ourselves. I was chosen lector.

Hence † **Lectoressa**, a female instructor.

1634 W. TURWYTT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 270 Now after she hath . . . bin threescore yeares a Lectoressa in vice [F. a enseignante soixante ans le vice].

**Lectorate** (lekt'orē). *Ecl.* [ad. eccl. L. *lectoratus*, f. L. *lector* LECTOR.] The office of lector.

1796 T. A. DIXON tr. *Sighart's Albert Gr.* 51 The duties of his first lectorate. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 510/1 The Lectorate was the first order conferred on young clerics.

**Lector** (n, obs. forms of LECTERN.

† **Lectory** 1. *Obs.* rare. [Put for \*alectory, ad. L. *alectoria*, sc. *gemma* (Pliny), f. Gr. ἀλεκτρυών cock: cf. ALECTORIAN.] = COCK-STONE.

c 1275 *Lucie rom* 172 in O. E. *Misc.* 98 Of Amatiste, of calcedone, of lectorie, and tuppice.

† **Lectory** 2. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *lectōri-um*, f. L. *lect-*, *legere* to read.] A reading-place.

1787 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 The seide Plato callede the house of Aristotille the lectory or redenge place [L. *lectorium*].

**Lectour**, obs. variant of LECTOR, LECTURE.

**Lectress** (lekt'rēs). *nonce-vd.* [f. LECTOR + -RESS (suggested by F. *lectrice*: see next).] A female reader.

1867 *MISS THACKERAY Village on Cliff* 35 'She advanced through the countries of Devon, Somerset and Gloucester' . . . says the little lectress, in a loud disgusted voice.

**Lectrice** (lekt'ris). [a. F. *lectrice*, ad. L. *lectrix*, fem. of LECTOR.] A woman engaged as an attendant or companion to read aloud.

1889 in *Century Dict.*

**Lectron** (e, obs. forms of LECTERN.

**Lecture**, variant of LETTRURE *Obs.*

**Lectual** (lekt'juəl), a. rare. [ad. late L. *lectuālis* (perh. a faulty reading), badly f. L. *lectus* = bed, couch.] (See quots.)

1775 *ASH, Lectual*, confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed. 1823 *CRABE Technol. Dict.*, *Lectual*, an epithet for a distemper which requires a person to be confined to his bed.

† **Lectuary**. *Obs.* Also 3-5 letuare, 4 letuare, letuare, 4-5 let(e)wary, -ye, 4-6 letuary, 5 lect-, lett-, lytwary, letworye, lettorye, letuare, 6 letuare. [Aphetic form of ELETUARY. Cf. OF. *letuare*.] An electuary.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 226 He haueð so monie bustes ful of his letuaries. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylas* v. 741 To late cometh be letuare, When men be cors vn-to be graue carye. c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 183 Make herof a letuare not to hard soden. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 240 Moche worth is the lytwary y-makyd of fuste and aloes. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* l. iii. (1896) 7 With be whilk þai . . . has greiter comforth þen may be trowyd of gostely letuare. 1452-4 *Durh. MS. Com. Roll*, In confectiōne vocat. letuare. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall provide for you a letuary, Which after sorrow into your herte shall synke. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* vii. When pepper is ministred in letuaries it is holseome for the cough. 1576 *LYVE Dodones* vi. xlii. 778 Turpentine in a letuare with honey, cleneth the breast and the lunges.

**Lectuce**, obs. form of LETTUCE.

**Lectun**, variant of LEIGHTON *Obs.*, garden.

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† **Lectural**, a. *Obs.* [f. LECTURE sb. + -AL.] Of the nature of a lecture.

1657 *REKVE God's Plea* Ep. Ded. to Relig. Cit. 16 Scholastic intricacies, and lecturall disquisitions.

**Lecture** (lekt'sjū), sb. Also 5 letters, 6 lectour, -tur, 6-7 lector. [ad. L. *lectura*, f. *lect-*, *legere* to read: see -URE. Cf. F. *lecture*.]

† 1. The action of reading, perusal. Also fig. Also, that which is read or perused. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. x. (1495) 311 He dysposyth a man and makith him able to lecture and to wrytyng. c 1450 *LYDO. Secres* 379 With alle these vertues plenteuous in lecture. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydas* vi. 24 By thynspence and lecture of theire wrytyngys. a 1586 *SIGNEV Astr. & Stella* lxviii. That face, whose lecture shewes what perfect beaute is. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* l. l. 4 He plunged himselfe so deeply in his reading of these bookes, as he spent many times in the Lecture of them whole dayes and nights. 1642 *BOYLE in Linsore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) V. 115, I have receaved a great deal of contentment . . . by the lecture of those particularities of my Brother's . . . victories. 1642 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* 54 Were I a Pagan, I should not refrain the Lecture of it [the Bible]. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. ix. 290 He addressed it [the *De Senectute*] to Atticus, as a lecture of common comfort to them both, in that gloomy scene of life on which they were entering. 1790 *CATH. GRAHAM Lett. Edin.* 130 The French poetry I would limit to Boileau [etc.] . . . and the Latin lectures to selected plays of Terence [etc.]. 1829 [J. R. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 401 No one . . . ought to be contented with a single lecture of a work that requires such attentive study.

† 2. The way in which a text reads; the 'letter' of a text; the form in which a text is found in a particular copy, a lecture. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 32 He þei ware þat þei knitt not falky a wey þe witt fro þe lecture. 1538 *COVERDALE Pref. N. T.* To Rdr., Where as the Greke and the olde awncient authours reade the prayer of our lorde in the xi. Chapter of Luke after one manner. . . I folowe their lecture. 1680 *WEEKLY ALLEN. Ingen.* 2 He thinks their multiplicity and various lecture prove prejudicial to many Students.

3. The action of reading aloud. Also, that which is so read, a lecture or lesson. *arch.*

1526 *TINDALE Acts* xiii. 15 After the lector of the lawe and the prophetes. 1534 *SIR T. MORE Trent. Pass. Wks.* 1301/1 And vp on this arose this newe counsaile . . . whereof one present lecture speaketh. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) 2 Cor. iii. 14 In the lecture of the olde testament. 1597 *HOOKE I. of Pol. v. lxxv.* § 4 With solemne recitall of . . . lectures, Psalmes and prayers. 1623 *LSLX Relig. Epist.* on O. & N. Test. Pref. § 18 He that conquered the Land could not so conquer the language, but that in memory of our fathers, it hath been preserved with common lectures. 1664 *BUTLER Bithna* 74 He repented the Lecture of this Message. 1764 *Mem. G. Tschannazars* 272, I could easily enough understand both their lectures of the Old Testament and their prayers. 1849 *C. BROWNE Shirley* xxvii. 396 She began to read. The language had become strange to her tongue; it falterd . . . the lecture flowed unevenly. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Faith* IV. xii. 126 Then came a lecture out of some pious writer. a 1893 *LYTTON Pausanias* II. iv. (1878) 427 She seemed listening to the lecture of the slave.

4. A discourse given before an audience upon a given subject, usually for the purpose of instruction. (The regular name for discourses or instruction given to a class by a professor or teacher at a college or University. Cf. sense 5.)

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* c. 42 § 4 To reade one opyn and publique lectour in every of the said Universities in any such Science or tonge as [etc.]. 1546 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 341 In that College it was his happe lucke, to reade in the open schooles in Latine that thereby he . . . procured to his hearers exceeding great profyte by his learned lectures. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. iii. 243 Say, we read Lectures to you, How youngly he began to serue his Country, How [etc.]. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 280 b. But now Readings. . . haue lost . . . their former authorities; for now the cases are long, obscure, and intricate . . . liker rather to Riddles than Lectures. 1662 *GERBNER Princ.* 5 Lectures on the Art of Architecture, which have laid before the most necessary Rules. 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* l. ii. Wks. 1813 VIII. 19 Public or private lectures are such verbal instructions as are given by a teacher while the learners attend in silence. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* viii. 420 In this, as I have shown you in a former lecture, the statues of antiquity will afford you little assistance. 1827 *Oxf. Univ. Guide* 56 The Common Law School, where the Vinerian Professor reads his Lectures. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Monadnuc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 436, I can spare the college bell, And the learned lecture well.

b. Applied to discourses of the nature of sermons, either less formal in style than the ordinary sermon, or delivered on occasions other than those of the regular order of church services; formerly, a sermon preached by a 'lecturer' (see LECTURER 2). In Scottish use, the term formerly denoted a discourse in the form of a continuous commentary on a chapter or other extended passage of Scripture.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 63 The xxv. day [of September, 1549] Cardmaker rede in Powles, & sayd in hys lector that he cowde not rede there the xxvij. day. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 51 Upon the week dayes, there are Lectures in divers townes, and in Boston, upon Thursdays. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* II. xii. 265 Our late Lectures against Popery. 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 Sept. (1878) I. 433 Mr. Moody preaches the Lecture from Acts 13. 36. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life J. Woodrow* (1828) 191 Those useful and necessary exercises we in this church call Lectures. 1729 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 459 His Custom was to Preach a Lecture once a month, and a Sermon the Friday before the Sacrament. 1773 M. CUTLER in *Life, &c.* (1888) I. 41 Mr. Leslie preached the lecture, afternoon. 1895 A. R. MACWEN *Life J. Cairns* xiii. 323 The lecture gave place to a sermon of a more or less hortatory type.

c. A course or series of lectures, given regularly according to the terms of their foundation; a foundation for a lecturer; a lectureship.

1615 *SIR G. BUCK in Stow Annals* 980 In this [Gresham] college are by this worthy Founder ordained seauen seuerall lectures of seauen seuerall Arts and faculties, to be read publickly. 1650 in *Wood Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 149 Mr. Richard Gardner of this parish, a phisitian, gave for a catechisme lecture 200 li. 1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* II. ii. v. (1892) 382 They gathered among themselves a convenient salary to support him still amongst them: though his lecture were gone. At Earl's Coln then he tarried, and prepared for the lecture to be settled the next three yeares in Towcester. 1730 *HOADLEY Life S. Clarke* II C's Sermon I. In the year 1704, He [Clarke] was call'd forth . . . to preach Mr. Boyle's Lecture, founded by that Honourable Gentleman, to assert and vindicate the Great Fundamentals of Natural and Revealed Religion. 1780 J. HANDINEL (*title*), Eight Sermons preached . . . in the year 1780, at the Lecture founded by the late rev. and pious John Hampton M.A.

d. The audience or class attending a lecture.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 7 He coloured, closed his book, and *instantly* sent the whole lecture out of the room.

5. The instruction given by a teacher to a pupil or class at a particular time; a lesson. *Obs.* exc. in University use: see 4.

1545 *BRINKLOW Compl. xxii.* (1874) 52 Let scholes be maintained and lectures to be had in them of the . . . iij. tongys. — Hebrew, Greke & Latyne. 1552 *HUTCH. Lectur.* or readyng in scholes, called the kinges lectur, or common lecture. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 87 These booke, I would haue him read now, a good deale at euery lecture. 1596 *SHAKS. Fam. Shr.* III. i. 24 You'll leane his Lecture when I am in time? 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 793 Wilt please you, Sir, to sit downe and repeate yone lecture? 1644 *MILTON Edne.* Wks. (1847, 100/1) But here the main skill and groundwork will be, to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every opportunity. 1705 *FOOTE Commisary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 14 The man . . . attends every morning to give him a lecture upon speaking. † b. fig. A 'lesson', an instructive counsel or example. *Obs.*

1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasie Gor.* l. v. Poems 1870 II. 73 I sawe a frosty bearded scholemaster instructing of four lusty young men erewhyle as we came in, but if my iudgment do n't faile me, I may chance to read some of them another lecture. 1593 *SHAKS. Enr.* 618 And wilt thou be the schoole where Lust shall keepe? Must he in thee read lectures of such shame? 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. xi. 89 He was againe to learne his Lecture by experience. 1633 *SIR HALL Modit. Proem.* Every thing, that we see, reads us new lectures of wisdom and piety. 1697 *PORTER Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 21 Achilles's Shield . . . is a Lecture of Philosophy. 1745 *MATTHEW, Pro & Con* 4 G. saws of Press are Lectures of the Mind. 1755 *YU S. Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 142 Heaven means to make one half of the species a moral lecture to the other.

6. An admonitory speech; esp. one delivered by way of reproof or correction; 'a magisterial reprimand' (J.). Phr. to read (a person) a lecture.

1600 *SHAKS. A. T. L.* III. ii. 365, I have heard him read many Lectures against it. 1602 — *Hann.* II. l. 67 So by my former Lecture and advice. 1622 *FLETCHER Sea Voy.* II. ii. Ye have read me a faire Lecture, And put a spell upon my tongue for fayning. 1633 1851 [see CANTON II. i. 1] 1706 *KELLY upon Riddle* (1707) 258 Which moral Lecture is out of its Place. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* II. l. 13 No modesty will be blest by Cato's Lectures. 1732 *LELAND School* II. viii. 229 Our young bridegroom receiv'd a terrible lecture. 1867 *PARKMAN Jesus* II. Amer. xix. (1875) 83 The missionary answered with a lecture on the duty of forgiveness.

7. attrib. and Comb., as lecture-book, -hearing, -room, -table, -theatre; † lecture-day, 'the appointed day for the periodical lecture of the municipality or parish; in the New England colonies it seems to have been usually Thursday' (Cant. Dict.); † lecture-sermon, a sermon of the character of a lecture, or forming part of a set course.

1857 *PUSKY Real Presence* i. (1866) 111 The altered confession [of Augsburg] . . . became the 'Lecture-book in Lutheran states. 1616 *HIERON Wks.* I. 589 Let not the 'lecture-day, now when the sermon is ended, be made a day of voluptuousnesse. 1677 in I. Mather *Prevalency Prayer* (1864) 264 note, It was agreed that Lecture day, July 25th, 1677, should be kept as a Fast. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 207 Placing all in faith, together with strengthening it. 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1880) III. 104 The 'Lecture Rooms' . . . to be provided with desks. 1793 S. SEWALL *Diary* 5 Aug. (1879) II. 83 Mr. Thomas Bridge preaches his first 'Lecture-Sermon. 1736 J. ELIOT (*title*) The Two Witnesses. . . Being the Substance of a Lecture-Sermon, preach'd at the North-Society in Lyme, October 29, 1735. a 1751 J. HAMPTON *Will.* I direct . . . that . . . a Lecturer be yearly chosen . . . to preach eight Divinity Lecture Sermons. 1854 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 166 A small room for the use of the Lecturer, with a separate entrance to the 'Lecture-Table. *Ibid.* 168 The Museum, and 'Lecture-theatre remain as at present.

**Lecture** (lekt'sjū), v. [f. LECTURE sb.]

1. *intr.* To deliver a lecture or lectures. Also † to lecture it.

c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* ix. 16 Men that may lecture it in Germany, To all the Doctors of your Belgicke scholes. 1637-50 J. Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 Mr. Robert Bruce, . . . they now having no minister, almost every day, either preaching in the morning, or lecturing at even. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retal.* 86 But now he is gone, and we want a detector, Our Dodds shall be pious, our Kenricks shall lecture. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 631 No one, we should think, ever lectured at one of the common institutions without seeing the most absurd burlesque of his discourse in the next week's local paper. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* III. § 6. 146 The Oxford Dominicans lectured on theology in the nave of their new Church.



2. *trans.* To deliver lectures to or before (an audience); to instruct by lecture. † Also, to stir up by lectures or sermons.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relaps d' Apostate* (ed. 3) 48 They set to work a Preaching Ministry, and Lectur'd up the people into a Gospel-frame. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 249 It is but a week ago that Simonet was still lectur'd in the civil law. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 83 So Philomede, lecturing all mankind On the soft Passion. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i. iii. ii.* (1869) 11. 348 The teacher... while he is lecturing his students. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 182 From death to plenty, and from death to life, Is Nature's progress when the lectures man In heavenly truth. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Orig.* (1863) 146 He was in the habit of lecturing his monks every morning, from some passage in Scripture.

b. To read out (tales) to (an audience). *nonce-use.* 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xv. 118 Another... lectured them Old tales of Troy.

3. To address with some severity, or at some length, on the subject of conduct, behaviour, or the like; to admonish, rebuke, reprimand.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* (1707) 172 The most ordinary Fly incident to old Men, is to be perpetually Lecturing Youth. 1779 MAD. D'ARLAV *Lett.* Jan. I have been... plentifully lectured about my vexation. 1818 in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) 11. 175 This morning we suspended one student, and three others were lectured before the Faculty. 1855 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. IV. 367 Those whom he had lectured withdrew full of resentment. The imputation which he had thrown on them was unjust. 1858 K. S. SUTTER *Ask Manilla* xlv. 203 Having lectured Tom well on the importance of sobriety. 1882 *Exot. or Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. vi. 70 He [Becket] lectured the bishop for their want of candour.

**Lecturer** (lek'tŭrər). Also 6 lecturer. [*f.* LECTURE + -ER; it is possible that the earlier *lector* is not a misspelling, but an extension of *lector*, and *lecturer* an interpretative alteration]

† 1. = LECTOR 1. *Obs.*

1570 FOLEY *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 94/2 [He] was commend'd of Cyprian to certayne brethren to haue hym for their lecturer. 1647 N. BAUD *Disc. Genl. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 13 Lecturers came next, who served to read and expound.

2. One of a class of preachers in the Church of England, usually chosen by the parish and supported by voluntary contributions, whose duty consists mainly in delivering afternoon or evening 'lectures'.

1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abns.* ii. (1881) 87 Preachers and lecturers, that have no peculiar f-ke, nor charges appointed them. a 1654 SELDEN *Table F.* (Arb.) 67 Lecturers do in a Parish Church what the Fryers did heretofore, get away not only the Affections, but the Bounty, that should be bestowed upon the Minister. 1666 PERYS *Diary* 15 July. To church, where our lecturer made a sorry, silly sermon. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) *Lecturer*. Used now-a-days for a Minister that preaches at a Parish Church in the Afternoon, having no settled Benefice, but only the free gift of the Parishioners. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1721) I. 178 That the half conformity of the Parishes before the war had set up a fiction in every city and town between the lecturers and the incumbents. 1732-8 NEAL *Hist. Pariz.* II. 207 These Lecturers were chiefly Puritans, who only preached in the afternoons. 1827 *Oxf. Univ. Guide* to Four Lecturers, appointed to preach in rotation before the Mayor and Corporation, are elected by the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and Assistants. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 59 § 1 Whereas in divers Districts, Parishes, and Places there now are or hereafter may be certain Lecturers or Preachers in the Holy Orders of Deacon or Priest, appointed to deliver or preach Lectures or Sermons only, without the obligation of performing other clerical or ministerial duties.

3. One who gives lectures or formal discourses intended for instruction, esp. in a college or university. In some universities, one who assists a professor in his department or performs professorial duties without having the corresponding rank or title (equivalent to the 'Reader' of Oxford and Cambridge).

1615 SIR G. BUCK in *Stow Annals* 980 (Gresham College) To every lecturer or reader is provided. fiftie pounds of Annually Fee. 1622 PRAGHAM *Compl. Gent.* ix. (1634) 77 Doctor or Ho'd, sometime Mathematical Lecturer in London. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iv. (1704) 437/2 The Maintenance of a Lecturer of Navigation. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 July (O. H. S.) I. 8 Mr. Swinfin... was chosen Lecturer of Grammar for the University. 1845 MISS MITFORD in L'ESTRANGE *Life* III. xi. 199 Mr. Taylor, the medical lecturer at Guy's. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* viii. 94 An institution, consisting of a professor and lecturer, should be established.

**Lecturership**. *rare.* [*f.* LECTURER + -SHIP; see next.] = next.

1891 *Athenaeum* 22 Aug. 256/2 More posts, such as lecturerships, professorships, ordinary or extraordinary.

**Lectureship** (lek'tŭrŭſhp). [*f.* LECTURE + -SHIP. (sense 4c) + -SHIP. For the formation cf. *clergyship*.] The office of lecturer: a. in a church.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* i. § 3. 51 Many of these [pastors] leave their sheep when they see a richer lectureship coming toward them. 1654 CATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 The Lectureship at the Rolls being vacant. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergy-men* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 27 He got a lectureship in town of sixty pounds a year; where he preached constantly in person. 1827 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* II. 370 He served... the curacy and lectureship of St. Botolph. 1900 *Oxf. Univ. Calendar* 35 University Patronage... Afternoon Lectureship, St. Giles, Oxford... Rhayader Lectureship.

b. in a college, university, or like place.

1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 49 Levins... got the Moral Philosophy Lectureship. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 48 A list of the Professorships, Preceptorships, Tutorships, and Lectureships in the College to the present time. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* ii. 17 Lectureships in chemistry, botany, and anatomy.

**Lectures** (lek'tŭrəs). [*f.* LECTURER; see -ESS.] A female lecturer.

1845 T. HOOK *Say. & Doings* Ser. 11, *Man of Many Friends* I. 162 'But' continued the animated lectures, 'you must understand that' [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxi, The lectures seemed very self-possessed.

**Lecturette** (lek'tŭrət). Also -et. [*f.* LECTURE + -ETTE.] A short lecture.

1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* iv. 89 The lecturette began. 1888 *Ch. Times* XXVI. 1109 There are twenty-three lectures in the volume, and the Preface is a lecture in itself. 1895 *Naturalist* 114 A series of lecturettes on the lower forms of animal life.

**Lecturing** (lek'tŭrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LECTURE + -ING.] The action of the vb. LECTURE.

a 1666 BR. HALL *Some Special. in Life* 42 Rem. Wks. (1660), Complaining of... my too much liberty of frequent Lecturings. 1694 *Acts Gen. Assembly* 10 That the ministers... shall in their exercise of lecturing read and open up to people some large and considerable portion of the Word of God. 1841 in *Mem. G. Fiving* (1847) xvi. 610 That department of pulpit ministrations called in Scotland *lecturing*, which is so universal in the north, and so strangely rare in the south. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vii. (1889) 60 A little mild expostulation or lecturing. 1892 *Athenaeum* 9 July 53/3 Sir Robert Ball's chapter on the observatory is... composed with that skill which has made his public lecturing so famous.

*attrib.* 1817 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 358 There is now to be... no Lecturing place... without a Licence. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenstein* ii. I went into the lecturing room.

**Lecturing**, *pl. a.* [-ING 2.] That lectures.

1794 MATTHIAS *Pura. Lit.* (1799) 359 Hume's words are remarkable in this lecturing age. 1881 MISS BRADDOCK *Asph.* I. 163 He was always a lecturing old thing.

† **Lecturize**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* LECTURE + -IZE.] *intr.* To deliver lectures, to 'hold forth'.

1643 A. BROME *Saint's Encouragement* vii. Poems (1661) 138 We must preserve Meccanicks now, To Lecturize and pray.

**Lecturn**: see LECTERN.

**Lecture**, *obs. form of LETTUCE.*

**Lecyth** (les'ip). *Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. Lecythis* (see below).] A plant of the order *Lecythidaceae* (typical genus *Lecythis*).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 740 *Lecythidaceae*: *Lecythis*. † **Lecythus** (les'ipŭs). *Gr. Antiq.* Pl. *lecythi* (-poi). [*ad. Gr. ἡλεκυθος* (whence late *L. Lecythus*).]

A vase or flask with a narrow neck.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 40 A small vase in the Museum... exactly resembles a lecythus, or oil cruse. 1889 *Athenaeum* 4 May 575/3 Two white and black lecythi.

Hence **Lecythoid** *a.*, resembling a lecythus.

1889 *Athenaeum* 4 May 575/3 From the same tomb came... a black-figured lecythoid vase.

**Led** (led), *pl. a.* [*Pa. pplc. of LEAD* v. 1]

1. In various nonce-uses (see the vb.).

1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 48/38 Ledde, *ductus*. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1609) 425. I would suffer this fault... to be blotted out of my minde, by your former led life. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xvii. 203 Is not in his own power. He suffers himself to be a led man.

*absol.* 1895 *Daily News* 11 July 5/1 The fusion is adopted by the leaders and half repudiated by the led.

2. **Led horse**, a spare horse, led by an attendant or groom; also a sumpter- or pack-horse. Also *transf. in led tub, etc.*, (Mining): see quot. 1851.

1662 J. DAVIES in *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 21 Twenty led Horses, with great silver Chains instead of Bridles. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 109. 7. 4 With an Hundred Led-Horses in his Train. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Funeral* 35 The carriage was drawn by six led horses. 1842 BARIHAM *Inglol. Leg. Ser. in Smuggler's Leap* 19 The led-horse laden with five tubs or more. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 A led tub or corf means a spare one, for the barrowman to leave empty with the hewer, whilst the full one is being put to the flat or crane.

3. That follows slavishly or as a sycophant. **Led-captain**, a hanger-on, dependant, parasite. So also **led-teater**, † *friend, poet.*

1692 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i. Every wit has his cully, as every squire his led captain. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III. 123 He is, in short, a Led-eater, and Dry Jester to gaming and jockey-Lords. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 208 ¶ 2 There is hardly a rich Man in the World, who has not such a led Friend. 1745 II. WATFORD *Lett.* (1846) II. 68 Churchill, whose led-captain he [Sir John Cope] was. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* I. A led captain and trencher-man of my Lord Steyne. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 1/4 In the last century opera singers used to keep led-captains in their pay, who swore their employers were incomparable, and defied those who dared denial to the duello. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 53 Elkanah Settle was one of Rochester's innumerable led-poets.

4. **Led farm**: a farm held and controlled by a non-resident farmer. *Sc.*

1815 SCOTT *Guy M. I.* The Denke's no that fond o' led farms. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 58 The Back o' Beyont was a solitary place, and was situated on a led farm.

*transf.* 1858 CARLWY *Frede. Gt.* II. iv. 92 He transferred the Markgrafen to Brandenburg, probably as more central in his wide lands; Salzwedel is henceforth the led Markgrafen or Mark.

**Led, Ledare**, *obs. forms of LID, LEADER.*

**Ledder** (e, -ir(e, -yt, *obs. ff.* LADDER, LEATHER.

**Leddy**, *obs.*, *Sc.* and *dialect*, form of LADY.

† **Lede**. *Obs.* Forms: a. *sing.* 1 lēod, 3-5 leode, lede, 3 ledd, 4 leude, lued, lude(e, 4-6 led, 5-6 Sc. leid, 5 leyde, 7 leed. *B. pl.* 1, 3 leode, 3 leoden, 3-5 ledes, 3-6 ledis, 4-6 le(e)de, 4 leodes, le(u)des, ludes, -us, leedes, led, Sc. lide, 4-5 Sc. ledys, 5-6 Sc. leid, 6 Sc. laidis. [Repr. three different but closely related OE. words: (1) OE. *lēod* fem., nation, people; not found elsewhere in Teut. as fem., but corresponding in sense with the masc. sb. OHG. *liut* (MHG. *liut*, also *lent*), MDa. *liet*, ON. *lið-r* people (whence ME. LITH followers). (2) OE. *lode*, *lōda*, Northumb. *lōda*, pl., men, people = OS. *liudi* (MDa. *liede*, Du. *lieden*), OHG. *liuti* (MHG. *liute*, mod.G. *leute*), ON. *liðir*. (3) OE. *lōd* str. masc., man (occurring only as a poetical word for 'king', and in the compounds *burhlōd* (-lōd) burgher, *landlōd* inhabitant); not found in the other Teut. langs. Cognates outside Teut. are OS. *liudi* masc. sing., people, nation, pl. *liudje* people, folks, Lettish *laudis* fem. sing., people.

The relation between the Teut. words is uncertain, but the Slavo-Letic cognates suggest that the OE. type was a collective sing. '*lenti*'-s masc., people, the plural of which had naturally much the same sense (cf. *folks*, *folks*). The OE. masc. sing., with the sense 'man', seems to have been evolved from the plural meaning 'people'. The fem. gender of the OE. *lōd* people, and the form *lōda* (*lōda*) in the pl. instead of *lode*, seem to be due to the influence of the synonymous *lōd* fem.

The Teut. word is commonly regarded as from the Aryan root '*leudh*', whence Goth. *liudan*, OS. *liodan*, OE. *liodan*, to grow, spring (from).

1. A people, nation, race. Also, persons collectively, 'people'.

*Beowulf* 2732 (Gr.) Ic ðas leode heold flitig wintra. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 201 Beneventus & Sepontinus hatton, þa twa leode. c 1200 *Orm.* 2166 For þið þe riche mann is bræð & grunne. His lede þatt is under himm Himm dredeþ. a 1250 *Prov. Allred* 27 in O. E. Misc. Þus queþ Alured... woldie ye mi leode lusten eare louredie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4246 Men war þa o sarrin lede. *Ibid.* 8225 All nacian and lede aghi w þa loured to drede. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 38 Ther nis no laborer in this leod that he louth more. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xiii. 580 Fra hys kyn till aue wncouth lede. c 1740 HENRY *Wallace* x. 227 For thal me hayt mar na Sotheroun leid.

b. *pl.* In the alliterative phrase *land and lede*, i. e. land and vassals or subjects.

a 1000 *Audens* 1321 (Gr.) Hlafst nu þe anum eall zetið had land & leode. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 86 And gaue him bothe land and lede To help his childer after his day. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 520 When Constantyn... holykythe dowed With londes and ledes lordshipes and rentes. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1269 Y make the myn heyre Of londe and of lede. c 1475 *Syr. Iove Degre* 135, I wyll forsake both land and lede, And become an hermyte. 15... *Merch. & Son* in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I. 133 He was a grete tenement man, and ryche of londe and lede.

c. Phrases. *All lede*, all people, all the world, everybody. *In lede*, among people, in the land, on earth.

a 1275 *Prov. Allred* 334 in O. E. Misc. Hlit is said in lede cold red is quene red. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5490 Quen he went al ledies wai. *Ibid.* 15480 Ha þou fudas, tratur, thef, felunest in lede. *Ibid.* 23040 At þis dome... sal al lede in four be delt. c 1320 *Syr Tristr.* 1677 Ðal leud al in lide. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5345 Hade he luynt in lede, he hade ben lorde here. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 288 The trewe Turtour and traist... Waitt thir letteris at lenth, lelest in leid. c 1460 *Emare* 702 He thoughtith... That she was non erdyly wyght; He saw never non shuch yn lede.

2. *pl.* Persons collectively, 'people'; the people subject to a lord or sovereign; one's own people, countrymen.

*Beowulf* 260 (Gr.) We synt gumcynnes geata leode. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Luke xix. 14 Ða hatedon hine his leode... & cwædon; nyliað þæt þes ofer us rixie. c 1205 *LAV.* 1784 Liden þa leoden þat heo on lode comen. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 42 3ef y may betere beode, To mi larede lede. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 141 As was þe language of þe lond wyl ludus of iude. c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 390 When þe loueli ludes seie here lorde comen. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvi. 306 Many man bath his foye here for alle here wel dedes, And lordes and ladyes ben callid for leodes that thay haue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9056 And of his ledis ben lost mony lell handrit.

3. *sing.* A man, person; esp. one of the 'men' or subjects of a king or chief; a subject. Also *poet.* in OE., a king.

*Beowulf* 341 (Gr.) Wlanc Wedera leod word æfter spræc. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1195 Ðe lede hay larked a ful longe quyle. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 614 Leode a lyttel with by lede I losly bische. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 6 Thei a leod metten, Apparyntly as a palmere. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6441 For all the gretle of þo Grekes, & þe grete prong, Was no led might him let. c 1430 *Hyuns Vieg.* 106, I wanne vche leod þat huyh in londe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 48 Dunbar *Tua Marit Women* 441 Se þe nought, allace I þone lustlede led so lelely scho luffit hir husband. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 543 Southheid... nat na leid experience wyl leir. a 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 10 in Fumivall *Percy Folio* I. 318 A noble Ledde of high degree.

b. As a form of address.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 675 Bi Kryst, hit is scape, þat þou leude, schal be lost bat art of lyl noble! 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 541 Þe lorde... Called to þe reue 'lede pay þe meyny'. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* i. 139 To litel latyn thou lerneleest Lede in thi 3outhie. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1639 And



1538 LELAND *Iliu*. i. 55 A Desk ledg'd to set Bookes on.  
1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl*. s.v. *Printing*. The body of the  
galley is ledged on three sides, to contain the slice. 1842-50  
GUILT *Archit*. ii. iii. § 5 (ed. 4) 2130 The most inferior sort  
of door used in building is the common ledged door, in  
which five or six or seven vertical boards are held together  
by usually three horizontal pieces called ledges to which  
the vertical ones are nailed. 1880 L WALLACE *Ben-lun*



395 Ledge and broken walls and floor. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/4 A vast tract of arid rock, crannied and ledged.

**Ledgeless** (led'zles), *a.* [f. LEDGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no ledge.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 278 A dizzy and ledgeless bridge, over which the very goat would almost fear to clamber.

**Ledgement, ledgment** (led'zment), *Arch.* Also *5 lege-, ligement*. [app. f. LEDGE *sb.* + -MENT.]

1. 'A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings, &c., of a building' (*Gloss. Terms Archit.* 1850). Also *ledgement-table*.

1845 *Contract Fotheringhay Ch.* in *Dugdale Monast.* (1673) III. ii. 163 When he bath... set his ground table-stones, and his ligements, and the wall thereto withyn and without. 1443 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 385 They... shall... do be made... xvij of legement table... And they shall have for every ciij foot of the same legement... xxxiij. s. 11jd. 1849 50 *WCAJ Dict. Terms, Ledgment*.

2. (See *quots.*) 1842 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Ledgement*, the development of a surface, or the surface of a body stretched out on a plane, so that the dimensions of the different sides may be easily ascertained. 1845 *Gloss. Terms Archit.* (ed. 4) 287 *note*, When an apartment, a roof, or other complex structure, is delineated by having its plan and other component surfaces laid out or developed upon the paper, each in its proper relation to the plan as if the whole had been originally constructed by folding together and was now laid flat, the structure is said to be *laid in ledgement*.

**Ledger** (led'zər), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (5) *legerd*, 5-9 *legger*, 6 *ledgar*, *ledger*, *lydger*, *ear*, *ligear*, *-ier*, *legior*, 6-7 *lidger*, *liger*, *legier*, 6-8 *lieger*, *leager*, 6-9 *leger*, *leiger*, 7 *leidger*, *liedger*, *leeger*, *legar*, *lyger*, *leig-*, *lieg-*, *leag-*, *lidgier*, *ligyor*, *legyor*, 6- *ledger*. [The senses represent *Du. ligger* and *legger*, f. *liggen*, *leggen*, *LIE*, *LAY vbs.* The Eng. forms *lidger*, *ledger*, cannot be direct adoptions of the *Du.* words, but may be formations on Eng. *liggen*, *leggen*, dial. forms of *LIE*, *LAY vbs.* + -ER, in imitation of these.]

**A. sb.** 1. A book that lies permanently in some place.

† *a. gen. Obs.* 1538 *WRIGHTSLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 85 The curates should provide a booke of the bible in Englishe, of the largest volume, to be a ledger in the same church for the parishioners to read on.

† *b. spec.* A large copy of the breviary. *Obs.* 1481 *Churche Acc. Watton Som. Ret. Soc.* 11: To John Brune writen on part of payment for the ledger the x day of June... 1484 *ibid.* 115 Paid to the Seryvant for the ledger... 1496 *Will of Hon. Thomas Somerset Esq.*, Portiforium alias vocat Ledger. 1530 *APP. WYRETH in Will's Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 23 Omnes libri meos x xatos ledgers, grayles, et antiphonaria. 1691 *Wood Ath.* 1. 572 The said Arch. b. [Warham] left all his Ledgers, Grayles and Antiphonals to Wykeham Coll.

† *c.* A record-book; a register. *Obs.* 1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 3 To... enter... all such decrees, determinations, and other things... in a booke, to remaigne alwaies as a ledger. 1553 *CA. in Ordinances in H. Knyght Poy.* (1589) 250 To put the same into a common ledger to remain of record for the company. 1605-47 *H. BINGHAM Surv. Works in Proc. Wors. Hist. Soc.* I. 33, I was suffered by a speciall frynd to see the Ledgers of the Church of Worcester. 1625 *GILL Surv. Philos.* viii. 136 Some Liger, or booke of record, wherein such memorable things were written... as might serve for remembrance to future ages. 1666 *Wood Life* 25 June, Perused the evidences of Queen's Coll., and afterwards a leiger, or transcript of all the evidences.

† *d. Comm.* The principal book of the 'set of books' ordinarily employed for recording mercantile transactions.

Its distinctive feature is that its contents consist of 'debtor-and-creditor accounts'. Usually each person (or firm) with whom the trader has business relations has an account in the ledger, headed with his name, and showing the sums charged to his debit on the left page or half-page, and on the right those credited to him. In the system of 'double entry' the ledger includes other accounts of similar form to these, but headed with the designations of certain branches or subdivisions of the trader's own business.

1588 *J. MELIS Briefe Instruct.* Civib. After you have thus sette every parcell orderly in your Journal, then it behooveth you to take out the said parcellles, and compile and indite them into the third booke, called the Ledger, which commonly is made of double so many leaves as is the Journall. 1662-3 *Prevys Diary* 7 Jan. So to my office all the morning, signing the Treasurer's ledger. 1679 *R. CHAMBERLAIN Accountant's Guide* Pref. At the end of the Ledger there is a balance of the Ledger. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxiv. 4: It is usual to mark the ledgers alphabetically thus—Ledger No. A. 1783 *BURKE Ref. Affairs Ind. Wks.* XI. 291 The journals and ledgers of the Treasury. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* xvi. He had a thick ledger lying open before him. 1873 *HAMILTON Intell. Life* x. viii. (1875) 377 The mind is like a merchant's ledger; it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date. 1890-10 *COLLIERIDGE Friend* (1818) III. 315 An improved system of book-keeping for the ledgers of calculating self-love.

2. A horizontal timber in a scaffolding, lying parallel to the face of the building and supporting the putlogs. (Cf. *ligger*.)

1573 *Stanford Church Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 170/1 It. for iijj prayes & a hundred lydgys xijd. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 231 In Building of Scaffolds... the

Ledgers... are those pieces that lie Parallel to the side of the Building. 1703 *Moxon Mach. Exerc.* 251 Timber, or short Poles... from the Leggers into their Dickwork. 1843 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 303 A frame of wood, braced with strong pieces of timber, and secured by ledgers and feet. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 139/1 The scaffolding was constructed of five... uprights and one ledger, this ledger being only two boards wide instead of five.

3. A flat stone slab covering a grave. 1510 *Contr. for tomb Hen. VII.* in *Britton Arch. Antig.* (1809) II. 21, 100 foot of blacke towchestone is sufficient for the legger and the base of the said tombe. 1852 *J. L. CHESTER Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 514 *note*, Buried in the North Cloister of Westminster Abbey, under a black marble ledger, close to the North wall. 1883 *KERRY St. Lawrence, Reading* 136 The old ledger on which Barton's brass was laid. 1890 *Archaeol. Jnl.* XLVII. 100 A ledger in the chancel at Burton commemorates Sir William Gonnig.

4. The nether millstone. Now dial.

1530 *Heywood Play Weather* (Brandl) 743 Fere not the lydger, be ware your runner. Perchance your lydger doth lache good peckying. 1668 *Piot Staffordsh.* 170 The Mole-cop-stone being always the runner, and the Darbyshire stone, the Legier. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 451 The bed of masonry which supports the legier.

5. Angling. Short for *ledger-bait* (see 8).

1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 149 You may fish for a Pike, either with a ledger, or a walking-bait; and you are to note that I call that a ledger which is fix'd, or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent. 1859 *S. C. HALL Bk. Thames* 278 The usual practice is to fish for barbel with the ledger. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 2/4 The only chance is to fish with a leger on the submerged banks in the eddies for roach.

6. An ordinary or resident ambassador; also, a papal nuncio. *Obs. exc. Hist.* in form *lieger*.

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII (1809) 724 The Viscount Rochford returned into England & so did the Bishop of Bath shortly after leaving Sir Anthony Broune behind for a Liger. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1566) 260/1 The realm was never lighter without some of the popes ligiers with all violence exacting and extorting continual provisions, contributions, [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 86/2 The Bishop of Bath... late there for the king as legier. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 165 William Harborne was sent first Ambassador unto Sultan Murad Can with whom he continued as her Majesties Liger almost six yeeres. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 20 A Nuncio of the pope, returning from a certain Nation, where hee served as Liger. 1630 *M. GOODWIN tr. B. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* (1625) 39 *Prat*, Liger here for the Emperor, without leave withdrew himself from court. 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1655) 351 By a letter sent from Mr. Archibald Douglas that stayed as Liger in England, he found him not well disposed in the business. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 22 A Nuncio differed from a Legate, almost as a Liger from an extraordinary Ambassador. 1855 *COSTELLO Stor. Screen* 3, I was then—as I am now—the lieger of the house of Nidau.

7. *transf.* and *fig. a.* A (permanent) representative; a commissioner; an agent; also, an 'ambassador of the Gospel'. *Obs.* or *arch.* in form *lieger*.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iii. i. 59 Lord Angelo having affairs to heaven intends you for his swift Ambassador, Where you shall be an everlasting Liger. 1607 *DEKKER Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 34 The pope lies there as death's legier. 1613 *BARSTEDS Hiren* (1876) 87 But sighes he sends out on this embassy, Ligers that dye are they returne againe. 1619 *HUTTON Follie's Anal.* A 7 He... like a ledger at the Tables end Takes place for an invited friend. 1627-77 *FELTMAN Resolves* i. xii. 19 Every good man is a Liger here for Heaven. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Clerus Dom.* 20 God sent at first Ambassadors extraordinary and then left his Liegers in his Church for ever. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 140 Has not this present Parliament A Ledger to the Devil sent, Fully empow'rd to treat about Finding revolted Witches out? 1691 *L'AVEL Point of Life* vii. 23 The Mediator that made it, lies as a Ledger in heaven to maintain it for ever and prevent new Jars. 1791 *COWPER Hlad xxiv.* 171 Mark me, I come, a lieger sent from Jove [Gr. δὸς δὲ τοῦ ἀγγελος εἶπ].

† *b.* One who is permanently or constantly in a place; a resident. *Obs.*

1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* iv. iv. Hee's a lieger at Horne's ordinarie yonder. 1611 *Speed Hist. G. Brit.* vii. xiv. (1623) 416 King Ethelred thus rid of these his xlviv. ledgers for guests, sought to remove those ledgers that lay in Cumberland. 1612 *Bp. HALL Sermon* v. 63 All Palestine... was but, as Jerome which was a lieger there reckons it, 160 miles long. 1650 *FULLER Pegasus* 428 Seeing it is said of Anna... that she departed not from the Temple it will be enquired whether any women were constantly Liegers to live therein. 1661 — *Worthies* (1662) i. 4 Of these wonders, some were transient, ... others Liegers and Permanent.

† *c.* *Welsh* ledger: ? a jocular name for the cuckoo' (Nares). *Obs.*

1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* v. i. Your device here is a Cuckoo sitting on a tree, the Welsh Lidger; good.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 d) *ledger-account*, *-clerk*, *-entry*, *-man*; also *ledger-like* *adj.*; *ledger-bait*, a fishing bait which is made to remain in one place (also *attrib.*); so *ledger-hook*, *-line*, *-tackle*; *ledger-blade*, in a cloth-shearing machine, the stationary straight-edged blade, placed as a tangent to and co-acting with a spiral blade on a cylinder, and used to trim the nap and reduce it to a uniform length; *ledger-millstone* = sense 4; *ledger-stone* = sense 3; *ledger-wall* = *foot-wall*.

1577-41 *CHAMBERS Cyl. sv. Book*, The 'ledger account of cash'. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 149 Your 'ledger bait' is best to be a living bait. 1740 *R. BUCKER'S Art of Angling* i. ii. 8 Ledger-Bait Angling is when the Bait always rests in one fixt and certain Place. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts*, etc. 1323 The... fixed... 'ledger blade'. 1882 *Times* 10 Oct. 2/3

The prisoner, who was employed as a 'ledger clerk and accountant. 1682 *SCARLETT Exchange* 37 A formal Journal, or 'ledger Entry. 1849 *FREESSE Comm. Class-bk.* 97 Forms of Ledger-Entries. 1853 *WALTON Angler* vii. 153 Having given you this direction for the baiting your 'ledger hook with a live fish or frog. 1846 *HAWTHORNE Mosses* ii. iii. (1864) 62 A folio volume of 'leger-like size and aspect. 1882 *OGILVIE, 'Ledger-line*,... a kind of tackle used in fishing for barbel and bream. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 56 Spoon baits, paternosters, Ledger Lines. 1880 *KEATS Isabella* xviii. How was it these same 'ledger-men could spy Fair Isabella in her downy nest? 1548 *UBALL Erym. Par. Luke* xvii. 140 To be cast headlong into the sea with a great 'lidger milstone tied about his necke. 1851 *E. MOORE in Fen & Marshland Ch. Ser.* iii. (1869) 65 Two stone coffins with the 'ledger stones belonging to them. 1894 *JESSOP Random Roaming* 188 Certain rather handsome ledger stones that were lying in the chancel. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* i. (1880) 51 There are many places... which... can only be fished with 'ledger tackle. 1872 *Echo* 5 Aug., Heavy leger tackle. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, 'Ledger-wall.

**B. adj.** I. In attributive use.

† 1. *Ledger-ambassador* or *ambassador ledger*: resident or ordinary ambassador. So *ledger Jesuit. Obs.*

1550 *Edw. VI Jnl. in Rem.* (Roxh.) 258 That Sir John Mason should be ambassador liger. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* i. 184, iij legior bybles to be hadde continually within the Church. 1643 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xxi. 354 How mercifull is he to such who not out of leiger malice, but sudden passion, may chance to shed blood. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 146 This Petition, delivered publicly, and read... by their Leiger Committee. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* i. viii. 28 Like a bruised Codling Apple a little corrupted on the Leiger side. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 156 Their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions. 1661 — *Worthies, Kent* (1662) ii. 59 The great Sovereign, built at Dulwich, [in later edd. corrected *it* *outwith*] a Liegership for State, is the greatest Ship our Island ever saw. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. iv. § 8 God had a kind of Lieger-Prophecs among his people.

† 2. Remaining in a place; resident; permanent; stationary. Also *fig.* constantly in use; said, e.g. of a joke, 'standing', 'stock'. *Ledger side*: the side on which something lies. *Obs.*

1547 *Infynit. Edw. VI in Kitchen Winchester Docum.* (1889) I. 184, iij legior bybles to be hadde continually within the Church. 1643 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xxi. 354 How mercifull is he to such who not out of leiger malice, but sudden passion, may chance to shed blood. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* v. § 146 This Petition, delivered publicly, and read... by their Leiger Committee. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* i. viii. 28 Like a bruised Codling Apple a little corrupted on the Leiger side. 1655 *FULLER Hist. Camb.* 156 Their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions. 1661 — *Worthies, Kent* (1662) ii. 59 The great Sovereign, built at Dulwich, [in later edd. corrected *it* *outwith*] a Liegership for State, is the greatest Ship our Island ever saw. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* ii. iv. § 8 God had a kind of Lieger-Prophecs among his people.

3. *Mus. Ledger line*, one of the short lines added temporarily above and below the stave to accommodate notes in a passage which cannot be contained by the usual five lines. They are numbered from the stave upward and downward, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. *ledger lines above or below*. Also *ledger space*, a space between two ledger lines or between the stave and the 1st ledger line.

[The origin of this use is not clear; perh. the word may be the *sb.* used *attrib.* with allusion to sense A 2. The common statement that it represents the F. *leger* light, slight, is baseless.]

1700 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 6 And then you add a Line or two to the five Lines, as the Song requires, those Lines so added being called Ledger-Lines. 1775 *ASH, Leg'ertine*,... a line above or below the five to receive an ascending or descending note. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V. 125 The ledger or occasional lines, drawn through the heads of the notes. 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 20 The situation of G in the first ledger space, being higher than any within the stave, that note is called G in *all.* 1879 *C. J. EVANS Let. in Musical Times* 1 June, A ledger line has never been typographically either lighter in shade or thinner in substance than its accompanying stave lines.

II. In predicative use, esp. in *to be*, *his ledger*. (In many cases the word may be taken either as *sb.* or *adj.*)

4. Resident in the capacity of ambassador, commissioner or agent. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 123 His Ambassador that was ledger at Rome. 1635 *CORBET Poems* (1807) 121 He was Natures factor here, And legier lay for every shere. 1644 *W. MOUNTAGU in Burclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 300 The Committee that are to lie leiger there. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. § 24 Those who... lay leiger for the Covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. 1670 *HACKET Alp. Williams* i. (1692) 29 One that lay leiger at London for their dispatches. 1846 [see *LEAGUER sb.* 4].

† 5. Lying or resting in a place; stationary; resident. *a.* of persons.

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasio* i. lxx. 15 Returne not thou, but legier stay behind. 1632 *CHAPMAN & SHREVE Ball* v. i. Two or three English spies told us they had lain leger three months to steal away the Piazza, and ship it for Covent Garden. 1638 *R. WEST To Mem. T. Randolph* 45 in *R.'s Poems*, For Humours to lye leiger they are scene. 1656 *USHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 434 Asymedee remained Liger at Rome, that he might know what things were transacted. 1660 *MILTON Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 v. 438 They meet not from so many parts remote to sit a while year Liger in one



place, only now and then, to convey each Man his bean or ballot into the box.

† b. of things. *Obs.*

1577 B. Googe *Hersbach's Hust.* 25 Wheate . . yf the ground be to riche where it is sowed, it will growe to ranke, and lye ledge[re] vpon the ground. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* iii. i. 91 A name which lye teare out From the hye Germanes throat, if it lay ledge there To dispatch priuy slanders against mee. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xx. (1640) 32 Shiloh, where the Ark was long leiger. 1650 — *Pisgah* ii. xiv. 300 These wise men perceiving this . . to be no light constantly Leiger in the skies, conclude it an extraordinary Embassadour sent upon some peculiar service. c. 1661 — *Worthies, Lond.* (1662) ii. 223 A rusty Musketeer, which had lien long Leiger in his Shop.

**Le'dger, v.** *Angling.* Also *leger*. [*f.* LEDGER *sb.* (sense 5).] *intr.* To use a ledger-bait.

1688 R. HOLME *Armorist* ii. 324/2 Ledger is another way of fishing for a Pike, the Angler being absent. 1859 F. FRANCIS *N. Dograue* (1888) 19 An adept in spinning, trolling, ledgering. 1867 — *Angling* ii. (1880) 63 The fishermen who require to cast a long line on the Thames, for ledgering or spinning. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 106 Jew Fish, caught by Messrs. Curtis and Senior, ledgering, Brisbane River, Queensland, Australia.

**Ledger-book.** (*Forms:* see LEDGER.) Now *Hist.* A book containing records; a register; a cartulary; a book of accounts; = LEDGER *sb.* c, d. 1553 EDW. VI *Let. to Ridley in Strype Eccl. Mem.* ii. xii. 421 To subscribe the same [articles] in one ledger-book to be formed for that purpose. 1599 HAKLUYT *Poy.* ii. i. 96 All which particulars doe most evidently appeare out of certaine atient Ligier booke of the R. W. Sir William Locke Mercer of London. 1611 SPEKE *Lifest. Ct. Brit.* vii. xxiii. 305 The Liger booke of the Monastery of Peterborough. 1643 PRYNNE *Open. Ct. Seal* r Sundry ancient Charters of our English Saxon Kings, yet extant in old Leger Bookes of Abbeys. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1688) iv. 434 When I look over my leger Book of accounts, I do not find that God-Almighty is indebted to me one Penny. 1659 — *Let. Petrarch.* To the knowingest kind of Philologers, Touching the Method of perusing these Proverbs or Adages. . . the Reader shall do well to have his Leger-Book about him when he falls upon Them, to Register therein such that Quadrat with his Conceit and Genius. 1665 WOOD *Life* 27 May, The registers leiger-books and statutes of Oryell College. 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Book.* Every transaction must be entered in the ledger-book, with a balance of debt and credit. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. x. The ledger-book of the church of Rochester. c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 100 Among the debtors in his leger-book Entered in full.

*fig.* 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 47 Such formes as she doth cease to see To Memories large volume she commends. This Ledger booke lies in the braine bebind

**Ledging** (led'gin). [*f.* LEDGE *sb.* + -ING *l.*] *concr.* A ledge, or ledges collectively.

c. 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) i. 270 The sea in the opening was as bright as a mirror . . and through it I could see the ledgins of this amazing cone [an iceberg] spreading away shelve below shelve into the channels of the ocean. 1880 A. SUTHERLAND *St. Katharine* iv. 143 He . . loupit right over my head, far beyond the ledgin' of the brig. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 July 6/3 *He.* Jay on the main deck ledging outside the saloon cabin covering board.

**Ledgit** (led'git). *Sc.* [*f.* LEDGE *sb.* + -it = -ET; cf. *leafit*.] a. (See quot. 1867.) b. A label projecting from a leaf of a book.

1867 GREGOR *Buffs. Gloss.*, *Ledgit*, the top of the inner half of a window. 1885 *Art.* (from *Ayr*) in *Bookseller* 7 Jan. 82/2 English Catalogue of Books, 1863-74. Half-bd. With Parchment Ledgits for the Vears.

**Ledgy** (led'gi), a. [*f.* LEDGE *sb.* + -Y.] Abounding in or consisting of ledges or ridges of rock.

1779 LIVERMORE in *Coll. New Hampshire Hist. Soc.* (1850) vi. 315 This swamp . . has some considerable hills and ledgy mountains in it. 1878 SAWTELLE *Hist. Townsend (Mass.)* 25 It contains ledgy, waste lands, in which are wild ravines. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 497 The small ledgy island known as 'the Nubble'.

**Ledi-** (l'ēdi), combining form of mod. L. *Lēdum* (see LEDUM); used in chemical terms: *Leditannic* (acid), *Leditanthin* (see *quots.*).

1805 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* iii. 567 *Leditannic acid*. . . A variety of tannic acid, obtained from the leaves of the marsh willow (Ledum palustre). *Ibid.*, *Leditanthin*, a yellow or red pulverulent substance, produced by boiling leditannic acid with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

† **Ledish**, a. *Obs.* *Forms:* 3 *leodise*, *leodiss*, 4 *ludych*, *ludisch*, *ledisch*. [*f.* LEDE + -ISH.] Pertaining to the people, national.

c. 1705 LAY. 214 Cum liden to londe bat was an leodisc king. c. 1715 *Ibid.* 22684 He wolde . . isen Gwenaifer pe leodisse ewene. 13. — *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 73 Pe ludych lorde. *Ibid.* 1375 Mony ludisch lordes bat ladies broyten. *Ibid.* 2556 Ledisch lore.

|| **Ledon** (l'ēdōn). [*a. Gr.* λήδον mastic.] = LADANUM. Also *ledon-gum* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Ledon*.

† **Le'dor.** *Obs.* — [ad. *Gr.* λειδωρία.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Leidors*, biting taunts.

**Ledron**, variant of LIDDERON *Obs.*

|| **Ledum** (l'ēdūm). [*mod. L.*, a. *Gr.* λήδον mastic.] A genus of ericaceous shrubs, commonly known as Labrador tea, used in the pharmacopoeia. Oil of ledum or ledum-oil, ledum camphor, products obtained from *L. palustre*.

1834 Good *Study Med.* (ed. 4) iv. 456 Infuse four ounces of the ledum in a quart of hot water. 1858 THOREAU *Winter* (4 Feb.) 339 The ledum bears a general resemblance to the water andromeda. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Ledum*, oil of . . obtained by distilling the leaves of *Ledum palustre*, with water.

**Ledur**, -yr, *obs.* forms of LEATHER, LITHER.

**Lee** (lī), *sb.* *Forms:* a. 1 *hlēo*, 4 *lēz*, *leo*, 4-6 *le*, 5 *leg*, 5-6 *lie*, 7 *lay*, *ley*, 7, 9 *len*, 4- *leo*. b. 1 *hlēow*, 3 *leouwe*, 5 *lue*, 8 *dial.* 100, 9 *dial.* *lew*. [*OE.* *hlēo* (*gen.* *hlēowes*) str. neut. or masc., cognate with *OFris.* *hli*, *hly*, *OS.* *hleo* neut. or masc., *hlea* fem., shelter, *ON.* *hlē* neut., 'lee' in the nautical sense (*Sw. la*, *Da. le*).] — *OTeut.* \**hlewo-*, whence \**hlewojo*, \**hliujo* in *ON.* *hly* neut., shelter, warmth, *hlyja* to protect. The word is also found as a nautical term in *Du. lij*, *MLG.* *lē* (whence *G. lee*); the history of these forms is not clear.

The *OTeut.* \**hlewo-* has no known cognates outside Teut. The Goth. *hlifa* tent, is prob. unconnected.

It is not necessary to suppose that the nautical use in Eng. is of Scandinavian origin, though it is not recorded in *OE.*; the form *lee* might be either from *OE.* or *ON.*, but the unequivocally native forms *lee*, *lew* are found in the nautical use.

I. I. Protection, shelter, rarely *pl.* Also in phrases *in, under (the) lee (of)* both in material and immaterial senses. † Also, a resting-place.

a. 900 CAENEWULF *Crist* 605 Weder līe under swegles hlēo. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps. cviii.* 10 Ponne hi to his huse hlēowes wīlman. a. 1225 *Ancr.* R. 368 Mid festen, mid wechelen . . mid herd werunge, herd leouwe. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 2326 Pat þai be soforull sal be þat losen folliþ has þat le. 13. — *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 277 Penne he lūrkes & laytes where watz le best. a. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 62 Pen most Merci . . lenge wiþ vs in leo and lede. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1446 We lūrked under lee as lowlande wretches! 1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* vii. Prol. 79 The silly sheip and thair lytill hyrd gronis Laikis vndir le of bankis. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 55 It is a bosom of the Sey, in the ley of a high montane conteyned. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. iii. (Arb.) 446 Our quarter . . was onely the open woods under the lay of a hill. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey, Sea-Mans T.* 100 To come under the lee of wedlock. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 123 Any mariner, arriving near the shoar, would, joyfully enter the lees of a safe harbour. 1654 II. L'ESFRANCE *Chas.* i. (1653) 96 Sheltered under the Lee of Royal favour. 1811 J. W. CROKER *Diary* (1884) 3 June, He wishes to have Peel under his lee. 1847 G. MITCHELL *Fresh Clearings* (1851) 223 Cameron was thinking of Rob Roy's cave under the Lea of Ben Lomond. 1863 *Wisk New Forest* 193 The labourer sits under the lee . . of the hedge. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* xiii. 17 There he is under the lee of the opposite bank. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 Under the lee of the Turkish guns.

b. *diad.* Something constructed as a shelter.

1791 PRUGE *Derbichismus* Ser. ii, *Lee*, shelter; a Sheep-lee, a wall on the moors for the sheep to stand under in bad weather. 1794 *Annals Agric.* XXII. 273 (*E. D. S.*) Loops or frames . . are fixed all round the kila. 1887 *Kent Gloss.* *Lees*, a row of trees planted to shelter a hop-garden. *Ibid.*, *Leu*, a thatched hurdle, supported by sticks, and set up in a field to screen lambs, etc. from the wind.

2. Chiefly *Naut.* The sheltered side of any object; hence the side (of a ship, the land, an eminence, etc.) that is turned away from the wind. Frequent in *beneath, under the lee (of)*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris . . Shot into ship with shene men of Armys; Lauit loupis for the lee. 1556 W. TOWNSEND in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 99 There day we saw a saile under our Lee. 1583 *Leg. Rp. St. Andrews* Pref. 104 He latis his scheip tak in at laufe and lie. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 43 He that at every good puts to the Lee, shall neuer be good Navigator. 1591 HARRINGTON *Ort. Fur.* x. xvi. They hore To come within the lee of Scottish banks. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 8 Becluded under the lee of the land. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 63 They are to come under the Lee of the Admirall to salute him. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. i. 207 'The Pilot . . Moors by his side under the Lee. 1720 DE FUE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 We run in as much under the lee of the point as we could. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* ii. 798 For rocky shores beneath our lee appear. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xiv. Beneath the Castle's sheltering lee, They staid their course in quiet lee. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xiv. A tight boat will live in a rough sea, Unless with breakers close beneath her lee. 1835 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 164 She rends the clinging sea, That flies before the roaring wind, Beneath her hissing lee. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxi. 246 Against . . the Matterhorn the vapour was chilled and precipitated in his lee. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Leve*, the lee side. 1884 PAK *Eustace* 129 The lieutenant sails as smooth as a pinnace under his lee.

b. *Nautical phrases.* † *At lee:* (a) windbound; (b) under shelter. † (To bring, fall) by the lee: to leeward; also *fig.* † (To bring, lay, lie) upon the lee: with sails aback. On, under (the) lee: to leeward = ALEE.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1607 MARSTON *What You Will* ii. l. Wks. 1856 l. 238 Shoot him through and through with a jest; make him lye by the lee. 1611 COTGR., *Bouter vent en penne*, to bring a ship vpon the Lee. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 7 The Thunder . . by the negligence of her Master, was at Lee in the Thames. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Fight at Sea* Wks. iii. 34/2 They . . passed from vs to lay their ships by the Lee. a. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 507/2 The Ship lay vpon the Lee; and . . the Master called with the Whistle to fill the Sails. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/2 An Hollands Man of War . . whom she fought very bravely, and at last brought by the Lee, but had not Men enough to board her. 1667 *Ibid.* No. 120/1 One of them . . was so warmly received with a broadside, that he immediately fell by the Lee. 1692 CAPT. SMITH's *Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 99 A Ship lies by the Lee, that is, has all her sails lying flat against the Masts and Shrouds. 1760 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Z. 3 'We saw a fleet under the lee', and 'we saw a fleet to leeward', are synonymous expressions. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea* i, Away the good

ship flies, and leaves Old England on the lee. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 478 Yonder her nearest coast fate will thee to leave on the lee.

† 3. A sheltered position or condition; hence, calmness, peace, tranquillity. Chiefly in *to leng, live, rest in (or on) lee*. Also, in *lithe of (or on) lee*; said of the weather. *Obs.*

The alliterative phrases, *lornings, lordship in lee*, may perh. not belong to this sense.

13. . *Minor Poems* fr. *Veron MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 477/10 Pe Mon þat þenkeþ to liuen in lee. 13. . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 849 To lede a lortschyp in lee of leudeful gode. c. 1375 *Sc. L.* *Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 416 Of þe fare nowmir for to be Of haly mene & reste in lee. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5615 He lengis in lithis & in lee to his lyues ende. c. 1425 WYATTON *Cron.* vii. x. 3620 Alyssandyr . . Scotland led in lue and le. c. 1460 *Imare* 348 The wedur was lye the of lee. c. 1470 *Colingros & Gaw.* 321 Lordings in lee, I rede ye tene treuly to mytching. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xxi. Better þat stryfe allane to keþ in lee. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 128 Among thair freinds for to lue in lee. a. 1650 *Turke & Gowin* 47 in Farnvall *Perry Folio* l. 92, I will neuer flee from noue aduenture . . whilst I may lue on lee

II. *attrib. and Comb.*

4. Simple attributive, passing into *adj.* a. Indicating that an object is on the lee-side of a vessel or to leeward of some other object, e.g. *lee bowline, -division, -gunwale, -scupper*, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Enchiridion* v. l. 30 Himself infourid the schelt of the saill. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *A Treatise of the Art and Mystrye of Navigation* 23 Make ready your loufe howks and ley fares. 1669 STEWART *Martin's Mag.* i. 16 Let go the Lee-bowline. 1 Fore-sail, and Weather-braces. *Ibid.* 18 Set in the Lee-braces. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 297 They could help to stay her with a Lee Oar. 1748 *Johnson's Voy.* ii. iv. 163 The Commodore ordered them to bring to under her lee-quarter. 1752 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxxv. 204 He commanded the men to carry the vessel's lee-gunwale under water. 1805 *Log of H. M. S. Mars* 21 Oct. in Nelson's *Disp.* VII. 165 note, At daylight saw the Enemy's fleet on our lee-beam. *Ibid.* 166 note, At 9.5 a.m. received Victory's signal for the Mars to lead the lee division. 1823 J. F. COOM *A Pioneer* xv. (1869) 66/2 Hauling in the slack of the lee-sheet. 1833 MARRYAT *P.* *Simple* xii. (O'Brien) told me never to mind, but to keep in the lee-scupper. *Ibid.* xv. She careened over so that her lee channels were under the water. 1835 — *Punchy* v. We careened her in the lee beam. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Lee*, a rope rose through the cringle of a sail, for hauling up, as to lue on a bonnet. *Ibid.*, *Lee-gunwale* under, a technical phrase for being a lee overboarded, i.e. overboarded for other cause. 1893 F. M. CHAMBERLAIN *Under a Red Flag* i. 17 I would rather . . take the lee earig too, in any gale. 1897 R. KIRKING *Captains Courageous* 183 She cuddled her lee-rail down to the crashing blue.

b. *Implying motion to leeward.*

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 120 The Lee-Tide being made, I fell short by half a League. 1790 HENSON *Voy. & Milt. Mem.* i. 127 The strong lee current. 1828 CAULG, *Lee* hurch, a sudden and violent roll of a ship to leeward in a high sea, when a large wave strikes her on the weather side. 1859 R. H. DANA *Cuba & Back* i. 7 The leisurely weather-roll and lee-roll.

5. *Special combs.* a. *lee-anchor* (see *quot.*); *lee-bow*, the bow of a vessel that is turned away from the wind; hence *lee-bow* vb., to run under the lee bow of; *fig.* to take advantage of; *lee-gage* (see GAUGE 5); *lee-hatch*, -hitch (see *quots.*); *lee-latch*, 'dropping to leeward of the course' Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* (1867); *lee-most* a., furthest to leeward; *lee-port*, a sheltered port; *lee wheel*, 'the assistant to the helmsman' (*Adm. Smyth*). Also *LEE-BOARD* l., *LEE-SHORE*, *LEE-SIDE*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lee-anchor*, the leeward one, if under weigh; or that to leeward to which a ship, when moored, is riding. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 100 Some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our 'Lee-bow. 1840 R. DANA *Def. Mast* xxv. 83 The anchor on the lee bow had worked loose. 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 96 1 Hauling her close on the wind so that she would 'lee-bow' the tide. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Take care of the Lee hatch*, a word of caution to the helmsman, not to let the ship fall to leeward of her course. *Ibid.*, *Lee-hatch*, the helmsman getting to leeward of the course. 1721 HATLEY, *Lee-latch*, (Sea Phrase) have a care of the Lee-Latch, i.e. keep the Ship near the Wind. 1622 R. HARRIS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 17 The vice-admiral and her consort . . were 'lee-most and stern-most of all. 1804 CAPT. OWEN in *Naval Chron.* XII. 132 The leemost brigs began to get under weigh. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) 125 Lords and gods of this earth, sleeping in the 'lee-port of honour.

Hence *Lee v.* rare<sup>1</sup>, *trans.*, to put (the helm) a-lee. See A-LEE.

1659 DAVENANT *Hist. Sir F. Drake* ii. 13 The Master alowd bids, Lee the Helm, Lee!

**Lee** (lī), *sb.* *Obs.* exc. in *pl.* *Forms:* *sing.* 4 *lie*, 5 *ley* (s, lye, 7-9 *lee*. *pl.* 4-6 *lyes*, 5-6 *lies*, 6 *leese*, *leeze*, *lyse*, 6- *lees*. [*a. F. lie*, *Gaulish* *lia*, *pl. liw* (10th c.); Celtic origin has been conjectured.] The sediment deposited in the containing vessel from wine and some other liquids.

† 1. *sing.* Also *fig.* Also *upon the lee, to drain to the lee*. Cf. 2 d below. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. (M.)* iii. 895 (l. 309) And thus fulofien have I boght the lie, and drank noight of the wyn. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 When þe ley is sehin hot, caste þe Pessy n per-to. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. i. 6 The lye which is thordure abideth byneth in the bottom. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 338 Which . . will both stop the fermentation and precipitate the Lee. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 317 A man so smelling of the people's lee, 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 The



gross Lees settle quickly, and also the flying Lee in time. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4512/14 For Sale, ... 70 Hogsheads of new... Claret upon the Lee neat. 1718 *Prior Henry & Emma* 497 I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 468 This cyder... should be rack'd off once at least from its gross lee. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* 183 Sweet though the draught of pleasure be, Why should we drain it to the lee?

## 2. pl.

1734 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1040 Boystes Crammed ful of lyes As euer vessel was with lyes. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 115 The reboule to Rakke to be lies of be rose. 1530 *Palsgr.* 239/1 Lyse of wyne, *lye.* 1580 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 328 Ther is... no wine made of grapes but hath leese. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 110 Wines the stronger they be the more lees they have when they are new. 1692 *Hentley Boyle Lect.* IV. 11 Where all the heavier Lees may have time to subside. 1704 *Swift Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 302 Other Spirits are produc'd from Lees, by the Force of Fire. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* VI. 119 Thespis and his Company bedaub'd their Faces with the Lees of Wine. 1796 *Mss. GLASSER Cookery* XXV. 377 Lay them to steep in sack lees, or any white wine lees. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dona. Econ. F.* 257 The lees of wine, on distillation, afford the greatest quantity of oil. 1861 H. MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 132 Composed of the scum and lees of all broths and soups. 1883 *Fiskerier's Exhib. Catal.* 352 A Bottle containing Lees of Sardine Oil.

## b. fig. Basest part, 'dregs', 'refuse'.

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 30 a Twenty thousand of these dreggy lees of Libertines. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* VIII. 116 In these Lees and Dregges of time. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath.* (1839) 321 Pretenders to political prudence... bred for the most part in the lees of the people. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 119 This company of Treacherous Villains, the Dregs and Lees of the Earth. 1706 *ESTCOURT Fair Euphu.* I. 11 A Man that will always smell of the Lees of the People. 1726 46 THOMSON *Winter* 480 He, too, with whom Athenian honour sunk, And left a mass of sordid lees behind. 1838 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1842) I. ii. 216 Slowly purging off the lees of this extreme corruption. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Il'm. xvii.* 40 My body is but the lees of my better being. 1859 *KIN SLEY Misc.* I. 166 The angler... has left for his day's work only the lees of his nervous energy. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* ix. 1 It is impossible to work a revolution, especially a religious revolution, without stirring up the lees of human nature.

## † c. construed as sing. Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 100 'The Wine of Life is drawne, and the meere Lees is left this Vault, to brag of.'

d. In various phrases, chiefly fig., esp. to drain, drink the lees, (to drain, drink, etc.) to the lees, i. e. to the last drop, to the very end, (to settle) on or upon the lees.

1612 *Hille Isa.* xxv. 6 A feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees. *Ibid.*, *Jer.* xlviii. 11 Moab hath bene at ease from his youth, and hee hath settled on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 They may not part till they have drunk... the cup of the wrath of God to the very lees. *Ibid.* ii. 6 Settle the soule upon his lees of sinfull lusts. 1639 WORTON *Parallels in Reliq.* (1651) 8 His Humours grew Tart, as being now in the Lees of favour. 1667 *POOLE Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1751) 75 You are an obstinate Heretic, and settled upon the Lees. 1696 *TATR & BRADY Ps.* lxxv. 8 To drink the very Lees. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 260 Are sweet philosophy's enjoyments run Quite to the lees? 1821 *KRATZ Lania* I. 143 She felt the warmth... And, like new flowers at morning song of bees, Bloom'd, and gave up her honey to the lees. 1842 TENNYSON *Lycius* 7, I will drink Life to the lees. 1847 *DISRAELI Taverd* II. 3, This Parliament will last; it will go on to the lees. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. ii. (1854) II. 206 They were doomed to drink the lees of humiliation. 1856 *BOKER Poems* (1857) II. 80 I'll drain the bitter to the very lees. 1868 J. B. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 41 The people at large were content to settle down on their lees. 1871 *POSEY Latch Sermon.* vii. (1883) 147 We reverse the Apostle's rule, rest on our lees, remember 'the things which are behind', and forget 'those which are before'.

## e. attrib.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 107 Leonardo's carnations have too much of the lees-colour in them.

† Lee, a. Obs. Also 5-6 le, 6-8 lee, Cf. LEW a. [f. LEE sb.<sup>1</sup>] Sheltered from the wind.

1400 *Destr. Tray* 4675 Pai. Jorget hom to lunge in bat le hanyn. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with loking and luf. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii, The fair forest with lewis lowne and le. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bnais* x. iv. 121 The fany stour of stremlis le vp welis from the braid palmis of tre. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 70 Lee or Lew, Calm, under the wind. *Suss.*

¶ The ballad phrase in quot. below may possibly contain this word, used vaguely for 'pleasant'.

1800 *Sweet Willie & Faire Annie* xxxv. in *Child Ballads* (1885) I. 189 He is on to Annie's bower By the lei light o the moon. [1875 J. VERNON *Tweed* 81 Exploits by lee light of the moon.]

## Lee: see LE, LIE, LYE.

Leeangle (lɪˈæŋɡl̩). Austral. Also liangle, leonile, langleel. [Native word, a derivation of *leang* or *liang* tooth. Other forms (see Morris) are *leaswell*, *leavill*.] A wooden club bent at the striking end. (Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1845 C. GUYRICH *Port Phillip Distr. N. S. W.* x. 155 The liangle is... of the shape of a pickaxe, with only one pick. 1867 G. G. MACCRAR *Mamba* 9 The long leangle's nascent form Forespoke the distant battle-storm. 1869 *HOARE Figures Fancy* 98 Beneath the dread leangle blow Fell many a strong and warthy foe. 1894 R. ETHKIDGE in *Tral. Anthropol. Instit.* XXIII. 377 On a Modification of the Australian Aboriginal Weapon, termed the Leonile, Langleel, Bendi, or Buccan, &c.

Lee-board<sup>1</sup>. Obs. Forms: 4 leburde, 6

leburd, lea board, leebord. [a. ON. *hlē-borð*, f. *hlē* LEE sb.<sup>1</sup> + *borð* BOARD.] The lee-side (of a vessel).

1400 *Morte Arth.* 3625 Ledys one leburde, lordys and oþer. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* ix. 56 Leidis on leburd [MS. luff burd]. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Custanbeda's Comp. E. Ind.* lxxix. 161 The other Captayns being a Lea board, and hearing the sound of the ordinance, did returne. 1585 *Jas. f. Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 16 Graunt syne, o Neptune, god of seas profound, That readest think on leebord.

Lee-board<sup>2</sup> (lɪˈbɔːrd). [f. LEE sb.<sup>1</sup> + BOARD.] A strong frame of plank, fixed to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, which, being let down into the water diminishes her drift to leeward.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 Of the Lee-boards, their use, dimension and place. 1732 *LORD TYRAWAY in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 The Molettas... steer almost altogether by their lee-board. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* June 522/1 With respect to keeping to wardward, lee-boards and sliding keels will effect this. 1829 *MARRVAT F. Mildmay* II. The lee-board of a Dutch schuyt.

Leech (lɪtʃ), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 lēce, Northumb. lēce, 2-6 leche, 3 lache, lache, liache, 3, 6 leache, 4 leyeche, 4-5 leecche, 4-6 lech, 5 leecche, liecche, 6 Se. leiche, leicche, 6-9 leach, 6- leech. [OE. *lēce* str. masc. (once *lēca* wk.), corresponds to OFris. (dative) *leza, leisca, OHG. lēchi, MSw. lakir* (Da. *lege*; ON. has the cognate *lákur*, and mod. Sw. *lakare*, from the vb. *laka* to heal), Goth. *lēkis* = OTent. \**lākjo-s* = pre-Teut. \**lēgio-s*; the synonymous Irish *laigh* (Olr. *laig*, dat. pl. *legib*) is app. related in some way.]

1. A physician; one who practises the healing art. Now arch. (chiefly poet.) or jocular; often apprehended as a transferred use of LEECH sb.<sup>2</sup> In the 17th c. it was applied in ordinary prose use only to veterinary practitioners, and this sense survives in some dialects. (See also the combs. *bullock leech*, *cow-leech*, HORSE-LEECH, etc.)

c. 900 *T. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxi. [ix.] (1890) 320 Cyneferð lēce, se æt hire was, þa heo forðferde. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 23 *La lece* lēca dæc seolfne. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Nu bihoæd þe forwunden wreche þæt he hæbbe leche. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 101/7 On leches heo hædde i-spendet Mucche del of hire god. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26322 Als lech þou sild seke man hale. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 1 þe band of þe leche brennand or shered. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* I. 248 What nedeth hym þat hath a parfit leche To sechen othere leches in the toum? c. 1450 *Martin* 574 The kyng deluyered hem leche to couer there woundes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Bnais* xii. *Procl.* 80 Als stem of spech As he had bene an medycynor or lech. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. v. 17 Many skillful leeches him abide To salve his hurts. a. 1656 *HALLS Sermon* at *Elon* (1673) 40 They that come and tell you what you are to believe, and tell you not why, they are not *Medici*, but *Leetinari*, they are not Physicians, but Leeches. 1715 *Rowe Lady Jane Grey* i. 2 The heavy wrinkled Leech has... Try'd ev'ry health-restoring Herb and Gum. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 498 A farther and bullock-leech. 1807 *CRAWLEY Par. Reg.* vi. (1810) 43 Can this proud leech, with all his boasted skill, Amend the soul or body, wit or will? 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* vi. A learned leech with some new drug. a. 1839 *PRATER Poems* (1864) II. 85 Grudging the leech his growing bill. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 1. 121 As one who lays all hope aside, Because the leech has said his life must end.

b. transf. and fig. Applied often to God and Christ, and spiritual persons.

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 303 Ich kan beo 3if i seal lichame and soule linche. c. 1200 *Prin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ue louerd ihesu crist is alle herdene herde and ale lechene leche. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 182 Pus is sicnesse soule leche, & saluie of hire wunden. 1340 *Aeneid*. 129 Pe holi god is þe guode leche þæt amaystrep his ziknesse. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet* I. 184 God that is oure lyes leche. c. 1420 *Psalter* on *Thush.* xii. 129 The best Of benes boyled water may be leche To sle the frost. a. 1547 *SURRY in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 221 My hartes delight my sorowes leche mine earthly goddesse here.

## † 2. = leechman, LEECH-FINGER. Obs.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 308/311 þe nexte finger hatte 'leche'. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 753/2 *Hic medius*, the longman. *Hic medicus*, the leche. *Hic auricularis*, the lychyman.

3. attrib. and Comb., as leech-fee, 'a physician's fee' (*Cent. Dict.*); † leech-house, a hospital; leechman, † a physician; also (now dial.) = LEECH-FINGER.

14. Camb. MS. F. v. 48 ff. 82 (Halliwell, s.v. *Fingers*) The lest fyngir hat lityl man, for hit is lest of alle; The next fyngir hat leche man, for quen a leche dos o3t, With that fyngir he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wro3t. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 211/1 A Leche house, *laniena, quia infirmi ibi laniuntur.* 1591 *SILVSTER Du Barlas* I. iv. 401 Light-bringer, Laureat, leech-man, all-Reviver. 1600 F. L. OVID'S *Remedy of Love* B. 2 The Leechmans skill. 1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Leechman*, a practitioner of medicine.

Leech (lɪtʃ), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 1 lēce, (lŷce), 3 liche, 4-6 leche, 5 Se. leiche, 6-9 leach, 6- leech. [OE. *lēce*, Kentish *lyce* str. masc. = MDu. *lake* (Kilian *laeche*, *lijck-laecke*, mod. Flemish *lijck-lake*), *licke*, *leke* fem.]

Commonly regarded as a transf. use of LEECH sb.<sup>1</sup>; this is plausible, but the forms OE. *lyce*, early ME. *liche*, MDu. *licke*, suggest that the word was originally distinct, but assimilated to LEECH sb.<sup>1</sup> through popular etymology.]

1. One of the aquatic blood-sucking worms belonging to the order *Hirudinea*; the ordinary leech used medicinally for drawing blood belongs to the genus *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga*. (See also HORSE-LEECH, land-leech (LAND sb. 11 b), sea-leech, water-leech, etc.)

a. 900 *Kentish Glosses* in *Wr. Wülcker* 85/1 *Sanguisuga*, *lyces*, c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* *Ibid.* 221/36 *Sanguisuga*, *vel hirudo*, *lēce*, a. 1275 *Prov. Effred* 472 in O. E. *Misc.* 131 Saket þura is liche, so dot liche blod. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 291/2 Leche, wyrtm of þe watur, *sanguisuga*. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying* 20, *Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 61 Evacuation by wormes, founde in waters called bloudde suckers or leaches. 1556 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 154 Leeches set behind the Ears. 1794 *BURKE Sp. Impeachment* IV. *Hastings* Wks. XV. 352 He was driven out of it finally by the rebellion, and as you may imagine, departed like a leech full of blood. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 430 The application of four leeches to each ankle. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 2 The *hirudo viridis* or green leech [is well known to multiply] by longitudinal sections. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 140 There are three principal varieties of Leeches employed in France. These are—1st, the Grey Leech; 2nd, the Green Leech; 3rd, the Dragon Leech. (true English or Speckled Leech). *transf.* 1833 *ALISON Hist. Envope* (1849-50) II. viii. § 34. 261 Those female furies, aptly termed the 'leeches of the guillotine'.

Proverbial phrase. c. 1839 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) I. iv. 115 He [Colborne] is... likely to mistake a crochot for a principle and stick to it like a leech.

b. Surg. Artificial leech: see quot. 1875.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v., *Artificial Leech*, a light glass tube from which the air is expelled by the vapor of ether, and whose mouth is then applied to a previously scarified portion of the body. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 497 The artificial leech was applied to the temple on three occasions.

c. fig. One who 'sticks to' another for the purpose of getting gain out of him.

1784 *COWPER Task* III. 87 The spendthrift, and the leech That sucks him. 1794 *PICOTT Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) Pref. 20 Are the hearts of these leeches softened by the possession of such scandalous monopoly? 1842 *TENNYSON Will. Waterproof* xxv. Ere days, that deal in ana, swam'd His literary leeches. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 86 It's a sticking leech you have laid on me this time, and a famous biter.

2. attrib. and Comb., as leech-bite, -bleeder, -breeder, -dealer, -family, -gatherer, -tribe; leech-like adv.; leech-eater, a name for the Spur-winged Plover (*Holopterus spinosus*) and the Crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus agyptius*); leech-extract, an extract prepared from leeches, used in physiological experiments for intravenous or intraperitoneal injections; leech-gaiter, a kind of gaiter worn in Ceylon as a protection against land-leeches; leech-glass Surg., a glass tube to hold a leech which it is required to apply to a particular spot; † leech-worm = 1.

1882 *DE WINDT Equator* 57 We... reached the bungalow... none the worse, with the exception of 'leech-bites and cut feet. 1891 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 'Leech-bleeder, leech-breeder. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 383/2 The 'leech-dealers of Bretagne. 1855 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 100 The so-called spur-winged plover (*Holopterus spinosus*)... claims the distinction of being the 'leech-eater' or 'trochilos' of Herodotus. 1898 *ALLIOT'S Syst. Med.* V. 40 Organic substances such as fibrin ferment, hemi-albumose, peptones, nuclein, and 'leech extract'... have the effect on injection, of bringing about a marked and rapid diminution in the number of leucocytes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 383/1 Cowier thinks it doubtful whether the species of this genus (*Cleptina*) should be arranged with the 'leech family. 1839 *TENNENT Ceylon* I. 303 The coffee planters, who live among these pests, are obliged... to envelope their legs in 'leech gaiters' made of closely woven cloth. 1802 *WORDSW. Kesalut*, 6 *Indep.* xx. I'll think of the 'leech-gatherer on the lonely moor. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 384/1 It is difficult to make them fix themselves on the particular spot wished; but a 'leech-glass' will generally effect this. 1862 *DRYDEN Medal* 149 The Witnesses, that, 'Leech-like, liv'd on blood. 1819 *SHELLEY Eng.* in 1819, 5 Rulers who neither see nor feel nor know, But leech-like to their fainting country cling, Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow. 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 120/2 There is observed in the 'leech-tribe something analogous to the lesser circulation. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 271 Observations on the 'Leech worm, by a Gentleman who kept one several Years for the purpose of a Weather-glass.

Leech (lɪtʃ), sb.<sup>3</sup> Naut. Forms: 5 lek, leche, lyche, 7 leatch, 7, 9 leach, 7- leech. [Of obscure origin; app. related in some way to ON. *lik* (a nautical term of obscure meaning; the Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig* mean 'bolt-rope'), Du. *lijk*, G. *liek*, leech-line.] The perpendicular or sloping side of a sail. Also with qualifications, as *after-leech*, *main-leech*, *roach-leech*, *weather-leech*.

1485 [see b]. 1495 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1877) I. 300 Item, to David Gourlay, for making of a bonat and the lek to it. 1611 *COTGRAV, Penne d'un voile*,... the Leech of a sayle. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 The Leech of a saile is the outward side or skirt of the saile from the earing to the clew, the middle betwixt which wee account the Leech. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* II. 62 The leeches taught, the hallyards are made fast. 1835 *MARRVAT Jac. Faithf.* xvii. They were handing in the leech of the sail, when snapt went one bunt-line. 1881 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart* I. v. 123 The leech of the top-gallant sail.

b. attrib. in † leech-hook, a hook for attaching the leech-line to the sail; leech-line, a rope attached to the leech, serving to truss the sail close up to the yard; leech-rope (see quot. 1769).

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Shanke hokes, Pakke hokes, Leche hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 158 Lyche hokes of Yron, Loff hokes of yron. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Acad. Yng. Sea-men* 30 Cleare your 'leech-lines. 1627 = *Seaman's*



*Gram. v. 23* Leech lines are small ropes made fast to the Leech of the top-sails. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 A leech-line is bent on each yard-arm. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), \**Leech-rope*, a name given to that part of the bolt-rope, to which the border, or skirt of a sail is sewed. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 23/2 The leech ropes of the fore-sail, main-sail, fore-top sail, and mizen-top sail. 1835 LADY BRASSETT *The Trades* 465 Repaired leech rope of mizen and set the sail.

**Leech** (lāf), *sb.*<sup>4</sup> (See quot.)

1805 *Luceock Nat. Wood* 15 The part of the staple through which the shears passed to separate it from the sheep (and which is commonly called the leech of the fleece). *Ibid.* 310 In some instances a quantity of dirt is concealed by the custom of winding fleeces with the leech outwards. 1892 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade Suppl.* *Leech*, the technical name for a bundle or small parcel of human hair.

**Leech** (lāf), *v.*<sup>1</sup> Now rare and arch. Forms: 3 *liache*, *Orm.* *leechenn*; 3 *leeches*, 4-5 *liche*, 5-6 *leech*, 5, 7 *leech*, 6 *leeches*, 9 *leech*. [Early ME., f. *LEECH sb.*; cf. Sw. *lika*, *Da. lege*. The sense was expressed in OE. by *licnian*, *licnian*: see *LECHNE v.*] *trans.* To cure, heal.

1200 *ORMIN* 4274 He comth her to leechenn us Off all þat deþress wunde. *Ibid.* 12727 Hiss gast liss clenstedd & riht lachedd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 176 leu crist . . . openlik bigan . . . alle þat sek were to leech. *Ibid.* 11841 Þai mought not leech his wa. 1382 *Wyclif Job* v. 18 [The Lord] woundeth and leecheth; synieth, and his hondis shuin helen. c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 156 A barne is borne þat shall. *Leeche þam þat for lorne.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1812 He tught goddis wordes . . . And synfull men luyes lechyd. 1564 *Louth Corporal Acc.* (1891) 78 Paid for leching my horses verie sicke, vs. 1618 *Fletcher Royal Subj.* iii. v. Have ye any crack maidenhead to new leech or mend? 1880 *Scott Trav.* xviii. Let those leech his wounds for whose sake he encountered them. 1850 *Blacrie Aschylus* I. 63 A disease that none may leech.

**Leech**, *v.*<sup>2</sup> [f. *LEECH sb.*<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* To apply leeches to medicinally. Also *absol.*

1818 G. EWING in *Mem.* (1847) xiv. 5, I was leech and bled in the arm and am almost quite well. 1834 *FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 427 The patient was bled and leeches with relief. 1861 *GEO. ELIOT Silas Mar.* xvi. When I'm leeching or poulticing. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* 111. 246 The protruding tongue must be leeches.

**Leech**, *obs. form of, or variant of* *LEACH*.

**Leecha**, variant of *LITCHI*.

**Leechcraft** (lāf)(kraf). *arch.* Forms: see *LEECH sb.*<sup>1</sup> [OE. *lēccraft*, f. *lēce* *LEECH sb.*<sup>1</sup> + *craft* *CRAFT*.] The art of healing; medical science, † medical attendance. † *At leechcraft*, under treatment. † Also *concr.* Remedy, medicine.

1888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xvi. 8 3 Swa mæx enc se dream-craft 3æt se mon bið dreamere, & se leechcraft þat he bið lece. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 8 Leechcraftas & dolgseifa & dencas wip eallum wundum. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1869 þurh Cristenddomess leechcraft. c 1205 *LAY* 7616 Ne þurh nimen læche-craße ne mihte he lif halben. c 1225 *Ans.* II. 370 God & his deciples spoken of soule leechcraft. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 2 For sikness leechcraft, And for the goulte sealse Me makethe. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl. C.* vii. 81 Ið þat ich dispice Leech-craft of oure lorde and leyue on a wiche. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 670 III. 7 My horse that was at leechcraft at the Holt. *Ibid.* My leche craße and fesyk, and rewardys to them that have kept me . . . hante cost me sythe Estern Day more then vii. 1500 20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 33 In leechcraft he was homecyd. 1577 *STANFURD Deser. Irel.* in *Holmsh.* (1807-8) VI. 68 Their common schooles of leechcraft and law. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.* *Soul* Intro. xxvi. (1714) 7 We Leech-craft learn, but others cure with it. 1626 *Vicary's Anat.* 111 Leechcraft is in two manners, that is both Physicke and Chirurgerie. 1814 *SCOTT Chivalry* (1874) 19 The quality of leech-craft . . . was essential to the character of an accomplished princess. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* I. v. Nature, to say nothing of Madge's leechcraft almost triumphed. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 196 The black folk 'E'en saved my life from that ill stroke, by leech-craft.

**Leechdom** (lāf)(dām). *arch.* [OE. *lēccdom*, f. *lēce* *LEECH sb.*<sup>1</sup> + *-dom* *-DOM*.] A medicine, remedy. a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 59/38 *Medicinam*, leechdom. c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxvi. (xxv.) (1890) 350 Micel wund beforð micles leechdomes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Mon . . . unhalwe lechnað 3if he leechedom con. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1851 Drihtiness hallyhe leechedom & sawless eþhesallfe. 1864 *COCKAYNE (title)* *Leechdoms*, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England. 1894 *CROUGHTON in Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/8 A collection of receipts, prescriptions, or leechdoms, for the various injuries.

**Leechee**, variant of *LITCHI*.

**Leecher**. *rare.* Also 4 *leehore*. [f. *LEECH v.*<sup>1</sup> + *-ER*.] One who 'leeches'; a physician.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Who is ellis kepere of good or drynere a-way of yuel but god gonnemour and lechere [Add. MS. leecher] of thowthes [orig. *rector ac medicator mentium*]. 1887 *ATHENIUM* 31 Dec. 890/1 There were also [in Aberdeen] . . . the Leechers or barber-surgeons, each with their deacon and constitution.

**Leechery** (lāf)(jəri). *rare*<sup>-1</sup>. [f. *LEECH sb.*<sup>1</sup> + *-ERY*.] The art or practice of healing; leechcraft. [1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* I. xxviii. 196 *marg.*, The horselencherie of P. Vegetius. 1688 see *HORSE-LEECHERY*.] 1892 C. M. ANDREWS *Old Eng. Manor* v. 256 The Anglo-Saxon 'wyrt' . . . included not only herbs . . . but flowers and vegetables, shrubs and trees, and their importance in Saxon leechery is well attested.

† **Leech-finger**. *Obs.* [OE. *lēccesfinger*, a transl. of *L. digitus medicus*, Gr. *δάκτυλος ἱατρικός*, Cf. ON. *lökkisfinger*; also the Eng. synonyms † *medical finger*, † *physic finger*.] The finger next to the little finger.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 394 Sing on þine leccesfinger in

pater noster. a 1200 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 307/2 *Medicus*, leccesfinger. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Þe fourþe fynger þat is y-cleped þe leche by cause of þe more histyng and fairnesse, for in þat fynger is a veyne þat strecheþ to þe herte. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 158 Bitwene þe litil fyngir & þe leche fyngir. 1506 *Kalender of Shupb.* A v (Sommer) III. 15 The lyttel seconde fynger . . . the meylly fyngers. the leche fyngere. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 607 The leech-finger, or ring-finger.

**Leeching**, *vb.* *sb.*<sup>1</sup> [f. *LEECH v.*<sup>1</sup> + *-ING*.]

The action of *LEECH v.*<sup>1</sup>; healing, medical treatment. † *A or in leeching*: under medical treatment. c 1000 *ALFRED Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 114/16 *Pharmacica*, sealfæcing. a 1240 *Ureisin in Coll. Hom.* 187 Min heone-liche leche þet makedest us of þi seolf se mihit medicine . . . hit beo mi lechunge. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 15064 Welcum lauer þat leches all And leching gines to lame. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl. C.* xv. 73 He . . . leste hym þere a leching to lymen if he myghte. 1400 *Jouane & Gavo*, 2823 Sol in leeching that sho lay. 1533 *GAV. Richt Vaz* 8 Quain thuy sild . . . and help and leching of their spiritual seknes. 1540 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 168 The saids Egiphtians to pay the barbour for the leyching of the said Patir awei. c 1650 *Sir Cavaline* vii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 52/1 Sir Cavaline's sicke, and like to be dead Withouth and a good leeching.

**Leeching**, *vb.* *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [f. *LEECH v.*<sup>2</sup> + *-ING*.]

The medicinal application or use of leeches. 1802 *Med. Grnd.* VIII. 6 The leeching and bleeding had succeeded well. 1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Waters* c. 18 By steam-baths and leeching the inflammation was in some degree subdued.

**Leechwe**: see *LECHE*.

**Leed**<sup>1</sup> (lā). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3 *lede*, 4 *leyd*, 6-7 *leid*, (6 *lead*), 8-9 *leed*, 8 *leet*, 9 *lied*. [app. a shortened form of *LEDEN*.] † *Language*, † *longue*. † *LEPEN* 2. *Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLASÆnis* III. iv. 1 Strophades in Grew led all neminit so. 1567 *Satir. Poems* *Reform.* iii. 140 Than sall I wryte in prettie poetrie, In Latine leid. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pitcottie)* (*Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.)) I. 158 Alexander . . . was send to France to learne the leid with wher leides.

*Proverb.* 1808 *JAMISON*, *lik* land has its ain leid.

b. The speech of a person or class of persons,

talk, utterance; manner of speaking or writing;

phraseology, † *patter*. *Obs.* *exc. Sc.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 21 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 334 3were is al the michele pride, And the lede that was so loud? 13 *Sir Tristram*, 1001 Tristram . . . schortliche seyd in lede: We noue be nobing. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bertholomew*) 68 Al language speik he came, & vnderstand al leyd of man. a 1400 50 *Alexander* 5007 In quatin moir of lede sall i þir treis swaie? 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* Prok. 284 The offer that he seid, þe sall the better tak baith the seude, and leid. 1599 *JAS. I. Baco's Awpoe* (1603) 115 Not using any rustical conserp leid, as booke language. 1746 E. ESKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 305 Let faith get up its head and it will speak its own particular leide. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 77 Lat Matrons round the ingle meet. At in a droll and farren leet, Bout faisy crack. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnpa* 22 To herself this leed she murther'd, 'Frae the east—fra the west' [etc.]. a 1828 *Hynd Horn* xviii. in *Child Ballads* (1882) I. 207/3 Auld man, come tell me the your leed; What news ye gie when ye beg your bread. 1850 W. JAMIE *Stray Effusions* 146 Nae jockey-ship kent he Nor ploughman leed. 1867 *GROCKEN Parf's Gloss.*, *Leed*, One line of conversation or argument; as, 'He got intil a leed, an out o' that he cudna get'.

c. *poet.* applied to the 'language' of birds.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 27 The lutei fool bath hire wyl on hyre lud to sing. 184 *LAINING in Whistle-Blinkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) I. 374 That wonderfu calf Has Scripture by heart, as the gowk has its lied.

**Leed**<sup>2</sup> (lā). *local.* The grass *Glyceria aquatica*. 1607 *CAMDEN Brit.* 360 Cum aquae se in suos alveos recipient, latissimo gramine & funo crassiori (*Lid* vocant) ita luxuriat. 1878 *MILLER & SKETCHLEY England* x. 298 [After quoting Camden on *Lid*] This grass is most likely the *Glyceria*, formerly *Poa aquatica* . . . and is still usually known by the name of 'White Leed'. It was once the principal grass of the Wash lands.

**Leed**, *obs. pa. pple.* *LAY v.*<sup>1</sup>; *obs. f. LIDE*, *Mareh*.

**Leeder**, *obs. form of* *LATHER*.

**Leedsite** (lāf)(zait). *Min.* [Named by J. D.

Dana in 1850 from *Leeds*, its locality: see *-ITE*.]

A mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.

1850 *DANA Min.* 704.

**Leef**, *obs. f. LEAF*, *LIEF*; var. *LEVE v.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs.*

**Leefekie**, variant of *LYFKIE Obs.*, *bodice*.

† **Leefkyn**. *Obs.* *rare*<sup>-1</sup>. [a. *obs. Du. lief*.

*kyn*: see *LIEF a.* and *-KIN*.] = 'Darling'.

1540 *PAISGE Acclastus* III. v. Rjb, I must nedes embrace the my lyfe, i. O my leefekyn.

**Leefsel**, variant of *LEVESSEL*, *bower*.

**Leefstail**, *a. dial.* Forms: 7 *lefstal*, 8 *lefstel*,

leave-, 9 *leef*, *leevetail*. [repr. OE. *lēfstēle*

high in favour, desirable, f. *lēf* *LIEF*, dear + *-stēle*,

f. root of *lellan* to count, *TELL*.] Much in demand;

having a quick sale.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* Collect. 30 *Lestall* (read *lefstal*);

saleable, that weighs well in the hand, that is heavy in

lifting, from the Verb *lift*, as I suppose. 1781 *HUTTON Tour*

to *Caves* 99 *Leavetail*, being a great want, or demand

for. 1790 *ANN WHEELER Dial.* 58 En wur a varra liefel

Market. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Leefstail*, quick sale. *Camb.*

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Leefstail*, *Levetail*, much in demand.

**Leef ternaute**, *obs. form of* *LIEUTENANT*.

† **Leefful**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 *leafful*, *leafful*,

4-5 *leefful*, 5 *liefful*, 5-6 *leefful* (a. *β*. 4

*lefful*, -ol, li(e)fful, leyfful, leoful, leefful(I,

lefulle, 5 *laifful*, *lefful*, 4-6 *leful(I*, *leifful*, 4-7

*leeful(I*, 5-6 *leafful*, 6 *leful(I*, *leifful*, *ley-*  
*full*, *lyefful*. [ME. *leefful*, f. *lewe*, *LEAVE sb.*  
+ *-FUL*. Some of the forms may be due to  
association with *LAY sb.*] Permissible, tight,  
lawful; just.

c 1205 *LAY*, 3033 [Heo] nom hire leaf-fulne hure [c 1275  
lappolne op]. *Ibid.* 10854 For he was swide leafful, alle  
Brut lueden. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 10  
(Camb. MS.) Ne I trouwe nat by the lugegment of socrates  
þat it were Leefful to me to hide the sothe. c 1380  
*WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 84 Wip þre condicions it is leefful  
to swere. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 437 Wherto  
wit þou lyve while it is not covenante, noþer leefful [c. 21]  
leefful, leffol; leefful, noþer semeliche? c 1400 *Destr.*  
*Troy* 2948 Þof it be lifful to ladyas and oþer les  
wemen. 1445 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 14 It  
sal be leefful to the alderman and balyshys for to tak  
[etc.]. a 1450 *Cons. Mayor* (Shaks. Soc.) 301 It is not lefful  
to us, 30 3031, No maner man for to ston. 1485 *Act*  
*1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 10 That it be lefful to your Highnesse  
to graunt to youre seid leechers youre lettres of sauf  
conduyt. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 166 Leefful Company,  
and Honest Besyres. 1526 *TINDALE Mat.* xii. 17 It is  
lefful to d. a good dede on the sabbath daye. 1530 *LANDSEY*  
*Test. Taphne* 274 Halkyne, honytyn, amos, and leam l  
amour. c 1575 *RAILOU Pract.* 15 c 1513 It sal be lefful  
to us to put our handis that to quere we pleis. 1600  
*HOLLAND Livy* viii. 8 288 It is not lefful the choud to  
seise theieon. 1614 J. DAVIES *Edwene in Browne's Suppl.*  
*Pope* 661, Hence forward the . . . I . . . con My leere  
in lefful lre. 1802 *S. OIT Abstr.* *Scot. Bord.* (1803)  
III. 77 Tell your sister Sarah To come and lift her laifu  
lord! 1814 — *For a' that an' a' that*, The true and leifu  
cause.

† b. *Leeful lane*: substituted for *LEE-LANE*. (Cf  
*LEESOME a.1 b.*)

a 1758 *RANSAY Address Thanks* xviii. Whilk gart some  
aft their leeful lane, Bring to the wauld the lackless we-m  
1832 52 *LAINING in Whistle-Blinkie* (Scot. Songs) *Svt.* III. 9  
The auld gadwife gude out at een, A' fowre the craft her  
leefu' lane.

Hence † *Leeffully adv.*, permissibly, lawfully;  
† *Leeffulness, lawfulness*.

c 1340 *HAMMOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Worldly men or  
women the which haunten leeffully worldly doode .  
c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 132 In many cases sulcis may  
leffly wipholde this. c 1449 *Pitcottie Repr.* II. 156 Leeful  
nes and vneleffnes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219 1 To do leff  
fulness (d. to do vneleffness), *thelchere*. 1490 *CAXTON*  
*Exord.* II. 14 His sone yolis . . . leyinge . . . so fayr. It maye  
leeffully be sayd that nature hadde doon her donoyr. 1534  
*MORSE On the Passion* Wks. 13 64 The leeffness therof,  
was known a d taught by the . . . 1540 *W. H. Turner* *St. Luke* (1811)  
I. 131 fully chosen and elected Raylyfis. 1548 *GOSSET* *St. John*  
Bapt. Then could not I lece leeffully cal y'ne part of  
the sacrament a substance but an earthly acoutre

**Leeger**, *obs. form of* *LEIGER*.

**Leek** (lā). Forms: 1 *léac*, 3 *lec*, 3 *lek*, 4  
*lik*, 4 *leke*, *Sc. leik* (e, (5 *pl. lecus*), 5-7 *leke*,  
6 *like*, 7 *lieke*, *leake*, 8 *leak*, 4- *leek*. [OE.  
*lāc* str. neut. MDu. *loec* (Du. *loek* leut. OLG.  
*loeh* (MHG. *loech*, mod.G. *lauch*, masc., ON.  
*lauk-r* (Sw. *lök*, *Da. lög* . . . OEnt. \**lauko*, whence  
Finnish *laukka*, OS. *lukā*; no affinities outside  
Teut. are known.)]

1. A culinary herb, *Allium Porrum* (N.O. *Lilia-*  
*ceae*), allied to the onion, but differing from it in  
having the bulbous part cylindrical and the leaves  
flat and broad.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 234 Gebet þæt leac & þa rudan  
zegenid togadere. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 555/7  
*Porrus*, porret, lek. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 404 In  
þe jard [he] sone has sene caile & leikis faire & grene. c 1400  
*Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 291 Wip þe luyis of a strong oynoun, or  
wip ius of lekis. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 4 Grynd þy  
lecus in morter fre. 14. *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 71/23  
*Hic bilbus*, a lekes hed. 1528 *PAISGE Salerni's Regim.*  
(1535) 31 a, Gardike, oynions, and also likes are nat hoþome  
for temperate bodies. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. lxxvii  
138 The Leek is hot and dry, and both attenuate. 1656  
*COWLEY Pindar. Odes. Plagues Egypt* i. But we, alas, the  
Flesh-pots love, We love the very Leeks and sordid roots  
below. 1722 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 6043/2 All the Company wore  
Leeks in Honour to the Princess [of Wales]. 1807 *CRAWF*  
*Par. Reg.* I. Wks. 1834 II. 148 The leek with crown globe  
and reedy stem. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 428  
A leek has over-run whole districts [in New Zealand] . . . it  
was imported as a favour by a French vessel.

2. Applied with qualifications to: a. Other species  
of *Allium*, as *Stone Leek*, the Welsh onion,  
*A. fistulosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866), formerly called  
*HOLLKE*, q.v.; *Vine Leek* († *leek of the vine*),  
*A. ampeloprasum* (Treas. Bot.); *Wild Leek*,  
*A. ursinum*; *French Leek* (see *FRENCH a. 5*).  
b. Bulbous plants of other genera, as † *Corn-leek*  
(see quot. 1551); *dog* (a) *leek*, (see *Dog sb.* 18 a).  
Also *CROW-LEEK*, *HOUSE-LEEK*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. G v b. Bulbine . . . may be called in  
English *Corne leek* or *wyldeleek*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herz-*  
*bach's Husb.* (1586) 60 The headed or sette leek . . . in  
Latine Capitatum. 1611 *COTTON, Oignon sauvage*, the wild  
field Onyon, Bulbine, . . . *Corne Leek*. *Ibid.*, *Porreau de*  
*chien*, Dogs Leek, wild Leek, French Leek, Leek of the  
Vine. *Porreau scith*, on *tendu*, the cut Leek, maidens  
Leek, blade Leek, vnset Leek. *Porreau testin*, the  
headed or knobbed Leek, set Leek, vnset Leek. 1853  
G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 198 *Allium ursinum*.  
Ramps: Wild Leeks. Moist woods and drens, abundant  
and gregarious. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xiii. 205  
The wild leeks in the bushes.



† 3. Taken as a type of something of little value. Also a *leek's blade*, a *leek's clove* (CLOVE sb. 1).

13. *Guy Waru*, (A.) 3644 Bodi & soule no nout bar-of No is nout worp a leekes clof. c1386 CHAUCER *Mereh*. 7. 106 Every man that bolt him with a leek. — *Can. 1000*. *Profr.* 2. 242. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1228 3our lre of a leke suld neure be les worth. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* 1. 129 Now, therof a leke what rekes vs? a 1483 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 278 They were not of thayre entent the nere of a leke. 14. *Child of Bristowe* 8 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 111 The beste song that ever was made ys not worth a leky blade, but men wol tende ther-till. a 1599 SKELTON *Col. Clonte* 183 They make her wynchle and keke, But it is not worth a leke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. iii. 515 And breaking Laws for Bribes, profane your Place, To leave a Leek to your unthankfull Race. c1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1374, I know na liquor worth a leik To quench his deidlie drouth. Ya 1800 *Willie's drowned in Gannery* iii. in *Child Ballads* (1890) IV. 181/1, I dinna value their love a leek.

4. Proverbial and allusive phrases, referring to the colour of the leek, to its being the national emblem of the Welsh, etc. As clean as a leek (Sc.): perfectly, completely, entirely.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 65 As a leek that hedde i-leizen longe in the sonne, So loked he, with lene chekes loured he soule. Ya 1366 CHAUCER *Kent*. 212 Fal sad and caytif was the eek, And also grene as any leek. c1386 — *Reeve's Profr.* 25 To have an hour heed and a grene tayl, As hath a leek. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 43 A lewid fire that men callen fere Daw Topias, as lewid as a leke. c1430 *Syr Gower*. (Roxb.) 7684 To his face he leid hir cheke She felt it cold as yse or leke. 1466, 1489 [see LARK sb. 1 c]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholmeu Poems* 1865 I. 137 His flecked chekes, Nowe cherrie redde, nowe pale and greene as leekes. 1604 DEKKER *Honest W. Wks.* 1873 II. 103 Tho my head be like a Leek, white; may not my heart be like the blade, greene? 1724 GAY *Sheph. Week*, Monday 83 Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen Butter's dear. 1719 D'URFAY *Hills* (1872) III. 118 St. David, you know, loves Leeks and turned Cheese. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Shave* 1. i. For now, as clean's a leek, Ye've cherish'd me since ye began to speak.

b. To eat the (or one's) leek: to submit to humiliation under compulsion (in allusion to the Shaks. passage below).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. i. 10 Hee is come to me, and prings me pread and sault yesterday, looke you, and bid me eat my Leekes. 1835 DISRAELI *Lt.* 20 Aug. in *Corr. Sister* (1886) 43 It was whispered the Whigs meant to swallow the Corporation leek. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 61 The Whishon very humbly ate their leek. 1882 STRAVENSON *New Arat.* 1834 303 There was nothing for it but to obey. But it was a leek to eat, and there was no denying it.

† 5. A cant term for a Welshman. Obs.

c1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Leake, Welshman. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Leaks, Welshmen.

† 6. (See quot.) Obs.

1688 K. HOLME *Armoury* II. 174/2 The Porrum, or Leek of the Eye (in Cow) is a swelling tumor in the eye.

7. Green-leek (parrot): see GREEN a. 12 b.

8. attrib. and Comb., as leek-bed, -blade, -colour, -gawth, -green sb. and adj., -porridge, -pollage, -seed, -wort; † leek-head (see quot.).

14. *For.* in *W. Wülcker* 604 12 *Porretrarium*, a 'leekbed'. 1573 80 BART *Alf.* 1285 A leekbed, or a place set with leekes. 1886 LEWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Leek-bed, it is usual in talking to children, when of an inquiring turn, to tell boys that they were dug up in the leek-bed. 1538 ELIOT *Dict.*, Porracous, of the colour of 'leek blades'. 1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Theat.* Ins. 990 Three feet and shanks on each side of a 'leek colour'. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 3412 Ye 'leekgarth, porretum'. 1662 MERRETT *tr. Neris Art of Glass* xxii, A very fair Sea-green, called 'Leek green'. 1864 R. E. BURTON *Dahome* 58 A broad leek-green swamp. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 81 Blue, violet, leek-green, nut-brown. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), 'Leek-heads', a kind of Warts that come about a Horse's Pasterns and Pastern-joints. 1795 WALCOT (P. Pindar) *Lonsd.* iv. Wks. 1812 I. 281 'Leek-porridge, stir-about, we'll sooner want. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 295/2 'Leek potage, porrala'. 1781 [C. JOHNSON] *John Juniper* II. ii. vii. 176 It will agree with the stomach of a Welshman as well as leek-pottage. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 190 Lynne-seed and 'lik-seed and lente-seeds alle Aren nouth so worthy as whete. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 91 h. 'The .leuse of henbane with the leke sede muste be bourned to gether. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6099 It wolde finde hom lec & worten [277]. 'leek worten, like worten, lekwort] inowe li be jere.

Leek (s, obs. form of LEAK, LIKE.

† Leekish, a. Obs. [f. LEAK + -ISH.] Resembling a leek in colour.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* n. v. 133 b. There is also an other kinde of Choler, called Leekish, so named because it is as grene as a Leek.

† Leeky, a. Obs. [f. LEAK + -Y.] = prec.

1552 HULOT, Leeky or of leekes, *porracus*. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 108 The second is... of a leeky nature or greene colour. 1663 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 227 It had confectioned or made a Leeky liquor above the greater Flint.

Leel, obs. Sc. form of LEAL.

Lee-lane. Sc. [An emphasized form of lane LONE. The first element is of doubtful origin; Ramsay has *leefin' lane* in the same sense: see LEEFUL.] Only in phrase by (one's) lee-lane: quite alone, by (one's) self.

1878 STRAVENSON *Purry Men* ii. Praying, that God would 'remember...fower purry, feckless, fiddling, sinful creatures here by their lee-lane beside the great and dowie waters'.

Lee-lang, Sc. form of LEELONG.

Leeliche, obs. form of LEALLY.

Leelite (l'plait). Min. [Named by Clarke, 1818, after J. F. Lee, from whom it was received; see -LITE.] A waxy-looking variety of orthoclase.

1818 *Ann. Philos.* IX. 367 Specimens of Leelite are at present more common than those of petalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 356 Leelite, is a deep, flesh-red variety.

Leell, -ich (e, -y, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

Leem, obs. f. LEAM; Sc. form of LOAM, LOOM.

Leeming, variant of LEAMING, LEMMING.

Leen, obs. f. LEAN, LEND v. 2, LIN v., to cease.

Leend, Leenes, obs. ff. LENI, LEANNESS.

Leenge, Leeper, obs. ff. LING, LEPER.

Leepwynke, obs. form of LAPWING.

† Leer, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 1 hléor, hlíor, 2-4 leor, 3-5 ler, lire, 3-6 lere, 4 lure, lewre, 4-6 lyre, 5 lyr, leyre, 5-6 lyer (e, 6-7 leer (e). [OF. *hlíor*, *hlíor* neut. = OS. *hléor*, *hléar*, *hlíer* (MDu. *liere*, MLG. *ler*), ON. *hlíor* (only pl.).

Some scholars have regarded the word as cogn. w. Gr. *πλεῖον* side; but the *z*-sound in the ON. form indicates an OE. type *\*hleo-* = pre-Teut. *\*kleus-*; E. Zapitza suggests that this is the neuter of an adj. with the sense 'adjacent to the ear', f. *\*kleus-* ear (root *\*klen-* to hear: see LISTEN).

1. The cheek.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 86 Gif hwylcum weargbræde weaxe on pam nosum oððe on pam hléore. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W. Wülcker* 157/8 *Malac*, hléor. c1205 LAY. 30266 Urnen þa teres uppen þes kinges leores. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 501 Þe tieres glide of hire lere. c1300 *Havelok* 2918 The heu is swilk in hire ler. So the rose in roser. 13. *Metr. Hout.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 273 As he egde wif leores weete. c1330 *Spec. Gy Waru*, 842 Of þin eien þe hote teres þat god adoun bi þine lere. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xiv. (Tollern MS.), 'Mala' is þe lower, and in þe face ben twy lewes þat schetþet in ayser side of þe nose. c1410 *Sir Cleges* 153 Hys teris . . . That ran down be his lyre. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxii. 371 This lytel brachet . . . lyched his learys and his crys. 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 33 With tears his lyers ful be blubbed. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Incl. in Holinshed* II. 106/1 The tears trilling downe his leers.

2. The face, countenance; hence, look or appearance (of the face and skin), 'hue', complexion. Often in alliterative phrases, as *lovely or lovelome of leer, lily leer*.

a 700 *Ælfric Gloss.* 438 *Frons*, hléor. a 1000 *Guthlac* 305 Þonne he to cordan on pam anade hléor onhyld. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 316 Þi leor is, meiden, lufsum, & ti muð murie. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* K. v. xiv. Hire lure lumes hlt, Ase a launtere a nyht. c1350 *Wilk. Palerne* 227 Of lere ne of lykame lik him nas none. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 2 A wylf . . . That lene was of lere and of liche bothe. c1400 *L'ionine & Gauv.* 2510 The mayden with lily lere. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 145 Yourd rud that was so red, yourd lyre the lilly lyre. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 12 Her lothely lere is nothyng clere. — *P. Sparowe* 1031 The whytnesse of her lere. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 219 Fie trecherous hue, that will betray with blushing The close enacts and counsels of the hart: Heer's a young Lad fram'd of another leere, Looke how the blacke slaue smiles vpon the father. 1806 JAMESON *Sir Oluf in Whitelaw Sc. Ballads* (1875) 466/1 Whareto is your lere slye slye and wan?

3. † Temper, disposition.

(The identity of the word in this example is very doubtful.) a 1575 *Wyle Lapped in Morrells Skin* 1109 in *Harl. R. P.* P. IV. 226 Thus endeth the jest of Morell's skin, Where the curst wile was lapped in; Because she was of a shrewde leere, Thus was she serued in this maner.

Leer (lir), sb. 2 [f. LEER v.] A side glance; a look or roll of the eye expressive of slyness, malignity, immodest desire, etc.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 50 Shee discourses; shee carues; shee glues the leere of invitation. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 503 Aside the Devil turn'd For envie, yet with jealous leer maligne Ey'd them askance. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iii. I. Wks. 1728 I. 372 What a Hang-dog Leer was that. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iii. ii. The fellow has a roguish leer with him, which I don't like by any means. 1735 POPE *Profr.* Sat. 201 Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iii. vii. She accompanied these words with . . . so wanton a leer, that letc. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* xiii. 353 Old Gouriell, the Kiayah, still rejoicing in his drunken leer, was there to receive us. 1863 WYVIE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 143 A short, square, beetle-browed man, with a villainous leer.

Leer, sb. 3 Glass-making. Also 8-9 leor, 9 lior. An annealing-furnace. Also attrib., as *leor-annealing*; leor-pan = FRACHE.

1662 MERRETT *tr. Neris Art of Glass* 243 The Leer (made by Agricola, the third furnace, to anneal and cool the vessels . . .) comprehends two parts, the tower and leor. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* sv. *Furnace*, The leor is an avenue five or six yards long, continued to the tower. 1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 143 The leor or third furnace. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 768/2 The third oven or leor. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & GL.* 158 The annealing oven, or lior, is a long low rectangular chamber . . . furnished with numerous shallow iron trays. . . These trays are called lior pans, or fraches. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 579 The cooling or annealing arch, or leor, is often built independent of the glass-house furnace. . . The leor pans or trays of sheet iron. 1890 GORDON *Foundry* 140 The tunnel is the 'leor', and the process is known as leor-annealing.

Hence Leering, treatment in the 'leer'.

1889 *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/1 The English glass is brighter and better from leor being used, instead of lime, for 'leering', the leor 'leering' being more expensive.

† Leer, sb. 4 Obs. exc. dial. [repr. OE. *lira* the fleshy part of the body.] The flank or loin; the hollow under the ribs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 146 He dide next his white leere Of clooth of lake lyn nad cleere A breech and eek a sherte. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6397/2 Stolen, . . . a . . . Mare, . . . several white Spots on her Body, one larger than the rest on the further Leer. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 355 (E. D. S.) A geed ma a Valch in tha Leer. 1777 *Horw. Subiective* 249 (E. D. S.) Under the leer. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Leer, the flank—applied to man and beast.

Leer (lira), a. 1 Forms: 3-7 (9) leere, 5 ler, 6 leare, 6-7 leero, 7 leir, 7, 9 dial. lear, 9 dial. lair, 4- leer. [OE. *\*lere* (implied in *lérnes* emptiness) = OS. *liri* (MLG. *liere*, mod. G. *leer*, MDu. *laer*, Du. *laar*) = WGer. *\*liri*, of uncertain origin; according to some repr. an OE. *\*lirjo-*, cogn. w. Goth. *larius* weak.]

† 1. Empty. Also, clear of. Of a burden: Useless. Obs.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1527 [He] haveth attom his rizte spuse, Wowe weste [an] lere huse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1800 Po was bruteine his lond of romains al mest lere. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 283 3if þey fyndeth it [Fortune's horn] empty [277. leer], þanne þey makeþ sorwe. *Ibid.* III. 311 How longe schal a fool here lere fardelles? 1398 — *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. cxxxv. (1495) 691 The pyth wythin is wasted and therefore the hole is voyde and lere. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 50 Take þin cofyns, & put in be ovyne lere. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* li. 252 (Harl. MS.) 'Do gete me', quod she, 'a ler torne, withte oute onye delaye'. 1519 HOKMAN *Vidg.* 158 b. Let all your leere pottis [L. *vassa mania*] stande the mouthe downward. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* 15 b. Some lastful lasse will not permit Achylles couth be leare. (1864) SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* xix. xxx. Carnage had choked the town, no spot was leer.]

b. Proposed as a Pathological term.

1893 S. GEE *Ansult & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 58 Skoda . . . distinguishes percussion sounds according as they are full or leer. *Ibid.*, note, Skoda's word 'leer' is translated by Markham 'empty'. I formerly suggested 'scanty'. But indeed the word 'leer' needs no translation, for it is English as well as German, and bears the same meaning in both tongues.

2. Having no burden or load; said also of a horse without a rider. Obs. exc. dial.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 473 Þe foot man lere [printed *leer*] syngte to fore þe beef. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 8 Wente he leere (quoth Socrates) or els charged with the charge of any burden? 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxv. lxvi. The horse runs leere away without the man. 1609 HOLLAND *Annul. Marcell.* xvii. xi. 94 Leading also after them in hand one lere horse. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn.* *Mon.* i. (1623) Biv. Bees, . . . that are loaded sense greater and longer then those that are leere. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 32 An Asse, . . . overburthen'd with his Masters Carriage desired a Horse . . . led leer by him, to ease him by bearing a Part. 1688 WOOD *Lyle* 7 Nov. 60 horses went thro' Oxford, . . . with leir and sumpter horses. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Leer, empty. Wills. A leer waggon, an empty waggon. 1886 *Tip Cat* xv. 199 They were on the top of a load, . . . on their way to the rick-yard, promising to come back in what they call in those parts the 'leer' waggon. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 255 In the country between Plymouth and Exeter between forty and fifty years ago any 'unladen' cart was familiarly spoken of as a lair or a lairy-cart.

3. dial. a. Of the stomach: Empty of food. b. Of persons and animals: Having an empty stomach; hungry, faint for want of food.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* 1. ii. 83 Then what's the friar to the starving peasant? Just what the abbot is to the greedy noble—A scarecrow to leir wolves. 1853 AKERMAN *Wills.* *Tales* 07 His bill was sharp, his stomach leer, Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair. 1862 HUGHES in *Macm.* *Mag.* V. 243/2 'Em be aggravat' birds, plaguey cunnin' let 'em be never so leir. 1890 LADY VERNEY *Letitia Lide* 308 Do ye tell Madam to send me a sup o' broth, or summat, I feel so leir. 1898 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper* at H. 15 I'm rather leir at supper.

Proverb. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 312 Better a lean purse than a leir stomach.

† Leer, a. 2 Obs. In 7 leare, lere. [app. f. LEER v.] Looking askance; oblique, indirect; sly, underhand.

1649 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. i. He to bed and sleepe, And dreame away the vapour of Lene, if th' house And your leere drunkards let me. 1633 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 103 A Suspicious, or lealous Man is one that watches himself a mischief, and keeps a leare eye still, for feare it should escape him. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 207 He had rather have them bear two Senses in vain and impertinently, than one to the Purpose, and never speaks without a Lere-Sense. *Ibid.* 459 He has a lere Trick, . . . to cry down all those Paces which he wants. a 1830 *Ing. Musgrave* viii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. 249/1 The laddie gae a lhyte leer look, A lhyte leer look gave he.

Leer (lir), v. Also 6 lere, 6-7 leare, leero. [Perh. f. LEER sb. 1 in the sense 'cheek'; the early examples of the vb. suit well the explanation 'to glance over one's cheek'.]

1. *intr.* To look obliquely or askance; to cast side glances. Now only, to look or gaze with a sly, immodest, or malign expression in one's eye. Also with adverbs, as *aside*, *up*, *back*; occas. with clause.

1530 PALSGR. 606/2, I leare or lere, as a dogge dothe underneath a doore. *Je regarde de lingue vu.* 1575 *Gamm.* *Gurion* i. iii. 32 By chance a-syde she leares, And Gyb, our cat, in the milke pan she spied our head and eares. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. v. 1012 Even as a wolf, . . . Flies with down-hanging head, and leareth back Whether the Mastife doo pursue his track. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 7, I will leere vpon him, as he comes by; and do but marke the countenance that hee will giue me. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xcv. Here Graculo learing up with one eye View'd the broad Heavens. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii.



6 Though Dame Fortune seem to smile And leer upon him for a while. 1720 *GAY Tales, Mad-dog* 35 They leer, they simmer at her shame. 1735 *Pope Ep. Lady* 9 Here Pannin leering on her own good man. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. 1. *Grace def. Meat*. C. V. L. when importuned for a grace used to inquire, first slyly leering down the table, 'Is there no clergyman here?' 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* vi. (1853) 310 The fat Satyr's eyes leer out of the leaves constantly. 1853 *KINGSLAY Hypatia* xix. 218 He passed out through the ante-chamber, leering at the slave-girls.

fig. a 1745 *SWIFT* (J.), I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes leer upon the court.

† 2. To walk stealthily or with averted looks; to slink away. *Obs.*

1886 *FERNÉ Blas. Gentry* 260 He came leering softly on the other side the hedge. a 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-gl.* ii. ii. Who knows but they come leering after us to steal away the substance? 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 7 144 Methought I saw as if the Tempter did leer and steal away from me, as being ashamed of what he had done. 1678 — *Pilgr.* i. (1869) 71. I met him once in the Streets, but he leered away from the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Leer*, to go or sneak away. *North.*

3. *trans.* a. To give a leer with (the eye).

1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xi. Leering his eye at his father. 1838 *D. JERROLD Men of Char.* *Matthew Clear* ii. (1851) 141 [A parrot] cocking his head, leering his eye, and working his black tongue.

b. To beguile or reduce to by leering.

1681 *DRYDEN Sp. Friar* i. 6 But Bertran has been taught the Arts of Court, To guild a Face with Smiles; and leer a man to ruin.

Hence *Leering* *vbl. sb.*

1619 *FLETCHER M. Thomas* iv. ii. Footra for leers, and leering. c 1685 in *Roxb. Ballads* VII. 426 She knew him a Knave by his leering.

*Leer*, *s.* obs. form of *LEAR* *sb.*

*Leere*, var. *LERE* *v.* *Obs.* to teach, learn.

*Leereboord*, obs. form of *LARBOARD*.

*Leering* (*leer'ing*), *pl. a.* [*f. LEER* *v.*] That leers, or looks with side glances.

1546 *J. HRYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 57 My cats leeryng looke. 1598 *FLORIO Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. A v. b. There is another sort of leering, that rather snarle then bite. 1602 *ROWLANDS Greenvase* Chast 18 All the while he is telling his tale, he cast a leering eye about the shop, to see if there were euer a cloake . . . or anie other bootie. 1697 *DRYDEN J'ing. Past.* iii. 13 We know . . . what the Goats observe'd with leering eyes. 1746 *SMOLLETT Refrag* 139 Behold the leering belle, caress'd by all. 1859 *W. COLLINS Q. of Hearts* (1875) 49. J. managed to get between his leering eyes and the book-case.

Hence *Leeringly* *adv.*

1702 *Br. NICOLSON Let. to Dr. Kennel* 9 He leeringly produces a Passage, wherein I maintain that [etc.]. 1839 *THACKERAY Major Gahagan* i. 'How do you do?' said the old hag leeringly.

*Leerne*, obs. form of *LEARN*.

*Leerness* (*leer'ness*). [*f. LEER* *a.* + *-NESS*.] Emptiness.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 60 Se micla geoxa . . . cymð . . . of to micelre fylle, oððe of to micelre leerness. 1398 *TRAVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Mounteynes ben sumtyme withinne ful of holownesse, and of dennee; and so by cause of voydenesse and of leerenesse it draweth and stouketh in water. *Ibid.* vii. xlv. (1495) 257 Appetite of the stomak comyth by cause of leerenes and voydenes. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 25 Arthritic . . . often causeth leanness with weakness of the joynts. 1893 *S. GEE Auscult. & Percuss.* iii. (ed. 4) 62 The prime property assigned by Skoda to a percussion-sound, its fullness or its leanness . . . is in fact a compound perception.

*Leery* (*leeri*), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 7 *leirey*, 8-9 *leary*, *leery*, 9 *lairy*. [*f. LEER* *a.* + *-Y*.] = *LEER* *a.* in various senses. (In quot. 1676 = containing empty spaces or hollows.)

1696 *J. BEAUMONT in Phil. Trans.* XI. 734 These Stones are generally found in Leirey places (as they call it) that is, Cavernous. 1789 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Leary*, empty. Dorsetsh. 1796 *W. MARSHALL IV. Eng. I.* 328 *Leary* or *Leary*, empty, as an unloaded cart or wagon. 1874 *W. COVE Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 372 My cart goes 'leery' (empty) to fetch coals. 1889 *T. HARDY Mayor Casterbr.* xx. I've been strolling in the Walks and churchyard, father, till I feel quite leery. 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 441 And he so leery and tired that 'a didn't know what to do.

*Leery* (*leeri*), *a.* *slang.* Also 9 *leary*. [*f. LEER* *a.* + *-Y*.] Wide-awake, knowing, 'fly'.

1796 *GROSE's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Leery*, on one's guard. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Leary*, synonymous with *fly*. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* i. 128 Frequently dropping their hands when at leary distance. 1820 *Ibid.* VI. 80 It was evident to the leary ones that his condition was bad. 1884 *Five V. Penit. Servit.* iii. 71 A 'leary look', in which fear, defiance and cunning are mixed up together. 1885 *Bazaar* 2 Jan. 1/2 The deep earth bank from a hole in which a leary water rat peeps upward at the terrier. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 24 May 38 1/2 The leery lawyer simply stepped inside.

Hence *Leerily* *adv.*, in a leery manner.

1859 *FARRAR J. Home* 242 No, you very leeryly managed to make the other fellow shoot him.

*Lees*, obs. *f.* *LEACH* *sb.* 1. LEASE, LEASH, LESS.

*Lees*, *pl.* (dregs); see *LEE* *sb.*

† *Leese*, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: (1) *-leosan*, 2-4 *leosen*, (3) *-len*, (3 and pers. sing. just), 2-5 *lesen*, 3-4 *leose*, (*Kent.* 3 *leose*, 3-4 *lyese*, 3rd sing. pres. lyest, liest), 3-6 *lese*, 3-6 *leaso*, 4 *Se. leias*, 4-5 *les*, 4-7 *leese*, 5 *lesyn*, 7 *lyse*, 5-6 *lesse*, *lese*, *lees*, *Se. leis*, 6 *leese*. *Pa. t. a. strong.* (1) *-leas*, 3 *leas*, *las*, *leos*, 3-4 *leas*, (*pl.* and *subj.* VOL. VI.

3 *lure*, 3-4 *lore*, 4 *pl. lorn*), 4 *lese*, *lees*, *Kent. lyees*, (5) *lyse*, 6 *Se. leis*. *β. weak.* 3 *leosed*, *Kent. liosed*, 4 *leste*, *leest*, 4-5 *lest*, *Se. leasit*, -yt. *Pa. pple. a. strong.* (1) *-loren*, 3 *i-loren*, 3-5 *lore*, 4 *yloren*, *lorin*, *losen*, -in, 4-5 *ylore*, *ylorn* (e, *loren*), 5 *yloure*, 4-7 *lorne*, 4-*lorn* (see *LURN* *pl. a.*). *β. weak.* 3 *leosed*, 4-5 *lest* (e, 6 *Se. lesit*. [*A Com. Teut. str. vb.*: (OE. *-leosan*, only in compounds, *bellesan*, *forleosan* (*-leas*, *-luren*, *-loren*) corresponds to OFris. *ur-lasa*, OS. *far-lisan* (Du. *ver-liczen*), OHG. *vir-lisan* (MHG. *verliesen*, mod.G. *verlieren*, influenced by the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*), Goth. *fra-lisan*; other derivatives of the root (\**leus* : *laus* : *los* -) are *LEASING* *sb.*, -LESS, *LOOSE* *a.* and *v.*, *LOSE* *v.*, *LOSS*. The root \**leus* is usually regarded as an extension of the \**leu-*, 'in in Gr. *λύω*, L. *solvō* (to loosen).]

1. *trans.* = *LOSE*, in its various senses; to part with or be parted from by misadventure, through change in conditions, etc.; to be deprived of; to cease to possess; to fail to preserve, or maintain; to fail to gain or secure; to fail to profit by, to spend (time) unprofitably; to use (labour) to no advantage. Also *refl.*

a. In present stem.

c 1205 *LAV.* 20112 *Pat* he scal *bat* lif *leosen* & *leosien* his freonden. *Ibid.* 24914 *I* *lehesse* *maked* *mon* his *muncipe leose* (c 1275 *leese*). a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 102 *pe* cat of *helle* . . . *makede* *hire* to *leosen* *bode* *God* & *mon*, *mid* *brod* *s*. *home* & *sunne*. c 1250 *Kent. Sermon*. In O. E. *Misc.* 26 *He* was of *deed* for to *lese* his *king* *riche* of *Jerusalem*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6 *pere* many *thousand* *leis* *per* *lif*. a 1300 *Reket* (Percy Soc.) 859 *Thou* *must* *do* *so*. *Other* *thou* *lust* *thi* *bischope* *riche*: *other* *peraventure* *thi* *lyf*. 1340 *Ayene*. 52 *þis* *he* *lyest* *at* *his* *time*, *þe* *lyst* *and* *þane* *day*. 1362 *LANGL. P. P.* A. iii. 137 *He* *doth* *men* *leosen* *heore* *land* *and* *heore* *lyues* *after*. 1366 *CHAUCER* *Rou. Rose* 448 *For* *a* *litel* *glorie* *vine*, *They* *leusen* *god* *and* *eek* *his* *relie*. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 49 *He* *is* *worþy* *to* *lese* (*MS.* *y* *lese*) *his* *heed*. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxiii (1495) 432 *The* *peok* *lesyth* *his* *fetheres* *when* *the* *fyrste* *tree* *lesyth* *his* *leues*. *Ibid.* xiv. xlv. 483 *This* *mount* *is* *perlyous* *to* *strangers* *that* *kan* *we* *not* *the* *wayes* *therin*, *f* *r* *they* *may* *lyghtly* *lese* *themsel*. 1400 *Arthur* 231 *As* *þu* *wold* *not* *lete* *þu* *lyf*, *Ful* *fulle* *þys* *withoute* *stryff*. a 1430 *Hymns* *Virg.* 461 *I* *lese* *on* *him* *so* *myche* *travail*. 1485 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 384 *To* *lesse* *and* *forlyfte* *one* *hundred* *shillings*. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. clix. 384 *He* *that* *all* *counteth* *al* *leste*. a 1547 *EARL* *SURREY* *in* *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7 *Farre* *of* *I* *burne*, *in* *both* *I* *wast*, *and* *so* *my* *lyfe*. 1553 *Douglas's* *Æneis* xi. viii. 75 *Thou* *shalt* *never* *leis* [*ed. Small* los] *Se* *anc* *penische* *and* *catine* *saule* *as* *thine*. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholast.* i. (Arb.) 63, I do not meene . . . that young gentlemen . . . by using good studies, should lese honest pleasure. c 1600 *SHAKES. Sonnet* v. *Flowers* *distill'd*. . . *Leese* *but* *their* *show*, *their* *substance* *still* *lives* *sweet*. 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* i. 168 *Mans* *memorie* . . . oftentimes *it* *assaieth* *and* *goeth* *about* *to* *leese* *it* *selfe*, *even* *whiles* *a* *mans* *body* *is* *otherwise* *quiet* *and* *in* *health*. 1605 *BACON* *Adv. Learn.* ii. *Ded.* *to* *King* § 3 *Water* . . . doth *scatter* *and* *lese* *itselfe* *in* *the* *ground*, *except* *it* *be* *collected* *into* *some* *Receptacle*. 1611 *HILTE* *1 Kings* xviii. 5 *Peraventure* *we* *may* *finde* *grasse* *to* *save* *the* *horses* *and* *mules* *aliue*, *that* *we* *leese* *not* *all* *the* *beasts*. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.* *Empire* (Arb.) 307 *For* *that* *that* *he* *winneth* *in* *the* *Hundred*, *he* *leese* *th* *in* *the* *Shire*. 1646 — *Sylva* § 300 *Flowers* *pressed* *or* *beaten*, *do* *lese* *the* *Freshness* *and* *Sweetness* *of* *their* *Odour*. 1675 *HOMER* *Odyssey* (1677) 119 *Your* *life*, *quoth* *he*, *amongst* *the* *rest* *you'll* *leese*.

b. In *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.*

a. *strong.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 15519 *þe* *King* *his* *swine* *les*. *Ibid.* 18202 *Ne* *les* [*c 1275* *leost*] *he* *neutere* *leouere* *mon*. *Ibid.* 20463 *þenne* [*wes*] *heore* *wurðscipe* *loren* *a* *bissere* *world* *richen*. a 1225 *ANCR. R.* 54 *Heo* *leas* *hire* *meidenhod*, & *was* *imaked* *hore*. c 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 139 in O. E. *Misc.* 137 *Heo* *heore* *meidenhod* *lure*. 1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 627 *He* *dradde* *wanne* *he* *lore* *þat* *lif*, & *was* *þyrot* *to* *deþe*. a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 337 *Al* *mi* *love* *on* *the* *I* *has*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 714 (Gott.) *To* *winn* *þat* *bliss* *þat* *he* *ha* *lorin* [*Fairf.* *lorne*]. 1307 *Elegy* *Edm.* i. ix. *Jerusalem*, *thou* *hast* *ilore* *The* *four* *of* *all* *chivalerie*. 13. *Sir Trist.* 1176 *þai* *lorn* *all* *her* *wink*. 1340 *Ayene*. 85 *Ac* *þis* *lhorship* *he* *leas* *be* *zenne*. *Ibid.* 203 *Be* *huam* *he* *was* *ouercome*, *and* *be* *huam* *he* *lyeas* *his* *myght*. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* vii. 44 [He] *Perseut* *the* *hund* *the* *slouth* *had* *lorn*. c 1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. IV.* *Pro.* 26 *If* *that* *olde* *bokis* *weryn* *aweye* *I* *loryn* *were* *of* *remembrance* *the* *keye*. *Ibid.* 945 *Dido*, *By* *the* *weye* *his* *wif* *Crusa* *he* *les* [*z.* *r.* *lees*]. 1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. viii. 132 *The* *sonne* *for* *sorwe* *ther* *of* *lees* *lyght* *for* *a* *tyme*. c 1400 *Beryn* 3732 *Fond* *this* *bynd* *seching* . . . *Grasping* *al* *aboute* *to* *fynd* *that* *he* *had* *lore*. 1406 *HOC-CLEVE* *Misrile* 349 *My* *purys* *his* *stuf* *hath* *lore*. c 1425 *Seven* *Sag.* (P.) 892 *As* *dyde* *the* *kyght*. *That* *slew* *his* *hounde* *and* *lyse* *hys* *lyfe*, *For* *a* *worde* *of* *hys* *wyfe*. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 39 *Here* *shal* *I* *hope* *no* *labour* *be* *lorn*. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* iii. x. 104 *The* *port* *of* *Drepoun*, *and* *the* *raid* *quhar*. *I* *leis* *my* *fadir*.

β. *weak.*

c 1205 *LAV.* 10629 *þa* *Pohtes* *were* *nuele*, *he* *leosed* *heore* *aðele*. *Ibid.* 26360 *While* *þine* *aldren* *France* *icoden* . . . *and* *seoden* *heo* *hit* *leogeden* (c 1275 *losed*). *Ibid.* 28337 *Nu* *ich* *ileosed* *habbe* *mine* *swines* *lece*. c 1250 *Cursor M.* 2084 *Nine* *hundreth* *þere* *and* *tensith* *fin* *Was* *no* *wen* *he* *lest* *his* *line*. 13. — *E. F. Allit. P. A.* 9 *allas* I *leste* *hyr* *in* *erbere*. 1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. x. 269 *Ich* *leyne*, *for* *thyl* *lacchesse* *thow* *leest* *meny* *wederes*. 1430-40 *LYDG.* *Bochas* i. l. (1544) 2 b. *They* *lost* *the* *domination* *Of* *Paradi.* . . . *Their* *freedom* *lest*, *and* *be* *came* *mortal*. c 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* ix. 477 *Eyll* *lyessyt* *thar* *lyft* *upon* *the* *Sotheroun* *sid*. a 1555 *LYNDESAI* *Tragedie* 120 *Efter* *that* *both* *strenth* *and* *speche* *was* *lesit*.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To lose, be a loser.

c 1275 *LAV.* 12492 *We* *habbe* *for* *oure* *loue* *ilore* of [*c 1205* *losed*] *wre* *leode*. 1375 *BARBOUR* *Bruce* xii. 347 *Thai* *haf* *tald*. *how* *thai* *lesit* *of* *thair* *men*. 1481 *CAXTON* *Myrr.* i. iii. 20 *He* *may* *wynne* *by* *doyn* *well* *and* *also* *lese* *by* *doyn* *enyll*. 1484 — *Fables of Aesop* xviii. *Suche* *supposen* *to* *wynne* *sonytyme* *whiche* *lesen*. a 1592 *GARLAND* *Geo. a Greene* (1599) D 2 b. *To* *know* *whether* *we* *shall* *wyn* *or* *leese*. 1599 *HARLEVT* *Voy.* II. i. 68 *Whereby* *the* *Empire* *of* *Constanti* *nople* *leese* *th*, *and* *is* *like* *to* *leese*. 1605 *BACON* *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. 8 6 (1873) 72 *Copies* *cannot* *but* *leese* *of* *the* *life* *and* *truth*. 1610 *HOLLAND* *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 59 *All* *things* [*are*] *to* *follow* *in* *an* *ensie* *and* *expedite* *course* *if* *you* *win*, *but* *all* *against* *you*, *if* *you* *leese*.

3. *trans.* To destroy; to bring to ruin or perdition; to spoil. = *L. perdere*.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* v. 6 *þou* *shalt* *lesin* [*L. perdes*] *alle* *þat* *spelen* *lesyn*. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 130 *þurw* *þat* *sinne* *he* *was* *lorn*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 988 *þerfor*, *comeliche* *creature*. *les* *nougt* *is* *lif* *þut* *for* *a* *litel* *wille*. c 1375 *St. Luc. Saints* *Pro.* 52 *Hou* *þat* *cris* *ves* *of* *hore* *burne*, *to* *ramone* *man* *kynd* *þat* *wes* *lorn*. c 1420 *Pallad.* *on* *Hush.* iii. 462 *Oyl* *pausia*, *whil* *hit* *is* *grene* *is* *best*, *but* *some* *in* *age* *hit* *is* *corrupt* & *lest*. c 1460 *FORTESCUE* *Ab.* & *Lim.* *Non.* xix. (1885) 155 *It* *is* *no* *prerogatyff* *or* *power* *to* *mowe* *lese*



lee-shore. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 5 The English were so alarmingly close upon a lee shore, that one of the ships actually touched the ground.

attrib. 1871 WHITTIER *Sisters* 26 If in peril from swampy sea Or lee shore rocks.

† 2. A shore that affords shelter from the wind. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliii. (1663) 171 We weighed Anchor, and put ourselves under the lee-shore of a Creek. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 96 To retire under the lee-shore, and ply our oars in a smooth water.

**Lee side.** Also *dial. lew side.* [LEE sb.1] That side of any object which is turned away from the wind. Opposed to *weather-side*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 815/2 The Carrike was on the weather side, and the Regent on the lee side. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fenn. Man.* I. (1623) Civ. They fly along by the ground... in the lee-sides of the hedges. 1748 ANON'S *Voy.* III. v. 340 The proa... her two sides very different; the side, intended to be always the lee-side, being flat. 1833 MARKWAT P. *Simplex* xii. I waited under the bulwark on the lee side. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea 96 The weather side of all such mountains as the Andes is the wet side, and the lee side the dry. 1894 Q. *Rev.* Apr. 418 The valleys that lie on the 'lee' side of the prevailing winds. 1894 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. viii. 240 You see I keep on the lee-side of prudence.

† **Lee-sing**, *vbl. sb.1* Obs. [f. LEESE v.1 + -ING.1] Losing, loss. Also *occas.* destruction, perdition.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 93 Of his leeing I lauhwe. Ac for his wyninge I wepe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *B's.* (1880) 364 It is... mooste lykynge to be fende and lesynge of soules. c. 1400 *Langland's* *Crure*, 37. I suppose that a wounde be compound with holowens & lesynge of fleisch & of skyn. 1440 *Proup.* *Parr.* 28/2 Lesynge, or thyngys loste... *perdition.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/2 She... conceyved the sonne of God and was deluyerd without leeing of her virginyte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I. xcviii. 119 They of Vannes were... most leeward, and in peryll of lesynge. 1595 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* I. vi. 49 The offence of God, that is, the leeing of his friendship by that sin if we do it.

† **Lee-sing**, *vbl. sb.2* Obs. [f. LEESE v.2 + -ING.1] a. Deliverance; redemption. b. Loosening.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Gesohte & dyde lesynge folkes his. c. 1440 *Proup.* *Parr.* 29/2 A lesynge, or losynge of a thyng heowndyn... *soluto.*

† **Lee-sing**, *vbl. sb.3* [? f. lees pl. of LEESE sb.2 + -ING.1] ? Impregnation with lees (of better wine). c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 116 Jiff swete wyne be secke or pallid put in a Rompney for lesynge.

**Leesome** (lɛsəm), a1 Obs. exc. Sc. Also 3 lefsom, leofsum, 6 lesum, 8 leisum. [Early ME. *leofsum*, f. *leof* LEEF a. + *sum* -SOME.] Loveable; pleasing; pleasant.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Wowe beð wunsum | eih hit ne lie naht lesum. a. 1225 *Juliana* 17 Towart to lueiende gold mid leosome leofsum. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 195 He could nocht find that he had far misgane, Sen lesum we to half ma wyffs nor are. 1792 BURNS 'In summer when the hay was uncut' v. The tender heart o' leesome love, The good and siller canna buy. ? a. 1800 THOMAS o' Yonderdale x. in *Child Ballads* (1892) IV. 410/1 Fair and leesome blew the wind. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry* *Stonem.* (1827) 62 Some gentle cushie dows, That saw The leesome lairck's wae.

• b. *Leesome lane*: a variation of LEE-LANE. (Cf. LEEFUL b.)

1824 SCOTT *Redgarnit* let. xi. There sat the Laird his leesome lane.

† **Lee-some**, a.2 Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms: 4-5 lefsom, Sc. 5 6 lesum, (6 lesume, 7 lesome), 6 leifsum (?), le iuesom, 6-7 leasum, leasom(e), leisom, leisom(e), 7 leisum, 8 leesome. [ME. *lefsom*, f. *leif* LEAVE sb. + *sum* -SOME.] Lawful, permissible, right.

? a. 1400 *Langland's* P. Pl. B. xi. 92 MS. B. [reads lefsom for licitum of other texts; MS. O has leueful]. 14. HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 611 Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance, Lasit with lesum lufe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Amie* iv. iii. 25 So that it lesum be Dido ramanie In spouseage land. 1552 LYONSAY *Monarchie* 6079 The Secretis quihik he saw I hay we nocht leifsum [? leissum] for to schaw To no man. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 776 To set are Court in leissum time and place. 1560-70 Bk. *Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 75 Without this lawfull calling it was never leesome to any person to meddle with any function Ecclesiasticall. 1576 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 15 Puir men labouraris hauntand to thair lesum bussenes. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. a Blind brutal Boy, that with thy bou abuses Leill leesome love by lechery and lust. 1681 *Act Secur. Peace Kingd. Scot.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 His Majesty... Declares, that in this Case, it shall be leissum to Heritors to put their Tennants off their Lands. a. 1758 RAMSAY *Jenny Nettles* iii. The leel and leesome gate o'.

Hence **Lee somely** adv., lawfully.

1552 ARB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lesumlie desyre o' God our necessarie sustentatioun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 46 He may leesomele distrenze them, for the relieue and service aucht to him for his lands.

**Leesso**, obs. form of LEACH sb.1, LEASH.

**Leest** (e), **Leester**, obs. f. LEAST, **LEST**, **LEISTER**.

**Leet** (lɛt), sb.1 Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 5-6 lete, 6-7 leete, 5- leet. [ad. AF. *lete* or AL. *leta*, of obscure origin; perh. ad. OE. *lēp*: see LATHE sb.1] Prof. Skeat conjectures that it represents an OE. \**lēte* connected with *lētan* LET v.1 (cf. LET sb.3), but no evidence of this has been found.]

1. A special kind of court of record which the lords of certain manors were empowered by charter or prescription to hold annually or semi-annually; = COURT-LEET.

1292 Year Bks. 20 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 297 E par la reson ke y l ad une lete en tel lye, a la quele presente fut ke Jon deynz la purceynte de sele lete fut resident. 1294 *Abbr. Placit.* 22 *Edw. I*, Norf. rot. 2. 291 (Du Cange) Et quia predicta transgressio... magis sonat injuria senescalli quam injuria eorum qui fuerunt presentatores, nec presentatio in Lete alicujus facta, est fundamentum iudicii [etc.]. 1303 Year Bks. 31 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 399 Par la reson que presente fut a lour lete de tiel lieu par deceyners ge [etc.]. c. 1440 *Proup.* *Parr.* 11 Amercyn in a corte or lete, *amerco.* 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 243 Expenses at ij. Leetes at Snaynton. 1523 FITZGER. *Surre.* 161, Suite of court from three wekes to three wekes and to the two great letes. 1538 — *Just. Peas* 80b, The lord in his lete, and the Shyriffe in his Tourne to enquire and to have for every defaute xx'. a. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1633) 164 The Leet and Law day is all one [in a manor]. This Leet is ordinarily kept but twice in the year. 1583 STUBBS *Anst. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 In euerie which shire or countie, be courts, lawe daies, and leetes, as they call them, euerie moneth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* vi. (1891) 52 And in those shieres there were no manours or Lordships neyther anye Courtes Baron or leetes kept or holden. 1643 Sir J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 2 Every single man of twelve yeares of age ought by Law in some or other of His Majesties Leetes to swear Allegiance to His Majesty. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Romney Marsh*, Privileges of leet, lawday, and tourne. 1846 M. CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 153 Inferior courts of known jurisdiction... such as a leet or a civil court within a borough. 1854 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* (1857) 107 Every Leet shall enquire of all offences against the Statute. 1877 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. iii. 197 In their renewal of this system the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synod.

† b. *transf.* Used in pl. as transl. of L. *comitia*. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xliii. 31 In the grand-leetes and solemn elections of Magistrates.

† c. A commission or committee. Obs. rare—1. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 59 There be certain privileged Persons and Townsmen appointed for the Paving Leet.

2. The jurisdiction of a court-leet; the district over which this jurisdiction extended, in some cases including only the manor, in other cases a wider area, often that of the hundred.

1477 *Poston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211, 1 I row it to the lord of the soyle and not to the lete; for the maner holdyth nothing of hyr. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.*, c. 30 § 16 Welche landis tenementes services and a lete with the appurtenances the said John Vynter purchased. c. 1630 RISSON *Surre. Decon.* § 308 (1810) 315 All this circuit, now the leet of Womberley, was timbered with tall trees. 1671 F. PULLIUS *Reg. Necess.* 291 Where a Leet being a more large or greater Jurisdiction hath been granted to a man and his heirs. 1710 *Act 8 Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4681/3 This Act shall not prejudice the Right of the City of London, or the Lords of any Leet. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 293 The courts of the town and leet were erected.

† b. *transf.* A district generally. Obs. 1505 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 115 (1593) 206 For fate for-biddeth famine to abide within the leete where plentie is.

3. attrib., as *leet-court*, *day*, *jury*, *jurymen*; *leet-ale*, a drinking of ale at the time of the leet.

1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 129 note, \*Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the Dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants. 1652 W. G. COVELL's *Inst.* 96 To goe twice a year to the Sheriffs Courts, or \*Leet Courts. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 517 Whole court or leet-days. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1167 So, all's one lawfull, all one long leet-day! 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* *Lond.* I. ii. 25 The \*Leet Jury of the Manour of East Smithfield. 1766 ENTICK *Londou* IV. 398, 20 inquest or \*leet jury men.

**Leet** (lɛt), sb.2 Now chiefly Sc. Also 5, 7, 9 lite, 6 liet, lyet, lytt, 7 lyte, leit. [app. an aphetic form of ELITE sb.2 (a. OF. *eslite*, *eslete*), election. (With the phrase to be in leet cf. OF. *estre en eslite* 'to be at the choice or disposal' of a person.) Sense 2 may be a development of sense 1; but cf. LITE sb. = ELITE sb.1, (bishop) elect.]

1. A list of persons designated as eligible for some office. Phrases, to be in leet, to be on the leets, to put in leet, to put on the leet, etc. Short leet: a select list of a prescribed number of candidates, which is to be submitted to the elective body or the appointing authority.

1441 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 7 Quhnsaeuer that hynpynis to be put furth at lites to be chosin alderman. a. 1550 *Ordinances* in *Boyle Undon* (1895) App. 66 The maior and crowner, with the other of his counsell, shall name two men to be that day in liet of the mayre, and iij men to be in liet as baylyffs. And when suche lyetts are writtyn, the said mayre or crowner shall fyrt tell to the towne clerke, and cause hym writte, whiche of them as is in lyet shalbe chosyne the mayre by hymne, and so the baylyffs. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jus. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To present a Leet to lye to my Lord [of] such persones. 1614 Br. COWPER *Dikaiologie* 180 You will not finde any Bishop of Scotland within the general Assemblie hath not first nominated and giuen vp in lytes to that effect. c. 1635 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 15 The Assemblie put in leits the said Mr. Alexander and Mr. Robert Pont... [and] ordained edicts... for the admission of one of them to the superintendence. 1637-30 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 152 That they would put on the leet five or six of the discreetest of the ministrie, that his Majesty may make choice of two of them to be ministers in his house. 1639 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 124 The Moderator for the time offered to my Lord Commissioner a lite, whereupon voices might passe for the election of a new Moderator. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 375 Mr. Chambers, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Rodgers, were on the leet. 1822 GALT *Provost* vii. 51 The policy of gentlemen putting themselves on the leet to be members of Parliament. 1865 *Reader* 21 Oct. 450/2

The chair of Scots Law... is vacant. The patrons are the Faculty of Advocates and the Curators, the former having the right of presenting to the latter a leet of two, from which the appointment must be made. 1824 Sir A. GRANT *University Edinb.* II. 279 The Town Council... placed him on a leet of persons eligible for the Principalship.

2. pl. The candidates forming a 'leet'.

The only use which is known to us outside Scotland is with reference to the annual election of Wardens of the Trinity House, Hull. Four 'lites' are nominated, from whom the two wardens are chosen.

1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* III. (1822) 298 The candidatis and new lites [tr. L. candidati]. 1552 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 3 Quhilk new counsaile and nuld counsaile to convene on Fryday... and cheis the lites to the offices... It is of... nuld vse, that the provest than present, the dene of gild, and thesaurare ar lites to that samin office for the zeir to cum. 1583 in *Maitland Edin.* (1753) 232 To proceed to the cheising of the Lytts to the Magistrate and Officer.

† **Leet**, sb.3 Obs. [repr. OE. (*wega*) *gelēte* = OHG. *kaldz* (*dero wego*) junction (of roads): = OTent. type \**galētiom*, f. \**ga*-together + \**lēt*-: see LET v.1] A form *relet* given in the East Anglian glossaries is due to a wrong division of *three elct*, *four elct*, repr. OE. \**þrēora gelēte*, *fower-gelēte*. (See *Scot in Academy* 2 Mar. 1875.)

A meeting of the ways, a cross-way; only in two-, three-, four-way leet.

[c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 9 Gað nu witodlice to wega xelatum.] 1603 HARNET *Pophish Imposture* 134 Our children, old women, and maides afraid to crosse a Churchyard, or a three-way leet. 1608 GOLDING *Kipl. Frossard* II. 95 Arriving at a three-way leete, and consulting among themselves which way was to be taken. 1618 HOLTON *Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Situated in the middest, betweene Latium and Tuscanie, as it were in a two-way leet. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Uul.* § 923, 280 There are four principal ones: the Heathenish, Jewish, Christian, Mahometan—of which scrupulous four-way leet, to take an Historical short delineation. 1674-72 RAY S. & F. C. *Words* 105 A Three or four-way Leet... where three or four ways meet.

**Leet** (lɛt), sb.4 *dial.* [Of uncertain origin: by some referred to OE. (\**hlēte*) *hlēte*, ON. *hlēyti* share, portion; the OE. word, however, is recorded only in the sense 'casting of lots'.] A slack of peat, etc. (see *quots.*).

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. x. 98 In Hertfordshire... the same Morning the Grass is mown... we ted... it the same day... it may be... raked into Windrows, and then put into Grass-cocks. The second [day] we shake it into square Leets... then put it into Bastard-cocks. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 101 Peats are estimated by the leet, which is a solid body piled up like bricks, 24 feet long, and 12 ft. broad at bottom and 12 feet high. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 475 *Carage*, carting and leading a leet or stack of peats.

**Leet** (lɛt), v. Sc. Also 7 leit, 8 lytt. [f. LET sb.2] *trans.* To place in a list of selected candidates; to nominate. Hence *Leet-ed ppl. a.*; *Leet-ing vbl. sh.*

1583 in *Maitland Edin.* (1753) 231 Thereafter the said Provost, Bailies, and Counsell, sall nominate, and lytt three Persones... of the saids fourteen Crafts. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jus. VI* (1816) IV. 518/1 To leitt and present two persones with the auld thesaurar to the Thesaurie of the said cietie. *Ibid.* To have the fre leittung and election of thair said prouest deane of gild bailies and thesaurar. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) p. xxi, Thair wer six persones leittit to be sent to the King that he myght chuse one of them for that kirk. *Ibid.* 90 Sitting doune as moderator without any leetting or voycing. 1647 in *Baillie's Lett.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 20 Mr. David Calderwood... hes pressed soe a new way of leetting the moderator for time to come, that [etc.]. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1792) I. 314 They referred their leeted [Bannatyne Club ed. listed] men with eiking piring or changing to the next provincial assembly.

**Leet**, obs. form of LET v.; *dial. var.* LIGHT.

**Leethwake**, obs. form of LEATHWAKE.

**Leetle** (lɛtl), a jocular imitation of a hesitating or deliberately emphatic pronunciation of LITTLE.

1755 JOHNSON *Grammar* in *Dict.* c. j. There is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them [etc.] by enlarging, or even lengthening it; as, *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*. 1835 B. HOWLAND in *L'Estrange's Friendships Miss Nitford* (1882) I. xi. 280 A gentleman, somewhat a leetle too much dressed. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. Just a leetle droll, with a little cold water, and a lump of sugar. 1894 G. W. APPLETON *Co-responder* I. 45, I am sure he went just a leetle wrong.

† **Leetor**. Obs. rare—1. [f. LET sb.1 + -OR.] A member of a leet; one bound to appear at a leet.

1714 SCROOGS *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 4 Then call over the lectors, and mark every one that appears.

**Leeve**, variant of LEVE Obs.

**Leevetail**, variant of LEEFTAIL *dial.*

**Leeward** (lɛwəd, lɛwəd), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 6 leaward, Sc. leuward, 7 ley(ward), 7-leeward. Also see LEEWARDS. [f. LEE sb.1 + -WARD.]

A. adj.

† 1. Of a ship: That makes much leeway. Obs.

a. 1618 RALEIGH *R. Navy* 13 The high charging of ships it is that... makes them extreme Leeward. 1691 T. H[ALK] *Acc. New Invent.* 127 What makes her Leeward or keep a good Wind. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Leeward ship*, a vessel that falls much to leeward of her course, when sailing close-hauled, and consequently loses much ground.

2. *gen.* Situated on the side turned away from the wind; having a direction away from the wind. Opposed to WINDWARD. Const. *of*. Hence *occas.*



Sheltered. *Leeward shore* = *LEE-SHORE*. *Leeward-tide, -trade* (see *quots.* 1721, 1735). *Leeward-way* = *LEE-WAY*.

1666 DR. ALBEMARLE in *Quaritch Rough List* Oct. (1900) 202 Being *Leeward* of them standing to ye eastward. 1687 *Perry Fol. Arith.* li. (1691) 53 The Windward Ship has a fairer Mark at a *Leeward* Ship, than vice versa. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Leeward Tide*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1705 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4113/2 The Wind slackened upon a *Leeward Tide*. 1747 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins, Navig. Ancients* 230 Because of the great quantity of *leeward way*. 1735 BAILEY, *Leeward Trade*, is when the Tide and Wind go both one way. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* Intro. 38 Wanderers shipwreck'd on a *leeward shore*. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 340 There was a small island *leeward* of the launch. 1814 SCOTT *Ed. of Isles* i. xxi. For our storm-toss'd skiff we seek Short shelter in this *leeward creek*. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* v. 157 The annual fall of rain is not the same in amount, on the windward side as on the *leeward* side of a mountain. 1893 *Academy* 25 Nov. 467/2 The dirty Ainsms can be *leeward* of deer and not be scented by them.

3. *absol.* or quasi-*sb.* = *LEE sb.* 2, 2 b. In phrases *on, upon, to (the) leeward (of)*.

1549 *Campb. Scot.* vi. 41 Heise the myszen, and change it over to leant. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 22 We saw a shippe on the leeward of us. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 422 They sun-burnt Africk keepe upon the leeward still. 1695 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3135/3 It blowing a fresh Gale, Captain Downglass... was necessitated to Fight to *Leeward*. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 'The pron... as she appears when viewed from the leeward. 1800 WHEAT *Washington* xiv. (1877) 209 Finding he was going fast to leeward. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany* vi. 77 The priest... exhorted the lazar, not to speak to any, or to answer unless to leeward of the person spoken to. 1874 *HAKER Nile Tribut.* viii. 135 Forked sticks, driven into the ground to leeward of the fire.

fig. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii. His friend... ought not... to be suffered to drop to leeward in the conversation.

B. *adv.* Toward the lee (see *LEE sb.* 1, 2).

1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbowl* v. Tho' leeward whyles, against my will, I took a bicker.

**Leewardly** (*l'wɔɪdli*, *li'wɔɪdli*), *a.* [*f.* *LEE-WARD* + *-LY*]. Of a ship: Apt to fall to leeward. Opposed to *WEATHERLY*.

1683 *HACKB. Collect. Voy.* i. (1699) 31 So leewardly a Ship, that she would not make her way better than N. by W. with this Sea. 1801 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 274 She was such a leewardly ship that I should often be forced to anchor on a lee shore. 1865 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 They are far too leewardly to work to windward.

fig. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *My Shipm.* Louise II. xiv. 216 There's the whole Doody of a Man—a bit leewardly; I couldn't fetch to windward of it myself.

**Leewardmost** (*l'wɔɪdmɔst*), *a.* [*f.* *LEE-WARD* + *-MOST*]. Situated furthest to leeward.

1693 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2887/3 He was the Leewardmost Ship of the whole Fleet. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 291 By the Time that it was high Water, under the Leewardmost of the little Islands. 1797 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 341 The leewardmost and sternmost Ships in their Fleet. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 We... were glad to reach the leewardmost point of the island.

† **Leewardness**, *Obs.* [*f.* *as prec.* + *-NESS*]. The quality of being leeward, tendency to fall to leeward.

1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. iii. 50 Such was the leewardness of his Ship, by stormy contrary winds was he forced so farre to Sea. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 452/1 The others cannot beat it up, because of their Leewardness.

† **Leewards**, *Obs.* [*f.* *LEEWARD* + *advb.* -*es*, -*s*]. = *LEEWARD A.* 3.

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* xv. (1577) 43 b, Whether the shippe goeth to leewards, or makeeth his way good.

**Lee-way, leeway**, [*f.* *LEE sb.* 1 + *WAY*]. The lateral drift of a ship to leeward of her course; the amount of deviation thus produced. Also *To make, fetch up, make up lee-way*. *Angle of lee-way*: the angle made by the direction of a ship's keel, with that of its actual course.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 145 To give allowance to your Course according to the Lee-way you have made. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 474 The same Theory is applied to the Motion of Ships, abstracting from the Lee-way, but having regard to the Velocity of the Ship. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 576 The angle of lee-way, seven points, remain'd. 1771 SWOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., To fear that the tide would fail before we should fetch up our lee-way. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. When sailing close-hauled with all sail set, a vessel should make no lee-way. 1883 STREVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii. Do as you pleased, she [the boat] always made more lee-way than anything else.

fig. 1827 SCOTT *Frel.* 2 Dec., Labour'd to make [bread make up] lee-way, and finished nearly seven pages to eke on to the end of the missing sheets when returned. 1835 W. IRVING in *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 196 He... made great lee-way toward a corn-crib, filled with golden ears of maize. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Europe* IV. 221 Both in time and space it is rapidly making up its lee-way. 1884 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 We have a great deal of lee-way to make up with the Australians.

**Leeze**, *obs.* pl. of *LEE sb.* 2

**Leeze me, Se.** Also 6 leiz/s, 8 leez. [Short for *leez* is me dear is to me.] An expression of lively satisfaction; 'pleased am I with'. Const. *for, on*.

15. *Wenning of York & Ynyon* 15 in *Annals of Poems* (1873) 388, I schro the, lyar, full leiz me yow. 1568 RAMSAY *Teat.* 297 Fow leiz me that graces grace. 1744 RAMSAY *Teat.* *Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Leez me on thy snawy pow, Lucky Nan-y.

1792 BURNS *Bessy & Spinning Wheel* i. Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel, Oh leeze me on my rock and reel. 1861

RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 29 Leeze me abune them a'... for you auld cleareheaded man.

**Leaf** (*e*, *obs.* form of *LEAF*, *LEAVE*, *LIEF*, *LIVE* *v.*

**Leaflet**, -*ol*, -*ul*, variant forms of *LEEFUL* *a.* *Obs.*

**Leafly**, *lofally*, variant forms of *LEEFULLY* *Obs.*

**Leafsilver**, *Obs.*: see *LESSILVER*.

**Leafsum**, *obs.* form of *LEESOME*.

**Left** (*left*), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: 2-4 *luft*, 3 *leoft*, 3 5 *lufe*, 4-5 *lyft* (*e*, 4-6 *leste*, 4- *left*. [*ME. left, lyft*: -*OE. left* (Kentish), *lyft*, occurring only in the gloss 'inanis, left' (Mone *Q. & F.* I. 443), and in the comb. *lyft-dal* paralysis; the primary sense 'weak, worthless' is represented also in East Fris. *lyf*, Du. *diak. loof*, and the derived sense 'left' (hand) in MDu., LG. *luchter, lucht, lyft*, North Fris. *left, lefter*.

cf. further (though connexion is very doubtful) *OE. luf* weak, *lufing* paralysis, *zefluf* weak, *old*, OFris. *OS. luf* weak, *OS. zifluf* lamed.]

A. *adj.*

1. The distinctive epithet of the hand which is normally the weaker of the two (for examples see *LEFT HAND*), and of the other parts on the same side of the human body (occas. of their clothing, as in *left boot, glove, sleeve*); hence also of what pertains to the corresponding side of any other body or object. Opposed to *right*.

1205 *LAV.* 27693 [He] smat leir bene eorl sære a þa liff side þurh ut þa heorte. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. R.* 981 Hit watz lusty lothes wyl þat [looked] over her lyfte schulder. 1340 HAMOLE *Pr. Consc.* 818 þe lefte eghe of hym þan semes. And narrower þan þe right eghe es. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. 14. 75 Let nat þy lyft half, oure lord techen, Wyte what þow delect with þy lyft syde. 1449 *Proctor Refr.* 530 Thei haren scrowis in her foreheidis and in her lyft anne. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 27 Orions left foote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 465 Who stooping op'nd my left side, and took from thence a Rib. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 127. 7 With his Hat under his left Arm. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 23 Place the right hand against the hollow of the left foot. 1895 *Funch* CVIII. 49 1 The peculiar striping of his [a tiger's] left shoulder.

b. *Left side, † half* (also *LEFT HAND*), used (with a preceding prep.) for: The position or direction (relative to a person) to which the left hand points.

a 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 141 þer stod a right halue and a lyft also an eastel war. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 He setteþ þe synfulle on his lyft half. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 698 Alle þe denes of Anglesay on lyft half he halder. 1362 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. II. 7 'Loke on þe lyft hand', quod he. I lokede on þe lyft half as þe ladi me tauchte. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) IV. 31 On the lyft syde of the hille Carmelyn is a towne. 1474 *CANTON Chesse* 16 She should sitte on the lyft side of the kyng.

2. † a. In various obsolete proverbial expressions, *c. g.* to see with the left eye, to work with the left hand, implying inefficiency in performance; to take a thing by the left ear (cf. *quot.* a 1684). † b. To go over the left shoulder: to be squandered. *c.* Over the left shoulder, now over the left simply, a slang phrase implying that the words to which it is appended express the reverse of what is really meant.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 þat beholden þinges transitory wip þe lyfte eye ande hevenly þinges wip þe right eye. 1650 B. DISCOURTEMENT 14 Some of our new Architects, have read some Authors about alterations of States with their left eyes, which makes them work with their left hands, so sinisterly. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* 1 *Pet. li.* 1 (1693) 225 Taking all things by the left Ear; for (as Epictetus says) Every thing hath two handles. 1705 *Rev. Hartford County Court (U.S.)* 4 Sept. in *Newcastle Daily Jnl.* 28 July 1891, The said Waters, as he departed from the table, he said, 'God bless you over the left shoulder'. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 218 With 'other, perhaps, you'll have an account to keep, too; but an account of what will go over the left shoulder; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes, and never will pay. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii. Each gentleman pointed with his right thumb over his left shoulder. This action, imperfectly described in words by the very feeble expression of 'over the left', its expression is one of light and playful sarcasm. 1843 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Scamps Lond.* i. I, I think she will come. *Ned.* Yes, over the left—ha, ha, ha! 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Spongers Sp. Tour* (1893) 137 'All over the left', said Frosty. 'He's come gammonin' down here that he's a great man... but it's all my eye'.

3. That has the relative position of the left hand with respect to the right. (Sometimes said with reference to the appearance to a spectator, and sometimes with reference to the direction in which the object is considered to face.) In predicative use with const. *of*; in attributive use now chiefly replaced by *LEFT-HAND*, exc. in certain special collocations, as *left wing* (of an army), *left branch* (of a stream). *Left bank* (of a river): that to the left of a person looking down the stream.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XI. 128 Upon the lyfte way, men goon fyrst un to Damas, by Flone Jordane. 1670 *EACHARD Const. Clergy* 47 He falls a fighting with his text, and makes a pitch'd battle of it, dividing it into the right-wing and left-wing. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. xxiii. 319 They then proceeded along the left bank of the Tigris. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 A prison... the ruins of which long after, remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1882 CUSSENS *Her.* (ed. 3) 45 That part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the dexter. *Mod.* The greater part of the town is left of the railway.

b. *Left side, left wing* (the latter by confusion with the military use), in politics, -*LEFT sb.* 2 c. For *left centre* see *CENTRE sb.* 15.

1839 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii. 308 The Left side [of the Assembly] is also called the d'Orleans side. 1898 *BODLEY France* II. 427 Significant also is the attitude of the Socialists, who now compose the Radical left wing.

4. *Comb.*: para-synthetic, chiefly in sense 'having the left limb more efficient than the right'; as *left-eyed, footed* (hence *left-footedness*), -*legged* (hence *left-leggedness*); also *left-sided, -witted* (see *quots.*). Also *LEFT-HANDED*.

1622 MASSINGER *Ving. Mart.* IV. ii. I wud not give vp the cloake of your service to meet the splay-foot estate of any 'lefty'd knight about the Antipodes, because they are unlucky to meete. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 5/2 [In rifle shooting] a left-eyed man can easily fire from his left shoulder. 1891 SIR D. WILSON *Right Hand* 169, I am myself 'left-footed'. *Ibid.*, Right and 'left-footedness' prevailed about equally. 1728 *Port. Dunc.* II. 68 Bernard... 'left-legg'd Jacob seems to emulate. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* xvii. He was left-legged as well as left handed. 1890 W. K. SIBLEY in *19th Cent.* May 773 (art.), 'Left-leggedness'. 1880 BARRELL *American* 84 'The left-sided destination of fibrous concreta. 1616 B. JONSON *Howe's Art of Poetry* 387 O I 'left-witted [A.P. 301 a ego treus], that purge every spring For chollier!

B. *adv.* On or towards the left side.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21639 Ouer and vnder, right and left, In þis compas godd all has left. 1796 *J. Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 228 Squadrons—left wheel! 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 35 Rear Divisions left incline. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 125 Draw back the body and 'Left Harry'. 1884 *Times* 3 Mar. 5/3 'Troops, left about', was sounded immediately. 1895 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche*, March 23 She... Lookt left and right to rise and set of day. 1886 *Mauch Exam.* 14 Jan. 5 b Mr. Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord H. and Sir W. H.

C. *sb.*

† 1. A mean, worthless person. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. II. 62 Conscience hym tolde, þat wronge was a wicked lyft. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1284 His wyf, that cursyd lyfte, Brewed the childys deth that nyght

2. a. = *LEFT HAND*. Often in *advb.* phrases referring to relative position or direction (cf. A 1 b), where it is now apprehended as merely *absol.* of the *adj.*

a 1240 *Snoules Wande* in *Celt. Hom.* 257 þe middel-schibubhe rint and lyft. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 246, Queder þou ches, on right or left, I sal to me þat þou haues left. 1667 *Milton P.* L. vi. 558 Vanguard to Right and Left the Front unfold. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 73 If the Shot graze to the right or left. 1697 *DRYDEN Rucidix* 864 Jove... thunder'd on the left. 1842 *TEKESON Vision Sin* 138 In her right a... wreath, In her left a human head. 1855 *Charge Light Brig.* III. Cannon to right of them, Cannon to left of them... Volley'd and thunder'd. 1859 *Field Exer. Infantry* 25 A squad will be formed to the front, left, or left about, on the same principle. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 7/3 Corbett kept trying to push his left in Shaughnessy's face.

b. *Mil.* The left wing (of an army). Also in *pl.*, the men whose place is on the left.

1707 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4344 Our Right was then at Louvignies, and our Left at Naast. 1780 A. HAMILTON *Wks* (1836) VIII. 14 We see the consequences. His left ran away, and left his right uncovered. 1796 *J. Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 191 The left's go about by three's. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 33 Their Centres and Lefts move up. 1881 *HENRY Cornet of Horse* xvi. (1888) 165 He formed... a heavy column of attack opposite the French left.

c. In continental legislatures, the section of the members who occupy seats on the left side of the chamber (as viewed from the president's chair), a situation which is by custom assigned to those holding relatively liberal or democratic opinions. Hence applied *transf.* to the more advanced or innovating section of a philosophical school, a religious sect, or the like.

For the origin of the party significance of the term, see *CENTRE sb.* 15.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii. 285 Still less is a *Côte Gauche* wanting; extreme Left. 1898 *BODLEY France* II. 327 The combats between the Moderates and the Extreme Left.

3. A glove, boot, etc. for the left hand or foot.

1854 F. LOCKER *My Mistress's Boots* vii, Cinderella's lefts and rights To Geraldine's were frights.

Hence *Leftness*, the condition of being on the left.

1530 *PALSGR.* 228/1 Leftnesse, *gavchelt*. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 14 Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations differing specifically from each other.

**Left** (*left*), *ppl. a.* [*pa. ppl.* of *LEAVE* *v.*]

1. In senses of the *vb.* Now rare exc. in *left-luggage* (*office*, etc.).

c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LIX. vi. They babling prate, How my left life extinguish may their deadly hate. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lviii. (1709) 432 How often does the lavish Gamester squander away a large left Patrimony. 1724 RAMSAY *Wyle of Auchtermuchty* xii. The twa left gaislings gat a clank. 1826 A. C. HUTCHINSON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 173 He uniformly every night made a hearty repast from the left provisions. 1888 L. C. HENSCHALL in *Law Reports, Ho. Lords* XLII. 53 Left-luggage offices for luggage brought to the station.

2. With *adv.* or *advb.* phrase; see *LEAVE* *v.* 1 14.

1783 *COWPER Let. to Newton* 17 Nov. He came to thank me for some left-off clothes. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 23 The squire's left-off chintz dressing-gown. 1852



R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 166 Our left-in-the-lurch friends. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pick.* xxi, 324 The subject of left-off garments has always been an interesting one to me. 1888 W. MOORIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 211 The town is the queerest left-behind sort of a place.

b. *absol.* passing into *sb.* Chiefly *colloq.*  
1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 276 Witness had given her some of his family's left-offs.

**Leftal**, obs. variant of **LEFTTAIL** *a. dial.*

**Leftenant**, obs. form of **LIEUTENANT**.

**Left hand.** Forms: (See **LEFT** *a.* and **HAND**.)

1. (See **LEFT** *a.* 1.)

c1905 LAY. 28047 Ich igray mi sword... mid mire leofit honde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28966 þat þi left hand wijt nocht for roos, þe almus þat þi right hand doos. 1340 *Ayeb.* 196 Huanne þou dest elmesse ne wyte naþt þi left hand huet dep þi riht hand. 1387 *TREVISIA Nigden* (Rolls) I. 209 [He] halt his bridel in his left hand. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3847 Vandere myne heved softly not he lay his left hand. 1480 *CANTON Chron. Eng.* cxxxv. (1482) 245 Charlys leyde... his lift hand on the missale. 1581 *MULCASTER Poitions* xxviii. (1887) 169 To use the left hand, as well as the right. 1611 *BIBLE Mait.* vi. 3. 1397 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Marriage*, In Germany, they have a kind of marriage called morganatic, wherein a man of quality contracting with a woman of inferior rank, he gives her the left hand in lieu of the right. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Trills, Race Wks.* (Hohn) II. 29 The French say that the English women have two left hands. 1879 *BROWNING Halbert & Hob* 43 Right-hand with left-hand linked,—He faced his son submissive.

2. In phrases, *On, to the left hand (of)*: on the left side (of), in the direction of the left side; also *fig.* *To take the left hand of*: to place oneself on the left side (of). † *To give (a person or thing) the left hand of friendship*: to deal unfriendly with. *To marry with the left hand*, to contract a morganatic marriage with; hence *a wife of the left hand* (see quot. 1727-41 in 1); (*a daughter*) *by the left hand*, one born of such a marriage (in quot. used for 'illegitimate').

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Pe get... an ure loured ihesu cristes lift hond. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1423 On his left hand loked he. c1300 *Ibid.* 23042 (Edin.) Pe wik in tuin on his left hand. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. xl. 120 Pou art impugned on þe riht honde & on þe left honde. c1483 *CANTON Dialogues* iv. 49 *Le main seustre*, on the lyfte honde. 1502 *Ort. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) III. iii. 145 Unto theym the whyle he shall be on the lyfte hande. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 And nyther declyneth on the ryght hande, ne on yf left hande. c1585 R. BROWNE *Ansio. Cartwright* 1 Some being enemies will give their left hande of friendship. 1613 *PUCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 On the right and left hand of Dariene are found twenty Rivers, which yeelde Gold. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 203 The Figures to the left hand signifie Leagues in this Journal, or Miles. c1720 *Mist's Weekly Jnl.* (1722) I. 252 When once a Man has been any Time on the left Hand of (him), it must be letc. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 77 On the left-hand is the mountain of Rochemelon. 1762 *GODDARD. Cit. IV.* lxvii. He would take the left hand at first. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 75 Place of every Sign in your Hand the worst of it to the Left-hand. 1788 CLARA KEYSE *Exiles II.* 196 She is only my wife of the left hand. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jnl.* 7 Dec. in C. *Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The Prince certainly married Mrs. Fitzherbert with the left hand. 1883 Lm. R. GOWER *My Remin.* II. xxx. 337 One of the Grand Monarque's daughters by the left hand married a Duc de Chevreuse.

3. *attrib.* (usually hyphenated *left-hand*) passing into *adv.*, chiefly signifying 'placed or situated on the left side', or 'taking the direction towards the left side', occas. also 'ill-omened', 'sinister', 'underhand', 'inferior'. Also in special collocations: *left-hand blow*, one delivered with the left hand; *left-hand man*, † (*a*) a left-handed man; (*b*) one who has his place at one's left; *left-hand marriage* = *marriage with the left hand* (see 2); *so left-hand wife, queen*; *left-hand rope*, rope laid up and twisted 'against the sun'; † *left-hand tongue*, a language written from right to left, as Hebrew or Arabic.

c1440 *Proup. Parv.* 293/2 Left hande man [MSS. *K* and *S* (a1485) left handid man], *manicus*. c1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2772 Like to the lefthande thefe. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her holl tree [tr. Virg. *Ecl.* i. 18 *sinistra... cornix*]. 1598 ROWLANDS in Part S. P. *Ellis* (1845) II. 352 A little from that place Upon the left-hand side. a1634 Sir J. WHITELOCKE *Liber Famelicus* (Camden) 13 An obscure... man... but expert in all the lefthand tonges, as hebrew etc. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. 197 If left-hand Fortune give thee left-hand chances, Be wisely patient. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. vi. 26 (1651) 127 God... hath given them the very cream and quintessence of his blessings, when the rest of the world are... put off with common, and temporal, and left-hand Mercies. 1664 *Floiden F.* v. 46 Then next the Left-hand wing did wield Sir M. C. old. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* iv. 202 Put down the Title of the Voyage, over the left-hand Page. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 429 Most Men, inclining to the left-hand way, are thereby precipitated into all Vileanness. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* i. 353 Then by a left-hand marriage [he] weds the dame. 1711 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Feb. (1879) II. 300 His place at the Council Board... will hardly be filled up. I have lost a good Left-hand man. 17... BURNS *Epitaph Holy Willie* i. His saul has taen some other way, I fear the left-hand road. 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jnl.* 7 Dec. in C. *Papers* (1884) I. iv. 123 The lady... affected... scruples, which the left-hand marriage... silenced. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 173 Find... the given latitude in the

left-hand column. 1860 TENDALL *Chic.* i. xvi. 117 For a long time we kept at the left-hand side of the glacier. 1871 R. ELIOT *tr. Catullus* xii. 2 A Left-hand practices o'er the merry wine-cup. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxvii, Regrets that beset us for not having taken the left-hand road in life instead of the right. 1894 FRANCES ELLIOT *Rom. Cassip* iv. 127 The beautiful villa... where lived his left-hand queen.

**Left-handed, a.** (Stress variable.) [ED 2.]

1. Having the left hand more serviceable than the right; using the left hand by preference.

c1485 [see **LEFT HAND** 3]. c1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 62 The yonge man after warde was named Scuola, whiche is as much to say in Englyssh as lefte handed. c1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* III. iii. 721 I'll go up and play left-handed Orlando amongst the madmen. 1709 *STERLE Teller* No. 59 75 They are all Left-handed, and have always been very expert at Single Rapier. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 6/5 Perhaps some physiologist can explain... why a left-handed bowler is nearly always a right-handed bats.

2. *fig.* † *a.* Crippled, defective. *Obs.* b. Awkward; clumsy, inapt. (Cf. *L. laevus*, *F. gauche*.) † *c.* Characterized by underhand dealings. *Obs.*

a. 1629 *Leather* 10 How many... Manual Trades must be left-handed and go lame, if Leather... be taken from them. 1636 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Catal. Tavernes* (1877) 52 Chertsey... there is a decayed left-handed bridge over the river: I wish it mended.

b. 1613 BRAUM & FL. *Captain* III. v. That thou mayst know him perfectly, hee's one of a left-handed making, a lank thing. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 110 A good artist is left-handed to no profession. 1806-7 J. BRADFORD *Miseria Hum. Life* (1836) xviii. 107 A minor critic... puzzling himself to death with twenty left-handed conjectures about nothing. 1863 A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. vii. 203 Disproving the assertion of Fuller... that spiritual men are generally left-handed in secular affairs.

c. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 10 Ill-natur'd Left-handed Goodings and Velvets. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quoted's Com. Wks.* (1709) 328 'Tis not safe trusting a Left Handed Man with Money.

3. Ambiguous, doubtful, questionable. † In medical language: *Spurious*.

1612 Sir G. PAULE *Life. Mph. Whitgift* 44 [They] are clove hypocrites and walke in a left-handed policie. 1645 GILL *Sar. Philos.* I. 39 For the avoyding of one left-handed opinions concerning Him. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 17 They are deviously pragmatick in all I left-handed worked. 1735-8 BOLLINGBROKE *On Parties* 2 There is need of that left-handed Wisdom. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 452 Lest necessity should compel her... to pay... dear for her left-handed wisdom. 1804 *Med. & Phys. Jnl.* XI. 63 The spurious left-handed inflammation of erysipelas. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Saluacion* xiii. (1860) 307 We are indebted to the world for little else than left-handed favors. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* iv. vii. 8, 13, I gave a left-handed blessing to Euphrasia. 1824 J. LANDOR *Imag. Cover.* Wks. 1846 II. 228 Thou hast some left-handed business in the neighbourhood, no doubt. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* i. 6 To diminish the force of this very left-handed compliment. 1892 *Nation* N.Y. 122 Dec. 481/3 Dr. White... had to put up with a left-handed Scotch ordination to his bishopric. 1899 *Law Jnl.* 11 Nov. 577/2 If this exemption... was designed as a concession to farmers, it is a curiously left-handed one.

4. Ill-omened, inauspicious, sinister. *Ofa deity: Unpropitious.* (Cf. *L. laevus*.) † *Obs.*  
1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Wom.* II. ii. That would not be put off with left-handed cries. 1650 T. HAVLEY *Worcester's Apoph.* Ep. Ded. 2 The (Left-handed) strokes of fortune, which have lately fallen so heavily upon your Illustrious Family. 1678 DRYDEN & LEW. *Edipus* t. i. D's Wks. 1883 VI. 151 And while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy... 'tis dashed with gall By some left-handed god. 1809 MALIN *Gil Blas* vi. i. 9 Was not that a left-handed dream for him, master secretary?

5. Of a marriage: *Literally*, one in which the bridegroom gives the bride his left hand instead of his right (as was the custom at morganatic weddings in Germany); hence, *morganatic*. Said also of the parties so married, and of the issue of the marriage. Occasionally applied to fictitious or illegal marriages, or to unions formed without marriage, and to their offspring. a1642 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* i. i. Do you not know he's married according to the Rogue's Liturgy? a Left-handed Bridegroom. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 280 He married the king of Denmark's daughter by a left-handed wife (as they are there called). 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 235 A left-handed marriage, in the language of the newspapers. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 19 The children of a left-handed alliance are not entitled to inherit. 1835 SOUTHEY *Cowper's Life & Wks.* I. 102 His mistress, whom he [Churchill] considered now as his left-handed wife, united to him by moral ties. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* xxv. (1843) 274 The half-caste young left-handed ladies look down upon the poor little honestly-born Europeans. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. [They] contracted left-handed marriages after the princely fashion of those days. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 5/2 Caroline Hauer... represents herself... as having... become the left-handed wife of the late King of Belgium.

6. In various uses. a. *Of an implement: Adapted to the left hand or arm, or for use by a left-handed person.* b. *Placed on the left hand.* c. *Of a blow: Delivered with the left hand.*  
a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 42 Rather then want a Target, Perkins Tents are Searcht up, for Left-handed Implements. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1817) II. 450 It is drawn only... from the left-handed vessel. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 240 Hall met him with a left-handed facer. 1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Neuigate Cal.* IV. 335/4 A left-handed gun, as the lock was at this side.

7. In scientific and technical use: Characterized by a direction or rotation to the left; producing

such a rotation in the plane of a polarized ray. (Cf. **LEVO**.)

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 74 As the tool meets the wood, so it cuts a left-handed screw. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 143 If the stone revolves the other way... the mill is called a left-handed one. 1831 BRIDGESTER *Optics* xxvi. 218 Hence, in reference to this quality, quartz may be divided into right-handed and left-handed quartz. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 46 Left-handed, or reversed varieties of spiral shells have been met with. c1865 J. WYLDER in *Opp's Circ. Sci.* I. 84/2 If... these colours succeed each other in any body when the analyser is turned towards the left hand, then such is said to have a left-handed polarisation. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 141 [A] left-handed movement. *Ibid.* 227 [A] Left Hand Fusee.

Hence **Left-handedly adv.**, **Left-handedness.**

a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 77 Although a squint left-handedness Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. 1854 SCOFFEYAN in *Opp's Circ. Sci.* Chem. 82 'The amount of right-handedness displayed by the solution. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Brack* i. viii. (1885) 203 The subject of what we may call moral left-handedness. 1882 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 904/3 A representation of the Apollo Belvedere... holding out... left-handedly enough, a problematical scarer eggs.

**Left-hand.** [*f. LEFT HAND* + *-ER* 1.] *a.* One who uses the left hand instead of the right; *specc.* in *Cricket*, one who bats or bowls left-handed.

b. In mediæval fencing, a dagger carried in the left hand to parry a stroke or thrust. c. A blow delivered with the left hand.

a. 1882 *Standard* 28 June 3/2 The left-hand was immediately hit to leg for four. 1900 *Daily News* 12 June 8/4 For two hours and forty minutes the young left-hand had withstood the Middlesex bowling.

b. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* ix. 180 The weapon that in the 16th century was called a *main gauche* (a left-hand) was a dagger especially used in duels.

c. 1861 *Alam. Mag.* Feb. 273 He let fly a tremendous left-hand at the doctor. 1884 *Graphic* 13 Dec. 625/1 He received a straight left-hander in the chest that sent him back reeling.

**Left-handiness.** *nonce-wd.* [*f. \*left-hand* + *adj.* (*f. LEFT HAND*) + *-NESS*.] Awkward manner. Cf. *F. gaucherie*.

1749 CHESTERY *Lett.* cx. (1892) I. 249 An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain left-handiness (if I may use that word) loudly proclaim low education.

**Leftmost, a.** Also **leftmost.** [*f. LEFT* *a.* + *-MOST*.] Situated furthest to the left.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 443 The Grenadiers... were making good use of that delicate bend in the formation of their leftmost company. 1875 *Ibid.* (1877) V. i. 269 The leftmost portion of them, under the direction of Sergeant O'Hara. 1894 O. O. HOWARD in *Voice* (N.Y.) Sept., Mansfield... pushed out toward Lee's leftmost troops.

† **Leftsomes, adv.** *Obs. rare* -1. In 4 leftsomes. [*f. LEFT* *a.* + *SOME*, with *advb.* -s.] In a leftward direction, leftwards.

1598 TREVISIA *Earth. De P. R.* ix. i. (1495) 245 Streighte and forthrighte menyng is ryghtsomes other leftsomes. **Leftward** (*leftwārd*), *adv.* and *a.* [*f. LEFT* *a.* + *-WARD*.]

*A. adv.*

1. On the left hand. Also *to (the) leftward (of)*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212/1 Leftward, *leuorum*. 1509 BACCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 82 Many a thousande Fast runneth leftward, but fewe on the right hande. 1848 CROUCH *Bothe* ix. 42 Is it well that the soldier whose post is far to the leftward say, I will go to the right? 1864 Lm. DEARBY *Ibid* xii. 218 A sign from heav'n Appeard, to leftward of the astonish'd crowd. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 643/2 We soon caught the sound of the sea leftward. 1908 G. W. STEVENS *Egypt* in 1808, xix. 220 Leftward and behind us is the desert.

2. In the direction of the left hand. Also *to (the) leftward*.

1579 DIGGES *Stratist.* 2 Reckning all the characters afore that point leftward. 1791 COWPER *Ibid* xii. 150 Leftward he drove furious. 1814 CARV *Dante, Purg.* xxx. 43, I Turn'd me to leftward. 1829 SCOTT *Ante of G.* ix. (end) We have yet, keeping leftward... nearly a mile to make. 1833 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 23 A trail strikes up the main hill to the leftward. 1885 MISS MCCONKEY *Hero of Cowpens* xiii. 118 He [Burgoyne] extended his intrenchments leftward to the river-bank.

*B. adj.* Situated on the left. Also occas. Directed towards the left.

1813 SCOTT *Trium.* III. xxiii, Against the leftward for he flung The ready banner. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 452 'Twas the leftward corridor She glided down. 1886 W. R. EVANS *Rustic Walking Routes* 20 In five-eighths of a mile, just beyond a leftward bend.

**Leftwards, adv.** [*f. as pree. with advb.* -s.] = **LEFTWARD** *adv.*

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 433 Going thence leftwards to the Coldstream... brigade. 1893 *Horse & Hound* 18 Nov. 734 The pack made a sudden turn leftwards. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 389 If the aneurysm... extends backward... or to any considerable extent leftwards from the above position, it will [etc.].

**Leftwise** (*leftwāiz*), *adv.* *rare* -1. [*f. LEFT* *a.* + *-WISE*.] Toward the left.

1860 T. MARTIN *Horace*, Epode ix; Steering leftwise [L. *sinisterrimum*] o'er the sea.

**Leuf, lefulef**, variants of **LEEFUL** *a.* *Obs.*

**Leofw**, variant of **LEVE** *v.* *Obs.*

**Leg** (*leg*), *sh.* Also 3-7 *pl.* legges, (4-7 leggis, leggyss), 4-5 lege, 6-7 logge. [*a. ON. legg-r leg*, (in compounds) leg or arm, limb (Sw. *lägg*, Da. *læg*, calf of the leg) :- *OTent.* type \**lagjo*-2.



Cf. Lombard *legi* 'coxa super genuculum' (Ed. Roth, 384). By some scholars the word is referred to the West Aryan root *\*leg-* of Gr. *λαγνίσκω* to kick, *L. lacertus* arm.]

### I. The limb.

1. One of the organs of support and locomotion in an animal body; *esp.* one of the two lower limbs of the human body; in narrower sense, the part of the limb between the knee and foot.

*Abdominal or false leg*, one of the fleshy legs which support the abdomen of some insects and which disappear in the perfect insect. *Barbados leg*: see BARBADOES. See also BLACK-LEGS.

1275 LAY. 1876 Hii soten hire legges [c. 1205 sconken]. 13. *R. Alis*. 1808 He draweth leg over othir. 1340 *Cursor M.* 7449 (Fairf.) Goly. of body grete of leggis lange. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5473 Wormes As large as a mans legge. 14. *LYDG.* & BURGH *Secrees* 581 Smale legges be tokne of symple konnyng. 1530 PALSGR. 238/2 Legge to the kne to the fote. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 102 All the water in the Ocean, Can neuer turne the Swans blacke legs to white. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 512 His Legges entwining Each other..down he fell. A monstrous Serpent. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*. xix. 'What's the matter with the dogs' legs?' whispered Mr. Winkle. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* lii. 'Here's a leg for a babe of a week!' says doctor. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Stork*. Its contrasted plumage..with its bright red bill and legs, makes it a conspicuous and beautiful object.

*Proverbial phrase (English)*. 1662 WILSON *Cheats* ii. iv. (1664) 26 All's well, and as right as my Leg. 1719 D'URVILLE *Pills* IV. 141 This Lady is as right as my Leg.

b. *esp.* with reference to the use of the legs in standing, walking, running, etc.

1388 WICRIU *Ps.* cxlvii. 10 He shal not han wil in the strengthe of hors; ne in the leggis of a man shal be wiled to hym. 1555 J. PROCTOR *Wyat's Rebel.* 14 b. He..ranne away no faster than his legges could carye hym. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 6 Vse your legs, take the start, run awaie. 1638 BROWNE *Antipodes* i. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 248 Mandevile went farre. Beyond all English legges that I can read off. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. vii. I thank Heaven my legs are very able to carry me. 1839 SIR C. NAPEY in Bruce *Life* iv. (1885) 132 Gashes that would frighten a thousand of their companions into the vigorous use of their legs. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 287 He would rather trust to his legs.

c. *transf. and fig.* 1590 *Pasquil's Apol.* i. C iv h. He perceiueh not..that I have his leg in a string still. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 15 Buyenge and sellenge is one of the legges wherupon every comen welthe dothe stand. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iii. 193 The sprightly voice of sinew-strengthening Pleasure Can lend my bedrid soule both legs and leisure. 1652 COLLINGS *Caveat for Prof.* xviii. (1653) 77 Mr. Fisher..saves himselfe upon the legs of his old distinction. 1700 DRYDEN *Onid's Met.* viii. *Bancis & Philemon* 148 They haste, and what their tardy Feet deny'd, The trusty Staff (their better Leg) supply'd. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 561 One leg by truth supported, one by lies, They side to the goal.

2. Phrases. a. General references. *All legs and wings*, said of an overgrown awkward young person; also *Naut.*, of an overmasted vessel. *On the leg*, (of a dog) long in the leg, leggy. *The boot is on the other leg* (see BOOT sb.3 1 b). *To pull (or draw Sc.) a person's leg*, to impose upon, 'get at', 'befool him' (colloq.). *† To fight at the leg* (see quot. 1785). *To give a person a leg up*, to help him to climb up or get over an obstacle, mount (a horse, etc.); hence *fig.*, to help over a difficulty. *To have a bone in one's leg* (see BONE sb. 9). *To have one's leg over the harrows*, to be out of control. *To lift, lift up (or heave up) the leg*: said of a dog voiding urine.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 41 When did'st thou see me heave up my leg, and make water against a Gentlewoman's farthingale. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. 1659 Nor any bold presumptuous cur shall dare To lisse his legge against his sacred dust. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar* T. s. v. *Leg*. *To fight at the leg*, to take unfair advantages, it being held unfair by back sword players to strike at the leg. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. 'She has her leg over the harrows now', said Cuddie, 'stop her what can'. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*. xvi. The wall is very low, sir, and your servant will give you a leg up. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fight* x. [He] came shambling, all legs and wings, up the hatchway. 1867 ANDERSON *Rhymes* 17 (E. D. D.) He preached, an' at last drew the auld body's leg, Sae the kirk got the gatharins o' our Aunty Meg. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Want-bk.* Legs and wings: see *Overmasted*. 1888 CHURCHWARD *Blackbirding* 216 Then I shall be able to pull the leg of that chap Mike. He is always trying to do me. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* iv. She was now devoting all her energies to giving them a leg up. 1893 KENNED *Gaz.* Aug. 213/3 A little dog..with..good carriage of stern, but a trifle 'on the leg' and out of coat. *Ibid.* 215/3 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr 474 'She wouldn't marry you?' 'My dear fellow, the boot was on the other leg. I wouldn't marry her.'

b. With reference to walking or running. *To change leg*, (of a horse) to change step. *To have the legs off*, to travel faster than, to outrun. *To put (or set) one's best leg foremost*, to go at one's best pace; to exert oneself to the utmost. *To shake a leg*, to dance. *To shake a loose (or free) leg*, to lead an irregular life, live freely. *To stretch one's legs*, *† (a)* to increase one's stride, walk fast (*obs.*); *(b)* to exercise the legs by walking. *To take to (or betake oneself to) one's legs*, to run, run away; so *to take leg* (*fig. and fig.*), *give legs*.

1530 PALSGR. 749/1, I take me to my legges, I faye a waye, je me mets en fuyte. 1579 TOMSON *Cato's Serm.* Tim.

1770 They..set the better legge before. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4 Jul. i. iv. 34 Come knocke and enter, and no sooner in, But every man betake him to his legs. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 1, I have stretch'd my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 83 When once her chastity took leg. 1834 AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. ix (1878) 233 While luck lasts, the highwayman shakes a loose leg! 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv.* *Scotl.* xii. (1855) 116 We have landed to..stretch our legs'. 1856 MAYHEW *Gl. World* Lond. 87 Those who love to 'shake a free leg', and lead a roving life, as they term it. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Rivi.* ix. He [the horse] is in a white [ather of foam, and changes his leg twice as he approaches. 1861 HUGHES *Tou Eriat* at Oxf. xli. The beggar had the legs of me. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Ten Trs.* *Tenant* v. It would be positively indecent for a man at a hundred to shake a leg as merrily as a man at thirty. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts & Cond.* xviii. I explain that the stage is ready for them, if they like to act; ..or the dancing-room, should they wish to shake a leg. 1883 *Daily News* 15 May 7/2 'The best way is to make a snatch and give legs for it, it's better than loitering. 1886 HOMER *Sk. Life* 135, I knew we had the legs of her [a gumbot].

c. *On one's legs*: (a) in a standing attitude; said *esp.* of a parliamentary or other public speaker; so jocularly *on one's hind legs*; (b) well enough to go about; 'on one's feet'; (c) *fig.* in a prosperous condition, established, *esp. in set (a person) upon his legs*; also *transf.* of things. *To fall on one's legs*: to be lucky or successful. *To get on one's hind legs*: *lit.* of a horse, hence jocularly of a person, to go into a rage. *To stand (or + come) upon one's own legs*: to be self-reliant. *Not a leg to stand on*: no support whatever.

1624 SANDERSON *Norm.* I. 251 A pound, that would..put him into fresh trading, set him upon his legs, and make him a man for ever. 1668 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 54 Then a man cometh upon his own legs. 1666 PERCY *Diary* 7 Jan. I do fear those two families, are quite broken, and I must now stand upon my own legs. 1697 COLLIER *Immun.* *Stage* (1730) Pref. Throwing in a Word or two; to..keep the English upon his legs. 1760 72 H. BROWNE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 117, I engage in a few weeks to set you once more upon your legs. 1772 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 17 Apr. 1..night have been upon my legs by this time, had the weather permitted me to use my saddle-horse. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* (1797) I. xii. 249 Mr. Pitt, upon his legs, in the House of Commons, charged [etc.]. 1799 *Med. Trul.* I. 22 He was obliged to be on his legs the whole day. 1801 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 321 We found Mr. Sheridan on his legs, moving the adjournment. 1818 CHURCHILL *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 9 A thing totally destitute of talent could never expect to stand upon its own legs. 1841 LYTTON *At. & Morn.* ii. iii. 11. 121 A man who has plenty of brains generally falls on his legs. 1884 *Nat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 That English credit is not good enough to set Egypt..on her legs again. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 131 The latter hypothesis..has not a leg to stand on. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/4 Mr. S. was on his hind legs arguing with..force. 1897 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xxx. 217 'Don't get on your hind legs', returned Betty composedly.

d. *One's last legs*, the end of one's life; *fig.* the end of one's resources; said also of things; chiefly *on or upon one's last legs*.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law.* i. *Enguin*. My husband goes upon his last hour now. 161 *Courier*. On his last legs, I am sure. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* ii. Wks. 1883 III. 287 He had brought me to my last legs. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 184 You was pretty near your last legs. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heaven's Wks.* (1854) III. 174 If the Earth were on her last legs. 1857 A. TROLOPE *Barchester T.* i. The bi-shop was quite on his last legs; but the ministry also were tottering.

e. *To dance (run, walk, etc.) a person off his legs*; to cause (him) to dance, etc. to exhaustion.

1663 BUTLER *Ind.* i. iii. 326 Purging Comfits and Ants Eggs, Had almost brought him off his legs. 1668 PERCY *Diary* 25 Nov. These people..will run themselves off of their legs. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* ii. s. v. *Flag*. I am haggard off my legs. 1890 'ROLY BOLDENWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 159 Girls, who will dance him off his legs, unless he's very fit indeed. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 205 Soon walk him off his legs.

f. *Put for 'the power of using the legs'*, as in *to feel (FEEL v. 6 d), find one's legs*. *To keep one's legs*, to remain standing or walking. *Sea-legs*: see SEA.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* ii. 1. 147 We must have you fide your Legges. Sirra Beadle, whippe him till he leape over that same Stocle. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World* Dissected (1708) 5 They..walk firm, where all other Creatures tumble; and seldom can keep their Legs loose, when they get upon Terra firma. 1855 MACALAN *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 233 The fighting men..were so much exhausted that they could scarcely keep their legs. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 345 Carried most of the way, not able to keep his legs.

g. *In high leg*: in high spirits, exalted.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Lett. to Lady Holland* 8 Oct. *Mém.* (1845) II. 38 The Muff in high leg about the Spaniards.

h. *The leg cut from the carcass of an animal or bird for use as food*.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Hellic* ii. I. (1541) 16 b, Biefe is better digested than a chykens legge. 1599 H. BUTLER *Dyets drie Dinner* Aa, A breast or legge of Mutton. 1625 BLAUM. & FL. *Bondica* ii. iii. What say you to a leg of Beef now, sirra? 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 118 Then came up a leg of mutton. 1875 A. WOOD *Howard's Dead Cities* *Zuyder Zee* 75 The butcheress..still had a leg of veal.

b. *Leg-of-mutton adj. phr.*, resembling a leg of mutton, *esp.* in shape. *Leg-of-mutton sail*, a kind of triangular sail (also called shoulder-of-mutton sail); so *leg-of-mutton rig*. *Leg-of-mutton sleeve*, one very full and loose on the arm but close-fitting at the wrist; a gigot-sleeve.

1840 F. PARLEY'S *Ann.* I. 218 Mrs. Button had dressed herself in leg-of-mutton sleeves [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 146/1, I had rigged her with a leg-of-mutton sail. 1884 *Girls' Own Mag.* 29 Mar. 410/1 'The old-fashioned "gigot", or leg-of-mutton sleeve. 1885 F. GORDON *Pyotslaw* 26 He brandished his leg-of-mutton fist. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) May 148/1 The leg-of-mutton rig..is the simplest.

4. An obeisance made by drawing back one leg and bending the other; a bow, scrape. Also in phrase *to make (rarely cast away, scrape) a leg*. Now *arch.* or *jocular*.

1589 *Tri. Love & Fortune* v. (Roxb. Clod) 141 Hang rascall, make a leg to me. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* (Grosart) III. 146 Whither. have you brought mee? To Newgate, good Master Doctor, with a low leg they made answer. 1599 HAKLUYT *Foy.* II. i. 152, I turned me to the Bashia, and made a long legge, saying, Grand mercie Signior. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. ii. 1212 His hungry sire will scrape you twenty legges; For one good Christmas meale. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 64 To shew my Courtship In the three quarter legges, and settled looke. 1609 DEKKER *Gold Hornet*. 64 A Jew never bends in the hams with casting away a leg. 1629 P. SMART *Holy Commun.* *Durham Cath.* 14 I teach the Conisters going up to the Altar to make legs to God. 1654 *Shedden Table-T.* (Arb.) 85 'This good to learn to dance, a man may learn his Leg, learn to go handsomely. 1725 DE FOE *Foy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor..gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1839 LOCKE *Hyperion* i. vii. He is one that cannot make a good leg. 1857 TROLOPE *Barchester T.* xlii. Each made a bow in the approved rural fashion.

fig. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 98 The India Bill came simpering on..and made its little leg to an applauding public.

5. *slang*. Short for BLACKLEG 2.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 37 The Goose that laid the Golden Egg should be a lesson to the legs on the turf. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*. xlii. He was a horse chaunter; he's a leg now. 1884 H. SMART *From Post to Finish* xxiii. 172 The world regards me as a compound of leg and money-lender.

6. *Cricket*. a. *Leg before wicket*: the act of stopping with the leg, or other part of the person, a straight-pitched ball, which would otherwise have hit the wicket (a fault in play for which the batsman may be given 'out'). Also, simply, *leg before*. Abbreviated *lbw*.

1774 *Laws of Cricket* in *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores* 157 I. 17 Or if a striker puts his leg between the wicket with intent to stop the ball, and actually prevent the ball from hitting the wicket by it [he is out]. 1795 *cf. lbw*, under *L. 17*, letter 7. 1850 *Bar. Cricket Man.* 47 The hitter is given out as..leg before wicket. 1862 LILLYWHITE *Cricket Scores* I. 191 In this match [in 1795], 'leg before wicket' is found scored for the first time. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 20 May. Blackham was out leg before to Lillywhite.

b. (Also *the leg*). a) That part of the 'on' side of the field which lies behind, or about in a line with, the batsman. Chiefly in a hit, *to (the) leg*. (b) The side of the pitch on which the batsman stands.

(a) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 As soon as the ball is pitched to the leg. 1851 *Pycroft Cricket Field* ix. 181 So a cricket ball, with lateral spin will work from Leg to Off, or Off to Leg, according to the spin. 1859 *All Four Round* No. 13. 306 The first ball they bowled me slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1888 *Cricket* (Badrin. Libr.) vii. 282 Farmer Miles..bowed under-arm his balls corling in from the leg.

(b) 1843 'A WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 As soon as over the ball is pitched to the leg. 1851 *Pycroft Cricket Field* ix. 181 So a cricket ball, with lateral spin will work from Leg to Off, or Off to Leg, according to the spin. 1859 *All Four Round* No. 13. 306 The first ball they bowled me slow, overpitched, and to leg. 1888 *Cricket* (Badrin. Libr.) vii. 282 Farmer Miles..bowed under-arm his balls corling in from the leg.

c. Hence, the position of a fieldsman placed to stop balls hit 'to leg' (see above); also, the fieldsman, or his position, at a long or short distance from the wicket or about square with it.

1816 in Box *Eng. Game Cricket* (1877) 34 *Leg*, the person who takes this place should stand a little back from the straight line of the popping crease. 1850 'BAR' *Cricket Man.* 44 Long Leg must be occupied by a good thrower. 1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 688/2 Leg should stand rather behind the striker, in a diagonal line, about twelve or sixteen yards from the wicket. 1877 Box *Eng. Game Cricket Gloss.* *Short leg*, the fielder stationed within a few yards of the wicket behind the batsman. *Square Leg*, this fielder stands nearly square with the batsman. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 The men were placed thus:—Mr. Jarvis, wicket-keeper; ..Flannerman, leg [etc.]. 1894 *Ibid.* 23 May 7/3 He was taken at short-leg.

II. Something more or less resembling a leg, or performing its function as a support for a 'body'.

7. A representation or figure of a leg; *esp.* in *Her.* c. 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* in *O. Edin. Acad.* 100 Thire be also raschit, as lege or heid. 1725 COATS *New Dict. Her.* Legs are born in Coat-Armour, either naked, or shod, or booted. 1797 *Emeyel. Bril.* edn. 31 VIII. 457/2 'Gules, three Legs armed proper, conjoined in the Fess-point'. This is the coat of arms of the Isle of Man. 'Or, three Legs couped above the knee Sable'; borne by the name of Hosi.

† b. *Sc.* Short for *leg-dollar*. *Obs.*

1687 [see *leg-dollar* in 17].

8. An artificial leg. Also *cork leg*, *wooden leg*: see the adjs.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 23199, I made me a leg of tre.



## 9. (See quot.)

1747 *Bover Eng.-Fr. Dict. s.v. Leg*, A Leg of Wood to put in a Stocking, forme, pour enformer les Bas.

10. That part of a garment which covers the leg. 1850 *Stanford Church. Acc. in Antiquary XVII. 171/2* It for a payre of boote Leggs, to mende bawdrycks, viij. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect. II*, To put my hunk of bread-and-butter down the leg of my trousers.

11. A bar, pole, or the like used as a support or prop; esp. in *Shipbuilding and Mining*.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 324* Carpenter, which made the seil ladders and legges of tymbre. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy. II. i. 73* One end of the Carriage is supported with two Legs, or a Fork of three Foot high. 1713 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 'Tis set upon the Ground by means of three Legs or Staves . . . put into as many Sockets below the Ball . . . The lesser sort . . . require but one Leg. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal-mining, Leg. 1* [Scotland]. A wooden prop supporting one end of a bar. 2. *Wiltshire*. A stone which has to be wedged out from beneath a larger one. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv. 68 The yacht is likely to fall over, and, breaking her leg under her, receive serious damage.

b. One of the poles or masts of a sheers.

1896 *Law Times Rep. LXXIII. 634/2* The engine then brought the other waggon under the shear legs to have it unloaded. 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 4 5 A pair of steel legs eighty seven feet in height, which had a lifting power of 75 tons.

12. One of the comparatively long and slender supports of a piece of furniture or the like.

1880 *MOXON Mech. Exerc. 177* The Legs and Cheeks are to be fastened with Braces to the Floor . . . of the Room the Lathe stands in. 1764 *COWPER Task I. 19* Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Uphorne they stood. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xlii, I was always used to a four-poster afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well. *Ibid.* xlvii, Mr. Pickwick grated the legs of his chair against the ground. 1852 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett. II. 175* Tables with their legs in the air.

13. A beam upon which tanners dress skins.

1747-48 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Shannyn*, They [skins] are . . . laid on a wooden leg or horse.

14. One of the branches of a forked, jointed, or curved object.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. 4 The Legs of a Carpenter's Joyn-Rule. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron. I. 190* Imagine a Canal fill'd with a Fluid, and bent, . . . the Fluid in the Leg of the Canal AC is in equilibrio with the Fluid in the Leg PC. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Compasses of three legs. 1801 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (ed. Ford) VII. 482 A rainbow, therefore, . . . plunges one of it's legs down to the river. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 18 The Sector. This instrument consists of two legs or rulers, preventing the radii of a circle. 1866 *Croquet* to A ball is wired when it cannot effect the stroke desired on account of the leg of a hoop (wire) intervening. 1893 *SLOAN Elect. Dict., Leg of circuit*, one lead or side of a complete metallic circuit.

b. One of the sides of a triangle, viewed as standing upon a base (so Gr. *σκέλος*); one of the two parts on each side of the vertex of a curve.

*Hyperbolic, parabolic leg* (see quot. 1727-41).

1659 *MOXON Globes* vi. i (1674) 182 The Legs of a Right Angled Spherical Triangle. 1702 *RALPHSON Math. Dict.*, *Isosceles Triangle* is a Triangle that has two equal Legs. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Curve*, Lastly, the legs of curves . . . are either of the parabolic or hyperbolic kind; an hyperbolic leg, being that which approaches infinitely towards some asymptote; a parabolic, that which has no asymptote.

c. *Gold-mining*. One of the two nearly vertical lateral prolongations of the saddle of a quartz-reef. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/1 In payable saddle formations a slide intersects the reef above the saddle coming from the west, and turning east with a wall of the east leg, where the leg of reef is observed to go down deeper.

15. *Naut.* a. A name applied to various short ropes (see quot. 1794). *Leg along* (see quot. 1867).

1637 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 Legs are small ropes put throw the bolt ropes of the maine and fore saile, neere to a foot in length, spliced each end into the other in the leech of the saile, having a little eye whereunto the mainet are fastened by two hitches. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 143 Cat-harping Legs. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman's Ship I. 169* Legs, short ropes which branch out into two or more parts, as the bowline-legs or bridles, bunt-line-legs, crowfoot-legs, &c. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 113 The two meet and fall to deck in one leg. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Leg along*, ropes laid on end, ready for manning.

b. A run made on a single tack. Chiefly in *long, short leg*. 'A good leg, 'a course sailed on a tack which is near the desired course' (Webster, 1897).

1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 20 'I'll fetch down on a long leg, and catch the 'Pengeley' on a single tack. 1895 *Daily News* 8 July 8/6 Valkyrie . . . preferred a series of short legs off Wemyss Bay to weather the Skelmorlie.

III. 16. *Attrib. and Comb.* Simple attrib., as *leg bath*; objective and obj. gen., as *leg-maker*, *trip-ping*; locative, as *leg-tired*, *weary* adjs. (so *leg-weariness*); also *leg-like* adj.

1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Water-cure* 56 \**Leg Bath*. The thighs and legs . . . ought to be put into a bath. 1897 *19th Cent.* Aug. 297 Others unmistakably 'leglike. 14 . . . *Nom.* in *W. Wulcker 686/29 Hic tibiarius*, 'legmaker. 1737 *BRACKEN Parriery Impr.* (1757) II. 149 If he . . . change his Feet, it denotes he is 'Leg-tired. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. 11. 211 He overcame in 'leg-tripping. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse* xix. 183 Horses often pull up lame from 'leg-weariness. 1755 *SHEBBEARE Lydia* (1769) I. 243 The

exciseman began to be 'leg-weary. 1890 'ROLF BOLDFE-wood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 319 The slow, hopeless, leg-weary jog.

17. Special combinations: *leg-bird*, a dial name for the Sedge Warbler; *leg-bone*, the shin-bone, tibia; *leg-boot*, a boot for a horse, covering the leg between the knee and hoof; *leg-business* *slang*, hallet-dancing; *leg-dollar* (see quot. 1687); *leg-foot*, the foot of a post or the like; *leg-guard*, a protection for the leg; in *Cricket*, a covering for the knee, shin and ankle, worn by the batsmen and wicket-keeper as a protection against injury from the ball; *leg-ill*, a disease of sheep, causing lameness; *leg-iron*, a shackle or fetter for the leg (whence *leg-ironed* adj.); *leg-lock* = *prec.*; + *leg money* (see quot.); *leg-muff*, 'one of the fleecy or downy puffs or tufts about the feet of many humming-birds' (*Cent. Dict.*); *leg-pad Cricket* = *leg-guard*; + *leg payment* (see quot. and cf. *LEG-BAIL*); *leg piece*, + (a) in *pl.*, greaves; (b) *Theatrical slang* (= F. *pièce aux jambes*), a play in which 'leg-business' is prominent; *leg-rest*, a contrivance for supporting the leg of an invalid when seated; *leg-rope* v. (*Austral.*), to catch an animal by the leg with a noosed rope; + *leg-saw* (meaning obscure); *leg-shield*, a shield to protect the leg from being crushed against the barrier in jousting; *leg-splint*, a plate of armour to protect the leg; *leg-wood dial*, large branches cut from trees (also *attrib.*); *leg-worm*, the GUINEA WORM (q.v.) which attacks the legs. Also *LEG-HARNESS*.

1848 *Zoologist VI. 2290* The sedge warbler, a 'leg bird'. 1885 in *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds*, 1615 *CROOK Body of Man* 1003 The while and the 'Leg-bone are ioynd by adartulation. 1871 Mrs. ANN EDWARDS *Ought we to visit her?* III. i. 11 She was, in the 'Leg Business', your Grace. 1870 *Proclam.* in *Cochran-Patrick Coinage Scot.* (1876) II. 158 These dollars commonly called 'leg dollars. 1687 A. HAIG in J. Russell *Haig* xi. (1881) 331 To Daick, . . . a six-dollar and half a leg, which is 404. 06. 0. [Note, A six-dollar was worth £2 18s. Scots, or 41. 10d. sterling; a leg-dollar £2 16s., or 40. 8d. sterling. The latter coin was so-called from having on it the impression of a man in armour with one leg, the other being covered by a shield containing a coat of arms.] *Ibid.* 332 A 'leggs-dollar for parchment and drink-money. 1893 *STEVENSSON Catriona* iii. 29 Old daft limmers sit at a 'leg-foot [of a gibbet] and spae their fortunes. 1849 'BAT' *Cricket Man*, Advit., Gauntlets, 'Leg guards [etc.]. 1807 *Ess. Night*, Sec. II. 431 'Leg ill. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect. xvi*, A convict's 'leg-iron which had been filed asunder. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. iii. 115 Convicts . . . handcuffed and 'leg-ironed. 1860 [Mrs. W. P. BYRNE] *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 218 Manacles and chains, whips and 'leg-locks. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 575/1 If not able to pay 'leg money, or a fee for knocking off the irons [at Newgate]. 1850 'BAT' *Cricket Man*, 51 'Leg-payments, to runne away in debt. 1676 *Honors find* (1677) 151 His 'leg-pieces he down to th' ankles tied, With silver buckles leg-pieces of brass. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* III. 8 Tom advanced before him, carrying the 'leg-rest. 1889 'ROLF BOLDFE-wood' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 We could milk, 'leg-rope, and bail up for ourselves. 1668 *Stat. Prel.* (1765) II. 464 'Leg-saws the piece for. 8d. 1860 *HEWITT Aug. Ann.* III. 390 The 'leg-shield of the saddle is found in woodcut No. 49. 1828-40 *TVETTER Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 78 Breastplate, greaves, and 'leg-splints. 1872 T. HARDY *Greenw. T. I.* iii. (1876) 22 We shall have a rare 'leg-wood fire directly. 1898 *Oxford Chron.* 22 Jan. 1 A large number of Faggots and Legwood. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy. II. ii. 79* Two hairy Worms growing in the Authors Leg. Dangerous 'Leg-worms in the West Indies. 1897 tr. *Küchenmeister's Man. Parasites Hum.* Body t. 398 Amongst the Germans it is known as . . . the skin-worm, . . . leg-worm, . . . and Pharaoh's worm.

b. in *Cricket*: *leg bail*, stump, that nearest the batsman; *leg ball*, break, a ball which pitches on or breaks from the leg side; *leg-bye* (see *BYE* 1); *leg hit*, stroke, a hit to leg (hence *leg-hitter*, -hitting sbs.).

1882 *Daily Tel.* 27 May, The new-comer . . . immediately afterwards had his 'leg-bail removed. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iv. 29 He missed a 'leg ball of Ned Smith's. 1836 in 'BAT' *Cricket Man*, (1850) 100 Pilch . . . wrote down three with a 'leg hit. 1843 'A WYRHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* 17 He will soon become an effective 'leg-hitter. *Ibid.*, On 'leg-hitting. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 23 A ball . . . pitched on the inside of the 'leg stump.

*Leg* (leg), v. [f. *LEG sb.*]

1. *intr.* To leg it: To use the legs, to walk fast or run; also simply to leg (Sc. and dial.).

1601 *DEACON & WALKER Spirits & Devils* 3 Let vs legge it a little. 1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 7 The wifes leg hame an' trim their fires. 1837 *HALLIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. i. xxiv, He was a leggin it off hot foot. 1899 R. KIPLING *Stalky & Co.* i. 4 We're goin' along the cliffs after butterflies. . . We're goin' to leg it, too. You'd better leave your book behind.

+ 2. To leg it, to 'make a leg'. To leg unto, to bow to (*indirect passive* in quot.). *Obs. rare.*

1628 Sir F. HOBART *Edw. II.* cclii, [They] Are leggd and crouch'd unto for feare they stng. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in a Cage* v. i, He'll kisse his hand and leg it.

3. *trans.* To propel or work (a boat) through a canal-tunnel by means of the legs (see quot. 1861); to navigate (a tunnel) in this way; also to leg through.

1836 Sir G. HEAD *Home Tour* 144 Two hours is the time occupied in 'legging' a boat through. 1861 *SMITHS Engineers* I. 441 *note*, The men who 'leg' the boat . . . lie on their backs . . . and propel it along by means of their feet pressing against the top or sides of the tunnel. *Ibid.* II. 421 After legging Harecastle Tunnel, the men were usually completely exhausted. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 863/1 To 'leg through' this 'ere tunnel. 1892 V. C. COTES *a Girls on Barge* 86 A little . . . boy was lying on his back, legging the boat along.

4. To leg up (a yacht): to shore up or support with legs or props when in dry harbour.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv. 68 To lay ashore and leg-up a yacht.

5. To bit on the leg. (Cf. *WING v.*)

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXI. 393 Those [pebbles] aimed at his head and body he turned aside, and jumped over those that threatened to leg him.

6. *dial.* and *slang*. To trip up (a person) by seizing his leg.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Apr. 488/1 The policeman ordered them to move on. . . Presently they 'legged the copper', and he fell to the ground.

*Legable*, a. *rare* = *o*. [ad. mod.L. *legabilis*, f. L. *legare* to bequeath.] (See quot.)

1721 BAILEY, *Legable*, that is not intail'd as Hereditary, but may be bequeathed by Legacy.

*Legacy* (le'gāsi), sb. Forms: 4 *legasy*, 4-7 *-cle*, 6 *-cye*, *-sey*, (*pl.* *legacies*), 7 *leagacie*, 5-*legacy*. [a. OF. *legacie* a legateship (see 1 b), = Sp. *legacia*, ad. med.L. *legatia* (see -*ACY*) the district of a legate, f. *legatus* LEGATE sb.]

1. Legateship, legation.

+ 1. The function or office of a delegate or deputy. (Cf. *EMBASSY* 1.) *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 2 Cor. v. 20* Therefore we ben sett in legacie [L. *legatione fungimur*] . . . for Crist. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 123 As I passed by in my legacie to the Soldane of Alcairy. 1683-84 *FOXE A. & M. II.* 1178/1 Who . . . conferred . . . with Tho. Cromwell to associat him in that legacie.

+ b. *spec.* The function or office of a papal legate; a legateship. To send in legacy: to send as legate. *Legacy of the cross*: see LEGATE sb. 1.

1387 *THEVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 260 Bis Baldewyn had be office of legacie of the cros [L. *crucis legatione fungens*]. 1537 *TARCOMORTON Let. to Cromwell* in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. 228, I suppose you have a great desire for a true knowledge of his mind and acts in this legacy. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 448 Innocent Bishop of Rome had sent in legacye Adryan of Castella. a 1562 G. CAVENISH *Wolsey* (1893) 174 A strawe, quoth my lord of Norfolk, for your legacie. 1577-78 *HOLINSHEW Chron.* III. 920/1 Two great crosses of silver, the one of his archbishoprike, the other of his legacie. 1726 *FINCHES Wolsey* II. 189 There were no fires in Smithfield during his [Wolsey's] Legacy.

+ 2. The message or business committed to a delegate or deputy. *Obs.*

1550 *BALE Eng. Volaries* II. 75 b, His legacye there performed, and all his bagges were stuffed, he returned agayne to London. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 75 Quicquid et Colmenaris were brought before the king and declared theyr legacie in his presence. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 622 God gave to hame gifts maine their legacie for ill discharge. 1599 *MIRSKHEV Sp. Dict.*, *Legacia*, a legacy, an embassage, a message from a Prince. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* vii. 349 He came, and told his Legacie. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 113 This Legacy coming to nothing, . . . both parties prepare to take the Field.

+ 3. A body of persons sent on a mission, or as a deputation, to a sovereign, etc.; also, the act of sending such a body. (Cf. *EMBASSY* 3.) *Obs.*

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 555 In his sammyne tyme com legasy to vaspaciane reuerently. 1522 N. T. (Rheims) *Luke* xiv. 32 Otherwise whiles he is yet farre off, sending a legacie, he asketh those things that belong to peace. 1598 *HARLETT Voy.* I. 125 Offa by often legacies solicited Charles le Maigne the king of France, to be his friend.

II. + 4. The action or an act of bequeathing = *BEQUEST* 1. Also *legacy parole*, nuncupative bequest. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. ccii 213 Henry, than duke of Burgoyne . . . bequeathed his dukedome unto Kyng Robert; but the Burgonyons withstode that legacy. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*. 86 Sundry parcels gave hee besides by legacie parole.

5. A sum of money, or a specified article, given to another by will; = *BEQUEST* 2. + Formerly also in generalized sense, what one bequeaths.

c 1460 *HENRYSON Test. Cressid* 597 Quhen he had hard hir greit infirmite Hir legacy and lamentation. 1514 *PAGE Let. to Wolsey* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 176 To thintent they be not deprived off such legacies as my late lorde didde bequest unto them. 1577 H. I. tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. v. 162 Thou art left wealthie enough by thy fathers legacie, if y<sup>e</sup> thou art godly, painfull, heedfull and honest. 1590 *SWINBURNE Treat. Testaments* 14 A Legacie . . . is a gifte left by the deceased, to bee paid or performed by the Executor, or administrator. 1601 *SHAKES. Jul. C.* III. ii. 141 Bequeathing it as a rich Legacie Vnto their issue. a 1660 C. MAUND in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 350 *note*, I have given Mr. Powell 5*l.* for a legacie. 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xl. 204 You have paid . . . his legacy, at the hazard of ruining the estate. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 528 It has been stated that a purchaser is bound to see to the payment of legacies. 1858 *LO. ST. LEONARDS Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 155 The residue greatly exceeded in value the aggregate amount of all the legacies.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; esp. = anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.

c 1586 *CRESS Pembroke Pl.* LXXXIX. x, His sonnes . . . Shall find little blisse for legacie bequeathed. 1697 *DIVDEN*



*Æneid* x. 1263 Forbear thy Threats, my Business is to dye; But first receive this parting Legacy, He said; And straight a whirling Dart he sent. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 166 ¶ 3 Books are the legacies that a great Genius leaves to mankind. 1845 *Foro Handbk. Spain* i. 9 One of the many fatal legacies left to Spain by the French, was [etc.]. 1850 *Tennyson in Mem.* lxxxiv, Leaving great legacies of thought, Thy spirit should fall from off the globe. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days Working People* v. (1864) 117 The difficulty has left sundry legacies behind it.

**b. attrib. and Comb., as legacy-duty; legacy-hunter, -monger**, one who pays court to old and rich persons in hope of obtaining a legacy; so *legacy-hunting*.

1810 W. CAMPBELL (*title*) The Value of Annuities... with the amount of the several Rates of Legacy Duty, payable on the value of Annuities. 1894 *Lex. Stat. Pract. Utility* 1263 note, Foreign or colonial personage is liable to legacy duty if [etc.]. 1693 T. Power in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 304 He exercises his Satyrical Vein upon the Heredipetre, or Legacy-Hunters. 1888 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 286 Her decline was rapid, and her latter days much tormented by legacy-hunters. 1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wand. Warwick* 105 To stoop to the pitiful expedient of 'legacy-hunting.' 1847 STAPLETON *Juvenal* 289 Which made Coranias, like a common capiator or 'legacy-monger, court his own sonne.

**† Legacy, v. Obs.** Also *blageace, -asy*. [*prec.*] 1. *trans.* To send as a legate.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1373/a You are legasyd by thauritorie of the Pope.

2. *a.* To give or leave as a legacy. *b.* To bequeath a legacy to.

1546 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 126 The reste of all my goodes not beinge legaced nor gyven. 1594 NASH. *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 185 Where yet living, hee might behold his flesh legaced amongst the fowles of the aire. 1623 tr. *Farin's Theat. Hon.* ix. vi. 302 Inheritances might be legaced to them. 1643 SIG. T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 3 My acquired parts must perish with my self, nor can be legaced among my honoured Friends. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. xv. 206 Her intimacy there had made him seriously determined on her being handsomely legaced hereafter. 1886 A. G. MURDOCH *Readings* Ser. I. (ed. 2) 29 The ten pounds legaced to... Kate Dalrymple.

**Legal** (lĕgāl), *a.* [*ad. l. lĕgālīs* (perh. through F. *lĕgal*, recorded from 14th c.), f. *lĕg-, lĕx* law. The popular OF. representative of the L. *adj.* was *leial, loial*; see *LEAL, LOYAL*.]

1. Of or pertaining to law; falling within the province of law.

1529 MORR *Dynalog* I. Wks. 161/2 Albeit the matter of the precepte is morall and the daie legall, so that it maie be changed, yet wil... no man thinke [etc.]. 1605 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Intro. Pref. (1848) 29 To make use of a Legal Artifice to hinder... the Publication. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 313 [God] hath full right to exempt Whomsoe it pleases him... From National obstruction, without taint Of sin, or legal debt. 1728 VENNER *Sincere Penitent* Pref. 7 Sharp rebukes and legal severities. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. l. 18 The rudiments of legal knowledge. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 238 A system of legal construction had been established in former cases. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 135 One Menelaus having raised some legal objection to the decree. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 241 Debarred from the aid of the legal advisers of the state. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 452 His legal knowledge... was merely such as he had picked up. 1861 GRAHAM *Eng. Word Bk.* Intro. 8 Words of Latin origin relating to legal and military affairs. 1898 *Eclectic Mag.* LXVII. 603 Protected... by skillful legal advice.

¶ **b. Legal man**: = Law Latin *legalis homo*, a man who has full legal rights, being neither outlawed, excommunicated, nor in any way disqualified from appearing in courts of law. So *legal person*.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 183 Let the Minister of the Bishop and his Clerks come thither... with legal men of that province. 1689 S. JOHNSON *Rem. Sherlock's Bk.* 40 The next thing requisite to a Person being Commissioned is that he be a Legal Person.

*c.* Belonging to or characteristic of the profession of the law.

1819 BYRON *Yvan* i. clxiv, As he [the attorney] revolv'd the case, The door was fasten'd in his legal fane. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, iv. As all this here property is a very great temptation to a legal gen't'm'n. *Mod.* Whether he is a lawyer or not, he seems to have a legal mind.

*d. nonce-user.* Observant of law; devoted to law.

1872 BAKER *Physic & Pol.* (1876) 218 Each generation must be born better tamed, more calm, more capable of civilisation—in a word, more legal than the one before it. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* (1896) II. xiv. 121 Edward was by instinct a lawgiver, and he lived in a legal age.

2. Such as is required or appointed by law; founded upon law; deriving authority from law.

**Legal charity**: relief dispensed under the Poor Laws.

1610 HEALEY *St. Ang. Cite of God* xxi. viii. (1620) 793 What more legal and fixed order doth any part of nature keepe? 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 14 It [a marriage] is not compleat till the legal conjunction or solemnizing. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 202 Assume the legal Right to disengage From all it had contracted under Age. 1681 in Somers *Tracts* I. 273 It is not enough to say that it is a legal House without them; for a House of Commons of forty Persons is a legal House. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 11 Preparing to take a legal possession of his fortune. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlv. 239 There is no... legal power without a legal course to carry it into effect. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* li. 69 There are many who believe that an immediate abolition of our legal charity would cause less misery than its long continuance. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 447 All disputes were referable to legal tribunals. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 207 A bill of lading entitles the legal holder of it to certain... packages of goods.

**b. Legal tender**: coin or other money, which a creditor is bound by law to accept, when tendered in payment of a debt. Also *attrib.*

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Dict. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 6 The Court of France were obliged to ordain, that there should be no other legal Tender but Silver-Coin. 1816 *Act* 56 Geo. III. c. 68 § 12 Whereas it is expedient that the Silver Coin of the Realm should be a legal Tender by Tale... to any Amount not exceeding the Sum of Forty Shillings. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 98 § 6 A Tender of a Note or Notes of the Bank of England... shall be a legal Tender, to the Amount expressed in such Note or Notes. 1865 II. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 49 The Virginia convention had made the continental bills a legal tender. 1870 *Act* 33 Vict. c. 10 § 4 A tender of payment of money... shall be a legal tender—In the case of gold coins for the payment of any amount; In the case of silver coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding forty shillings... In the case of bronze coins for a payment of an amount not exceeding one shilling. 1870 *A. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 8 The objectionable features of legal-tender laws.

*c.* That is such in the eye of the law.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, Miss Bawn... had passed her life in a kind of legal childhood.

*d.* Such as is recognized by 'law' as distinguished from 'equity'.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 386 Having treated of legal and customary estates, we now come to discuss the nature and properties of what are called equitable estates. 1827 JAMMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 153 A general devise of real estate... passed the legal estate in hands of which the deviser was mortgagee in fee. 1875 *Don. Real Prop.* vii. § 4. 293 The legal estate is vested in the trustee, in trust for the *certain que* trust, who has the equitable estate.

3. Permitted, or not forbidden, by law.

1647 CLARKSON *Hist. Ref.* I. § 11 It is as legal... for the king to pardon, as for the party to accuse. 1671 I. ADDISON *W. Baxtery* 35 His fourth was a Virgin Daughter of... which made up the legal number of four, so many being allowed by their Prophet. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* (1694) 9 The Lender... will rather lend it to the Banker at the legal Interest, than [etc.]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law and Pious* (ed. 4) II. 970 If it were a legal capture, they were entitled [to a return of premium]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 260 The periods fixed for the regular gold-deliveries had been protracted beyond the legal limits. 1849 RUSKIN *Sen. Lamps* iv. § 14. 106 Those false forms of decoration which are most dangerous in our modern architecture as being legal and accepted.

4. *Theol.* *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mosaic law; existing under or founded upon that law. *b.* Of, pertaining to, concerned with, or based upon the law of works, i.e. salvation by works, as opposed to salvation by faith. *†* Of persons: Upholding the law of works.

¶ 1500 *Chesler Pl.* viii. 290 Rites Ceremoniall of the old Testament, with legal observance shall utterly cease. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commn.* 195 Paul... for legal righteousness, a man before men unblameable. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. 349 Under the gospel there are many that do judaize, are of as legal and servile spirits as the Jews. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 184 Neither could he be opposed to the legal priest, as not dying himself, but giving another. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 45 These [Ranters] would... condemn me as legal and dark. 1756 LAW *Lett. Import. Subj.* 154 What folly to tell you, that you are only in a legal state, unless he could prove to you that [etc.]. 1786 A. GIB. *Sacr. Contempl.* I. iii. li. 124 A legal bias toward a doing for life, in opposition to a believing on Christ for life. 1834 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 26 Christ without any of the notes distinctive of sacerdotal and legal piety.

5. *quasi-sb.* Something connected with law; a legal formality; a legal notice. Also in *Sc. Law*, short for *legal reversion*: see *REVERSION*.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Our lorde wolde not that we sholde take the drosse of the lawe of Moyse, neyther the cerymonyes, nor legalles and customes. 1822 SCOTT *Fort. Nigel* x. If it [the money] is not raised, there will be an expiry of the legal, as our lawyers call it. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 10/a A Gentleman who has influence with advertisers and is successful in obtaining Prospectuses, Legals, and Auctions.

**Legalism** (lĕgāl'iz'm). [*f. LEGAL + -ISM.*]

1. *Theol.* Applied reproachfully to the principles of those who are accused of adhering to the Law as opposed to the Gospel; the doctrine of justification by works, or teaching which savours of that doctrine.

1838 FRISER'S *Mag.* XVII. 748 The theory of Dissenters is national legalism; the theory of Churchmen is national gospel. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1850) II. x. 1, The frigid legalism of the creed of Islam. 1861 TRENCH *7 Ch. Asia* 83 The first great battle which the Church had to fight was with Jewish legalism. 1876 *Blanc. Mag.* XXXIV. 533 A new system of Christian legalism arose which reigned for centuries. 1901 *Expositor* Jan. 12 It is by its relation to legalism that Paul has to define Christianity.

2. A disposition to exalt the importance of law or formulated rule in any department of action.

1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* i. 3 That disposition towards... legalism of mind. 1885 DICEY *Lect. Stud. Law Const.* 160 Federalism, lastly means legalism... the prevalence of a spirit of legality among the people. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 444/2 Englishmen and Americans... are profoundly influenced by the spirit of legalism.

**Legalist** (lĕgāl'ist). [*f. LEGAL + -IST.*]

1. *Theol.* An adherent or advocate of legalism; one who believes in or inclines to the doctrine of justification by works.

1646 E. FISHER *Mod. Divinity* Title-p., Wherein every one may clearly see how far he... deserveth the name of Legalist. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. l. § 6 (ed. 2) 8 To make Salvation the end of Duty, is to be a Legalist. 1678

R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* viii. § 8. 259 There were no difference... betwixt those who are under the Gospel, and meer Legalists. 1846 J. JAY *Chr. Contemplated* ix. 78 They were not Antinomians: they were not Legalists. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 370 He is not afraid of being called a legalist, a preacher of good works, instead of a preacher of faith. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 73 Becoming a Jew to the Jews, a legalist to legalists.

2. A stickler for legality.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 1 They are so far from being disorderly that they are the most prudish of legalists.

3. *a.* One versed in the law; one who views things from a legal standpoint.

1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* ix. xxii, A sorry legalist were he who could not in thy boasted plea Detect its fatal flaw. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men Charac.* J. *Runnymede* Wks. 1864 III. 174 John, however, could not silently assent to the position of the legalist. 1861 GEN. P. THOMSON *Andi Alt.* III. clxvi. 187 No legalist dares maintain that [etc.]. 1897 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 473 The whole attitude was... that of the legalist rather than the moralist.

*b.* An officer of the law; a bailiff. *jocular.*

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 867 The prostrate legalist... lay motionless.

**Hence Legalistic**, *a.*, of or pertaining to a legalist; characterized by legalism.

1882 J. SCHAFER *En. yd. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1770 Legalistic Jewish Christians. 1894 *Chinik* V. 439 Makela was compelled to raise his voice against the extreme legalistic standpoint.

**Legality** (lĕgāl'iti). Also 5 *legality*, 6 *legality*. [*ad. (directly or through) F. lĕgalitĕ, med. l. lĕgalis, f. l. lĕgalis* LEGAL.]

1. Attachment to or observance of law or rule.

¶ 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 1126 Poems 94 [And] for trouthe [and] noble legalitye [i.e. *et propter veritatem et legalitatem*]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Legality, the keeping the Law. 1849 RUSKIN *Sen. Lamps* iii. § 3. 65 Much contest between two schools, one affecting originality, and the other legality. 1899 MILL *Liberty* ii. (1865) 29 ¶ It made an idol of asceticism, which has been gradually compromised away into one of legality.

*b. Theol.* Insistence on the letter of the law; reliance on works for salvation, rather than on free grace. Also *personified*.

1678 B. NEVAN *Pilgr.* I. 29 He to whom thou wast sent for ease, being by name Legality. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1735 II. 2 x, I have heard them cry out against the Legality of their wicked hearts.

*c.* The spirit or way of thinking characteristic of the legal profession; *pl.* points of manner or speech indicative of this.

1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* i. 225 Legality delights in the ingenious contrivance of delay. 1893 D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xlvii. 268 Their militarism and legalities made the more... sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease.

2. The quality of being legal or in conformity with the law; lawfulness. In early use, Legitimacy.

1533 4 *Act* 25 Hen. VIII. c. 22 § 1 The right legattee of the succession. 1637 C. DOW *Innocent Charged upon Ch. & State* Pref., The legality of the bishops exercising their jurisdictions. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xiii. 183 In these, as in all doubtful recreations, be well assured first of the legality of them. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 340 By signifying their approbation... concerning... the legality of their Ordination. 1792 SIR W. H. ASHURST in *Term Rep.* IV. 505 The expenses of litigating the legality of the fine. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 339 The legality of their conduct had been virtually recognised by the Eleans. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. ix. 213 To try the legality of the proceedings... against him. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 54 It was the masterpiece of William's policy of outward legality.

3. *pl.* Obligations imposed by law.

1855 *Cornwall* 243 Mines not so conducted are established under the provision of the joint-stock act, and shareholders in them become liable to its legalities.

4. *slang.* The name of a gambling game.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 2/a Betting on the tape is quite a tame affair in comparison to 'legality'... At the 'legality' table I saw a person, whom I [etc.].

**Legalize** (lĕgāl'ize), *v.* [*f. LEGAL + -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* To make legal or conformable to law; to invest with the authority of law; to authorize, justify, sanction.

¶ 1216 SOUTH *Serm.* (1723) VII. 75 The conditions required to legalize such a defence of ourselves and fortunes. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Yind. Gallie*. Wks. 1846 III. 143 It... could not... legalize the acts of the body which created it. 1824 — *Sp. Ho. Com.* i June ibid. 410 We may now be said annually to legalize military law. 1860 HOOK *Lives Alps* I. l. 2 There was a period in our history... when oppression was legalised. 1884 SIR H. HAWKINS in *Law Times Rep.* L. 816/1 The intention of the Legislature to legalise... mere games of skill.

2. To imbue with the spirit of the (Mosaic) law; to pervert in the spirit of legalism. *rare.*

1774 FLETCHER *Grace & Justice* Wks. 1795 IV. 181 What, will you still persist to legalize the gospel?

¶ 3. *intr.* To practise as a lawyer. *nonce-use.*

1855 *Cornwall* 244 Jobson still legalises in Gray's Inn.

**Hence Legalization**, the action of legalizing.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 286 As soon as he has completed the form of legalization. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. xxxiii. § 3 (1876) 389 The legalization of joint stock associations with limited liability. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 373 The open encouragement and legalisation of vice.

**Legalized** (lĕgāl'ized), *pp. a.* [*f. LEGALIZE + -ED.*]



1. Made legal, sanctioned by law. Of a wife: Legally married.

1788 II. WALPOLE *Remin.* ii. 20 The extreme outward devotion of the duchess... seems to announce a legalized wife. 1806 *Weekly Polit. Rev.* 27 Dec. 947 The recruiting service, this legalized crimping. 1828 *SEWELL Oxford Prov. Hist.* 2 Legalized facilities for divulging the property and resources of individuals. 1878 *DOWDEN Stud. Lit.* 332 The Church remained in the legalised servitude to which Napoleon had reduced it.

2. Imbued with the legal spirit.

1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midd. ix.* The doctrines of a legalised formalist, such as Saddletree.

**Legally** (lɛɡəli), *adv.* [f. LEGAL + -LY.] In a legal manner; according to law, lawfully. Also, in a legal sense; by the point of view of law.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Inst.* ii. xxii (1634) 460 Hee... bindeth not himself with a certain law to call all men legallie. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Fismire* i That man might... performe actions... legally according to a rule. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 68 The King was as Legally possessed of that Right, as of any thing else he had. 1713 *BERKELEY Hyllas & Ph.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 332 Putting a criminal legally to death, is not thought sinful. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. IV.* xxxi. I never was legally married to any woman. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 24 His trustees would be legally seized according to the uses of his will. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* v. 190 The laws of Holland had... prohibited the aborigines from being legally sold. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 213 They determined to pursue the matter legally before the judges.

**Legalness**, *rare*. [f. LEGAL + -NESS.] = LEGALITY (in quot. sense 1 b).

1665 J. GORDWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 387 They impute legalness, as they call it... to the ministry, under which they have no mind to continue. 1727 in *BAILEY* (vol. II).

**Legantine** (lɛɡəntin), *a.* [as if ad. Lat. type \**legantinus*, f. *legant-*, pr. pp. of *legare*; see LEGATE and -INE.] Incorrect synonym of LEGATION.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 Jurisdiction legantine. 1562 G. CAVERDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 65 There was made a solemn procession, and my lord Cardynall went presently in the same, apparelled in his legantine ornaments. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 229 Sending... Bishops and Archbishops... with a kind of Legantine power. 1759 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1778) IV. 16 Wolsey... erected an office, which he called the legantine court. 1769 *ROBINSON Char. V.* III. xi. 304 To exercise his legantine functions with the most ample power. 1847 *VEWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. 118 The summons... to attend a legantine Council. 1868 *STANLEY Westminster Abb.* vi. (ed. 2) 517 They met... under his (Wolsey's) Legantine authority.

**Legar**, *obs.* form of LEDGER.

† **Legatarian**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. med. L. *legatarius* f. *legatus* LEGATE + -AN.] Of or pertaining to a legate or deputy.

1766 *AMORY J. Bunce* (1770) IV. 83 Jesus Christ came with a legatarian power from God, the Supreme Being, to declare his will to mankind.

**Legatary** (lɛɡətəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 *legatarie*, 6, 8 *legatory*, (7) *ligatory*, 8 *legotary*. [ad. L. *legatarius*, f. *legat-*um a bequest, f. *legare* to bequeath.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to a bequest; of the nature of a bequest.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Testaments* 30 The Promissory and Legatary part thereof [Gods Testament] was the second time confirmed by a solemn Oath. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 201 The testator intended to use his subsequent words of recommendation in a legatary sense.

**B. sb.** One to whom a bequest is left; a legatee. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 411 The mind of the testator is to be taken favorably, for the nyde of the legataries [1646 legataries] when there ryeth suche doubts. 1570 *DNE Math. Pref.* 11 Contributed by the legataries to the heire. 1615 *DONNE Sermon* cxlii. V. 338 But if those goods be liable to other debts, the legataries shall have no profit. 1700 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 424 If any executor shall refuse or neglect to appear... upon the complaint of a legatary. 1726 *AVULFE Paragon* 21 As when a Man makes his Debtor his universal Heir or Legatary. 1795 *WYTHE Decis. Virginia* 26 The Law supposes the benevolence of the testator toward the legatary to have continued. 1802 *Levy & Sorrow* II. 148 (F. II.) Legatary.

**Legate** (lɛɡət), *sb.* Also 2-7 *legat*, (6) *lyget*. [a. OF. *legat*, ad. L. *legatus*, pa. pp. of *legare* to send as a deputy (also, to bequeath).]

1. An ecclesiastic deputed to represent the Pope and armed with his authority. † *Legate of the cross*: one entitled to have a cross borne before him, as an emblem of dignity.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 (Laud MS.) On þa ilca tyma com an Legat of Rome Henri wæs gehaten. c. 1205 *LAV.* 24501 Of Rome he was legat and of þan hiede prelat. 1300 *Cursor M.* 29358 Alle þa his legat, to soiled be. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiiden* (Rolls) II. 115 Bonestas, archbishop of Canterbury, but was legat of þe croys. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 217 Ther comes a lyget from Rome to my lord Cardenall. 1595 *SHAKS. John v.* ii. 65 Looke where the holy Legate comes apace. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 323 In his dayes there entred this Kingdom a Legat from Rome. 1745 *SWIFT Hist. Stephen in Lett.* (1768) IV. 291 Henry the youngest was bishop of Winchester, and the pope's legate in England. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1762) I. 244 The Pope... made the archbishop of Canterbury his legate. 1875 *TENNISON O. Mary* III. i. I hear this Legate's coming To bring us absolution from the Pope.

**b.** The ruler of a legation, i.e. one of the provinces of the Papal States.

1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 85 Urban... sent him Legate to the City of Ferrara. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 188 At present he is Legat of Ferrara, a considerable Legation. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 243 The most illustrious Domenico Maria Cursi being legate... of Ravenna.

**c. Legate** (or † *de*) *latere* († also in semi-English or English form, of *latere*, of the side): the designation of a legate of the highest class, one whose acts are regarded as virtually those of the Pope himself.

1521 *ABP. WARRHAM in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. I. 239 Which wer forbidden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate de latere o. the See apostolicke. 1528 *ROY Rede inc* (Arh.) 50 He hath a tittle of S. Cecile, And is a Legate de latere. 1550 *Image Ipor.* iv. 28 in *Skellton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 And then the Cardinall With titles all of pride, As legates of the side. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Ph. & Mary* c. 8 § 1 The Pope's Holiness... sent hither... the Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate de latere. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* I. iii. 77 Any Cardinal that goes Legat a latere to any Foreign State. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4444/2 The Pope chang'd his design of sending a Legate Latere to her Majesty. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* I. 133 A further hardship was the sending of special ministers, legates 'a latere'.

*transf.* 1618 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. (1629) 994 These [God's ministers] are Legati a latere—Dispensers of the Mysteries of Heaven.

**2. gen.** An ambassador, delegate, messenger.

1382 *WYCLIF Isa* lvii. 9 Thou... sentist thi legates aferr. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5038 The dishonour ye did to my dere legat. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 2732 Legates with letters afir him went. 1599 *LILLY Euphues* (Arh.) 146 A certaine Gentleman heere in Athens invited the kings Legats to a costly and sumptuous feast. 1671 L. ADDISON *W. Barbary* 119 We gave also to your Legates two special horses. 1692 S. PATRICK *Antio. Touchstone* 18 The Apostles were the Legats and Interpreters of Christ. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 358 There stands The legate of the skies. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* III. v. II. 291 He suffered the legates from Utrecht to return... with their heads upon their shoulders.

**3. Rom. Hist.** The deputy or lieutenant of a general, or of the governor of a province; under the empire, the governor himself. Also *transf.*

1474 *CANTON Chesse* 45 The rookies ben vycayrs and legates of the kynge. 1577-87 *HARRISON Descr. Brit.* x. in *Holinshed Chron.* I. 31 It [Wight] was... wounne from the Britons by Vespasian the legat. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Common* (1603) 120 With the armie they sende divers of their gentlemen as Legats or providors, who never stirre from the side of the capitaine Generall. 1869 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 483 The legates who commanded legions upon the frontiers.

† **Le-gate**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *legatte*. [a. OF. *legat* = *lt. legato*, ad. L. *legatum*, neut. pa. pp. of *legare* to bequeath.] A legacy or bequest.

1447 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 292/2 John Brokley... by his Testament... made other divers Legatte to diverser persones, grete and notable. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 849 III. 267 The funeral costes, dettes, and legattes. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 91 These my legattes herin conteynyth truly fullyfyd. c. 1530 *Pol. Ref. & L. Poems* 32 In dysposyng thy legatys, pay firste thy servanntis.

**Legate** (lɛɡət), *v.* Also 6 *leggett*. [f. L. *legat-*, ppl. stem of *legare*.] *trans.* To give by will, to bequeath. Often, to give and legate.

1546 *Will in Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 26, I gif and leggett unto Richard my sonn all my housholde stuff. 1582 *Will of R. Miltre* (Consistory Crt. Canterbury). The towne hundred pounds to them legged shall... come wholly unto my sonne Thomas. 1671 *Irish Nonconf.* 497 Legging pence as his proper blessing to all his followers. 1880 *MURKIN Gatus Digest* 58 There were four forms of legating—vindication, damnation, permission, and preception. 1888 *Law Rep., Ho. Lords* XIII. 376 The oval inlaid table I legate to —.

† **Le-gate**, *pa. pp.* *north.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *legatus*, pa. pp. of *legare* to bequeath.] Legated, disposed of by will.

1533 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 111 The resydue of my goodes not legat nor bequest.

**Legatee** (lɛɡətɪ), *sb.* [f. LEGATE *v.* + -EE.] A person to whom a legacy has been bequeathed.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 90 Thomas Hayter, a legatee to John Moorhouse. 1693 T. POWER in *Dryden's Juvenal* xii. (1697) 313 The former Legates are blotted out. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* I. xii. 281 Legacies and fortunes left, on condition that the legatee shall take the name and style of the testator. 1880 *MURKIN Ulpian* xxiv. § 20 A legacy cannot be charged on a legatee.

Hence † **Legatee** *v. rare* -1, *trans.*, to hand over to a legatee, to transfer by will.

1797 *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 189 A mortification, legated by Mr. John Kemp.

**Legateship** (lɛɡətɪʃp). [f. LEGATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The dignity and office of a legate.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 96 Thomas Creme some tyme archbishoppe of Cantorbury... was degraded of hys legateshippe. 1653 H. COGAN *Scarlet Gown* 86 In his Legateship of Ferrara he carried himself very wisely. 1774 J. COLLYER *Hist. Eng.* II. 203 The cardinal Anagni... had succeeded Albano in the legateship. 1876 *TENNISON O. Mary* v. v. The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole.

**Legatess**, *nonce-wd.* A female legate.

1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* III. 212 She was... his Castle-Stewardess, and Legatess a Latere for his domestics.

**Legatine** (lɛɡətɪn), *a.* [f. LEGATE *sb.* + -INE.] Substituted for the earlier LEGANTINE and LEGA-

TIVE.] Of or pertaining to a legate; having the authority of a legate. *Legatine constitution* (see quot. 1765). *Legatine synod*: one held under the presidency of a (papal) legate.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 487/2 [The Papal Legate] studied to make vpp that by his Legatine Glory which hee wanted by his Princes countenance. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* Introd. 2 The Bishops... had acknowledged his Legatine authority, in prejudice of the Kings preeminence. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. viii. 26 This was allowed of by Offa the great in a legatine Synod. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1760) I. viii. 178 Becket had obtained from the pope a legatine commission over England. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 82 The legatine constitutions were ecclesiastical laws, enacted in national synods, held under the cardinals Otho and Othobon, legates from pope Gregory IX and pope Clement IV. 1879 *MISS YONGE Camoes* IV. iii. 36 Having accepted the legatine commission without the King's consent. 1883 C. DEARO *Reform* ix. 308 The acceptance by the clergy of Wolsey's legatine authority.

**Legation** (lɛɡəˈʃən). Also 5-6 *legacion*, -yon. [ad. L. *legationem*, n. of action f. *legare*: see LEGATE *sb.* 1. Cf. F. *legation*, Sp. *legacion*, Pg. *legação*, It. *legazione*.]

1. The action of sending a deputy or representative, esp. a (papal) legate; the fact of his being so sent. Also, † to send in legation.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 260 To which Parlement cam the dute of Gloucestr fro Yrlond expressing the Kyngis costis in Yrlond; and his legacion was so acceptable, that the clergy granted him a dymne, and the lay fe a fiftene. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* II. x. 1 To the Priests and Levites sent in legation from the Sanhedrim, he professed that himself was not the Christ. 1738 *WARBURTON (title)* The Divine Legation of Moses. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 214 The object of Moses was to support his divine legation. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 108 The legation of a cardinal was... bound up in the popular mind with heavy fees.

2. The object for which an ambassador or legate is sent, his mission or commission.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. viii. [They] wente toward Rome and shewed their legacyon & message to the potestate and Senate. 1490 *CANTON Eneydos* xxii. 77 Anne her [Dido's] suster went incontinent towarde enems, to make unto him her feble legacion. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clix. 148 The sayde Lewysys... gaue answers concerninge theyr legacions and messagys. 1530 *PALSGR.* 238/1 Legation, n. message, legation. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 144 Alfred... could not give any assent to their legation. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* ix. ii. (1864) V. 208 Innocent had chosen a German by birth, perhaps from his knowledge of the language, for this important Legation.

3. *concr.* The body of deputies sent on a mission; a diplomatic minister and his suite. Now chiefly (exc. in *secretary of legation*) used when the minister has not the titular rank of 'ambassador'. 1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 1261 (*Caesar Augustus*) Cornelius the Centiner chief of this legation or ambassade. 1619 *VISCE, DONCASTER Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 148 To give him thanks for honoring this legation thus. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 420 A secretary of legation... supplying their place. a. 1850 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 74 The report which the English legations made of what they had seen and suffered in Russia.

**b.** The official residence of a diplomatic minister.

1863 *FORTUNE Peking & Peking* iv. 72 His Excellency... gave me quarters in the Legation. 1886 *MISS GORDON CUMMING Wand. China* II. 257 Really good robes... are... offered for sale at all the Legations and other European dwellings. 1901 *ALLEN Siege Peking Legations* v. 113 Next morning we heard that the Belgian Legation had been burnt.

**c. attrib.**

1886 *MISS GORDON CUMMING Wand. China* II. 337 The recently restored Legation buildings. 1900 *MARTIN Siege in Peking* v. 84 The marines... were occupying commanding points on the legation walls, or making sorties from the legation gates. 1901 *ALLEN Siege Peking Legations* vi. 211 Answer was returned that the Legation guard were simply acting on the defensive.

4. The dignity and office of a legate (see LEGATE *sb.* 1, 3); a legateship.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 93 By virtue of his Legation it belonged unto him to dispose of all things taken in that sacred war. a. 1630 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 58 He had accepted a Legation from the Pope. 1703 T. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 270 He was appointed to go as Legate to the Proconsul of Africa. That Legation performed, Marcus [etc.]. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* vii. iv. (1864) IV. 149 The Archbishop had... received from him the legation to France. 1864 W. FORSYTH *Cicero* (1867) 438 He wrote... to Antony to request that he might have a legation given him.

5. Formerly, one of the provinces of the Papal States, governed by a legate.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 30 Deputies... assembled in the end of 1796, and erected the two papal legations with the Modenes duchy into a commonwealth. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* 583 Cardinal Bernetti notified... his holiness's determination to send his troops into the legations.

† 6. A gift by will, a legacy. *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* 301 He... is bounde to beare the name, by cause this is a condicional legation or gift.

Hence *Legation* *v. intr.*, to go on a legation.

**Legationary**, *a.* of or pertaining to a legation, qualified or ready to go on a legation.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* IV. 460 Now Legationing in foreign parts. *Ibid.* 506 Plenty of legationary Siens. 1865 *Ibid.* V. 623 The Marischal's legationary function.

**Legative** (lɛɡətɪv), *a.* (sb.) [ad. late L. *legativus*, f. *legare*: see LEGATE *v.* and -ATIVE.]



**A. adj.** **a.** In *legative bull*, commission: Empowering as a representative, deputing; conferring the authority of a legate. **b.** Of or pertaining to a legate. **c.** rarely. Of or pertaining to an ambassador.

**1537 Irish Act 28 Hen VIII.** c. 19 § 1 Appales, jurisdiction legative, . . . and instruments of sundry nature. **1548 Hall Chron.** Hen. VI. 100b, By a Bull legative, whiche he purchased at Rome, he gathered so much treasure, that [etc.]. **1613 SHAKS.** Hen. VIII. iii. li. 339 All those things you have done of late By your power Legative [mod. edd. legatine] within this kingdom. **1631 J. BURGESS Austro. Rejoined** 86 If the Church have a ministry to appoint . . . then must shee needs have a commission legative. **1638 Sir R. Cotton Abstr. Rec. Toucher** 27 Thus did Cardinal Wolsey with Warham the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and all other the Bishops of the Kingdom after hee had got his Legative power. **1886 Law Times LXXX.** 146½ An *attaché*, not being a domestic servant of an ambassador, was not entitled to the legative privilege of exemption from process in the courts.

**† B. sb.** ? Something entrusted with a message. **1657 J. PATTUS in Love's Day's Lett.** (1659) Aiv. The latter Age hath even robb'd the poor of their rages, torturing them with Mills and other Engines, till in paper they are made Legatives to most of our humane affairs.

**† Legatnait.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—**1.** [ad. med. L. *legāt-us nāt-us* lit. 'legate born', i. e. having an inherent right to the dignity of a legate. Cf. F. *legat-né*.] An archbishop (e. g. of Canterbury) who in virtue of his office exercised the rights of a papal legate.

**1552 ABP. HAMILTON Catech.** (1884) 1 Johnne Archbishop of sanct Androus Legatnait and primat of the kirk of Scotland.

**|| Legato** (*legā'to*), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) [It.: lit. 'bound', pa. pple. of *legare* to bind.—L. *ligāre*.] Smooth and connected, with no breaks between the successive notes: used as *adv.* or *adj.*, esp. as a direction to a performer to render a passage or piece in this style; also as *sb.* (Opposed to *staccato*).

**1811 in Bussy Dict. Mus.** (ed. 3). **1815 European Mag.** LXVIII. 154 Var. 11 is another instance of good legato style. **1848 RIMBAULT 1st Bk. Piano** 91 Legato, in a smooth and connected manner. **1885 W. GLOVER Mem. Cambr. Chorister** i. xxiv. 275 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato [etc.].

**Legator** (*legā'tōr*). [*a.* L. *legātor*, agent-n. f. *legāre* to bequeath.] One who gives something by will; a testator.

**1651 G. W. tr. Cowell's Inst.** 132 A Legator may make a Substitution Pupillary. **1687 Dryden Hind & P.** ii. 375 A fair estate, Bequeath'd by some Legator's last intent. **1845 McCulloch Taxation** ii. vi. § 3 (1852) 298 The greater number of legators might have defeated the tax. **1878 J. STARK Scot. Chancs** 18 The residue of the legator's estate.

Hence **Legatorial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a legator or testator.

**1883 J. PAYN Thicker than Water** III. xli. 115 Knowing that his codicil was secure, the legatorial anxieties which were obviously consuming those about him were not without their charms for him.

**Legatory**, obs. form of LEGATARY.

**† Legature.** *Obs. rare*—**1.** [f. LEGATE *sb.* + *-URE*.] The dignity and office of a legate; legateship.

**1674 CLARENDOU Relig. & Policy** vi. (1811) I. 278 The Parliament . . . forbade him to usurp the privileges of his Legature.

**Legauance, legauns, obs. forms of LIGEANCE.**

**Leg-bail.** Used in the jocular phrase *to give* (*Sc. take*) *leg-bail*, to run away, decamp: see BAIL *sb.* 1 c. Hence sometimes used (in allusion to this phrase) = unauthorized absence or departure, 'French leave', etc.

**1774 FERGUSON Poems** (1807) 234 They took leg-bail and ran awa wi' pith and speed. **1785 GROSS Dict. Vulg. Tongue** s. v. *Legs*. To give leg bail and land security, to run away. **1808 Sporting Mag.** XXXII. 122 We have more occasion . . . for leg-bail than they have. **1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.** xi. (1889) 107 [He] was giving them leg-bail as hard as he could foot it. **1889 Century Mag.** Feb. 632/1 Judgment was enforced by the scalping-knife, with leg-bail or a tribal warfare as a court of last resort.

**Lege**, obs. form of LEAGUE, LEDGE, LIEGE.

**† Legeance** **1.** *Obs.* Aphetic f. ALLEGEANCE **1.** **13.** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxix. He felede no legeance of his peyne.

**† Legeance** **2.** *Obs.* Aphetic f. ALLEGEANCE **2.** **1425 Saints' Lives** Prolog. in *Anglia* VIII. 107 Legeauns and authorities of holy writte. **1425 St. Mary of Oignies** Prolog. libid. 124 Amonge his writynges . . . hee putteth legeauns and figuratif spekynges.

**Legea(u)nce, obs. form of LIGEANCE.**

**Lege-bell = lich-bell:** see LICH, body, corpse.

**Leged**, obs. pa. t. LAY v.; obs. f. LEGGED.

**† Lege de moy.** *Obs.* ? Also *lege moy.* App. the name of some dance.

**1559 SKELTON Col. Clout** 953 And howe Parys of Troy Daunced a lege de moy [MS. a lege moyl. — *E. Rummyng* 587 She made it as koy as a lege de moy [*v. r.* lege moyl].

**† Legem pone.** *Obs.* The first two words (forming the heading) of the fifth division of Psalm cxix, which begins the psalms at Matins on the 25th day of the month; they were consequently associated with March 25th (quarter day), and Vol. VI.

hence used as an allusive expression for: Payment of money; cash down.

**1573 TUSSEER Hush.** x. (1878) 22 Use (*legem pone*) to pnie at thy daie, but vse not (*Oreumus*) for often delat. **1594 HARVEY New Letter** 18 Without *Legem pone*, wordes are winde and without actual performance, all nothing. **1594 BARNFIELD Sheph. Content** xxxix. If *legem pone* comes, he is recuad'd. When *Vix hand habeo* is of hope bereau'd. **1611 G. RUGGLE Ignorivus** n. vii. (1630) 64 The est *legem pone*; hic sunt sexcentae coronae. **1618 MYNSHUI Ess. Prison** 26 All their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detain thee. **1654 MOTTEUX Rabelais** iv. xii. 48 They were all at our service for the *Legem pone*.

**Legem**, obs. form of LAGGIN.

**† Legence.** *Obs.* Also 5 legeans. App. = LIGENCE.

**14.** *MS. Cantab.* Fl. v. 48, ff. 44 (Italiw.). If he myst have legeans for his synnes to do penans, Schrifte he thoughte to take. **1518 Extracts Aberd. Reg.** (1844) I. 94 The legence gevin to vntrenen to saill with merchandise.

**Legend** (*led'gənd*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 legend e, 4, 6 legeand, 4-7 legende, 5-6 -ent e, 6 -eant, 5-legend. [*a.* F. *legende* (recorded from 12th c.) — Sp. *leyenda*, Pg. *legenda*, *lenda*, It. *leggenda*, ad. med. L. *legenda* 'what is read', f. *legere* to read.

For the formation of fem. verbals from the gerundive stem, cf. med. L. *præbenda* 'prebend', It. *lavanda* 'washing', etc.]

**1.** The story of the life of a Saint.

**1375 Sc. Leg. Saints** xlii. (*Maricus*) 108 To sancte march turnand myn hand, as I in his legend fand. **1386 CHAUCER Nun's Pr.** T. 301 In the lyf of seint kenelm, I rede . . . how . . . I hadde leure than myn sherte That ye hadde and his legende, as haue I. **1430 Life St. Kath.** (1834) 65 Thys glorious virgin seynt Katerine had alle these zettes as hir legende sheweth tofore. **1500-20 DUNBAR Poems** xxx. 21 In haly legends half I hard allewyn, Ma sanctis of bischoppis, nor freins, be sic sevin. **1597 HOOKER Eccl. Pol.** v. xx. § 9 Legends being growne in a manner to be nothing els but heapes of frivolous and scandalous vanities.

**2.** A collection of saints' lives or of stories of a similar character. *The Legend*, spec. a mediæval collection of saints' lives written by Jacobus de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the 13th century; now usually called *the Golden Legend* (*Legenda Aurea*), the name popularly given to it in the Middle Ages.

**1340 Cursor** M. 20900 (Fairf.) Qua wille haue mare of his matere rede þe legende & 3e mal here. **1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks.** III. 344 Aftir bileve of hooli writt, þat telliþ of Petre and oþir apostlis . . . taken we biþide bileve of many oþir þat þei ben seintis, as of Clement and Laurence and oþir þat þe legende spekiþ of. **1423 CANTON (colophon)** Thus endeth the legende named in latyn *legenda aurea*, that is to saye in englysshe the golden legende. **1611 COTGR.** *Legendier*, the golden Legend: a booke of the lives of the Saints. **1612 BACON Ess. Atheisme** (Arb.) 339, I had rather beleue all the fables in the Legend, and the Alcaron, then that this vniuersall frame is without a minde. **1649 Alcaron** p. ix, They [Mohammedans] invoke their Saints, of whom they have a large Legend. **1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.** i. v. § 5 The next Legend the world hath should be called *Legenda Orientalis*. **1740 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Pomfret** 29 June, A belief in all the miracles in the Legend.

**† 3.** A story, history, account. *Obs.*

**1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Prolog.** 473 The moste partye of thyn lyf spende In makynge of a glorious legende Of goode wemen. **1386 — Shipman's T.** 145 Thanne wolde I telle a legende of my lyf, What I haue suffred siþ I wasa wyf. **1508 DUNBAR T. a marit wemen** 504 This is the legende of my lyf. **1560 ROLLAND Crk. Venus** III. 653 Allegeand baith the aid and new Testaments Historis, Scripturis, & vtheris lang legentis. **1601 CHESTER in Shaks. C. Prius** 43 The true legend of famous King Arthur. **1613 JACKSON Creed** ii. xxxi. § 11 Christ Jesus, who hath left us these his sacred laws, and legend of his most blessed life. **1616 BULLOCKA, Legend**, a story of olde matters. **1645 HOWELL Lett.** (1650) 98 Those rambling letters . . . are nought else than a legend of the cumbersome life and various fortunes of a cadet. **1671 MONTAGU Samson** 1737 Acts enroll'd In copious Legend, or sweet Lyric Song.

**† 4.** A roll, list, record. *Obs.*

**1377 LANGE. P. PL. B. x.** 376 Pat I man made was and my name yentred In þe legende of Iyf long er I were. **1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.** (1821) II. 100 Thocht he be nocht nowmerit among the legend of papis. **1601 MARSTON Pasquil & Kath.** i. 356 Sir, I enrowle you in the Legend of my intimates.

**5.** *Eccl.* A book of readings or 'lessons' for use at divine service, containing passages from Scripture and the lives of saints. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

**1440 Prompt. Parv.** 203½ *Legende* (S. boke), *legenda*. **1459 Paston Lett.** i. 489 Imprimit, ij. antyphenes. Item, j. legende of hoolle serveyce. **1438 Will of M. Paston** ibid. III. 283 A compleet legende in oon booke, and an antiphonier in another booke. **1549 Act 3 & 4 Edu.** VI. c. 10 § x All Bookes called . . . Processionales, Mannelles, Legends, Pyes, Portuytes, Prymars . . . shalbe . . . abolished. **1556 in Warton Life Sir T. Pope** (1772) App. xvi. 319 A fair legant of parchment lymned with gold. **1605-6 Act 3 Jas. I.** c. 5 § 15 Missals, Breviaries, Portals, Legendes, and Lives of Sanctes. **1746 Lewis in Gutch Coll. Cur.** II. 165 A Legend; in which were written the Lessons to be read at Matins. **1849 ROCK Ch. of Fathers** IV. xii. 272 The Legend contained all the lessons out of Holy Writ, and the works of the fathers, read at matins.

**6.** An unauthentic or non-historical story, esp. one handed down by tradition from early times and popularly regarded as historical.

**1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage** (1614) 506 That yee may know the Indians want not their Metamorphoses and Legends, they tell that a man . . . had a daughter, with whom the sunne was in love. **1685 STILLINGF. Orig. Brit.**

i. 11 Having their minds naturally framed to believe Legends. **1687 T. BROWN Saints in Upprair Wks.** 1730 I. 77 The kingdom . . . is ten times as populous as when the legend supposes you and your sister-trollops to have lived there. **1768 H. WALPOLE Hist. Doubts** 84 note, It would have required half the court of Edward the Fourth to frame a consistent legend. **1838 THIRLWALL Greece** I. 89 To Æolus himself no conquests and no achievements are attributed by the legends of his race. **1860 HOOK Liver Alps** I. vi. 323 The legend which would attribute to Alfred the foundation of the University of Oxford. **1900 G. C. BRODRICK Mem. & Impressions** 156 It was deliberately and skillfully employed to break down what has been called the Gladstonian legend. **1901 Spectator** 23 Feb. 277½ The voracity of the pike is the subject of innumerable legends.

**b.** in generalized sense.

**1847 EMERSON Repr. Men.** Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 334, I think of him as of some transfiguring votary of Indian legend. **1855 MILMAN Lat. Chr.** iv. x. (1864) II. 434 Legend dwells with fond pertinacity on the holiness of the saint.

**7.** A writing, inscription, or motto; chiefly spec. in *Numismatics*, the words or letters impressed upon a coin or medal.

For attempts to distinguish *legend* and *inscription*, not now recognized by numismatists, see quot. 1611, 1727-41.

**1611 COTGR.** *Legende*, a Legende, a Writing; also, the words that be about the edge of a peece of coyne. **1702 ADDISON Dial. Medals** iii. 153 We are now come to the Legend or Inscription of our Medals. **1727-41 CHAMBERS Cy. L. v.** In strictness, the *legend* differs fr. m. the *inscriptio*; this last properly signifying words placed on the reverse of a medal, in lieu of figures. Every medal has properly two legends; that on the front, and that on the reverse. **1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** xli. 48, their edges were inscribed with a legend, clipping was not to be apprehended. **1863 Reader** 4 July 5 'Who is Griffiths?' is now a legend marked in paint on many of the walls about London. **1869 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.** (1876) III. xi. 38 No legend or effigy marks the graves of these royal Ladies.

**b. gen.** Written character; writing, rare.

**1822 SHELLEY Fragm. Unfin. Drama** 152 Like a child's legend on the tideless sand, Which the first foam crases half, and half leaves legible. **1836 CANN WISEMAN Sci. & Religi.** II. viii. 67 The learned . . . applied themselves to the study of the enchorial, or as it has since been called, the demotic legend.

**8.** Misused for LEGION.

**1598 SHAKS. Merry W.** i. iii. 59 She has all the rule of her husbands Purse; he hath a Legend of Angels. **1682 MRS. BERN Konndheads** v. i. A Legend of his Diavels take him for t.

**8. attrib. and Comb.**, as *legend-†book*, *lay-maker*, *-monger*, *tale*; *legend-circled*, *-like*, *-stored* adj.

**1495 DUCHESSE of York in Wills Doctor's Comm.** (Camden) 4, I geve to Sir John More, a 'legend boke and a collett boke. **1842 FAULR Styrian Lake** etc. 316 Thou 'legend-circled thing, dread Euxine Sea! **1821 J. ANNA BATHIF Metr. Leg.** Wallace ii. My 'legend lay receive. **1563-87 FOXE A. & M.** (1596) 801f They seeme more 'legendlike than truthlike. **1674 Essex Papers** (Camden) I. 282 Legend-like stories. **1621 FLETCHER Widgeon's Chas.** ii. 1, A glorious talker, and a 'Legend-maker of idle tales. **1820 W. TOOME tr. Lucian** I. 519 note, The Christian legend-makers. **1871 FREEMAN Norm. Cong.** (1876) IV. xvii. 61 Norman panegyrics and legend-makers. **1680 H. MORE Apocal. Apoc.** 233 No 'Legend-mongers, nor intruders of absurd and impossible doctrines. **1893 W. C. BORLASE Age Saints** 13 Gilbert de Stone, a legend-monger of the fourteenth century. **1840 T. A. TROLLOPE Summer Brittany** I. 2 The traditions of its gloomy and 'legend-stored history. **1605 BACON Adv. Learn.** i. vii. § 34 That 'legend tale of Gregorius Magnus.

**† Legend, v.** *Obs.* [f. LEGEND *sb.*] *trans.* *a.* with out: To tell stories of; to tell of in legend.

**b.** To tell as a legend.

**1597-8 Bp. Hall Sat.** i. i. 2 Nor ladies wanton love, nor wandering knight Legend I out in rimes all richly dight. **1647 TRAPP Comm. Rom.** xi. 2 Some have legended of him [sc. Elias], that when he drew his mothers breasts, he was seen to suck in fire. **1670 MILTON Lett. Eng.** III. Wks. 1851 V. 131 Some of these perhaps by others are legended for great Saints.

**Legendarian** (*led'gəndəriən*). [f. LEGENDARY + *-AN*.]

**† 1.** The writer of a legendary. *Obs.*

**1677 W. HUGHES Man of Six Pref.** Biva, Which is the Case of all their Legendarians, brought as Witnesses here.

**2.** One who regards something (in quot. the gospel history) as of legendary character.

**1882-3 in Schaff Encycl. Religi. Knowl.** I. 748 The Broad-Church type of thought, also includes the rationalist and the legendarian.

**Legendary** (*led'gəndəri*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *legendarius* adj. and *sb.* (F. *legendaire*, OF. also as *sb.* *legendier*), f. *legenda*: see LEGEND *sb.* and *-ARY*.]

**A. adj.**

**1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a legend; connected or concerned with legends; celebrated or related in legend. *Legendary period*, age: one of which the accounts are mostly of the nature of legends.

**1563-87 FOXE A. & M.** (1596) 66/2 All which legendarie miracles I leave to the reader to judge of them as shall seeme good unto him. **1641 MILTON Pref. Episc.** Wks. 1851 III. 78 That other legendarie piece found among the lives of the Saints, . . . does bear the name of Polycrates. **1679 J. GOODMAN Penitent Pardoned** in. iv. (1713) 332 These things are no Romances, nor have I dressed up any Legendary Hero. **1748 ANSON's Voy.** III. ix. 393 The character given of them in the legendary accounts of the Roman Missionaries. **1762-71 H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.** (1786) V. 6 Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories. **1796 Bp. WATSON Apol. Bible** 237 Had they agreed in nothing, their testimony ought to have been



rejected as a legendary tale. *a. 1854* H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ii. (1855) 47 The legendary period of British history. *1856* STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 132 The view, whether historical or legendary, of Mahomet over Damascus. *1875* JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 261 The legendary Pythagoras is said to have sacrificed a hecatomb. *1900* J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 45 Relics of a mythical or legendary past. *absol.* *1871* EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 25 Something of the legendary hangs over his personal history.

b. Of writers: Relating legends.

*1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. viii. 33 Not to meddle at all with miraculous Authors, or any Legendary relations. *1685* STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* l. 45 These Poets depend chiefly on the authority of Simeon Metaphrastes or other Legendary Writers. *1748* ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. vii. 212 These legendary writers, of whose misrepresentations and falsities we had almost daily experience.

2. Containing the 'legend' on a coin.

*1830* [E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-Fr. Coinage* 9 Between the outer angles and the inner legend circle.

B. sb.

1. A collection of legends, esp. of lives of saints; *occas.* = the Golden Legend.

*1513* BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* l. 2586 Among her systers all she caused to be redde. The sweet legendary, for a memoryall. *1571* GUNDEL *Injunc. at York* Biv. Antiphonies, Masse books. Processionals, Manualles, Legendaries. *1577* DE L'ISLE (title) A Legendarie containing an Ample Discourse of the life and behaviour of Charles Cardinal of Lorraine, and the house of Guise.

2. A writer of legends.

*1685* JACKSON *Cread V.* xxiii. § 3 The Legendaries, the latter Jewish Rabbines, and the Poetical Encomiasts of heathen Gods or Heroines. *1630* W. T. *Justific. Relig. Professd.* 80 Their shamelesse Legendaries report indeed, that we have put men into Beares, skinkes, and set dogges to worry them. *1663* J. SPENCER *Prodigious* (1667) 398 The ancient Grecian Historians and more Modern Legendaries studied only to make their Relations miraculous enough. *1749* BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1750) 57 The Legendaries own that St. Catharine was slaundered as a fond and light woman. *1849* JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* vii. 67 A monastery, built . . . by special desire (say the legendaries) of St. Michel the archangel.

† 3. A legendary or unhistorical personage. *Obs.*

*a. 1666* HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 474 The expurging of some Saints (which they falsly call Legendaries) out of the Kalender.

**Legended, a. rare.** [f. LEGEND sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.]

1. Bearing a legend or inscription.

*a. 1849* POE *Ultimae viii.* The door of a legended tomb. *1886* CENTURY MAG. XXXII. 595 The land of the legended fan and the laquered box.

2. Celebrated in legends

*1893* ILLUSTR. LOND. NEWS Christm. No. 9/1 The legended pursuit of Daphne by Apollo.

† **Legender, Obs. rare** -1. [f. LEGEND sb. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A writer of a legend.

*1611* SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. vi. § 21. 487 Which to be true, a Legender of his Miracles can best relate.

**Legendist** (ledzéndist). [f. LEGEND sb. + -IST.] A writer of legends.

*1664* H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 472 Lying Legendists. *1832* SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 312 This was decidedly an invention of the legendist. *1850* RUI EX LIBR. ALBUS Pref. 10 The Legendist... the Romancer, and the Poet.

**Legendize** (ledzéndize), *v. rare* -e. [f. LEGEND sb. + -IZE.] *trans.* To affix a legend to; to inscribe with a legend.

*1889* in CENTURY DICT.

**Legendless, a. rare** -1. [f. LEGEND sb. + -LESS.] Of a coin: Bearing no legend.

*1884* TRAILL *New Lucian* 130 That coin of language which, once so glittering and clean-cut, has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless.

† **Legendous, a. Obs. rare** -1. [f. LEGEND sb. + -OUS.] Legendary.

*1686* SPEC. BEATA VIRGINIS 29, I have also passed over the many Legendous stories that are told of her.

**Legendrian** (lédzéndrián), *a. Math.* [f. name of Adrien Marie Legendre (1752-1833), an eminent French mathematician.] Pertaining to or invented by the mathematician Legendre, as Legendrian coefficient, function, symbol.

*1882* ENCYCL. BRIT. XIV. 414/t The theory of the Legendrian Coefficients.

**Legendry** (lédzéndri). [f. LEGEND sb. + -RY.] Legends collectively.

*1849* RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 8. 100 In places where its legendry may be plainly read, as in painted windows. *1880* T. SINCLAIR in *Academy* 3 Apr. 247 Mr. Gilbert's fairy legendry. *1884* BERESF. HOME *Brandreths* II. xxix. 226 The brocade bright of homespun legendry On Homer's and on Virgil's awful robe.

† **Leger, sb. Obs.** Also legier, lieger. 'A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier' (Nares). Hence † **Legering** *vbl. sb.*

*1591* GREENE *Disc. Coinage* (1592) D 2 b, The Law of Legering which is a deceit that Colliers abuse the Commonwealth withall, in hauing vnlawfull sacks. *Ibid.* The Leger, the craftie Collier I mean. *Ibid.* He carryeth the country collier home to his legering place, and there at the back gate cansteth him to vnload, and, as they say, shoot the coles down. *1592* — *Upst. Courtier* E iii. b, I am . . . a Collier of Croyden, and one sir that haue solde many a manne a false sacke of coales. . . Indeede I haue bene a Lieger in my tyme in London, and haue played many madde prances, for which cause . . . the Pillory hath eaten off both my eares.

† **Leger, a. Obs.** Also 6 lieger, lyger, 7 leagar. [a. F. *léger* (=Sp. *ligero*, Pg. *ligeiro*, It. *leggero*) =popular L. type \**leuiarius*, f. *levis* light.] Light, not heavy; slight, trifling. Also, nimble. Hence **Legerly** *adv.*

*1481-90* HOWARD *House. Bks.* (Roxb.) 425 Item, my Lord payde to the armorer of Flandres upon his leger harness vj. viij. d. *a. 1533* LO. BEANERS *Huon* cxi. 382 Huon, who was lyger and light, lepy by the syde of the serpent and gaue hym a great stroke. *1565* COOPER *Thesaurus*, Agilis, nimble, light, lieger, quicke, quiner. *Ibid.*, Agiliter, nymbyly, lightly, legerly, quinely. *1598* DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* G iv b, By his Physiognomy ye would iudge him leger and inconstant.

**Leger, obs. form of LEDGER.**

† **Legerdeheel, Obs. nonce-wd.** [An alteration of *legerdmain* by the substitution of *heel* for the last syllable.] 'Light-heeled' pranks.

*1605* CHAPMAN *All Fools Plays* 1873 l. 151 If your wines play legerdeheele, though you bee a hundred miles off, yet you shall be sure instantly to find it in your forehead.

**Legerdmain** (ledzədmáin). *Forms:* 5 lygarde de mayne, lechardemane, legerdmain, 6 legerdemane, dymeyne, -du-maine, -dimeane, legerdemaine, -mayne, ligier de mayne, -demaïne, du mayne, legier du mane, ligierdemayne, lieger-du-mayne, liger, legyier, lygier demaine, 6-7 legerdmaine, -mayne, -mane, legierdmaine(e), -dumaine(e), leigerdumain, -demaïne, 7 leger du main, main, leiger du mayn, legger-, legerdmaine, 8 leigerdmain, 6- legerdmain (in 6-8 written as two or three words, and with hyphens). [a. F. *léger de main*, lit. 'light of hand': cf. **LEGER** a.]

1. Sleight of hand; the performance of tricks which by nimble action deceive the eye; jugglery; conjuring tricks.

*14.* LYND. *Dance of Macabre*, Lygarde-de-mayne now helpeth me right noughte. *c. 1475* Cuth. *Angl.* 212/2 (Add. MS.) To play lechardemane, *pancratiari*. *1548* ROY KEDDE ME (Arb.) 114 O churchie men are wyly foxes More crafty then jugglers boxes To play ligier du mayne teachd. *1568* BULLFINCH *Bk. Simples* 304, Many Inkepers with their hostlers through a cast of legerdmain: can make a pecke of draffe and Beanes, buye three bushelles of cleane Pease or Beanes. *1584* R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*, xiii. xxii. (1886) 263 The true art . . . of juggleng consisteth in legierdmaine; to wit, the nimble conueiance of the hand. *1596* SPENSER *F. Q. v. ix.* 13 For he in slights and jugling feates did flow, And of legerdmaine the mysteries did know. *1613* R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Legerdmaine*, light-handednesse, craftie slights, and conueiance. *1622* BEAUM. & FL. *Beggar's Bush* iii. 1, Will ye see my feates of activity, Some sleight of hand, legerdmaine? *1707* FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* v. v, What's here? Legerdmain! By this light, my lord, our money again! *1756* C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 220 The name of a magician . . . has been assumed and abused by masters of leger de main. *1817* COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 116 The professors of legerdmain at our village fairs, pull out ribbon after ribbon from their mouth. *1856* DOUGLASS *Chr. Faith* ii. 115 The legerdmain of the skilful trickster who deceives our very senses.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Trickery, deception, hocus-pocus.

*1533* MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 Hys lygier demaine in stealing. *1565* JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 529 Wel may we iest at your vnhandsome and open legierdmaine, that so vainly seeke to blinde vs with a painted shadow of the Spirit of God. *1699* Hist. *Yezter* 13 This whole business was nothing but pure Legerdmain and Knavery. *1711* SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) l. *Adoile* to Author l. i. 155 There is a certain Knack or Legerdmain in argument. *1796* MES. GLASSER *Cookery* vii. 134 By this sort of legerdmain, some fine estates are juggled into France. *1823* LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 282 The theological legerdmain, by which Cranmer pretended to nullify the oath of obedience. to the pontiff. *1875* JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 We are inclined to regard the treatment of them [paradoxes] . . . as a mere legerdmain of words.

† b. An instance of this; a trick, a juggle. *Obs.* *1550* BALE *Eng. Votaries* ii. 11v, They prey legerdmaines were not much to be trusted. *1570* LUTY *Euphues* (Arb.) 119, I would not that all Women should take Pepper in the nose, in that I have disclosed the legerdmaines of a few. *1625* GOSWALD'S *Sp. Inquis.* Contents, The treacheries and legerdmaines of the Inquisition in practice and exercise. *1663* GERBER *Counsel* 48 He must with his Eyes follow . . . the line wherewith the Joyners work is measured, that it be not let slide through the Measurers fingers, since . . . a Leger de Mayne may be prejudicial to the paymasters purse.

† 3. A sleight-of-hand performer, a conjurer. *Obs. rare* -1.

*1595* CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* II. (1696) 25 The Fool diverted me and I gave him my hand, as I would lend my Money, Fan, or Hankerchief to a Legerdmain, that I might see him play all his Tricks over.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of legerdmain or jugglery; juggling; tricky.

*1576* NEWTON *Lemmie's Complex.* II. ii. 101 Some Iuglers, & Legier du maine players. *1683* DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* Ded. 25 These legerdmain authors are for telling stories to keep their tricks undiscover'd. *1707* CURTIS in *Husb. & Gard.* 91 Jugglers, who show Legerdmain Tricks. *1742* LOND. & COUNTRY *Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 39 In such a Legerdmain Manner, as gull'd and infatuated the ignorant Drinker. *1760* J. RUTTY *Spirit. Diary* (ed. 2) 171 A legerdmain-man getting four guineas a day. *1812* SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 96 Phantasmagoric and legerdmain miracles. *1836* J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* II. (1852) 47 The legerdmain kind of criticism resorted to by our adversaries.

Hence † **Legerdmain** *v. intr.* (also with *it*), to perform tricks, to use deceit; **Legerdmain** *nah* a., resembling that of legerdmain; **Legerdmainist**, a performer of legerdmain, a conjurer.

*1483* CATH. *Angl.* 212/2 To Legerdmain . . . *pancratiari*. *a. 1678* MARVELL *Hist. Poem in Poems Affairs State* (1697) 99 Baal's wretched Carates Legerdmain'd it so, And never durst their Tricks above-board shew. *18.* WORCESTER 1860 (citing *Observer*) Legerdmainist. *1877* F. C. BURNANO *Ride to Kibira* to Von know what a good Legerdmainist I am. *1888* SAT. *Rev.* 21 Jan. 71 No one ever performed that operation in a more legerdmainish fashion. *1891* CRITIC (U. S.) 31 Jan. 57/2 The handkerchief tricks of the legerdmainist.

† **Legerity, Obs.** Also 6 ligier-, leiger-, legieritie. [ad. F. *légerité*; see **LEGER** a. and -ITY.] Lightness (*lit.* and *fig.*); nimbleness.

*1561* THROCKMONTON *Lett. to Ellis*, 29 Apr. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 146 Some others of her nation that be inclined to greater legierity, inconstancy, and corruption. *1568* BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. li. 12 A signe of great legieritie and lightnesse. *1599* SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. l. 23 The Organs . . . newly moue With casted slough and fresh legierite. *1599* B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. I have . . . the Legierite, for [certain feats of legerdmain]. *1600* DR. DODDOLL ut. iv. in Bullen *O. P.* III. 133 The legieritie of her sweet feete. *1640* tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* II. 164 Considering that his legierity would more advantage him then his force, he concluded to combat him with judgement. *1822* W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* vi. 37 Worming his way with strange legierity. *1830* GALT *Laurie* T. III. xvi. (1849) 138 Had I not cause for thankfulness on this occasion that I had been formed with such legierity.

† **Legge, v. Obs. rare.** [Aphetic form of ALLEGE *v.* 1] *trans.* To alleviate.

*a. 1400* ROM. *Rose* 5016 Som socour, To leggen hir of hir dolour.

**Legge, obs. form of LEDGE** *v.* 1

**Legge(s)ance, obs. forms of LIGEANCE.**

**Legged** (legd), *a.* [f. LEG sb. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Having legs (of a particular kind, shape, or colour); freq. in parasynthetic combination with adjs., as BAKER-legged, bare-legged, black-legged, BOW-LEGGED, crook(ed)-legged, long-legged, two-legged, etc. In *Heraldry*, having legs of a specified tincture.

*1470* SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 637 II. 394 He is legged right i now, and it is reportyd that hys pyntell is as long as hys legges. *a. 1529* SKELTON *E. Rymnyng* 50 Legged lyke a crane. *1552* HULOET, Legged crokedy and ill fauored. *c. 1570* *Pride & Lowly*, (1841) 64 But he were legged as was Acteon. *1572* BOSWELL *Armorie* III. 26 An Owsell d'Argente, beaked golde, legged golde. *1610* SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 35 Leg'd like a man. *1652* GAULIE *Magistrum*. 186 The spindle legde are fearful; hairy leggd, lustful; stump leggd servile; bow-leggd, various. *1697* tr. *Le Comte's Mem. China* II. (1737) 39 A row of eunuchs . . . stood on each hand close legged. *1765* *Treat. Dom. Figeans* 134 The Trumpeter is a Bird . . . very feather-footed and leg'd. *1822* SCOTT *Pirate* vii, Triptolemus was a short, clumsy, duck-legged disciple of Ceres. *1864* BOUTELL *Hier. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 25 (ed. 3) 204 Three popinjays or, collared and legged gu. *1898* *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/4 Stiff-backed, legged chairs, legged sofas . . . are out of place in an Eastern house.

b. **Legged dollar** = *leg-dollar* (see **LEG** sb. 17).

*1672* CORSHILL *Baron-Crt. Bk.* in *Archaeol. & Hist. Coll. Ayr & Wigt.* (1884) IV. 104 Withholding from him ane legged dolour, at 5s., anent the niffer of ane horse. *c. 1689* *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 100 Ane leggit dollor.

Hence **Leggedly** *adv.*

*1659* TORRIANO, *Gambescanté*, leggedly, according to the fashion of shanks.

**Leggen, obs. form of LAY** *v.*

**Legger** (legar). [f. LEG *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A man who propels a canal barge through a tunnel by thrusting his legs against the walls.

*1836* SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 143 These men . . . are called 'leggers' for they literally work the boat with their legs, or kick it from one end of the tunnel to the other. *1841* BREES *Gloss. Terms Civ. Engin.*, *Leggers*, the name given to the men employed in conveying a barge through a canal tunnel, by means of pushing with their legs against the side walls.

**Legger, variant of LEDGER.**

**Leggery** (legari), *nonce-wd.* [f. LEG sb. + -ERY.] A manufactory or storehouse of legs.

*1830* COLERIDGE *Const. Ch. & State* 212 That mundus immundus on which we, and others less scantily furnished from nature's Leggery, crawl, delve, and nestle.

**Leggett, obs. form of LEGATE** *v.*

† **Leggiadrous, a. Obs. rare.** [f. It. *leggiadro* light, sprightly + -OUS.] Graceful, elegant.

*1648* JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xviii. 21, Those Beams of leggiadrous Courtesy Which smil'd in her Deportment. *Ibid.* xix. xiv. The queen of soft leggiadrous Love.

**Legginess** (legines). **Leggy** condition.

*1893* KENNEL *Gas.* Aug. 213/3 She [a bitch] . . . was much out of coat, which increased her legginess.

**Legging** (leggin), *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Also 8-9 *pl.* leggings. [f. LEG sb. + -ING<sup>1</sup> (but cf. -ING<sup>3</sup>).] In *pl.* A pair of extra outer coverings (usually of leather or cloth), used as a protection for the legs in bad weather, and commonly reaching from the ankle to the knee, but sometimes higher.

*1763* in F. B. Hough *Siege Detroit* (1860) 200 The Men to be clothed, but in a light Manner; a cloth Jacket, flannel Waistcoat, Leggings, &c., will be sufficient. *1809* A. HENRY *Trav.* 156 A pair of leggins, or pantaloons, of scarlet cloth, which . . . cost me fifteen pounds of beaver. *1821* CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* II. 26 With leather leggins on, that stopt



the snow. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Holgar's R.* (1855) 203 A hunting-shirt of dressed deer-skin... and leggins of the same, fringed from hip to heel. 1866 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 415 Long leggins reaching over the knees, and made of half-tanned leather.

Hence **Legged**, *a.*, having leggins.

1837, 1851 *See leather-leggins* in *LEATHER* sb. 5 d. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 39 My yellow leggins feet.

**Legging** ('leggi), *vb.* sb. [*f.* LEG *v.* + -ING <sup>1</sup>.]

Making a 'leg' or obseance.

1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* (1882) 160 All the bowing and legging I had seen in the Royal Navy.

**Legging**, *phl. a.* [*f.* LEG *v.* + -ING <sup>2</sup>.] That makes a 'leg' or obseance.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* B, A legging foot, a well-embracing hand.

**Leggy** ('legi), *a.* [*f.* LEG *sb.* + -Y.] Conspicuous for legs; having disproportionately long legs; lanky-legged.

1787 'G. CAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 32 If you are a short man, you spur the saddle cloth; if you are leggy you never touch him [the horse] at all. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 170 Great numbers of our racers. have always been too leggy. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1885) 67 He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, coltish, and in the road.

**b. slang.** Characterized by a display of legs.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 10 Jan. 7/3 This festival... has been pitifully vulgarised... by Christmas numbers of periodicals, Christmas concerts, leggy burlesques. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 1/2 'Leggy' burlesques.

**Legh**, *obs. form* of *LEE* sb. 1, *LIE* sb. 1, *LAE*.

**+ Leg-harness.** *Obs. Forms:* see *LEG* sb. and *HARNES* sb. Armour for the leg.

1388 WELSH *1 Sam.* xvii. 6 And stelyn legharnes [1388 boots of brass] he [Goliath] hadde in the hipis. 1426 *LADG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 8178 Legharnes ys left be-hynde. That thou mayst, at lyberte, Hyr dartyes and hyr brondys fle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. vii. 214 Hys lymms in leg-harnes gold begane, Claspyt full clos. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 514 Nailes, studs and tacks implead about greetes and leg-harnes. a 1653 GOUVERNEUR *Comm. Heb.* x. 36 Shoes, or legg-harnesse, whereby men are enabled to hold out in their way. 1828 40 TYLLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 67 Armed with... leg-harnes, sword, spear, and dagger. 1915 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 130 Good hope his legges harnes sholde be.

**Leghe**, *obs. form* of *LEAGUE* sb. 1, *LIE*.

**Leghed**, *obs. pa. t.* *LAY* *v.*, *LAE* *v.* 2

**Leghere**, *obs. form* of *LIE*.

**Leghorn** (leg'horn, le'ghorn). [*Use* of the place-name *Leghorn*, ad. It. *Legorno* (16-17th c.), now replaced by *Livorno*, repr. the classical L. name *Liburnus*.]

1. The name of a straw plaiting for hats and bonnets, made from a particular kind of wheat, cut green and bleached, and so called because imported from Leghorn in Tuscany; a hat or bonnet made of this plaiting or some imitation of it. (Used both simply and in attrib. use, as *Leghorn bonnet*, *chief*, *hat*, *plait*.)

1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 412 1/2 Hats of a foreign manufacture, imported from Italy, and therefore denominated Leghorn Chip. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 223 The Gold Medal of the Society was this session voted to Mr. William Corston, of Ludgate-Hill, for a substitute, of his invention, for Leghorn Plait, for Hats, &c. *Ibid.* 231 A specimen of plaited straw, manufactured... in this country, similar to that imported from various parts of Europe, under the denomination of Leghorn. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 64, I bought myself a *chapeau de soleil*, with corn flowers stuck in the side of it—a regular Leghorn. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Tracts*. (1825) I. 6 She... split the young lady's Leghorn by one thump of her fist. 1893 *Peel Spoken Valley* 271 The great leghorn bonnets which they prized so highly.

2. The name of a breed of the domestic fowl.

1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 485, 15 hens, mostly Leghorns and Black Hamburgs. *Ibid.*, Mixture of Leghorn and native breed. 1874 L. WRIGHT *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* 423 While most Spanish breeds are delicate, the Leghorns are extraordinarily hardy, besides being much superior as layers. *Ibid.* 425 The white Leghorn cock.

**Legia(u)nce**, *obs. form* of *LIGEANCE*.

**Legibility** (ledzibil'ity). [*f.* LEGIBLE: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being legible.

1670 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 105 The divine goodness did supply that defect, as to the greater lines of virtue and vice, by the plain legibility of his providence. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 181 Perhaps they... should have been accompanied with an expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iv. The words emblazoned in all the legibility of gilt letters and dark shading. 1864 LADY LLANOVER in *Mrs. Delany's Corr.* Ser. n. III. 289 note, A hand which for clearness, compactness, and legibility exceeded any writing the Editor ever saw. 1880 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* 143 A few slight variations, often repeated, will make a great difference in the legibility of a page, to the eye that is unaccustomed to such variations.

**Legible** (ledzibil'), *a.* (sb.) Also 4 *legeable*, 5 *legibyll*. [*ad. late L. legibilis* (6th c.), *f. legere* to read: see -BLE.] That can be read.

**a. Of writing:** Plain enough to be read; easily made out or deciphered.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agatha*) 283 And wrytine ves in bot tabil rycht fare lertre & legeable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 212 *Legibyll*, *legibyllis*. 1560 WARDEN *Dr. Alex's* Ser. II. 8 b, Dresse the letters after thys maner... and they shalbe

legible. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. 1, A fair, fast, legible hand. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 403 Strange Characters... so eaten out that they were not legible. 1719 SWIFT *To Fug. Clergyman*. Wks. 1755 II. n. 11 Their heads held down... within an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly legible. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mad. Par. Churches* 218 Over each box should be a legible inscription.

**b. Of compositions:** Accessible to readers (*nonce-use*); also, easy to read, readable. *rare*.

1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* Pref. For their sakes who... were denied the opportunity to be of the Auditor, I have condescended to make it legible. 1820 SHELLEY *Lett. Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 178, I am translating in *ottava rima* the Hymn to Mercury... My next effort will be, that it should be legible, a quality much to be desired in translations. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 121 French books are supposed to be sufficiently legible in England without translation.

**c. transf. and fig.**

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* n. iii. § 2. 16 That excellent correspondence, which is between Gods revealed will and his secret will... is not legible to the Natural Man. 1649 HILTIUS *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Kdr., I have... endeavoured to make my thoughts as legible as I can. 1691 WOOD *Alth. (O. H. S.)* II. 112 His epitaph is legible in the large volumes of his works. 1703 COUTLER *Ass.* n. 102 People's opinions of themselves are commonly legible in their countenances. 1774 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 141 The great principles of right and wrong are legible to every reader. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, My fellows in the office would sometimes rally me upon the trouble legible in my countenance.

**d. as sb. pl.** Matter for reading. *rare*.

1864 *Reading* 30 Feb. 2 National education too much resembles the powerful wind of a literary air-pump, screwing up the demand for legibles, and lightning the atmospheric pressure of criticism on the supply.

Hence **Legibility**, legibility.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

**Legibly** (ledzibil'), *adv.* [*f.* LEGIBLE + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In a legible manner; in legible characters; so as to be easily read. Also *fig.*

1806 WAINWRIGHT *Eng. Hist.* I. xli. (1612) 269 His banner had the picture, and in gold King Edwards' Crown Eleanor was legibly inroul. 1664 H. MORE *Myt. Impr.* 97 Whether written in the outward word, or legibly engraven upon the Table of his Heart. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 240 His yet legibly and plainly IMPROVED. 1709 STILES & AUSTIN *Teller* No. 101 77 A shaking Hand does not always write legibly. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 46 § 84 The rules... shall be legibly printed upon boards. 1859 KINGSLEY *Mr. Stretton* I. 204 Whether his books be of love or politics, of economy, theology or of any kind, the story of him legibly printed. 1869 *Edinb. & Scot. Rev.* (1866) III. xiv. 356 The great tale of which it is said the theatre is legibly written on its nature.

**Legicide** (ledz'id), *rare*—1. [*f.* L. *legis*, *law* + -CID <sup>1</sup>.] A destroyer of laws.

1689 T. HENRIK *Henrick's Poem* 7 A Tyrant Troop of Legicides... Such as Free Rome of old, Destroy'd and brought low.

**Legier**, *obs. form* of *LEGIER*; var. *LEGIER* *sb.* 1.

**Legierdmain**, *etc.*, *obs. ff.* *LEGIERDMAIN*.

**+ Legifer**. *Obs.* [*a.* L. *legifer*, *f. legis*, *law* + -FER bearing, bringing.] A legislator.

1602 W. WATSON *Deccarden* 53 Thus have all laws and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme to be had of every person. 1604 J. WRIGHT *Pastious* v. iv. 213 That the Legifers should have no less regard to Love, then to Lawes. 1612 T. JAMES *Jessels' Down* 57 Such Lords, lawless Sirs, and Legifers they take themselves to be.

**+ Legiferous**, *a.* *Obs.*—<sup>0</sup> [*f.* *prec.* + -OUS: cf. -FEROUS.] 'That maketh or giveth laws' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Legific** (ledzif'ik), *a.* [*ad. L. type \*legificus*, *f. legis*, *law* + -FICUS: see -FIC.] Pertaining to the making of laws.

1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* x. App. (1876) 224 Practically, in many cases, authority or legific competence has begun in bare power.

**+ Legiform**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*f.* assumed L. *\*legiformis* (*f. legis*, *law* + *forma* FORM *sb.*) + -AL.] ? Of a legal form or character.

a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* n. xlii. 344 There are Heaps of these Legiform Papers.

**+ Legify**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*f.* L. *legi*, *law* + -FY.] *intr.* To make laws.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 95 Is it fit that those that have no right nor foundation should legify amongst us?

**Legion** (lɛdʒən). Also 3-5 *legium*, 4 *legium*, *lygioun*, 4 5 *legyoum*, 5-6 *legyon*. [*a.* OF *legioun*, *legion* (mod. F. *légion*), *a.* L. *legiō-em*, *legio*, *f. legere* to choose, levy (an army): cf. -ION.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A body of infantry in the Roman army, composed of different numbers at different periods, ranging from 3,000 in early times to 6,000 under Marius, and combined usually with a considerable complement of cavalry.

c 1205 LAY. 6024 Werren on alche legiun þus feole leod-kempnen, six þusend & six hundred & sixti iferen. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 30 Fro Charles kyng sanz faille they brought a gonfaynour pat Saynt Morice in bataille [bare] befor þe legioun. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 75 When at the prayer of Genois þe queene... legiouns of Rome were isende in to Irland, þo was Carleoun a noble citee. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* III. iv. 36 Claudius sent certayne Legions of his Knyghts into Irland to rule that Countre, and retourned hym selfe to Rome. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Legion, amongst the auncient Romaines,

was certayne companies of their people of warre: consisting of 5 or 6 00 footemen, and 300 horsemen. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & C.* II. vii. 72 You keepe by Land the Legions and the Horse whole, do you not? 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. iii. 24 The Romaine Legions, all from Gallia drawne, Are landed on your Coast. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* II. 378 A Legion in the Field their Front display, To try the Fortune of some doubtful Day. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. i. 25 The thirty centuries which made up the legion. 1866 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 33 [The Roman] disembarked his legions, erected his camps and towers. 1869 RAWLINSON *Ass. Hist.* 398 The legion was light, elastic, adapted to every variety of circumstance.

**b. Applied to certain military bodies of modern times.** *Foreign legion* [= F. *légion étrangère*]: a body of foreign volunteers in the French army in the 19th century, employed in the colonies or on distant expeditions.

1598 *See* LEGIONARY B. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 833, The British legion which served in America. *Ibid.*, The Polish and Belgic legions, that form part of the French army. 1809 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Pesp.* V. 219 A legion is I understand a corps consisting of one, two or more battalions of infantry and a proportion of cavalry and artillery. 1815 *Ibid.* XII. 313 It appears impossible for the Hanoverian Government to bear the expense of the Legion as now constituted. 1838 Murray's *Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 151 The Far n of La Haye Sainte... was at first occupied by the soldiers of the German Legion. a 1877 MRS. NORTON *Rings on the Rhine*, A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.

2. Vaguely used for: A host of armed men.

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 633 (Ritson) The spere That Charlmayne was wont to bere before the holy legioun. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 605 The legi mene of Lettow with legiounis yuene. 1440 *Parlement* 269 Wyth hym a legioun Off his knyghtis. 1595 SHAKS. *Jdn. II.* I. 29 The aduise whilse I have given him time To land his Legi, as all as I can. 1715-20 *Pope*, *Mod. Arth.* 845 Not know great Hector how his legions yield. 1738 GILFILLAN *Leonidas* II. 338 With lightning blast their legions.

3. A vast host or multitude (of persons or things): freq. of angels or spirits, with reminiscence of Matt. xxvi. 53.

a 1300 *Chaucer* *M.* 1580 If I mi fader wold be seke, I might wrytun lett Haf tude thousand legions. 1362 LANGT. *P.* W. A. 100 Lucifer with legions lered it in heuene. c 1380 *Wyll. Sel. Bk.* II. 264 Many legiouns of angels. 1413 *Eng. Bndle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1869) 77 No doute but many a legioun wenten to the foote of Olyvet, orderyng theyr prynces to bynge hym therupon. 1500 *DR. SHAKS* *Poems* xvi. 9 With angelic light, in legioun, Thou art illumyned all about. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 5 Not in the Legioun Of horrid Hell, can come a Diuill more damn'd. In ends, to top Macbeth. 1634 CANNON *Neeris*, *Sejant*. (1840) 24 I sustaine even a legioun of reproaches. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 10 He... called His Legioun, Angel Forms, who lay intransit. 1751 JOHNSON *Kamler* No. 99 7 to Innumerable legions of appetites and passions. 1824 W. IRVING *F. Fra.* II. 19 As I approach'd the house, a legion of whelps sallied out. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gertrude* § 4 So now his [St. Paul's] legions throng the vestibule. 1865 LEECH *Kation* I. 112 The air was filled with unholly legions.

**b. In Mark v. 9 and echoes of this passage; esp. in the (somewhat inaccurate) allusive phrase 'their name is Legion':** 'they are innumerable'.

1382 WYLLIF *Mark* v. 9 A legion is name to me; for we ben manye. 1526 FINDER *Ibid.*, My name is Legion, for we are many. 1601 SHAKS. *Trcl.* II. iv. 45 If all the diuels of hell be drawne in little, and Legion himselfe possess him. 1665 GLASVILL *Sejant* *Sci.* xvii. 116 The same undivided essence... is here multiplyed into Legion. 1848 DR. KESS *Danby* xlv, 'Their name is Legion', she replied. 1873 HELMS *Anni & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 The number of such sayings anticipated by this original maxim is legion.

4. *Legion of Honour* [= F. *légion d'honneur*]: an order of distinction, founded by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802, conferred as a reward for civil or military services, etc.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* V. 63. 1837 MARRIAT *Olla Podr.* xxix, The innkeeper was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. 1841 4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nom. & Real* Wks. (Bohn) I. 250 The world is full of masonic ties, of guilds, of secret and public legions of honour.

5. *Nat. Hist.* (See quot.)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Legion*. A term occasionally used in Natural History classification to express an assemblage of objects intermediate in extent between a class and order. A class may thus embrace several legions, and a legion contain many orders.

6. *attrib. or adj.* = Innumerable, multitudinous.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 282 By this it [Fride] becomes a Multipled, a Legion evell. 1795 SOUTHEY *Taan* of *Art* x. 443 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 148 The poor curate's wife... with the legion family clothed from the odds and ends of her rich sister's cast-offs.

**Legionary** (lɛdʒənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. legionarius*, *f. legiō-em* LEGION *sb.*: see -ARY.]

**A. adj.**

1. *Of or belonging to a legion.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 372 Ostorius... had no legionary soldiers, but certayne bands of aids. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* Annot. (1591) 52 In former times... the Legionary Cohorts were equal, of five hundred a piece. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. x. 249 Of the four principle or Legionary standards, that is of Judah, Ruben, Ephraim, and Dan. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 112 Altars and monumental inscriptions, which instruct us as to the legionary stations of the Romans in Britain. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiii. 223 The whole multitude of legionary soldiers. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 550 The bronze eagle, probably rightly supposed by Mr. Joyce to have been a legionary one.



b. Of an inscription, mark, etc.: Designating a particular Roman legion.

**Legionary ring** (Rom. Antic.): a finger-ring bearing a number, formerly thought to have been worn by Roman soldiers, the number being supposed to be that of the legion. This view is now abandoned, as the numbers go up to 200, while the highest legionary number was 28.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. ii. 38 Its legionary inscriptions indicate the several portions—erected by the different legions and cohorts. *Ibid.* 67 The legionary tablets of the Scottish wall are its most interesting relics. 1863 Q. Rev. CXIV. 382 The legionary mark of the tile. 1869 Fortnum in *Archaeol. Trns.* XXVI. 146 Bronze 'Legionary ring' on which is engraved the so-called legionary number.

2. Constituting or consisting of a legion or legions.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. 1851 V. 53 The Silures beset the Prefect of his Camp, left there with Legionary Bands to appoint Garrisons. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 25 The whole body of legionary infantry amounted to six thousand one hundred men. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 52 The Roman legionary force. 1871 FARRAR *Wittn. Hist.* III. 100 Without one earthly weapon she faced the legionary masses.

fig. 1646 SIA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 12 Too many, betwixt jest and earnest, betray the cause of truth, and incensibly make up, the legionary body of error.

B. sb. A soldier of a legion, ancient or modern; a legionary soldier. Also, a member of the Legion of Honour.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Lb. As touching the [French] Infantry, Francis the first was the first that instituted the Legionaries. . . 8 Legions, and every Legion to containe sixe thousand. 1608 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* (1611) 675 Twelve thousand Legionaries, Picards, Normands and Champanois. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* X. III. 173 If any of the legionaries were permitted to return from the Italian expedition. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* XXVI. Wks. 1870 XI. 276 Three hundred and fifty legionaries [of the Legion of Honour]. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cassars* Wks. 1859 X. 154 The cowering legionary, with whom to hear was to obey. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 4/3 Day was just dawning when the Marine Infantry and the Legionaries advanced.

**Legioned** (lɛdʒənd), a. poet. [f. LEGION + -ED.] Arrayed in legions.

1618 SHREVELEY *Rev. Islam* N. XXII. An Iberian Priest . . who led the Legioned West. 1818 KINGS *Endym.* II. 43 So once more days and nights aid me along, like legioned soldiers. 1820 *Rev. St. Agnes* xix. While legion'd fairies paced the covert. 1822 SHREVELEY *Hellas* 515 We met the vultures, legioned in the air. 1851 J. B. HUME *Poems* 150 The clarions of all the legion'd winds!

† **Legioner**, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. LEGION + -ER.] A legionary soldier.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1593) 992 The legioners did cover them selves as they had done before their shields.

† **Legionet**, *Obs.* rare-1. [f. LEGION + -ET.] A small legion.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* XXXV. xlix. 917 You should see in this kings camp hardly two pretie legionets [L. *legionculi*], and those but lame ones neither.

† **Legionize**, v. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. LEGION + -IZE.] *Trans.* To form into legions.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* I. 4, Descend sweet Angels Legioniz'd in Rankes.

**Legionry** (lɛdʒənri), [f. LEGION + -RY.] Legions collectively.

1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* VII. To drive away From earth the dark infernal legionry Of superstition, ignorance and hell.

**Legior**, *Obs.* form of LEDGER.

**Legislate** (lɛdʒɪsleɪt), v. [Back-formation from LEGISLATOR, LEGISLATION.]

1. *trans.* To make laws for. *rare*-1.

1719 D'UVEY *Pills* (1872) II. 66 The Parliament sate . . Legislating the Nation.

2. *intr.* To perform the function of legislation; to make or enact laws.

1805 BR. WATSON *Charge* (1808) 16 Solon, in legislating for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect Constitution than he gave them. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 119 The emperor had a right to legislate for the whole country. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 247 The renunciation by the British Parliament of the right to legislate for that kingdom [Ireland]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 135 All states legislate under the idea that there are two classes of actions, the voluntary and the involuntary.

3. *quasi-trans.* To bring or drive by legislation into or out of. Also *rarely trans.* to bring about or control by legislation.

1845 [see LEGISLATED *pph.* a. below]. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* II. (1848) 39 The same power which legislated the very circumstances, alone can release them. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 401/2 Trades' unions . . should be educated, and not legislated into usefulness. 1854 *Act U. S. A. Congress* in *Encycl. Brit.* (1860) XXI. 449/2 Not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State. 1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* iv. 237, I do not want to see a people legislated into poverty. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* I. (1899) 78 It [this sentiment] is beginning to die down and to be legislated out of our national character.

Hence **Legislated** *pph.* a., **Legislating** *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* a.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* VIII. (ed. 2) 178 Schemes of legislated instruction. 1890-1 J. ORA *Christian View* God (1893) 131 The . . presence of a morally legislating and commanding Reason within us. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/ The legislated depreciation of this one estate . . had cost him . . not less than £750,000. 1899 A. E. GARVE *Ritschlian Theol.* 33 He analyses the conceptions of the condemning and of the legislating conscience.

**Legislation** (lɛdʒɪsleɪʃən), [a. late L. *légis-*

*latio-nem*, properly two words = 'bringing of a law' (*légis*, genitive of *lēs* law + *latio-nem* bringing: see LATION). Cf. F. *législation*.]

1. The action of making or giving laws; the enactment of laws, lawgiving; an instance of this.

1655 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even.* Conf. III. (1705) 116 Let me to intreat you to explain what you mean by this way of Divine Legislation. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 213 Gods Legislation was a real Action; but the Law made doth not act at all. 1747 LD. LYTTLETON *Observ. Concess.* *Faint* 18 Pythagoras, who join'd Legislation to his Philosophy, and . . pretended to Miracles . . to give a more venerable Sanction to the Laws he prescribed. 1828 CAROLINE FRV *Script. Rdr's Guide* ix. 124 When the inspired historian tells his story of . . the wars and legislations of other ages. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 395 Legislation, as we understand it, did not, in the ideas of those times, fill any prominent place among the duties of a king.

† 2. A legislative body, a legislature. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 96 The Common-Council-Man is a Man of Authority, a Member of the City-Legislation.

3. The enactments of a legislator or legislature; the whole body of enacted laws.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 1. 297 A legislation in which, as in that of Moses, religion is . . the main element. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 137 The acts . . are largely taken up with legislation affecting the national commerce.

Hence **Legislational** a., pertaining to legislation.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 22 A legislative proceeding.

**Legislative** (lɛdʒɪslə'tɪv), a. and sb. [Formed after LEGISLATION, LEGISLATOR, by substitution of suffix: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *législatif* (recorded from the 14th c.), Sp., Pg., It. *legislativo*; a med.L. \**législativus* probably exists.]

A. adj.

1. That legislates or makes laws; having the function of legislating.

*Legislative assembly* (Fr. *Hist.*), the body of legislators which succeeded the National or Constituent assembly in 1791; also, the legislature which succeeded the Constituent assembly of 1849.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Eapt.* 269, I have learned to distinguish between . . the Decretive and Legislative will of G.d. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, It is the conversion of a parliament . . to a legislative power always sitting.

1674 *Baker's Chron.* 584/1 The peoples Legislative Deputies in Parliament. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 146 If half of the members met, and half absented themselves, who shall determine which is really the legislative body, the part assembled, or that which stays away? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 173/1 On the 30th of September [1791], this National Assembly . . dissolved itself, and gave place to the succeeding Legislative National Assembly. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 154 The Legislative Council [of India].

2. Of or pertaining to legislation or the making of laws.

1641 DENHAM *On Strafford's Trial & D.* 25 Their Legislative Frenzy they repent, Enacting it should make no President. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xx. 106 It belongeth therefore to the Sovereign . . to prescribe the Rules of discerning Good and Evil, . . and therefore in him is the Legislative Power. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 79 During the early Periods of Civilization, the legislative Art is always of an imperfect Form. 1795 *Burke Scarcity* Wks. VII. 383 Legislative acts require the exactest detail of circumstances . . in order . . to elicit principles . . to direct a practical legislative proceeding. 1870 D. MACRAE *Amer. at Home* II. x. 151 All the Legislative Halls throughout the country.

B. Enacted or appointed by legislation.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 290 Nor did the Estates mention the use of torture among the grievances which required a legislative remedy. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 308 Legislative penalties were imposed. 1878 LECCKV *Eng.* in *18th C.* II. v. 50 The remedy for the evil was found in the legislative emancipation of Scotch industry.

B. sb.

1. The power of legislating or making laws; the body in which this power is vested, the legislature. Opposed to 'executive'. Now *rare*.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 292 What authority is equal to this Legislative of the Bishops? 1689 W. A. LD. CHIEF *Just. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 5 The King has not the Legislative exclusive of others. 1889 LOCKE *Govt.* II. § 142 xi. (1694) 276 The Legislative cannot transfer the Power of making Laws to any other hands. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obedience* § 22 To pay an absolute submission to the decrees of some certain legislative. 1836 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) V. 26 It [the Polish constitution] fell when the legislative became more corrupt than the executive.

† 2. ?Something appointed by legislative enactment. *Obs.*

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right* *Tythes* xvi. 94 He this Edgar, had them questionless from Alfred. . . from Ina, Offa, Ethelbert, &c. to whose tendries he added what seemed fit of the Legislatures of West-Saxony.

**Legislatively** (lɛdʒɪslə'tɪvli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a legislative manner; by legislation.

1643 SIA J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs in Law* 6 Whatsoever passed before it [the absolute supreme Court] *pro re nata* legislatively judgeth, maketh, and declareth Law. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Execr. Usurped Powers* 27 Those who . . assume a power not legally in them, and act legislatively. 1820 *Ann. Reg.* I. 154 It was only legislatively that the Lords could have to deal with this matter. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 3/4 Our national characteristic is . . a tendency to deal legislatively in a permissive or tentative style.

**Legislator** (lɛdʒɪslə'tɔɪ), [a. L. *légis-lātor*, properly two words, = 'proposer of a law' (*légis*, genitive of *lēs* law + *lātor*, used as agent-n. to *ferre*

to bear, carry, bring).] One who makes laws (for a people or nation); a lawgiver; a member of a legislative body.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. III. *Lavo* 168 This Boal . . saves from wrack the future Legislator [Moses]. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Autichr.* II. v. 10 He draweth the absolute authority of Man, not from God as he is God, but as he is Legislator only. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 For the Legislator is he, not by whose authority the Lawes were first made, but by whose authority they now continue to be Lawes. 1712 POPE *Temp. Fame* 74 Heroes in animated marble frown, And Legislators seem to think in stone. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 Laws in doubtful points are to be interpreted according to the design of the legislator. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 77 Legislators have long since discovered the absurdity of attempting to fix prices by law.

*transf.* 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* IV. i. I will be a legislator in this business. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxvii. 403 The alleged legislator of science. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* I. 29 Aristotle is the legislator for the human intellect through eighteen centuries after his death.

Hence **Legislatorship**, the position of legislator.

1654 J. SPITTLEHOUSE *Vind. Fifth Monarchy Men* 19 Do they not . . dethrone and degrade the Lord Jesus of his Legislatorship and Judicature? 1695 LD. HALIFAX *Cautious Choice Members in Parlt.* (1699) 16 There ought to be a difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and leaping into Legislatorship. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czar* I. II. i. 223 The principle of hereditary legislatorship.

**Legislatorial** (lɛdʒɪslə'tɔɪriəl), a. [f. as next + ALI.]

1. Having the power to legislate, acting as a legislator or legislature.

1819 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 104/2 At a public meeting holden on July 12, . . the managers . . proposed that the same Sir Charles [Wolseley] should be sent up to parliament as 'legislatorial attorney and representative of Birmingham'. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homers* Wks. 1857 VI. 349 Solon, the legislator founder of Athens. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 357 One may imagine a community governed by a dependent legislatorial body or person.

2. Of or pertaining to a legislator or legislation.

1774-5 BENTHAM *Commonplace Bk.* Wks. 1843 X. 76 A System of Rules for the Conversion of Long Sentences into Short Ones, for the Legislatorial Style. 1849 *Examiner* 306/2 A capital legislatorial *jeu d'esprit*. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 246 He would have done better to stick to his legislatorial duties.

Hence **Legislatorially** adv.

1827 *Westm. Rev.* VII. 30 The judges legislatorially refuse to acknowledge certain rights of the landlords.

† **Legislatorius**, a. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. type \**legislatorius*, f. *legislator* LEGISLATOR.] = prec.

1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 26 The judgment of Matrimonial causes. . . Legislative actions [etc.] . . should be committed to the Bishops.

**Legislatress** (lɛdʒɪslə'tres), [f. LEGISLATOR + -ESS.] A female legislator.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. 232 See what that Country of the Mind will produce, when by the wholesome Laws of this Legislatress it has obtain'd its Liberty! 1771 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Cress Osnory* (1848) I. 24 That lamb and legislatrix the Camrina would suffer no patriot orations. 1846 MAS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 83 Queen Bess, that shrewdness of legislatresses. 1885 MAINE *Pop. Govt.* 155 Nature, a beneficent legislatress.

**Legislatrix** (lɛdʒɪslə'trɪks), [L. fem. of *legislator*.] A female legislator.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV. 33 This right Reason is the great Legislatrix and Judge of all human affairs. 1797 W. TOOMEY *Cath. II* (1798) II. v. 45 No woman had yet been a legislatrix. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. xxx. 565 Laws supposed to emanate from . . the fancied legislatrix nature.

**Legislature** (lɛdʒɪslə'tiʊə), [Formed after LEGISLATOR by substitution of suffix: cf. -URE. Cf. F. *législature*, cited by Hatz. Darm. from 1789.]

1. 'The power that makes laws' (J.); a body of persons invested with the power of making the laws of a country or state; *spec. (U.S.)* the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress.

a 1676 HALE *Hist. Common Law* (1713) 2 Without the concurrent Consent of all Three Parts of the Legislature, no such Law is, or can be made. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Miscell. (1711) 131 By the Supreme Magistrate is properly understood the Legislative Power. . . But the Word Magistrate seeming to denote a single Person, and to express the Executive Power, it came to pass, that the Obedience due to the Legislature was, for want of knowing or considering this easy Distinction, misapplied to the Administration. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 16 ¶ 6 In the very Notion of a Legislature is implied a Power to change, repeal, and suspend what Laws are in being, as well as to make . . new Laws. 1781 COWPER *Fable* 9 'Twas April, as the bumptious say, The Legislature called it May. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. 1. 166 The Congress shall earnestly recommend it to the Legislatures of the respective States. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* III. (1871) 85 The Statute books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. 1830 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The legislature gave to the King's proclamations the force of statutes of parliament. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* III. v. 656 Bills of the colonial legislatures relating to trade. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 124 Here and there a patch of real law—of legislature-made law—stuck in. 1843 MARSHALL *M. Violet* xx. He once said to them in the legislative room of Matagorda [etc.].

† 2. The exercise of the function or power of legislation. *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 319 It was very inconvenient to have both the legislature and the execution



in the same hands. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 30 Mr. Wood takes upon him the entire legislature, and an absolute dominion over the properties of the whole nation. 1734 *North's Lives* II. 395, I think them very considerable in the science of legislation. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 46 For legislature, is the greatest act of superiority that can be exercised by one being over another.

**Legist** (lĕj'ist). [ad. F. *legiste* (recorded from 13th c.), ad. med.L. *legista*, f. *leg-*, *lex* LAW; see -IST.] One versed in the law. (Cf. JURIST.)

1844 *Caxton Fables of Esop* v. 2. My fader was no legist ne neuer knewe the lawes. 1536 *Bellenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 195 Ulpianus, the flour of legists in his dayis. 1586 *Ferne Blas. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple, The honorable assembly of the Inner Temple with all the gentlemen, students and professed Legists in the same. 1610 *Bacon Let. to King* 12 Feb. *Let. & Life* (1869) V. 242 As legists, they will agree in magnifying that wherein they are best. 1691 *Woods Ath. Oxon.* II. 474 He had a Legist's place and took the degrees in the Civil Law. 1821 *Edin. Rev.* XXXV. 169 We shall bring together the names of some of the great legists of Britain. 1858 M. PATTERSON *Pss.* (1889) II. 397 An able legist... he brings into literature the habits and prepossessions of his position. 1895 *Russett Universities* II. 568 Ten were to be Legists, and seven Canonists.

†**Legister** 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *legistre*, -ystro, 5 *legistry*, 6 *legistere*, 5, 7 *legistor*. [a. OF. *legistre* variant (influenced by *ministre*, etc.) of *legiste* LEGIST.] = LEGIST.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5410 Lordynges cunseyours Wykkede legystrys [F. *legistre*] or fals acountours. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* viii. 62 3e legistres and lawyers 3e witen were I 1337-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 69 Amonge legystres there dare I not come. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wulcker 680/33 *Hic legista*, a legistry. 1430-40 *Lyng. Bochas* iii. xviii. (1554) 904, Legistres following their ententes Greatly rejoyce in lucre. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 He was... a grete legister of lawe positive, and canone, and civile bothe. 1555 *Abb. Parker Ps.* lx. 170 Juda legistres. 1616 *Bullocker, Legistres*, Lawyers. 1656 in *Brought Glossogr.*

†**Legister** 2. *Obs.* [App. f. L. *legere* to read + -STER fem. agent-suffix.] In a nunnery: A woman charged with the duty of reading aloud.

14... in Augier *Hist. Syon Monast.* (1840) 374 When al he sette, anone the legister schal begyn to rede... And sche muste rede suche mater as the abbes or chauntries assigneth.

||**Legit.** *Obs.* [L. *legit* he reads, or *legit* he has read, pres. or pa. t. 3rd pers. of *legere* to read.] Claim to 'Benefit of Clergy' based upon the fact of being able to read a verse of the Bible.

1653 *Baxter Chr. Concord* 96 They took the drunken Readers (that could scarce yet have a *Legit* to save their necks, if they needed it) to be fitter men then we to edifie the Flocks.

**Legitim**: see LEGITIME.

**Legitimacy** (lĕj'itīmāsi). [f. LEGITIMATE: see -ACY.] The fact of being legitimate.

1. The fact of being a legitimate child.

1691 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 207 A virulent libell... endeavouring to prove the legitimacy of the prince of Wales, is printed. 1754 6a *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. 111, II. 54 It had been formerly usual for the civil courts to issue writs to the spiritual, directing them to inquire into the legitimacy of the person. 1856 *Froloze Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 107 The innumerable refinements of the Romish canon law, which affected the legitimacy of children.

† b. *transf.* Genuineness. *Obs.*

1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 36 The Legitimacy and Reality of these Marine bodies vindicated... I now re-assume my original design.

2. Of a government or the title of a sovereign: The condition of being in accordance with law or principle. Now often, with respect to a sovereign's title, in a narrower sense: The fact of being derived by regular descent; *occas.* the principle of lineal succession to the throne, as a political doctrine. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 233 No one... will be found in this country to maintain that mere birth alone constitutes royal legitimacy. 1818 *Lady Morgan Autobiog.* (1851) 215 We were sent near the princesses... in the very foyer of ultra legitimacy. 1825 *Macaulay Milton Ess.* (1880) 16 The doctrine of Divine Right, which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the alias of Legitimacy. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings* 368 His [Oliver's] rule only wanted the stamp of legitimacy to entitle it to nearly unmixt praise. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* vi. 180 We may differ in opinion as to the legitimacy of Urban or Clement.

3. *gen.* Conformity to rule or principle; lawfulness. In *Legie*, conformity to sound reasoning.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* vi. (1852) 158 It has, however, been objected, that the difference in circumstances forbids the legitimacy of our assumption. 1864 *Bowen Logic* vii. 175 It seems better to test the legitimacy of each step. 1874 *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 28 It is easy to see the causes which have led to this large advance, and impossible not to recognize their legitimacy. 1885 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 An argument... in favour of the legitimacy of such philanthropic labours.

† 4. *Austral. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Vrs. N. S. Wales* I. i. 16 The suspicion each entertains of legitimacy being the cause of the other's appearance. *Note.* Legitimacy, a colonial term for designating the cause of the emigration of a certain portion of our population; i.e. having legal reasons for making the voyage.

**Legitimate** (lĕj'itīmā), *a.* Also 5-6 *logytymat* (e, 6 -ytymat, -ittimat. [ad. med.L. *legitimat*-us, pa. pple. of *legitimare* to declare to be

lawful, to cause to be regarded as lawful offspring, f. L. *legitimus* lawful, f. *leg-*, *lex* LAW.

Etymologically, the word expresses a status which has been conferred or ratified by some authority; = LEGITIMATED. In English, however, it has taken the place of the older LEGITIME, and even in the earliest examples shows no trace of the original participial sense.]

1. Of a child: Having the status of one lawfully begotten; entitled to full filial rights. Said also of a parent, and of lineal descent. (The only sense in Johnson.)

According to English law, all children are legitimate who are born in lawful wedlock, and no others. According to the civil and canon law, a child born of unmarried parents who might at the time lawfully contract marriage becomes legitimate if his parents afterwards are lawfully married.

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. ccxv. 253 This Kyngye Wyllyam vsed alway lemmans, wherefore he dyed without issye legytymat. 1555 *Eden Decades* 137 The children of their owne wyues they counte to hee not legitimate. 1602 *Marston Antonio's Rev.* v. v. Wks. 1856 I. 141 Thy true begotten, most legitimate And loved issue. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 173 By Lineal and Legitimate Descent the true and unquestionable Heir. 1754-62 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II. 111, II. 54 The common law had deemed all those bastards who were born before wedlock: By the canon law they were legitimate. 1827 *Jarman Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 347 A person who at the date of the will was dead, leaving... no legitimate children. 1841 *Lane Arab. Nts.* I. 62 The offspring of his female slave... if begotten by him... he may recognise as his own legitimate child. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Cousanguin.* 4 Legitimate co-parent of a child.

† b. *transf.* Genuine, real: opposed to 'spurious'. *Obs.*

1551 *Bible Apocrypha* To Rdr., They are not received nor taken as legytymate and lawful, as wel of the Hebrewes as of the whole Church. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Par. 3's Chirur.* xxvi. vii. (1698) 163 By the Taste... we distinguishing the true legitimate [Medicinal] from the adulterate. 1699 *Bentley Phil.* 307 Mr. B. maintains *Asphyxia* to be a legitimate word, because we read it *Asphyxia* in the present copy of Scylax. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 347/2 The above remarks do not apply to what I shall call collections of legitimate remains. 1818 *Todd, Legitimate*. 2. Genuine; not spurious; as, a legitimate work, the legitimate production of such an author.

2. Conformable to law or rule; sanctioned or authorized by law or right; lawful; proper.

1638 *Baker tr. Balcan's Lett.* (vol. II.) 13 An evil that should last so long, might in some sort seeme to be made legitimate. 1645 *Milton Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 226 The Text therefore uses this phrase, that they shall be one flesh, to justify and make legitimate the rites of Marriage-bed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 257 A Legitimate Husband. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 79 They [Moors] are a nation... without a legitimate country or a name. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 238 What would, under ordinary circumstances, be justly condemned as persecution, may fall within the bounds of legitimate self defence. 1854 H. ROGERS *Fid. Faith* (1853) 436 There is... a legitimate way of influencing the will. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* ix. 152 Its ancient and legitimate owner.

b. Normal, regular; conformable to a recognized standard type; † *spec.* of a gun (cf. BASTARD a. 6a); † of a disease (= EXQUISITE). In *Sporting*, applied to flat-racing as opposed to hurdle-racing or steeplechasing. *The legitimate drama*: the body of plays, Shaksperian or other, that have a recognized theatrical and literary merit; also ellipt. (*Theatr. slang*) the legitimate.

1669 *Scurry Mariner's Mag.* v. 64 Gunners call their Legitimate Pieces, as have due length of their Chase, according to the height of their bores; Bastard Pieces are such as have shorter Chases, than the Proportion of their bore doth require. 1684 tr. *Benet's Merc. Compt.* v. 161 The Physician must not use astrangers, in a legitimate Burning fever. 1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.* s.v. *Delivery*, A legitimate delivery is that which happens at the just term, i.e. in the tenth lunar month. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 468 Tillotson still keeps his place as a legitimate English classic. 1877 *Era Almanac* 97 Always willing to patronise the legitimate. 1884 *Yates Recoll.* I. v. 211 My youthful admiration of Shakespeare and the legitimate drama. 1888 *Sportsman* 28 Nov. (Farmer), The winding up of the legitimate season.

c. Of a sovereign's title: Resting on the strict principle of hereditary right. Hence, said of a sovereign, a kingdom, etc.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 8 We like the style of the Legitimate poets, as we respect the court and Legitimate monarchs. 1847 *Disraeli Tancred* iii. vi. But in these days a great capitalist has deeper roots than a sovereign prince, unless he is very legitimate. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 457/1 It is not in irony, but in sober earnest, that we express our belief, that any throne is, in practice, called legitimate which has not had the consent of the nation to its... existence. 1885 *Fairbairn Catholicism* iii. (1899) 96 In literature it [the Catholic Revival] appeared as Romanism, in politics as legitimate and theocratic theory.

d. Sanctioned by the laws of reasoning; logically admissible or inferrible.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) x. 221/2 If the first principles be clear and evident, and every syllogism in some legitimate mode or figure, the conclusion of the whole must infallibly be admitted. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. iii. § 1.247 Every such process of reasoning... may be resolved into a series of legitimate syllogisms. 1840 *NHL Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 397 Both [methods] were legitimate logical processes. 1850 *McCosh Dr. Goul.* iii. ii. (1874) 409 We have followed them [principles] to their legitimate consequences. 1855 *Prescott Philip II.* I. ii. ix. 249 This bloody catastrophe was a legitimate result of the policy which he advised. † 3. *quasi-adv.* *Obs.*

1578 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 427 Both he and his chylidren of his body legytymat begotten.

B. sb. 1. a. A legitimate child.

1583 *Strunners Anat. Adus.* I. (1879) 97, I had rather w. had many legitimates than many illegitimates. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Their legitimates do them small honour, sometimes. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 8 Legitimates and natural children were brought up... or shaken up together.

b. A legitimate sovereign. Also, one who supports or advocates the title of such sovereigns. Cf. A. 2 c.

1821 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* On *Parties in Poetry* (1851) I. 6 Waller, a true Legitimate in politics. 1830 *Gen. P. Thomson Exerc.* (1842) I. 268 The experiment of what has been termed constitutional government, has been tried and failed. The legitimates refused this, while they might have had it. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men.* *Napoleon* Wks. (John) I. 374 No longer the throne was occupied... by a small class of legitimates.

† c. *Austral. slang.* (See quot. and cf. LEGITIMACY 4.) *Obs.*

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM 2 *Vrs. N. S. Wales* II. xxiv. 116 Our society is divided into circles as in England. Next, we have the legitimates, or cross-breeds, namely, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma.

† 2. Something to which one has a legitimate title. *Obs.* *rare* -1.

1649 *Milton Eikon* (1790) 31 Many princes have been rigorous in laying taxes on their subjects by the head, but of any King heretofore that made a levy upon their wit, and seized it as his own legitimate, I have not whom to beside to instance.

**Legitimate** (lĕj'itīmāt), *v.* [f. med.L. *legitimā*, ppl. stem of *legitimare* (see *prec.*). Cf. F. *legitimer*, Sp. *legitimar*, It. *legitimare*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a bastard) legitimate; to establish the legitimacy of (a person) by an authoritative declaration or decree.

1597 *Beard Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 280 With the Popes aouch, who legitimated him. 1663 *Perris Diary* 9 Nov. It is much talked of that the king intends to legitmate the Duke of Monmouth. 1701 *De For Power Call Body People Misc.* (1703) 149 Another Parliament Legitimated Queen Elizabeth. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 What is impressment of seamen? No parliament ever dared to legitimate or sanction it. 1818 *Hallam Hist.* I. 103 (1872) III. 75 One object of which was to legitmate the duke of Lancaster's ante-nuptial children. 1868 *Frieman Norm. Comp.* (1876) II. viii. 176 The children were according to the law legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their parents.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Idus* ii. 13 Strained, their wittes to legitmate bastardy broods of opinions. 1640 *Jackson Creed* xi. xviii. § 5 The seeds of this accursed sin are more than legitimated, ranked amongst the essential parts of honour.

2. To render lawful or legal, to give a lawful or legal character to; to authorize by legal enactment. In early use, To give (a person) a legal claim to something.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* ii. xlv. (1532) 115 Whether the Pope may legitmate one to temporal thynages. 1586 *Warner Alphon's Eng.* ii. lxxv. 285 With Marriage, that legitimates our Propagation. 1658 T. WALL *Char. Fuchus Ch.* 65 These men can do more then God, they can legitmate any wickedness. 1725 *Bentley Scen.* x. 348 Nay, a particular edition shall be legitimated and consecrated. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 566 Their feudal laws, by legitimating orderly gradations of oppression, completed the misfortune of the times. 1869 *Fall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10 He not only supplies himself with a magazine of arms, but with a portfolio of judges' orders legitimating their use.

3. To affirm or show to be legitimate; to authorize or justify by word or example; to serve as justification for.

1611 W. SELATER *Key* (1629) 164 [An hypocrite] countenanceth, yea, legitimateth, wilful rebellion against the law of God. 1651 J. R. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 8 (1727) 108 Our Blessed Lord was pleased to legitimate fear to us, by his agony and prayers in the garden. 1681 *Flavel Meth. Grace* xxvii. 466 The Gospel legitimates no hopes of salvation, but such as are accompanied with serious efforts of mortification. 1713 *Nelson Life Bp. Bull* 292 All such terms and Phrases as are not expressly legitimated by the sacred writers. 1719 *Dr. For Crusoe* i. xvii. (1840) 306 Necessity legitimates my advice; for it is, the only way to save our lives. 1750 *Sherrstone Economy* i. 179 Unless Economy's consent Legitimate expense. 1820 *Fleet in Lect. Paint.* xii. (1848) 557 Sculpture lent her hand to legitimate the sacrilege. 1824-9 *Landor Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 215 National safety legitimates all means employed upon it. 1846 *Trench Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 4 He warns him that Pharaoh will require him to legitimate his mission.

Hence Legitimated ppl. a.

1670 *Cotton Esphemon* II. viii. 415 Gabrielle a legitimated Daughter of France, one of his own natural Sisters. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6161/1 *Paris*. The King has settled the Ranks and Honours of the legitimated Princes. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 130 According to a legitimated statement already mentioned. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, a legitimated son of John of Gaunt.

**Legitimately** (lĕj'itīmātli), *adv.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a legitimate or lawful manner; in accordance with rule or propriety; legally, properly.

1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* (1613) 97 But sure legitimately (or as they shold) they are not brought vp. 1651 *Hornes Goul. & Soc.* vii. § 3. 112 A King legitimately constituted in his



Government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 320 Whatever the result may be, it shall at least legitimately grow out of the premises. 1841 MYERS *Cash. Th.* IV. v. 193 Biblical Theology can legitimately extend no farther than Revelation does.

**Legitimateness** (lĕj'itīm'itnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being legitimate, in various senses.

1618 BARNEVELL'S *Apol.* D. If New-kerke . . will give you a Testimonie of your legitimateness, I will easily beleue it. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 536 They cannot make the least scruple concerning the legitimateness of the Instrument. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 352 The Fathers of Constantinople . . highly asserting the legitimateness of his Ordination. 1831 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 181 Babeuf . . maintained the merit and the legitimateness of the Constitution of 1793.

**Legitimation** (lĕj'itīm'it'shən). [ad. med. L. *legitimationem*, n. of action f. *legitimare* to LEGITIMATE. Cf. F. *légitimation*.] 1. The action or process of rendering or authoritatively declaring (a person) legitimate.

1460 CANGRAVE *Chron.* 263 The duke of Lancaster purchased a legitimization for the childr'n that he had begotten of dame Katherine Swynforth. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1814) I. 188 The letters of legitimization maid to the said Robert. 1577-89 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1093/1 Cranmer . . alledging manie reasons . . for the legitimization of both the kings sisters. 1611 GUILDM *Heraldry* II. v. (1660) 63 By such legitimization they are discharged of all those dishonours which in former time they were subject unto. a 1683 SINNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxvi. (1704) 342 The intricacy of his Marriages, and the legitimization of his Children were settled by the same Power. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 110 Legitimation or the Tryal of Bastardy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 22 Mar. an. 1776, I talked of legitimization by subsequent marriage, which obtained in the Roman law, and still obtains in the law of Scotland. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 843/1 Nor can his agnates succeed to him [a bastard], unless he has obtained letters of legitimization from the king.

† 2. The condition of being legitimate; legitimacy. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 392 The quihik wedding was lauchful prolouation of his barnis legitimatoun. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 248, I haue disclaim'd Sir Robert and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 77 His infancie and doubt of legitimatoun, seculding him awhile from enjoying any Sovereignitie. 1660 BOND *Sent. Reg.* 50 That Son giveth cause of suspition of his Legitimation who will not mourne at his Mothers death. 1689 LOCKE *Govt.* § 123 (1694) 120 From whence also will arise many Questions of Legitimation, and what in Nature is the difference betwixt a Wife and a Concubine.

*fig.* 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 137 Mr. Bayes having gone so many months, more than the Civil Law allows for the utmost term of legitimatoun.

b. *transf.* Of a literary work: The fact that it is the work of its reputed author; authenticity, genuineness. *Now rare.*

1635 E. BAGSHAWE *To Rdr.* in R. Bolton *Two Serms.* (1635) A jib, These Sermons are truly his owne . . There are hundreds of people . . who . . can with me . . attestate their legitimatoun. 1640 IIR. HALL *Episc.* II. xi, We are yet beholding to him for asserting the truth, and legitimatoun of these seven Epistles of our Martyr. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 238 In this relation concerning these three doubtful Books of Mr. Hookers . . I leave my Reader to give sentence, for their legitimatoun. 1884 D. HUNTER in *Reuss's Hist. Canon* x. 167 The legitimatoun refused to this book [the Apocalypse] is therefore not the authenticity in the literary sense of the word.

† 3. The action of naturalizing (an alien) *Obs.*

1579 J. STURGES *Caping Gulf* Cjh, The most large and most beneficial Legitimation made to any alien.

† 4. The action of giving a lawful character to something forbidden by law; a dispensation. *Obs.* a 1550 *Image Poet.* II. 376 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 427 He robbeth all nations With his fulminations . . Legitimations. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 219 A Dispensation is . . in our Books sometimes stiled a Legitimation.

5. *gen.* The action of making lawful; authorization; rarely *conv.* a document of authorization.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v, A direct uncharitableness . . which can receive no warrant or legitimatoun by the intention of the propounder. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 193 The judicious and mature Legitimation of tipping Houses. 1799 CARLTON *Ho. Mag.* 293 The legitimatoun of Money, and the giving it its denominated value, is one especial part of a King's prerogative. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 164 Herein is the legitimatoun of criticism, in the mind's faith, that the poems are a corrupt version of some text in nature. 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., Persons going about their lawful business, and fortified by adequate legitimations.

**Legitimatism**. *rare.* [f. as next + -ISM.] = LEGITIMIST.

a 1860 WORCESTER *cites Month. Rev.*

**Legitimatism** (lĕj'itīm'it'izm), v. [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render legitimate or lawful, in various senses, esp. to render (a child) legitimate by legal enactment or otherwise.

1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gall.* Wks. 1846 III. 32 The approbation of the men legitimatizes the government. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* (1876) I. [II.] I. iii. 125 The Turk does not deign to legitimatize his possession of the soil he has violently seized. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 158 She might have been legitimized by act of parliament. 1868 FROULKES *Ch. Creed or Crown's C.* 60 The wily forger . . sought to legitimatize them by the high authority which he claimed. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 20 June 7/4 The alteration . . will have the effect of legitimatizing the offspring of past marriages.

Hence Legitimized ppl. a.

1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* xvii. 285 The legitimated son of himself (Louis XIV) and Madame de Montespan. 1885 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 275/2 Jean Beaufort, the legitimated daughter of John of Gaunt.

**Legitimature**. *nonce-ud.* [f. LEGITIMATE a. + -URE.] An office to which one has a legitimate claim.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. ii. (1872) VI. 144 Regent having stripped her Husband of his high legitimatures and dignities.

**Legitime** (lĕj'itīm), a. and sb. Also 6 *legytym*, 6-7 *legittime*, 8-9 *legitim*. [a. F. *legitime* adj. and sb., ad. L. *legitimus*, f. *leg-*, *lex* LAW.]

† A. adj. *Obs.*

1. = LEGITIMATE a. 1. In early use *absol.* or quasi-sb.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 230 Be grace That leelle legitime by lawe may cleyne. 1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 182 The Kings highnes should make and declare the said Lady Mary to be legitime. 1568 MARY *Let. Jun.* in H. CAMPBELL *Love Lett.* MARY Q. SCOTS *App.* (1824) 30 To . . cause him [the Erle of Murray] to be declarit legitime to succeed unto the crowne of Scotland.

b. *transf.* Genuine: = LEGITIMATE I b.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthe* in *Arch. App.* to *Jus. I. Counterb.* 116 To apparell some European plants with Indian coats, and to enstall them in shops as righteous and legitime Tabacco.

2. = LEGITIMATE 2.

a 1430 *Pilgr. Lof Markede* III. cxlii. (1869) 131 Engendred in legitime mariage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 258 If after the legitime appellacion he hath proceeded in cause. c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Aristotle deuideth Justice in ii. kyndes, one, legitime or legall, and another, equyte. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 37 He calls it [the Lord's Prayer] the legitime and ordinary prayer. 1665 *Treaty betw. Chas. II & Dk. Savoy* in *Magens Insurances* (1755) II. 639 To constitute Sir John Finch Knt. . . his true and legitime Plenipotentiary. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iii, The Elders and Brethren . . were assembled in a legitime Council at Ierusalem. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 50 A species of right never adopted for legitime before 1779.

b. Of persons; Obedient to law.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 47 Those things wherein the order and ornament or goodness of the mind consistes, we call legal and Law: whence men become legitime and orderly.

c. = LEGITIMATE 2 b.

1651 E. PRESTWICH *Hippolitus* Ep. Ded., A Legitime Poem often falls a sacrifice to the many-headed and no brained Multitude.

d. = LEGITIMATE 2 d.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 82 State legitime is whan the controuersy standeth in definicion.

B. sb. *Civil and Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1845.)

= L. *legitima* (pars).

a 1768 ESKING *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 606 That which falls to the children, is sometimes, from the Roman law, stiled the legitime, or the portion given them by the law. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 851/1 Children are entitled . . after their father's death, to a share of his moveable property, which is called their legitime, or portion natural, or bairns' part of gear. 1881 *Times* 9 Feb., To the York Prize for 1880 . . was offered for the best essay on 'The History of the Law of Legitim'.

**Legitimism** (lĕj'itīm'izm), [ad. F. *légitimisme*, f. *légitime*: see next and -ISM.] In French or Spanish politics: Adherence to the claim of the so-called 'legitimate pretender to the throne'.

1877 *Chr. World* 12 Oct. 1/4 The patrons of Napoleonism and Legitimism. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Custom* v. 143 The theory of sovereignty and government called Legitimism . . is still a factor in French and Spanish politics.

**Legitimist** (lĕj'itīm'izm), [ad. F. *légitimiste*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIME and -IST.] A supporter of legitimate authority, esp. of a monarchical title claimed on the ground of direct descent; *spec.* in France, a supporter of the elder Bourbon line, driven from the throne in 1830.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 66 The papal secretary of state was denounced as a secret adherent of the legitimists. 1865 MARFEE *Brigand Life* I. 231 Naples became the rallying point of the legitimists. 1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 145/1 The legitimists and clericals soon tied a stone to it and sent it to the bottom. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 430 Isabella II. was, in the eyes of Legitimists and extreme Catholics, a revolutionary usurper.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to the legitimists; brought about by legitimists; expressing their sentiments.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 627 He is not likely to have made the strong legitimist harangue which is put into his mouth. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 190 The accession of the house of York was strictly a legitimist restoration.

Hence Legitimistic a., inclined to the opinions of the legitimists.

1877 *Times* Mag. XX. 381 He is too Legitimistic for me.

**Legitimity**. *rare* -1. [ad. F. *légitimité*, f. *légitime*: see LEGITIME a. and -ITY.] Legitimacy.

1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* III. 457 Ferocious . . man, enemy to legitimacy and religion!

**Legitimize** (lĕj'itīm'izm), v. [f. L. *legitimare* (see LEGITIMATE a.) + -IZE.] = LEGITIMATE.

1848 W. H. KELLY in *L. Blane's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 148 The French laws oblige me to do so in order to legitimise my child. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xl, He seemed to

be legitimizing his presence. 1892 A. B. BAUER *Apologetics* III. x. 495 Such a comparison . . is not indispensable to legitimise the Christian's exclusive homage to Jesus.

Hence Legitimization, the action of legitimizing.

1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 113 Had Elizabeth's prospects been liable to be affected by the legitimization of her sister, the queen would [etc.]. 1886 in *Antiquary* Feb. 70/2 In consideration of . . 25,000 crowns . . his Holiness is willing to grant the act of legitimization.

+ Legitimately, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. \**legitimus* adj. (f. L. *legitimus* + -OUS) + -LY 2.] In a lawful or proper manner.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kourj* xxiv. 244 The Sacraments legitimately administered for matter and form.

**Leglen** (lĕglĕn). *Sc.* Also 8-9 *leglin*, 9 *leglan*. [variant of LAGGIN.] A milk-pail. Also *attrib.* leglen-girth, the lowest hoop upon a leglen. To cast a leglen-girth: to have an illegitimate child (cf. LAGGIN 3).

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iv. [When] I to milk the ewes first tried my skill, To bear a leglen was nae toil to me. c 1750 MISS ELLIOT *Song, 'Flowers of the Forest'* II, Iik ane lifts her leglin, and hies her away. 1822 SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, Miss Edgeworth . . carries her literary reputation as . . easily as the milk maid in my country does the leglan. 1822 — *Nigel* xxxii, Ganging a wee bit glead in her walk through the world; I mean in the way of . . casting a leglin-girth, or the like. 1881 SANDS *Sketches of Trarant* 20 A leglen or milking pail of excellent small beer.

**Legless** (lĕglĕs), a. [f. LEG sb. + -LESS.] Having no legs; deprived of legs.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* ix. 4 A legless body is my kingdom's map. 1848 C. LAMMAN *Angler in Canada* 207 His [a seal's] clumsy and legless body. 1879 LUTBROCK *Sci. Lect.* III. 69 The larvæ of ants . . are small, white, legless grubs.

**Leglet** (lĕglĕt). [f. LEG sb. + -LET.]

1. A little leg.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 424 High raised in air to . . wap his [a jointed toy soldier's] supple leglets in their view. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 263 [A nurse tells a child] to put down her frock, and cover two very pretty white leglets.

2. An ornament for the leg. (After *arulet*, etc.)

1836 CAROLINE FOX *Jynl.* (1882) v. 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Togo Saga* xviii. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan.

**Leguan** (lĕg'wān). [?a. F. *iguane* (*iguane* iguana, with def. art.)] = IGUANA, GUANA.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* vi. 210 Frequented by numbers of the large amphibious lizard called the leguan or guana. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Togo Saga* xviii. 347 The second [doctor] removes the cause of disease, which is either a lizard, a serpent, or a leguan.

**Leguleian** (lĕg'ulĕi'an), a. and sb. [f. L. *leguleius* a pettifogger (f. *leg-*, *lex* law) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to petty questions of law or to law language; pettifogging. *rare.*

1677 NEEDHAM *and Paquet* Adv. 21 It is a small matter with our Factious Leguleian Scribes to form up Opinions upon forged Interpretations of Law. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestation* Wks. 1858 VIII. 90 It seems impossible to determine whether he uses it in the classical English sense, or in the sense of leguleian barbarism.

B. sb. A pettifogger; a contemptuous term for a lawyer.

1631 BR. WENNE *Quinct.* (1653) 254 Our spruce attornies, and upstart Leguleians. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* ix. M's Wks. 1851 VIII. 209 You do but that over again . . which some silly Leguleians now and then do, to argue unawares against their own Clients. 1864 MACM. *Mag.* Dec. 124 To distinguish a jolly young medical from a prematurely sharp leguleian.

So Leguleious a. = LEGULEIAN a.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* IV. xiii. 131 The leguleious Cavils of some Pragmatical Pettifoggers.

**Legume** (lĕg'um, lĕg'um). Also 7 *legum*.

[a. F. *legume*, ad. L. *legūmen*, f. *leg-* to gather, in allusion to the fact that the fruit may be gathered by hand.]

I. a. The fruit, or the edible portion of a leguminous plant, e.g. beans, peas, pulse. b. By extension: A vegetable used for food; chiefly in pl.

a. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 621 The boyling of Legumes. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 7/2 There is a great Plenty of Legumes, and Garden-product. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Farinaceous Legumes, as Pease, Beans, &c. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 443 Chestnuts, maize, harriots, and other legumes, form principal objects of consumption.

b. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Combl. Gard.* Pref. In those early times 'tis probable they knew no other Gardens than those of Fruits and Legumes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turnips*, Turneps are a legume used in several sauces. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 131 The tyrant of Sicily demanded a tenth of the corn, but not a tenth of . . hay or legumes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 666 The dry edible fruit and other species of food, which we call by the general name of legumes.

† 2. A leguminous plant. *Obs.*

1693 ROBINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 826 The Arachyda's, and some other Legumes, which flower above, but seed under ground. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, Legumes, . . in Botany it is that Species of Plants, which we call Pulse.

3. The pod or seed-vessel of a leguminous plant.

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 36 The legume or pod. 1877 *Fam. Plants* I. 29 Legume long, compressed, cloth'd with a double bark. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 376 The legume compressed, brown, ciliated.



1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 230 The fruit .. although a legume, is of a rounded shape.

**Legumen** (lġiū'men). Pl. legumens, || legumina. [a. l. *legūmen*: see prec.] a. = LEGUME 1. b. = LEGUME 2. Also *collect. sing.* c. = LEGUME 3.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcv. (1493) 662 Greynes that ben . . gretter . . thanne greynes of whete other of hardy be properly callyd legumina. 1680 BOYLE *Produs. Chem. Princ.* ii. iv. Some legumens, as peas, or beans; which if they be newly gathered and distilled in a retort . . will . . afford . . an acid spirit. 1721 CHAMBERLAYNE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 200 These Vessels . . are more easy to be discovered in Beans and Pease, than in any sort of Legumens or Grains.

b. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 71 The haulm of beans, pease, and other legumina. a 1722 LISLE *Ilus.* (1757) 354 Grass-butter rises in price by reason of its consumption of those legumens. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. vi. 54 The Country adjacent produces Barley, Wheat, and Legumen. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxiv. (1853) 123 They are to be met with in gardens on kidney-beans or any legumens.

c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vi. (1765) 13 Legumen, a Pod., is a Pericarpium of two Valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 619 Lotus. Legumen cylindrical; filled with cylindrical seeds. 1832 *Leg. Subst. Food Man* 211 The seeds are contained in an oblong legumen, or pod . . of two valves.

**Legumin** (lġiū'min). Chem. Also legumino. [f. LEGUME + -IN.] A proteid substance resembling casein, found in leguminous and other seeds.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 690 A peculiar principle, to which he [Braconnot] has given the name of legumin. c 1865 *Circ. Sci.* 1. 329/2 The largest proportion of phosphorus exists in legumine. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 119 Legumin occurs in largest proportion and in the larger number of kinds of pulse.

**Leguminar**, a. Bot. [f. l. *legūmin*, *legūmen* + -AR.] Resembling or characteristic of a legume; said of dehiscence by a marginal suture.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Leguminiform**, a. [f. as prec. + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a legume.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Leguminose** (lġiū'minō's), a. [f. as next + -OSE.] = next.

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 764 Herbaceous and arborescent Plants, the greatest part of them pomiferous or leguminose. 1713 PETIVER *Ilus.* XXVIII. 207 Leguminose or Pea-bloom Plants. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 252 We have the leguminose plants.

**Leguminous** (lġiū'minō's), a. [f. l. *legūmin*, *legūmen* + -OUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to pulse; of the nature of pulse.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 45 Raising leguminous crops like field pease. 1827 STEWART *Planter's G.* (1828) 498 This practice will by no means preclude the cultivation of leguminous crops. 1898 ALIBUTH *Syst. Med. V.* 591 Meat, leguminous vegetables and bread contain the same alkali.

2. Bot. Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Leguminosae*, which includes peas, beans, and other plants which bear legumes or pods.

1677 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. iii. v. (1682) 187 The Cod of the Garden Bean (and so of the rest of the Leguminous kind) opens on one side. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. (1794) 39 The greater part of the leguminous or pulse tribe. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 446 Linnæus . . asserts . . that 'among all the leguminous or papilionaceous tribe there is no deleterious plant to be found'. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Myrospermum, a spurious Leguminous genus. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Fl.* i. ii. 50 A most elegant leguminous tree. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 24 Climbing leguminous plants escape both floods and cattle.

b. Resembling what pertains to a leguminous plant.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 97/1 The top [of Goats Rue] is branched, upon each stands many leguminous, or pulse-like flowers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Sainfoin*. They are leguminous flowers. White and sometimes Red. 1830 LINCOLN *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 87 Another and a more invariable character [of the Pea tribe] is to have a leguminous fruit.

**Legyor**, obs. form of LEDGER.

**Lehm** (lēm). Geol. [Ger. = LOAM.] = LOESS.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species, which overspreads a great part of the valley of the Rhine, between Basle and Cologne. . . This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess', or, in Alsace, 'Lehm'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 405 The 'loess' or 'lehm' of the Rhine—a pulverulent yellowish, sandy loam.

**Lehmanite** (lēmān'it). Min. Also lēm-. [Named by J. C. Delamétherie, 1797, after Luke Lehman (Leman), its locality: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of saussurite.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrif. I.* 207 Lehmanite of felspar and quartz, from Cornwall. 1837 DANA *Min.* 293 Lemanite.

**Lehmannite**, Min. [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after Prof. J. G. Lehmann, of St. Petersburg, its discoverer: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of crocoite.

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Philips' Min.* 557 Lehmannite.

**Lehrbachite** (lērbach'it). Min. [Named by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1852, after *Lehrbach* in the Harz Mountains, its locality: see -ITE.] Selenide of lead, found in blackish grey masses.

1854 BROOKE & MILLER *Philips' Min.* 153 Lehrbachite

. . decrepitates when heated. 1885 FENI *Min.* 236 Lehrbachite gives with soda on coal, globules of lead.

**Lehter**, var. LAHTER Obs.; obs. f. LAUGHTER.

† **Lehtrie**, v. Obs. [OK. *lehtrian*, f. *lehtor*

LAHTER, vice.] *trans.* To reproach. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* xxv. (Z.) 144 *Criminor* ic leahrtre. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 þat he . . lehtrie þo þe on sinne līð.

**Lehuntite**, Min. [Named after Captain Le-

hunt: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of natrolite.

1831 BRUCE *Tables Min.* etc. (Chester). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 The Lehuntite of Thomson is met not uncommonly at Glenarm.

**Lehzen**, obs. form of LAUGH v.

Lei, obs. form of LAY, Lie.

**Leibnitzian** (lībntsiān), a. and sb. Also Leibnizian, -izian. [f. the name of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz (1646-1716) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Pertaining to Leibnitz or his philosophical doctrines or mathematical methods.

1765 MACLAINE tr. *Masheim's Ecol. Hist.* (1768) V. 23 note. The Leibnizian and Wolfian philosophy. 1778 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII 362 The Leibnizian doctrine. a 1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 73 The Leibnizian distinction of the Eternal Reason, or nature of God . . from the will or personal attributes of God. 1777 F. CARRO *Philos. Kant* ii. xiii. 504 The Leibnizian Monadism. 1884 MAYER *Leibnitz* 211 The great body of Leibnizian and Kantian thought.

B. sb. A follower of Leibnitz.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* II. 1293 Some Leibnizians do not assume . . that action or force is proportional to the pressure and space. 1886 W. WALLACE *Kant* 101 Still the Leibnizians have almost all the experiences on their side.

Hence **Leibnizianism**, the doctrines of Leibnitz or his followers.

1874 MORRIS tr. *Überweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 120.

**Leicester** (lē'stər). [The name of an English county town.] Used attrib. or adj., and hence ellipt. as sb., to designate a valuable long-woolled variety of sheep and a long-horned variety of cattle originally bred in Leicestershire.

1834 VOUATT *Cattle* vi. 208 Where a few of the long-horns do linger, the improved Leicesters are gone. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 291/2 The improved Leicester has gained a footing, and will not soon lose it.

**Leiche**, **Leicht**, obs. forms of LERCH, LIGHT.

**Leid**(e), obs. pa. t. and pp. of LAY v.

**Leide**, obs. form of LEAD.

**Leidger**, obs. form of LEDGER.

**Leidyite** (lē'idī't). Min. [Named by G. A. Koenig, 1878, in honour of Dr. Joseph Leidy: see -ITE.] A complicated hydrous silicate found in fine yellowish-green scales.

1878 in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 84. 1882 DANA *Min. App.* 68 Leidyite . . consisting of fine scales with silky lustre.

**Leie**, obs. form of LAY, Lie.

**Leif**, obs. f. LEAF, LIEP, LIVE; Sc. f. LEVE v.

**Leifull**, **leifull**, variants of LEEFUL.

**Leige**, obs. form of LIEGE.

**Leigeance**, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

**Leiger**, obs. form of LEAGUE, LEDGER.

**Leigeritie**, variant of LEGERITY Obs., lightness.

**Leigh**, obs. pa. t. of Lie v. and v. 2

† **Leighster**. Obs. rare -1. [repr. OE. type

\**lēgestre*, fem. agent-n. to *lēgan*, f. Lie v. 2: see

-STER.] A female liar.

c 1325 *Lai le Freine* 106 Viif ich say ich hadde a bi-leman

. . Than ich worth Be hold leighster and fals of tong.

† **Leighton**. Obs. Forms: 1 lēc-, léah-, léhtun, 3 ley(h)ton, leighton, 4 lahtoun, leiy-, leyton, leotun, 7 liten, 8 laghton, laighton.

[OL. *leahhtin*, earlier \**leactin*, f. *lēc* LEEK + *līn*

enclosure: see TOWN.] A garden.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 19 Ongelic is come senepes

hætte genamen was monn sende in lehtune his. c 1050 *Voc.*

in Wt. Wulcker 460/30 *Ortus alerum*, lehtun. c 1275

*Passion Our Lord* 291 in O. E. Misc. 45 Iwis þu were myd

ihehu crist in þe lehtune. 13 . . *Child. Jesu* 1618 in

Horsm. *Allengl. Leg.* (1875) 54 Jacob . . bad him go . . A non

right down into þe leightone. For to bringuen heom wuyt-

tone. a 1327 *Treat. Dreams in Rel. Ant.* 1. 264 Lahtoun

make ant-to-delve. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii.

xvi. (Tollem. MS.). Some of pondez bep stremes to water

and moyste gardines and leightons [ed. 1335 orcheyardes].

*Ibid.* xvii. 1. Some tren and herbes growed in leytons [ed.

1335 croffes]. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 *Litten*, a Garden.

17 . . R. RICHARDSON in *Leland's Itin.* (ed. Hearne 1745) I.

140, I have met with several British Words that are still in

use, such as Lughton for a Garden. 1775 WATSON *Hist.*

*Italy* 542 Lughton, a Garden.

Hence † **Leightonward**, a gardener.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wt. Wulcker 127/14 *Olltor*, lectun-

ward. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 576 in O. E. Misc. 53 Heo

wende hit were þe leyhtonward þat to hire spek.

**Leigier**, obs. form of LEAGUE, LEDGER.

**Leihe**, obs. form of LYE, lixivium.

**Leihter**, obs. f. LAUGHTER; var. LAHTER Obs.

**Leik**, obs. form of LICH, LIKE.

**Leil**(e), **leill**, obs. forms of LEAL.

**Leime**, obs. Sc. form of LEAM sb. 1

**Lein**, **lein**(e), obs. forms of LAY v., LEAN.

† **Leind**, sb. Obs. Also lend. [a. ON. *lǫynd*, f. *lǫyna*: see LAIN v.] A hiding-place, refuge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6652 Aha! þat wreche wit-vten freind,

þat on na side mai gett him leind [Gott. lend]. *Ibid.* 24728

We þrai þat luedi be vr leind [*leind*, lend].

**Leind**, variant of LEND v. 1 Obs.

**Leing**, obs. form of LYING.

**Leint**, obs. Sc. pa. t. and pp. of LEAN v. 1

**Leio-** (lē'ō), also lio-, comb. form of Gr. *λεῖος* smooth, appearing as the first element of certain scientific words, as: **Leiodera** (lē'ō'dē-*rā*) Zool. [Gr. *δῖπος* skin], one of the genus *Leiodera* of American iguanoid lizards (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Leioglossate** (-glō'ssāt) a. [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having the characteristics of the group *Leiglossa* of octopod cephalopods, which have no radula. † **Leiomyma** (-mō'ō-mā) Path. [see MYOMA], 'the form of myoma which is composed of unstriated muscular fibre' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Leiotrichous** (lē'ō'trī-kō's) a. [Gr. *τριχ-*, *τρίξ* hair], smooth haired, belonging to the group || **Leiotrichi**, one of the two primary divisions into which mankind is considered by some to be divisible.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Canth.* 132 Bory de St. Vin cent's two primary divisions of the genus *Homo*, the *Leiotrichi*, or smooth-haired, and the *Ulotrichi*, or crisp-haired.

1881 WEST in *Trin. Bot. X.* 115 This species belongs to the orthocarpous leiotrichous Hypnaceae.

**Leiotropic**, erron. form of LECOTROPIC

**Leip**(o)-: see LIP(o)-.

**Leir**, obs. form of LAIR, LERE v., LIEFER.

**Leir**, var. LEAR 1, learning; LEAR 2 Obs.

**Leirne**, obs. Sc. form of LEARN.

**Lois**, Sc. var. LEASE a. and sb. 2, LEESE v. 1,

LEEZE (me), LESE(-MAJESTY).

**Loisar**, **leisour**, obs. forms of LEISURE.

**Leisch**, **leiser**(e), obs. ff. LEASH, LEISURE.

**Leish**, obs. f. LEASH; var. LIESE, fine thread.

**Leisk**, Sc. form of LINK, flank.

**Leisom**(e), **leisoum**, variants of LEESOME.

**Leispound**, variant of LEISPOUND.

**Leiss**, Sc. var. LEASE, LEESE v. 1, LEEZE (me).

**Leist**, obs. form of LEAST, LEST, LINT.

**Leist**, obs. and sing. ind. p. of LAY v. 1

**Leister** (lē'stər). Also 6 leyster, 6, 9 lister,

7-8 leester, 9 leister. [a. ON. *lǫster* (Now,

dial. *hoster*, Sw. *huster*, Da. *lyster*), f. *lǫsta* str.

vb., to strike.] A pronged spear for striking and

taking fish, chiefly salmon.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No person . . shall take

. . . any . . . rale, raw web, lister, fier, or any other . . . tyme

. . . the yonge fise . . . of any kinde of salmon. 1551 *Trevel-*

*Herbal* f. v. 11, Their leysters or salmon speers. 1638 N.

*Killing* iv. 101 A yeoman presented for that he did kill

. . . with a certain engine called a leister made, sold in

1785 BURNS *Death Dr. Hornbold* vi. A dove had leister

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Bridge* xi. [He] came running up the

stairs with a salmon lister in one hand. 1843 W. SCOTT

*Salmon Fish. Tweed* xi. 239 The men . . winking their long

leisters. 1895 *Chamb. Trn.* XII. 751/2 Celebrated . . as a

poacher and as a great hand at the leister in autumn.

b. Comb., as *leister grain*; *leister-shaped* adj.

1634 *Acts Durham High Comm. Crt.* (Suttees) 102 Did

see Mr. Haslehead take up the leister grains and throw

them awaie. 1863 ATKINSON *Station Grange* (1864) 23

Rather leister-shaped in construction, with five barbed

prongs.

**Leister**, v. [f. LEISTER sb.] *trans.* To spear

with a leister.

1834 HOGG *Dom. Mann.* Scott (1882) 11 He [Scott] and

Skene of Rubislaw, and I were out one night about mid-

night, leistering kippers in Tweed. 1861 J. BROWN *Horse*

*Subs.* II. 243 The poaching weaver who had the night

before leistered a prime kipper. 1881 *Blackie, Mag.* Apr.

530 They burned the water and leistered the salmon.

Hence **Leistering** vbl. sb. Also **Leisterer**.

1843 W. SCOTT *Salmon Fish. Tweed* xi. 237 The side

on which the leisterers strike the fish. 1867 *Times* 30 Dec.

9/6 Conviction of Salmon Leisterers. *Ibid.* The process of

salmon leistering by night with the aid of torch and spear.

**Leisum**, variant of LEESOME a.

**Leisurable** (lē'zjurā'b'l), a. [f. LEISURE sb. +

-ABLE; perh. on the supposed analogy of *comfort-*

*able*, *honourable*: cf. *pleasurable*.]

1. Proceeding or acting without haste; leisurely,

deliberate.

a 1540 implied in LEISURABLY. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's*



a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 358/2 If thou wilt leasurably lysten and beholde to the ende of the tragedye. 1658 Sia f. MAYERNE *Receipts Cookery* cxi. 90 Let it boyl leasurably. 1695 Dr. ROCHESTER *Disc. Clergy* 13 Setting forth the public Players to all their due Advantage, by pronouncing them leasurably, fitly, warmly, decently. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 172 Let him speak leasurably. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* June 164 He..pricked leasurably down the slope.

**Leisure** (le'z'liu, liz'liu). *Forms:* 4 leisere, leysir, Sc. lasore, 4-5 leiser, leysere, Sc. lasair, 4 6 laiser, laysor, leysor, Sc. laser, -are, 5 laisir, -our, -ure, laysar, -ir, leysor, -soure, leasure, 5-6 leysar, Sc. lasar, 6 laisere, -ure, layso(u'r, -uro, leisar, -our, leaser, -our, leesar, leser, leysour(e), leys(s)or, Sc. laiseir, lasar, lazar, laisar, 5-7 leysure, 6-8 leasure, 7 liesure, leizure, 6-leisure. [a. OF. *leisir* (mod. F. *laisir*), subst. use of the infinitive *leisir*, repr. L. *licere* to be permitted. In Fr. the word has undergone much the same development of sense as in Eng.]

†1. Freedom or opportunity to do something specified or implied. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 28 Pe seruyng man þat serueþ yn þe gere Oweþ to come when he hap leysere. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 229 When þou sees leysere, þat he ne perceye þi witte .. with þe knyfe him to smite. ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 462 No more was there. To clothe her with .. Gret leysir hadde she to quake. c 1386 — *Miller's T.* 107 She wol been at his comandement, When that she may hir leysir wel espie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3119 Þai hade laisure at lust þere flikyng to say. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 205/2 Leysere, oportunitas. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xliii. 169 Sadoyne folowed hym of so nyghe. .that with grete peyne gaf them leysir to saue hem self. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 8, I cry the mercy, and lasar to repent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* iv. 8. 33 Quhy will thou nocht fle spedely be nycht, Quhen for to haist thou hes laisar and mycht? a 1533 LO. BEARNES *Huon* xci. 291 Huon mette with hym so hastily that he had no layser to stryke hym. 1640 Dr. HALL *Chr. Moder.* i. viii. 75 The Jewes..hold, that after twenty yeres of age, who so finds (the lezer) in himselfe, is bound under paine of sin to marry.

†b. An opportunity. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 485 Whil þat I have a leysir and a space Myn harm I wol confesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 If so is, that I may hent Somtime amonge a good leice. *Ibid.* II. 242 That she with him had [= might have] a leiser To speke and telle of her desir. 14.. *Epiph.* in *Fantasia's Vis.* (1843) 116 They have a leysir found To take her loyve. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. Euer eft on him she cast an eye When that she founde a leysir opportune. 1430-40 — *Bochas* ix. xxxiii. (1354) 212b, To their entent a leysure they did spie.

2. In narrower sense: Opportunity afforded by freedom from occupations.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 999 Waitand bot laisure (quhen he mycht purchace oportunitie. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue xx.* 234 Gif God will me gif Lasir and space so lange til lif. c 1400 MALDOVE. (Roxb.) xxx. 137, I .. saw all þis .. and mykyl mare þan I have layser for to tell. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* i. xlii. 70 Noo layser they had to putte hem self in ordynance. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* iii. 20 They had not leasur so moche as to eate bread. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Ep. Aij, I travelyed so muche as my leasure myghte serve thuranto. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 84 If your leysure seru'd, I would speake with you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 510 He wonderd, but not long Had leasure, wondering at himself now more. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 \* 5 It does not give us Time or Leisure to reflect on ourselves. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forst.* ii, They had leasure to laugh at their late terrors. 1857 BOCKLE *Critica.* i. ii. 38 As long as every man is engaged in collecting the materials necessary for his own subsistence, there will be neither leisure nor taste for higher pursuits

b. Duration of opportunity; time allowed before it is too late. *Now rare.*

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* 41 More than .xxvj. dayes of layser for the payment therof [of the ransom] might not be granted. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 100 That Tumanaina..myght have no leasure to assemble an armye. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1331 The Turkes had scarce leasure to leape to land, and to life into the country. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxxi. 111. 259 The unfortunate youth had scarcely leasure to deplore the elevation of his family. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 547 The authority of the government of Batavia, for whose sanction there was no leasure to wait. 1868 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix. He found himself unexpectedly in Fachine's close neighbourhood, with scarce leasure to avoid him. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 383 The young blades in the field have leasure to expand and grow again before the scythe returns to cut them down a second time.

3. The state of having time at one's own disposal; time which one can spend as one pleases; free or unoccupied time.

13.. K. *Alis.* 234 Heo thoughte heo wolde him y-here, When heo was of more leysere. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 413, I .. praye [them]..at their consens of leysoure to rede ..this present boke. c 1540 GARDNER in *Styve Cranmer* II. (1694) 75 To spend some of my layser to wyrite..to your Grace) who hath lesse layser. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 255 To the performance of such an enterprise, much leasure and labour is required. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxix. Oh absence what a torment wouldst thou proue Were it not thy soone leysure gaue sweet leasue To entertaine the time with thoughts of loue. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Govt.* Wks. 1731 I. 97 Where Ambition and Avarice have made no Entrance, the Desire of Leisure is much more Natural, than of Business and Care. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug., I am not grown, I am afraid, less idle; and of idleness I am now paying the fine by having no leasure. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 91 Charles commanded his Lordship to employ some of his leisure in a dramatic composition. 1887 RUSKIN *Praterita* II. 143 The first volume of 'Modern Painters' took the best of the winter's leisure.

personified. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 49 And adde to these retired Leasure, That in trim Gardens takes his pleasure.

b. In particularized sense: A period or spell of unoccupied time. *Now rare.*

c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* II. xv. 236 That thei go in pilgrimage thanne or in sum other leysir which thei wolen to hem self point. a 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (F. F. T. S.) 432 To spare a leysoure for hym to here the bottom of his mynde. 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* *Mus.* 115, I will then take my leasue of you for this time, till my next leasure. 1654 R. COWINGTON tr. *Justine* I. 2 In the leysures which in this City I enjoyed. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits.* Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 120 It is because he [Bacon] had imagination, [and] the leysures of the spirit .. that he is impressive to the imaginations of men. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Elys.* Ser. II. 181 In keeping with that sense of endless leysures which it is one chief merit of the poem to suggest.

c. To tarry, attend or stay (upon) a person's leasure: to wait until he is unoccupied; to wait his time. *Also fig. arch.*

1517 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 4 note, If ye be not contente to tary my Leysure, departe when ye wille. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxviii. 14 160 O tary thou y<sup>e</sup> Lordes leysure. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 58 The aduerser windes Whose leysure I hane staid, hauee giuen him time to land his Legions all as soone as I. 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. i. 68 Wee'll make our leysures to attend on yours. 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii. 148 Worthy Macbeth, wee stay vpon your leysure. 1656 JAMES *Fuhn.* *Christ* 91 Not contented to wait the Lords Leysure.

†4. Leisureliness, deliberation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2930 Pe toþer [case] es of forward or porter..þat clerk wit laiser smites oght. 1450-80 *Secreta Secret.* 25 Ete with leysir and good masticacion. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 Sex kinges .. with certaine convenient laisour, aduisedly shall commyt a ceptour unto Salomon. 1503-7 BUCHANAN *Reform.* St. Andrews Wks. (1892) 8 Tellyng .. to thayne the lettres .. in sik laiser that the barnis may easely writ eftir his pronounciation. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 123 Much leysure and accurateness were used in filling the Tube. 1677 MARVELL *Corr.* ccvii. Wks. 1879-5 II. 563, I haue presented him your letter, he read it with great leysure.

5. Phrases. a. At leisure: with free or unoccupied time at one's disposal; without haste, with deliberation. Also with qualifying adjs., as *all, best, convenient, full, less, more.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7239 (Tyn.) Hir time she toke a leiser þere And whil he slepte knit his here. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue v.* 390 He .. sat and ete at all lasure. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. F.* 761 Som folde stonden of hir owene wyl to eten at the lasse leysure. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 Who hath no dyener, at leysir must abyde, To staunche his hungir abyde upon his flood. c 1450 *Merlin* 7 Go your way, and anothir tyme, we shall speke more at leysir. 1523 SKELTON *Why nat to Courts?* 622 My lorde is nat at leysir. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 100, I will debate this matter at more leysure. 1598 *Epulario* Hiv. And so let it hake at leysure, strawing Sugar..vpon it. 1613 HEYWOOD *Siluer Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 92 The full circumstance I shall relate at leysure. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 17 We for the present are well at Leisure, we will present the Reader with the Description of their severall Principalities. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bush.* v. i. (1693) 50 Marry'd in Haste, we may repent at leysure. 1843 BYRON *Juan* xxi. vi. Men love in haste, but they detest at leysure.

Const. *for*; also *inf.* or a clause introduced by *that*.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1250 They were not at leasure now to send such great forces as they had before used, into Hungarie. 1669 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1797) 95 We complain .. of those who are in place and authority .. that they are never at leysure that we may speak to them. 1732 BRERKELEY *Alciph.* VI. § 20, I am not at leysure to peruse the learned writings of divines. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. The dinner being now fairly sent in, the whole kitchen was at leysure to gossip with her. 1875 JOWETT *Plat.* (ed. 2) V. 334 The wardens .. shall be men of ability, and at leysure to take care of the public interest.

b. At one's leysure: when one has unoccupied time at one's disposal; at one's ease or convenience. Also with adjs. as in a.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey Prol.* 5 To whom I humbly beseeche, at theyr leysir and playisyr, to see & here rede this symple booke. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* Div. Wherefor atte his beste leysir he shewed her his decyvable purpos. c 1592 SHAKS. *Pen. & Ad.* 518 A thousand kisses buyes my heart from me, And pay them at thy leysure, one by one. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. i. 5 Trebonius doth desire you to ore-read (At your best leysure) that his bumble suite. 1605 — *Macb.* II. i. 24 At your kind'st leysure. 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 232 Mend when thou can'st, be better at thy leysure. 1636 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 48 [They] think they can continue in their sins .. and then repent of them and forsake them at their leysure, whensoever they list. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* in *Cassell's Mag.* Jan. 1876/2 He would go to Umballa at his leysure.

†c. By leysure (also by good leysure): with deliberation, in a leysurely manner; at one's leysure; in course of time, by degrees; slowly. Also (= Gr. *συχολῆ*), barely, not at all. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* F. 65 Thilke luge is wys that soone understoðeth a matiere and luggeth by leysir. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* (1544) Prol. 34 From the truth shall I not remone But on the substance, by good leysir abyde. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* viii. 46 William the brusshemaker Selleth the brusshes by leysir. 1522 MORR *De quat. Novis.* Wks. 99/1 By the stuffing of his pouch so ful, it bringeth in by leysour, the dropsy [etc.]. 1555 in *Styve Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Let him tary, and .. work by leysure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 30 I'll tarry by Leysure him that mocks me once. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 20 Though it take fire quickly, yet it takes light by leysure. 1607 COLLINS *Serm.* (1608) 41 He gaue order to Salomon to see to the execution of them by leysure. 1633 Dr. HALL *Hand Texts* i Not all together and at once, nor in this perfect form, at first, but

by leysure and degrees. c 1700 *To Celis* in *Coll. Poems* 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure, I dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leysure.

†d. In (good) leysure: at leysure. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 61 Ine leysir other in haste. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 904 Pe bischope .. made hym chite In gud lasere to here hyr schrif. *Ibid.* xxix. (*Placidus*) 34 He þat .. penance to do here wil begyne & in gud lasare mend his syne.

6. *adverb.* often passing into *adj.* a. Of periods of time: = Free, unoccupied; *occas.* compared with *more* and *most*. †b. Leisurately (*obs.*). c. Leisured.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 161 Some will expect .. other sort of Questions. For them, and their leysure-time, I have inserted these .. following. 1673 O. WALKER *Edic.* (1677) 112 The product of his leasure hours. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 612 If any Leysure time he had from Pow'r. 1694 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) I. 90 It did not establish it self like other kingdoms in a slow and leysure manner. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vii. In his leysure minutes, he was posting his books. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 34 By the leysure Putting over the Bowls of Water, the Goodness of the Malt is the more extracted and washed out .. than if the Wort was drawn out hastily. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 198 This was the most leysure time of the year. 1785 BURNS *To Jas. Smith* iv, Hae ye a leysure-moment's time To hear what's comin? 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* II. xiii. His leysure pree. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxiv. 194 A more leysure occasion. 1845 *Athenaeum* 1 Feb. 110 That the leysure classes are not more misled and perverted than they are. 1850 H. MILLER *Footst. Cretal.* (1874) 325 They are in part the fruits of a leysure fortnight spent this autumn. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 258 This is an advantage which the working classes .. certainly possess over the leysure classes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 249 Let us pass a leysure hour in story telling.

**Leisured** (le'z'liud), a. [*f.* LEISURE + -ED 2.]

1. Of time, action: Characterized or accompanied by leysure.

1631 HEYWOOD *and Pl. Faire Maid of W. Ded.* Wks. 1874 II. 34 A Pleasue you at any of your more leysured hours to vouchsafe the perusal of these slight papers. 1647 BOYER *Let. to Harthib* 8 Apr. Wks. 1772 I. Life 39 The particulars .. do not only ask a profound knowledge .. but likewise a leysured and a great multiplicity of reading. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leysured and level life, free from excitement, hurry and physical exertion or fatigue.

2. Of persons: Having ample leysure, esp. in the leysured class(es).

1794 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1132 Foliage opning to the day Courts the leysurd mortal's stray. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 4 (1876) 140 The services which a nation having leysured classes is entitled to expect from them. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 347 The leysured student. 1891 A. CALDECOTT *Eng. Coloniz.* 101 The absorption of energy in the making of fortunes has prevented the formation of any such leysured class.

**Leisureful** (le'z'liuful), a. [*f.* LEISURE + -FUL 2.] a. Having abundant leysure. b. Leisurately.

c 1449 PROCK *Repr.* v. xi. 547 If this present argument be take .. into depe leysurful consideration. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 114 He was neuer more leysurelesse than when he was leysureful and neuer less alone than when he was all alone. 1883 Mrs. MACQUOIN *About Yorksh.* 63 A large, leysurful handwriting. 1885 — *Louisa* I. ii. 226 It always cost his easy, leysurful nature an effort.

**Leisureless**, a. [-LESS.] Having no leysure.

1536 LO. BUTLER in *St. Paphes Rev.* VIII. II. 358 Being as nowe leysureles, I omittt moche other mater. 1553 [see LEISUREFUL]. 1877 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* VII. 337 Making all Time leysureless. [Plato *Legg.* 831 C *παύρα χρόνον ἀναλογα ποτεῖν*.] 1901 H. ROBERTS *Chron. Cornish Gard.* Ded., To the gardenless, the leysureless toilers of the world.

**Leisureliness**. [*f.* LEISURELY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being leysurely.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 147, I thought you might have a leysureliness at tea-time. 1863 J. BROWN *Horre Subs.* (ed. 3) 144 There was a fine leysureliness and vague stare. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 133 The habitual leysureliness of Eastern travelling.

**Leisurely** (le'z'lii), a. [*f.* LEISURE + -LY 1.] 1. Of persons: Having leysure or unoccupied time; proceeding without haste.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 515 With these and manifold other antiquities, Gillius can best acquaint the more leysurely Reader. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon.* 318 The men of leysurely minds. 1824 J. LANDON *Ag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 236 The leysurely and rich agriculturist, who goeth out a-field after dinner.

2. Of actions or agents: Performed or operating at leysure or without haste; deliberate.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VII. ii. 500 They spent fourscore yeres in this manner of leysurely travell, the which they might have done in a moneth. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 \* 4 Upon a more leysurely Survey of it. 1746 BERKELEY *Sec. Let. Tar-water* § 10 Wks. 1821 III. 475 The same medicine .. is a leysurely alterative in chonical disorders. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* IV. xix. 614 A leysurely journey across the south of France.

**Leisurely, adv.** [*f.* as prec. + -LY 2.] At leysure, without haste; with deliberate or leysurely motion or action.

1486 *Ek. St. Albans* Bivb, Than softe and layserly fall oppon yowre kneys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, That he syngre or saye his duty distinctly and leysurely. 1598 *Epulario* Gij, Let it broile very wel and leysurely. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 1 Afiect the Flood, and the dispersing of Nations, as they journey'd leysurely from the East. 1796 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 53 Let it do leysurely, keep it basting. 1807 WORDSW. *Misc. Sonn.* i. xiv, A flock of sheep that leysurely pass by One after one. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* I. xvi. 105 In the afternoon we .. proceeded leysurely with our two guides up the slope.



**Leisureness**, rare. [*f.* LEISURE (taken as adj.) + -NESS.] Leisureliness.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 18 The Leisureness of their drying endows them with a Softness. 1867 C. PARTRICHARD *Anal. Progr. Nat. & Grace* i. (1868) 6 The majestic leisureness of unbounded power.

**Leit**, variant of LAIT *Obs.*; obs. form of LET.

**Leitacamp**, variant of LETACAMP *Sc. Obs.*

**Leitche**, obs. form of LEECH.

**Leith**, obs. f. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of LAY *v.* 1

**Leith**, obs. form of LITH, LOATH.

|| **Leitmotiv** (ləiˈmɒtɪv). *Mus.* Also -motif, -motive. [*Ger.* *f.* leit- leading- + motiv MOTIVE.] In the musical drama of Wagner and his imitators, a theme associated throughout the work with a particular person, situation, or sentiment.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Leitmotiv*. 1880 PARRY *Grove Dict. Mus.* II, 115/2 When these situations recur, or the personages come forward in the course of the action, or even when the personage or idea is implied or referred to, the figure which constitutes the leit-motif is heard. 1881 F. HOFFER *Wagner* (1883) 120 Another feature of the score of Parsifal is the variety and number of its representative themes, or 'leit-motifs'.

**Leiv**, **Leivin**, obs. *f.* LEAVE, LEVEN (lightning).

**Lek** (lek), *v.* [*? a.* Sw. *leka* to play; see LAKE *v.* 1 (cf. quot. 1884 *s. v.* LAKING *vbl. sb.* 1.)] *intr.* Said of grouse: To congregate. Also **Lek** *sb.*, a gathering or congregating.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xiv. (1883) 405 As many as forty or fifty, or even more birds congregate at the leks. The lek of the capercaillie lasts from the end of March to the end of May. 1884 DIXON in H. Seebohm *Hist. Birds* II, 456 Some particular spot is chosen in their haunts, where they [black grouse] congregate, or *lek*, as it is sometimes called.

**Lek**, obs. form of LAC<sup>2</sup>, LEAK.

**Lekame**, variant of LICHAM.

**Leke**, obs. form of LAKE *sb.* 3, LEAK, LEEK.

**Lekerous**, variant of LICKEROUS.

**Lekk**, **Lekkege**, obs. *f.* LEAK, LEAKAGE.

**Lekyn**, obs. form of LAKEN.

**Leil**, **Lelalie**, obs. forms of LEAL, LEALLY.

**Leland** (e), obs. form of LEA-LAND.

**Lele**, **Leleli**, -ly, **leli** (k), obs. *f.* LEAL, LEALLY.

**Lelile**, -y, obs. forms of LEALLY.

**Lell**, obs. form of LEAL; variant of LILL *v.* *Obs.*

**Lelli**, -ich (e, -ik, -yche, lelly, obs. *f.* LEALLY.

**Lely**, obs. form of LILY.

**Lely**, **lelyly**, obs. forms of LEALLY.

**Lem**, obs. form of LEAM *sb.* 1

**Lemaille**, obs. variant of LIMAIL, filings.

**Leman** (ləmən, lɪmən). *arch.* Forms: 3 *lef*, *leof*, *leove*, *levemon*, 3-7 *lemman*, -on, 3-4 *lefmān* (*pl.* -men), 4-5 *lemmone*, 4-8 *lemmane*, 5 *lemanne*, *lemone*, *lemmande*, *limman*, 5-6 *lemane*, 5-7 *lemon*, 6 *leymon*, *lemonde*, *lefe man* (*pl.* -men), *Se. lamen*, 7 *leyman*, *leiman*, *leaman*, *lemain*, 3- *leman*. [Early ME. *leofmon*, *f.* *leof* LIEF, dear + MAN.]

1. A person beloved by one of the opposite sex; a lover or sweetheart; *† occas.* a husband or wife. c1205 *LAV*, 1861: To tintaeol he sende his leofmon (c1275 *wif*) þa wes hende. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 782 Do sente he after abram, And bitahte he him is leman. a1300 *Floris & Bl.* 53 Þo floriz iberde his lemmā nempne. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4345 'Ioseph', sco said, 'to be lemmān, Hende of all I mak mi man.' c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 494 My blyse, my beld, my lefman dere. c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 320 Now deere lemmān quod she go farewel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxviii. 166 Maydens of england sare may ye morne for tye haue ye lost your lemmāns at hannokesborne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Rhys* xii. Prol. 198 Ane sang, The schip sailis ouer the salt hame. Will bring thir merchandis and my lemane hame. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1588) I. 106 And ilk young man in courtlie caroling With his lamen thairfor to dance and sing. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. viii. 40 He... offred kingdomis unto her in vew, To be his Leman and his Lady trew. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 26, I sent thee sixe pence for thy Leman, hadst it? 1725 *Song*, 'The Cock-laird', 'Thou'st be my ain lemmāne Jo, Jennie, quo' he. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 291 The tender parley which these lemans held.

† b. Often used, in religious or devotional language, of Christ, the Virgin, etc. *Obs.*

a1225 *Juliana* 17 Mi lūne... towart to lūniende godd mi leofsome leofmon. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Godes spuse, Jeshu criste brude, þe lauerdes leofmon. a1300 *Cursor M.* 10664 To godd þan haue i giuen me... O þair husband mai i haf nan, Of him haf i made mi leman. *Ibid.* 20517 Cums wit me to mi lemmān, Mi moder es scho, hir sun i am. a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 69 I þeu, mi lemmān. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 805 In Iherusalem was my lemmān slayn. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* c. 65 Hayle that madyn, my lemmān, As heyndly as thou can. *Ibid.* xxviii. 337 Mercy, ihesu, rew thy leman, mans saull, thou bought full soure.

2. In bad sense (*cf. paramour*): One who is loved unlawfully; an unlawful lover or mistress. In later archaistic use chiefly applied to the female sex.

c1275 *LAV*, 636 Peos Damus... hadde a lemmān hende (c1205 *ane chiese*). 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7069 He... huld ire as is lefmon, as wo seip in hordum. *Ibid.* 10206 Alle clerkene lefmen in prinson the king broȝte. c1340 *Cursor M.* 8887 (Trin) Queens had he hundrides senen, þe hundride lemmōns [Cotton concubines]. c1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 100 His wif anon bath for hir lemmān sent Hir lemmōn? certes this is a knauyssh speche. 1393 *LANGT.*

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*P. Pl. C.* iv. 188 And prestes hie menteyneb To holde lemmānes and lotehyes al here lif-dayes. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10 On a derke night, as she yede towards her lemmān to folow. c1470 HENRY WALLACE *v.* 693 With my gad will I wylly no lemmān be To no man born. 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* 111. 343 We present Wyllyam Perkyunsyn and hys leymon for bawdre. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 28 b, They founde greater gaires by priestes lemmāns then they were like to haue by priestes wives. 1598 GARNESHEW *Ta. b. tus Ann.* iv. i. (1622) 90 He [Sejanus] putteth away Apicata his wife. lest his lemmōn should haue her in ialousie. 1650 BULWER *Antiquomet.* 237 It is a bravery much used to their Wives and Lemons. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 22 It may be his wife itli' mean time had got her self another Lemōn and therefore she acknowledged not her husband. 1794 MATTHIAS *Pura. Lit.* 187 And Rochester's address to lemmōns loose. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Hur.* i. ix, Vea! none did love him—not his lemmāns dear. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Lucius* i. 50 Hope Love's lemmān is, Despair his wife. 1871 DIXON *Tower IV.* v. 45 A lover whom his lemmāns dape and cheat.

Hence **Le-mānless** *a.*, without a leman. **Le-mānny** (in 6 *Sc.* *lamanry*, -ie), illicit love.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213 A Lemāny, concubitus, concubinitus. 1560 ROLLAND *Art. Venus* iii. 481 Gif siclik lye cummis of your Lamenrie. 15... *Priests of Peblis* (1603) C. 4 b. He beddit noch richt oft, nor lay hir by, Bot thowr lichtnes did lig in Lamenry. a1755 *Edom of Gordon* xviii. in Child *Ballads* 111. 414 And mony were the fair lads lay lemmāns at heme. a1828 *Two Knights* iv. ibi. V. 25 Lay never your love on lemmāny. a1830 *Lady Margery* xxiii. *ibid.* 111. 119/2 I'll make many lady lemmāns.

**Leman**, obs. form of LEMON *sb.* 1

**Lemanite**, var. LEHMANITE, *Min.*

**Lembeck**, -biko, etc., obs. *f.* LIMBECK.

**Leme**, obs. *f.* LEAM *sb.* 1 and *v.* 1, LEMN *sb.* 2

† **Lemeke**, **lem** (o'ke, lempke, leomeke).

*Obs.* (See BROOKLINE.)

c1265 *Voc. Plants* in W. Wülfker 556/13 *Famula*, fauede, leomeke. c1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich 85 Take groundswete, lemke, chicken mete. c1450 *Alphita* (Ane d. (v. 100). 61/2 *Fabaria aquatica*, angl. lempke. *Ibid.* 86/2 *Ipomisa*... lemeke uel lemoke.

**Lemel**, mod. technical form of LIMAIL, filings.

**Lemna** 1 (ləmā). *Pl.* *lemmas*, || *lemmata* (ləmātā). [*a.* (either directly or through Lat.) Gr. *λήμμα*, *pl.* *λήμματα* (*f.* root of *λαμβάνειν* to take, *pf. pass.* *εἰλήμματα*) something received or taken; something taken for granted; an argument, title. Cf. *F. lemme*.]

1. *Math.*, etc. A proposition assumed or demonstrated which is subsidiary to some other. See also quot. 1837 8.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* li. xxviii. 347 The Mathematicall occasion, whereby... Hippocrates... was led to the former Lemna. 1656 HUNTER *Six Liss.* Wks. 1845 VII. 209 The sixth definition is but a lemna. 1678 CROMWELL *Intel. Syst.* i. iv. 8. 134 We must first lay down this lemna or preparatory proposition. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 367 From these Lemmata... are deduced the following Propositions. 1822 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 73, I lay down, then, these Lemmas: 1st [etc.]. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiv. (1866) I. 267 Lemmata, that is, propositions borrowed from another science in order to serve as subsidiary propositions in the science of which we treat. 1845 DE QUINCY *Hazlitt* Wks. 1862 XI. 295 Whatever is so much I conceive to have been a fundamental lemna for Hazlitt—is wrong. 1885 LEUDSDORF *Cronica's Proj.* *Geom.* 189 The foregoing Lemna.

2. *a.* The argument or subject of a literary composition, prefixed as a heading or title; also, a motto appended to a picture, etc. *b.* The heading or theme of a scholium, annotation, or gloss.

1616 B. JONSON *Postaster* To Rdr., I will onely speake An Epigramme I here haue made: It is *into true Soldiers*. That's the lemna. Marke it. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lemna*, an argument. 1660 tr. *Angwaldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 9 The Discourses seem to divert a little from the subject which the Lemna's of the Chapters promise. 1679 T. BARLOW *Popey* 25 The lemna or tute to that impious extravagant of Pope Boniface the eighth. 1722 SWIFT *Lett. to Earl Oxford* 11 Oct., Wks. 1765 XVI. 181, I have hitherto taken up with a scurvy print of you, under which I have placed this lemna: *Vetres actus primaque* [etc.]. 1778 WATSON *Hist. Eng.* *Petres actus primaque* [etc.]. 1798 WATSON *Hist. Eng.* *Petres actus primaque* [etc.]. 1806 W. G. RUTHERFORD *Schol. Aristoph.* I. p. vii, Adequate information about... the lemmas, the spelling, the accentuation [of scholia]. *Ibid.* p. xxvii, He marks off the lemna from the body of the note in cases in which a lemna is given.

**Lemna** 2 (ləmā). *Pl.* *lemmata* (ləmātā). [*ad. Gr.* *λέμμα*, *f.* *λέμ-ειν* to peel.] † *a.* The husk or shell of a fruit. *b.* *Embryol.* (See quot.)

*a.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lemna*, in pharmacy, a term used to express the husk or shell of certain fruits, as the almond...; and in general, whatever is taken off in decoration. Thus the husks of oats, barley, &c. are the lemmata of those seeds.

*b.* 1880 FASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) Gloss. 280 *Lemna*, the primary or outer layer of the germinal vesicle.

**Lemman**, erroneous variant of LEMNA.

**Lemman**, obs. form of LEMON *sb.* 1

† **Lemmat**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *λήμματ-*, *λήμμα* LEMMA + -10 + -AL.] *Of* or pertaining to a lemna; of the nature of a lemna.

1665 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 45 Some short scholiums, that might be conveniently inserted, as lemmatical and preparatory to their demonstrations. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 226 Of those five Lectures the two first are Lemmatical. 1704 *Ibid.* XXV. 1608 Lemmatical Propositions.

**Lemming** (ləm'ing). Also 8 *leming*, 9 *leeming*. [*a.* Norw. *lemming*; other forms are Sw. *lemmel*, 16th c. *lemb* (*pl.* *lemmar*), Norw. *lemende*, *limende*; cf. Lapp. *luomek* (Ihre).]

1. A small arctic rodent, *Myodes lemmus*, of the family *Muridae*, resembling a field-mouse, about 6 in. long, with a short tail, remarkable for its prolific character and its annual migrations to the sea. Also *lemming mouse*, -rat.

1555 OLAF MAGNUS *Hist. de Gentibus Septentr.* xviii. xx. 617 Quod... in Noruegia... euenit, scilicet ut bestiolæ quadrupedes, Lemmar, vel Lemmus dictæ, magnitudine soricis, pelle varia, per tempestates & repentinos imbres e calo decidant. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-footed Beasts* 727 There are certain little Four-footed beasts called Lemmar, or Lemmus, which in tempestuous and rainy weather, do seeme to fall downe from the cloudes. 1713 DERRAM *Phys. Theol.* 56 note, A kind of Mice, they call Leming... in Norway, which eat up every green thing. They come in such prodigious Numbers, that they fancy they to fall from the Clouds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 283 The leming... is often seen to pour down in myriads from the Northern Mountains. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 376 The Lemming Rat. These animals feed entirely on vegetables. 1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* (1862) 69 Under such a compulsion does the lemming traverse its mysterious path. 1862 H. MARRVAT *Year in Sweden* II. 225 In Elfdal, says the chronicler, on the 2nd of August 1633 there rained from the sky a fall of lemmings. 1884 GURNEY & MILES in 19th Cent. May 807 The migratory instinct that carries the lemming into the deep sea.

2. Applied to other rodents of the same or allied genera. Banded lemming (Lydekker, *Nat. Hist.* 1894 III. 136); Collared or Snowy lemming (Kiverside *Nat. Hist.* 1885 V. 105), *Cuniculus torquatus*.

**Lemmon**, obs. form of LEMON.

**Lemna** (ləmā). Also 8-9 *erron.* *lemmas*. [*a.* mod. L. (Linnaeus) *lemna*, Gr. *λέμνα*.] *Ageneus* of aquatic plants; = DUCKWEED.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lemna*... is... the name of a small water plant well known to the antients... confounded by late writers among the duck weed kinds. 1804 DRAKELEY *Anim. Biog.* 1213 III. 490 The Convolvular Vorticella is frequently found on the stalks of the lemna or duckweed attrib. 1882 G. F. ARMSTRONG *Gardland Jr. Greece* 80 Not hid... under... thick Lethæ's lemniscum.

**Lemnad**, *For.* [*f.* LEMNA + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Lemnaceæ* Duckweeds.

1846 LINDLEY *Fig. Kingd.* 123, 124 [*in text* Lemnad; corrected in Index.]

**Lemnian** (ləmni'ān), *a.* [*f.* L. *Lēmniās*, Gr. *Λήμνιος* (*f.* *Λήμνος* the island Lemnos) + -AN.] *Of* or pertaining to Lemnos. *Lemnian earth* (see quot. 1797) = SPHRAGMIE. *Lemnian redde* (see quot. 1865). *Lemnian smith*: Hephæstus or Vulcan.

1611 COLEGE, *Spargade*, *Terre spor.*, Lemnian earth. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* i. 1.1. The Lemnian such sweets at the forge for hire. 1625 HALL *Arat.* *l. r.* 11. v. 71 After the taking of a little Lemnian earth (lith) did recover. 1665 BRAHMAHAT *Com. Chien* *l. r.* 63 It seems as if Venus had been at her Lemnian Forge. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 784/2 Lemnian Earth, *Terra Lemnia*, a medicinal, astringent sort of earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour. It derives its name from the island of Lemnos, whence it is chiefly brought. 1816 W. PHILLIPS *Min.* (1823) 54 Lemnian earth is yellowish grey, or white, frequently with ochreous spots on the surface. 1865 PAGE *Handb. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2), *Lemnian redde*, an ochre of a deep-red colour and firm consistence, occurring in conjunction with the Lemnian Earth, and used as a pigment.

† **Lemnisc**, *Obs.* Also 8 *lemnisk*. [*ad. L.* *lemniscus*, Gr. *λημνισκος* in sense 1.]

1. A ribbon.

a1706 EVELYN *Sylvæ* (1776) 397 The ends and stalks of the tender branch were tied together with a lemnisc or ribbon.

2. -LEMNISCUS *f.*

1718 PRIOR *Aux. Counsel.* O. & A. Test. II. i. 55 The Lemnisk was a strait line drawn between two points (as thus ÷).

**Lemniscate** (ləmni'skāt). *Math.* [*ad. mod. L.* *lemniscata*, fem. of L. *lemniscatus* adj., adorned with ribbons, *f.* *lemniscus*; see LEMNISC.] *a.* *Geom.* The designation of certain closed curves, having a general resemblance to the figure 8. *b.* *Alg.* Used attrib. in *lemniscate function*, one of a class of elliptic functions first investigated by Gauss (*Werke* III. 404), in connexion with formulae relating to the properties of this class of curves.

1781 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. Rees), *Lemniscate* [*scil.* 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 74/2 *Lemniscate*. 1837 WHREWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* xv. v. 218 The rings and lemniscates produced by dipolarizing crystals. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* ii. (1879) 44 The curve being known as the lemniscate of Bernoulli. 1879 CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1896) XI. 65 The formulae given by Gauss... for the lemniscate functions sin lemn ( $\frac{x}{2}$ ) and cos lemn ( $\frac{x}{2}$ ). 1891 - *Ibid.* (1897) XIII. 191 The elliptic function *sn* of the lemniscate form.

|| **Lemniscus** (ləmni'skōs). *Pl.* *lemnisci* (-ni'si). [*L.*; see LEMNISCO.]

1. The character ÷ used by ancient textual critics in their annotations.

1849 W. FITZGERALD *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci.

2. One of the minute ribbon-like appendages of the generative pores of some entozoans.



.1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xl. 652 The development of the Echinosynchus now approaches completion. The lemnisci appear.

**Lemon** (le'mon), *s*.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 5-7 *lymon*, 6 *leman*, *lemonde*, *limone*, *pl.* *lemonans*, 6-7 *lemmon*, *limmon*, 6-8 *limon*, 7 *leamon* (d, *lei-*), *mon*, *lemoud*, 7- *lemon*. [*ad. F. limon* (now restricted to lime; formerly of wider application) = *Sp. limon*, *Pg. limão*, *It. limone*, *med. L. limōn-em*, related to *F. lime*: see *LIME* *s*.<sup>2</sup> The words are prob. of Oriental origin: cf. Arab. ليمون *limūn*, Pers. *limin*, Arab. ليمون *limān*, collective ليم *lim*, fruits of the citron kind, Skr. *nimbū* the lime.]

1. An ovate fruit with a pale yellow rind, and an acid juice. Largely used for making a beverage and for flavouring. The juice yields citric acid; the rind yields oil or essence of lemons, used in cookery and perfumery.

c.1400 MAUVOY (Roxb) xxi. 98 *Pai enoynt pam*.. with be us of be fruit bat es called *lymons*. c.1430 *Lyng. Min. Poema* (Percy Soc.) 25 Oregis, almonds, and the pomegranate, *lymons*, dater. 1533 *Elvior Cost. Helthe* (1530) 45 b. The nyve of oranges or *lymons* may be taken after meals in a lyttell quantite. 1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 8 Pomegranates, Lemmons, and Pipins. 1594 *LADY RUSSELL* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. li. 46. I drank .. water and limmons, by Physicians advice. 1645 *WALLER Summer Islands* l. 6 That happy Island where huge Lemmons grow. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. (1682) 79. I cut a Limon asunder and put both halves into two Receivers. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iv. xvi. Safer .. than Letters writ in Juice of Limon, for no Fire can fetch it out. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 664 The lemon and the piercing lime. Their lighter glories blend. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* i. ii. I'll be with you in the squeezing of a lemon. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 459 Oil of lemons is extracted from the rind of the lemon. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 180 The scurvy has hardly been known in our navy since limes and lemons were ordered by law to be carried by all vessels sailing to foreign parts.

2. The tree (*Citrus Limonum*) which bears this fruit, largely cultivated in the South of Europe and elsewhere. Cf. *lemon-tree* in 7.

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* (1621) 3 Groves of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Fig-trees [etc.].

3. With modifying word prefixed. Applied to plants of different families bearing a yellow fruit. *Sweet lemon*: the *Citrus Lumia*, cultivated in the South of Europe (*Pres. Bot.*). *Water lemon*: *Passiflora laurifolia* of the W. Indies. *Wild lemon*: (a) *Podophyllum peltatum*; (b) an Australian timber tree (*Cantidium latifolium*).

1755 *P. BROWNE Jamaica* 328 The Water Lemon. It grows frequent in the woods. 1760 *J. LER Introd. Bib. App.* 317 Water Lemon, *Passiflora*. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 1871 The flowers .. are succeeded in May by oval yellowish fruits called wild Lemons.

4. The colour of the lemon; pale yellow. More fully *lemon-colour*.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 28 [Colours] Lemon or gold yellow—the purest. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 36½ The reds and lemons and greens of its [Upsala's] houses .. form a charming bouquet of colour.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lemon-bloom*, *-hush*, *-colour*, *-decoction*, *-flower*, *-garden*, *-grove*, *-hue*, *-juice*, *-kernel*, *-orchard*, *-peel*, *-pickle*, *-pip*, *-tea*, *-water*; also of things flavoured with oil of lemons or lemon-juice, as *lemon-cake*, *-cheesecake*, *-cream*, *-ice*, *-pudding*, *-puff*; b. instrumental, parasynthetic, and similitive, as *lemon-coloured*, *-faced*, *-flavoured*, *-scented*, *-tinted*, *-yellow* adjs.

1820 *SHELLEY Fioridissima* 47 Rods of myrtle-buds and 'lemon-blossoms. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 82½ Entangled its long fleece in a thorny 'lemon-bush. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 269 To make 'Lemon Cake. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. 142 To make 'Lemon Cheesecakes. 1598 *FLOUO, Lemoning*, a kinde of 'lymond colour. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* v. xvii. (1708) 128 The Dyers use it [Weld] for dying of bright Yellows and Limon-colours. 1758 *Rein tr. Macquer's Chem.* i. 218 As soon as the Sulphur is melted it will sublime in 'lemon-coloured flowers. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. 143 'Lemon Cream. 1808 *P. MANSON Trop. Dis.* vi. 126 Crudele speaks highly of 'lemon decoction .. as a prophylactic [for malaria]. 1865 *M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit.* v. 178 The unfortunate husband of that 'lemon-faced woman with the white ruff. 1819 *SHELLEY Rosal. & Hel.* 1250 Bowers, Of blooming myrtle and faint 'lemon-flowers. 1864 *M. J. HIGGINS Ess.* (1875) 188 The celebrated 'lemon-gardens of the old principality. 1830 *TENNISON Recoll. Arab. Nts.* 67 Far off, and where the 'lemon grove In closest coverture upsprung. 1845 *Budd Dis. Liver* 125 A jaundice, bearing the lighter tints, from a sallow suffusion to a fainter or more decided 'lemon hue. 1617 *F. MONYON Itin.* i. 255 A little Greeke Barke loaded .. with tunnes of 'Lemons Juice (which the Turks drinke like Nectar). 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4584½ Also 11 pieces of Lemon Juice, neat, an entire Parcel. 1807 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* iii. 29 We now can ascribe little or no therapeutic value to the lemon juice treatment first introduced by Owen Rees. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* i. 40 Sow Orange and 'Lemon-kernels in Pots. 1611 *FLOUO, Limonário*, a 'Lemon hort-yard. 1875 *J. H. BENNET Winter Medit.* i. 1. 13 Even at Palermo .. the lemon orchards are protected by walls. 1674 *WYCHERLEY Love in a Wood* iii. li. 43 Warrant her breath with some 'Lemon Peel. 1694 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cxxvii. (1714) 152 Never without Limon-Pill in her Mouth, to correct an unsavoury Vapour of her Own. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* June 615½ His round face the colour of lemon-peel.

1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 73 A tea spoonful of 'lemon pickle. 1889 *T. HARDY Mayor of Casterbr.* i. Grains of wheat, swollen as large as 'lemon-pips. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 309 To make a 'Lemon Posset. 1852 *READE Peg Wolf.* (1853) 194 He never failed to eat of a certain 'lemon-pudding. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 277 To make 'Lemon Puffs. 1868 *HOLME LEE B. Godfrey* xliii. 234 A bushy 'lemon-scented geranium. 1725 *WATTS Logic* i. iv. § 4 (1822) 64 Tea .. is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water, as .. 'lemon-tea &c. 1897 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* iv. 288 It is this pigment (urobilin) that causes .. the 'lemon-tinted skin. a 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* iv. v. If you want 'lemon-waters, Or anything to take the edge o' th' sea off, Pray speak. 1807 *T. THOMSON Chem.* (ed. 3) ii. 417 An extraordinary portion of carbon gives .. a 'lemon-yellow colour. 1900 *J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg.* xi. 40 With his pallor was mixed a certain degree of lemon-yellow tint.

6. *quasi-adj.*, short for *lemon-coloured*. So in names of pigments, *lemon-cadmium*, *lemon-chrome*. 1875 *J. D. HEATH Croquet Player* 89 The finest vermilion, 'drop black, and 'lemon chrome', for red, black, and yellow respectively. 1882 *Garden* 25 July 64½ The Evening Primrose covers the ground with large pale lemon flowers. 1886 *Lark Herald* 7 Aug. 8½ A Lemon and White Setter Dog.

7. Special combs.: *lemon-balm*, the *Melissa officinalis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); *lemon-bird* (see *quot.*); *lemon-cutting*, the feat of cutting in two a suspended lemon with a sword when riding at full speed; *lemon-drop*, a sugar-plum flavoured with lemon; *lemon-grass*, a fragrant East Indian grass (*Andropogon schenanthus*) yielding the grass oil used in perfumery; also *attrib.*; *lemon-kali*, a mixture of tartaric acid and soda bicarbonate, which when dissolved form an effervescent drink; *lemon-plant* (*Aloysia citriodora*), the so-called lemon-scented verberna; *lemon-rob* (see *quot.*); *lemon scurvy grass*, the *Cochlearia officinalis* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855); *lemon-squash*, a drink made from the juice of a lemon, with soda-water, ice, and sometimes sugar; also a liquid preparation sold under this name for mixing with water; *lemon-squeezer*, an instrument for expressing the juice from a lemon; *lemon-thyme*, a lemon-scented variety of thyme; *lemon-tree*, (a) = sense 2; (b) = *lemon-plant*; *lemon-verberna* = *lemon-plant*; *lemon-walnut*, 'the butter-nut (*Juglans cinerea*), so called on account of its fragrance' (*Cent. Dict.*); *lemon-weed* = *SEA-MAT*; *lemon-wood*, a New Zealand tree, the *Tarata*.

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 65 Linnet (*Linota canabina*). 'Lemon bird (West Riding). A name given to those male linnets in the breeding season which have a yellowish hue on the breast. 1889 *Daily News* 21 June 6½ In 'lemon-cutting the most dexterous performers were [etc.]. 1837 *ROYLE Ess. Antiq. Hindu Med.* 82 *Andropogon Schenanthus* or 'Lemon-grass. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* (1860) i. 25 These sunny expanses .. are covered with tall lemon-grasses. 1897 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 423 An odour somewhat analogous to that of lemon-grass oil. 1838 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 'Lemon-kali, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid. 1862 *ANSTEO Channel Isl.* iv. xxi. (ed. 2) 499 The *Aloysia citriodora* of botanists, the common 'lemon plant, formerly called a verberna. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*. 'Lemon-rob, the inspissated juice of lemons or lemons, a powerful anti-scurvitic. 1876 *World V.* No. 115. 14 The orator sipped his accustomed glass of 'lemon-squash. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Lemon-squeezer. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 210 Lemon Squeezers. 1713 *J. PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 193 Its Leaves plain and small as 'Lemon Tyme. 1573 *BARRET Abv. L.* 445 A 'Lemon tree, citrea. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 302 They went into an Orchard beyond .. the trees being Orange and Lemond trees. 1879 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 'Lemon Tree, a frequent name for *Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora* Kth., in allusion to the scent of the leaves. The verberna. 1883 *WOOD in Good Words* Sept. 603½ Very few persons, if they were shown a gigantic octopus, an oyster, and a piece of 'sea-mat', or 'lemon-weed', could believe that they belonged to the same class. 1879 *J. B. ARMSTRONG in Trans. N. Zealand Instit.* XII. 329 The tarata or 'lemonwood, *Pittosporum eugenioides*, a most beautiful tree also used for hedges.

**Lemon** (le'mon), *s*.<sup>2</sup> [*app. a. F. limande*.] Used *attrib.* in *lemon-dab*, *lemon-sole*, names given in various parts of England to certain species of plaice or flounder.

In London *lemon-sole* is the fishmonger's name for a kind of plaice somewhat resembling the true sole. In Australia this name has been transferred, through association with *Lemon s*.<sup>1</sup>, to a flat-fish of a pale yellow colour, and in New Zealand it is applied to the Turbot.

1835 *JENNYS Man, Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 457 *Platessa microcephala*, Flem. ('Lemon Dab). 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 18 Jan. 6½ The 'lemon-dab or queen .. belong to that strange family of fish. 1876 *Trans. N. Zealand Instit.* VIII. 215 *Ammotretis rostratus*, .. a fish not uncommon in the Dunedin market, where it goes by the name of 'Lemon Sole'. 1880 *E. P. RAMSAY Food-Fishes N. S. Wales* 26 (*Fish. Exhib. Publ.*) *Plagusia unicolor*. Is known under the name of the lemon sole; it is of a pale olive-yellow when alive. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2½ Prices. .. Soles, 1s to 1s 4d per lb. 'Lemon soles, 6d per lb.

**Lemon** (le'mon), *v.* [*f. LEMON s*.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To flavour with lemon. Hence *Lemoned ppl.* a. 1767 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* 352 To make a lemoned honeycomb. 1869 *Pail Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10 The Spaniards take strong cups of chocolate, followed by glasses of water, sugared and lemoned. 1883 *P. ROBINSON Sinners & Saints* xxi. 264 [It] throws into an over-sweet landscape just that dash of sin and suffering that lemons it pleasantly to the taste.

**Lemonade** (le'monād). Also 7-8 *limonade*. [*ad. F. limonade*, *f. limon lemon*.] A drink made of lemon-juice and water, sweetened with sugar.

In England now very commonly applied to 'aerated lemonade', which consists of water impregnated with carbonic acid with the addition of lemon-juice and sugar.

1663 *KILLIGREW Parson's Wed.* iv. v. Captain, make some Lemonade. 1697 *Cress D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 2 We wanted not for Limonade, and other refreshing waters. 1712 *ARBITNOT John Bull* iv. vi. Thou and thy wife and children should walk in my gardens, .. drink lemonade. 1791 *GIFFORD Savard* 51 With lemonade he gorges first his throat. 1812 *T. MOORE Intercepted Lett.* vi. 33 A Persian's Heav'n is easily made, 'Tis but -black eyes and lemonade. 1817 *BYRON Beppe* lxx. Her lover brings the lemonade. 1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Med. Med.* 63 It [sulphuric acid] is administered with great success in the form of lemonade in bilious and typhoid fevers. 1867 *LAOY HERBERT Cradle L.* vi. 150 Deliciously cool lemonade and Turkish coffee preceded the more substantial evening meal.

† **Lemonado**. *Obs.* [*ad. Sp. limonada*, *f. limon LEMON*: see *ADO*.] Lemonade.

c.1640 *SHIRLEY Capt. Underwelt* iv. i. In Bullen O. Pl. II. 375 The Lemonados cleere sparkling wine The grosser withs too, doth much refine. 1668 *T. ST. SERFE Tarugo's Wiles* 18 Cooling those fiery Blisters upon the Liver that's procur'd by extraordinary drinking of Lemonado. 1676 *SHADWELL Libertine* l. 9, I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking Lemonado with his Mistris.

**Lemonish** (le'monish), *a.* Also 8 *limonish*. [*f. LEMON s*.<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*.] Somewhat resembling the colour or taste of the lemon.

1719 *LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard.* 57 Full of Juice, but of a little Limonish Tartness. 1897 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* iv. 70 The skin may have a lemonish yellow hue.

**Lemony** (le'moni), *a.* [*f. LEMON s*.<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Resembling the smell of the lemon, tasting of lemon. 1859 *W. H. GREGORY Egypt* II. 293 [They] ordered our sherba, or soup, to be made more lemony and peppery than ever. 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* i. 23 The sweet lemony scent of the pines floated in.

**Lempeck, lempet**, *Sc. forms of LIMPET*.

**Lemur** (le'mūr). Pl. *lemurs*, pl. *lemures* (le'miūr). [*a. L. \*lemur*, pl. *lemures*.]

1. In Roman mythology: *pl.* The spirits of the departed.

1555 *ESEN Decader* 26 In these they graue the lyuely Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquite cauled Lemures. c.1580 *JEFFERIE Buglears* iii. iii. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 68 Harpyes, Gorgonagoy, lemures. 1620 *MILTON Nativity* 191 The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint. 1657 *H. PINNELL Philos. Ref.* 26 To the Earth doe belong Gnomes, Lemurs, Sylphs [etc.]. 1834 *LYTTON Peveril* iv. vi. Lest he beheld one of those grim lemures, who .. haunted the threshold of the homes they formerly possessed.

2. *Zool.* A genus of nocturnal mammals of the family *Lemuridae*, found chiefly in Madagascar, allied to the monkeys, but having a pointed muzzle like that of a fox; an animal of this genus.

1795 *tr. Thunberg's Cape Gd. Hope* (ed. 2) II. 206 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* xxiv. 474 His order Primates .. embraced not only the apes and lemurs, but the bats also. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* x. 213 A little lemur was once seen to leap about from branch to branch.

**Lemuridous** (le'miūr'idəs), *a.* [*f. mod. L. Lemuridae* (see *LEMUR* 2) + *-ous*.] Belonging to the family Lemuridae.

1830-1 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 109 The other [was stated by Mr. Bennett to be] a Lemuridous species. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1879 in *WEBSTER*, Suppl.

**Lemurine**, *a.* and *sb.* [*f. LEMUR* + *-INE*.] = *LEMUROID*.

1864 *Spectator* No. 1875, 650 Here the Professor [Owen] incontrovertibly proves the lemureine .. affinities of Chiromyes. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 495 In the Fort Bridger beds of the Green River basin Marsh finds .. some Lemurine Monkeys.

**Lemuroid** (le'miūr'id), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. LEMUR* + *-OID*.] *A. adj.* Resembling the lemurs; pertaining to the sub-order *Lemuroidea*, of which the genus *Lemur* is the type.

1873 *MIVART Man & Apes* 70 They are the largest animals of the Lemuroid sub-order. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 296 The extreme antiquity of the Lemuroid fauna. 1883 *G. ALLEN in Knowledge* 368½ The fruit-bats seem to be .. specialised lemuroid animals.

*B. sb.* A lemuroid animal.

1873 *MIVART Man & Apes* 69 All the Lemuroids eat vegetable food or insects. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* V. 481 America can so far lay as good a claim to having been the original home of the lemuroids.

**Lemyet**, *obs. form of LIMIT*.

† **Lemyre**, *v.* *Obs. rare*.<sup>-1</sup>. [*f. leme LEAM*, after *glimmer*.] *intr.* To glimmer. c.1435 *Torr. Portugal* 591 In to the hale sche hym lad, That lemyred as gold bryght.

**Len**, *obs. variant of LEND s*.<sup>2</sup> and *v*.<sup>2</sup>

**Lenard** (le'nārd). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 *lenarde*, 7 *lenaret*, 9 *dial. len(n)ard*, *lennert*, *lennard*, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [*Of obscure origin; perh. adopted from some unrecorded OF. derivative of lin flax: cf. the OF. linervul and linot, linnet*.] = *LINNET*.

1905 *PALSGR.* 238½ Lenarde a byrde, *linette*. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado*, 1678 87 When the cheerful Robin, Larke, and Lenaret, Tun'de vp their voices,



† **Lench**, sb.<sup>1</sup> *Sc. Obs.* [Sc. variant of LAUNCH, sb.<sup>1</sup>] A leap, spring.

1606 *Burnie Kirk-Buriall* 1833 37 That being prevented by death (as he was by the Lyons lench) he should never see home.

**Lench**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *dial. Mining.* (See *quots.*)

1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* Lij b. **Lench**. These nappen in shafts or Sumps, and may happen by the Vein taking some small leap, or by [etc.], in which Cases the best or softest part of the Vein flies more to one Hand, and there stands jutting out a part of the Side within the Shaft, Sump or Gate, this we call a Lench. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* **Lench**, salt-mining term; the middle portion of a seam of rock salt, lying under the Roof *Gloss.*; usually from four to six feet thick. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* **Lench** or **Leuchon**, a shelf of rock. A Derbyshire word.

† **Lench**, v. *Obs. intr.*

1395 *Old Age in Rel. Ant.* II. 211, I lench, I len, on lyme I lasse. 1847 *HALLIWELL*, **Lench**, to stoop in walking. *Len.* [1900 'Not known to our correspondents' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)]

† **Lend**, sb.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: pl. **lendenu**,

**lendenn**, **lendu**, 3 **lendin**, *Orm.* **lendess**, 3-4

**lenden**, 4-5 **lendes**, -is, -ys, **leendes**, **lyndes**, 6

**leyndis**, 7-**lends**. *sing.* 3-5 **lend(e)**, 4-5 **lend(e)**, 5-6 **lind**. [OE. \***lenden** (only in pl. **lendeniu**) =

Ofris. **lenden** fem., OS. **lendi** (in **lendibrēda** kidney), MDu. **lendere** fem. (Du. **lende** fem.), OHG.

**lentin** fem. (MHG. **lende**, OHG. **lende**), ON. **lend**,

pl. **lendir** (Sw. **lënd**, Da. **lënd**, **lend**), the OTeut.

form is perh. \***lantwijnā** = Pre-Teut. \***londhru-**

whence L. **lumbus** (whence ultimately LOIN), OSI.

**lędwija**. An ablaut var. is ON. **lundi** loins.]

Chiefly pl. The loins; also, the buttocks.

1975 *Rushworth Goss.* Matt. iii. 4 [Iohannes] hafde hæræf

of oððendæ herum & fellæn gýrdels 3 mb his lēndu [i.e.

*Goss.* **lendenn**, *Halton* **lendenn**]. 11200 *Voc.* in W.

Wulker 202/13 **Lumbos**, **lendenn**. 1200 *ORMIN* 4772

And cnes, & fet, & shannokes, & lende, & leske, 12300 *Christ*

on Cross 9 in E. E. P. (1862) 20 His lendin so hangig as cold

as marbre stone. 12300 *Cursor M.* 22074 Right sua þe

deuil sal descend. In antistric moder lend. 13. *Gau. & Gr.*

*Ant.* 129 His lyndes & his lynes so longe & so grete.

1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 51 A barm-cloth vpon hir lendes,

ful of many a goore. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 126 (Hark.

MS.) Gurdie youre lendys in chastite. 1508 *KENNEDIE*

*Flying v. Dunbar* 45 Lat him lay sax leichis on thi

lendis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Fenis* xii. ii. 90 And with thar holl

lyuffis gam thame cheir, Did clap and straik thare leyndis

to mak thame stene. 1550 *CHRISTIE KIRKE* Gr. vi. He

lap quhill he lay on his lendis.

b. *attrib.* as **lend-bone**.

1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in W. Wulker 159/23 *Sacra spina*,

lendenhan neopeward. 1220 *Bestiary* 360 Oc leizd his

skinbon on oðres lendbon.

**Lend** **lend**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *Sc.*

**lanne**, **len**. [f. **LEND** v.<sup>2</sup> (Not repr. OE. **læn**;

see **LOAN** sb.)] A loan.

1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 197 *margin*, Quhat is

ane lenne, and of the restitution thairof. 1594 *Sc. Acts*

*Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 702a Quha euir committis vuriu. (That

is to say) takis mair profitte for the len [1597 *leane*] of

money. 1598 *FERGUSON Sc. Prov.* xxix. (1781) 3 A bor-

rowed len should come laughing hame. 1609 *SKENE Reg.*

*Maj.* 47 Debt may be aeward, be borrowing and lenning,

or be buying and selling; or be reason of a lenne. 1826

J. WILSON *Nacht. Andr.* Wks. 1853 I. 246 Do ye think

Mr. Amrose could gie me the lend of a nightcap? 1876

*Whitby Gloss.*, **Len**, the loan. 'I thank you for t' len on t'.

† **Lend**, v.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Forms: **lendan**, 3 **lende**,

**lenden**, 3-6 **lende**, 4 **lenden**, 4-5 **leende**,

4-6 **leind**, **lend**, **leind(e)**, 5 **leend**, (lynd). *Pa. t.*

3 **lende**, **lende**, 4 **lend**, **lended**, -id, -it, -yd, -yt,

4-5 **lente**, 4-6 **lent**, 5 **leende**. *Pa. pple.* 4 **lende**,

**lente**, 4-6 **lent**. [OE. **lendan** = OHG. **lenten**

(MHG. **lenden**), ON. **lenda** = OTeut. \***landjan**, f.

\***landōm** **Land** sb. Cf. **LAND** v.]

1. *intr.* To arrive, come. Also *refl.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb *be*.

11. *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Man hine lædde to Eliþ byrig

swa gebundenne, sona swa he lende, on scype man hine

blende. 1200 *ORMIN* 2141 Swa þatt he [þe steorssmann]

myzbe lenden riht to lande wiþ his wille. 1300

*Cursor M.* 1868 Þe schipp on land bigan to lend. 1611

22053 An angel... i sagh lenda Wit a mikel cheigne

in hand. 13. *Sir Beues* 4277 (MS. A.) Þai lende ouer þe se

beliue, At Southantoun þai gonne vp riue. 13. *E. E.*

*Alt.* P. C. 201 Of what londe art þou lent. 1400

*Octavian* 615 The seunde day har schyp lente At Japhet.

1400-50 *Alexander* 573 Thand lendis him vp þe leue kyng

his lady to vysite. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4488 To

more or none to be leendys Fyne hundreth of bi best

frendys. 15. *Geste Rob. Hoie* vii. xlii, Now shalte thou se

what lyfe we lede, Or thou hens wende, Thand thou may

enforme our kyng, When ye togyder lende.

b. To go, depart.

[a 1310; see 2.] a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 207 A child cominge

þurh, his come was nout seene, Siþen lenges a while and

a-þein lendes. 1611 *Ibid.* 709 þei lenden of þe town and lenen hit

þere. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 105 Lete fleischeli knowynge

from þee be lent.

2. To light (up) on. *lit.* and *fig.*

This would seem to be the original meaning and in the

common ME. alliterative phrase *love is lent*, but the verb

may have been subsequently otherwise interpreted as *lean*,

to incline; in some contexts it was perh. associated with

next vb.; cf. **LENN** v.<sup>2</sup> a (quot. 1430).

1200 *Cursor M.* 4214 Al mi lune on him was lend. *Ibid.*

20776 A duu þat was fra henen sende pare lighted dun, and

þar-on lend. 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. vi. 28 From alle

wymmen mi love is lent ant lyht on Alyoun. *Ibid.*,

Levedi, al for thine sake longinge is y-lent me on. 1340

*Cursor M.* (Cotton Galba) 29322 þe ellenynd poynt [of

curving] opou þam lenden þat witaund with-haldes tendes.

1400 *Melayne* 1044 Thynk appon Marie brighte, To whyne

oure lufe es lent. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 28 Longinge is in

me so lent. 1460 *Emare* 404 The kynges love on her was

lent. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 35 Sich light can on vs

leynd In paradise full playn. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit*

*Wemen* 498 Gif his lust so be lent, into my lyre quhit.

3. To tarry, remain, stay; to dwell, abide.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2066 He dred þe folk was ful o pride,

Quills he war lendaþ þam bide. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.*

1039 A! sone, here may y no longer lende. 1354 *MINOT*

*Poems* vii. 36 That lended thare bot littill while, Til Franche-

men to grante thaire grace. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 747

And, quhill him likit thar to leynd, Euirik day that suld

him seynd Wicialis for three hundred men. 1450 *St. Cuth-*

*bert* (Surtees) 729 On englisch marche sall þou lende. 1460

*Towneley Myst.* xl. 352 Thus long we have ye lent?

1513 *DOUGLAS Fenis* iv. x. 9 Quilatusmevir in the braid

lochis weir, Or among bukis hark leyndis ondir the spray.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* 26140 I hat we resane him alway

for our freind, At our plesour in oure landis to lend.

b. Conjugated with the vb. *to be*. *To be lent*

= *sense* 3. *Lent* (pa. pple.) = remaining, abiding,

dwelling.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. R. 1084 Aungelles Aboutie my lady

was lent, quen ho deluywer were. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Ant.*

1219 þe lorde of þe londe is lent on his gamere. 1375

*Sc. Leg. Statuts* xxi. (Clement) 229 With me is lent a

man, callit to nam clement. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13857 He

fiaynit. In what lond he was lent. 1440 *Sir Legman*

87 Eyr syth thou were a chylde Thou haste byn lent

with me. 1475 *Rauf Cougeat* 591 Thair was na leid on

lyfe lent in this land. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Wulke* i. 1

3207 Theyr company and mynsters that were lent.

1513 *DOUGLAS Fenis* vii. Profl. 14 Langoir lent is in land,

all lychines is lent.

c. *refl.* To make one's abode, settle. *rare.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2479 Abram lendaþ him o-nan liseide þe

folk of chanaan.

4. *causal.* To cause to come; to bring, place.

1200 *Moral Ode* 122 God þene þet we endo þo god and

wite þet he ys lende [Egerton MS. *lende*, later copy *le* me].

1205 *LAV.* 1089 Neh him he heom lende [1275 *lende*].

**Lend** (**lend**), v.<sup>2</sup> *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* **lent**.

Forms: *Inf.* a. 1 **lénan**, (3rd *sing. pres. ind.*

**lén** 'p, **lénþ**, 2-3 **leanen**, 3 **lénen** (n), (and *sing.*

*pres. ind.* **lenst**, 3-4 **lenen**, 3-6 **lene**, 3, 7 **leane**, 4

**lyne**, 4-5 **leen**, 6, **leyn** (e). Also *Sc.* and *north.*

(with short vowel) 4 **len**, **lenne**, 6 **lenn**, 8 **g**

**len'**, **len**. *B.* 3-6 **lende**, (4 3rd *sing. pres. ind.*

**lent**), 5 **leendyn**, 6 **lind**, 4 **lend**. *Pa. t.* a. 2 **6**

**lende**, 4 **lened** (e), 5 **land**. *B.* 4, 6 **lante**, 6 **leant**,

6-7 **lended**, 3-**lent**. *Pa. pple.* a. 2-3 **ilænd**,

**ilend**, 3 **lenedd**, **ile** (a) **net**, 3 **lend**, 5 **iland**,

**lande**, **lende**. *B.* 3-5 **lant** (e), **lente**, 5 **lendid**,

5-6 **lenti** (e), 7 **lended**, 3 **lent**. [OE. **lénan**, f.

**lén** (see **LOAN** sb.). The other Teut. langs. have

vbs. derived from the sb., but they differ in conju-

gation from the OE. vb.; cf. Ofris. **lénā**, *lénit*.

Du. **lenen**, OHG. **lénan** (MHG. **lénen**, mod.

G. **leihen** to enfeoff).

The substitution of **lend** for **len** in the present-stem,

which began early in ME, is explained by the fact that

the pa. t. **lende** would regularly correspond either to **lén**

or **lenden** in the infinitive, and the preponderance of analogy

(cf. **LEND** v.<sup>1</sup>, also **lend**, **lend**, **lend**, **lend**) was on the side of

the latter form. The *Sc.* and northern form **len**, **lenn**,

owes its shortened vowel to the influence of the pa. and

pa. pple.]

1. *trans.* To grant the temporary possession of

(a thing) on condition or in expectation of the

return of the same or its equivalent. Also with

second (dative) obj. of the person; hence rarely

in *indirect passive*.

a. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxiv. Z. 135 Læne me ða boc

to radenne. 1200 [see 1 d.] a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Þeo

ancr þet werde an oðer a cwaer norto lenen. 1275 *LAV.*

25178 For to bi-geten þin rihtes ich leane þe ten þousend

cnithes. 1300 *Sarmun* in E. E. P. (1862) 3 Þos man hit

[i. e. wealth] hab, nit nis noht his: hit nis ilend him bot

alone fort to libbe is lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15107 Þat he

wald lenum place, To mak vr mingeri. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*

Ser. Wks. II. 153 Lene þou me þe loves. 1386 *CHAUCER Can.*

*Icom. Profl.* & P. 473 Leene me a marc quod he, but dayes

three And at my day I wol it quiten thee. 1400 *Iwaine*

& Gau. 727, I sal lene the her miring, Bot yelde it me at

myne askyng. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. ix, I wold

praye yow to lene me a shelde that were not openly known,

for myn is wel known. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxiv.

481 So the kyng lende or gaue him, I cannot tell wheder, a



1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. ix. And many a flower and many a tear Old Teviot's maids and matrons lent. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. God in his mercy lend her grace. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 536 Grey, who... was ready for any undertaking, however desperate, lent his aid. 1872 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xli. 8 A mirror Sure would lend her a soberer reflexion. 1883 GILMOVA *Mongols* xxxi. 362 The Mongols of lower rank lending dignity to their superiors by attending them to and from the palace.

*absol. or intr.* a 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 51 God us lene of ys lyht. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 210 Loue hem, and lene hem so the lawe of kynde wole. 1378-8 T. Usk *Test. Loue* iii. ix. (Skeat) l. 78. I pray to the holy gost, he lene of his oymntes, mennes wittes to clere. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 132 Wyth all theyr myght runnyng To Elypouir Rummyng, To hane of her tunnyng: She leneth them on the same.

† b. with *acc.* and *inf.* or *clause*: To grant. *Obs.* The sense closely resembles that of LEVE v.; in MSS. it is often uncertain whether the word is *lene* or *lene* (leve).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4159 In swile bewes lene us to cumen. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2780 (Cotton Galba) God len vs to forgiþ man kyn. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1750 (Harl. MS.) God lene vs for to take it for the beste. c 1385 — *L. G. IV.* 2083 *Arriadne*, God... lene [vrr. leen, leue] me neuere swich a cas be-falle. And leue [vrr. leve, leen, lyve, leue] here afyr that I may 30w fynde... 30 kynde. Ya 1500 *How Merchande dyd Wylf betray* 215 in Harl. E. P. P. I. 206 Were sche dedd (god lene hyt wolde 3).

† c. To hold out (a hand) to be taken. *Obs.*

c 1286 CHAUCER *Ant. & T.* 2224 Lene me youre hond, for this is ouer accord. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. i. 188 Lend me thy hand, and I will giue thee mine. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 340 Your gentle hands lend vs, and take our hearts. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 71 Lend me thy hand, Ile helpe thee.

d. To lend an ear or one's ears: to listen, pay attention; often with qualifying adj. † To lend a deaf ear: to refuse to listen. † Also to lend audience, hearing.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 92 Pane wald scho... til hym len a def ere ay. 1580 SIDNEY *Po.* xxii. ii. O God... to my plaint thou hast not audience lent. 1583 STUBBS *Anal. Abs.* ii. (1882) 6 The sweeter the Syren singeth, the dangerouiser is it to lend hir our eares. 1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 278 Lending soft audience to my sweet designe. 1601 — *Jul. C.* iii. ii. 78. 1602 — *Hann.* i. v. 5 Lend thy serious hearing To what I shall vnfold. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 272 To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) i. ix. 351 The King... lent a deaf ear to all the representations that were made to him. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* i. 266 A song about Adam that John should lend all his ears to. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* i. 126 Charles X... lent a cold ear to the... reports brought him by the general. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxi. The young king seemed to lend a willing ear.

e. To afford the use or support of (a part of the body); esp. in to lend a hand (or a helping hand), to render assistance, assist, help.

1598 FLORIO *Ep. Ded.* 4 The retainers doth some seruice, that now and then... lendes a hande ouer a stile. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. i. Wks. 1866 l. 91 Too quemi-h to... lend a hand to an ignoble act. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 447 Sweet Isabel, doe yet but kneele by me... Oh Isabel; will you not lend a knee? 1608 — *Per. V.* i. 264 Sir, lend me your name. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii. I'll lend a helping hand To raise your fortunes. 1634 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xx. (1737) 85 Lend's a Hand here. 1763 FOOTE *Mayor of C.* i. Wks. 1799 l. 186 Thinking that this would prove a busy day... I am come... to lend you a hand. 1809 MALIN *Git Blas* i. xii. P. 2 Lend a helping hand. 1813 SHELLEY *G. Mob* v. 206 Without a shudder, the slave-soldier lends his arm to murderous deeds. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. I could not sleep if I had lent a hand to rob a church. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Kitts Alone* ii. 175 Lend me your arm, said Pepperil.

f. To give or deal (a blow). Now dial.

c 1460 *Trumetey Myst.* xxii. (136) A swap sayn, if I durst, wold I lene the this tyde. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xiv. With forks and flails they lent grit flappis. 1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* ii. (1592) 25 The women... among whom he leant some lustie buffets. 1598 GREENE *Tacitus Ann.* ii. ii. (1622) 154 A blow which the Tribune lent her. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyoth.* ii. 281 Vpon the head hee lent so violent a stroke That the poor emptie skull like some thin pot-sheerd broke. 1783 FIELDING *Quix.* Eng. iii. xiv. If thou dost any more, I shall lend thee a knock. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmud. Dial.* (1821) 67 Tom gat up and lent a girl drive at Sam. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 140 [She] lent him such a slap upon the face as made the wood ring again!

g. To spend (one's energies), devote (one's strength) to. *rare.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii. 534 [They] lend their little Souls at every Stroke [L. dant animos plagae]. 1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xlii. (1893) 221 Plying the whip, and lending his very soul at every lash. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cent.* ii. xiii. 367 A man who could thus lend every fibre of his body to mere work.

3. *refl.* To accommodate or adapt oneself to. Of things: To admit of being applied to a purpose or subjected to a certain treatment.

1854 S. BROOKS *Aspen Crk.* i. ix. 122 She wore a plain blue cloth dress, which lent itself to her exquisite figure. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 227 None lends itself better to architectural purposes. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vi. 8 3 (1879) 308 Playing on the credulity of such as lent themselves to his clever deceptions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 150 Cæsar neither then nor ever lent himself to popular excesses. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/1 He loves Ireland too well to lend himself to such a policy.

**Lendable** (lendäb'l), a. [*f.* LEND v. 2 + -ABLE.] That may be lent.

1611 CORCEN. *Prestable*, .. lendable, which may be lent.

1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) ii. 13. I shall direct Artaxerxes to send you a copy, for it will be more lendable than the quarto. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 196 A government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of their citizens. 1887 *Standard* 12 May. Money was lendable yesterday at 2 per cent.

† Lended, ppl. a. *Obs.* [*f.* LEND v. 2 + -ED 1.] = LENT ppl. a.

1592 WYRLY *Armorie* 145 Let no man then shee [viz. Fortune] seemes to fador most To highlie of her lendet faunings boyl. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. xii. 346 As he [viz. Jesus] lived in lended houses, so he was buried in a borrowed sepulchre.

**Lender** (lendä), Forms: a. 1 lēnere, 4 leenere, lenere, 4-5 lener, 5 leynor, 5-7 lenner. β. 5 lendare, 6- lender. [*OE.* *lennere*, agent n. *f.* *lennan* LEND v. 2 The mod. word is a new formation on LEND v. 2 + -ER 1.] One who lends; esp. one who makes a business of lending money at interest.

a. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 189/21 *Creditor*, lenere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Per is anocher lenere corteys þet lenep wyþ-oute chapfare makiinde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 213/2 A. Leyner (MS. A. Lennor, accomodator. 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 6 § 3 The same forefeyre to renne upon the Seiler or lender therof. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 227 As yf... the lender were in domage. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1817) V. 40/1 Ordaines the lenners to pay the same yearlye and termie.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Lendare, or he þat [lendythe] a thyng, *lender*. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* vii. 41 There was a certayne lender which had two detters. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iii. 75 Neither a borrower, nor a lender be. 1625 *BACON Ess.* *Of Usury* (Arb.) 1546 Let these Licensed Lenders bein Number Indefinite. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 68 The merit of generosity is on the side of the lender only. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 103 To insist that the lender shall lend at his own risk.

† Lending, vbl. sh. 1 [*f.* LEND v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LEND v. 1; in quot. *concr.* dwelling-place, abode.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Blachor*) 1170 One a bere brocht til a kirk þat befor to þaim lending was.

**Lending** (lendin), vbl. sh. 2 Forms: a. 4 lennyng, lynyng, 4-5 lening, -yng(e. β. 5- lending, 5-6 -yng(e, -inge, etc.). [*f.* LEND v. 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of LEND v. 2; esp. the letting out of money at interest.

a. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 27 [The right-wis] lennyng, lērand and gifand almshuede til pore... and that is bot lennyng til god. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 þis is þe uerste manere of gaueþyng þet is lene lenyng kuedliche. c 1380 WYLLIF *Wks.* (1880) 277 Pat... borwng & lynyng be frely don to pore men for goddis sake. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 204 Pe eneres þat þou takyst for þe lenyng. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* iii. iv. G. iij. Hit is sayd in reproche when I lene I am thy frende, and when I axe I am thyn enemye; as who saith, god at the lenyng, and the deuylt alle tēdryng. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. xxiv. 312 Yf wynnyng be com frely to the lener for his lenyng without couenaunt.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Lendynge, *mutuatio*. 1516 *Gateway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 397 The lending or sellinge of any the said vessells. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* ii. xxii. 117 It is left to mens own inclinations to lent lending. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* iii. i. x. (1786) 133 There exists no reason, in the law of nature, why a man should not be paid for the lending of his money.

2. *concr.* Something lent; a. *gen.* (*fig.* in plural).

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. v. Thou lost a good wife, thou lost a trew friend, ha? Two of the rarest lendings of the heauens. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 113 Vnacommodated man, is no more but such a poore, bare, forked Animal as thou art. Off, off you Lendings! Come, vnbuttun heere. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 439/1 If we except the lendings of recognised slang, the total number of such additions... is itself not considerable.

† b. *spec. pl.*, money advanced to soldiers when the regular pay cannot be given. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 80 Nowbray hath receiue'd eight thousand Nobles. In name of lendings for your Highnesse Soldiers. 1599 MINSHEW *Span. Dialog.* 59/2 The other [ducat] was taken out for lendings. [Note, Succors or lendings which they giue souldiers when there is no paie, and when the paie comes they take it off.] 1611 CORCEN. *Capitoulde*, a Gentleman of a Companie; or one that hath extraordinarye Lendings; also extraordinarye Lendings, or entertainment. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xviii. (1810) 193 The ready money which was payed to the Companie yearly for their Lendings. 1637 R. MONRO *Expd.* ii. 131 To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past lendings three paid us in hand, and Bills of Exchange given us for one and twentie lendings more.

3. *attrib.*, as *lending-department*; *lending-house Hist.*, applied *spec.* to certain institutions for lending money without interest or at a low rate to the poor.

1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 21 Those who have as yet determined the origin of lending-houses... place it... from 1464 to 1471. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June. 34,000 [books] for the general lending department [of the Edinburgh Public Library]. 1897 *Tablet* 9 Oct. 567 It was Fra Barnaba who, in the 13th century... recommended the establishment of charitable lending-houses.

**Lending**, ppl. a. [*f.* LEND v. 2 + -ING 2.] That lends. *Lending library*, a library from which books are lent out.

c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Pa.* cxlii. v. He is... Most liberrall and lending. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. xii. 475 [The Libraries] of Cambridge are Lending-libraries; that is, he that is qualified may borrow out of it any book

he wants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 401 The collection was... divided into what we should now term a Lending Library, and a Library of Reference.

† Lene, a. and sb. *Phonetics. Obs.* [*ad.* L. *lēnis* smooth.] A designation formerly applied to a voiceless stopped consonant; by some later writers, to a stopped consonant generally.

In Worcester and later U. S. Dicts. the word is marked as disyllabic, and regarded as a. L. *lene*, neut. sing. of *lēnis*; but there is no analogy for such a use of the neuter.

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1892) XIV. 79 The rest are mutes; of which *π*, *κ*, *τ*, are termed lenes. *Ibid.*, A lenē consonant, when its vowel is cut off, before an aspirate, is changed into an aspirate. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* ii. 107 *P*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, *z*, *z*, are Lene; *f*, *v*, *θ*, *ð*, *x*, *γ*, *σ*, *ς*, are Aspirate. *Ibid.* 108 All the so-called Aspirates are Continuous; and with the exception of *s* and *z*, all the Lenes are Explosive. 18... D. R. GOODWIN (Worcester), By lene we mean a determinate consonant sound defined by a simple contact or particular position of the organs; and by aspirate we mean [etc.].

**Lene**, obs. f. LAIN v., to conceal; obs. f. LEAN.

**Lenefie**, obs. form of LENIFY.

† Lenend, *Obs.* In 1 lenend, 4 Kent. lenynd. [Substantival use of OE. pres. ppl. of *lennan* (see LEND v. 2).] A lender, usurer.

a 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/40 *Fenerator*, .. lenend, *ucl* strude. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Per byþ zeue manere gaueclere: lenynde þat lenep zeluer nor oþren [etc.].

**Lenoret** (Cockeram 1623), obs. f. LANNERET.

**Lenesses**, obs. form of LENENESS.

† Leng, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 1 leneg, 4 lengo.

[*OE.* *lēng* = OS. *lēng*; -OTent. \**layngiz*, adverbial comparative of \**laygo*-LONG a.] Longer.

a 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 2 Axyf þine scire, ne miht þu leneg tun-scire bewitan. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xix. 19 And þære byman sweg weox swa lang swa swiðor. c 1205 *LAV.* 21015 Hit heold hine bi þan ribben, þat ne mihte he na leng libben. 13... *Sir Beues* 3808 (MS. A.) Out of þe renge he com ride, & Beues nolde no leng (MS. O. *lenger*) abide. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Profl.* 18 That like frust is ever leng the wers, Til it be roten in mullok or in stree.

† Leng, v. *Obs.* Forms: 1 leugan, 3-4 lengen, 4 lengin, ling, 4 lengh, 4-5 lenge, 4-6 lenge, lynge, 6 ling. [*OE.* *lēngan* wk. vb. = OS. \**lēngian* (MLG., Dn. *lengen*), OHG. *lēngian* (MHG. *lengen*, mod. G. *längen*), ON. *lēngja* = -OTent. \**layngan*, f. \**laygo*-LONG a. The normal mod. form, if the word had survived, would be *ling*.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong; to delay.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 646 Ne lengde þa leoda aldor witegena wordwyde, ac he wide bead metodes mihte. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 13 Pennie beoð þine dages þelenged. c 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 391 in O. E. Misc. 127 Ne miht þu bi lif lengen none wile. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12408 We sal it ligh [Goth. *lenth*, *lāyft*, *lengh*, *līn*, *lengh*] a quantite. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 5 Wa til me for my woyngne is leingh [Vulg. *prolongatus est*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 Hi halþeb þynged þet lyf of þe poure be here elmesse.

2. *intr.* To linger, tarry, remain, abide, dwell; to continue in some condition. Also *const. inf.*

Sometimes conjugated with the verb to be.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1890 On messenger þat lengs lang to bring answare. *Ibid.* 12127 Pat wat i wel... hu lang þi life sal last, For to be leugand in þis world. c 1340 *Ibid.* 14138 (Trin.) In his sekene he lenged so þat he had no fote to go. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1457 þe grette lordes of þour land bep lenged now here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 158 Ich haue no lust... to lēnge a-mong monkes, a 1400-50 *Alexander* 461 Now hafe I... all to lange lengid fra fame. *Ibid.* 2162 If any life leng in oure brestis. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* 415 (Douce MS.) If þou be corteys knyght, Late lenge [Thornel] *MS.* Lyghte, and lende [ad] nyste, And tel me þi nome. c 1440 *Þomsondon* 1014 At this tyme I wll not lunge. 1522 *W. orld & Child* (Roxb. Club) 15, With hym I loue to lunge. c 1586 in *Ballad Poems* (1786) 183 Mony gay gelding Befor did in our mercat ling.

b. To lean or rely on. *rare* = 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1760 Who graidly may trist Any lede on to leng, as for lele true?

Hence † Lēnging vbl. sh., dwelling; † Lēng-ing pres. ppl. used as *prop.* = DURING.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12329 All þat left were on lyue, lengand þat tyme. c 1450 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxix. Fere!... my lenging is no longer her.

**Lenge**, obs. form of LING, the fish.

† Lenger, a. and *adv.* *Obs.* [*OE.* *lēngra*, neut. and fem. *lēngre*; -OTent. \**layngison*-, compar. of LONG a.]

a. *adv.* Longer.

c 900 tr. *Boetius Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 þis ealond hafað mycelle lengran dagas on sumera... þonne ða súðealas mid-danzardes. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 490 (Trin.) He fel wiþouten lenger abade [cf. *lenger* bade]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Profl.* 330 Of his array telle I no longer tale. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 49 The parchemyn that he wrote in was shorte, and he plucked harde to hyme made it lengger with his tethe. c 1450 *Mertin* 130 The baroun hadde sente for hym that he sholde come with-oute lenger a-bidinge. 1526 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 100b. We haue made this chaptyr som-what longer than we intended. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 152 Hy saide iij children or the lenger lyue of them. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorbodue* iv. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 136 Our present hande coulde stode no longer tyme.

b. *adv.* Longer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Do ne mihte his holinesse ben no lengere for-hole. c 1250 *Becket* 219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 113 þis child wolde lengore gon to scole, ake is fader him nolde finde. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3948 (Trin.) *lacob*.. So shal þi name no lenger be [Cott. Sal þou na langer lenger sual]. c 1385 CHAUCER *Anal. & Arc.* 129 And euer the lenger she loued him tendirly. c 1450 *St. Chabert* (Surtees) 5296 þe scottys



bare na lenger duell. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 340 This persecucyon lenger continued than the other wayne. 1533 MORE *Ausw. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 These folk do not long to eate and drinke, to lyue the lenger, but long to lye, to eate and drinke the lenger. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 22 Why do ye lenger feed on loathed light?

b. Farther. rare = 1.  
c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 10 An hospitall howse a lill lenger of the chyrche by hymself.

† **Lengest, a. and adv. Obs.** Also 3 **lenguest**, 4 **lynguste**. [OE. *lengest* = OTeut. \**laygisto-*, f. \**laygo-* LONG a.; cf. prec.]

A. adj. Longest, very long.  
c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xii. 40 Pa onfoð lengestne [Lindisf. lenger] dom. c. 1290 *Michael* 313 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 308 'Longueman' hatte þe middleste [sc. finger] for he lenguest is. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 256 And lengest lyf in hem lent of ledez alle oþer. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 65 Arthures scheen boon... was lenger by þre ynches þan þe leg and þe kne of þe lengest man þat was þoo f-founde. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 376 A large man of lymys, lengest of stature. c. 1499 *Pecock Repr.* 133 Bi eeldist and lengerist voe of bilcuyng in the Chyrche. 1530 R. WYTTWORTH *Werke for Househ. A.* The lengest lyfe of this worlde is very short.

B. adv. Longest.  
a. 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) He hæfde þa oþ he oflof þone aldorman þe him lengest wunode. c. 1250 *Proo. Ælfred* 351 in O. E. *Misc.* 124 So me may þane lope lengest lede. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2652a Qu langes [Fairf. lenger] lijs in sin Vnnethes he mai þar-ve win. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 18 Rancour and euyl wille dwellþ lengest amonges hem of alle oþere men. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 427 And weþer of hem lyvede lengest [M.S. y l'ynge] schulde be oþere heyre. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xviii. xviii. They began fyrst and lengest endured.

† **Lengh. Obs. Forms:** 1 **leng** o, **lengu**, 1-2 **þeng**, 5 **leyngh**, 4-5, 7 **length** (o). [OE. *leng* n, *lengo* wk. fem. = OHG. *lang* MIIG. *lengse*, mod.G. *länge*], Goth. *langi* = OTeut. \**aygin*, n. of quality f. \**aygo-* LONG a.] Length (of time or space); in OE. also height, stature. At the length: in the long run.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgfield) xviii. § 3 Tele nu þa lengu [M.S. B. lengel] þære hwile. c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xli.] (1890) 296 Heo... toætoetion lenges þære bryh twæra fingra gemet. c. 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* (Kemble) 180 Hu lang weas Adam on lenge gesecean? c. 1200 *Fines & Virtues* (1888) 39 Ne wradde mid ðe ne wuned ones daiges længe. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12391 A treen bedd, þat sald o lengh [Fairf. length, Göt. lenth] thre eln haf. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 416 In lenghe of dayez þat euer schal wage. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xx. 2 Þou gaf til him lenghe of dayes. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5080 Lamprays sloþis, þat seæ cubettis clere was of clene lenghe. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, Gov. Lordsh. 72 In þis tyme þe day and þe nyght ys of oon lengh. c. 1450 *Lynde in Rel. Ant.* II. 281 Ælyevne myle on lenghe the þorke es mett. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamb. Clothes... drawn out in leyngh and brede. 1612 in *and Rep. Rec. Ire.* 265 They knew that they must be imprisoned at the lengh, and therefore (said they) as good now as hereafter. c. 1699 *LAOY HALKETT Autobiog.* 1875 67 The thirð was a man that had a borne on the left side of the hinder part of his head... and his wife told mee shee had cutt the lengh of her finger off... because the weight of itt was troublesome.

**Length** (lenp), sb. Forms: 1 **lengp**, **lengpo**, 3-7 **lengthe**, 4 **leinth**, **lenkith**, **leynthe**, **lunge**, **lyngpe**, **lynt(h)**, 4-5 **lenkpe**, 4, 6 **linth**, 4 6 **length**, **lenthe**, 4-8 **lenth**, 5 **laynth**, **leunthe**, 5-6 **lenketh**, 4-length. [OE. *lengud* fem. = Du. *lengte*, ON. *lengd* (Da. *lengse*, Sw. *lång*) = OTeut. \**aygipā*, noun of quality f. \**aygo-* LONG a. Cf. **LENCH**.]

I. Quality of being long.  
1. The linear magnitude of anything as measured from end to end; the greatest of the three dimensions of a body or figure; longitudinal extent.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1122 (Laud MS.) Hi sægon on norð east fir micel & brind wið þone eorðe & weax on lengpe. c. 1275 *Lav.* 21903 Hit his on lengpe four and twenti mundes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8244 A-boute þat tre, A siluer cerle son nald he... to... knau þe wax o gret and lenth [other MSS. length, lenth]. 13... *Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 210 Þe hede of an elneger þe þarge lenkpe bade. c. 1400 *Ottonian* 407 The French seyd he was of heghth Ten foot of length. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) ii. 6 Þe crosse... was of lenth viii. cubits. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 Another bordcloth... in lenkethe ij. jerdes, & on half large. 1526 *INDALE Rev.* xxi. 16 'The lenght and the breth, and the heghth of hit, were equal. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 25, I gather the lengthe of a degree to be the .360. parte of hit, were equal. 1590 *BILLINGSLEY Enchirid.* I. Def. ii. 2 A line... is concealed to be drawne in length onely. 1653 *WALTON Angler* viii. 162 The Carp... will grow to a very great bigness and length. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 893 A dark illimitable Ocean... Without dimension, where length, breadth, and height, And time and place are lost. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* II. Taking the Length of XY from a Scale of equal Parts, set it off from X to Y. 1777 *PRIESTLEY Philos. Necess.* 177 The most exalted piece of matter possible must have length, breadth, and thickness. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xvi. 117 The full length of the rope between us.

† b. In length and (in) breadth (or brede), length and breadth, etc.: throughout the whole area (of a country), in all parts or directions.

c. 1150 *Owl & Night* 174 Ich babbe on brede and ek on lengpe Castel god on mine rise. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 38/138 Ne scholde no man so euene a provz in lengpe and in brede. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7911 þat folc... robbede Wirestressire In lengpe & in brede. c. 1300 *Cursor M.*

2130 þe folk... fild þe world o lenth and brede. *Ibid* 5027 Lauerd... þat... taght adam on lenth and wite. 13... *Sir Beues* 537 (MS. A) A fairer child neuer i ne sis, Neiper a lingpe ne on brade. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3055 Deliver þi londes ægen in lengpe & in brede. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl. A.* iii. 196 He hedde beo lord of that lond in lenkthe and in brede [1377] = B. iii. 202 A lengthe and a brede]. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Marcus) 50 Of al þis world, lynth & bred. c. 1400 *Ottonian* 548 Ten schyppmen to londe yede To se the yle yn lengthe and brede. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 20 About the park thai set on breid and lenth... All likly men. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 65 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lynnys langar wax. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xiii. 17 Arise, and go thorow the londe, in the length and breidh [1611 in the length of it, and in the breidh of it].

c. Phrases. To find, get, know the length of (a person's) foot: see FOOT sb. 26 c. The length of one's nose, tether: see NOSE, TETHER.

d. with a and pl. An instance of this.  
1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* § 61 Inches, feet, &c. are settled, stated lengths. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 153 i Given, the area of a parallelogram, and the ratio of its sides; required, the lengths of those sides. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 229 Three lengths are given in the above table, for each mean girth.

2. Extent from beginning to end, e.g. of a period of time, a series or enumeration, a word, a speech or composition. † In length of time: in course of time.

a. 1240 *Swales Waide in Cott. Houe.* 261 Þe imenne blisse is seuenfold lenghe of lif. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 425 Þe lenpe of Noe lif. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 414 To... leden perinne our lif þe lengpe of our daies. c. 1375 *S. Eng. Saints* xxvii. (Nicholas) 882 God hym lent lynth & space hymne to repent. 1523 *Ld. BERNERS I. raise.* i. cccxxxi. 519 The length of the wiege. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Prædica.* 1592 353 The equinoctiall is, when the day and night is both of one length. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 273 In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. 1726 *LEONARD ALBERTI'S Archit.* I. 31/1 The Stone has in length of time closed up the Mouth of the Valley. 1860 *MRS. CARYLE Let.* III. 34 A stay of any length there would not suit me at all. *Mod.* The chapters of the book are very unequal in length.

b. An instance of this; a period or duration of time, esp. a long period.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 717 After such a length of rowling Years... c. 1700 *Æt.* 1380 She drew a length of sighs [i.e. untill she wept]. 1786 A. GIN SAE, *Contempl.* i. iv. 52 There are consistent delays of it for various lengths of time. 1824-8 *LANGOR Image. Conv. Ser.* i. Wks. 1826 I. 4 How delightful it is to see a friend after a length of absence. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon.* (1839) IV. v. 348 He had to bear a length of years in loneliness. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Haikes* i. 8 The weary lengths of Time.

3. The quality or fact of being long; opposed to shortness. † Of length: long.

1288 *Wyclif Ps. xc.* 16, I schal fülle hym with the lengthe of daies [COVERDALE & 1611 long(e) (life)]. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. 11 is not my arme of length, That reacheth from the restfull English Court As farre as Callis. 1606 - *Tr. & C.* i. iii. 135 To end a tale of length. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xii. 12 With the ancient is wisdom, and in length of daies, understanding. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxi. 139 Such Customes have their force, onely from Length of time. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 778 Peace would have crown'd With length of happy daies the race of man. 1762 *Ld. KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 164 Secondly, the length of a Hexameter line hath a majestic air. 1805 *WORDSW. Hec-goner* ii. 146 'A howl, a howl of double measure', Cries Benjamin, 'a draught of length!' *Mod.* The length of the journey was the chief objection to it.

b. Prolixity, lengthiness. Now rare.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. i. 94 Come, come, in wooing sorrow let's be briefe, Since wedd'ing it, there is such length in Griefe. 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iv. 46, I will o're-take thee Cleopatra, and weep for my pardon. So it must be, for now All length is Torture. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 87 The clash of arguments and jar of words... Decide no question with their tedious length. 1797 *BURKE Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 67 Excuse my length. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 456 There is no reason why brevity should be preferred to length.

4. A distance equal to the length of something specified or implied. At arm's length: see ARM sb. 1 2 b. Cable's) length: see CABLE sb. 2 c.

1413 *Pilgr. Soude* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvi. 71 A litel howe which bath in every side skars a mannes length. 1474 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 311 Within the laynth of a myle unto the cite. c. 1574 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 18461, 223 Nott two payre of boot lenthis distant from the tounne. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* ii. i. 88 He took me by the wrist, and held me hard; Then goes he to the length of all his arme. c. 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* xii. § 89 When they come within little more than a horse-length. 1686 *J. DUNTON Let. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 31 We could scarce see the Ship's length before us. 1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 261 Adorn'd with Porticos of Timber Work, the Length of the Building. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 19, I might... have gone the Length of a... Street. 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* xli, Six spears lengths from the entrance Halted that deep array. 1851 *MAYNE REID Scath Hunt.* xxxi. 241 They had got the mustang some fifty lengths of himself out on the prairie. 1885 *SIR C. P. BURT in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 61/1 The look-out... saw... at a distance of two ship's lengths, a red light on board the smack.

b. One's length: the extent of one's body or form from head to foot or end to end.

c. 1286 *STONEW Arcadia* ii. (1590) 118 b, Laying all her faire length vnder one of the trees. 1590 *SHAKS. Mith.* N. iii. ii. 429 Faintness constraineth mee To measure out my length on this cold bed. 1799 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 357 A needless Alexandrine ends the song that, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 74 The

roof, though moveable through all its length As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* iv. 567 The serpent that would clasp her with his length. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 56 All her fair length upon the ground she lay. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 81, I fell all my length.

c. Sport. The measure of a boat, a horse, etc., engaged in a race, taken as a unit in measuring the amount by which the race is won.

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 1100 Left danger, fears, and foes, behind, And heat, at least three lengths, the wind. 1700 *DRYDEN Cinyras & Myr.* 381 Time glides along with undiscover'd haste, The Future but a Length behind the past. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 186 This was a most excellent race, and only won by a length. 1834 *MILNIN Angler in Wales* II. 176 Owen... was some lengths behind in the last hundred yards. 1887 O. W. HOLMES 100 *Days Europe* i. 52 One (horse) slides by the other, half a length, a length and a half. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 12, 2 The Oxford crew won by three and a half lengths.

5. With a demonstrative or other defining word: Distance. The length of: as far as. Now *Se.*

c. 1450 *Merlin* 161 Ye myght here the strokes half a myle of length. c. 1550 *Mery Jest* *Alphons of Avington* 77 in *Had. E. P. P.* III. 103 The mylners boose is nere, Not the length of a lande. 1578 *H. KINGS in Par. Dainty Devices* 4 They be the lines that lead the length, How fare my race is to be runne. c. 1674 *C. WILKINSON Hist. Reb.* vii. § 90 He [Jesse] had marched to the length of Exeter. 1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2251 4 Which we had scarce done when the other three Shipps had got our length. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 73 We had found it very cold, before we came this length, but now we began to feel the extreme of it. 1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1799) IV. 1198 When you get that length, you are very carefully... to explore, such rivers... as may appear to be of considerable extent. 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* v. c. 181 111 The loan of a horse 'the length' of H. [unclear]. 1885 K. OLIPHANT *New English* I. 295 In Scotland I say, 'I will come your length'.

Ag. 1753 *Wells Mag.* Jan. 2 That [treaty] never came any great length. 1837 *CARYLE Let.* 28 Aug. in *Atlantic Monthly* (1898) LXXXII. 305/1 You do not say that the disorder has got that length with you.

b. fig. in advb. phrases: The distance or extent to which one 'goes' (in a line of action, opinion, etc.); the degree of extremity to which something is 'carried'. Chiefly, to go (to) the length of, to go a (great, etc.) length, to go all, etc.) lengths

1697 *COLLIER Immor. Stage* i. 1730/6 The Royal Leonora... runs a strange length in the History of Love. 1718 *HUGHES & NELSON* *J. Kettlewell* in *Ivyl* 531 Others who could not... go their lengths. 1719 *De Fox. Cruise* ii. x. (1840) 224 They had not come to that length. 1749 *FIELLING* *Tom Jones* xviii. viii, I think you went this length indeed. 1779 *HUME in H. Calderwood Hume* (16.8) iii. 30 Your spirit of Controversy... carries you strange lengths. 1792 *WASHINGTON Let.* Writ. 1891 XII. 177 When matters get to such lengths, the natural inference is, that both sides have strained the cords of reason and their bearing. 1844 *DISNEY* *Cunninghy* vii. iv. He would go... any lengths for his party. 1855 *CARYLE Fredk. Gt. v. vi.* (1872) II. 104 The cunningest of men, able to be to all lengths. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 404 They do not go the length of denying the pre-existence of ideas.

† 6. The extent of space within which it is possible to touch or act upon something; reach. Obs.

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6573 Er he he led out of length, & lost of your sight. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* i. i. 168 If I can get him within my Pistols length. 1628 *DISNEY Voy. Medit.* (1863) 60 They could not open my shippes till they were within halfe the length of our ordinance.

7. Archery. The distance to which an arrow must be shot in order to hit the mark.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 106 *Phi.* Howe manye thynges are required to make a man euer more hyt the marke? *Tox.* Twoo. *Phi.* Whiche twoo? *Tox.* Shootinge streyght and keepyng of a lengthe. *Ibid.* 150 The greatest enemy of shooting is the wynde and the wether, wherby true keepyng a lengthe is chiefly hindred. 1801 *T. ROBERTS Eng. Bowmen* 290 Length, the distance shot.

8. Pros. Quantity (of a sound or syllable). Also, long quantity (opposed to shortness).

1762 *Ld. KAMES Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 110 The emotion raised by the length or shortness, the roughness or smoothness, of the sound. *Ibid.* 103 The different lengths of syllables, i.e. the difference of time taken in pronouncing. 1884 A. GOSSET *Fr. Prosody* i. 1 Some theorists forbid rhymes between syllables, whose difference of length is marked by a circumflex accent.

† 9. = LONGITUDE. Obs.

1581 *W. STAFFORD Exam. Coupl.* i. (1876) 24 Without knowledge of the latitude of the place by the Pole, and the length, by other starres.

10. Cricket. The proper distance for pitching a ball in bowling; that distance which constitutes a good pitch. Also = length ball.

1776 in C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 14 Ye bowlers... measure each step, and be sure pitch a length. 1833 C. C. CLARKE *Ibid.* 4 How to stop a ball dropped rather short of a length. 1850 'BAR' *Cricket's Man.* 41 Good lengths depend entirely on the pace. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/6 Such a good length did the bowlers keep that during the first half-hour only 20 runs were made.

II. Concrete senses.

11. a. A long stretch or extent.

1595 *SHAKS. John* i. i. 105 Large lengths of seas and shores Betweene my father, and my mother lay. c. 1600 - *Sonn.* xlii, To leape large lengths of miles. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 415 That length of Region, and large Tract of Ground. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 222 From the bounded level of our mind Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind. 1715-20 - *Ibid* ii. 610 Down their broad shoulders falls a length of hair. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 252 Not distant far, a length of colonnade Invites us. *Ibid.* iv. 355 He



brandishes his plant length of whip. 1847 TAYLOR *Princess* i. 3 With lengths of yellow ringlet, like a girl.

b. A piece of a certain or distinct length, esp. one cut off or separable from a larger piece.

1645 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) 111. 112 Saml Milles hath libertie to cut 400 lengths of hoops poles on the common. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* Printing ii. 72 The Compositor may cut them into such Lengths as his Work requires. 1703 — *Mech. Exerc.* 247 Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them about sixty feet in length. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 37 Cut into lengths like twigs. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 328 The structure is in separate lengths, each having an independent spring.

12. *Theatr. slang.* A portion of an actor's part, consisting of forty-two lines.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* i. Wks. 1882 X. 129, I have a part in both too; I wish any one else had them, for they are not seven lengths put together. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiii. I've got a part of twelve lengths here, which I must be up in tomorrow night. 1865 Lb. BROUGHTON in *Edm. Rev.* CXXXIII. 293 Kean said (c1815) that 'Iago was three lengths longer than Othello'. A length is forty-two lines.

13. *Brewing.* (See quot. 1830.)

1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 71 It is the common Length I made for that Purpose. 1743 *Ibid.* ii. (ed. 2) 129 In making your Length short, and then making it longer with Small-Beer. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dum. Econ.* i. 159 A... copper boiler, ... sufficiently large to... boil each of the lengths drawn from the different mashings. By the word lengths the brewer means the quantity of wort drawn off from a certain quantity of malt.

III. Phrases.

14. *At length.* a. To or in the full extent; fully, in full; without curtailment. Also *at full*, *great*, *some*, etc. *length*. † Rarely, *at the length*.

c1500 *Sc. Poem. Heraldry* 30 in *P. Eliz. Acad.* 94 The... most populus, mortal were, was at thebes, quiche at lenth I did write. c1530 Lb. BERNERS *Arth. Lgt. Ryt.* 157 Whan Arthur had red wel at length these letters. 1530 BAYTON in *Palsgr.* Introd. 12 Whiche thyng for substantives, he declarthe some thyng at the length in his thyrd bote. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 The Catchismus buke Declairis it at lenth. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 4. 28 The Fellow talks of Rogue and Rascal at full Length. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 188 The words pronounced at length sounded faint and languid. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* (ed. 3) II. 91 Lord Eldon, though he spoke at some length on the other question, did not advert to this. 1838 TREVELYAN in *Litt. Macaulay* (1876) II. vii. 33 Macaulay gives his impressions at greater length. 1882 J. H. BURNES *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 138 Gardiner spoke at some length respecting the Holy Sacrament. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 559/3 While Australia is described at length, the development of Canada since the Peace is hardly mentioned.

b. After a long time; at or in the end; in the long run. † Also *at the length*.

1525 J. B. BERNERS *Proiss.* (1812) II. xxiv. 64 They were all withdrawn into the castle, for they knewe well at length the towne wolde nat holde. 1536 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1275 Euer at the length I make hym lese moche of thyf strength. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 117 To come at the length to highest perfection. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q. i. i.* 11 At length it brought them to a hollowe cave. 1612 BIBLE *Prov.* xxix. 21 He that delicately bringeth vp his servant from a child, shall have him become his sonne at the length. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East iii. iv. This was the mark I aimed at; and I glory. At the length, you so conceive it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 506 Of thy birth at length, Announc't by Gabriel, with the first I knew. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 31 They... pressed for Admittance... which at Length was granted them. 1768 FOOTER *Devil on a Sticks* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 271 Thou wilt find at the length, that the first will do us best service. 1804 PENNYSON *En. And.* 210 At length she spoke, 'O Enoch! you are wise'.

† c. (a) At a distance; (b) in an extended line; landem-fashion; (c) of a portrait = FULL LENGTH i.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* vi. 503 Now no more Our fight must stand at length (Gr. *antrabōn*), but close. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 60, I had so fitted my selfe that gallies could not hurt me at length. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. viii. 20 As he is good at hand, so is he good at length. 1715 LIND. *Gaz.* No. 5384/10 Drawing any Carriage with more than five Horses at Length. 1786 W. HERBERT *Ames' Typogr.* Chron. 11. 1287 A copper-plate portrait of Chaucer, at length, with his pedigree and arms.

d. With the body fully extended, to the full extent of the body or the limbs. Now usually at (one's) full length.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 When they sleep they lie at length. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 7 [They] pray vpon the earth, with their armes and legs at length out. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 120 The...serpent... is never seen at his full length till dying. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* iv. vi. 4 We... discovered two men stretched at their length in the street. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. xc, He threw Himself at length. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* vi. 14 Laid at his length in a cavern, Silenus slumbering sound.

† 15. *In length.* a. Lengthwise. b. To the full length or extent. c. To a long distance; for a long time. Obs.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 45 If bat a senewe were woundid in lenkpe [Add. MS. in lenge, L. *per longum*]. 1580 BLUNDELL *Curing Horses* Dis. lxxvii. 37 b, The Horse will forsake his meat, and will stand stretching himselfe in length, and neuer comet to lie downe. 1587 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* (1612) 108 Agricola... fearing, lest he should be assailed on the front and flanks both at one instant, displayed his army in length [i. *ductis ordinibus*]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 757 Their position runneth all in length. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Nuui.* ix. [x.] 5 But if the

trumpeting sound in length and with a broken tune [Vulg. *si autem prolixior atque concisus clangor increpnerit*].

† 16. *On length.* a. At length, finally. b. To a distance, away. c. To the full extent of the body. Obs.

c1893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iii. xi. § 3 On lengthe mid him he begett eulle ba eastlon. c1220 *Bestiary* 552 Wo so listned deules fore, on lengthe it sal him rewen sore. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1231 My lorde & his ledez ar on lenpe furen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 7946 Pe lyght of be son. May fleghie fra be est tyll he west on lenhe. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* ii. xiv. (Skeat) i. 99 She streight her on length and rested a while. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8199 Tristly may Troiell tote ouer the walle, And loke vpon length, er his loue come. *Ibid.* 13561 Fowle folowet the hert, Thurgh the londres on length. c1440 *York Myst.* xxxv. 379 Laie hym on lenthe on his lande. c1450 Bk. *Curtasie* 188 in *Babes Bk.* Fro stryfynd bat draw be on lenge.

17. † To draw (out) in, into, at, or on length: to prolong, protract; rarely with personal obj. = to delay, prolong the stay of (obs.). Now only to draw out to a great, etc. length.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 5806 He sal me dran wit lite and lenth [Goth. lith and lenkith, Trin. drawe forþ on lenge]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidas) 9 Men cess... to spedful penance to begyne, bot drawis I erre in to lynth, til of his body falsen strinth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 107/1 To Drawe on longe or on length, *crastinare, prolongare, differre*. 1505 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ambages*, a circuite of woordes, a tale drawn in length. 1586 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii xii. (Arb.) 134 A sound is drawn at length either by the infirmite of the tongue etc. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 23, I speak too long, but 'tis to peize the time... and to draw it out in length, To stay you from election. 1611 BIBLE *Pe. xxxvi.* 10 O continue [margin. draw out at length] thy louing kindeesse vnto them. 1612 COTTE, *Alonger*, to... draw out in length. a1723 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 30, I Prayed often, and drew out my Prayers to a great length. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 191 They will draw their negotiations into length. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCIX. 68 Breakfast was drawn out to a most unusual length.

IV. 18. *allith. and Comb.*: length ball *Cricket*, a ball pitched a 'length' (see sense 10); † length compass, † a ship's 'log' (see quot.); † length keeping *Archery* (see sense 7).

1833 C. C. CLARKE *Nyren's Cricketer's Guide* (1888) 19 The reaching in to stop a 'length'-ball will prevent it from rising or twisting. 1851 PEVERY *Cricket Field* vii. 99 All balls that can be bowled are reducible to 'length balls' and 'not lengths'. 1627 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Litt. de Fabry. Machin. Militar.* Wks. 1711 235 [List of D's inventions] Instrumentum quoddam, quo linearis marineri quantitas exacte supputatur, & longitudinibus locorum determinatur. *Μηχανομετρον*, vulgo le 'Length Compass' appellatur. 1545 ASCHAN *Toph.* ii. (Arb.) 251 Howe muche it [the wynde] will alter his shoote, eyther in 'lengthe keypyng, or els in streight shotyng.

† Length, v. Obs. [f. LENGTH sb.]

1. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 5490 Now haue we noight ware wit we mal Length our liue wit fra þis dai. *Ibid.* 21099 Thomas might bat extrin thede... And tar he lentid his sermon, Bitulix and til his passion. *Ibid.* 28850 Ahnus... it lenkithes man in life to lende. c1350 *Will. Patience* 433 Lengthe now my lif for loue of heuene king. 1393 LANGE *P. P. C.* xxi. 53 And beden hym drynke Hys deap to leate and hus dayes lengthen. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 166 Lengthe þou be handyl of þi penans wyth þi iiii. spanne of lengthe, bat is, of restitucyon. a1450 *Story Alexander in Alexander* (1886) 281 Howe might a man make other mennes liues enerstaying when he may not lengthe his awne life one houre? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. xi. [x.] 139 Gif goddis likit lynth my life langar space. 1530 PALSGR. 606/1, I length a thyng, I make it longer, *je allonge*. 1610 DANIEL *Tethys Fesite* F. 3 b, When your eyes haue done their part, Thought must length it in the hart. c1614 Sir W. MERE *Dido & Æneas* ii. 472 A rod he bears, by which he... Lengthens and abridges life, as he desires. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Water-Cormorant* Wks. 1630 iii. 5/2 Dranke was ordain'd to length mans fainting breath.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 74 In þat tyme þe nyght lengthnys, þe dayes shorten. 1574 *Houren Regiment for Sea* Introd. (1577) Cij b, The day dooth... length and short according unto the swiftnesse and slownesse of the Sunnes declination.

Lengthed (lenht), a. rare. [f. LENGTH sb. + -ED.] Having length; only in Comb. as equal-lengthed, † well-lengthed.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clvi. 144 His body was... viii. foote long, and his armes and leggis well lengthed and strenghted after the proportion of y<sup>e</sup> body. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 622 To the version there given we prefer, as more equal-lengthed and compact, Mr. Garnett's version.

Lengthen (le'nh'n), v. Also 6 Sc. lenthin, 7 lenthen. [f. LENGTH sb.; cf. LENGTH v. and -EN 6.]

1. *trans.* To make longer, increase the length of, whether in material or immaterial sense; to elongate, prolong, protract. Also with out († rarely on).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix. 6 Quhen that the nyght dois lenthin houis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 All suche as sayled towards the West dyd greatly lengthen the day. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i. li. 12 Put forth thy hand, reach at the glorious Gold. What, is't too short? He lengthen it with mine. 1601 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 43 This vengeance... will lengthen out my daies unmeasuredly. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* iii. 14 Then I will lengthen thy dayes. 1614-15 Acc. in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 487 For lenthning a wymble. c1700 *To Celia in Coll. Poems* 54, I must to lengthen on the Pleasure Dwell on thy Lips, and Kiss by leisure. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 73 Sometimes he will be lengthening out a Verse in the Singing-Psalm, half a Minute after the rest of the congre-

gation have done with it. 1713 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 5 We lengthen'd our Mizen-Mast four Foot and a half. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 6 He lengthened his visit till there was no longer an excuse for doing so. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* xlii. 317 The bare white roads Lengthening in solitude their dreary line. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jmbs.* (1874) i. 35 The corridor was of immense length, and seemed to lengthen itself before us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 102 The life of peace is that which men should chiefly desire to lengthen out and improve. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 945/2 Twenty-nine such works are enumerated, and the list might be lengthened.

b. with reference to phonetic quantity.

1666 [see LENGTHENING vbl. sb.]. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram., Qf Vowels*, 1 [E] does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as glive, five, give. 1891 H. BRAIDLEY *Stratmann's N.E. Dict.* Pref. p. viii. A short vowel which has been lengthened by position.

† c. Used for: To eke out, cause to last longer. Also with out. Obs.

1670 NARRBOROUGH in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 56, I do intend to salt up a quantity of each, to carry to Sea with me to lengthen out my Provisions. 1732 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 255 We agreed for the Gallapagos to get Turtle to lengthen our Provisions. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii. 220 We took a number of them [green turtle] with us to sea, which proved of great service... in lengthning out our store of provision.

2. *intr.* To become longer.

1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 21 One may as well make a Yard, whose parts lengthen and shrink, as [etc.]. 1707 CURTIS in *Hush. & Gard.* 257 The stems will soon show themselves, and lengthen. 1795 POPE *Odyssey* xxiv. 408 His breath lengthens, and his pulses beat. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* i. 205 And eyes that languished, lengthening, just like love. 1813 SHILLERY *O. Mab.* v. 52 The chain [that lengthens as it goes]. 1877 MARCH *Mar. Anglo-Saxon* 26 Under the accent the simple vowels a, i, u, lengthen by prefixing a and a. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 82 Daylight fades, the shadows slowly lengthen.

b. *Mil.* (See quot.)

1804 James *Milit. Dict.*, To lengthen out, in a military sense, means to stride out.

Hence † Lengthener.

c1560 *Misogonus* v. i. 158 (Brand *Quellen* 482) Thou art the lengthener of my lif, the curar of my care.

Lengthened (len'hd), ppl. a. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ED.] Made longer. Also, extended in duration, prolonged, long; (of compositions, etc.) extending to great length, lengthy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* 111. i. li. 208 After many length'ned howies of griefe. 1612 — *Cymb.* v. iii. 13 Coward-living To dye with length'ned shame. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 260 Is not this Letter fairly lengthened? 'Wherefore 'tis his high time to end the same. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 431 At once he darts along, Deep-struck, and runs out all the lengthened line. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 498 Seeds crowned with the hairy lengthened styles. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 67, I am too busy to make lengthened remarks. 1854 SCOFFER in *Ors's Cit. Sci.*, Chem. 251 Professor Faraday undertook a lengthened investigation of the theory. 1861 GLADSTONE *Sf.* 15 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 218 Before absolutely closing this lengthened retrospect, I must say [etc.]. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 49 After a lengthened interview.

Lengthening (len'nh'n), vbl. sb. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LENGTHEN.

1573 BARET *Alm.* L. 280 The lengthning of the dayes. 1612 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 27. 1663 GERBEN *Counsel* F va, You might... have been invited for the lengthening of her dayes in this world. 1666 DAYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref. Besides so many other helps of grammatical figures, for the lengthening or abbreviation of them [syllables]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 148 The lengthning of the long-boat. 1853 MARKHAM *Shoda's Anacult.* 169 A rapid contraction of the organ is not absolutely indispensable to the lengthening of the norta. 1890 A. J. ELIUS *E. P. Pronunc.* i. 13 The use... of the long mark (—) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

b. *allith.*

c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 66 They are distinguished as... fittocks, top timbers, and lengthening timbers. 1879 CASSELL's *Techn. Educ.* i. 12/2 A 'lengthening-bar'... is an extra brass rod, which fits into the socket in the leg of the compass.

Lengthening (len'nh'n), ppl. a. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -ING.] That lengthens, in senses of the vb.

1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 10 My heart... drags at each remove a lengthening chain. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, He heard only the lengthening echoer of his own voice. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 214 this peremptory severance Wrought out in lengthening measurements of space? a 1872 B. HARTE *Lost Gallion* 141 To cut a lengthening story short.

Lengthenment, rare. [f. LENGTHEN v. + -MENT.] The fact of being lengthened.

1814 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 300 Mr. Park, for the defence, admitted the lengthenment of the risk by [etc.].

Lengthful (len'nh'f), a. *Poet.* (Now rare.) [f. LENGTH sb. + -FUL.] Of great length, long.

c1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xl. 182 He... shooke his lengthfull dart. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1626) 295 The lengthfull keele. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xi. 359 The driver whirls his lengthful chong. 1855 SINGLTON *Virgil* i. 30 The latest stage Of such a lengthful life!

Lengthily (len'nh'li), adv. [f. LENGTHY a. + -LY.] In a lengthy manner; at length.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 334 I have written somewhat lengthily to Mr. Madison. 1807 BLACKIE *Mag.* XXI. 729 Informing her very lengthily... to borrow an Americanism... that her father has promised her hand. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xvi. 33 The reasons against it need not be urged lengthily. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/4 The case was lengthily and learnedly argued on both sides.

Lengthiness (len'nh'nes). [f. LENGTHY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lengthy; prolixity.



[1818 I. POLLEFFEN in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/2 (*In pseudo-archaic spelling*) If the plying bee of ordinary lengthynesse] 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Conf. Pet.*, *Abbr. Pet.*, *Justice* 31 In lengthiness of delay, vying with... the equity courts. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. ix. 134 Oratory, like the Drama, abhors lengthiness. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 658 If we want to see lengthiness of language carried out to an extreme and exaggerated development. 1875 MASKELL *Forbes v. 44* Characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

† **Lengthing**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* [f. **LENGTH** *v.* + **-ING** 1.] = **LENGTHENING** *vb.* *sb.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Salus* xxxvi. (Baptista) 223 Pat tyme of be zere... quene be dais takis lengthynge. c 1450 *Howland Howl* 34 Bot all thar names to nevyn as how it nocht neid is. It war prolat and lang, and lengthing of space. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 85 All the resydew of money... I wyl jte be bestowyd vpon the lengthynge of the north yle. 1543 *Priory Purse Exp.* *Priory Mary* (1831) 114 Payed to Mabel the goldsmith for the lengthynge of a girdle of goldsmith worke, and a pomander lxxx. 1595 in *Nouv. Ant. Miscell.* (1883) 11. 330 P<sup>a</sup> for the Lengthing of owle bares ij.

**Lengthsome**, *a.* *rare*. [f. **LENGTH** *sb.* + **-SOME**.] **Lengthy**. Hence **Lengthsomeness**.

1836 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1837) XV. 611 We have here the fanatic Newton's lengthsome letters. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. iv. 21 This music of the Alleluia at the gradual, in losing its lengthsomeness, also lost its name.

† **Lengthway**, *Obs.* [f. **LENGTH** *sb.* + **WAY**.] The direction of the length of something. Only used in advb. phrase (the lengthway of...), and attrib. (quasi-adj.) = **LENGTHWISE** *a.*

1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 131 The three perpendicular length-way sections following. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 3. A notch, in which... lies the end of a pole, the length way of the frame.

**Lengthways** (len'hwɛɪz), *adv.* [f. as prec. with advb. -s.] In the direction of the length

1590 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M 4 b, Cut lengthways in halves, and applied to the soles of the feet. 1634-5 *Burton Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 A long table... placed lengthways in an aisle which stands over across the church. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* x. 53 Imagine the horn... to be cut lengthways by a very fine saw. 1822 *COLERIDGE Lett.*, *Convers.* etc. xxvi. 11. 68 A hollow tube split lengthways. 1865 *LUBBOCK Preh. Times* xv. (1878) 561 The ornaments of the chiefs are actually pierced lengthways.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* *Obs.*

1702 *Providence Rev.* (1894) V. 168 The lengthways of the said land lying Eastward and westward. 1703 *Ibid.* 150 The lengthways of this sd Piece of land last mentioned Also lieth Northward and southward.

**Lengthwise** (len'hwɛɪz), *adv.* and *a.* [See **-WISE**.] **A.** *adv.* = **LENGTHWAYS**.

c 1580 *JENNIFER Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv Stud. uen. Spr.* (1897) 90 Slend thys square stick lengthwise into two. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* I. 362 Beginning about two degrees north of the line and so downward lengthwise for about a thousand miles. 1824 *Act 5 & 6* 11. c. 79 § 13 Allowing for every passenger... a space... of sixteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* IV. viii. 228 The child slept, and Grannie put it on the pillow turned lengthwise at Kate's side.

**B. adj.** Following the direction of the length; longitudinal.

1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 112 Lengthwise splits mean going on well. 1878 W. K. CUFFORD *Dynamics* 132 The component velocity of any point on the [moving] line may be called the lengthwise velocity of the line. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignarole* 133 That wretched driver... was reposing in a sort of doubled-up, lengthwise position.

**Lengthy** (len'θɪ), *a.* Also *9* lengthey. [f. **LENGTH** *sb.* + **-Y**.] Before the 19th c. found only in American writers; in many of the early British instances it is referred to as an Americanism.

We have 10 examples from Jefferson between 1782 and 1786; Washington and A. Hamilton also use the word very frequently. T. Paine (quot. 1796), though of English birth, resided much in America.]

Characterized by length; having unusually great length. **a.** Of compositions, speeches, discussions, etc.: Extending to a great length; often with reproachful implication, prolix, tedious. Hence *occas.* of a writer or speaker.

1759 J. ADAMS *Diary* 3 Jan. I grow too minute and lengthy. 1773 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1887 V. 190 An unwillingness to read any thing about him [such remote countries as America] if it appears a little lengthy. 1793 *Brit. Critic* Nov. 286 We shall, at all times, with pleasure, receive from our transatlantic brethren real improvements of our common mother-tongue: but we shall hardly be induced to admit such phrases as that at p. 93—"more lengthy", for longer, or more diffuse. 1796 *PAINE Writ.* (1895) 111. 251 In the mean time the lengthy and drowsy writer of the pieces signed Camillus held himself in reserve to vindicate every thing. 1812 *SOUTHERN in Q. Rev.* VIII. 320 That, to borrow a transatlantic term, may truly be called a lengthy work. 1816 *BENTHAM Chrestomathia* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 178 One most lengthy and perplex proposition. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 476. I must not be lengthy, though I have hardly skimmed the poems. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canongate* Intro. ii. The style of my grandire... was rather lengthy, as our American friends say. 1834-43 *SOUTHERN Doctor* cix. (1862) 494 When he publishes what in America would be called a lengthy poem, with lengthy annotations. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxxviii. This address... was unusually lengthy for him. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 379 After much lengthy correspondence. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iii. 67 The lengthy pleadings in the great suit. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Breakf.* P. 200 But I grow lengthy.

**b.** said with reference to physical length. *rare* exc. U.S. and *techn.* of animals.

1760 P. COFFIN in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1855) IX. 341 There is an Hill... the most steep and lengthy to ascend which I have ever seen. 1795 in *W. Guthrie's Syst. Mod. Geog.* II. 330 The lengthy moss, depending on almost every branch. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U. S.* 126 And is Jack Douglas there? said the horseman. He is a great, lengthy fellow. [Author's note: Lengthy is the American for long.] 1806 M. LEWIS in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* (1893) 994 1001. Down a steep and lengthy hill. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* II. App. (1810) 4 Which would still leave the Arkansas near 800 miles more lengthy than the White river. 1849 *THORAU Week Concord Riv.* (1894) 248 Many a lengthy reach we've rowed. 1850 *SCOTTBY Cheever's Whaler.* Adv. vii. (1859) 101 Dealing his blows unsparingly... with all the force of his lengthy frame. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 347 On our left... rose a lengthy & d stupendous cliff line. 1890 'ROLF HOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 310 He sees the steers grow glossy of hide, thicker, lengthier, ripen into marketable bullocks. 1893 *Kennet Gaz.* Aug. 21/3 A nice lengthy bitch.

† **Leniate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **LENI** *s.* mild + **-ATE**.] **trans.** To render mild or soft; to soften, soothe.

1622 *Strangling Gl. Turk* 2 Yet, in these cases, as the Emperor's fury is leniated, they many times escape. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souther* 26 Those hearts... were leniated with a more justifiable triable [trial?]. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 15 Others [cathartick] which only by leniating and solving the belly, educe humour.

† **Lenic**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Mining. Obs. rare*—1. [? f. **Gr.** *lenos* wine I press + **-IC**.] (See **quot**)

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallic* 37 Lenicks are peculiar Metallic instruments which work their operation and effect by pressing, impression, & moulding. There is great use of these Lenick instruments, for the tamping and commixing of Sea-coal and Stone coal.

**Lenience** (lɛnɪəns), [f. **LENIENT**: see **-ENCE**.] **Lenient** action or behaviour, indulgence.

1766 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* 1811 IV. 163, I am indebted rather to this skie-lenience, than to any great decrease in the complaint itself. 1815 *HOBHOUSE Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 211 It will be necessary that this acceptance should be followed up by measures of the utmost lenience. 1826 R. H. FROE *Rem.* (1838) I. 84 I look with lenience on the faults. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Per.* IV. 185 An ignorant unkindness, the most remote from Deronda's large imaginative lenience towards others.

**Leniency** (lɛnɪənsɪ), [f. **LENIENT**: see **-ENCY**.] The quality of being lenient.

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let.* 9 June. After all the leniency and forbearance of the ministry. 1794 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) I. 71 All the fellows tried to persuade the Master to greater leniency, but in vain. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 392 No leniency towards him could appease his resentment. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. iii. 38 Leniency to malefactors... was cruelty to the good and peaceable subjects.

**Lenient** (lɛnɪənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lenient-* *cm*, *leniens*, pr. pple. of *lenire* to soothe, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Softening, soothing, relaxing, both in a material and immaterial sense; emollient. † **Const. of.** Somewhat arch.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* viii. 74 Taking... a little Cassia, or some such lenient medicament. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 659 Lenient of grief and anxious thought. 1732 *ARBLINGHOI Rules of Diet* 271 One should begin with the gentlest [Remedies] at first, as the lenient, relaxing, diluent, demulcent. 1760 *DODD Hyym to Good-Nature* Poems (1767) 4 Touch with the lenient balm of thy soft love... the heart morose. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. (1791) 84 The rapturous God... With lenient words her virgin fears disarms. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* n. xviii. 251 Softened by the lenient hand of time. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* viii. Wks. 1834 III. 147 Nor these alone possess the lenient power Of soothing life in the desponding hour. 1832 *BYRON Poems, Hyym to Death* 103 When thy reason... taught Thy hand to practise best the lenient art.

2. Of persons, their actions and dispositions, also of an enactment: Indisposed to severity; gentle, mild, tolerant. **Const. to, towards.**

1787 *WINTER Syst. Husb.* 170 The lenient laws of this happy ile do not compel men to get or save. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. I. vi. 153 This venerable Protestant was... disgusted at the lenient measures pursued by the Queen. 1832 *H. T. MARITIMEAU Ella of Giv.* vi. 86 Archie's family thought him much too lenient towards Mr. Callum. 1857 *BUCKLE Civilt.* I. iv. 201 The greatest observer and the most profound thinker is invariably the most lenient judge. 1870 *DICKENS Z. Droid* xii. We have so much reason to be very lenient to each other. 1879 *FROE *Cass** xii. 155 Cicero, who was inclined at first to be severe, took on reflection a more lenient view.

† **B. sb.** A soothing appliance; an emollient.

1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* I. ix. 99, I. cleansed the wound, and dressed him up with lenients. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* III. 50 In the Stone in the Kidneys... I think it safer to use Lenients. 1767 *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 205 How necessary it may sometimes be found... to use lenients and anodynes.

**Leniently** (lɛnɪəntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY** 2.] In a lenient manner; gently, indulgently.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 He... exhorted his brother to act prudently and leniently. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 33 The tribunal... had dealt with him more leniently than his former friends. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1325/1 It is easy to look leniently upon his tortuous diplomacy at the Congress of Westphalia.

**Lenify** (lɛnɪfaɪ), *v.* Also 6-7 *lenesie*, *-ise*. [f. L. *lenis* soft, mild + **-FY**.]

† **1. trans.** with material object: To relax, make soft or supple (some part of the body); to render (cider) mellow. Also, to mitigate (a physical condition). *Obs.*

1574 *NEWTON Health Mag.* 29 Egges... do as swage and lenifie it [the lower part of the belly]. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 49 Oyle of Elder-flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin. c 1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xxi. § 7 He must... enforce himself... to lenify the rotten sores of their ulcerous consciences. 1657 W. COLPS *Adam in Eden* lx. The Mucilage [of Fleawort]... helps to lenify the drynesse of the mouth and throat. 1664 *EVELYN Ph. mona Gen. Advt.* (1729) 95 Two or three Eggs whole put into an Hoghead of Cider... sometimes rarely lenifies and gentifies it. 1694 *SALMON Baile's Dispens.* I. (1713) 250 It is an excellent Pectoral... lenifies Roughness, takes away Hoarseness. *absol.* 1710 T. FOULFR *Pharm. Extemp.* 145 The uses of this [Emulsion] are great... summarily to Lenify, Supple. 1712 *tr. Ponce's Hist. Drugs* I. 57 Unrefined [Sugar] to lenigate and lenify.

2. With immaterial object: To assuage, mitigate, soften, soothe (pain, suffering, etc.). Also, to mitigate (a sentence). **Now rare.**

1568 *tr. P. Martyr's Comm. Rom.* 355 The feare is eyther lenified, or els sometimes utterly layd away. 1569 *PAINTER Pal. Uen.* 1575 II. Ep. Ded. Musike... lenifyth sorrowe. 1594 *NASHB Exfort. Tract.* 76 She hung about his knees, and... desired him the sentence might be lenified. 1622 *FLETCHER A. Curate* iv. v. This Cataplasme of a well covered Lawyer, laid to my stomach, lenifies my Fever. 1656 *PASTOR Reformed Pastor* 447 Lenifie their minds by a deprecation of offence in a word. 1681 *J. VELYX Mem.* (1757) II. 260. 1. rd Treasurer Clifford... could not endure I sh. uld lenify my style. 1694 *DAVIDSON David* xii. 594 These first infused, to lenifie the pain. 1707 *ROFFA upon Kidneye* 184 To lenifie the ill Humour of our Slanderers. 1826 *Col. H. O. 286* She was able to look on the whole blunder with calmness lenified in the humility it brought.

† **1. trans.** *Lenifying* *vb.* *sb.* and *ppt. a.*

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 36 It hath a lenifying and anodine quality. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 51 Cow milke... is... proper for all manner of lenifying. 1650 *PASTOR Saints* R. II. (1654) 259 The lenifying of exasperated and exultated minds. 1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* vi. 37 This he repites to let hot and moist, and of a lenifying nature. 1758 *DESC. Thames* 177 The Fat of a Trout is of a lenifying and dissolving nature.

† **Leniment**, *Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [ad. L. *lenimentum*, f. *lenire* (see **LENITIVE**).]

1623 *COCKERHAM, Leniment*, an asswaging, an appeasing

† **Lenition**, *Obs. rare*—1. [as if ad. L. *\*lenitionem*, n. of action f. *lenire* (see next).] An assuaging, a mitigation.

1541 R. CUPLAND *Galeon's Therap* Fijij b. But of the cure of pilymon by Lary meale is sooner lenition than curacyon.

**Lenitive** (lɛnɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *lenative*, *lenetive*; also *corruptly* *lenety*, *lenity*. [ad. med. L. *lenitivus* (cf. F. *lenitif*), f. L. *lenire* to soften, assuage, soothe. In sense 2, taken as if f. **LENITY** + **-IVE**.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Of medicines and medical appliances: Tending to allay or soften; mitigating, soothing; gently laxative; esp. in *lenitive* *electuary*.

1543 *TRAHERON Vige's Chirurg.* 100 bja Lenitive clysters & suppositories. 1562 W. TURNER *Bathes* 10 Cassia fistula or such lykwise lenitive or gentill purger. 1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* I. xcii. 179 This [glisten] is lenitive and a great easer of paine. 1621 *LUTON Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 11. (1651) 237 Where nature is defective, art must supply, by those lenitive electuaries, etc. c 1623 *LONGE Poore Mans Talant* (1881) 47 A Clister lenitive made of the decoction of mallowes [etc.]. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* xix. 4. 5 A. As if he meant to cure a gangren'd arm with a lenitive plaster. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* III. 52 Lenitive purgers should be made use of. 1732 *ARBLINGHOI Rules of Diet* I. 246 Apples are likewise pectoral, cooling, and lenitive. 1822-34 *GOOCH's Study Med.* I. ed. 4. 1. 192 The pulp of Cassia, alone or in the compound of lenitive electuary.

† 2. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Displaying leniency, gentle. *Obs.*

1620 *Sweetnam Arraign'd* (1880) 78 Old Iago is a froward Lord, Honest but lenative. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1848 Taking some advantage of the lenative and tractable disposition of the Emperour. c 1652 *BROME Love-sick* C. I. l. i. He has been Too long too lenitive. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* x. Ded. Such Writers... use the most lenitive language in expressing distasteful matter.

**B. sb.**

1. A lenitive medicine or appliance. Also *fig.*

1563 T. GALE *Euchirid.* 12 (Stans) Suppositorie, clyster or lenitive leny tue. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 18, I will assay a while therfore with lenitives, & meane fomentations. 1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Biandi's Ch. H. Warres* IV. 87 The gangren'd sores of their soules were not to be cured by Lenitives. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achi.* 926 But Lenitives fomented the Disease. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farmer's Dispens.* v. iii. (1734) 137 It is so gentle a Lenitive, that three times the Quantity they usually give, will hardly move any Horse. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 74 The gentle lenitives of virtue... might have proved healing ingredients to so deep... a wound. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 429 He demanded a lenitive which would put fire into the wound. 1822 *LAMB Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimmey-st.*, Nature... caused to grow out of the earth her sassafras for a sweet lenitive. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 240 Festering wounds had more need of corrosives than lenitives.

2. Anything that softens or soothes; a palliative. 1614 A. JACKSON (*title*) *Sorrow's Lenitive*. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's G.* (1645) 72 Soul-solacing Lenitives of the Gospel. 1677 *HALE Contemph.* II. 179 He hath under his greatest Misery the Lenitive of Hope. 1715 *tr. Cless D'Aunoy's Wks.* 161 If such an enormous Crime can admit of any Lenitive. 1743 *FIELDING Journey* I. xxi. It wants the lenitive which palliates and softens every other calamity. 1781 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Nov. This consanguineous fondness... I consider... one of the lenitives of life. 1825 R. HALL *Wks.* (1833) I. 376 Friendship... the lenitive of our Sorrows and the multiplier of our joys. 1878



DOWNEN *Stud. Lit.* 412 Against the artificial he used the artificial as a lenitive. 1891 SHORTHOUSE *Blanche Lady R.* 205 Mundane prosperity, which is a wonderful lenitive to some natures.

Hence **Lenitively** adv., **Lenitiveness**.

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet* L. i. i. Vet should these waste you but lenitively. 1726 PENN *Life Wks.* 1. 37 All Laws are to be considered Strictly and Literally, or more Explanatorily and Lenitively. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lenitiveness*, softening or assuaging Quality.

**Lenitude** (len'itūd), rare. [ad. L. *lenitudo*, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] † a. In a material sense: Smoothness. *Obs.* b. = LENITY (in the first quot. perh. misused for lenitude).

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess* (1629) 269 Lenitude, rather than lenity of Magistrates. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lenitude*, the same [as *Lenity*]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 34 Some [purg] by lenitude as viscid. . . medicaments.

**Lenity** (len'iti). Also 6-7 lenitis. [ad. OF. *lenit* or L. *lenitāt-em*, *lenitās*, f. *lenis* soft, mild.] Mildness, gentleness, mercifulness (in disposition or behaviour). Also, an instance of this.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 1-8 But they now made worse through his lenity and gentleness, cast stones at him. 1592 *Nobody's Sonnet*, in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 300 Hee is the verie soule of lenity. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 103 A little more lenity to Lecherie. 1612 F. TAYLOR *Comm. i. i. 13* 6 That he do not there exercise lenity, where the case requirith severity. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosca* v. 38 Such stiffness and somnesse as is inconsistent with the lenity of holiness. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) xvi. If I indulge, and not chastise my Boy, My Lenity his Morals may destroy. a 1711 KEN *Lett. Wks.* (1838) 93 To apply such ghostly lenities to her sorrow, as may set her at ease. 1748 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 308 It is said, that our common fault towards the poor is, too great lenity and indulgence. 1779 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 234 If it produces a proper lenity to our citizens in captivity, it will have the effect we meant. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanatic* i. 13 Shall we, as Christians, wish to creep under the shelter of a corrupt lenity? 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lviii. Lenity to the prisoners would be the signal of attack for all its enemies.

**Lenity**, obs. incorrect form of LENITIVE.

**Lenn**, **Lenner**, obs. ff. *LEND* sb. 2, v. 2, *LENDER*.

**Lenness**, **Lennet**, obs. ff. *LEANNESSE*, *LENNET*.

**Lennilite** (len'ilait). *Min.* [f. *lenit* in Pennsylvania, the locality where it was found + *-LITE*.] A greenish variety of orthoclase.

1856 *Proc. Philad. Acad.* 110 'Lennilite'. 1868 DANA *Min.* 356 *Lea* has named a greenish orthoclase, Lennilite.

**Lennow**, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 lenow, 9 dial. lennaow. [Of obscure origin; the Lancashire dialect has *lennock* in the same sense (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); Flabby, limp.

1589 R. ROBINSON *Godd. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 My lennow limes grow dry and stiffe. 1611 COTGR., *Carache*, lennow, flaggie, limber. 1616 SUREL. & MARKE. *Country Farme* 607 The branch full of bread, lenow, and soft. 1882 W. WORCESTER *Gloss. s.v.* When I was young an' lennow I'd a gambolled over that stile like one o'clock.

**Lennthe**, obs. form of *LENOTH*.

**Leno** (l'no). [Possibly a corruption of F. *linon* (pronounced *linon*).] A kind of cotton gauze, used for caps, veils, curtains, etc. Also attrib.

1851 MAYHEW *Laud. Labour* I. 388 Twenty year ago . . . I bought a lot of 'leno' cheap—it was just about going out of fashion for caps then. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* ix. (1874) 83 The broad leno lappets of her cap thrown off from her face. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* I. ii. 38 He looked up from a piece of leno he was smoothing out. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 5/3 A large space cut away . . . and filled in with fine net or leno.

† **Lenocinant**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lenocinans*-em, pr. pple. of *lenocināre* to pander, wheedle, f. *leno* pander.] Enticing to evil.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xv. 52 Animated and emboldened by the counsel or example of their lenocinant leaders. 1848 in CRAIG; hence in later Dicts.

† **Lenocinate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *lenocināt-*, ppl. stem of *lenocināre*; see prec.] intr. To wheedle. Hence † **Lenocinating** ppl. a.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 305 Bellarmine (the lenocinating Pander to the Whore of Babylon).

† **Lenociny**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lenocinium* alluremt, f. *leno* pander.] An enticing medicine.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 140 We mix benevolent lenocinies with purgatives.

† **Lenonian**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. L. *lenōni-us* (f. *leno* a bawd) + *-AN*.] 'Belonging to a bawd'. 1666 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Lenow**, variant of *LENNOW* *Obs.*

**Lens** (lenz). Pl. *lenses*; also 8 *lens*, *lens's*, and in Latin form *lentes*. [a. L. *lens* lentil, from the similarity in form.]

1. A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, with two curved surfaces, or one plane and one curved surface, serving to cause regular convergence or divergence of the rays of light passing through it.

Now sometimes applied to analogous contrivances for producing similar effects on radiations other than those of light, as in *acoustic lens*, *electric lens*.

1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* No. 205, 960 Finding the focus of any sort of lens. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* i. (1711) 8 A Glass spherically Convex on both sides (usually called a Lens). *Ibid.* 57 According to the difference of the Lenses, I used various distances. 1719 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.*

XXX. 1017 Telescopes made up of Convex Lenses. 1726 Tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 347 By the help of Speculums or Lenses. 1751 COWPER *Charity* 385 He claps his lens, if haply they may see. Close to the part where vision ought to be. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. § 51. 45 Images are formed by lenses in the very same manner as they are formed by mirrors. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sci.* I. 65/1 The Coddington lens is an equally valuable little microscope. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* xii. 279 The property of a lens to form an image depends upon its power of refracting the rays of light.

b. *spec.* A lens or combination of lenses used in photography.

1841 FOX TALBOT in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IV. 313 The object lens. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/1 So thoroughly has this region been set forth by the pen and the pencil and the lens.

2. *Anat.* a. = *crystalline lens* (see *CRYSTALLINE* a. 6). b. One of the facets of a compound eye.

a. 1719 QUINCY *Less Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v. 1806 *Med. Jur.* XV. 106 Indistinct vision . . . can only be remedied by the depression of the lens. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 96 It is this artery . . . that is to be avoided when the needle is used to depress the lens. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 53 Except in Owls and aquatic Birds, the lens is flat.

b. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* Introd. 2 Eyes [of insects] composed of many lenses.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1, 1 b) *lens-shutter*, *-tube*; *lens-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; (sense 2) *lens-cap*, *-mutter*, *-sector*; *lens-eye* = 2 b; *lens-form* = *LENTIFORM*.

1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 128 The 'lens-capsule may be so tough that the point of the needle will puncture but not lacerate it. 1839 47 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* III. 769/1 The 'lens-eyes of insects. 1879 *Fam. Plants* I. 16 Seeds solitary, 'lens-form. 1836-9 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* II. 600/1 It [i.e. the facet] is convex on its external and internal surface, or 'lens-like. 1874 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 127 In cases where there is some 'lens matter enclosed between the anterior and posterior layers of the capsule. 1879 *Rep. St. George's Hosp.* IX. 484 A zone of central opacity in each lens, with the normal 'lens-sectors strongly marked therein. 1839 LINGLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 447 'Lens-shaped . . . resembling a double convex lens; as the seeds of *Amaranthus*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discov.* 365 The conical points expand into lens-shaped . . . discs. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 158 Your 'lens shutter, note book and other trifles are bestowed in your pockets. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 198 The hood is . . . arranged to slide out and in on the 'lens tube.

Hence **Lensed** a., provided with a lens or lenses. **Lensless** a., having no lens or lenses.

1859 SAIA *Two round Clock* (1861) 274 If you eye him narrowly through the many-lensed lorgnette. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Oct. 431/3 An eye lensed like a microscope, though also lensed like yours and mine. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* I. (ed. 4) 80 The lensless spectroscopic consists of two tubes.

† **Lense**, v. *Obs.* [OE. *hlēnsian*, f. *hlēne* lean; cf. *hlēnsian* to cleanse.] a. *trans.* To make lean; to macerate. b. *intr.* To become lean.

a 1000 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 22/156 *Macren*, i.e. *hlēnsian*, c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Men lenseþ his fleis bwenne he him 3eðf lute to etene and lesse to drinke. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 Mannes lichame hlēnsuþ [Lamb. MS. lenseþ] iwis, þenne me hine pined mid hunger and mid þurste.

Hence † **Lensing** vbl. sb., macerating. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ac he nūneþ us an oðer rode to berene þat is innemmed *Curnis maceratio* fleises lensing. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 An oðer [rode]. . . þat is cleped *Curnis maceratio* þat is hlēnsian lensing.

† **Lensher**. *Obs.* App. early Se. f. LANDSHARD. 1678 *St. Acts Chas.* II (1820) VIII. 139 2 Lenshers, aqueducts, water works, and others usefull and necessary for winning and vpholding of the saids coals & coalheughs.

**Lent** (lent), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-5 *leinte*, *leynte*, 4-6 *lente*, 6- *lent*. [Shortened from *LENTEN*.]

1. The season of spring. *Obs. exc. in Comb.* (see 4). c 1175 *Lay.* 3066 þar after com leinte [c 1205 *leinten*] and dages gonne luyte. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 107 þe evenes of þe day and of þe nyȝt is ones in þe Lente, and eft in heruest.

2. *Ecl.* The period including 40 weekdays extending from Ash-Wednesday to Easter-eve, observed as a time of fasting and penitence, in commemoration of Our Lord's fasting in the wilderness. † Also *Clean Lent*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 229/352 Fram þulke tyme forto in leinte no lond buye ne i-seige. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 350 As wel in lente as oute of lente. c 1400 A. DAVY *Dreams* 117 On Wednesdays in cleine leinte. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 An ȝil if it be in lente, lef þe ȝolkys of Eyroun. 1527 *Warden's Acc. Morebath, Devon.* The 2 Sonday in cleine Lente. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 241 The first Sondaie in Lent, Steppyn Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, preached at Pauls crosse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 3 Jul. ii. iv. 143 An old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. 1616 R. C. THIRIES *Whistle* IV. 1434 Cocus . . . hath an intent, To curty favour, to dresse meat in Lent. 1769 GRAY in *Corr.* witty Nicholls (1843) 87 Palgrave keeps Lent at home, and wants to be asked to break it. 1797-1809 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* xix. Ellen always kept her church All church-days during Lent. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 Many a cargo of salt cod for Lent . . . was there.

b. An instance of this; the Lent of some specified year.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 251 But þe nexte Lente [MSS. a and ß *leynte*] þerafter he wente into Normandie. 1538 COVERDALE *N. T. Ded. to Cromwell*. This last lent I dyd with all humblesse directe an Epistle vnto the kynges most noble grace. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 376 What is a loynt of Mutton, or two, in a whole Lent? 1740 GRAY *Lett. Poems* (1775) 78 The diversions of a Florentine Lent. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 279 If it may be, fast Whole Lents, and pray.

c. *transf.* (cf. 3 b) and fig.

1598 TOLTE *Alba* (1880) 102 The Carnouale of my sweet love is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate at last. 1599 M. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A ii. 11, Spice sweetens White-meats Lent. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Descr.* India (1864) 157 After that weeke of cleane Lent without eating or drinking. 1634 BR. HALL *Charac. Man* (1635) 6 If, in the former, there be a sad Lent of mortification; there is in the latter, a cheerful Easter of our raising and exaltation. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. v. xiii. 408 He is half starv'd in the lent of a long vacation. 1666 MILTON *Free Comm. Wks.* 1851 V. 421 Before so long a Lent of Servitude, they may permit us a little Shroving-time first wherewith to speak freely. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Van. 90* There live with daggled mermaids pent, And keep on fish perpetual lent.

d. pl. At Cambridge; The Lent-term boat-races. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 11/2 In the Lents' on Saturday both Jesus and Trinity Hall pursued their victorious career.

† 3. In extended senses. a. A period of forty days, esp. in *lent of pardon*, an indulgence of forty days.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 158 b/2 There is seven yere and seven lentys of pardon. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 146 And aboute this is grauntyd xxviij. C. yere of pardon, and the myrtis of as many lentis or karyns. 1535 *Godly Primer* Admon. 10 Rdr., Promising moche grace, and many yeres, dayes, and lentes of pardon.

† b. A period of fasting prescribed by any religious system. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 41 Po holy lenten þat by gynneþ fro þe twelve day of cristemasse to þe fulle fourti daies. 1555 EKEN *Decades* 99 They haue observed a longer and sharper lent then euer yowre holiness inoynded. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 They observe their houres, and two Fastis or Lents. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 143 The Ramazan being ended, which is their day lent. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cless* [Bristol] *Lett.* 1887 I. 241 Their lents . . . are at least seven months in every year. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* The ancient Latin monks had three Lents; the grand Lent before Easter; another before Christmas, called the Lent of St. Martin; and a third after Whitsunday, called the Lent of St. John Baptist; each of which consisted of forty days. 1757 HUME *Ess. Nat. Hist. Relig.* (1817) II. 446 The four lents of the Muscovites. 1781 GRAYSON *Decl. & F.* xlviii (1788) IV. 604 Five annual lents, during which both the clergy and laity abstain . . . even from the taste of wine [etc.].

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lent-corn*, *-crop*, *-grain*(s); *lent-sown* adj.; (sense 2) *Lent-diet*, *-fast*, *-meal*, *-provisions*, *-season*, *-seed*, *-sermon*, *-stuff*, *-time*; † *Lent-cloth*, a cloth hung before images in Lent; *lent-lily*, (a) the yellow daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*; (b) adj. of the colour of this flower; *lent-rose* = *lent-lily* (a); also, in S. Devon, *N. biflorus* (Britten & Holland); *Lent-term* (at the Universities), the term in which Lent falls.

1495-6 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 45 Pro annis pro le 'lentecloth coram S. Nich. Ep. iij. d. et pro factura eiusdem iij. d. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 44 One great clothe of canvas cauled Lente clothe. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 148 Vnto the tyme that thou haue sowne agayne thy wynter-corne & thy 'lente-corne. 1880 M. W. LINC. *Gloss.* *Lent-corn*, barley and oats; also beans, if sown in the spring. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 113 Whether it be a Wheat, or 'Lent-Crop, that is set on the Soils, Rolling is one main Preservative of such a Crop. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 721/2 *Breach* or *Lent Crops* (*Just Eng. &c.*), all spring crops. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 286 In a 'Lent Diet People commonly fall away. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* II. 58 And the like also for the different manner of observing the 'Lent-fast in respect of the time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. i. 55 The two first [sc. Barley and Pease] as well as Oats, etc. are called 'Lent-Grains, as being to be sown about Lent time. 1869 LOUSDALE *Gloss.* *Lent-grain*, the spring crops. 1826-7 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hom.* (1846) II. 364 The early daffodil was 'Lent-lily. 1892 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lyn.* 911 A silk pavilion. . . all Lent-lily in hue. c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ete nu 'leinte mete and enes o dai. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 375 b/1 In aduent he ete neuer but lente mete. 1663-4 PERVIS *Diary* 10 Feb. My wife . . . being with my aunt Wight to day to buy 'Lent provisions. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng. I.* 328 'Lent rose . . . the Narcissus or Daffodil. 1573 BARET *Alb. L.* 284 'Lent season, *quadragesima*. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. xiii. 190 Lynne-seed and lik-seed and 'lente-seeds alle. a 1695 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1899) III. 178 And therein doth the Vicechancellor sit, to heare the 'Lent-sermons preached. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/2 The dryness of April and May was against the vegetation of the 'Lent-sown seed. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* vi. (1878) 37 Take shipping or ride 'Lent stuffe to provide. 1791 AMHERST *Terr. Fil.* No. 42 (1754) 223 These disputations . . . are so order'd, that they last all 'Lent-time.

† **Lent**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* Also *lento*. [ad. L. *lent-em*, *lens*] collect. sing. Lentils.

1382 WYCLIF *Eckl.* iv. 9 Take thou to thee whete, and barli, and bene, and lent. 1388 = a *Kings* xxiii. 11 Forsothe there was a feed ful of lente.

**Lent**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lente*, 7 *lenth*, 9 *length*. [f. *lent*, pa. pple. of *LEND*.] The action of lending; loan.

14. . in Arnolde *Chron.* 281 That for y<sup>e</sup> most part the conuenable sason of thempylage of the good lente was passed. 1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 163 Major Nehemiah Bourne . . . is granted ye lent of one drake from Dorchester. 1682 3 *Hartland Ch. Acc.* (Hartland Gloss.), Pd for the lent of two sarges 15. 6d. a 1704 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 163 Thanking him exceedingly for the lent thereof. 1740 WELLES *Life Pocock* (1816) I. 207 Upon the lent of Mr. Pocock's copy. 1797 1805 S. & H. L. F. *Canterb.* 7. III. 456 Owens offered him the lent of his scyble. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lent*, length, the loan of a thing.



**Lent** (lent), *a.* Also *lente*. [*a. F. lent*, ad. L. *lent-us*.]

† **L.** Slow, sluggish; said esp. of a fever, a fire. *Obs.* 14. in *Laufmann's Chirurg.* (1892) 297 note. Boile hit with a lente fyre. 1590 *BARROUGH Aeth.* Phisick 399 Make a distillation with a lente and soft fyre. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iii. ii. We must now encrease our fyre to *Ignis ardens*, we are past *Finis equinus*, *Daburi*, *Chieris*, And all those lenter heates. 1658 *BAILLIE* in *Z. Lloyd's Flowers* (1855) App. 36/8 A lent fever and defluxion. 1664 — *Lett. & Fruts.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 433 The last trick they have fallen on, to usurp the Magistracie, is... to get the deacons created of their side;... but this lent-way does no satisfie. 1732 *ARABUTNOT Rules of Diet* (1736) 312 A continual Lent-Fever, with Rigors invading with uncertain Periods.

† **b.** quasi-*sb.* Slowness, delay. *Obs.*

1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2561 Without lent, They wesh and to mete went.

2. **Mus.** = **LENTO**. Now rare.

1744 [see **LENTO**]. 1746 *BAILEY, Lent* [in *Musick Books*] denotes a slow Movement, and signifies much the same as *Largo*. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lent* (*F.*), Slow, *lento*. 1882 *JAS. WALKER Juncal to Auld Reekie*, etc. 31 Who played like thee a lente solo, Reel or Strathspey.

**Lent** (lent), *pple. a.* Also 4-5 *lant* *o.* [*pple. of LEND v.2*] In senses of the *vb.* **LEND**. (Formerly often used where we should now say 'borrowed'.)

13. — *S. Erkenwold* 192 in *Horstm. Allengl. I. g.* (1881) 270 He [the dead man] dryues owte wordes burghes... lant goste, lyfe of hyme fat al rede. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Cand.) xxxviii, F. r. gad his butte a lante lone, Sum tyne men haue hit, sum tyne none. 1560 *BECON New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 402 Examples... which may asertai... vs of this liberality and lent good wil of God toward us. 1619 *C. BROOKE Ghost Rich.* III. H. 3, In happy howre, I p'd th' arreages of his lent Good. 1631 *A. CRAIGIE Lister & Heremite* 5 When pale Lantie Luna, with her lent light, Through the dawning of the Day was driven to depart.

† **Lent**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. lent*, *obs. pa. pple. of LEAN v.1*] *intr.* To lean.

1658 *A. Fox Wurt's Surg.* v. 363 A Child overturning himself or leaning backward... may soon get hurt.

**Lent**, *obs. pa. 1. and pple. of LEAN v.1*

-**lent**, suffix, occurring in adjs. from Latin. The *l.* ending -*lentus* (which in some words has an alternative form -*lens*) has approximately the sense of the Eng. -*FUL*. It is believed to have been orig. a compound, formed by the addition of the suffix -*ento*-, -*ent*- (cf. *cruentus* gory) to derivative stems in -*lo*- or -*li*-; these stems, however, have not been preserved (exc. in the case of *gracilis* slender, whence *gracilentus* †gracilent), and in classical times -*lentus* was a productive suffix. Normally it is preceded by *u*, as in *turbulentus* turbulent, *pulverulentus* pulverulent (see -**ULENT**); but there are a few cases in which the stem-vowel of the primary *sb.* appears, as *pestilentus* (-*lens*) pestilent, *f. pestis* plague, and some which have an unexplained *o*, as *violentus* (-*lens*) violent, *f. vi-s* force (cf. *violare* to violate), *sanguinolentus* bloody, *f. sanguis*, *sanguis* blood.

† **Lentally**. *Her. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure.] (See *quots.*)

1485 *Bk St. Albans, Her.* b. iij b. *Lentalli* is calde in armys when y<sup>e</sup> cootarmure is Endentid with .ij. dyuerse colouris in the berde of the cootarmure. 1564 *LEIGH Armore* (1597) 79 He beareth Ermine and Ermines parted per Fesse dentid. This is called Lentally. 1586 *FERNER Blaz. Gent.* 208 The second manner of Endentelies, was called Lentally, and that was, an indenting of the coate with two diuers collors in the bend of the coate-armor.

† **Lentamente** (lentamente), *adv. Mus.* [*It.*, *f. lento* slow.] Slowly, in slow time.

1764 *STERNER Fr. Shandy VI. xi*, What Yorick could mean by the words *lente*, *lento* [sic], *grave*, and sometimes *adagio*, as applied to theological compositions... I dare not venture to guess. 1876 in *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lentamente*.

† **Lentando** (lentando), *Mus.* [*It. pr. pple. of lentare* to become slow.] A direction to the performer to play more and more slowly.

1854 *J. W. MOORE Encycl. Mus.*, *Lentando*, a word indicating that the notes over which it is written are to be played, from the first to the last, with increasing slowness.

† **Lented**, *pple. a.* *Obs. rare* - 1. [*f. LENT sb.1* + -ED.] That shows traces of Lent or fasting; emaciated.

1594 *WILLOBIE Avisa* (1880) 94 Well met friend Harry, what's the cause You looke so pale with Lented cheeks?

**Lenten** (lent'n), *sb. and a.* Forms: *a.* 1 *lenoten*, *leng(e)ten*, *lenten*, -*on*, 2 *leng-*, *lengten*, 2-3 *leinten*, 3 *leneten*, *Orm. lenn-*, *tenn*, 4 *lente*, -*in*, -*oun*, 4-5 *lente*, 5 *lenty* (ne, 5-7 *lenton*, 4-*lenten*. *B. Sc. and north.* 4 *lentyne*, *lentrine*, 4-5 *lentryn* (e, 4-6, 9 *lentrin*, *lentrone*, 5 *lentrone*, *lentryn*, 6 *lantan*, *lentan*, *lenterane*, *lentan*, *lentren* (e, *lentrone*, 6-7 *lentrone*. [*OE. lencen* str. masc. corresponds to MDa. *lentin*, OHG. *lengizun* (mānlich), shortened *lengin*; app. a derivative or a compound of the shorter synonym which appears as MLG., MDa., Dn. *lente* fem., OHG. *langiz*, *langaz* str. masc. (MHG. *langer*, mod. Ger. dialects *langis*, Vol. VI.

etc.), also OHG. *lento* wk. masc. (MHG. *lense*, mod. G. *lens*). The shorter form (? OTent, type \**lengito* - \**lengiton* -) seems to be a derivative of \**lengito* - *Long a.*, and may possibly have reference to the lengthening of the days as characterizing the season of spring. It is doubtful whether the ending of the longer form is a mere derivative suffix, or whether it represents an OTent, \**lino*-day, cognate with \**lino*-in Goth. *sintius* daily, and with Skr. *dina*, OSI. *dint*, Lith. *dend* day.

The ecclesiastical sense of the word is peculiar to Eng.; in the other Teut. langs. the only sense is 'spring'. As an ordinary *sb.* *lenten* has been superseded by the shortened form **LENT sb.1**; but the longer form has survived in attributive use, and is now apprehended as an adj., as if *f. lent* + -EN<sup>4</sup>.

With the *B* forms cf. the ONorthern *liferu* = W.S. *liferu*, *liferu* = *liferu*, *liferu* = *liferu*.

† **A.** As separate *sb.* *Obs.*; superseded by **LENT sb.1**

1. Spring; = **LENT sb.1** 1.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 148 Nis nan blodlastid swa god swa on forewarden lentan. c. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 262 On langtene cretan and impan. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 889r Ilke lentanen foren þe 33 Till 3ersalenness chestre 33 att te Passemesedaze. c. 1205 [see **LENT sb.1**] 1. c. 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 43 Lenten ys come with love to toun.

2. = **LENT sb.1** 2. Also *clean lentan*. *Lenten's day*: ? Easter-day.

*a.* c. 1003 *Wulfstan Hom.* viii. (Napier) 305 Þe ma, þe ma mot on lentanē... flascen brucan. c. 1225 *Ancre.* 70 Holdeð silence... 18e lentan þreo dawes. 1340 *Ascham* 175 Efterward me one time þanne in an oþre ase in lentan oþer in a 3e mēsedaze. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1890) 106 Ye secounde [morwespede] shal bene ye first sunday of lentine. 1393 *LANG.* P. II. C. xiv. 81 To lene ne to lere ne lentes to faste. 14... *Customs Malton in Surtees Mss.* (1888) 60 Exceppeyd Burghes þe sellis heryng in Lenty. c. 1450 *Mynce* 75 Lente be forget by lentes day [i.e. Easter day]. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 74, I wote that the seyd priest abyde in Rome alle Lenten. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. B. cr-burges* 1, 2083 Truly far to fast the holy tyme of Lenten. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244 The 31st Sunday in cleare lenton.

*b.* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* x. 815 Fra the lentyne, that is to say, Quhill forth the Saint Iohnis tues. c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints xviii.* (*Agilfrane*) 1135 Þe next lentyne, quhen begonnyn was þe fastine. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. xvii. 2698 At Sayntandrewys than bad he, And held his Lentyne in reawte. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Kib. ix.* (*Wolf's For*) vii. 'Schir', said the boy, 'it is lentyne, ye see; I can not fische'. 1500 20 *DUNBAR P. em. nli.* 1 Off Lentyne in the first mornynge. 1536 *BELDENEN Cron.* Cron. (1821) I. xxi, Þe lentan, in the tyme of Lentrone, throw the seis Mediterrane, ay selland thair fische. 1564 *WYNTOUN Cron.* *Tractatus iii.* Wks. 1888 I. 27 The 31ste abstinence of forty dayis afore Pasche, callit Lentrone. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 7 On a Sabboth day in the tyme of Lentrone.

*B. attrib. and as adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Lent, observed or taking place in Lent, as in *Lenten day*, *discipline*, *fast*, *indult*, *lecture*, *pastoral*, *penance*, *sermon*, *tide*, *time*.

c. 1000 *Kule St. Bened x. l.* (Logeman) 73 On lentesne festen of eastran. c. 1050 *Byrthferth's Handboke in Anglia* (1885) V. 111. 312 Uer ys lentyne tyme. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 In lentyne tyme wile mon gadd to scriffe. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12921 Til he had fasten his lentynde. 1532 *MORSE Confut. Tyndale* Wks. 514/1 By these tradicions haue we the holy Lenton faste. 1563 *WYNTOUN Cron.* *Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 127 Quhy obeyt ye nocht your selfis the last lentyne tyme 301r magistres. c. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 Sermones he had taught befor the haill Lentranyde preceding. 1610 *WILLER Hexapla Dan.* 39 Pintus vpon this example grow ideth the lenty-fast of 40 daies. 1628 *W. PEYRE Worthly Reuer. Lord's Supper* 16 As Popish Postillors and Preachers doe in their Lenton Sermons. 1638 *SHUTEY Dicks's Mistries* i. C. 4. To read morall virtue, And lenton Lectures to you. 1644 *MILTON Arcop.* (Arb.) 42 And perhaps it was the same polittick drift that the Diuill whipt St. Ierom in a lentyne dream, for reading Cicero. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Series.* (1732) 75 This being the day in which their Lenten disciplines expired. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lxxviii, Vet mark their mirth—ere lentyne days begin. 1876 *SPURGEON Commenting* 94 To listen to these sermons must have afforded a suitable Lentyne penance to those who went to church to hear them. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The Lentyne Pastoral Letters of the Catholic Bishops have appeared.

2. Such as is appropriate to Lent; hence of provisions, diet, etc., such as may be used in Lent, meagre; of clothing, expression of countenance, etc., mournful-looking, dismal.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. *Deuer Scot.* 7/9 For the Lenton prouision of such nations as lie vpon the Levant seas. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N. iv.* 9 A good lenton answer. 1602 — *Ham.* ii. ii. 329 To thinke, my Lord, if you delight not in Ham, what Lenton entertainment the Players shall recieve from you. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Honest Man's Fort.* iv. i, Who can reade In thy pale face, dead eye, or lentyne shew, The liberty they ever giving hand hath bought for others. 1660-61 *PEYRE Diary* to Mar. Dined at home on a poor Lenton dinner of coleworts and bacon. 1689 *DAVIDEN Hind & P.* iii. 27 Meanwhile she... with a lentyne salad cooled her blood. 1722 *Prod. to Steele's Conscious Lovers*, Believe me 'tis a Lean, a Lenty Dish. 1745 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 489 He was welcome... if he could live on our lentyne fare. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 702 There were large quantities of Lentyne food, particularly herrings. 1840 *BARNAM Ingot. Leg. Ser.* I. St. Nicholas xiv, His lentyne fare now let me share. 1855 *BROWNING Twines v.* For Dabittur's lentyne face No wonder if Due rue.

3. Special combs. and collocations: † **lenten-**

chaps, contemptuously applied to a person with a lean visage; † **lenten-cloth** = *Lent-cloth* (**LENT sb.1** 4); **lenten-corn**, corn sown about Lent; **lenten-faced a.**, lean and dismal of countenance; **lenten fig**, † (a) a dried fig; (b) *dial.* a raisin; **lenten-grain** = *lenten-corn*; **lenten-kail** *Sc.*, broth made without meat; **lenten lily rare** = *Lent-lily* (**LENT sb.1** 4); **lenten man none-wd.**, an observer of Lent; **lenten pie**, a pie containing no meat; † **lenten stuff**, provisions suitable for Lent; † **lenten top**, some kind of toy, † used at Shrove-tide; **lenten-veil** = *lent-cloth* (*Cent. Dict.* 1889).

1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* v. ii, I'll have my swinge upon thee; S'rha! Recall! You 'lenten Chaps, you that lay sick, and mock me. 1485 *Inv.* in *J. M. Cowper Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterbury* xii, 'Lentyn cloth called a vaille. 1546-7 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sacrum* (1896) 274, vij yardes of Oson brigges for to make Seynt Thomas a lenton' clothe at iijij the yarde. 14... *Treigze in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1890) 44 'Lenten come as... otycs pecys barly & moyche oþer graynes. 1901 *Times* 12 Feb. 3 i Warm seed-beds for Lenten corn are likely to be the exception. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* C. 1 b, Hee... was conducted through two or three hungry rooms... by a 'Lenten faced Fellow. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Figue de Carême*, a drie fig, a 'Lenten fig. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 266 This is a principal Sued-month for such they usually call 'Lenten-Grain. 1805 A. SCOTT *Lentyn Kail Poems* 39 (Jam.) O 'Lentyn kail, meed of my younger days. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot* xiv, Monks... are merriest... when they sup beof-brews for lentyne-kail. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxix, And there's the 'Lenten lily That... dies on Easter day. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 21 And the Fish Eaters will ever defend themselves, if not beat the 'Lenten Men. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* ii. iv. 139 No Hare sir; vnlesse a Hare sir in a 'Lenten pie. 1494 *FARVAY Chron.* vii. 638 'Lentyne stuffe for y<sup>e</sup> vyttaylynge of hyr hoost. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (1800) 147 The most part of the carriage was leryng & lentyne stuffe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Phaice cleane* *Lincol. Wks.* ii. 169/1 Round like a whirlligigge or 'lenten Top.

**Lenterane**, -*eryne*, *lenterne*: see **LENTEN**.

**Lenth**, *obs. form of LENTH*.

**Lenticel** (lentisel). [*ad. mod. L. lenticella* (De Candolle, *F. lenticelle*, dim. *f. lent-em*, *lens* lentil: see **LENS**.)

1. *Bot.* A lenticular corky spot on young bark, corresponding to one of the epidermal stomata. 1870 *ENLICK Bot.* 61. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 31 The ticks are a peculiarity of cork-forming Dicotyledons.

2. *Anat.* A lenticular gland.

1888 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Lenticellate a.**, producing lenticels;

having corky spots on the bark.

1855 *MAYN. Expos. Lex.*, *Lenticellatus*, .. lenticellate.

1870 *H. & A. Stud. Flora* 174 *Viburnum Opulus*, .. (under rose)... branches slender, lenticellate.

**Lenticle**, *obs. form of LENTILE*.

**Lenticular** (lentikilaz), *a. and sb.* [*ad. late L. lenticularis*, *f. lenticula*, dim. of *lent*, *lens* lentil: see **LENS**. Cf. *F. lenticulaire*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Having the form of a lens or of a lentil; resembling a lens or lentil in form; double convex.

1658 *ROWLAND Aboult's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., Lenticular optick Glasses of crystal. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1692) 24 The Crystalline Humour, which is of a lenticular Figure. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flora Scot.* II. 1049 The lenticular seed-vessels white. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrar.* I. 521 They have all a lenticular form very much flattened. 1830 R. KNOX *Richard's Anat.* 46 Hewson... found the red particles of the human blood to be lenticular. 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot.* viii. (1848) 151 It (duckweed) consists of lenticular floating fronds. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* i. vii. 93 The Zodiacal Light is a peculiar nebulous light of a conical or lenticular form. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* c. 8 Lenticular grains (e.g. in the endosperm of wheat) have a lenticular nucleus.

*b.* Special collocations; **lenticular bed** *Geol.*, 'a bed which thins away in all directions' (*Green Phys. Geol.* 1877); **lenticular bone** = the orbicular bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); † **lenticular fever**, a fever attended with an eruption of small red pimples (*Worc.* 1860 citing *Dunghison*); **lenticular ganglion** = *ciliary ganglion* (see **CILIARY**); **lenticular gland**, (*a*) = **LENTICEL** 1; (*b*) one of the lenticiform mucous follicles at the base of the tongue; **lenticular instrument**, knife, a scraper used in osteotomy; **lenticular loop**, a set of fibres that pass outward beneath the optic thalamus through the internal capsule; **lenticular nucleus**, the lower of the two grey nuclei of the *corpus striatum*; **lenticular ore** (see *quot.* 1862); **lenticular process**, a process on the incus of a mammal; **lenticular stereoscope** (see *quot.* 1869).

1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* viii. 176 Including some 'lenticular beds of conglomerates. 1793 *Young in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 174 The 'lenticular ganglion. 1840 G. V. ELIUS *Anat.* 94 The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, a small roundish-shaped body, is redder in colour in one subject than in another. 1835 *LINCOLN Intrat. Bot.* (1839) 67 'Lenticular glands are brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants. 1672 *WISEMAN Wounds* i. ix. 95 This is to be done by the 'lenticular instrument made for that purpose. 1846 *BRITTON Tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 167 The disc of bone having been removed, and the edges levelled with a 'lenticular knife. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 301 That degeneration of the central link of the bulbar



nuclei associated with symmetrical lesions of the cortex... and in particular of the outer segment of the 'lenticular nucleus. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 234 Beds of red argillaceous iron-ore, called 'lenticular ore, from the small flattened grains which compose it. 1869 *TYNDALL Notes Lect. Light* 31 The instrument most used by the public is the 'Lenticular Stereoscope of Sir David Brewster. In it the two projections are combined by means of two half lenses with their edges turned inwards.

2. a. Of or pertaining to a lens. *rare*.

1875 *BAKROD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 Its consumption of oil and stores... is not more than that of the lenticular light.

b. Of or pertaining to the (crystalline) lens of the eye.

1822-44 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 166 The most frequent species of lenticular cataract is that called hard or firm. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 493 Tension of the left eye, in which there was commencing lenticular opacity.

3. Comb., as lenticular-shaped.

1835 *FOR ADU. Hans Pfaall Wks.* 1864 I. 27 The lenticular-shaped phenomenon... called the zodiacal light. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 63/2 Filled up with lenticular shaped blocks. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 198 These pendulums have generally lenticular-shaped bobs.

† *B. sb.* Obs.

a. A lenticular glass or lens. b. = A lenticular knife (see A. 1 b).

1658 *ir. Porta's Nat. Magic* XVII. 368 A Convex Lenticular kindleth fire most violently. 1758 *J. S. tr. Le Fran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 68 We... contented ourselves with removing some Asperities at the Circumference of the Fracture with the Lenticular. 1802 *Med. Trans.* VIII. 454 The Lenticular is an instrument, apparently better adapted to its intent, than experience can allow to be the case.

**Lenticularly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *LY 2*.] In a lenticular manner; after the fashion of a lens.

1833 *HYSCHEL Astron.* XII. 407 It is manifestly in the nature of a thin lenticularly-formed atmosphere, surrounding the sun.

**Lenticule** (*lentikül*). [ad. *L. lenticula* *lenticul.*] A lentic-shaped body. 1884 in *Ogilvie*.

**Lenticulite** (*lentikülait*). [f. *L. lenticul-a* see *LENTICULAR* + *-ITE*.] A fossil shell of a lenticular form. 1848 in *Craig*. Hence in later Dicts.

**Lentiform** (*lentiförm*), *a.* [f. *L. lent-*, *lens* *lentil* + *-I FORM*.] Having the form of a lentil or of a lens.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lentiform Prominences*. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 165 Seeds lentiform, pendulous. 1850 *H. MILLER Footst. Cread.* (1874) 337 The form of the eye-orbit... was lentiform in the Coccothous.

**Lentigerous** (*lentidgēros*), *a.* [f. *L. lent-*, *lens* + *-ger-* carry + *-OUS*.] Having a crystalline lens; said of the eyes of some molluscs. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

**Lentiginose** (*lentidgīnos*), *a.* [f. as next + *-OSE*.] (See *quot.*)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Lentiginos*, covered with minute dots, as if dusted. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

**Lentiginous** (*lentidgīnos*), *a.* Also *g* *lentigenous*. [f. *L. lentigin-*, *lentigo* + *-OUS*.] Full of freckles; affected with lentigo. Also *absol.*

1597 *A. M. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/2 Of the lentiginose, their blood is to sharp or tart. 1687 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/2. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Lentigo** (*lentigo*). Pl. *lentiginēs* (*lentidgīnēz*). [L. f. *lent-em*, *lens* *lentil*.] A freckle or pimple; now usually *collect.* for an affection of the skin (see *quot.* 1876).

c 1400 *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* 100 Lentiginēs ben purgid wip a strong purgacion. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lentigo*, a Pimple, or Freckle; a small red Spot in the Face, or other Part, resembling a Lentil. 1842 *BURGESS Man. Dis. Skin* 244 Lentigo generally occurs in persons with a fine, white skin. 1876 *DUNNING Dis. Skin* 336 Lentigo consists in a pigment deposit, characterized by small, pin-head or pea-sized, yellowish or yellowish-brown spots, occurring for the most part about the face and the backs of the hands.

**Lentil** (*lentil*). Forms: 4-6, 8 *lentille*, 5 *lentille*, 6 *lintel*, *lyntell*(e), 6-8 *lintel*, 6-9 *lentile*, 7 *lentill*, *lintile*, ?*lindle*, 3- *lentil*. [a. *F. lentille*—popular *L. lenticula* (=class, *L. lenticula*), dim. of *lent-*: see *LENS*.]

The other Rom. forms represent the class *L.* word with unchanged quantity: *Sp. lenteja*, *Pg. lentilha*, *It. lentischia*.

1. Chiefly *pl.*, in early use *occas. collective sing.* The seed of a leguminous plant (*Ervum lens*, *Lens esculenta*); also the plant itself, cultivated for food in European countries.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1483 Jacob An time him seð a mete Dat man callen lentil 3ete. c 1425 *Poc.* in *Wr. Wulker* 664/25 *Hec lens*, lentille. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 47 Lentilles are sown in come fields and growe as Tares do. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 153 Horsecorne, I meane, beanes, otes, tares and linteils [etc.]. 1612 *Bible* 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 11 A piece of ground full of lentilles. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 331/1 The dreggs of Chaff, and the small Seeds of Tares & Linteils which are in it. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 260 Spots, which are here sometimes as big as a lentille. 1795 *J. PHILLIPS Hist. Inland Navie*. 47 Beans, pease, vetches, linteils. 1840 *HOOO Up Rhine* 174 Our black bread, and black puddings, and linteils! 1853 *SOVER Paultröph.* 58 His corn was exhausted, and his men were obliged to have recourse to linteils! 1877 *C. GENIEZ Christ* I. xv. 222 [In the bazaar] there were booths for Egyptian lentilles.

† *b.* A name for DUCKWEED (*Lemna*). More fully, *Water lentil* [= *F. lentilles d'eau*]. *Obs.*

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 47 *Lens palustris*... is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Lentilles, in duche wasser lisse. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 355 Kanker to kill, apply water Lentils with Barrows grease. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1893) IV. 69 Water linteils which the Romanes take for a token of death and mourning. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. ccci. (1633) 829 Ducks Meat... some term it... Lentils.

† 2. *pl.* Freckles or spots on the skin. (Cf. *LENTIGO*). *Obs.*

1558-68 *WARDE tr. Ataxis Secr.* 30 There is neither spotte nor lyntell or any kynde of redde burgeons in the face of a man, the whiche being washed with this water... will not go out. 1578 *LYRE Dodonius* III. xxxiv. 365 The iuyce of the roote [of Thapsia] with honie, taketh away all linteils and other spots of the face. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 80 Wheat flower... cleaseth the face from linteils and spots. 1694 *SALMON Bat's Dispens.* (1713) 689/1 The Face, or other Parts of the Skin troubled with Lentils.

† 3. A lentil-shaped metal disc. *Obs. rare*—1.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 363 This pendulum, which is no other than a simple steel rod fixed to a lentille, made at Paris 98740 oscillations in 24 hours of mean time.

4. A lens-shaped bulb in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. In mod. Dicts.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lentil-broth*, *-form*, *-porridge*, *-potage*, *-seed*, *-soup*; *lentil-grey*, *-shaped* adjs.; † *lentil-dew* [a. *F. lentille d'eau*] = sense 1 b; *lentil-ore*, *-powder* (see *quots.*); † *lentil-pulse* = 1; *lentil-shell* (*Zool.*), the genus *Ervillia*.

1820 *W. TOOKE tr. Lucian* I. 553 note, The 'lentil-broth was boiled and served up with fowls and vegetables in it. 1800 *W. TAYLOR in Robbards Mem.* (1843) I. 345 'Lentil-dew, a name given to the duckweed... in old herbals. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 5/6 Lady A... was dressed in 'lentil grey cloth. 1896 *CHESTER Dict. Names Min.*, 'Lentil-ore, an early name for liroconite, because its crystals are lentil-shaped. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Al.* II. 275 Upon fish-days we had a messe of 'lentill porridge. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Enamp.* III. Disc. xiv. 27 He prefers a dish of red 'lentill potage before a venison. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 'Lentil-powder, Pharm., a powder made of the pulverized seeds of the lentil. 1660 *HOWELL Lex. Tetragl.*, A 'Lentil pulse, or lende; *lentille*. 1555 *EUGEN Decades* 102 Certaine snaille graynes of golde no bigger then 'lindlel seedes. 1607 *TOWSE Hist. Four-f. Heats* (1678) 65 Take thereof the quantity of a Lintel seed. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Tubercles 'lentil-shaped. 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 313 *Ervillia*, 'Turton. 'Lentil-shell. 1820 *W. TOOKE tr. Lucian* I. 553 That the cook may... from inadvertence pour the fish-brine into their 'lentil-soup.

† **Lentile**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. lent-*, *lens* *lentil* + *-ILE*.] Of or pertaining to a lens or lentil. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 103 A gentleman... produced a circular piece of ice... which he reduced to a lentile form.

† **Lentiner**. *Obs.* Also *lentner*. [f. *LENTEN* + *-ER* I.] A hawk taken in Lent; a March hawk. 1575 *TURBURY Faulconrie* 204 And of the same condition are Lentiners for the most part, the which are called with us March Hawkes, or Lentiners, because they are taken in Lent with lime, or such like meanes. 1655 *WALTON Angler* I. (1661) 14 The Ramish-Hawk, the Haggard, and the two sorts of Lentiners. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1219. 4 A Lentiner Faulcon of the Kings lost from Chelsey the 24 of this instant July, with the Kings Vervells on. 1797 in *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hawk*.

**Lentiscine**, *a.* *rare*. Also 5 *lentescyne*. [ad. *L. lentiscin-us*, f. *lentiscus*: see next.] Of or belonging to the mastic-tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 428 Oyl lentescyne. *Ibid.* 433 As oyl lauryne is lentiscyne of take. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

|| **Lentiscus** (*lentiskös*). Pl. *lentisci*, *lentiscus*. [L.: see *LENTISK*.] = *LENTISK*.

1398 *TERESA Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxv. (1495) 619 Cypress is a medycynall tree and byght Lentiscus by a nother name. 1587 *MASCALL Goat. Cattle, Oxen* (1671) 85 The buds or branches of Lentiscus and wild olive trees. 1654 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1679) 13 Such Plants... as... Lentiscus, Myrtle-berries [etc.]. 1698 *M. LISTER Journ. Paris* (1699) 204 Lentiscus's and most other Greens, had suffered miserably. 1717 *BERKELEY Let. to Pope* 22 Oct., Thickets of myrtle and lentiscus. 1884 *Mrs. C. PEARCE Zero* xiii, Foam dashed over the low undergrowth of lentiscus and myrtle.

*Comb.* 1882 *Garden* 23 Sept. 27/1 The Lentiscus-leaved Ash, is a medium-sized tree of somewhat upright habit. **Lentisk** (*lentisk*). Forms: 5-7 *lentiske*, 7 *lentick*(e), 7, 9 *lentiso*, 8 *lentisk*, 7- *lentisk*. Also 7 in *It.* or *Sp.* form *lentisco*. [ad. *L. lentisc-us*, Cf. *F. lentisque*.] The mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). Also *attrib.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 429 Lentiskis greynes fele and ripe a slepe Thou brynge a day and nyght to hete yfere. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 29 The rosine of y<sup>e</sup> lentiske tree called masticke desureth... prayse. 1616 *B. JONSON Devil* an *Ass* IV. i, Oyles of Lentisco. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* I. 2 The Lentisk that beareth Masticke. 1648-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1277 The Lentiske tree... is well nigh onely proper to Sio. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 30 Sept., Rosemary, lavender, lentiskes, and the like sweet shrubs. 1694 *MORTEUX Rabelais* IV. liiii. (1737) 257 Gymnast was making Tooth-pickers with Lentisk. 1751 *Sia J. HILL Mat. Med.* 694 The Lentisk Wood, distilled by the Retort, yields an acrid Phlegm in considerable Quantity. 1766 *FAWKES tr. Theocritus Idyl* vii. 154 Who courteous bad us on soft beds recline Of lentisk, and young branches of the vine. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* IV. 399, Where I set her Moorish lentisk, by the stair, To overawe the aloes. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 540 Lentisk and beach-loving myrtle, both ex-

ceeding green and bushy. 1894 *P. PINKERTON Adriatica, Dram.* By the lentiskis of Taormina.

**Lentitude** (*lentitüd*), [ad. *L. lentitudo*, f. *lentus* slow. Cf. *F. lentitude* (Cotgr.).] Slowness, sluggishness.

1623 *COCKERAM, Lentitude*, slownesse. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. viii. § 3. 207 *Lentitude*, Stupid. 1832 *I. TAYLOR Saturday Even.* (1833) 210 There is a serenity—might we say a lentitude of the physical temperament. 1862 *Mss. Speno Our Last* 1; *Int.* 41 The struggle between English punctuality and oriental lentitude.

**Lentitudinous**, *a.* *rare*. [f. *L. lentitüd-*, *lentitüd* (see *prec.*) + *-OUS*.] Slow, sluggish. 1801 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 The... rehearsal of the lentitudinous representations of Kaddat.

† **Lently**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *LENT* a. + *-LY 2*.] Slowly.

1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 154 He therefore past lently the River Vulturius.

**Lentner**, variant of *LENTINER* *Obs.*

|| **Lento** (*lento*). *Mus.* [It.] A direction indicating a movement slower than *Adagio*.

1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.*, *Lento*, or *Lento*, or *Lentement*, do all denote a Slow Movement. 1736 in *BAILEY* (fol.). 1876 in *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*.

**Lentoid** (*lentoid*), *a.* [f. *L. lent-*, *LENS* + *-OID*.] Having the form of a lens or lentil; lens-shaped.

1879 in *WEBSTER, Suppl.* 1880 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 245/2 The other lentoid gems take their places in series with those which have been collected from the Greek islands. 1884 *SAYCE Anc. Emp.* East 230 The lentoid gems... are all closely allied in artistic style to the Hittite carved stones. 1900 *A. S. MURRAY in Brit. Mus. Return* 64 Haematite lentoid seal, engraved with the figure of a man with horse's head.

**Lentoro**, *Lentoro* (e, obs. f. *LEAN-to*, *LENTEN*).

**Lentor** (*lentā*, *lentā*). Also 7 *lentour*. [ad. *F. lenteur* or *L. lentor* (sense 1), f. *lentus* slow.]

1. Of the blood, etc.: Clamminess, tenacity, viscosity. Now *rare*.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 900 All Matter whereof Creatures are produced by Putrefaction have euernore a Closenesse, Lentour, and Sequacity. 1684 *tr. Bonei's Merc. Campit.* xiv. 486 In this Disease the whole Blood does not presently acquire that lentor or sliminess. 1699 *EVELYN Actaria* 36 Arborecent Holl-hocks... by reason of their clamminess and Lentor, banished from our Soil. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 52 There is lentor and smoothness in the blood of healthy strong people. 1797 *J. DOWNING Disord. Horned Cattle* 3 This medicine... extinguishes the inflammatory lentor. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 560 That [hypothesis] of Boerhaave founded on the doctrine of a peculiar viscosity, or lentor of the blood.

† *b. concr.* A viscid component of the blood. c 1720 *W. GIBSON Farrier's Guide* II. viii. (1738) 38 A great deal of Lentor may undoubtedly be squeezed through the smallest vessels. 1722 *QUINCY Lex. Phys-Med.* (ed. 2), *Lentor* hath been used... to express that size, viscid, coagulated Part of the Blood, which in malignant Fevers obstructs the capillary Vessels.

2. Slowness; want of vital activity.

a 1763 *SHEENSTONE Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 228 Persons of a phlegmatic constitution have... a lentor which wine may naturally remove. 1779 *J. LOVELL in J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 487 Nor can I omit to call to your mind... that the lentor of proceedings here should account for the appearances of injustice done you. 1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 297/1 The extreme lentor of all their [serpents'] digestive functions.

**Lentoun**, obs. form of *LENTEN*.

† **Lentous**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. *L. lent-us* slow + *-OUS*.] Clammy, viscid.

1646 *Sia T. BROWN Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 54 Chrystall... is a mineral body... made of a lentous colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid juyce thereof. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lentous*, soft, tender.

**Lentran**(e), *-tren* e, *-trin*(e), obs. ff. *LENTEN*.

† **Lentrinware**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 *lentrynvar*, *lentrinva*(i)r, *lentrwar*(e), 6 *lentrnware*, *lentrnevayr*. [f. *lentrin*, *Sc.* form of *LENTEN* + *WARE*.] Skins of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; 'still called *lentrins* (Jam.).

1435 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. 604 De custum 760 pelliun quoe dicuntur 'lentrinware. 1492 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 47 A lettre, vnder the sam sell, of the freing of the custum of lentrwar, futevel, and other sic. 1493 *Ibid.* 49 if dusane lentrinwar... j dusan of lentrinware. 1496 *HALLY-BURTON Ledger* (1807) 115, 2 sekis skynis contenan 986 skyns, and 350 lentrynvar, and 300 futevel. 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), vj dossane of Lentrne veyr skynnis. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 580/2 Skynnis vndirwritin callit in the vulgar toung Scoringis, scaldingis, futefaillis, lentrnware.

**Lentron**(e), *letroun*, obs. ff. *LENTEN*.

**Lent-stock**, variant of *LINSTOCK*.

† **Lentular**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [as if *L. \*lentul-us*, dim. of *lent-em* *LENS* + *-AR*.] Lens-shaped. 1761-9 *tr. Voltaire's Wks.* XXVI. 396 (Jod.) A lentular spectacle glass.

**L'envoy**, *lenvoy*, *sb.* See *ENVOY* sb. 1.

1420-40 *Lynde, Bochas* viii. xxv. (1494) Eij b/1 Make a Lenvoy that men all may it rede. [The 'Lenvoy' follows.] 1570 *Barclay's Ship of Fools* 2 b, The Lenvoy of Alexander Barclay Traustatour. [Also in other passages; but ed. 1590 has always *The Envoy* or *Thenvoy*.] 1588 *SHVCS. L. L. L.* II. l. 81 Pag. Is not lenvoy a salve? *Ar. No*, Page, it is an epilogue. a 1625 *BAUM & FL. Wit without N.* II. iv. After these, a Lenvoy to the City for their sunnes? 1636 *MASSINGER Bashf. Lover* IV. i, Do I know my self? I kept that for the Lenvoy. a 1656 *USHER Annals* vi. (1658) 276 Of 10 thousand talents brought forth, there were 130 left all paid, with this lenvoy over and above of Curtus [Latin]



Normandie. 1525 *Lb. BERNERS Pross*, II. ccii. [cxviii.] 633  
He lefte the beryng of the Armes of Englands, or the  
lybardes, and flour delyces quarterly. 1614 *SELDEN Titles*  
*Blaw.* In roval blazonry leopards and lions were synony-



mous terms, and used indifferently. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* vi. xxxv. Though ne'er the leopards on thy shield Re-treated from so sad a field, Since Norman William came.

c. A gold coin, having on the obverse a lion passant guardant, struck by Edward III, c. 1344; and by the Black Prince, for circulation in France. In the proclamation authorizing its issue 18 Edw. III, it is called 'a gold coin with one leopard', and is stated to be of the value of a florin of Florence. A coin called *leopardus auri* is mentioned in a monastic document of Bordeaux dated by Du Cange a 1305; but the date may be an error.

† d. The leopard's (i.e. lion's) head seems to have been used as an assay-mark for silver. Obs.

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 257/1 That no Goldsmith... nor other Man that worketh Selver Hernois, put noon thereof to the sale... or that it be touched with the touche of the Liberdishced.

† 4. The fur of the leopard. Obs.

1490 *Will of Peyton* (Somerset Ho.). Gown... furred w<sup>t</sup> lybbarde. 1506 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoth* (1901) III. 249 It [ane cote] was lynnt with leopards.

† b. ? quasi-adj. = leopard skin.

1772 *Town & County Mag.* 71 To consult about the cut of his next coat, or the trimming of his next leopard surtout.

5. Sea leopard = leopard-seal: see SEA.

6. attrib. and Comb., as leopard skin, whelp; leopard-coloured, -like adjs.; leopard man, one who has charge of a leopard.

1611 Cotgr., *Leopardé*, libbard-like. 1647 Ward *Simp.* Collier 5 The Religion of that place was but motly and meagre, their affections Leopard-like. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 257 Item pro lecto, vino, candelis et pro aliis expensis, per le libbardman ibidem, j. scut. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 113 Coates of the Turkes fashion, of libbard skinned. 1739 *Will in Payne Eng. Cath.* (1889) 55 My leopard-skin saddle trimmed with gold fringe. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 262 She... led lyric poetry, like a tamed leopard-whelp.

a. in the names of animals, etc. spotted or marked like the leopard, as leopard cat, (a) the African wild cat, *Felis Serval*; (b) the wild cat of India and the Malay Archipelago, *F. bengalensis*; (c) the American ocelot, *F. pardalis*; leopard-mackerel, a scombrid fish, *Scomber leopards* Shaw, *Cybinus interruptum* Cuv., common in India; leopard moth, a collector's name for a large white black-spotted moth, *Zenzera resculi* or *Z. pyrina*; leopard-seal, -shell (see quotes); leopard-tortoise, *Testudo pardalis*; leopard wood, the wood of a S. American tree, *Brosimum Aubletii*.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 219 The 'Leopard Cat, 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 273 A... young man, who had the skin of a leopard-cat... tied round his neck. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 459 The Leopard Cat (*Felis bengalensis*) is either very variable in color and markings, or there are, as enumerated by Dr. Gray, four or five distinct species. 1868 *Beveridge Hist. India* I. Intro. 12 The 'leopard-mackerel and the mango fish. 1819 G. SAMPURILE *Entomol. Compend.* 246 *Zenzera fasciata* (wood 'leopard-moth). 1870 J. R. S. CLIFFORD in *Eng. Alech.* 21 Jan. 449/3 A memorable wood boring... caterpillar is that of the Leopard Moth (*Zenzera resculi*). 1894 *Royal Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) II. 142 The 'leopard-seal (*Ogmodon leptonyx*) may be taken as the best known representative of four genera confined to the Southern and Antarctic Seas... The leopard-seal or, as it is often called, the sea-leopard. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 350 A neat Rhombus, spotted with black and white, call'd therefore by some the 'Leopard Shell. 1880 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 252 The Ethiopian region of natural history has the greatest number of species of Tortoises, and the 'Leopard Tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*),... and the little Geometric Tortoise are familiar examples. 1859 *Handbk. Turning* 41 Partridge and 'leopard woods.

Leopardess (leopardess). Also 6 libardesse. [f. LEOPARD + -ESS.] The female of the leopard.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 92 The Lion and Libardesse [having conjunction] bring forth a third kind. 1883 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Jane I.* xi. 263 She had the supple grace of movement of... a leopardess.

attrib. 1873 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 317 This glimpse of her, with her leopardess beauty... is all we have.

† Leopardine, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. LEOPARD + -INE.] Characteristic of a leopard.

1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 26 There was a transmigration of the same Wolvisch, Leopardine, Leonine spirit into Domitian the Emperour.

† Leopardized, ppl. a. ? nonce-wd. [f. LEOPARD + -IZE + -ED; after F. *leopardé*.] A lion represented as passant guardant.

1768 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* I. 77 A lion leopardized azure, with nine hearts gules.

Leopardling (leopardling). rare-1. [f. LEOPARD + -LING.] A young leopard.

1861 Du CHAILLU *Explor. Equat. Afr.* xii. 167, I beheld an immense leopard... with a tiny little leopardling near her side.

Leopard's bane. Forms: 6 lyberdes, libardis, leopardes bayn(e), libardbain(e), bayne, 7 lib(b)ard, libbard's bane, libbardsbane, 6-leopard's bane. [See BANE sb. 1 b.] A plant of the genus *Doronicum*, esp. *D. Pardalianches*. Also applied to *Arnica montana*, *Paris quadrifolia* (Herb Paris), etc.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 8 The one kynde [of Aconitum] is called Pardalianches, which we may call in englishe Libardayne or one bery. 1551 *Herbal* I. Bii. Leopardes bayne layd to a scorpione maketh hyr utterly amased and Num. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 739 Libardbain or Wolfbain. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens*, Night-shade, moon-wort, libbard's bane. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufets Theat. Ins.* 909 The venomous herb called Lib-

bardsbane, or Wolf-wort. 1682 *WHEELER Journ. Greece* vi. 478 Leopard's-bane whose root is like a scorpion. 1785 MARTYN *Roussau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 394 Leopard's-bane, a wild plant of the Alps, and now common among the perennials of the garden. 1822-34 *Cood's Study Aled.* (ed. 4) I. 137 When a more active stimulant is necessary, that of leopard's bane (*arnica montana*) may be found useful. 1882 *Garden* 15 Apr. 247/1 The Leopard's-bane... grows in great patches in the woods.

Leopoldite (lêpôldôit). Min. [Named from Leopoldshall in Prussia, its locality.] = SYLVITE.

1882 DANA *Man. Min. Gen. Index*, Leopoldite v. Sylvite. Leonne, obs. form of LEARN.

leos, str. pa. t. LEESE v. 1

Leose(n), variant of LEESE v. 1

† Leoth. Obs. [OE. *leôð* str. neut. = Du. *lied*, OHG. *liod* (MHG. *liet*, inflected *lied*, mod. G. *lied*), ON. *liðð*, Goth. \**liuþ* (in *awiliuþ* thanks-giving) :- O'Leut. \**leiþa*]. A song.

Reynolf 1159 (Gr.) Leôð was sungen. c. 1505 *Suppl. Alfried's Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 188/29 Poema, leôð. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De defes sed is... hoker and scorn, spel and leôð. c. 1205 *LAV.* 2078 Per suppen beornes seolcude leôðes of Ardure þan kinge. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Ah schulen weimeres leôð al mare in helle [singen].

b. Comb., as leoth-scop, a poet.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 2076 Ne al soð (read nis al soð) ne al les þat leôð-scopes singeð.

Leou, obs. form of Lo int.

Leoun, Leounesse, obs. ff. LION, LIONESS.

Leouwe, obs. form of LEESE v. 1

Leove, variant of LEVE v. 2 Obs.; obs. f. LIEF.

Leowse, obs. form of LOOSE.

Lep, obs. or Sc. form of LAP, LEAP.

Lepadoid (lepadoid), a. and sb. [f. Gr. *λεπιδ-*, *lépas* limpet + -oid]. a. adj. Resembling a barnacle or goose-mussel. b. sb. A lepadoid animal.

1843 OWEN *Invertebr. An.* I. xiii. 155 The Cirripedes are divided... into two primary groups, viz. the pedunculated, or Lepadoids, and the sessile, or Balanoids.

Lepal. Bot. [f. Gr. *λεπίς* scale, after *petal*, *sepal*.] A barren stamen transformed into a scale.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1839) 181 Dunal calls these sterile stamens *lepalis lepalia*; a term which has not yet been adopted. 1880 in GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 418/2.

Lepamine (lepâmoin). Chem. [f. LEPIDINE + AMINE.] (See quot.)

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 571 Lepamine, a volatile base containing the elements of 1 at. diamylamine and 2 at. lepidine;  $C_{14}H_{23}N$ ,  $C_{10}H_{15}N$  =  $C_{20}H_{32}N_2$ , produced by the action of iodide of amyl on lepidine. *Ibid.* 573 Diamyllepidine or Lepamine.

Leopard(e), -art, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

Lepe, obs. or Sc. variant of LAP, LEAP.

† Leper, sb. 1 Obs. Forms: 3 G lepre, 4-6 leper, 5 lepyr, -ur, leepre, 5 6 lepir, 6 lypper, lipper, lypre, lippre, leaper. [a. OF. *lepre*, *liepre* (mod. F. *lèpre*), ad. L. *lepra*, a Gr. *λεπρά*, properly fem. of *λεπρός* adj., scaly, f. *λέπος* scale.] Leprosy.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3690 Dor wurd ðe ðanne wud lepre smiten. c. 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O. E. *Alia*. 31 Si lepre be tokened þe gese nenn þe bieth diadliche. c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 67 þe lepre of nauman cleuyd to hym... euer after. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Gos. Lordin*. 81 Wyn þat ys takyn abundantly... norshes, gretnes of body, and... brynges yn lepre. 1484 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 92, ii. yonge vyrgynus... ful sore infecte with the grette plague of lepru. 1525 LO. BERNERS *Prose* II. xiii. 132 He was syke of the lypper, so y<sup>e</sup> his fleshe fell in peces. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 9 The disease now called Lepre, but Elephantiasis of olde writers. 1565 *JEWELL Def. Apot.* (1611) 152 He pronounced not, who was cleane of Leaper, who was not, before that hee had viewed the colour.

fig. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxii. 267 (Harl. MS.) Receyve medycyn of satisfacion; and theenne þou shalt be clensyd fro all synfull lepr. 1388 A. KING tr. *Cicilius' Catech.* 90 Nocht to iudge of þe lepre of þe body bot of þe saul.

Leper (lepra), sb. 2 and a. Forms: 4 lepyre, 4-6 lepre, 5 leepre, lepere, lypre, 5-6 lipper, 6 lippir, lepar, liper, 6-8 leaper, 7 leeper, 4-leper. [Related to prec.; perh. originating as adj. from the attributive use of LEPR sb. 1; the ending -er would naturally confirm the tendency to regard the word as a personal designation.]

a. sb. One affected with leprosy; a leproser person.

1387 *TRAVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 387 A leper þat was i-heled. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) þe brothir of hure husband... was a foul lepre. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyl. & Uploudyng* (Percy Soc.) p. li. Sometime a leper is 'signed to thy bed. 1545 *BANKLOW Compt.* xxiv. (1874) 65 Fore blind peple, which thynck themselves to be healed, when they remayne lepers styll. 1593 *SHAKS. a Hen. VI.* III. ii. 75, I am no loathsome leper, looke on me. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1891) 21 Gave certayne landes to the Mawdens of Tenbye towards the relieffe of the Leepers. 1611 *HBLE a Kingz v.* 27 A leper as white as snow. 1722 *De Fox Plague* (1884) 313 Ten Leapers were healed. 1846 *FRANCIS Mirac.* x. (1862) 217 note, When through the Crusades leprosy had been introduced into Western Europe, it was usual to clothe the leper in a shroud, and to say for him the masses for the dead. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 75 Lonely... as a leper cast out.

fig. 1554 *LATIMER Sermon* 3rd *Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 310 Euen as he was a leper of his body, so are we lepers of our soules. 1825 R. NASSIR in *Mem. l.* (1858) 23, I have... been afraid to join the society of the pious... I looked upon myself as a leper. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 203 A moral leper, I, to whom none spake.

b. attrib. and Comb., as leper asylum, centre,

lodge, spital; leper-house = LAZAR-HOUSE; leper-juice, the liquid matter of a leproma; † leper's herb, a name for St. Paul's Betony, *Veronica serpyllifolia*; leper's window, name given to a supposed hagiogscope for lepers.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 384 The rulers and clergy... took measures by instituting 'leper asylums... to restrict the spread of [leprosy]. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 381 As the country was... a 'leper centre, some individuals were contaminated. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 204 The distilled water of Paules Betonie, doth perfectly cure the Leprosie... this is the cause why this hearbe is called the 'Leapers hearbe. 1855 *STANLEY Meut. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 104 This hospital, or 'leper-house, was then fresh from the hands of its founder. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 407 Pricking the now pallid leproma, and then collecting on a cover-glass the droplet of 'leper juice' which exudes from the puncture. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cret.* 438 This 'lipper ledge [ed. *Thynne leper ledge*] tak for thy burelie bour. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidemics* 99 The 'leper-spitals of Scotland. 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 111/2 'The 'leper's window' through which, it is concluded, the lepers who knelt outside the building witnessed the elevation of the host at the altar. 1882 *HARDY in Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 470 There was a leper window at Eilsdon church.

B. adj. Leprous.

1388 *WYCLIF Lev.* xiii. 46 In al tyme in which he is lepre (1382 *leprosum*, *Vulg. leprosum*) and vnclepe. 1427 *St. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) II. 16/1 Pat na lippr folk nothir man nor woman fra thyn furth enter na cum in to na burgh. 1429 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 78 It to ye lepreman of Newcastle xli. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cret.* 372 He luitit on hir ugly lipper face. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* F vij b, God was wrothe with her and made her to become lepre. 1508 *DUNBAR Fytingw.* *Kennedie* 154 Ene laithly luge that was the lippr memis. 1562 *WINSLET Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 7 Playand... the part of lippr Giezi in this mater, sayand, Quhat wylly ye geve me? a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Sonnet* xxxiv, Cative Cresside, vhair she lippr lay.

absol. 1533 *GAU Richt* I'ay 63 Ye crillip gangis, ye lipper at maid leyde.

Hence Leprodon, the realm of lepers; † Leperize v. trans., to smite with leprosy; † Leperness, leprosy.

c. 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* viii. 3 And bi and bi his lepernes was clesed. 1592 *SYLVESTER Tri. Faith* iv. vii, Moses by Faith doth Myriam leperize. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 141 Curiosities of Leprodon.

Leper, v. [f. LEPR sb. 2] trans. To affect with leprosy; to infect, taint.

1850 *CLOUGH Dipsychus* I. iii. 57 Some vagrant miscreant meets, and with a look Transmutates me his, and for a whole sick day Lepers me.

Leper, obs. form of LOPPER v., to curdle.

† Lepered, a. Obs. [f. LEPR sb. 1 or v. + -ED.] Affected with leprosy; fig. foully infected.

1598 E. GULPIN *Shial.* (1878) 34 This sinne lepered age. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* I. v. Wks. 1856 I. 87 If he is lepered with so foule a guilt.

† Leperhead, -hood. Obs. Also 6 lepered, lypered. [f. LEPR a. + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Leprosy.

1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 279 The fourth manere lepreche cometh of redde Colera corrupte in the members with Melancoly. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 101 b, He was heled of a leperhode that he had. 1542 *BOORIE Dycetary* xxxi. (1870) 293 The xxxi. Chaptyre treatyth of a dyete for the whiche have any of the kyndes of lypered. He that is infectyd wyth any of the iiii. kyndes of the lepered [etc.].

Leperous, obs. form of LEPROUS.

† Lepery, a. Obs. rare-1. In 6 leparie. [f. LEPR sb. 1 + -RY.] Leprous.

1558 *68 WARD tr. Alexis' Secret.* 8 b, By this same secret haue bene heled certayne persons; which had their faces as it were Leparie [It. *viso cano leproso*].

† Lepi, a. Obs. [See ASLEPI, ONELEPI.] Single.

1300 E. E. *Psalter* xiii. 2 [xiv. 3] Whitke þat gode dos es þare name, Es þare name to lepi ante. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Syme* 917 Ne slepte onely a lepy wyne.

Lepid (lepid), a. Now rare. [ad. L. *lepid-us*.] Pleasant, jocose, facetious, amusing. Sometimes, Charming, elegant.

1619 *SIR S. D'EWE'S College Life* (1891) 73 In gues æng at the lepid derivation [of English word]. 1649 *BULWER Pathomys* II. i. 84 From this Tonicke motion Faurellus took his Lepid Paradox. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Terra filius*, one that is allowed to make lepid or jesting speeches at an Aut at Oxford. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* I. xxxiii. 149 Apes, the greater part black as jet, some small ones black and white, very lepid. a 1677 *BARKOW Sermon*, Wks. 1716 I. 142 Some... figures... of rhetoric... are 1 or easily differenced from those sallies of wit wherein the lepid way doth consist. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 22 He was... esteemed... for his lepid and jocular discourse. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 49. 3/4 Solve the Above, ye Lepid Gods. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 339 These histories... are probably not many degrees elevated above the lepid fables of Mrs. Goose.

1807-8 *SIR SMITH Rhymley's Lett.* Wks. 1839 II. 163/1 As for the joyous and lepid consul, he jokes upon neutral flags and frauds [etc.].

Hence Lepidly adv.

1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* (1653) 66 Lucian very lepidly derides an old Woman, who... would have her Haire of a yellow tincture.

Lepidine (lepidine), sb. Chem. [f. mod. L. *lepidin-*, dim. of *lepis* scale; see -INE.] A volatile oily base obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, and other alkaloids.

1835 *FOUNES Chem.* (ed. 6) 580 Lepidine contains  $C_{20}H_{29}N$ , crypidine  $C_{27}H_{41}N$ . 1865 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* VI. 456.



**Lepidine** (lep'idīn), *a.* [f. Gr. *λεπίδ-, λείψ* scale + *-INE*.] Composed of scales.

1859 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* V. 481/2 In C the scale widening... the edges of its 'Lepidine' layer do not remain in contact with the ganoin layer.

† **Lepidity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type *\*lepiditas*, f. *lepid-us*: see **LEPID** *a.* and *-ITY*.] Facetiousness, wit; an instance of this.

1647 *WARD Simp. Coker* 84 For Levity, read *Lepidity*. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lepidity*, delectableness, or good grace in speech. 1694 *HOWE Wks.* (1834) 144/2 In a discourse upon so grave a subject some lepidities had been left out.

**Lepido-** (*lep'idō*), repr. Gr. *λεπίδο-*, combining form of *λεπίς* scale, used in certain scientific terms (the more important are given as main words): **Lepidochlore** (-klōr) *Min.* [Gr. *χλωρός* green], an impure chlorite containing mica. **Lepidocro-** (-krōsīt) *Min.* [Gr. *κροκίς* fibre], an obsolete synonym of goethite. **Lepidodendroid** (-dēndrōid) *a.*, pertaining to or resembling plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*; *sb.*, a plant of this genus or of the group of which it is the type; also **Lepidodendrid** *sb.* || **Lepidodendron** (-dēndrōn) [Gr. *δένδρον* tree], a genus of fossil plants common in coal-measures, characterized by the presence on the trunk of leaf-scars; a plant of this genus; also attrib. **Lepidoganooid** (-gānōid) *a.* *Ichthyol.* [see **GANOID**], pertaining to the *Lepidoganoidei*, a group of ganoid fishes having regular scales instead of plates; *sb.*, a fish of this group. **Lepidoganoidean** *a.* = prec. adj. **Lepidomelane** (-melēn) *Min.* [Gr. *μέλας, μέλαν-ος* black], a highly ferruginous mica, usually found in aggregations of small black scales. **Lepidomorphite** (-mōr'fīt) *Min.* [Gr. *μορφή* form], a fine scaly mica, the result of the alteration of oligoclase (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896). **Lepidophaeite** (-fēzīt) *Min.* [Gr. *φαῖς* dun], a fibrous and scaly variety of lampadite (Cassell 1884). **Lepidosaurian** (-sō'riān) [see **SAURIAN**] *a.*, pertaining to the sub-class *Lepidosauria* of Reptiles, characterized by a scaly integument; *sb.*, one of the *Lepidosauria*. || **Lepidosiren** *Ichthyol.* [see **SIREN**], a genus of dipnoan fishes; a fish of this genus. **Lepido-steid** (-stē'id), **Lepido-steoid** (-stē'oid) *a.*, pertaining to the family *Lepido-steidae* of rhomboganooid fishes; *sb.*, a fish of this family.

1859 C. V. SHEPARD *Rep. M. Pisgah* 6 (Chester) \*Lepidochlore. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 476 \*Lepidokroite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 3) 170 Scaly-fossils, or feathery columnar... the Lepidocroite. 1863 — *Geol.* 395 The large \*Lepidodendrids of the Coal era. 1877 *LE CONTE Elem. Geol.* (1879) 216 Gigantic Lepidodendrids and Sigillariids. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 223 Year after year these \*Lepidodendroid stems are becoming better known. 1872 *NICHOLSON Paleont.* xliii. 475 The Lepidodendrids and Sigillariids have now [in the Trias] completely disappeared. 1875 W. C. WILLIAMSON in Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 421 The Lepidodendroid plants. 1836 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min. Consid.* I. 468 The internal structure of the \*Lepidodendron. 1857 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 1870 82 Lepidodendrons and Sigillariids were intermediate between pines and club-mosses, though approaching more nearly the former. 1861 *HENRY Gloss. Sci. Terms.* \*Lepidoganooid, a sub-order of fossil fishes. 1863 *DANA Geol.* 279 Scale-covered Ganoids, or \*Lepidoganooids. 1844 — *Min.* (ed. 2) 322 \*Lepidomelane... was named in allusion to its structure and color. 1877 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* x. 136 Lepidomelane occurs in small discoidal tabular crystals, or in aggregations of minute scales. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. Organ.* Nat. I. 172 The 'Lepidosiren', and many fossil fishes. 1848 *CARPENTER Anim. Phys.* ii. (1872) 99 The 'Lepidosiren' or mud fish.

**Lepidoid** (lep'idoid), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. Gr. *λεπίδ-, λείψ* scale + *-OID*; cf. Gr. *λεπίδοειδής* scale-like (Galen).] *a.* adj. Scaly; pertaining to the *Lepidoidei*, a family of fossil fishes having large rhomboidal scales. *b.* *sb.* A fish belonging to this family.

1836 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min. Consid.* I. 282 (heading) Lepidoid Fishes. *Ibid.* note. The Pycnodonts, as well as the fossil Sauroids, have enamelled scales, but it is in the Lepidoids that scales of this kind are most highly developed. 1854 A. ANASTAS *Man. Nat. Hist.* 562 All the lepidoid and sauroid fishes which [etc.].

**Lepidolite** (lep'idōlīt), *Min.* [f. Gr. *λεπίδο-, λείψ* scale + *-LITE*.] A variety of mica containing lithia.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 208 *Lepidolite*, Lithalite of some. 1837 *DANA Min.* 264 A violet variety [of common mica] occurring in small scales, has been distinguished by the name lepidolite. 1863 *Foerster's Chem.* 298 The best material for the preparation of rubidium is lepidolite, which has been found to contain .02 per cent. of that metal. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* x. 134 Before the blowpipe lepidolite colours the flame purple-red.

**Lepidopter** (lep'idōptēr), *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *Lepidoptera* (see next).] One of the *Lepidoptera*. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1863 *DANA Geol.* 420 note, Lepidoptera have large wings covered with minute scales; as the Butterfly and Moth. 1881 *ELWERS tr. De S. Pinto's How I crossed Afr.* I. v. 120 This gigantic lepidopter, when I crossed feeds upon the grasses.

|| **Lepidoptera** (lep'idōptērā), *sb.* *pl. Ent.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *λεπίδο-, LEPIDO-* + *πτέρον* wing.]

A large order of insects, characterized by having four membranous wings covered with scales; it comprises the butterflies and moths.

1735 LINNÆUS *Syst. Nat.* (1758) I. 458. 1773 T. P. KEATS *Inst. Entomol.* 18 *Lepidoptera*, a, which have four wings, all membranaceous, and imbricated. 1866 DR. ARGVILL *Keign of Law* i. (ed. 4) 38 Baits to tempt the nectar loving Lepidoptera.

Hence **Lepidopteral**, **Lepidopteran** *adjs.*, lepidopterous.

1828 WEBSTER. *Lepidopteral*, belonging to the order of Lepidoptera. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Lepidopteral*, -terous, -teran. 1865 *Woon Homes without H.* xix. 409 The tiny cylindrical cases that are made by certain lepidopteran larvae.

**Lepidopterist** (lep'idōptēr'ist), [f. **LEPIDOPTER** + *-IST*.] One who studies the natural history of Lepidoptera.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xliii. IV. 192 If a Lepidopterist goes into the wood to capture moths in the day-time. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Pact Breaker* i. ii. (1885) 48 Great competition... between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

**Lepidopterous** (lep'idōptēr'ūs), *a.* [f. **LEPIDOPTER** + *-OUS*.] Of or pertaining to the Lepidoptera.

1797 J. ABBOTT (*title*) The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 533 With regard to setting Lepidopterous insects. 1835 *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* I. 188 note, A detailed generalization of the Lepidopterous wing. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm.* May June 131 The lepidopterous insect 'collas edusa', is bright with orange and green.

**Lepidote** (lep'idōt), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *lepidot-us*, *a.* Gr. *λεπίδωρος*, f. *λεπίδ-, λείψ* scale.] Covered with scurfy scales; leprose, leprous. Also **Lepidoted** *a.*, in the same sense.

1836 *Fenny Cycl.* V. 253/4 *Lepidote*, covered with sort of scurfiness. 1845 *LINDSEY Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 19 Scurfy *lepidote* are roundish minute scales, att. to the plants by their middle...; a part covered by them is said to be *lepidote*. 1860 *WORCESTER, Lepidote*, *Lepidoted*. 1870 *HOOVER Stud. Flora* xvi. Elaeagnace... Shrubs with lepidote scales.

**Lepocyte** (lep'ōsīt), [ad. mod. L. *lepocta*, f. Gr. *λέρος* scale + *κύτος* cell.] 'A nucleated cell provided with walls' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

**Lepolite** (lep'ōlīt), *Min.* [Named, 1847 *lepolit*, by A. A. Jossa, f. Gr. *λεπός* = husk + *-LITE*.] A variety of anorthite from Finland.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 *CHESTER Dict. Min.* **Lepored**: see **LEPERHEAD**.

**Leporicide**, *nom.-adv.* [f. L. *lepor* =, *lepus* hare + *-CID* =.] A killer of hares.

1788 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 77 If he could pay the duty... he would cut off every sort of all the hares in the country... He will depote a gamekeeper; and then, to you! he executes all his threats by deputy, and by deputy becomes a leporicide and a gentleman.

**Leporide** (lep'ōrid), [ad. F. *leporide*, f. L. *lepor*, *lepus* hare: see *-IDE*.] An alleged 'cross' between a hare and a rabbit.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 817 Leporide, the name given by the French to a remarkably prolific hybrid between the common European hare and the rabbit. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 193/4 Some few years since many of these animals were sold as leporides or hybrids, produced by the union of the hare and rabbit; but the most careful experimenters have failed to produce any such hybrid.

**Leporiform** (lep'ōrīfōrm), *a.* [f. L. *lepor* =, *lepus* hare + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a hare; lagomorphous. 1889 in *Century Dict.*

**Leporine** (lep'ōrīn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *leporinus*, f. *lepor*, *lepus* hare: see *-INE*.]

*A.* adj. Pertaining to a hare or hares; of the nature or form of a hare; lagomorphous.

*Leporine* seal; perh. *Phoca barbata* (Fabr.). 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Leporine*, of or pertaining to an Hare. 1781 *PENNAINT Hist. Quadrupeds* II. 523 *Leporine* Seal, *Phoca Leporina*. [Seal with fur, soft as that of a hare, upright and interwoven. 1855 *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*, *Leporinus*, hare-like; leporine; but chiefly applied to denote resemblance to the mouth of the hare. 1877 *COUES & ALLEN N. Amer. Rod.* 44 The large, leporine, grooved-incisor species of South America.

*B.* *sb.* = **LEPORIDE**.

1862 *Melbourne Leader* 13 Sept. 13 The bill of fare included... leporine, which is betwixt hare and rabbit.

**Leppey**, *a.* *Mining.* ? *Obs.* Soft.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.*, *Leppey*. 'Tis when Work is Soft, Kind and Winable enough, without any Hardship, as Boring, Cutting, Blasting, or such like. *Ibid.* U ij b, We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or Leppey.

|| **Lepra** (lep'rā), *Path.* [Late L., *a.* Gr. *λεπρα*: see **LEPER** *sb.*] A skin disease characterized by desquamation: (a) formerly used as a synonym for psoriasis; (b) now commonly applied to leprosy (*Lepra cutanea* or *Elephantiasis Græcorum*).

1328 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxiv. (1405) 279 In four manner wise Lepra mesely is dyverse as the four humours ben passyngly and dyversly medlyd. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 196 Lepra is a foul siknes pat cometh of malancolie corrupt. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* I. xlviii. 114 *Lepra* the Leprosie is that which affecteth the whole Body or a part thereof with Scurff like Scales. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 152 Scrofulous swellings, lepra, and some other cutaneous diseases. 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 43 *Lepra* and psoriasis are identical, though the two names are retained. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 439 The

common form of *Lepra* is characterized by a nodular formation. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLVI. 76 Attended with lepra or psoriasis.

attrib. 1897 *Albhall's Syst. Med.* II. 56 A large collection, or several clusters, of characteristic lepra-cells. 1898 P. MAXSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 391 A direct and early implication of the nervous system by the lepra bacillus. *Ibid.* 412 A Sandwich Islander... was inoculated from a lepra tubercle.

*b.* *Bot.* 'A white mealy matter, which exudes or protrudes from the surface of some plants; leprosy' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Lepre**: see **LEPER** and **LEPRY**.

|| **Leprechaun** (lep'rēchōn), *Irish*. Forms: 7 lubrican, 9 leprehaun, leprehawn, leprechaun. [Written *lupracán*, *lupharacán*, *lugracán*, in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl.; in the body of the Dict. it is spelt *leithbhrián*, doubtless by etymologizing perversion, the spite being 'supposed to be always employed in making or mending a single shoe' (*leith* half, *briog* brogue); O'Reilly also gives *luachman* as a synonym. In some mod. Irish books the spelling *lioprachán* occurs. All these forms may be corrupted from one original; cf. Middle Irish *luchrúpán* (*Windisch Gloss.*, altered form of Old Irish *lucharpán* Stokes in *Revue Celtique* I. 256), f. *lu* small + *coip* body. In Irish folk-lore, A pigmy sprite 'who always carries a purse containing a shilling' (O'Donovan in O'Reilly *Irish Dict.* Suppl. 1817).

1604 *MIDDLETON and Ft. Honest Wh.* iii. i. Wks. III. 175 As for your Irish lubrican, that spirit Whom by preposterous charms thy lust hath rais'd In a wrong circle. 1620 *DEKKEB Dramæ* (1860) 25 Mounted on a spirits back, which ran W. at the Irish Le-chicks, a. i. e. a lubrican. 1627 *DRAYTON Ignominy*, etc. 127 By the Mastrakes dreadful growles, By the lubricans sad moanes. 1818 *J. STEW MORGAN II. A. act 1.* 179. I. v. 289 There, your honor, them's my consorts... the little Leprechauns, with their catbath leas and their burned skins. 1860 *34 Year Round* No. 382. A little, leprosy, attenuated fabled voice, such as you would fancy would have proceeded from an Irish spirit, char'n. 1895 *JANE BARLOW Strangers at Lisconnel* 231 A little could leprechaun.

*c.* *in.* 1883 W. BLACK *Shandon Falls* xvii, This little old leprechaun looking Andy.

† **Leprise**. *Obs.* [f. *LEPER* *sb.* + *-ENSE*.] A female leper. Also quasi-adj.

1541 R. CORLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirurge*, Exam *La arce* (2 ju. Yf the mother be a leprise. *Ibid.* Qui l'han ought ye to enquire yf he hath had y<sup>e</sup> company of any leprise woman. A woman is nat<sup>l</sup> an ygerous to be a leprise to halyte with a kysse, as it shulde be a mun to halyte with a lezarous woman.

**Leprie** (lep'rik), *a.* *rare*. [ad. mod. L. *lepric-us*, *a.* Gr. *λεπρίκος*, f. *λεπρά* **LEPRA**: see **LEPER** *sb.*] Pertaining to lepra.

1855 in *MAYNE Exp. Lex.* 1864 J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Leprieus*, belonging to lepra; lepric.

**Leprologist** (lep'rōlō'gist), *rare*. [f. **LEPRA** + *-OLOGIST*.] A medical expert in leprosy diseases.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 May 1164 With the assistance of a number of well-known leprologists.

|| **Leproma** (lep'rōmā), *Path.* [f. **LEPRA**, on the analogy of words like *sarcoma*.] A leprosy tubercle. Hence **Lepromatous** *a.*, of the nature of a leproma.

1898 P. MAXSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 385 The leproma, the nerve lesions, and the lepra cell. *Ibid.* 397 The eyes also [in a leper] are sooner or later attacked, lepromatous growth spreading from the conjunctiva on to the cornea.

**Lepron**, var. **LAPRON** *Sc. Obs.* young rabbit.

1501 *Ed. Treas. Acc. Scoth.* (1900) II. 112 Ane man that brocht lepronis... to the King.

**Leprose** (lep'rōs), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *leprōsus*, f. **LEPRA**.] Having a scaly or scurfy appearance; lepidote; *esp.* said of crustaceous lichens in which the thallus adheres to trees or stones like a scurf.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *P. P. Hist. Lichens* 34 Leprose species are also exceedingly common from our sea-casts to our mountain summits. 1871 *LIGHTON Lich. flora* 46 Thallus leprose or powdery, effuse or evanescent.

¶ In pseudo-L. combining form *leproso-*, with the meaning 'leprose and...'

1871 *LEIGHTON Lich. flora* 228 *Lecanora* *crystall.*... leproso-granulose, thin, diffract. *Ibid.* 258 Thin, effuse, leproso-pulverulent.

† **Leprosed, leproused, a.** *Obs.* [f. L. *leprōsus* or Eng. **LEPROUS** *a.* + *-ED*.] Made leprosy.

1550 *BALE Potaries* II. (1551) 66 So many sycke... leprosed... changed, and deade. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 61 Mirum was leprosed as white as snow. 1839 J. GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 49 And you, ye leprosed ill... Make your abiding with the shunn'd and fear'd.

**Leprosied** (lep'rōsīd), *a.* *rare*. [f. **LEPROSY** + *-ED*.] Tainted with leprosy. (In quot. fig.) 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 51. 3/2 They're Leprosy'd with Scandal.

† **Leprosity.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *leprositatem*, f. *leprōsus* **LEPROUS**. Cf. OF. *leprosiē*.] Leprous quality or condition. In *Alchemy*, metallic impurity.

1555 *EOEN Decades* 28 With the... tortoysses of this llande, many leprous men are healed and censed of their leprositie. 1626 *BACON Nat. Hist.* 8 326 If the Crudities, Impurities and Leprosities of Metals were cured, they would become Gold. 1635 A. READ *Tumors & Vicers* 222 The Grecian leprocity may be thus described.







*Medil.* 13 Y wyl þe lere a medytacyon. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodora*) 700 He... þe barne in with hyr tulle to lere. 1303 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* iv. 162 Hue... lereþ hem to lecherie þat lousþe here 3yftes. a 1400 *Prymer* 97 The way of thi rytweysnes lere thou me. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Prestes schal be dampned for wickindes of þe peple, if þei lere hem not wan þei are vnkunand. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.* Com. *Lordsh.* 200 þe kyng thoht to do lere him vpon sciences. a 1420 *Hocclive De Reg. Princ.* 1856 Of alle three þou oghtist be wele lered. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 426 He is... tauzt and leered of an holi man. 1485 *Bk. St. Albans* E. j. Lystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lere. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* viii. ProL 145. I sall leir the ane lesson to leys all thi pane. 1556 *Laufer Tractate* (1864) 151 And, now, geue that 3e wald be leird to bruke and to Inioye the eird. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 37 Able to... leir thame to knowe thair dutie. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* xii. xl. 221. I did the leare A lore, repugnant to thy parents faith. 1832-32 *Motherwell in Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Song) Ser. i. 42 'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink, To leir ilk iither lere.

b. To show the way to, lead, guide; to lead (the way).

c1300 *Sir Tristr.* 400 To wite þe rixt way þe styres for to lere. c1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 343 Lere me to som man my Crede for to lerne. c1420 *Chrou. Viloi.* 25 For Hengestes was be first duke of hem, And into þis lond he dede hem lere. c1470 *Henry Wallace* ix. 1753 Graith gydys can thaim leyr.

2. To inform; = LEARN v. 5. Const. rarely of; chiefly with sb. or clause as second obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21404 Me war leuer yow for to lere Quar lijs your lauerd rode-tere. 1430-40 *Lynd. Rochas* ProL (1554) 17 In which processe, like as I am leared, He [etc.]. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1110. I wot wel ye are leryd, My lordys daughter shall be wed To a man of myght. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* lxxiii. xxii. [Arthur] also gait, as Chronycles haue vs lered, Denmarke [etc.]. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* viii. 122 It is good that we enquire if any the way can vs lere. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* iii. 156 Apollous answeir speir, Beseking him of succours to leir. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iv. i. (1651) 60 Lere me whyly way he wended.

3. To learn, acquire knowledge of (something); to study, read (a book); to learn to do something. Also with clause as obj.

c1200 *Bestiary* 328 And singid him þus þis wilde der So 3e haenen nu lered her. c1250 *Gen. & R.* 354 Nu wot adam sum-del o wo, Her-after sal he leren mo. c1300 *Havelok* 796 Y wile with þe gange, For to leren sum god to gete. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* xi. 270 Thanne wrouzte I unwisly with alle the wyt that I lere! c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 308 Wyt is þat gerris þe synd ite, þat þu lerit [nocht], & memore synne is þat þu laris þu nocht tyme, & vnderstandynge is [etc.]. c1400 *Beryn* 700 Yf 3e lust to lere Howe the were I-lepid. c1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xxix. 131 All þe fewis... lerez for to speke Hebrew. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1548 He bade him lere John evangelist. 1466 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 155 Master John Doby swid half all the skell, outwaked that that leyrty to syng. 1500 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiii. 54 Thay... will at na man nurtir leyr. 1552 *Abb. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 5 Ane scholar quhilk is to leir oon special science. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 87 Leir him to dreid, and traist in till him synne. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetic* (Arb.) 37 Then ye your self, in teaching men shall leir The rule of liuing well. 1596 *Dalrymple tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 8 They haue leirnt nocht to defend thair townes w' wallis. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* x. xiv. 184 On that sad booke his shame and losse he leared. 1719 *Ramsay ProL to Orphan* 8 And leir—O mighty crimes!—to speak and act! 1724 *Some of Contents Evergreen* v. The sons may leir, How their forbears were unacquaint with feir. a 1818 *MACNELL Poems* (1844) 124 'Twas then my native strains ye leared.

4. *absol.* and *intr.* To acquire knowledge; to be informed; = LEARN 2, 3c. Const. of, on, at.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1832 þai wald nocht lere on nos lere. *Ibid.* 19538 þat he mocht of his crastes lere. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 958 Of bir barnis herrod send twa to rome, to lere. c1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 1.2 And listeneþ of my dreame to lere. 14... *Parv. Love* 3 in *Pol. Rel.* 4 *L. Poem* 48 Now 3ee that wylt of loun lere, I counsell yow þat 3e cum nere. c1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 887 Lothe to Offende, and Louyng ay to Lere. c1450 *Urbanist* 1 in *Babes Bk.* Who-so wylle of nurtur lere, Herken to me & 3e shall lere. c1470 *Henry Wallace* vii. 671 Leland at 3eule in thair tendry age. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xli. 21 Be 3e so wytt that vderis at 3ow lere. 1552 *LYNDESAV Monarchie* 626 Wald God, said I, 3e did remane all 3eir, That I mycht of 3our heunilys Lessonis leir. 1562 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1883 l. 24 Childer of happy ingynis, may leir to leir than I wes to teche. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 13 As the old Cock crows, the young Cock lears.

Lere: see LEAR, LEER, LERE sb.1

**Lered**, *pple.* a. Obs. exc. *dial.* Also 2 lered, 3-6 lerd, 4-5 *Sc.* leyrty, 5-6 lerid, -it, 9 leared. [*pple.* of LERE v.] = LEARNED. Also *absol.*, esp. in *lered* and *lewed*.

c1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 þe biscepes & lered men heom cusede 3eure. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 þe bisschupes, and þe obde lerede þe wunden in þe lond. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24806 þis abbot... Was chosin... A lerd man o mikkel lere. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 782 Quethere þai leyrty ore lawit ware. c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 283 For he he lewed man or ellis lered. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 122 Patriarkis and prophetis, of lerit the laif. c1450 *Abc Aristotill* 21 in *Q. Elio. Acad.* 65 Bothe lewid And lerid, Magnific his mageste þat most is of myght. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 41 The lerit sone of erll or lord. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars of Lnd.* (Camden) 89 The lerdenen of both the uniuersities. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.* s.v. *Lere*, He was, after all, a mensefully leared man.

† **Lerer**. Obs. [*f.* LERE v. + ER1; cf. OHG. *lerrari* (mod.G. *lehrer*), Sw. *lärare*, Da. *lærer*, Goth. *laisareis*.]

1. A teacher.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21179 Spellers o trouth, lerers o lede. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxiv. 7 Cloudis are lerers of goddis worde. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 164 Bothe þo reders & þo herers has mykil nede, me þenk of lerers. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/2 *Lerare*,... *doctor*.

2. A learner, disciple. *rare*.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 297/2 *Lernare*, or *lernare*, or he þat reuyvthe lere, ... *discipulus*.

**Lerge**, *lergeness*, obs. Sc. ff. LARGE, -NESS.

† **Lering**. Obs. [*f.* LERE v. + -ING1. Cf. ON. *léring*] a. Learning. b. Instruction, teaching; doctrine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14811 For til him was þe lai bi-taght, þat he him thoru lering laght. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 170 For a man excuses noght his unkunnyng That his wittes uses noght in leryng. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 28 And all the knawing þat we haue in þis world of him, is of heryng, and leryng and techyng of othir. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 26 Anima that lady is ladde bi his leryng. c1460 *J. Russell. Bk. Nurture* 831 Yowre sawces to make y shall geue yow leryng.

† **Lerion**. Obs. [*f.* corruptly a. F. *liron*.] ? The grey dormouse.

c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. v.* (Partl. *Beasts*) xvi. The mertrik... The bowanbane and eik the lerion.

**Leripoop** (e), -pup, variants of LIRIPOOP.

Lerk: see LIRK sb. and v., *dial.*

Lerkere, obs. form of LIRKER.

† **Lern**, v. Obs. *rare*—1. [*ad.* OF. *lernier*, *larnier* to weep, *f.* *larnie* a tear.] *intr.* To weep.

c1350 *L. O. BERNERS Arth. Lyl. Bryt.* (1814) 268 When Arthur sawe... the bysshop nyrted and all barefoted, hys herte lerned and wepte for pyte.

**Lern**, obs. form of LEARN.

**Lernæan** (lɔrn'æn), a. and sb. Also *lernean*, [*f.* L. *lernæus*, Gr. *Λερναίος* (*f.* L. *Lerna*, Gr. *Λέρνη*, the name of a marsh in Argolis) + -AN. The mod. use is prob. an allusion to the Lernæan Hydra, a monster inhabiting this marsh.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the *Lernæa*, a Linnæan genus of parasitic entomostreans, now limited to certain species infesting the gills of the eod.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 25 A very remarkable Lernæan parasite. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 4 The most degraded Lernæan forms have the sluggishness of the lowest worms.

B. sb. One of the genus *Lernæa*.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 22 The Lernæans... (the Cuvier) has placed... in his first order of Intestinal Worms. 1876 *Deudens's Anim. Parasit.* 5 97 The Lernæans also have females excessively various in size and appearance.

**Lernæoid** (lɔrn'oid), a. [*f.* mod.L. *Lernæa* (see LERNÆAN) + -OID.] Having the appearance of a Lernæan; resembling the Lernæans.

1846 *DANA Zool.* vii. (1848) 107 The Lernæoid division appears to reach the Polygastrics in the Acephaloid.

**Lernilite**, erroneous form of LERNILITE.

**Lerot** (ler'et). Zool. [*a.* F. *lerot*, *f.* *loir*, repr. pop.L. *glir-em* (L. *glir-em*, *glis*) dormouse.] The garden dormouse (*Myoxus nitela*).

1774 *GOLOSOM. Nat. Hist.* vi. i. (1862) I. 453 The middle (dormouse), which he [Buffon] calls the Lerot. 1849 *S. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 29 The Garden Dormouse, or Lerot... The greater Dormouse of Shaw.

**Lerp** (lerp). Also *laap*, *leup*. [Native Australian.] A kind of manna secreted by an insect, *Psylla eucalypti*, and found on the leaves of the Mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*) Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898.

1848 W. WESTGARTH *Australia Felix* vi. 73 The natives of the Wimmera prepare a luscious drink from the laap. 1878 R. B. SMYTH *Aborig. Victoria* I. 211 Lerp.

**Lerre** (lerre), variant of LIRIPOOP.

**Lerret** (ler'et), *dial.* Also *lerrett*, -it. [*Ety.* mology unknown.] A boat suitable for heavy seas, used on the coast about the Isle of Portland.

1828 *New Sailor's Mag.* 155 The 'Portland Lerret', or boat adapted for approaching this extraordinary isthmus, 'Chesel Beach'... A lerret of large size, about five tons burden. 1869 *Daily News* 14 Sept. Pilot George Brown, with a crew of four men, went in a 'lerret' to her assistance. 1877 *Times* 13 Sept. 439 In the face of such a sea... none other than the well known Portland 'lerretts' could have been launched or beached. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* III. xxxiv. 120 The trip in the stern of the lerret had quite refreshed her.

**Lerrie**, *lerry*: see LURRY.

**Lerroch**, variant of LARACH Sc.

**Lerrup**, *dial.* variant of LARRUP.

**Les**, obs. form of LEASH, LESS; var. LESEE.

**Lesar**, variant of LEESER1 Obs.

**Lesarde**, obs. form of LIZARD.

**Lesbian** (lez'biæn), a. [*f.* L. *Lesbius*, Gr. *Λέσβιος* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the island of Lesbos, in the northern part of the Grecian archipelago. *Lesbian rule*: a mason's rule made of lead, which could be bent to fit the curves of a moulding (Aristotle *Eth. Nic.* v. x. 7); hence *fig.*, a principle of judgement that is pliant and accommodating. (Very common in 17th c., but app. not always correctly understood.)

1601 S. DANIEL *To Sir T. Egerton* 131 That Lesbian square, that building fit, Plies to the worke, not forc'th the worke to it. 1605 *THOMAS Quersit.* II. ii. 111 The composition and

wonderful nature thereof is, as it were, a certaine example and Lesbian rule of our worke. 1666 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 1117 Another, leved by the Lesbian Squire Deep under ground for the Foundation joyns Well-poist Marble. a 1628 *PARSON New Coat.* (1630) 233 Thou goest not by a straight rule, but by a leaden Lesbian rule. 1703 *Rowe Ulysses* II. i. 945 The Chian and the Lesbian Grape. 1711 W. KING tr. *Nauv's Reg. Politics* v. 188 It [artificial, politic Justice] is soft and pliant enough to accommodate itself as the Lesbian rule to human and popular weakness. 1727-41 *CHAMBERLAIN (ed.) s.v. cymatium*, Lesbian cymatium, according to Vitruvius, is what we otherwise call talon.

**Lescun**, *lescoun*, obs. forms of LESSON.

**Lese**, obs. f. LEACH sb.1 and v.1, LEASE, LEASH.

**Lese**, variant of LESEE v.1 and 2.

**Lesed**, *pa. pple.* and *pple.* a. Sc. Also 8 *lesed*.

[*f.* L. *las-us*, *pa. pple.* of *lādīre* to hurt + -ED1.] That has suffered LESION, q.v.; damaged, injured.

16... in *Hector Judicial Rec.* (1856) 100 (E. D. D.) To assay the sd John Hair as the party lesed. 1708 *CHAMBERLAIN s.v. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 385 If the ordinary be clear to pronounce an Interpolator to the dissatisfaction of either party, he who thike himself lesed, may get Redress. 1724 *DR. HOBSON v. Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 12 The Elasticity of these lesed Parts was... 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. of Nerv.* (ed. 3) 34 The lesed Part of the Body.

**Lese-majesty** (lez'mædʒəstɪ). *Civil Law.* Also 6 *lese-*, *leis-*, 7 *lese-*, 8-9 *leze-*. [*ad.* F. *lèse-majesté*, *ad.* L. *læsa majestās* hurt or violated majesty, i.e. of the sovereign people.] Any offence against the sovereign authority; treason.

1430-40 *LYDG. Rochas* iv. xii. (1494) sig. p.ij. Jyst he were accused to the states Of cryme called *lese majestatis*! 1536 *BELFORDS Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. 12 Notwithstanding qual-somever offence of *lese majesty* committit betwaim. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pit-cottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 307 G. D. was banishit in England for certane crymes of *lese-majesty*. 1609 *SKRINE Reg. May.* 6 The crime, quilk in the Civ. Law, is called the crime of *lese majesty*. a 1651 *CALDWELL Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 36 The conspirators ashamed to expresse the king's murder, committed this famed rapt, a crime of *lese-majesty*. 1706 *CAVALIER Mem.* iv. 732. I confess I am loaded with the Crime of *Leze Majesty*. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Misd.* xi. Perduellion is a muckle worse than *lese majesty*, or the concealment of a treasonable purpose. 1830 *BENTHAM Const. Code* Wks. 1243 IX. 35 Under a representative democracy... there can be no *lese majesty*. 1873 *LANGE, Wayside Inn, Rhyme* *Sir Chist.* p. 20 Not having been at court Seemed something very little short Of treason or *lese-majesty*.

*transf.* a 1649 *DRUM. of HAWTH. Hist. Jus.* I. Wks (1711) 9 King Henry [8th] w. s. a. a. the guilt of *lese majesty* divine. 1841 *LINDSAY Addit. Meth. Nature* Wks. (John II. 227) Why then goest thou as some. Listen woorshipper to this saint or to that? That is the only *lese-majesty*.

\* Both in Fr. and Eng., the first member of this word has been treated as a verb-stem, to which a sb. may be attached in an objective relation, forming compounds with the general sense 'outrage upon the rights or dignity of' what is expressed by the sb. So in Fr. *lèse-catholicité*, *lèse-faunilé*, *lèse-société*, etc. (see Littré); the Eng. examples below are mere nonce-wds.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 104 Persons whom the *leze* nation might bring under the administration of his executive powers. 1814 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 361 All flagging in schools is prohibited, as a crime of *leze-liberty* in a free country. 1821 *G. S. P. THOMSON Essay* (1842) I. 424 There is scarcely an honest or independent man among them, who has not in some way or other been guilty of *leze-Toryism*. 1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discus* (1852) 27. To enfeeble them [classical studies] would... be in a certain sort, the crime of *leze-humanity*. 1870 *LOWELL Poems, Cathedral*, I was a poacher on their self-preserve intent constructively on *leze-anglicism*.

**Lesenge**, obs. form of LOZENGE.

**Leser**, e, var. LEESER1 Obs.; obs. f. LIZARD.

**Lesewe**, variant of LEASOW *dial.*

**Lesh'e**, obs. form of LEACH sb.1 and v.1, LEASH.

**Leshpund**, variant of LISPOUND.

**Lesion** (lez'zon). Also 6 *les-*, *lession*, 9 *lesion*. [*ad.* F. *lésion*, *ad.* L. *lesiō-em*, n. of action *f.* *lādīre* to hurt.]

1. Damage, injury; a hurt or flaw, whether material or immaterial.

1452 *DR. YORK* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 11 What lesion of honour, & villany is said & reported generally unto the English nation. c1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 659 Yf ye finde any spotte, fylth, or lesion In any persone or in creature, Dishonour hym not with derision. 1858 *Times* 5 Oct. Looking for faults, for lesions, for bubbles in the gutta-percha. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Frail Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 89 If the hand after being dipped (in boiling water) shew any sign of lesion, the offence is proven. 1875 *BLACKMORE A. Lorraine* I. xvi. 292 Nay, nay, Struan, be not thus hurt by imaginary lesions.

2. Damage or detriment to one's property or rights. Now only in legal use; chiefly in *Civil* and *Scots Law*, applied to such injury involved in a contract as may be pleaded as a ground for setting it aside.

1582-8 *Hist. Jus.* VI (1804) 161 Som men of his... destroyed all his coines and houses, to his great enorme lession. 1839 W. O. MANNING *Law Nations* v. vii. (1875) 352 The contingency of lesion to the rights of those who are not parties to the contest. 1875 *POSTE Gams* i. (ed. 2) 152 The first condition is a *laesion* by the operation of civil law, i.e. a disadvantageous change in civil rights or obligations brought about by some omission or disposition of the person who claims relief.



3. *Path.* Any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 301 The physician should... examine the lesions of the different functions of these organs. 1808 *Med. Tract* XIX. 441 Affected with tetanic symptoms, from the laceration of a nerve. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 285 A lesion called anthracosis of the lungs.

fig. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1832) 532 The lesion of moral and religious principle in the delinquent himself. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. 98 That great moral lesion of man's nature with which the Bible deals.

Lesk, obs. form of LEACH sb. 1, slice.

Leske, obs. form of LASK v.; var. of LISK.

† **Lessness.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lésnis* (s, 3, 4 *lesnes* (ss). [OE. *lésnis*, f. *lésan*, *lésan* to loose.] Absolution, redemption, forgiveness (of sins).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 68 Forðon gesohte & dyde le-misse 1975 *Raskus* *lessnis* folces his. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 273/3 þu most in lessnesse of þine sunnes; habbe þine woneþinge þere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3604 & wo so her is nlaue is dep him sal he In lessnesse of al is sinne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Þe enleste [article of the Creed] is to leue þe lessnesse of zenne.

Lespond, variant of LISPOND.

**Less** (les), a. (sb.), adv., and conj. Forms: 1 *inflected adj.* *lessa* (*lessa fem. and neut.*), *Northumb.* *lêassa*, *uninflected les*, 2-5 *lasse*, 2-7 *los*, 3-7 *lesse*, (4 *lass*, 4, 6 *Se. lesse*), 4-5 *las*, 4- *less*. (1) The OE. *lêssa* adv. (occas. used quasi-sb., and as uninflected adj.) corresponds to OFris. *lêss* = OTeut. type *\*laisiz*, f. *\*laiso-* (not elsewhere found with the sense 'small') + *-iz* comparative suffix (see -ER 3), which in OE. disappears by phonetic law, as in *BET*, *LENG* advs. (2) The OE. *lessa* adj. corresponds to OFris. *lêssa* = OTeut. type *\*laisison-*, f. *\*laisiz*. see above, and cf. -ER 3 A. The disappearance of the middle vowel was presumably prior to the WGer. change of *e* into *r*; the OFris. *lêssera* is doubtless, like Eng. *LESSER*, a new formation.

The OTeut. type *\*laiso-*, pre-Teut. *\*laiso-*, appears to be cogn. w. Lith. *lêssas* = 'less', small. Whether there is any connection with *lêss*, *lêd* in Goth. *lêlts* lute is very doubtful. Cf. the alleged Crim-Gothic *lêss* 'parum' ]

A. *adj.* Used as the comparative of **LITTLE**.

I. In concord with sb. expressed or understood.

1. Of not so great size, extent, or degree (as something mentioned or implied); of inferior dimensions, bulk, duration, etc.; smaller. Opposed (in mod. Eng.) to *greater*. *Obs.* with reference to material dimensions (superseded by *smaller*); still current with reference to number, degree, etc.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* i. 16 Þat mare leot to þæs dæges litinge & d þæt lessa leot to bære nihte litinge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Þe more fishes in þe se eten þe lasse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11639 Þe bisshop... prechede hom þat hit adde of dep þe lasse fere. 1300 *Shires*, etc. *Eng.* in O. F. *Misc.* 145 On engle londe syndon two and þryttyn schire, summe more and summe lasse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 436 Gōtt Summe of less (þ. r. r. lessa, lasse) and sum of more prise. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* iii. iv. (1495) 51 The soule is noughte more in a more body, nother lasse in a lasse body. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5361 The light was las. c 1440 *Geat. Rom.* i. 10. to (Harl. MS.) Hit is wreten that of too Evelis þe lasse Ewll is to be chosyn. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiv. 74 Herfore it is the lasse mervell. 1567 *MAPLER Gr. Forest* 49 Akoniton... hath leaves like the Cucumbar, but somewhat more lesse and rough. 1598 *Voss Diana* iii. 70 Other kindes of lesse trees. Twynnyng about the greater. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 335 Teach me how To name the bigger Light, and how the lesse That burne by day, and night. 1673 *KAY Journey Low C.* 38 Shags... are very like to Cormorants, only less. 1692 R. J. *ESTRANGE Fables* xix. 1703 26 Rather then bear a LESS Misfortune to Hazard a greater. 1718 *Prior Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degrees and beautifully less. 1757 *Jos. HARRIS Coins* 41 Every one will see and understand that 19 is less than 20. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 63 The female is less than the male. 1816 *BYRON Prisoner Chillon* viii. And then the sighs he would suppress... grew less and less. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 The peculiarities of his individual genius changed the mind and spiritual conformation of France, and in a less degree, of the whole of the West.

b. Of smaller quantity or amount; not so much. Opposed to *more*.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1697 In lasse while þan þat was Might falle mani wonder cas. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Ninian*) 443 Þan to þe catel þat tuk les kepe. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Arian* xxv. Somtyme the children whiche ben preyed and loued done lesse good than they whiche ben despayred and hated. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. 34, I owe him little Dutie, and lesse Loue. 1596 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 7 Lesse noyse, lesse noyse. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. i. § 44 The Queen knowing it less difficulty and danger to keep him, then to cast him out of her Dominions. 1664 J. WEAKE *Stone-Henge* (1725) 19 We cannot yet give Credit, and less shall, to one Word he saith. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 854 More glorie will be wonn, Or less be lost. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 72 With less Trouble and Charge. 1853 *HIMLEY Ess.*, *Black House* 285 We should then have less crowd and no story. 1853 *GLADSTONE Sp.* 18 Apr. *Financ. Statem.* (1863) 5 The estimate for the present year cannot, I fear, be expected to be much less, if at all less, than 530,000.

c. A smaller number of; fewer. This originates from the OE. construction of *lêss* adv. (quasi-sb.) with a partitive genitive. Now regarded as incorrect.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxv. § 5 [6] Swa mid læs worda swa mid ma, swæðer we hit geseccan mægon. 1481 *CAXTON Geoffrey* c. 222 By cause he had so grete plente of men of his owne countre, he called the fewer and lasse to counseill

of the noble men of the Cyte. 1579 *LIV Enphues* To Gentl. Oxf. (Arb.) 208, I thinke there are few Universities that have lesse fautes than Oxford, many that haue more.

2. Of lower station, condition, or rank; inferior. *Obs.* exc. in phrases like *no less a person* than.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 Sede iudice lessa (*Raskus*, lessa) is in ric heofna mara is of ðam. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 390 Al þat is & al þat is wurse þenne he (God) and lesse. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12166 Noht yee ne uiderstod forþi less I wat er yee þan i. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. i. 19 Þis secounde feste was algatis lasse. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2948 Ladys and oþer les wemen. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 113/1 By colour of tenure of lasse Tenentz. c 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 14 To poure gentilmien, or to oþer of lasse degre. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* l. xx. 24 'As ofte tymes as I was amonge men, I come a lasse man', þat is to say les-e holy. 1609 *HIMLEY (Douny) Her. Comm.* Fourre are called the greater prophetes, and twelue the lesse. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 40 Cotzenis and Moses Mammonides besides others of a less account. 1866 *TENNISON Coming of Arthur* 12 And so there grew great tracts of wilderness, wherein the beast was ever more and more, But man was less and less, till Arthur came.

† b. Of action; Not so great, worthy, or excellent. *Obs.* rare -1.

1685 *EARL HALIFAX On Death Chas. II.* 104 'Tis less to conquer, than to make Wars cease.

† c. *Less of, in*: inferior in point of. *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* x. God lete him ner be worse man Then is fader, ne lasse of myht. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 508 Þe lasse in werke to take more [is] able. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 49 Paulus wes lesse of digneite. 1535 *COVERDALE a Esdras* v. 55 Ve are lesse of stature, then those that were before you. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. iii. 15 And hope to ioy, is little lesse in ioy, Then hope enioy'd. 1594 *Rich. III.* iv. 29. 49 A Grandams name is little lesse in loue, Then is the doting Title of a Mother. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 32 By how much the Regent went every day less in her authority.

3. Used *spec.* to characterize the smaller, inferior, or (after Latin use) younger, of two persons or things of the same name; = *L. minor*. (Cf. *lesser*.) † *Less Britain*, † *Britain the less*: *Brittany*. *Obs.* exc. in the designation *James the Less*, and occasional imitations of this.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xv. 40 Dæs saccas leasse [*Jacobi minoris*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2120 To þe lasse brutaine þer ne come alie none. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13099 Þe less jam and sant Thomas. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxv. 239 Vnde the lesse. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) l. 145 Asia the lesse towcheth in the este parte Capadocy. c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) Sij. With ix graines of lesse spurge or of Pioni. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus. Annot.*, *Beiwixt mi and fa* is not a full halfe note, but is lesse then halfe a note by a comma; and therefore called the lesse halfe note. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. ii. *Columns* 490 The Tyrant of lesse Asia. 1613 *ZOUCH Dove* 30 Allan, the Earle of lesse Brittain. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 344 Barons with the rest upward we call the Greater Nobilitie, the others beneath them the Lesse Nobilitie. 1843 *MACAULAY Anne, D'Arbly* Ess. 1865 111. 310 Dr. Franklin, not, as some have dreamed, the great Pennsylvanian Dr. Franklin, but Dr. Franklin the less.

† b. *The less world* = **MICROCOSM**.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 552 Man es clepid þe lesse world. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. i. (1495) 293 Man is callyd the lasse worlde, for he sheweth in hymselfe lyknesse of all the worlde. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lorisht*, 88 It holdys yn hym alle þe clymentz, and it is callyd þe lesse world... þe Eye (i.e. egg) of Philosophers. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Lyke as the great worlde was made perfecte in vij dayes, so y<sup>e</sup> lesse worlde, that is man, is made... perfecte by grace in these vij spiritual dayes.

† c. *Less age* (Sc.): *minority*.

1524 *AARON in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* iv. 158 Not as ane pupple in iuvene and lese aige, bot as ane maist noble excellent Prince of perfite mature aige. 1531 *HEN. VIII* ibid. 590 Laying apart texcuses of mynorite and les age. c 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) i. 403 Money, counseil in our Sovereigns less age. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Majest.* ii. lxx. § 2 A Gif she being of les age, fallis in the warde of her over-lord.

4. Preceding († formerly also, following) a numeral or other quantitative expression, used to denote that the number or quantity indicated is to be subtracted from a larger one mentioned or implied; = **MINUS**. Also *transf.*, used (like *minus*) for 'not including', 'except'.

O. E. *Chron.* an. 641 (Laud MS.) He rixode twa las, xxx. geara. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xlix. (Z.) 287 Man cwæð eac undeiginti an læs twentiz, duodeiginti twam læs twentiz, duodeiginti twam læs brittiz. c 1200 *Cursor M.* 2168 Tuelue scor o yeires bot an lesse (*Trin.* saue oon las). c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2508 Twelmoneth þre woukes las. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. lxxiii. 84 This siege endured a long season, the space of a xi. wekes, thre dayes lesse. 1695 *ALINGHAM Comm. Epit.* i. a-b is thus read a less b, or the remainder after b is taken from a. 1880 *GOLW. SMITH in Atlantic Monthly* 213 The foundations of natural theology, less the mere name of Deity.

† 5. Used peculiarly by *Shaks.* with words expressing or implying a negative, where the sense requires 'more'. Cf. **LESS** adv.

1611 *SHAKS Winter*, i. iii. 57, I me've heard yet, That any of these colder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to gaine-say what they did, Then to performe it first. — *Cymb.* i. iv. 23 To fortifie her iudgement, which else an easie battery might lay flat, for taking a Begger without lesse quality.

II. *absol.* (quasi-sb.)

From the point of view of the modern language, these substantial uses may be referred to the adj., though in OE. some of them originated from the adv., and the indeclinable form is therefore used.

6. *The less*: that which is smaller (of two things

compared). Also of persons: He who is or they who are less.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iii. 1. 372 The haire that covers the wit, is more then the wit; for the greater hides the lesse. 1594 *DANIEL Cleopatru* iii. Wks. (Grosart) 111. 59 Nemesis... Who... Doth raze the great, and raise the lesse. 1611 *Bible Heb.* vii. 7 The lesse is blessed of the better. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 3 For spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

7. A less amount, quantity, or number (*than* one that is specified or implied). *Less than no time*: a jocular hyperbole for an exceedingly short time.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xvi. 17 And Israhela bearn dydon swa and gaderodon sum mare sun lesse. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) viii. 304 3if þær beo læs þon seofon. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum... paie god mid lesse. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) vii. 403 3if þey wil þey mowe have lasse in þe somer tyme. c 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1869 Which herbe in lesse than halfe an houre can over all knit. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 12 Sum axys far less than he servys. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* i. i. 111 Lesse then a pound shall serve me for carrying your Letter. 1700 *DAYDEN Pal. & Arc.* iii. 841 Though less and less of Emily he saw. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* iv. vii. 21 Trust me for sinking, burning, and destroying him in less than no time. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* (1858) l. v. 208 Our little may be more inexcusable than their less was in them. 1850 *TENNISON In Memor.* cxi. Not being less but more than all The gentleness he seem'd to be. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) 192 The Turks of this day are still in the less than infancy of art. 1877 *SPURGEON Sermon* XXIII. 588 The less said about her the better. 1879 *WHITNEY Sanskrit Gram.* 236 Less than thirty roots form their present-system. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* i. 38 Even so late as less than half a century ago.

b. *Qualified adverbially by far, little, much, nothing, something*, or phrase denoting quantity. Also *no less* = 'nothing less'; for examples see **NO**.

It is often impossible to say whether in the combinations *nothing less, something less*, the former word is used advb. or whether it is an indefinite pronoun in apposition with *less* used absol. The combination *nothing less than* has two quite contrary senses; in the use here treated it means 'quite equal to, the same thing as'; for the opposite meaning see **B**.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtutes* (1888) 45 3if he arder dede liuel le gode, 3ar after he doð michele lasse. c 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 274 For ten mark men solde a litille bulchyn, Litille lesse men sold a bouke of a moutoun. 1387 *TREVISIA tr. Higden* (Rolls) iv. 251 lohn hadde twele viages lasse in his moder wouke. 1593 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. v. 100 But yet methinkes, my Fathers execution Was nothing lesse then bloody Tyranny.

† c. *O or of less than, in less than*: unless. *Obs.* (For the fuller treatment of these phrases see **UNLESS**.)

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Na man schall come nere him bot lordes, o less þan he call any man till him. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* iv. 22/2 [That] no Lawe be made of lasse than they yaf therto their assent. 1461 *Paston Lett.* 11. 46 Beware that ye aventure not your person... by the See, till ye haue oder word from us, in less than your person cannot be sure there as ye ar.

B. *adv.*

1. To a less or smaller extent; in a lower degree; to an inferior extent, amount, etc. Often in neg. phr., as *none the less, no less, not the less*: see **NO**, **NOT**, etc.; also **NATHELESS**, **NEVERTHELESS**, etc.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xlii. (1890) 424 Oþer [dæl] was nohte þon læs unarefdlice cele hægles & snawes. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 205/176 Þe lasse he was of heom a-dræd. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 11207 Ihesu crist hir barn sco bar, Hir child, and maiden neuer less [*Gōtt*, neuer þe lesse]. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. Prolog.* & T. 274 If that a prince use hasardrie... He is... Holde the lasse in reputacioun. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 242 The natural hette atte myde-day is lasse stronge. c 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 102 No goode woman shulde... sette the lasse bi hym for an sikenesse that God sendithe. 1508 *DUNBAR Two mariit wemen* 322 The mair he loutir for my luf, the les of him i rakit. 1541 *BECON News out of Heaven* Prolog. (1542) A v. b. His worde is, that they shoulde sanctify the Sabbath-day... But what do they lesse? 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Letitia's Hist. Scot.* i. 5 He fand heit and calde lesse vehemence in Scotlande than in france. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 478 Lesse faire, Less winning soft, lesse amiable milde, Then that smooth watry image. 1701 *DE FOE True-born Eng.* 147 None talk on't more, or understand it less. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* vi. xvii. The rock shone bright, the kirk no less. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. ii. As the fading ray Less bright and less was flung.

b. *Qualifying an adj. or ppl. adj.* used attrib.: often hyphenated.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* ii. i. 49 The enny of lesse happier Lands. 1664 H. MORE *Ayist. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 538 He is to serve God though in that less-seemly or less-perfect Habit. c 1674 *MILTON (title) A Brief History of Moscovia*: and of other less-known Countries. London. 1682. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* i. 54 If I were writing to a less knowing Man than yourself. 1711 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* (1737) ii. 235 There are other over-officious and less-suspected hands. 1818 *CONRETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 108 In the less-enslaved cities and towns. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrus* xv. The less practised eye of sanguine youth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 399 Some other less-known members of the Socratic circle. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 231 Less costly benefits and emoluments, and less extended patronage.

2. *Much less, still less* († formerly also simply *less*): used to characterize a statement or suggestion as still more unacceptable than one that has been already denied.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. iii. You never fought with any, lesse, slew any. 1663 *GEARIE Counsel* Giv b. Dimensions and Formes, which are not to be mended, lesse







air. 1841 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 151 Woman is the lesser man. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (1876) l. x. 145 The lesser minds gave way to the greater. 1866 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exps.* 259 The lights of lesser craft dipped by, and came and went in the distance.

**clipl.** 1489 CAXTON *Fables of A. II. xx.* 135 Three other gones wherof one grete and two lesser. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. 19. For lesser cease, when greater griefs begin. 1660 BARROW *Enchirid.* I. iii. To take away the right line BE equal to the lesser A. 1665 BOYER *Oceas. Refl.* IV. xiv. The parting with a great Fortune, as freely as with a lesser. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* II. 61 It must be either for a larger portion, or for a lesser. 1842 JAMES M. ERNSTEIN l. x. 185 When the lesser of the two scoundrels comes to me.

† b. Followed by *than*. **Obs.**

1579 FULKE *Hepkins' Part.* 115 This is in nothing lesser than that. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 40 We judged it [Amsterdam] to be . . . lesser than one half of London. 1692 S. PATRICK *Ans. Touchstone* 71 In these, none was greater or lesser than another. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* II. 62 The work and duty of the Christian Priesthood is lesser than was that of the Levitical.

2. In special or technical use, opposed to *greater*.

**a.** *Astron.* in the names of certain constellations, as the *Lesser Bear*. † Also *lesser circle*, a 'small circle' of a sphere (*obs.*). Also *Geog.* in *Lesser Asia* (now *arch.*), *Asia Minor*. **b.** *Mus.* Applied to intervals which are now usually called *MIXON*. **c.** In the names of plants and animals. **d.** *Anat.* **e.** For *lesser excommunication*, *line*, *litany*, see the *sbs.*

**a.** 1557, 1727-51 [see GREATER a. 48]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog. Classe* 39 The iiiij. lesser Circles, which are the tropic of Cancer, the tropic of Capricorne, the circle Arctice, and the circle Antarctic. 1594 [see CIRCLE s. 2a]. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* III. xxi. When cold Boreas . . . Looks out from underneath the lesser beare. 1676 MAXON *Intor. Astron.* (ed. 3) 221 *Canis Minor*, the Lesser Dog. 1768 HUME *National Char.* *Essays* xv. Throughout . . . Greece, the Lesser A. in Sicily [etc.].

**b.** 1674, 1727-51 [see GREATER a. 4b]. 1818 BISHOP *Gram. Mus.* 323 Lesser Sixth, with Lesser Third. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata Galuppi's* vii. Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh. 1873 BRIDGES *Shorter P.* I. xiv. But let the viol lead the melody, With lesser intervals, and plaintive moan Of sinking semitone. 1876 STAINER & BARNETT *Dict. Mus. Termin.* *Lesser*, minor, as: with the lesser third, in the minor key; lesser sixth, a minor sixth.

**c.** 1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* 144 The lesser Reed-Sparrow. 1822 COUCH in *Linnean Trans.* XIV. 75 Lesser forked Hake. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 341 Lesser Cat-tail or Reed-mace. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 190 Common Frog-bit. . . This plant was called by the old writers Lesser Water Lily.

**d.** 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vnde M.* (ed. 2) 419 The lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wisberg. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 180 The lesser ischiatic notch.

**3.** *Comb.*, as *lesser-angled*, *-sized* adjs.

1713 G. C. PREF. H. MORE'S *Div. Dial.* vi. The lesser-sized Bodies. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 4 A longer-focussed and lesser-angled lens.

† **b.** *Adv.* *Less*. In quot. 1625 = to less purpose. **Obs.**

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. iv. 54. I thinke there's neuer a man in Christendome Can lesser hide his loue, or hate, then hee. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 137 He (true Knight) No lesser of her Honour confident Than I did truly finde her. 1625 FLETCHER *Lazar Gandy* II. i. I was an eare-witness When this young man spoke lesser then he acted, And had the soldiours voice to he he him out.

† **Lesserness**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. LESSER + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lesser.

1540 SIR T. WYAT in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 241 In the originall it hath no such relation to lessernes or grettenes of parsones

† **Lessee**, *sb. pl.* *Hunting. Obs.* Also 7 *leasses*. [a. *obs.* f. *laissez* (also late in Godefroy; cf. mod. F. *laisés*), quasi 'leavings', ? f. *laisser* to leave.] The dung of a 'ravenous' animal, as a wild boar, wolf, or bear.

1411 *Master of the Game* (MS. Bodl. 546) If 75 He shal clepe fumes of an hert croteynge, of a bukke and of be roo bukke, of be wilde boor, & of blake beestys, & of wolfe, he shal clepe it lessee. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 97 In beasts of ravyne or pray, as the bore, the beare and such like, they shall be called the Lessee. 1611 COTGER. *Laissee*, the lessee (or dung) of a wild Boare, Wolfe, or Beare. 1616 HULLOKAR. *Lessee*, dongue of a ravenous beast, as of a Beare, Bore, etc. 1630 [see FIANTS]. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* (1817) 90 At last falling upon the funets of a deer, the lessee of a badger. 1807 *Sportsman's Diet.* s.v. *Bear*, [Bears] cast their lessee sometimes in round croteys.

**Lessest**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. LESS a. + -EST, after *lessen*.] Least. (Also *absol.*)

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 200\* Betwene two euils the lessest is to be chosen. 1564 — *Humble Supplic.* Wks. III. 25 If these spiteful spiritual Sorcerers can not do the lessest, we can neuer beleue, that they are able to doe the greatest. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* 513 *Lessest*, least. Sometimes *leassest*—*lessest*—*lessest*—little, and littlest.

**Lessee**, *obs.* form of LEASE sb.<sup>1</sup>, LEASIL.

† **Lessian**, *a. Obs.* [f. name of Leonard Lessus (died 1623) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Lessus, esp. in *Lessian diet* (see quot. 1656).

1655 BAYLY *Life Fisher* I. 3 Austerly curbing his wanton appetite with the most spare and Lessian dyet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lessian*, pertaining to Lessus, a modern Writer, who wrote a Rule of severe temperance, wherein he prescribed Fourteen Ounces every day, whence that is called a Lessian Diet. 1677 TEMPLE *Every Day*, *Gout Wks.* 1731 I. 144 Nor can this be determined by Measures and Weights, or any general Lessian Rules. 1694 TYLLOTSON *Serm. Evil Conelousness* Wks. 1719 I. 264 All the Religion he values himself upon, is a strict observance of the Lessian diet, which

he recommends to those few that can deny themselves to Dine with him.

† **Lessilver**, *Obs.* [Etym., sense, and form doubtful. The form *lef-silver* in 1706, possibly the original, would point to LEAVE sb. Cf. LADY-SILVER (*ladesilver*), *lahse silver* (s.v. LATHE sb.<sup>1</sup> b).]

1287 *Placid. Escari Rot.* 6 in *Placid. Abbr.* (1811) 212 De . . . alitis pascetibus . . . pro quolibet equo ii den. pullano . . . quinq.ue bidentibus i den. que praestacio vocatur Lessilver. 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (Camden) 60 Debet etiam quilibet eorum pro quolibet animali etate duorum annorum vel amplius, dare domino ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste unum denarium quod vocatur Lessilver. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Danger*. In the Forest-Law, a Duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord, for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding. In some Places, it is call'd *Lefsilver*, or *Lyf-silver*.

† **Lessing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. LESS v. + -ING <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb LESS; lessening, diminution; abatement.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 4 This es full joye . . . and if we use it we shall be fyllyde ewer withouttynne lessynge. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 335 In lessynge [*Lamb. MS.* lessynge] of payne. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlii. (*Agnes*) 5 As of habundance is na lessynge na of his riches ne mynysing. 1438 *Buke Alex. Great* 107 To get lessing of my torment. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 126 A lessynge of blood doth away be maladye. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 100 Quhilk is a ne lessing of my pane.

**Lessoun**, *obs.* Sc. form of LESSON.

**Lessit**, *yt. wk. pa. t.* LEISE v.<sup>1</sup>

**Lessive** (le'siv), *rare.* [ad. F. *lessive*:—L. *lavis* neut. pl. adj. used as sb.] A lye of wood-ashes, soap-suds, etc., used in washing.

1846 [J. R. BERT] 4 *Tr. France* 303 The lessive, so the washing is called from the wood ashes employed in it. 1875 FORTNUM *Majolia* vi. 59 Take out the wares and allow them to soak in a lessive of soap-suds.

**Lessness** (le'sn), *rare.* [f. LESS a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being less; inferiority.

1635 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* 59 Otherwise there should be a greatness in being, and a lessness in working. 1889 MOULT *Sacr. Prayer* v. (1890) 84 Un-peakable lessness, dependence and obligation.

**Lesson** (le'son, le'sn), *sb.* Forms: 3 *lescun*, 3-5 *lessoun*, *lessoun*, (4 les c) *ousoun*, 5 *lession*, *lessoun*, 4-5 *lessone*, 5-7 *lessene*, 4 *lesson*. [ad. OF. *leson*, F. *leçon*:—L. *lectiō*-em, n. of action f. *legere* to read. Cf. LECTON.]

† 1. The action of reading. **Obs.**

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* Prol. After that hymself he 3af more to lessynesse of lessoun [L. *ad diligentiam lectionis*] of lawe, and of profetes.

† b. A public reading; a lecture; also, a course of lectures. **Obs.**

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10123 heading (Laud), Lystyn now to my lesson That wille here of the conception. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* II. (*Paulus*) 61 Ierome was saie in his lessone pat [etc.]. c 1470 GREGORY *Chron.* (Camd.) 230 Doctor I've kepte the scolys at Poulys . . . and there he radde fulle nobylle lessounys to prove that Cryste was lord of alle. c 1500 in *Pencok's Stat. Cambr.* (1841) App. A. p. xxx. The Bedell shall feyt every Inceptor in Arte to Scolys to rede his solemne Lesson. 1546 R. SMITH *Def. Sacram. Altar* title-p. Reader of the Kynges Majesties Lesson in His Grace's Universite of Oxoforde. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccle. Biog.* (1853) II. 52 He red openly in St. Laurence church London, St. Austins booke De Civitate Dei. . . His lesson was much frequented. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life Jas. Woodrow* (1828) 27 He waited on the divinity lessons of that great man Mr. Robert Baillie.

*transf.* c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 187 His wife falling to read him a loud lesson.

2. *Eccle.* A portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read at divine service.

Now chiefly applied to the portion of the O. T. (first lesson) and to that of the N. T. (second lesson) appointed in the Church of England to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer. (For *proper lesson*, see PROPER a.) In the technical language of ritual, the word *lesson* is not applied to the Gospel of the mass, but sometimes to the Epistle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Siggeð Dirige mit breo psalmes, & mit breo lescuns enuerliche niht sunderliche. c 1330 *Spec. Gy. Warr.* 300 þu must ben ofte in orisoun And in reding of lescoun. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 709 Wel konde he rede a lesson or a storie. c 1400 *Table in Wyclif's Bible* IV. 683 Here bigyneth a rule, that telleth in which chapitre of the bible 30 mat fynde the lessouns, pistils, and gospels, that ben rad in holche alre alre 30er, after the vss of Salisbury.

c 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 925 The .ix. lesson which is rad in holche chirche vpon all halwen day. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ord. Holy Script. The olde Testament is appointed for the first Lessons . . . the newe . . . for the second Lessons. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 525 May it please your Maj. it is the proper lesse for the day, as appears by the Kalender. 1804, 1865 [see LECTONARY]. 1883 *Cath. Diet.* (1897) 554/2 Our Brevery lessons for the first nocturn. 1897 555/1 Their [the Greeks] daily offices contain no lessons from Scripture. 1895 H. LITTLEHALES *Prayer* Pref. x. Dirige (Matins). Consisting of 3 Nocturns; each composed of—3 Psalms . . . 3 Lessons.

3. A portion of a book or dictated matter, to be studied by the pupil for repetition to the teacher. Hence, something that is or is to be learnt. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Eue . . . told hire [the serpent] al þet lescun þet God hire herde lered. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6859 Suik was þe lessun and þe lare. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 422 Catun . . . techyþ ehydrynd þys lessun, '3eue no charge to dremys [etc.]. 1361 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 118 Furst I leornede to lyze a lesson or tweyne, And wikkedliehe or to weie was myn oper lessun. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 34 (83) His lesson, þat he wende konne, To preyen hire

is burgh his wit y-ronne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eij b. Forreget not this lesson for thyng that may fall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180. I beshrewe his herte y<sup>t</sup> taught the that lesson. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 295 To learne Any hard Lesson that may do thee good. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 605 This Psaphon . . . had let them file into the Woods, where chanting their lesson, they enchanted the rude people. 1716 BOLINGBROKE *Ref. Esile* (1777) 352, I learned this important lesson long ago. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Helps*, Helps in the manage.—To teach a horse his lessons, there are seven helps, or aids, to be known. These are the voice, rod [etc.]. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxv. The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word. 1838 JAMES *Robber* IV. The mind moralised upon it, and the heart took the lesson home. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. a: Home* III. 47 They should be industrious at their lessons.

† b. *transf.* Subject of discourse. **Obs.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 318 Now salue we turne ageyn title our owen lessoun. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1944 But for to telle þe atryng of þat child . . . It wold lenceþ þis lessoun a ful long while.

4. A continuous portion of teaching given to a pupil or class at one time; one of the portions into which a course of instruction in any subject is divided. To give, take lessons: to give, receive systematic instruction in a specified subject. Hence occas. in text-books, a section of such length as to be suitable to be studied continuously.

c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 437/216 Enereche dai bi custome he seide þis oresson, he nolde bi-leue for no scale, ne for no lessoun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. L.* (1495) 2 In the fyfte lesson that I toke therne I lerned a. and b. And other letters by her names. 1600 PEPYS *Diary* 21 June, Mr. Blagrove. did give me a lesson upon the flagellette. 1732 LEOPARD *Sermon* II. ix. 305 The conversation . . . was . . . not less profitable, than their lessons. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. II. 22 A distinguished officer . . . engaged in London in giving private lessons on the fiddle. *Ibid.* Tom Newcome took no French lessons on a Sunday.

b. *transf.* An occurrence from which instruction may be gained; an instructive example; a rebuke or punishment calculated to prevent a repetition of the offence.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 119 b. She would glue her a lesson for walking so late, that should [etc.]. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*. The kangaroos . . . with those little short fore pads, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. iii. 94 He [a monitor] showed me a knot in a long handkerchief, and told me I should receive a lesson from that handkerchief every day, with the addition of a fresh knot every time. 1883 J. L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* xlii. 140 His self-denial in the little things of daily life was a constant lesson. 1900 R. T. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teach. & Teach. of Christ* II. 77 Christ is their Teacher. He is also their Lesson: not His words only, but His Life.

† 5. *Mus.* a. An exercise; a composition serving an educational purpose. b. A piece to be performed, a performance. **Obs.**

1593 (title) A New Booke of Citterne Lessons. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 60 My Lessons make no musike in three parts. 1622 DEKKER & MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. B3 stage direct. A lesson of Cornets. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 3 161 Let there be a Recorder made, with two Fiddles, at each end one . . . and let two play the same Lesson upon it, at an Unison. 1649 BROME *Antipodes* v. ix. stage direct. A solenne lesson upon the Recorder. 1665 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 214. I have here sent you some lessons for the guitar. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 112 Lessons for the Violin by Letters are prick'd on four lines . . . but Lessons by Notes are prick'd upon five Lines. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 96 She made Lucy give us a lesson on the harpsichord. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). *Lesson*, a word formerly used by most composers to signify those exercises for the harpsichord or piano-forte which are now more generally called sonatas. The length, variety, and style of Lessons . . . entirely depend on the fancy and abilities of the composer, and the class of practitioners for whose use the pieces are designed.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lesson-book*, *-hour*, *-money*; *lesson-piece*, a piece of material on which to practise needlework.

1863 W. G. BLACKIE *Better Days W'king*, *People* I. (1864) 25 Superior 'lesson-books. 1890 L. FALCONER *Al'He.* 126 I. 24 Her 'lesson-hour was not till the afternoon. 1847 MENDIN *Life Shelley* II. 59 Receiving . . . part of the 'lesson money. 1880 PLAIN *Hunt Needlework* 36 Let each child work a . . . button-hole on her 'lesson-piece in blue cotton.

**Lesson** (le'son), *v.* [f. LESSON sb.]

1. *trans.* To give a lesson or lessons to, to instruct, teach; to admonish, rebuke. Const. *in, on*, and with *inf.* or dependent clause. Also, To bring into or to (a certain state) by lessoning.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Enrile Facions* II. x. 223 He yet bothe barkened the complainte of his fellows, and lessoned them againe. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/1 Willing to lesson you with sound and sage aduise. 1632 J. HAYWARD in *Band's Eromene* 110 Metanone . . . had before hand lessoned him what he should say. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Kent* (1662) I. 58 To lesson the Clergy to content themselves with Decency without sumptuousness. 1682 R. ERASMUS *Treat. Excommuni.* 20 The Disciples . . . had been severely lessoned by the Synagoge. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duelli* III. Each Strippling, lessoned d by his Sire, Knew when to close, when to retire. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Ser. Exp. Philos.* (1796) II. 361 When the eye has been for a short time lessoned to ocular success-ion, there will arise [etc.]. 1795 BURKE *Lett.* to R. Burke Wks. 1842 II. 459 It ought to lesson us into an abhorrence of the abuse of our own power in our own day. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvii. To rest the weary and to soothe the sad, Dost lesson happier men. 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills of Stothelm* xxviii. 312 If you will lesson me to find trouble is no trouble . . . I will thank you much for that. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* VII. 196 Oedipus has been



purged and lessoned to humility before the throne of Zeus. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 230 There was yet another young draughtsman in Florence, who lessoned me to purpose.

*absol.* 1807 D. GILSON *Serm. Pract. Subj.* x. 211 The apostle lessons well when he says that the man who provideth not for his own hath denied the faith.

2. To teach (a thing) as a lesson, to inculcate.

1821 [see the *phl. a.*]

Hence *Lessoned phl. a.*

1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Metr. Leg.* Columbus xlii, Better than lesson'd saw.

**Lessoning** (les'ənɪŋ). [*f.* LESSON *v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* LESSON; the action of giving a lesson or lessons; instruction, admonition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxxxii. 181 No longer any lessoning or warnings to be hearkened unto. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. l. 8 r (1622) 171 As being conscious unto himselfe, even by Nature inward lessoning, that his service is due unto him [God]. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. v. 220 My last day .. was filled with .. packing, leaving-taking, bills-paying, and lessoning to Mlle. Jacobin. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 239 Our national usages and lessonings. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 206, I never needed lessoning more in the principles of the three great arts.

**Lessor** (les'sə). Also 6 *leas* (s' or, -our, 6-7 *lessour* (e, 7 *leaser*). [*a.* AF. *lessor*, *lessour*, *f. lessor*; see LEASE *v.* and -OR.] One who grants a lease; one who lets (property) on lease.

[1297 *Act 6 Ed. I, Stat. Glouc.* c. 4 Establi est qe apres les deus anz pusses en le lessour accoum a demander la terre en demaine. 1481 LITTLETON *Inst.* § 57 Le Lessor est proprement lou un home lessa a vn autre certaine terres ou tenemens par terme de vie ou pur terme des ans, ou a tener a volunt.] 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The Occupier and termor of theym from the use be discharged ayenst his lessour of the rente reserued vpon the same lewes. 1533 4 [see LESSER]. 1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Synod.* § 43 Where the lessor graunth his lands or other things to the lessee. 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Cam. Law* xii. (1636) 52 If tenant for life and his lessor joyne in a lease for yeares. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I, Stat. II.* c. 55 § 7 A Verdict shall be given for the Lessor of the Plaintiff in such Ejectment. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devo* 442 Tenants for lives are now most commonly obliged, on the death of certain persons named in their leases, to surrender to their heirs the best beast. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Ansel* II. ii. 27 The lessee being bound to a multitude of things, and the lessor to little more than acceptance of the rent.

**Lessow**, obs. form of LEASOW.

**Let** (lest), *conj.* Forms: 1 *lēs* *pe*, *pe lēs* *pe*, *pe lēsto*, 2 *pi lēs* *ō*, 3-5 *lās* *o*, *lesta*, *les*, 5 *lesso*, 4-8 *leost*, 4-5 *lyst* (e, 6-8 *Sc. leist*, 6-9 *leost* (e, 4- *lost*). [*OE.* phrase *þy lēs þe*, lit. 'whereby less' = *L. quominus* (*þy* instrumental of the dem. and rel. pron. + *lās* LESS *a.* + *þe* relative particle). In ME. the first word of the phrase was dropped, and *les þe* became *les te* in accordance with the general rule that *þ* after *s* changed into *t*.]

1. Used as a negative particle of intention or purpose, introducing a clause expressive of something to be prevented or guarded against; = *L. nē*, Eng. *that ... not, for fear that*.

1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v. 14 Ne synga þu þe lēs þe le on sumon þingon wyrs getide. 1200 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* I. 3675 *Ne .. offerit*, þe leste gehreinde. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Vnderfoð steore þi lēs þe god iwurde wrað wið eou. 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 209 Ne bi-hold þu ham [mine sunnen] nout leste þu wreoke ham on me. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 856 Go, man, while þat þu hast lit, lest þe of-take þe derke niht. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 723 *Thise*, I kept .. ful streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye. 1393 *Langl. P. Pt.* C. xxi. 337 Ich setelide how ich myghte Lette hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde hym martyre. 1400-50 *Alexander* 734 (Ashm.) Hauē a gud ege, Les [Dublin MS. *lest*] on þine ane here-afterward þine ossynge liht. *Ibid.* 1372 (Dubl.) And band hir .. Lest sho flechiet or fayllet with lyfe score ankers. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 5 Take hede lest eny man deceaue you. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 41 That he my fyve brether aduertise may, Lest thay in to this cairfull place descend. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A iv b, The which leat I should seeme only idly to wish, I have [etc.]. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 41 Forge your work as true as you can, least it cost you great pains at the Vice. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 175 But, least you should be alarmed, if I don't come home by ten, don't expect me. 1795 BURNS *Last Man a brave warrior* vi, But owre my left shoulther I goe him a blink Lest neebours might say I was saucy. 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 174 Nobody scarcely will venture to buy or draw bills, lest they should be paid there in depreciated currency. 1815 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the hook at my elbow, lest I should misremember. 1855 *Corwall* 262 Look to the Purser well, lest he look to himself too well. 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, he with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.

† *b.* *Let that*: in the same sense. *Obs.*

1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 43 Nout; to hot a medycine, leste þat he make þe lyme toswellyn. 1446 *Lynde De Guit. Pilgr.* 8204 Lyst that she were wroth with me, I suffrede. 1492 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 9 Lest that ye lese him in your owne defawte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasie* 115 Least that the difficultie of the thing mighte somewhat discouraige you, I will [etc.].

† *c.* *Lest when* = *L. nequando*: lest at any time. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* II. 71 Gripes lare, leswhen [Vulg. *nequando*] laured wrethe ide. 1340 HAMFOL *Psalter* cxxxix. 9 Forsake me noght leswhen [*L. ne forte*] þai be heghid.

2. Used after verbs of fearing, or phrases indicating apprehension or danger, to introduce a clause

expressing the event that is feared; equivalent to the *L. nē*, and in Eng. often admitting of being replaced by *that* (without accompanying negative).

1300 *ALFRED Gen.* xxii. 11 For þam þe ic hine [Esau] swide ondredde, þe lās þe he cume and ofslæ þa modra mid hiora cildum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10415 Þe king was nei for drede wot. Laste þe king of fraunce & maning him soðle ssende. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 953 He was a-drad to þe deþ last sche him dere wold. 1400 *Arthur* 289 We doweþ last he wel do soot, For he ys þy ghyt know þe-too. 1533 *Lo. Berners Huon* lxii. 214 My hert trybleth for fere lest he be dede. 1560 *Jaus tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 270 There is danger, lest or euer they be ready, the enemy wyl haue inuaded his country. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 95 A reuerend feir .. lest they offend in things of honestie. 1597 *Austen Fruit Trees* I. 42 All the danger is least we take too much liberty herein. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 316 Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her infantia should vex herself sick. 1823 F. CLINSOLO *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 20, I felt a strong inclination to sleep, and feared lest I should drop down. 1881 *Punch* 29 Oct. 198 Fearing lest they should succumb.

**Lest**, obs. form of LAST, LEANT, LIST *sb.* and *v.*

**Lestage**, *leste*, obs. ff. LASTAGE, I EAST.

**Lest(e)**, wk. pa. t. and pp. of LESE *v.*

**Leste(n)**, obs. form of LAST *v.*, LISTEN.

**Lestercock** (ler'stəpkɔk). *dialect*. [*f.* OCornish *lester* a ship, Breton *lester*, Irish *lestar* small boat + *Cock sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1604 *Carew Cornwall* 34 Upon the North coast where want of good harbours denieth safe roads to the fisher folk, they have a device of two sticks filled with coals and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a third, and at the same hangeth a saile; to this engine termed a Lestercock, they tie one end of their Bouter. 1880 *It. Cornu. Gloss.* *Lestercock*, a toy-boat sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather with a string of hooks.

† **Lestrigon**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. Lestrigon* = *phl.*, Gr. *Λαοστρίγων* = a cannibal people of Italy (Hom. *Odyss.* X. 116.) An inhuman monster, a cannibal. So *Lestrigonian*, in the same sense.

1591 *Sylvester Du Bartas* I. vi. 38 La amane Monster, hateful Lestrign. 1656 *Mount Glossary*, *Lestrign* is a kind of giants or fierce people of Italy, often mentioned in the *Odysses* of Homer. 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* vi. 1332 Lest .. their Sons should .. become Tyrants, Lestrign, and Cannibals to their Servants. 1887 *Jefferies Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 79 They were perfect cannibals with the tongue, perfect Lestrignonians.

† **Lesty**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [*repr. OE. \*listig*, *f. list* skill.] Skilful, sagacious.

1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. clvii, There sawe I .. The lesty beuer, and the ravin bare.

**Lesue**, obs. form of LEASOW.

**Lesum**, *Sc. form* of LEASOWE.

† **Lesure**. *Obs.* [*ad. late L. lesura*, *f. L. lēdre*, *lesum* to hurt.] Hurt, injury, wound. Cf. *LESN* *v.*

1420 *Pallad. on Hung.* iii. 733 And xxx foot asonler for lesure is hem to sette. 1447 *Bokenham* *Scyptis* Romb. 46 He venquishid þat causid þe lesure. 1460 *G. de Vigne Dicta Philos.* 648 Of whom ye shal haue no shame ne lesure.

**Lesur(e, -uwe, leswa, -w'u)**, *obs. ff. LEASOW.*

**Let** (let), *sb.* Forms: 2 *lette*, *pl. letten*, 4 *leer*, *leit*, 4-5 *late*, *lete*, 4-6 *lat*, 4-9 *lett*, 5 *lytt*, 6 *leatto*, 4- *let*. [*f. LET* *v.*] Hindrance, stoppage, obstruction; also, something that hinders, an impediment. Now *arch.*: most common in phrase *let or hindrance*. (Cf. ME. *LITE*.)

In ME. verse the *phr. without, a lē* (= *let*, *but* *let*, is frequent, often as a mere expletive.

1175 *Cott. Hom.* 230 Oðer hit wyl þeawse ofer þine þe deaðe þe he her þaleð ober efter and oðer lete. 1275 *LAV.* 4572 He þohte habbe Delgan eowme of Denemarche al him com mochel lete [12703 *letting*] ase lara was alre lopest. 1300 *Cursor* *M.* 795 (G. II.) þai did him feit wudten lete. *Ibid.* 8123 (C. II.) On nan-ky n lim ne had þat lete, For in þair sted likan war sette. 1375 *Barbora Bruce* II. 179 Syne to Seone in hy raid he, And was mid king þat langir lete. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Moyse .. hadde a lette of his tonge. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 92 Ther ben oðre vices slowe, Whiche unte love don gret lete, If thou thin herte upon hem s tte. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 31 For the .. eschuyng of eny þing that mighte yeve emperchement or let therio. 1513 *Douglas* *Æneis* v. xii. 142 Quhat is the let I may the nocht embrace? 1545 *Raynold* *Byrth Blandynde* I. ii. (1634) 21 By which means the foresayd muscles .. haue the lesse impediment or let in their motion. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 2 The said Offices have remained void for a long tyme, to the great Let of Justice. 1564 *Bulleyn Bk. Samples* 55 b, The herbe wil growe in Englande also, if idleness wer not thelet. 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turke* (1621) 118 After which so great a victorie, the Turkes without let or stay overran all the country. 1607 *Middleton* *Michaelmas Term* IV. 1, He may undoubtedly enter upon it without the let or molestation of any man. 1635 *Barniffe Mtd. Discip.* xcv. (1643) 306 Vaeven, rough, bushie, and hilly grounds, are all lets and impediments to the horse. 1640 *Brome* *Sparagus Gard.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 123 Love .. through a thousand lets will find a way To his desired end. 1649 *Arnway Tablet* (ed. 2) 67 As singularity of Gifts recompensed His natural let in speech. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 200 There is a great Let of insensible Perspiration. 1770 *Berkeley Princ. Hum. Knowl.* *Intro.* § 4 Those lets and difficulties, which stay and embarrass the mind in its search after truth. 1824 S. LOVER *Hanty Andy* vii. 79 At last all let and hindrance to the merry lady ceased by the sudden death of her husband. 1857 *Ruskin Pol. Econ. Art* II. 250 Each man would have a portion of time to himself in which he was allowed to do what he chose without let or inquiry. 1867 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 370 The enemy wrought his will

without let or hindrance. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 532 To maintain quarrels .. to the let and disturbance of the common law.

2. In *Fives*, *Rackets*, and *Lawn-tennis*. Obstruction of the ball in certain ways specified in the rules, on account of which the ball must be served again.

1871 *'Stonehenge' Rural Sports* (ed. 9) 635/1 [Rackets.] After the service .. a ball hitting the gallery-netting, posts, or cushions, in returning from the front wall, is a let. 1885 *Lawn Tennis*. It is a let if the ball served touch the net, provided the service be otherwise good. In case of a let, the service or stroke counts for nothing, and the server shall serve again. 1890 A. C. ANGELL *Fives in Tennis*, etc. (Bacon. Libr.) 465 *Rules*. A 'let' may be claimed when a player is in any way prevented from returning or impeded in his attempt to return the ball by one of the opposite side.

*attrib.* 1890 *Pendell-Boulverie Rackets in Tennis*, etc. (Bacon. Libr.) 403 Do not be absurdly modest about claiming a 'let' ball.

**Let** (let), *sh.* 2 [*f. LET* *v.*] A letting for hire or rent. (The sense in the first *quot.* is doubtful.)

1884 in A. Nora *Royds Reg. Par. Fekirk* (1896) 3 By ye Ancynat Lett it amounts to 35 Pounds Yearly. 1838 *Dr. Krens Nick. Nick.* xxiv, 'We've had a pretty good Let,' said Mr. Crummes. 'Four front places in the centre, and the whole of the stage-box.' 1868 *Perth. Free.* 18 June, John Stewart, at the Farm, will show the Boundaries; and the Conditions of Let may be learned on application. 1878 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/6 The reason the stair was not included in the lease was that the executors wanted to utilize it for the empty rooms, and make a separate let of it.

**Let** (let), *v.* 1 Pa. t. and pa. pp. *let*. Forms:

1 *lētān*, *Northumb.* *lēta*, (3rd sing. pres. ind. *lēttes*), 2-3 *luten*, (*Orm.* -enn, 3 *leaten*, *leoten*, (3rd sing. lat, let), 2 *4 leten*, 3 *4 laten*, 3 *6 late*, *lete*, *latt(e)*, *lette*, 3-8 *lett*, 3-9 (now *dialect*) *lat*, 4 *leet(e)*, 4 *5 latyn*, 4 *6 Sc. leit*, 5 *laht*, *lahtyn*, *leett*, 3- *let*. Pa. t. 1 *lēt(t)*, *lētōt*, *Northumb.* *leort*, (2nd pl. *letten*), 3 *liet*, 3 *5 lett*, *leet*, 3rd pl. *lætten*, 3 *6 late*, *lette*, 4 *laite*, *lat*, 4 *5 Sc. leyt*, 4 *6 Sc. leit*, 5 *late*, 6 *Sc. lait*, *luit*, *lut(e)*, 8 *9 Sc. loot*, 2- *let*. B. weak: 5-6 *leltid*, 5 *leltid*, 7- *od*. Pa. pp. 1 (3e) *lētān*, 3 *lētēn*, 1 *let*, 1 *late*, 3 *5 leten*, -in, 5 *leeten*, 3 *5 latin*, 3-6 *luten*, 4 *ylat*, *ylat* *e*, *ilaten*, 4-5 (y. *lete*, *latyn*, 4-6 *latten*, 5-7 *lett*, 5-9 (now *dialect*. *letten*, 6 *letton*, *lat(t)ne*, *lette*, *leate*, 7, 9 *Sc. latten*, 9 *Sc. lotten*, *looten*, 7 *9 lett*, 4 *let*. [*A Com. Teut.* reduplicating str. vb.: *OE. lētan* (Northumb. *lēta*), pa. t. *lēt*, *leort* (chiefly Anglian and poet.), pa. pp. *gelēten*, corresponds to *OFris. lēta*, pa. t. *lēt*, *lēt*, pa. pp. *lēten*, *OS. lētan*, pa. t. *lēt*, *lēt*, pa. pp. *gihētan* (Du. *latan*, pa. t. *hiet*, pa. pp. *gelaten*, *OHG. lēgan*, pa. t. *haz*, pa. pp. *gilağan* *MHG. lēzen*, pa. t. *liez*, also shortened *lān*, pa. t. *lie*, pa. pp. *gilān*; mod. G. *lassen*, pa. t. *liess*, pa. pp. *gelassen*), *ON. lēta*, pa. t. *lēt*, pa. pp. *lētann* (Sw. *lāta*, Da. *lade*, Goth. *lētan*, pa. t. *lailōt*). The root, Teut. \**lat*:-pre-Teut. \**lād*:-, is related by ablaut to Teut. \**lat*:- (whence *LATE* *a.*):-pre-Teut. \**lad*:- (whence *L. lassus* weary); Brugmann compares Gr. *ἄλγος* (*Alsykhios*) 'to be weary'. The primary sense of the *vb.* would thus seem to be 'to let go through weariness, to neglect'; cf. the development of the Romance synonym (*F. laisser*:-*L. laxare*, *f. laxus* loose). In all the Teut. langs., however, the word has the same senses as in *OE.*

The shortening of the root vowel (which is curiously parallel to the change of *MHG. lēzen* into mod. G. *lassen*) has not been satisfactorily explained, and no precisely analogous instance has been found, though in the *vb. flet* and *get* the normal lengthening of *OE. ē* in open syllables has not taken place before *t*, and the *OE. ē*, *ē* are very generally shortened before *d* and *þ*, as in *dread*, *bread*, *breath*.]

1. To leave; to allow to pass.

† 1. *trans.* To allow to remain; to leave behind; to abstain from taking away, using, consuming, occupying, etc. *Obs.*

971 *Blüchl. Hom.* 125 Hwilec hwile hine wille Drihten her on worlde letan. 1205 *LAV.* 14778 Saxen .. letten i þissen londre wiues & heore children. 1220 *Bestiary* 777 Amonges men a swete smel he let her of his holi spel. 1300 *Navelok* 1924 Summe in gripes bi þe her Drawen ware, and laten þer. 13 .. *Coer de L.* 4136 Stondyng hous wyl he non lete. 13 .. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1620 Herhaudes bodi wyl him he bar, For he nold it noust lete þar. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 218 And 3af to mun fre power. þe euel to late and god to take. 1374 *Chaucer Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 101 (Camh. MS.) As to the wyse folk ther nis no place lēten to hate þat is to seyn that ne hate hath no place anlethen wyse men. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6356 If men wolde thegelyen appose The naked text, and lete the glose. 1561 *Holbyush Hom. Apoth.* 32 In that powder growe little worms, let the same therin. 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* I. ii. 41 He gieue him my Commission, To let him there a Moneth, behind the Gest Prefix'd for's parting. 1651 *tr. De-las-Coueras' Don Fenise* 76 He asked me where I let my traine.

† *b.* To loose one's hold of, let go. *Obs.*

1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1811 Quad iacob, ðe ne leate ic nozt, Til ðin bliscing on me beð wrozt.

† 2. To leave undone, omit to do; to leave out, omit (in reading, recitation, etc.). Also with negative complement, to leave undone, etc. See also *let alone* (18 b). *Obs.*



*c 900 tr. Bada's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 4 *þæt ic sylf ongeat, ne let ic þæt unwriten.* *a 1225 Amer. R.* 8 *þeos . . beoð alle ine freo wille to donne oþer to leten hwon me euer wile.* *Ibid.* 38 *Hwo se punched to longe lete þe þa limes.* *c 1230 Itali. Heid.* 17 *þu wult lete lehtliche & abeore bliðeliche þe derf þat tu drehest.* *1340 Aenb.* 74 *Mit ne is naht ynoo to lete þe kuedes: bote me lyerny þet good to done.*

† *b. with inf. as obj.:* To omit or forbear to do something. Cf. *LET v. 2*, to which some of the instances given here may belong. *Obs.*

*c 1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 80 *Chefe justise he sette, þe sothe to atrie, For lefe no loth to lette þe right lawe to guye.* *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 1186 *Lettes nouzt for þoure lues þour lord forto socoure.* *c 1400 MAUNDEV. iv.* (1839) 27 *þif thou lette to go, thou schalt have a gret harm.* *c 1450 St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 4918 *It was nyght, þarfore he lett to fyght, bið bade day lyght.* *1535 COVERDALE Eclues.* xviii. 22 *Let not to praye allwaye.* *1558-68 WARDE tr. Alexia's Secr.* 41 b. *Let not in the meane tyme to use other remedies.* *1593 SHAKS. Lucr.* 10 *Colatine . . did not let to praise the cleare vnmatcht red and white.* *1604 EDMONDUS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 78 *Thereupon he did not let to put them in mind of his opinion.* *1620 BRADFORD Plymouth Plant.* ix. (1886) 75 *There was a proud and very profane yonge man [who] did not let to tell them [the sick], that he hoped to help to cast halfe of them over board before they came to their journey's end.* *1653 H. COGAN tr. Plut's Trav.* ii. 4 *How violent soever the Tempest was . . we letted not to discover the isles of Curia [etc.].*

† *c. absol. and intr.* To desist, forbear. *Const. of, from.* Cf. *LET v. 2*. *Obs.*

*c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 75 *þe haueð michel sinaged and nele lete ne bete.* *a 1310 in Wright Lyric P.* xxxvii. 103 *Thus hit geth bituene hem tuo, That on saith, let, that other seyth, do.* *c 1374 CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 1451 (1500) *Now speke, now prey, now pitously compleyne, Lat not for nyce shame, or drede, or slouth.* *c 1380 Sir Perumb.* 224 *Let of þy speche þe Erl hym saide.* *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 712 *He swaie . . All tho couenauntes to kepe, & for no cause let.* *Ibid.* 6458 *He light doune full lyuely, lettid he noight.* *c 1450 Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 85 *Offere or lete, whertheu this list.* *c 1450 St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 1062 *Of his folio scho bad him lete.* *1536 Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 *The other houndes that seeth y<sup>e</sup> game, þloweth y<sup>e</sup> same . . & leteþ for nothyng.* *1547 Homilies* i. (1859) 79 *When they . . do swaie . . not to let from saying the truth.* *c 1554 Interl. Youth Bijn.* *We wil let for none expence.*

† *trans.* To omit or cease to speak of. Also *intr.* (const. of).

*c 1205 LAV.* 2509 *lete we nu of Costantin . . and spoken of Maximian.* *c 1300 Havelok* 328 *Of Goldeboru shal we nou laten* *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 382 *þut trewely of hem at þis tyme þe tale y lete.* *a 1400 Otelonius* 1459 *Now schull we lete here of Clement And telle how [etc.].* *a 1400 Arthur* 656 *On þe frensch boke . . he schalle synde . . þynges þat y lete here*

† *4. To leave to some one else. Obs.*

*a 1000 in Earle Land Charters* 203 *ic hæbbe calle ða space to Altheze laten.* *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 769 *Hii . . lete þe king þe maistrie & þowe to scotlande.* *a 1325 Prose Psalter* xlviii. 10 *Hij shal laten her riches vnto strangers.* *c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7883 *So heigh a doctrine I lete to diuines.* *c 1400 Rom. Rose* 6998 *Alle desertes, and holtes here . . I lete hem to the Baptist Iohan.* *1422 tr. Secreta Secreti.* Priv. Prin. 174 *Smale thynges thay lettyn to Smale men.* *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* ii. vi. 16 *She [the lily] . . neither spinnes nor cards . . But to her mother Nature all her care she lets.* *1612 DAVIES Why Irelaud,* etc. 64 *King Henrie the seuenth had sent neither horse nor foote luther, but let the Pale to the Guard and defence of the fraternitie of Saint George.*

† *b. To bequeath. Obs.*

*1340 Aenb.* 191 *Hi hedde y-write ine hare testament þet hi let a þousand and wyf hondred pond.*

† *c. To let to borgh (Sc.):* to hand over upon security. *Obs.*

*1482 Acta Audit.* (1830) 100<sup>a</sup> *For þe wrangwis takin . . of s cheip & a kow, quhiliks war ordanit of before þe the lords of consale to haue bene latin to borgh to þe saide alex.*

† *5. To quit, abandon, forsake. To abandon to (the flames). Obs.*

*c 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 39 *Leted eower stale and eower readfuc.* *a 1200 Moral Ode* 337 *Lete we þe brode stries, and þe wei bene.* *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 725 *Thare let hur, and deden he nam, And wulde to lond canohan.* *13 . . R. Alis.* 5812 *The kyng lete the waye of the est, And by a ryuer tourned west.* *c 1330 Spe. Cy Waru.* 902 *It is noht euel so to biginne, For drede of pine to late þi sinne.* *1362 LANGL. P. Pl.* A. xi. 22 *Til thou be a lorde and haue londe leten the I nelle.* *c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. Pro.* 411 *Leteth youre ire, and beth sumwhat tretable.* *c 1386 — Pars. T.* 768 *A man shal lete fader and mooder, and taken hym to his wif.* *c 1420 Hymnus Virg.* 30 *I þat þou wolt þi synnes leet.* *1430-40 LVOC. Rochas.* i. (1544) 3 b. *God bad us not our countreyes for to lete To underfing ings impessible.* *1599 MASSINGER etc. Old Law* v. 1. Enas. *Who lettin all his Jewels to the flames . . took his bedrid father on his ba k.*

† *6. To lose (one's life, virtue, honour, etc.). Obs.*

*c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 *Hie god welneih to hire lues ende, and fele here lif fulliche luted.* *a 1225 Juliana* 75 *þis lif 3e schulen leoten & nuten 3e neauer hwenne.* *a 1240 Wohnung in Cott. Hom.* 273 *Ofte moni wunimon letes hire menske þurh þe lue of wofmon þat is of heh burde.* *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 10883 *Isabel is wil . . let at her-camstude þat lif.* *c 1430 Syr Gener.* (Roxh.) 9244 *Many a knight his lye lete.* *1530 PALSGR.* 607<sup>2</sup> *I lete my lye, I departe out of the worlde.* *1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron.* iii. 1165<sup>4</sup> *His . . testament, which he made not long before he let his life.*

† *b. intr.* To abate, allow a deduction of. *Obs.* *c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 *þe sullere lat sumdel of his lobe and þe beggere eceð his bode.*

7. To allow the escape of (confined fluid); to

shed (tears, blood); to emit (breath, sounds, etc.). Also, to discharge (a gun). *To let blood* (Surg.): see *BLOOD sb. 1 d. Obs. or dial.*

*c 1000 Sax. Leechd.* ii. 46 *Læt þu him blod on adre.* *c 1205 LAV.* 18980 *þa cnihtes scullen suggen . . þat þu art ilete blod.* *1297 R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8507 *þe teres þat hii lete so riue.* *c 1374 CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. i. 30 (Camb. MS.) *The wynd nothus leteþ hise plowngis blastes.* *c 1390 GOWER Conf.* i. 268 *Thou was ther manye teres lete.* *14 . . A. B. C. on Pass. Christ* 202 in *Pot., Rel. & L. Poems* 249 *þe blod þat cryst let for mankende.* *1553 BALE Voca-* *cyon* 40 *Than caused the Capitane a pece of ordinance to be fiered, and a gunne to be lete, to call backe the purser.* *1559 MORWYNG Epitaph.* *Take the blood of sanguin yong men using a good diet whyles it is newly letten.* *1600 HOLLAND Livy* xxvi. xiv. 594 *Before they let their last breath.* *1662 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 190 *Over-* *reaching her self to take a flaggon that stood a little too far from her, she chanced to let a wind backwards.* *1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull* v. *The oak, that let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a wedge of his own timber.* *1715 RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. ii. i. *The bauld good-wife . . loot an aith.* *1785 BURNS Hallowen* xxiii. *He . . loot a wince.* *1820 SHELLEY Edipus* i. 266 *I'll slyly seize and let blood from her weasand.* *1832 LYTTON Eugene A.* i. v. *Mr. Walter . . wants to consult you about letting the water from the great pond.*

† *b. intr.* Of blood: To issue. *Obs. rare.*

*c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 36 *þe blode was hope warme and fresh, þat of þe schankes lete* [AF. *le saunk pur veirs* insist].

*c. To let at (now Sc.):* to discharge missiles at; to assail; to aim at. Also to let into (slang): to attack.

*1598 GRENEWAY Tacitus, Ann.* ii. v. (1622) 39 *The Cap-* *taine . . commanded the sling-casters . . to let freely at them and drive them from their fence.* *c 1800 Christmas Bating in Skinner Poet.* *Pieces* (1809) 42 *He first leit at the ba.* *1851-61 MAYHEW Lond. Labour* iii. 138 *They got from six to nine months' imprisonment; and those that let into the police, eighteen months.* *1871 W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* xxii. (1873) 131 *I see brawly fat ye're latin at.* *1872 Punch* a Mar. 891 *The Premier 'let into' the other gentleman with a fire and fury delightful to all but himself.*

8. To grant the temporary possession and use of (land, buildings, rooms, movable property) to another in consideration of rent or hire. † Formerly also, to lend (money) at interest. (For *to let to hire*, see the *sb.*)

*909 in Birch Cart. Sax.* (1837) ii. 289 *Eadward cyning & þa hiwan in Winton ceastre letað to Dænwulf bi-scopce twentig hide landes þe Ticeburnan.* *a 1100 O. E. Chron.* an. 853 (Laud MS.) *On þis time leot Ceolred . . Walfrede to hande þet land of Sempingaham.* *1340 Ayenb.* 42 *þe vitte [þos of avarice] is ine ham þet me maket makindeleþ hare benefices.* *1485 Naval Act. Hen. VII* (1866) 57 *The said ship was letten on merchandise . . to St William Capell of London marchant.* *1558 Gateway Act. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 *We . . have gyvin, grantid, and for ever more leate unto John Lynch . . a parcell of our ground.* *1593 SHAKS Rich. II.* ii. 1. 110 *It were a shame to let his land by lease.* *1616 W. HAUGHTON Englishmen for My Money* i. 1. *By the sweete loude trade of Usurie, Letting for Interest, and on M<sup>g</sup>ages, Doe I waxe rich.* *1686 Lond. Gaz.* No. 21094 *The Blackmoor's Head in West-Smithfield is to be Lett.* *1690 CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 242 *If Money were let as it is in other Countries.* *1709 Taiter* No. 88 *F 12 She had . . let her Second Floor to a very genteel youngish Man.* *1780 A. YOUNG Tour Fed.* i. xvi. (1892) 368 *The farmer who lets the cows must [etc.].* *1815 SHELLEY in Dowden Life* (1887) i. 522 *Whether there is in any remote and solitary situation a house to let for a time.* *1833 Ht. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* xi. 128 *He went . . to let his labour where it would obtain a better reward.* *1838 DICKENS Nick.* ii. 4 *A quarter of the town that has gone down in the world, and taken to letting lodgings.* *1844 L. HUNT Blue-Stocking Revels* i. 30 *A 'House to Let', facing Hyde Park.*

*b. intr.* in passive sense = *to be let.*

*1855 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* xvi. 1. 156 *Lands let at from 10d. to 4s. 6d. per acre.* *1884 Lav Rep.* 27 *Ch. Div.* 51 *A large number of chambers now letting at many thousands a year.* *1885 Sir J. BACON in Lav Times Rep.* lii. 570<sup>a</sup> *There was some reason to suppose that all the mortgaged houses would speedily let.*

† *9. To set free, liberate; also with complement, to let free, at large. Obs. (but cf. let loose, 19).*

*c 1000 ALFRED Eoet.* xxii. 26 *Lete hig frize.* *a 1400 Octo-* *ninu* 767 *As glad as grehond ylete of lese.* *1525 L.A. BERNERS Froiss.* ii. clvii. (clviii.) 433 *To let the luydes and damoelles at large.* *1582-3 Hist. Jas. I* (1804) 74 *Being taken prisoner [he] was condemnid to the death, but thair-* *after was latin free.* *1609 SKENE Reg. Maj.* 4 *In other pleyes of felonie . . he quha is accused vses to be lettin free.* *1670 NARROWORTH Jnl. in Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* i. (1711) 33 *I let the Greyhound at them.*

10. To allow to pass or go; to admit to, into a place. Also *occas.* (with notion of let down, 29) to lower gradually over, through something.

*c 1400 MAUNDEV* (Roxh.) xi. 49 *Scho lete þam over þe wall.* *By a tap.* *1697 POTTER Antiq. of Greece* ii. iv. (1715) 22 *Such Persons were purified by being let thro' the lap of a Woman's Gown.* *1854 J. M. LONSDALE in Ld. Malmesbury's Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) i. 419 *They would not let a single Englishman on board of her.* *1856 MRS. BROWNING Ann. Leigh* ii. 501 *The creaking of the door, years past, Which let upon you such disabling news.* *1864 HARRING-GOULD Deserts* S. France i. 140 *The proprietor absolutely refused to let me over it [a factory].*

† *b. To let to bail (Sc. borgh):* to admit to bail.

*1454-5 Chart. Edinburgh* 12 Jan. (1871) 82 *Nocht be ill pittit na prisounyt bot latyn to borgh gif he has ony borowis.* *1533-4 Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 24 *Suche person . . may be letten to baile by the ordinaries.* *1581 LANBARDE Eiren.*

iii. ii. (1588) 339 *Iustices of the Peace might . . have letten to baile such persons as were indited of Felonie.* *1609 SKENE Reg. Maj.* 4 *He may be latten to borgh, be the Kings letten.*

11. When construed with certain prepositions the verb assumes senses which it has with the cognate adverbs.

*a. To let into:* (a) to admit to, give entrance to, allow to enter (*lit.* and *fig.*); † also *absol.* and in *indirect pass.*; (b) to insert in the surface or substance of; † (c) to introduce, bring to; (d) to introduce to the knowledge of, make acquainted with, inform about; also, † to let into one's knowledge. (Cf. *let in*, 31.)

(a) *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 201 *Sum latne in to the castel halding the forme and schaw of a parliament.* *a 1599 SPENSER F. Q.* vii. vi. 11 *She bid the Goddesse downe descend, And let her selfe into that Ivory throne.* *1615 G. SANDYS Trav.* 121 *A spacious Court, let into by a number of streets.* *1646 BOYLE Let. to Marcombes* 22 Oct. Wks. 1772 *J. Life* 33 *To let new light into the understanding.* *1671 L. ADDISON West Barbary* 56 *The Avenue that let into Gaylaus Country.* *1680 Let. to Person of Honour* 20 *It is not possible he should be further let into the Government.* *1712 ADDISON Spect.* No. 421 *P 5 A Man of a polite Imagination is let into a great many Pleasures, that the Vulgar are not capable of receiving.* *1860 TYNDALL Glac.* i. xvii. 119 *The mass turned over and let me into the lake.* *1860 DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xvi. *He lets us into the waiting-room.* *1873 BLACK P. Thule* xix. *He let himself into the house by his latch-key.* *1885 Daily News* 16 July 47 *If we let the Conservatives into office again.* *1885 Lav Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 956 *B. W. M.* . . was let into possession under this agreement.

(b) *1623 GOUGE Sermon. Extent God's Provid.* § 25 *Two girders were by tenents and mortises let into the midst of it [the maine Summer].* *1694 Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 215 *Which colour they let into the Skin, by pricking it with a sharp Bone.* *1858 HAWTHORNE Fr. & Lt. Truls.* i. 277 *A pointed arch of stone let into the plastered wall.* *1859 JEHSON Britanny* xviii. 291 *A slab let into the wall.* *1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 180. *I have known clocks to be let into the ledge of the pulpit.*

(c) *1654 CROMWELL Sp.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, That which I have now to say to you will need no preamble to let me into my discourse.

(d) *c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 21 *It is time that I let into your knowledge that splendour which [etc.].* *1703 DK. QUEENSBURY in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 238 *He says he was let into all the secrets of the correspondence of Scotsmen with St. Germans.* *1708 PARTRIDGE Bickerstaff detected.* *I have let the learned world fairly into the controversy depending.* *1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull* ii. iv. *Gentlemen, I beg you will let me into my affairs a little.* *1714 Fr. Bk. of Rates* 3 *Such . . Explications . . as may serve to let the Reader into the Reason and Nature of what is before him.* *1742 RICHARDSON Pamela* iii. 39. *I am glad thy honest Man has let thee into the Affair of Sally Godfrey.* *1773 GOLDSM. Sloops to Conq.* ii. 1. *In the meantime my friend Marlow must not be let into his mistake.* *1791 'G. GAMBADO' Ann. Horsem.* Pref. (1809) 57 *By the putting forth of this work the public must be let into much useful knowledge.* *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. l. 75 *He had no objection to letting me into the fun, on condition that I would not blab.* *1841 CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) i. iii. 17 *Before I let you into the amusements and customs of this delightful country.* *1887 L. CARROLL Game of Logic* iv. 93 *That lets me into a little fact about you!*

*b. To let (a person) off a penalty, etc.* (Cf. *let off*, 32 c.)

*1885 Sir H. COTTON in Lav Times Rep.* li. 336<sup>b</sup> *The judge . . only lets the man off imprisonment on the terms of his paying the costs.*

12. *trans.* Not to prevent; to suffer, permit, allow.

*971 Blickl. Hom.* 51 *Hwaet dest þu þe gif Drihten . . þe læteþ þone teopan dæl anne habban.* *a 1200 Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) ix. 260 *Ne læte he næfre his hymren hyne of wealdan.*

*12 . . in Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 *Let vs, loued, comen among þin holi kineriche.* *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 123 *Ich schal . . leoten toluken þi flesch þe futeles of þe lufe.* *a 1300 Cursor M.* 2018 *Haf þis palme . . Kepe it wel I prait it te, Lat tu neuer it be fra þe.* *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 4821 *Hys pleyne londes he let hym haue.* *c 1440 Proup. Parv.* 289<sup>1</sup> *Latyn, or sufferyn a thyng to been.* *c 1500 in Denton Eng. in 15th C. Note D.* (1888) 318. *I thinke for dyuers considerations it were better to lett the tenantes haue it.* *a 1548 HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 23 *V<sup>e</sup> kyng gave hym fure wordes, and let hym depart home.* *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* i. l. 53 *Love of your selfe . . and deare constraint, Lets me not sleepe.* *1602 Life T. Cromwell* i. ii. *Your son Thomas will Not let us work at all.* *1612 BIALS Acts* xxvii. 15 *When the ship was caught, and could not beare vp into the winde, we let her drike.* *1634 MILTON Comus* 378 *She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.* *1675 E. WILSON Spadacre. Danelm.* 64 *If it be let stand and settle any long time.* *1734 POPE Ess. Man* iv. 356 *Let thy enemies haue part.* *1816 SCOTT Old Mort.* xl. *I loot naebody sort it but my ain hands.* *1834 J. H. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II. 24. *I was not let see him.* *1849 THACKERAY Pseudennis* vi. *Bows had taken her in hand and taught her part after part . . She knew that he made her; and let herself be made.* *1885 Lav Rep.* 29 *Ch. Div.* 539 *Lomer . . was right in letting Newman haue the funds.*

*b. A few examples of the use of to before the infinitive in this construction occur in all periods; now chiefly when let is used in the passive.*

*1523 LO. BERNERS Froiss.* i. vii. 6 *That he should let the queene his suster to purchas for her selfe frendis.* *1560 WHITEHOUSE Machiavel's Art of Warre* go *Some haue used to deuide the enemies force, by lettyng him to enter into their countrie.* *1671 H. M. tr. Erasmus Collog.* 43. *I pray him not to let his pretious blood to be shed for me in vain.*



a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wisdom Wks.* 1687 I. 4 It will not let external mischances... to produce an inward sense which is beyond their natural efficacy. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* i. iv. § 26. 437 Why does he let so many other Gods to do nothing at all? 1713 STEELE *Englishman*. No. 17. 186 He was one of those mad Folks who are let to go abroad. 1812 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) I. 266. I never am let to write half so much as I wish. a 1866 KEBBLE *Let. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 201 If they let indulged and let to run wild.

c. with ellipsis of the infinitive.  
a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iv. He wald haif liden, scho wald not let him. 1681 DRYDEN *SA. Fryar* v. 77 My dear, dear Lord Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you let him? 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 8 We are as well as the heat will let us. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* i. xiii. I am very much obliged to my father for letting me. 1892 M. MORRIS *Montrose* ix. 172 A... declivity, by which they might march directly down upon Montrose's left flank—if Montrose would let them.

† d. *absol.* To allow, give permission. *Obs.*  
1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 95 Sum doubts... of quibkly ryght faine, Giff laser lat, I wald resolut be. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* i. ii. The maist thrifty man could never get a well-stor'd room, unless his wife wald let.

13. To cause. Now only in *to let* (a person) *know*=to inform (of something).

In early use, often with ellipsis of an indefinite personal object, so that the active infinitive has virtually assumed a passive sense; cf. G. lassen.

c 900 tr. *Baden's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xviii.] (MS. Ca.). He sette scoles, & on þære he let enihlas laran. a 1123 O. R. *Chron.* an. 1102 He let þær toforan castels gemakian. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Se almihti sceapende... hi alle. Iet befallen on þat ece fer þe ham gearod was. c 1200 *Ormin* 6362 To letenn swingenn himm. c 1205 LAY. 586 He hine katele wel witen. a 1295 *Ancr. R.* 54 Al þus þe holi Gost lette writen one boe uor to warnie wummen of hore fol eite. c 1390 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 14/457 He liet... maken him king of al is fader lond. 1397 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 541 I bured he was in londone þat he let verst rere. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 217 Lete witte swibe at þe kichen weper þe misse any skinnies. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. vi. 15 (Hart. MS.). He lette make a proclamation þorȝ all his Empire. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Yr thynges that they desireden to late be knownen to theyre frendis. 1530 *Palsgr.* 607/2, I lette one to wyte, je sime. 1589 COOPER *Adman.* 125 They were let to vnderstande, what plots and meanes were made. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vi. 11 If your name be Horatio, as I am let to know it is. 1630 J.M. DORCHESTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. III. 263 To let the Ambassador know this Doctor may returne as hee is come. 1706 POPE. *Lett. to Wycherley* 10 Apr. Pray let me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss. 1751 [C. JOHNSTON] *Juniper Jack* II. iv. v. 230 On my arrival at her house, I was not let to wait long. 1794 BURNS 'O saw ye my dear', She lets thee to wit that she has thee forgot. 1809 SCOTT *Tales Grandfather Ser.* iii. lxxvii. (1847) 446/2, I will let them know that they are the King's subjects, and must likewise submit to me. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/1 There was always some body of Churchmen which disliked them, and took every opportunity of letting them know it.

14. The imperative with sb. or pronoun as obj. often serves as an auxiliary, forming the equivalent of a first or third person of the vb. which follows in the infinitive.

The transition to this use from senses 12 and 13 may be seen in instances such as quot. 123 below, in which let may be taken either in its ordinary sense, expressing a request addressed to a person, or in its function as an auxiliary.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 498 Let me to the state on me, And bring this land out off thyrlage. c 1386 CHALCER *Man of Law's T.* 855 Lat vs stynte of Custance but a throwe, And speke we of the Romain Emperour. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xcix. Vnto your grace lat now ben acceptable My pure request. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ii. Lete vs set vpon hym or day. 1500-40 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 49 Lett every man say quhat he will. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Ansel.* (1546) Diij. Let vs call to memorie, the princes of times past. 1535 COVERDALE *Song 3 Child.* 52 O let the earth speake good of the Lorde; yee let it prayse him. 1583 STUBBES *And. Abus.* II. (1882) 102 Let it be granted that they are most necessary. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 228 If you denie to dance, let's hold more chat. 1609 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 84 Let there be an hole about an Inch deep, which shall serve to Prime it with Powder-dust. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War Misc.* Wks. 1830 III. 222 Let her wealth be what it will. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 300 But come, I must love him! Let's find him out. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shep* xii. Let us begone from this place. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 254 Let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks.

† b. Occasionally the nominative has been incorrectly used for the objective before the infinitive.

1634 Malory's *Arthur* iv. iii. Let we [1485 let vs] hold us together till it be day. 1647 T. HILL *Paul* (1648) A Letter a ij. Finally, let you and I counsell, encourage, watch over, and pray much one for another. c 1650 *Chevy Chase* (Percy MS.) xxiii. Let thou and I the battell trye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 424 Awhile Let thou and I withdraw. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 131 Let thou and all Bui's men do their best.

c. with ellipsis of go. (Very common in Shaks.; now arch.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. i. 93 Let vs to the Tyger all to dinner. 1611—*Cymb.* iv. ii. 152 He throw't into the Creeke Behind our Rocks, and let it to the Sea. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 599 But com let's on. 1638 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 Let us now into the Towne. 1791 COWPER *Had vi.* 505 Then let me to the tomb, my best retreat, When thou art slain. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* i. Let us home ere the storm begins to rage. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* i. 326 When one dance ends another is begun; Come, let us to it.

III. To behave, appear, think.  
† 15. *intr.* To behave, comport oneself; to have (a particular) behaviour or appearance; to make

as though, to pretend. Also with cognate obj. *to let* (late (cf. ON. *lata* 'latus'). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xx. 20 Da sendun hitz mid searwun þa ðe riht-wise leton [*Hattun Gosp. lætenu*; Vulg. *qui se justos simularent*]. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* lvi. (1883) 298 He... let him eadlice ymbe þæt. c 1200 *Ormin* 1296 Bule læteþ modilic, & bereþþ upp hiss hæfæld. c 1220 *Bestiary* 499 He lat he ne wile us noht biwike. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2168 He let he knew hem noht. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 12456 (Cott.) Pe late þæt thoru þe cite let. 1468 GOTT. Als wittles men sli late þæt lete. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 49 Lord, that hast me lyl to lene, such lutes let me leten! a 1340 HANPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 12 Þæt let as þæt armyd þaim to stand wiþ god. a 1350 St. Lawrence 137 in Horstman. *Altengl. Leg.* (1891) 114 He saw þam al lat sarili. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3832 Letande alles a lyone, he lawncches theme thorowe. c 1400 *Ivaine & Gaw.* 1809 Sho lete als þo him noht had sene. 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 9 Schie leteþ as þow schie wylst not where he were. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 502 Wallace assayed at all placis about, Lett as he wald at any place brek out. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit weemen* 298, I cam on him a crabbit E... And lettis it is a laf blenk. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 103 Vortyger. Lett as though he had ben wroth with that deede. 1787 GROSS *Thron. Gloss. Suppl.* Læten, you Pretend to be. Chesh. You are not so mad as you leeten you.

† 16. To think (highly, lightly, much, etc.) of (occas. *by, to, OE. embe*). *To let well of*: to be glad of, welcome. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Dist. Polity* c. 6 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 310 Eala fela is... þara þe... embe blætsunga oððe onlætsunga leoflice lætad. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 260 Þæt lutelet of godes borde, and godes worde. c 1200 *Ormin* 3750 Þæt te birp... lætem swiþe unornely & litell off þe seltem. c 1230 *Itali Rom.* 33 51f þu him muche luest & he let lutelet to þe. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 43 He... lates of pover men hetheli. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 195 So wete it was of leten. 1362 LANGE. P. II. A. xi. 29 Luytel is he loued or leten bi. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xii. 250 Thai let of w. li. huly. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. THOMSON *M.S.* 88 Pare was a byuenele lede he lete mare by. c 1400 *Ivaine & Gaw.* 2007 So wete the lyon of him lete. c 1430 *Syr Genger.* Roub. 6754 He saw comyng Nathanael, He lete therof right wel. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x. 247/2 Adam and Eve... well lete of themselves before they ete of the tree. c 1600 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 1436 Quod Dancour, 'Let not licht'.

† 17. *trans.* with complement. To regard as. Also with obj. and inf., or clause: To consider to be, that (a person or thing) is. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ALFRED *Droa.* iii. i. § 5 Þæt hi hi selfe leton ægler ge for heane ge for unwarset. a 1100 O. R. *Ch. n.* an. 1097 Manige men leton þæt hit cometa ware. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 He let hit unellicful and he lefde luf noht. a 1225 *Mar. R.* 130 [Heo] leteþ al nouht wroþ þæt heo wel doþ. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19524 Goddis virtu or gret prophet, Or angel elles þæt him let. c 1374 CHALCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. iii. 25 (c. amb. MS.) 'Thow shalt nat wyne to leten thi self a wrecche. 1377 LANGE. P. II. B. xv. 5 Somme... leten me for a lored. c 1420 WYNTON *Chron.* viii. xxx. 4556 Inglis man... gert his folk wiþ mekin mayne Ryot halily the cowntre; And lete, that all hys awyne mild Le. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 907 Thus lett he no man his peir

† b. *absol.* To think. *Obs.*  
c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 Ech god giue... cumeþ of heuene dunward... þeþ he unbeliffulle swo no lete. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 288/2 Laatyne, wenyne, or demyn. 1485/1 Latyn, or demyn in word, or heit. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* liii. ij. Nothyng is more redy for to mete Then couetous and fulshode as man lete.

IV. Phraseological combinations.  
\* with *adj.* as complement.

18. Let alone. (In OE. also *létan an*, ME. *† let one*.)

† a. To leave (a person) in solitude. *Obs.*

13. *Guy Warr.* (A.) 525 Þe leches gon, & lete Gij one, þæt makeþ wel michel mone. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1828 Þen lete þe lord þam allane & west till his fest.

b. To abstain from interfering with or paying attention to (a person or thing); abstain from doing (an action). *To let well alone*: see WELL.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 262 Lett donne an ðæt gefeoht swa openlice sume hwile. 1400 *Cursor M.* 2896 (Fairf.) Sibbe and sponed ge lete an [Cott. take yee nan]. a 1483 EARL RIVERS *Lit. in Gardner Life Rich.* III (1878) App. B. 395 Take hede to the vice that Maundy makes, and loke yef the foundation and the wallis be sufficiant... than lete hym alone with his worke. 1530 *Palsgr.* 607/1 Let that alone, *laissez cela*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The corrupt natures of women, if they be let alone to live at libertie. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 95 Let them alone awhile, and then open the doore. 1601—*Twel. N.* ii. iii. 145 For Monsieur Maluolio, let me alone with him. 1611 BIBLE a *Kingis* xxiii. 18 Let him alone; let no man move his bones. So they let his bones alone. 1667 *Peyps Diary* 30 Apr. So home... to my accounts, and finished them... they being grown very intricate, being let alone for two months. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 P. 5, I would... advise all my Female Readers... to let alone all Disputes of this Nature. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 293 Why not avoid all this as Napoleon might have done, by letting well alone? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* v. Why don't you let the boy alone? 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dun. ix.* He is gentle as a lamb, if only he is let alone. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 5/6 It was best to let them alone to think quietly over their own position.

c. *absol.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2688 Nay, leue, lat aue [*Dubl. MS.* lett be]. a 1592 GREENE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) E 1 b, For his other qualities, I let alone. 1891 H. JONES *Browning's Philos. Teacher* ii. 45 There is given to men the largest choice to do or to let alone, at every step in life.

d. *collog.* in imper.: Let me (him, etc.) alone to (do so and so) = I (he, etc.) may be trusted to do, etc. Also const. *for*, and in early use *cliept*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4372 Lete me allone, mi lef swete frende, anio þe na more. [1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1859) 2 Lete me alone therefore, to do that my ryght is; for nothing skillfully may lette me therof.] 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 201 Let me alone for swearing. 1681 DRYDEN *Sb. Fryar* iv. 48 Let me alone to accuse him afterwards. 1843 DICKENS *Chr. Carol* iv, Let the charwoman alone to be the first.

e. The imperative *let alone*, or the pres. pp. *used absol.*, is used colloq. with the sense 'not to mention'. (The obj., whether sb. or clause, in this use follows the adj.)

1816 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 263 We shall have no bed in the house... for Charles himself, let alone Henry. 1843 F. A. KEWLE *Rec. Later Life* III. 33 Going out of town is very agreeable to me on my own account, letting alone my rejoicing for my children. 1853 TRENCH *Præteris* 98 II... declares that honesty, let alone that it is the right thing, is also... the wisest. 1892 *Guardian* 20 Jan. 86/1 It is hard to get a gardener who can prune a gooseberry-bush, let alone raise a cucumber.

f. as *sb.*; now only *attrib.* in the sense of 'laissez-aller'.

1605 SHAKS. *Leary* iii. 79 *Can.* Meane you to enioy him? *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 298 Iy dint of practisg & the let alone system. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xii. (1860) 325 The old let alone proprietors. 1873 II. *Synce* *Stud. Societ.* (1882) 351 Such a let-alone policy is eventually beneficial.

19. Let loose. To liberate, set free; now chiefly, a fierce animal or some destructive agency. Also, † to relax, loose one's hold, control), slacken (a bridle); † to abandon (an opinion). † Rarely *intr.* to give way to.

1530 *Palsgr.* 677 2, I let lose, je mets an large... Lette loe your houndes, we shall go hunte the foxe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 286 Not letting loose the bridle of libertie to his concupiscence. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 286 It heys not hein the custom of England to let loose one's ip that they have had of Scotland at any tyme. 1597 T. BARNARD *Theatre God's Indem.* (1612) 430 Their tongues are let loose to opprobrious speeches. 1610 SHAKS. *Tem. P.* ii. ii. 36, I doe now let loose my opinion. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xix. 21 Naphthali is a hindle let loose. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Poet. Ep.* i. x. 38 God intrencheth only the care of the species or common natures, Letteth loose the guard of individuals. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* n. 155 Will he, so woe, let loose at once his ire? 1667 CAUSSE *Decay Chr. Picty* i. 11 If we should so far let loose to speculation, as to forget our experience. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 136 When their I... nities... have let themselves loose into an irregular Pursuit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 123 P. 1 He was let loose among the Woods as soon as he was able to ride on Horseback. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *Old & New Schoolmaster*, He can no more let his intellect loose in Society, than the other can his inclinations. 1836 W. IVINGS *Astoria* II. 43 I like so many bedlamites or demoniaes let loose. 1877 C. GEORGE *Christ* vii. (1879) 695 Fierce wrath will he let loose on his nation.

\*\* with a verb in the infinitive.

20. Let be (dial. *let-a-be*; † also contracted *labe*, *labbe*).

a. To leave undisturbed, not to meddle with; to abstain from doing 'an action'; to leave off, cease from; = *let alone*, 18 b. † Also const. *inf.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Let þu þæt uuele beon. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3726 Leated þen swile wudes ref. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it helps noht. 13 *Gau. & G. Kut.* 1840 Letteþ be your businesse. c 1385 CHALCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 475 Lat be thyn arguynge For loue ne wele nat Countrepletyþ be. c 1425 LYOC *Assembly of Gods* 2070 Take therof the best & let the worst be. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xxi. iv. Syr late hym be... for he is unhappy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. vi. 159 Writ. thi complainyng... Lat be to vex me. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* S. T. S. iii. 1 Luvaris, lat be the frenneshy of luvie. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 207 Soft you, let me be, plucke vp my heart, and be sad. 1641 MILTON *Animado* Wks. 1738 I. To let be your prayer, ask not impossibilities. 1700 DRYDEN *Theop. & Hen.* 287 'Back on your lives! let be', said he, 'my prey'. 1822 SHELLEY *Faust* ii. 383 Let it be... pass on. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kidnastan* 75, I do not understand Why you should harp on Ina. Let her be. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv. Oh, sick I am to see you, will you never let me be?

† b. To cease to speak of; also *intr.* Const. *of*. c 1805 LAY. 30455 Lette we na ben Cadwadian and ga we to Edwine agan. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 127 Of the quene let we be.

c. *absol.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 206 Lett beon ealne dag. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 1735 Lett beo and beoþ isome. c 1320 *Seynt Sage* (W.) 1757 Lat ben, moder, for hit is neðe. c 1386 CHALCER *Parv.* 7. 619 Lat be quod he, it shal nat be. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 18 God saith him self... 'lete be, lete be, for in me is the vengeance, and y shall quyte it'. c 1475 *Rauf Coitcar* 293 'Lat be, God forbid', the Coitcar said. 1526 TINDALE *Blatt.* xxvii. 49 Other sayde let be: let vs se whyther Helias wyll come and delyver hym. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iv. 6 Ah let be, let be, thou art The Armourer of my heart. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems*, *Sq.-Cap* ii. She replies, good Sir, La-bee, If ever I have a man, Square-cap for mee. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 306 (E. D. S.) Labbe, labbe, Soze, labbe... Gi' o'er, gi' o'er. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 338, I waste my heart in signs: let be. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* 1. 322/2 When Thomas is about to pull fruit... the elf bids him let be. 1891 *Athenæum* 21 Feb. 242/2 The good old doctrine of Let Be.

d. = *let alone*, 18 e. Chiefly *Sc.*

1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 246 He could skarse silt, to let be stand on his feet. a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1743) 619 These baser things are not worthy of an immortal spirit, let be a spirit who is a partaker of a divine nature. 1683 DR. HAMILTON 9 June in Napier *Dundee*



(1859) I. ii. 333 They would scarce give me civil answers, let be to confess a word. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxix. She speaks as if she were a prent book,—let a be an and fisher's wife. 1868 MOIR *Blanche Warch* Prelim. p. vii. Let-a-be this plain truth, another point of argument is [etc.].

## 21. Let fall.

† a. To put (clothing) on a person. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4655 Pe kyng .. did on Ioseph hand þe ring; And clæþtyng on him lette he fall.

b. To lower (a bridge, a portcullis, a veil); Naut. to 'drop' an anchor; also (see quot. 1867).

c. 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 252 Clercvauld .. lete fall the bridge. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 130 Than ladyes fair lete fall thair mantillis grene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 13 Tha .. Drew draw brigges, and lute portculleis fall. 1594 (see FALL v. 4). 1627 CAVT. SMITH *Seamans' Gram.* ix. 38 Let fall your fore-sail. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 12 We let fall our Anchor. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 248 In letting fall the curtain of repose On bird and beast. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Let fall! The order to drop a sail loosed from its gaskets, in order to set it.

c. † To allow (one's anger) to abate (*obs.*); to allow to lapse, proceed no further with, 'drop' (a business). ? *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3238 His angre somdele lete he fall. 1594 O. B. *Questions Profit. Concernings* 31 b. It seemed better unto him to let fall his reuenge. 1621 *Mising Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 70 They lett the huissness of Flood be lett fallen, and they to proceed no further in yt. 1677 YANBANTON *King. Improv.* 66 Some progress was made in the work; but within a small while after the Act passed it was let fall again. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus* v. i. (1733) 102 Having lost their Labour with-out making any Discovery, they let the Business fall. c. 1715 HURVET *Quinn Time* (1724) I. 453 Seimour's election was let fall: But the point was settled, that the right of electing was in the House, and that the confirmation (by the King) was a thing of course.

† d. To lower (a price). *Obs. rare* —

c. 1475 *Ran/Coil/ar* 833 Sa laith thay war .. to lat thair price fall.

e. To 'drop', utter (a word, a hint), esp. carelessly or inadvertently.

1826 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 51 The leant word .. that you let fall out of your overflowing venomous mouths. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurence* II. i. 27 My grief let unbecoming speeches fall. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 256 ¶ 4 Some Expressions which the Welshman let fall in asserting the Antiquity of his Family. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 627 II. F. let fall some expressions which [etc.]. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Mar. 412 Vague hints .. let fall by the dying officer.

f. To shed (tears).

1816 SCOTT *Yok of Hazeldean*, Bnt aye she loot the tears down fa' For Jock of Hazeldean. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* II. ii. 20 He .. lets fall some drops of natural pity over hapless infirmity.

g. Of a solution, etc.: To deposit.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 688 On cooling it lets fall a yellow matter similar to wax.

h. Geom. To draw (a perpendicular) to a line from a point outside it. *Const. on, upon.*

1667 (see FALL v. 4). 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 14 Find its Latitude, by letting fall the Perpendicular S<sub>b</sub> on the true Meridian drawn through A. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 9 The length of perpendiculars let fall upon the lines of direction.

Let fly: see FLY v. 1 10.

## 22. Let go.

a. *trans.* To allow to escape; to set at liberty; to lose one's hold of; to relax (one's hold); to drop (an anchor).

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16330 Þe pouste es min to spill or latte ga? c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (Paulus) 173 Nero .. þane leit paule a quhill ga. c. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* II. 443 He .. lat the reynes gon Of his hors. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 254 What wolde þou þat we lete hym ga? 1530 PALSGR. 607/4 Let go your capetan, and some be lyke to have a knocke. 1581 *Act 23 Elic.* c. 10 § 4 So as they .. do presently loose and let goe everye Feasaunte and Partridge so taken. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* v. iv. 60 Ruffian: let goe that rude vociuill touch. 1639 EARLE *Microcosm.* lxvi. (Arb.) go He .. will not let the least hold goe, for feare of losing you. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 150 Letting go their hold they were killed by the fall. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* III. (1721) 356 A Solution of Mercury in *Aqua fortis* being poured upon Iron, Copper, Tin or Lead, dissolves the Metal, and lets go the Mercury. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict. s.v. Go*, To let go the Anchor. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 214 The oxygen of the acid combines with the carbon .. and at the same time lets go a quantity of caloric. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 308/1 The Dauphin let go his father's hand. 1850 *Ibid.* XVII. 26/2 He requested the pipe-seller to let go his hold. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL in *My First Bk.* 34 A big ship .. let go her anchor in the Downs.

b. *intr.* —to let go one's hold. *Const. of.*

c. 1480 *Antors of Arth.* 470 (Douce MS.) 'Let go', quod Sir Gawayne, 'god stond with þe rihte!' 1605 SHAKS *Lear* iv. vi. 241 Let go Slaue, or thou dy'st. 1715 J. JAMES *Tr. Le Blonds Gardening* 174 A Spring that lets go immediately, and shuts the Mouth of the Trap. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Humourists*, Steele (1853) 112 Hyl let go of his prey sulkily. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar., If once the heart lets go of the faith to which it used to cling.

c. To dismiss from one's thoughts; to abandon, give up; to cease to attend to or control.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ii. 3 Let go youre greite boostinge of hye thynges. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 110 Such .. do turne into the alhouse, and let the church go. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii. G 3, Iarlus, talke not of Aeneas, Let him goe. c. 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. ii. § 3 To let go the name, and come to the very nature of that thing which is thereby signified. 1666 *Ferry's Diary* 22 July, I finding

that accounts but a little let go can never be put in order by strangers. 1668 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 113 Letting his own life go. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 859/1 Do only what is imperative and let the rest go. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* etc. iv. (1890) 107 Let go nothing that becomes a man of bodily or of mental excellence.

† d. To fire off (ordnance), discharge (missiles).

c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 45 All suche ordnance as they had they lete go at ones. 1580 STOWSE *Ps.* vii. xii. Thou .. ready art to lett thyne arrowes go. c. 1670 SPALDING *Franch. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 109 Ane sudden clay .. throw occasion of ane shot rakeleslie lettin go.

e. To cease to restrain; to allow to take its course unchecked. To let oneself go; in recent use, to give free vent to one's enthusiasm.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 15 When the shippe was caught, and could not resist the wynde, we lett her goo and drave with the wedder. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* vi. 9 That he wolde let his honde go, and hew me downe. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., Once, and once only, does he let himself 'go', and then not till he has threatened to throw down his pen. 1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 488/2 'The multitude is taking its pleasure, is letting itself go.

f. as *sb.* An act of letting go.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 31 Shipping is subject ever, at the let goe, to bee stayed. 1702 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iii. 7 [A dog match] for a Guinea each Dog, five let-goes out of hand, .. which goes fairest and furthest in wins all. 1885 CHOLMONDLEY-PENNEL *Fishing* 81 Catastrophes .. averted only by an ignominious let-go of the gaff.

† 23. Let pass. *Obs.*, as a combination; for to let (a person or thing) pass, see PASS v. *trans.* To let slip, miss (an opportunity); to pass by, neglect; to discontinue (a practice).

1530 PALSGR. 608/1, I lette passe a thyng, I let it go, or passe on. 1537 *tr. Latimer's Sermon. bef. Convocation* A viij b, I lette passe to speake of moche other suche lyke countrefayte doctrine. 1577 HAMMER *Ant. Ecl. Hist.* (1691) 303 Although he let passe the unsatiable tyrannie practised in the time of Diocletian, yet ceased he not altogether from persecuting. 1598 GARNESHWY *Tinctus Ann.* II. xviii. (1622) 59 Letting passe the hands [to] take wide and open sea. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 164 That a people so wise .. can let passe ane opportunity of so much credit and interest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 479 Let me not let pass Occasion which now smiles. 1671 — *P. R. n.* 233, I shall let pass No advantage.

24. Let run. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 163 Having let run their sheets and halyards. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Faire courre*, .. to let run, or over-haul any rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Let run, or let go by the run, cast off at once.

25. Let slip. (See also SLIP v.)

a. *trans.* To unfasten what is tied; to loose (a knot). ? *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Luke* v. 4 Cary vs in to the dype and lett slippe thy nett to make a draught. 1530 PALSGR. 608/1, I lette sylppe a thyng that is tyed fast.

b. To liberate, loose (a hound) from the leash in order to begin the chase. Also *absol.*

1530 PALSGR. 608 1, I let sylppe, as a hunter dothe his grayhounds out of his leashes. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* I. i. 278 Before the game's afoot, thou still let'st slip. 1601 — *Jud. C.* III. ii. 273 Cry haucke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/2 Let slip the Grey-hound. (1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 517 The cry .. was that Nottingham had kept his bloodhounds in the leash, but that Trenchard had let them slip.)

c. To allow to escape through carelessness; to miss (an opportunity).

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trunp.* 882 Take hede by time, let not sylppe this occasion. 1611 BUNLE *IIb.* II. i. We ought to giue the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard, lest at any time we should let them slip. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 743 If you let slip time. 1730 BERKELEY *Let. Wks.* 327 IV. 176, I would not let slip the opportunity of returning you an answer. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 61 Most nations have let slip the opportunity.

\*\*\* With adverbs.

† 28. Let abroad. To allow to go abroad; to permit or cause to 'get about'. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* Ep. Ded., In letting them abroad I desire only to testifie [etc.]. 1727 PORE, etc., *Art of Sinking* 76 Small beer .. is .. vapid and insipid, if left at large and let abroad.

† 27. Let away. *Obs.*

a. To allow to go away, permit to depart.

11. O.E. *Chron.* an. 1011 (Land MS.) Elmer abbot hi letan awex. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5838 Ne i ne wil let þe folk awai. *Ibid.* 6217 Quat ha we don, þat we let þus þis folk awai? 1826 MOORE in *Mem.* (1854) V. 37 [I] consented on condition of being let away early to my mother.

b. (a) To omit; to drop (a letter in a word).

(b) To put away or aside; to have done with.

c. 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Ævi Sax.* 289 Da let he þone ap awex. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 174 Das oðre lætþ done n awex on sopinum. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 177 Lete we a wei þes chestre. c. 1275 *Moral Ode* 344 (Jesus MS.) Þeos lætþ awel al heore wil, for godes hestes to fulle.

† 28. Let by. *Sc.* = let alone 18 c.

1577 LOCHLEVEN to Morton in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* App. 72 Your own particulars (=personal friends) are not contented lat by the rest.

29. Let down.

a. To lower (a drawbridge, portcullis, steps of a carriage, etc.); in restricted sense, to cause or allow to descend by gradual motion or short stages. Also *occas. intr.* for *passive*.

1554 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1140 (Land MS.) Ne let hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10844

A mikel linnen clath four squar laten dun. c. 1450 LONG- LICH *Grail* xxxvi. 367 So wenten they into the towr .. and leten hym down ful soflyte. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 90 Leit breggis down, and porticules that drew. 1530 PALSGR. 607/1 Come let me downe from my horse. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 55 A vision of a shete latten downe from heauen. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Cleverus Voy. Ambass.* 35 They would have let down the Anchor. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* in *Sylvia*, etc. (1729) 207 Letting the Tree down into a Pit of four or five Foot Depth. 1737 *tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* I. 12 We were let down into the hold. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iii. 59 The draw-bridge is let down. 1840 DICHENS *Barn. Rudge* III, A passing carriage stopped, and a lady's hand let down the glass. 1844 — *Marl. Chas.* III, Draymen letting down big butts of beer into a cellar. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, Lights were brought in, the curtains let down. 1864 Mrs. H. WOOD *Trevelyan Hold* I. 313 A large board or table which would put up or let down at will. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 89 Throwing the door wide open with a fling, and letting down the steps.

fig. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* I. (1679) 6 We can let down our thoughts but one step lower, and that is into the bottomless pit.

b. To lower in position, intensity, strength, or value; to depress; to abase, humble. Also, to disappoint.

1486-1504 *Let.* in Denton *Eng. in 15th c.* (1888) 318 note D, VII ye suld support a synglere man to dryue yowr tenants ownt and lett downe yowre tenandres [i.e. tenants] as they doo. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* v. ii. 74 Every slack'd fiber drops its hold, Like Nature letting down the Springs of Life. 1747 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) I. cxxviii. 343 Nothing in the world lets down a character more than that wrong turn. c. 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* Ixii. 15 Wks. 1811 IX. 161 He lets himself down to our capacity. 1795 BURKE *Let.* to W. Elliot Wks. VII. 348 When I found that the great advocate, Mr. Erskine, condescended to resort to these bumper toasts .. I was rather let down a little. 1798 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VI. 162 Poor M. de Narbonne! how will he be shocked and let down! 1800 Mrs. HEAVEY *Montray Fam.* I. 149 This cold laconic note, that, at once, let down all Emma's hopes of surprising her friend agreeably. 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 187 He was .. gently let down from his high position.

† c. To reduce (overfed beef or mutton) by bleeding the animal before it is killed. *Sc. Obs.*

1555 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 215 That all flescheours bring thair flesche to the mercat croce .. and that thair blaw nane thairfor, nor yit let it done. 1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 26 That thair be na mutton scot on the bak .. nor yit latin down before [i.e. bled at the breast].

d. *techn.* (a) To lower the temper of (metal).

(b) See quot. 1886.

1677 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 If your Steel be too hard .. you must let it down (as Smiths say) that is, make it softer, by Tempering it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Letting-down, the process of lowering the temper of a steel tool or spring which [etc.]. 1886 W. A. HARRIS *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.* s. v., Shellac and other resins, and similar substances, are said to be 'let-down' when they are, by means of spirit-solvents, reduced or dissolved ready for use. The solvent itself is also known as 'let-down'.

e. To be let down: (of the claws of a hound) to be in contact with the ground. Also, the sinew of a horse, = 'to be broken down' (see BREAK v. 50d).

1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1087/4 She is a pretty large Hound, very handsome, all her Claws are let down of one of her fore feet. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1749) I. 1. 338 If the Horse be, what the Jockies call, let down in the Sinew .. such a Horse can never be made so strong in that Part, but a hard Course, or Running a Race upon hard Ground, will let him down again. *Ibid.* (1757) II. 271 When a Horse is quite let down (as the Jockies call it) the Tendon is quite broken.

f. To be well let down in the girth: (of a horse, a'so of a hound) to be 'deep' in the girth.

1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 222 When a Horse is well let down in the Girth, he is a good-winded Nag .. He was a Round barrel'd Horse, and did not look much let down in the Girth.

g. To let (a person) down gently or softly: to treat considerably so as to spare (his) self-respect, colloq.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi. (1842) 313 By way of letting him down gently, I said nothing. 1843 H. GAVIN *Feigned & Fictit.* Dis. 32 It is always a prudent measure to afford a malingering an opportunity of giving in .. or in the language of the hospital, to let him softly down. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, She would let him down easily, so to speak, that there might be no over-tender recollections on his part.

h. Of cows: To yield (milk). *dial.*

1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xv, She's a bonny lass, she is; let down her milk, there's a pretty! 1881 J. P. SHELTON *Dairy Farming* 56/1 All cows will not let down their milk to strangers.

† i. *intr.* To deliver a blow at. *Obs.*

1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 219 Taking his curtelas in both his hands, he let down at Rosalmond with such force that [etc.].

j. as *sb.* An act or instance of 'letting down': (a) a drawback, incident disadvantage; (b) a come-down, a 'drop' in circumstances; (c) a disappointment. *slang.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 235, I met with such a let-down. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 14 The let-down to what is known as the 'cottage and cow system', has always been, that [etc.]. 1861 *Times* 17 Sept., Here comes another 'let-down', really worse than any before. 1866 *Land. Alisc.* 3 Mar. 57 (Farmer), I don't think that's no little let-down for a cow as has been tip-topper in his time. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats, Anyat's Child* Fr. i, It would be



hard to say positively that any trace of a disappointment—what Arlington called a 'let-down'—marked his pleasant fresh face.

†30. **Let forth.** a. To allow to pass forth or out; to give passage to. b. (See quot. 1573). *Obs.* 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* (1538) II. 598 Neuir ane of thame he wald lat furth by. 1573 BARET *Adv. L.* 292 'To let forth, or make a lease of a piece of land, *foras locitare agellum* Ter. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 26 Schir James and his brother were latten furth at the request of the chancellor. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N. v. i.* 388 The graues, all gaping wide, Euerie one lets forth his spright. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1029 To let forth my fowle defiled blood. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 464 Pricking vines, or other trees, and thereby letting forth gum or tears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 207 Heav'n op'nd wide Her ever during Gates, to let forth The King of Glorie.

### 31. Let in.

a. To admit, give admittance to (a person), esp. into a dwelling-house; to open the door of a house to; hence *refl.* to enter the house where one lives, usually by means of a latch-key.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 382 Petrus cnicode ob ðæt bi hine inne leton. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Let him in seið wit 3ed god wule he bringes us gleade tidings. a 1300 *Curial* II. 1806 Hell. open up pin yates wide. Lete in be king, wit-then bide. 1513 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 700 She the dore of that gardyn hadde opened, and me leten in. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) II. 6 Seth went forth to Paradys; but the angel wald noght late him in. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. xxv.* The maister portere . . . frely lete vs in, unquestionate. 1590 HAWKS *Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Poet.) 21 At the chambres in ryght ryche anye We were let in. a 1550 *Frisch of Bernwik* 154 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 His knok scho kend, and did so him in lett. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 91 There he must stay until the Officer Arise to let him in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 566 Open, ye everlasting Gates, let in The great Creator from his work returned Magnificent. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 1, I was let in at the Back-Gate of a lovely House. 1724 RAMSAY *Tam. Misc.* (1733) II. 134 And now she thanks the happy time That e'er she loote me in. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) II. ix. 389 Nurse Rooke. . . was delighted to be in the way to let you in. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 167 George went home again, musing as he walked along, and let himself in. 1891 NAT. GOULD *Double Event* 74. I have a latch-key, and I let myself in.

b. To give entrance or admittance to (light, water, air, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1558 BR. WATSON *Seven Sacram.* xviii. 112 So wee maye lette in shame into oure soule. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 The water may be let in by Frenches when you lyst. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6 (1686) 134 The more tender our spirits are made by Religion, the more easie we are to let in grief if the cause be innocent. 1685 WALLER *Divine Poems, Last Verses*, The Son's dark Cottage, battered and decay'd, Lets in new Light thro' chinks that time has made. 1697 VANBRUGH *Asop* v. 62 A Woman's Heart's to be enter'd forth ways. . . An Essenc'd Peruke, and a Sweet Handkerchief; let's you in at her Nose. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 221 Though God do not let in Heaven upon us. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 ¶ 8 A sashed Roof, which lets in the Sun at all Times. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* I. viii. 78 She let in the water at every seam. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xvi. And fears of sinning let in thoughts of sin. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* ix. 96 Half-awake servant-maids, letting in the air by the doorway. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Est.* (1877) I. 11 Skylights opened to let in upon human nature an infinite dawn from above.

c. To insert into the surface or substance of a thing; see also quot. 1867. (Cf. *let into*, 11 b.)

1575-6 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 289 White the mason lettage in the boltes above the quier dore 6d. 1663 H. POWER *Exper. Philos.* 97 A Lead Pipe . . . into which at the top was let in a short neck of weather-glass, or bolt-head. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Let in all the Half-timbers, and then get in your Kelson. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To let in, to fix or fit a diminished part of one plank or piece of timber into a score formed in another to receive it, as the ends of the carlings into the beams.

d. To make a way for something to happen; to give rise to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 19 They pleaded altho that the Churchishness of the Porter let in this sad Accident, increased by the Indiscretion of those in his own Family. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 502 The bar or extinguishment of both, by the recovery . . . lets in the reversion in fee after both. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 It would . . . let in all the mischief against which the statute was intended to guard.

e. Office, etc. To give way and allow (a person) to fall through into the water. Hence *fig.* (colloq.) To involve in loss or difficulty by fraud, financial failure, etc. To let in for (cf. *in for*, IX adv. 8): to involve in the performance, payment, etc. of.

1832 *Examiner* 826/2 The Major . . . had become security for several friends, who . . . taxed his friendship too much, by 'letting him in' to the amount of the security. 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. vi. An old sea captain, who was once let in for pretty deep by a man with a broader brim than common. 1849 ALA. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 124. I was so confoundedly let in by the Patent Artificial Flour Company. 1873 *Punch* 12 Apr. 149/1 If we interfere to promote the object, Turkey will infallibly let us in for the cost. 1886 LUCY *Diary Two Part.* II. 348 A young man to whom nothing is sacred would probably find peculiar pleasure in 'letting-in' his own father.

f. *intr.* To become connected or implicated with. ? *University slang.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* I. I. 14 He has also been good enough to recommend to me many tradesmen . . . but . . . I shall make some inquiries before 'letting in' with any of them.

### 32. Let off.

†a. *intr.* To cease, 'let be'. *Obs.*

c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 52, I so long have been in your service, þat for to leet of wol I neuer assente. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 182 'Leite of', he sayde, 'no man be so hardy to do hym any harme'.

b. To discharge with an explosion. Hence *fig.*

To fire off (a joke, speech, etc.).

1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Firework . . . will be let off. 1720 SWIFT *Gulliver*, *Lullaby* ii. Charging it (my pistol) only with Powder. . . I let it off in the Air. 1741 CHERISH. *Left.* (1792) I. lxxiv. 206 Instead of saying that tastes are different . . . you should let off a proverb, and say [etc.]. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Debates* 1873 An occasion for letting off his long unmediated speech on that question. 1821 *Examiner* 509/2 He let off his puns with great dexterity. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Europe* vi. (1894) 139 It reminds too much of letting off crackers in a cathedral. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxix. I cannot bear people to keep their minds bottled up for the sake of letting them off with a pop.

c. To allow to go or escape; to excuse from punishment, service, etc. (Cf. 11 b.)

1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 4 Mar. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xiii. 469 The poor devil had no shirt, and was so humble and penitent that he let him off. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxx. I will let Clavering off from that bargain. 1866 MRS. OLIPHANT *Madonna Mary* I. ii. 25, I am not able for any more. Let me off for today. 1875 JOWETT *Plat.* (ed. 2) I. 322 Did you ever hear any one arguing that a murderer or any sort of evil-doer ought to be let off? 1890 *Times* 21 Mar. 3/6 He was let off with an admonition and four strokes with the birch rod.

d. To allow or cause to pass away.

1823 J. BACOCK *Dum. Amusem.* 21 Cocks. . . for letting off the sediment.

e. To lease in portions.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak* II. x. The house is let off in sets of chambers. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 157 He mowed some worth 3d. and let off the grass of other land at 2d.

f. as *sb.* (a) A display of festivity, a festive gathering. (b) A part of a property which is 'let off'. (c) An outlet (*fig.*). (d) A failure to utilize some manifest advantage in a game; e.g. in *Cricket*, the failure on the part of a fielder to get a batsman out when he gives a chance. (e) *Waving.* The 'paying off' of the yarn from the beam; *concr.* a contrivance for regulating this; also *attrib.* as *let-off mechanism* (Dosselt *Techn. Textile Design*, 1889).

1827 SCOTT *Diary* 1 Oct. in *Lockhart*, I am to set off tomorrow for Ravensworth Castle, to meet the Duke of Wellington; a great let-off, I suppose. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. ii. viii. My old lady . . . is again 'let' to give our Arabella . . . a let-off to-night. 1887 *Religious Herald* 2 June (Cent.). Ah, the poor horses! how many a brutal kick and stripe they got . . . just as a let-off for the angry passions of their masters. 1893 *Daily News* 19 May 3/5 At the time of this let-off M. . . had scored 102. *Mod. Newspaper Adv.*, Wine and Spirit Vauls. . . Let-offs could pay all rent.

33. **Let on.** *intr.* To reveal, divulge, disclose, or betray a fact by word or look. *Const.* to (a person); often with dependent clause. *diol.* and *U.S.*

App. an absolute use of the phrase in quot. 1637. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1664) xxviii. 67 He . . . lets a poor soul stand still & knock, & never let it on him that He heareth. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii. Let nae on what's past 'tween you and me. 1795 DURNS *Last May a Braw Woor'* ii. I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or ca'd it. 1825 SCOTT in *Lockhart* lxi. I was more taken aback with Wright's epistle than I cared to let on. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems (1890) II. 109. I don't make no insinuations; I jest let on I smell a rat. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xiv. Don't go planting in the gully, or some one'll think you're wanted and let on to the police. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 225, I . . . was more wise than to let on.

### 34. Let out.

a. To give egress to; to cause or allow to go out or escape by an opening, esp. through a doorway (also *absol.*); to set free, liberate; to release from prison or confinement. † Also *intr.* (for *refl.*), to get out into the open. To let the cat out of the bag; see BAG sb. 18.

1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Sua ð me sculde kien ut be king of prisun. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 Wit . . . cleoped warschipe forð ant makð hire duresat be warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 263 þat he solde be noble fule. . . Out of seruage lete. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814 þat per-with he thirled his hert, Bothe blode & water oute lett. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 10 He lete out of the arke a culuer. c 1386 CHAUCER *Ant.* 7. 348 Duc Theseus him leet out of prison. c 1450 *Merlin* 206 *Merlin*. . . seide than to the porter, 'I lete oute, for it is tyme'. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 7 That thou . . . let out the prisoners, & them that syt in darkness. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 98 A Fever in your blood why then incision Let her out in Sawce's. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvii. 14 The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water. 1633 P. FLITCHER *Purple Isle* x. i. The early Morn lets out the peeping day. 1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Acres* 215 The ripening of an impostumature to be let out and evacuated by the lance. 1692 LEVERLEY *Disc.* Dr. Crisp 8 Why should we keep our selves and hearers so close muffled up in this thick Atmosphere of time, and not let out more into the open Air of Eternals? c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 140 A demy Circle of open pallasade, yt lets you out to ye prospect of ye grounds beyond. 1715-20 *Pope's Hind* xii. 168 Till some wide wound lets out their mighty soul. 1824-9 LAMOUR *Phag. Com.* Wks. 1846 II. 48 A slight puncture will let out all the wind in the bladders. 1853 LYTTON *My*

*Novel* III. x. Letting themselves out from their large pew under the gallery. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 20 Dec. 5/4 They might be let out on ticket-of-leave. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 590/2 Wide windows that let out between fluted Corinthian pilasters upon the broad open balcony.

b. To let out of; to permit to be absent from.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22656 Es na man in erth wroght þat agh to lat it vie o thought [Tristram, to let him out of his prison]. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* xi. He could not let the money out of his sight.

c. † To 'let loose' (one's tongue) (*obs.*); to give vent to (anger, etc.).

a 1250 *Orul & Night.* 8 Iþer agen ober swal And let þat uwele mod ut al. 1582 GOSSON *Plays Confuted*, To the Univ. A 7 b. These they very impudently affirme to be written by me since I had let out my ineffectue against them. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 340 Letting out their virulent and wanton tongues against him. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. v. 21 Whoever lets out this passion of hateful and uncharitable anger against any man. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. x. 'He is Mr. Egeiton's nephew, and', added Randal, ingeniously letting out his thoughts, 'I am no relation to Mr. Egeiton at all'. 1873 *Quaker* *Lancet* I. 39 [She] could not forbear letting out her wrath to me.

† d. To set free to (some action), to let loose upon; to allow to go forth freely to (an object). *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 17 The wildness of war by reason of these perpetual conflicts with strangers had so let out the people of the land to unlawful riots and rapine that [etc.]. 1646 P. BUCKLEY *Gospel* Cort. I. 331 God being good, he let out himself into his people. 1659 BOYLE *Motives Love* God 35 The letting out our love to mutable Objects doth but enlarge our hearts and make them . . . capable of being wounded in more places. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 173 A timid and absurd apprehension . . . of letting out the minds of youth upon difficult and important subjects.

e. To spread out. Also *trans.* (see quot. 1867).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. I. 12 Lede þe bout int þe hey see, and late out your pettis to takyng of fishe. 1712 W. ROGER'S *Top.* 134 We immediately let our Reefs out, chard & got ground of her space. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* To let out, or shake out, a Reef, to increase the dimensions of a sail, by untying the points confining a reef in it.

f. To lend (money) at interest (*obs.*); to put out to hire; to distribute among several tenants or hirers.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 33 There was a certayne housholder whych set a vineyard . . . and lett it out to husbar-dmen. 1550 CROWLEY *Figur.* 1372 A manne that had landes . . . surweyed the same, and lette it out deare. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. v. 107 They haue . . . let out Their Coine vpon large interest. 1671 H. M. H. *Exam. Collog.* 267 He . . . calls upon him that let out the Horses. 1690 CHILDS *Disc.* *Trade* (ed. 4) 13 In Italy money will not yield above three per cent. to be let out upon real security. 1734 J. WARD *Introduct. Alab.* II. xii. ad 61 254 What Principall Sum of Money must be put or Let out to Raise a Stock. 1851, 135, 74d 1. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 168 The proprietors . . . letted out the lands for settlement. 1859 JERSON *Britany* v. 59 A girl who let out chairs for hire. 1875 JOWETT *Photo* ed. 2) IV. 508 The huieling who lets himself out for service. 1886 J. R. KEYS *Plas. Bk.* II *orm* i. 23 The easily accessible rooms . . . are let out as offices.

g. To disclose, divulge; frsq. with clause as obj.

1833 JET. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* x. 114 That would be letting out my secret. 1857 KRADE *Conse* *Jrnl* 60 That dear old man's fault for letting out that he loves me still. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Relat. of Family* III. She might as well let the murder out. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *Darwin* *Greece* II. vii. You'll be letting out my private affairs, and I can't stand that.

h. To strike out with (the fist, the heels, etc.). Chiefly *absol.* or *intr.* To strike or lash out. Hence, to give way to invective, use strong language.

1840 H. COCKTON *Fal. L'or* xxxix. 330 A month after marriage she begins to let out in a style of which he cannot approve by any means. 1869 H. J. LYNN *Not such a Fool as he looks* i. 3 *Mur.* What did he do? *Alon.* Well, he let out. *Mur.* What's his language? *Alon.* No, his left. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June. At length Grae let out at Garrett, again driving him to the on amongst the spectators for 4. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Laud Lion & Sun* 107 The horses . . . p 23, fully biting and letting out at each other.

i. To give a horse, his head. Also *absol.*, to ride with increased speed. *colloq.*

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 63 'I'm going to let her out, Pert', and he lifted and then dropped the reins lightly on the mare's back. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* ix. Jim's horse was far and away the fastest, and he let out to head the mare off from a creek. J *intr.* Of a meeting: To end, break up. *U.S.*

1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* x. 114 He . . . would meet her at the door of the Mount Zion tent when meeting should 'let out'. 1895 *San Francisco Weekly Exam.* 19 Sept. 4/2 Q. When did the cooking class let out? A. About five minutes to 3.

k. as *sb.* An entertainment on a large or lavish scale. *Anglo-Irish.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 70 As if resolving the mighty project of a 'let out'.

### 35. Let up.

a. *trans.* † In OE., to put ashore (*obs.*); to raise (*lit.* and *fig.*).

11. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1014 (Laud MS.) He com to Sandwic & let þær up þa ginas. 1400 *Gamelyn* 311 Gamelyn jede to þe yate & lete it up wide. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 442 The system can only be let up or let down by slow degrees.

b. *intr.* To cease, stop. To let up on: to cease to have to do with, talk of, interfere with, trouble, etc. *U.S.*







1884 *Punch* 27 Dec. 309/1 A sort of Lethal Chamber and Cat Trap combined. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50/1 They were quietly disposed of by euthanasia in a lethal chamber.

2. Causing or resulting in spiritual death; deadly; † esp. of sin = mortal.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 27 Two kinds of sinne, the one venial, the other lethal. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xv. 358 To rouse, and awaken .. the godly and religious soules, and raise them from out a lethal security. 1647 WARD *Simp. Collier* 41 Such Epidemical and lethal formality in other disciplined Churches. 1860 REANE *Cholera & H. Iv.* (1896) 157 Discouraging of sinners and their lethal end.

3. Of or pertaining to death.

1607 E. SHARPHAM *Cupid's Whirligig* iv. G. 4, Vengeance wings brings on thy lethal day. 1794 COLFRIDGE *Mourning death Chatterton* 57 On thy way forehead starts the lethal dew.

Hence † **Lethally** *adv.*, in a deadly manner.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 328 A .. contagious matter, hurting all the actions of the heart suddenly and lethally.

**Lethality** (*lɪˈθælɪti*), *rare*. [*f.* LETHAL *a.* + *-ITY*. Cf. *F. Lethalité*.] The condition or quality of being lethal; ability to cause death; deadliness; *pl.* (? nonce-use) lethal agencies.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lethality*, mortality, frailty. 1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1737) 104 The certain Punishment being preferable to the doubtful Lethality of the Fetish. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 595/1 Why a person surmamed 'Deathless' .. should have succumbed to such commonplace lethality as a horse's hoof and Prince Ivan's club we know not.

**Lethalize** (*lɪˈθəlaɪz*), *v. rare*. [*f.* LETHAL *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To destroy in a lethal chamber.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 7/4 If the proprietress consented to have the animal lethallised, as it was unfit for work.

† **Letharge**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. lethargia*—*us*; see LETHARGY.] A lethargic patient.

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado*, etc. (1878) 255 He cannot sleepe nor wake, but twixt them both, sleeping and waking as a letharge doth.

**Letharge**, *obs. form of LETHARGY*.

† **Lethargean**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* LETHARGY + *-AN*.] Lethargic.

1659 J. TATHAM *London's Tryumph* 6 Idleness, the Nurse of Ignorance; Which lulls mens braines, in a Lethargean Trance.

**Lethargic** (*lɪˈθɑːdʒɪk*), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4 *litargik*, *-yk*, 7–8 *lethargick* (e), (6–7 *lethargique*), 7–*lethargio*. [*ad. L. lethargia*—*us*, *ad. Gr. ληθαργικ-ός*, *f. ληθαργ-ος*; see LETHARGY. Cf. *F. Lethargique*.] *A. adj.*

1. Affected with lethargy or morbid drowsiness. 1308 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xlix. (1495) 701 The litargik man that hath the sleepyng eyyll. 1720 *Wadroun Corr.* (1843) II. 528 He was very lethargic, and was cupped.

b. *trans.* Affected with inertness or inactivity; dull, sleepy, sluggish, apathetic.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul* and *Anniv.* 64 To be thus stupid is Alacrity; Men thus Lethargic have best Memory. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 31 Blind and Lethargick of thy heavenly Grace. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 153 [Nature] allows not such noble faculties to lie lethargic. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisited* (ed. 4) 58 The numerous, populous, bustling, and neat towns of that country, are likely to present .. striking contrasts to the lethargic Flemish cities. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. vi. Those he employed were lukewarm and lethargic. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* i. iii. 83 The exiles of a year had grown familiar with the favorite amusement of the lethargic Indians; and they introduced into England the general use of tobacco.

2. Of or belonging to a state of lethargy.

1595 JAS. VI. to Q. *Eliz.* in *Lett.* (Camd.) lviii. 121 That ye quho was so nuchfull .. as .. to foruaine me of my perrell .. should nou, in the uerie heicht .. thairoff, be fullen in so lethargique a sleip, as [etc.] a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 25 Sin's lethargick Sleep a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. 881 His constitution and temper might very well incline him to the Lethargick indispotion of which he dyed. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 501 The lord Trevors is said to be recovered of a lethargick fit. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 132 They sank into a lethargic sloth and effeminacy. 1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxxv. (1857) 340 My lethargic apathy increased upon me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 262, I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story books. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xviii. 422 The lethargic condition of Germany rendered such threats superfluous. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1899) 228 In three to six hours he comes out of his lethargic condition.

3. Causing lethargy.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* xv. 876 Too long Jove lull'd us with lethargic charms. c 1765 FLOVOY *Paritarian T.* (1785) 127/1 A lethargic vapour deprived me of my senses. 1805 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* v. Found to possess lethargic properties.

b. *sb.* A lethargic person; one who is affected with lethargy. ? *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxl. xxvii. The frowarde heretykes That .. strayen oute as they were litargykes. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 58/2 It .. revives Apoplecticks and Lethargicks. 1750 tr. *Leonardus Mirr. Stones* 136 (216) The white, we think, restores health to the lunatic and lethargic.

Hence † **Lethargicness**.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi. A grain of glorie mixt with humblesse Chus both a fever and lethargicness. 1797 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Lethargical** (*lɪˈθɑːdʒɪkəl*), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. Affected with lethargy.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v. § 4 (1696) 216 Distracted

persons, lethargical, apoplectical, or any ways senseless and uncapable of humane and reasonable acts. 1818 in *Tudo*; and in later Dicts.

b. *fig. of things*.

1661 COWLEY *Disc. Crowne* in *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 76 If the desire of rule and superiority be a Virtue (as sure I am it is more imprinted in humane Nature than any of your Lethargical Morals). 1668 H. MORR *Div. Dial.* ii. xxii. (1713) 159 Terrestrial Goodness would even grow sluggish and lethargical, if it were not .. quickened by [etc.].

2. Of or pertaining to lethargy.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Ded. to Coriat, Tongue-tide tacturnity should have imprisoned this worke in the Lethargicall Dungeon or bottomlesse Abisse of euer-sleeping obliuion. 1840 HOON *Up Rhine* 179 The Constrictor After dinner, while deep in lethargical sleep.

Hence **Lethargically** *adv.*, **Lethargicalness**.

1633 T. ANANIS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 6. 619 They are lethargically secure, no rime but their owne can stirre them. 1651 N. BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 4 Lethargically content to snore. 1664 H. MORR *Seven Ch.* ix. (1666) 166 That thou mayst be the more effectually rowzed up out of this Tepidity and Lethargicalness. 1695 *Hether Parlt. be not dissolved*, etc. 13 The old Loyalty of the Church of England Party would set itself out of that Lethargicalness. a 1777 KAWKES *Loy. Planets* 111 In dismal gloom here drowns inactive lull The lazy hours, lethargically dull. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keeler* i. I became .. lethargically drowsy. 1882 MISS WOOLSON *Anne* 7 The cold kept them lethargically honest.

† **Lethargine**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* LETHARGY + *-INE*.] Lethargic.

1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accomplish'd Woman* 4 It is a Lethargic feeling, .. they seem rather reanimated than waked.

† **Lethargious**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *lytargious*. [*f.* LETHARGY + *-OUS*.] Affected with or causing lethargy; lethargic.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Ed. IV. (1809) 339 Daily obfuscate and seduced, with that lethargious and deceivable serpent, called hope of long life. *Ibid.*, *Hon. VII.* 12 Duke Frances was an impotent man, lytargious, .. and well stryken in age. 1570 LEVINS *Almup.* 226 14 Lethargious, lethargicus.

**Lethargize** (*lɪˈθɑːdʒaɪz*), *v.* [*f.* LETHARGY *sb.* + *-IZE*.] *Gr.* had ληθαργίζω *pass.*, to be forgotten.] *trans.* To affect with lethargy. Hence **Lethargized**, **Lethargizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* v. 254 The Lethargiz'd is not lesse sicke, because hee complains not so loud as the aguish. 1633 — *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 10. 1307 Others are lethargiz'd with a drowsie dullnesse. 1805 S. THOMP. *Ma loc* i. 1, Some philtre .. to lethargize The British blood that came from Owen's veins. 1817 LADY MORGAN *Fiance* (1818) I. 53 A .. sergeant was giving a sort of lethargized attention .. to the details which the elder dame was communicating. 1830 COLEBRIDGE *Tablet*. 23 May, All bitters are poisons, and operate by stiling, and depressing, and lethargizing the irritability. a 1834 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1846) III. 8 The surest preventive or antidote against the freezing poison, the lethargizing hemlock, of the doctrine of the Sacramentaries.

**Lethargy** (*lɪˈθɑːdʒi*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *litargi*, *litargi*, *-y*, *lytargye*, 4–6 *litargie*, *li*, *lytarge*, (7 *lytargie*), 5 *6letargie*, *-ye*, 6 *letargie*, *letharge*, 6–7 *lethargie*, (6 *lethargie*, *lethergie*), 6–*lethargy*. [*a. L. lethargia* (med. *L. litargia*, after med. *Gr.* pronunciation), *a. Gr. ληθαργία*, *f. ληθαργος* forgetful, a derivative or compound of ληθ-, *λανθάνειν* to escape notice, *λανθάνεσθαι* to forget. Cf. *F. Lethargie* (OF. *litargie*), *Pr. litargia*, *Sp. letargia*, *Pg. lethargia*, *It. letargia*.]

The ME. forms in *-arge* may represent *L. lethargus*, *Gr. ληθαργος*, the *adj.* was used subst. as a name for the disease.]

1. *Path.* A disorder characterized by morbid drowsiness or prolonged and unnatural sleep.

*Negro lethargy*, a disorder peculiar to the negroes of the west coast of Africa, characterized by attacks of somnolence, and ending fatally in most instances in three to twelve months (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Trilogus* i. 674 (730) What slombeyest þou as in hytargye. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. iii. (Tollem. MS.), Flores perof [of almonds] sode in oyle awakeþ hem þat haueþ be litargy, the sleepyng euell. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 310 And his cauterie is good for siknes þat ben in þe peate biinde of a mannes brynn as for þe litarge. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hon.* x. xxvi. My daisit heid forduillit disselle, I raisit vp half in ane litargie. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* l. Wks. 1144/1 Regarding nothing, thinking almost of nothing, no more then if they laye in a letharge. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 221 Stroke it on the temples for the Lytargie. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 26 At last a lethargy made an end of him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 54 The Lethargy must haue his quyet course: If not, he fornes at mouth. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 367 A Lethargy is a lighter sort of Apoplexy. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 445/1 By lethargy is meant a torpor both mental and corporeal, with deep quiet sleep. .. This is the slightest form of coma. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxvi. He soon fell into a lethargy.

2. A condition of torpor, inertness, or apathy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 372 Well myste we seuer þat slepe of litargi þat is fallen upon vs. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 87 We (surprised with a lethargy of sinne) do nothing but lugh and iest in the midst of our sleepe security. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 132 Cosin, how haue you come so earely by this Lethargie? 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xcii. Had not hate in scottish hearts bread Lethargie of feare. 1642 in *Clarendon Hist.* Reb. vi. § 196 It was a strange fatal Lethargy which had seized Our good People, and kept them from discerning, that [etc.]. 1672 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Cong. Granada Del. Epil.* 174 Falling .. into a carelessnes, and (as I may call it) a lethargy of thought. 1700 POPE *Sappho* 128 No tear had pow'r to flow, Fix'd in a stupid lethargy of woe. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 148 Men, roused from

that lethargy in which they had so long slept. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. That gentleman had gradually passed through the various stages which precede the lethargy produced by dinner. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 101 Oft I fall, Maybe for months, in such blind lethargies, That Heaven, and Earth, and Time are choked. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 356 Desperate at the lethargy of their commander, the aristocracy tried to force him into movement. *transf.* 1869 PHILLIPS *Fæm.* v. 152 The expiring stages or intermittent lethargy of a volcano.

† 3. A lethargic or sleepy person. *Obs.*

1634 SHIRLEY *Example* i. i. Dormant, why Dormant, thou eternal sleeper! Who would be troubled with these lethargies about him? Dormant, are you come Dreamer.

† **Lethargy**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f.* LETHARGY *sb.*] *trans.* To affect with lethargy.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. 249 His Discernings Are Lethargied. 1766 COLMAN *Præse Sec.* *Occas.* (1787) III. 182 If lethargied by dullness here you sit.

**Lethargy**, *obs. form of LETHARGE*.

† **Lethe** (*lɪˈθi*). Also 6 *Læthe*, 7 *Lethee*. [*1. Lēthē*, a use of *Gr. λήθη* forgetfulness, *f. ληθ*, ablaut-var. of *λαθ*, root of *λανθάνεσθαι* to forget.]

In *Gr.* *λήθη* is not the name of the river, though it occurs as a personification; the river is *λήθης ὄψαυ* 'water of Lethe'.

1. *Gr. Myth.* A river in Hades, the water of which, produced, in those who drank it, forgetfulness of the past. Hence the 'waters of oblivion' or forgetfulness of the past.

1569 *Grinard of Salen* ii. Chorus (Brand *Quellen* 560), The flood of Lethe can not wash out thy fame. 1593 PERLE *Hon. Garter* C 31, The Carle Oblivion stole from Læthes lake. 1594 SHAKS. *Rhh.* III. iv. 250. 1667 MURTON *P. L.* ii. 583 Farr off from these a slow and silent stream, Lethe the River of Oblivion rules. Her watrre Labyrinth. 1709 *Vatier* No. 63 75 Who had long since been drowned in the Whirlpools of Lethe. 1872 W. R. GIFF. *Engines Life* 191 Severances of Soul for which there is neither balm nor lethe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* i. viii. 20 Thou poppy, that of Lethe art the flower.

2. [*? Influenced by L. let(h)um*.] Death *rare*—1.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. 2. 6 Heere was't thou bay'd, braue Hart, Heere did'st thou fall, and heere thy Hunters stand Sign'd in thy spoyle, and Crimond's in thy Lethee.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *Lethe-flood*, *lake*, *wharf*;

*Lethe-wards* *adv.*

1579 SASSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 23 Tho will we little Love awake, That nowe sleepeth in Lethe lake. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 33 And duller should'st thou be then the fat weede That rots it selfe in ease, on Lethe Wharfe. 1613 J. DENNIS *Secr. Angling* iii. xliii. As if that Lethe-flood ran eery where. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 4 As though of hemlock I had drunk, .. One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk.

† **Lethe**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *leyth*. [*Of obscure origin*: perh. shortened from *lethy*, *LITHY*, or from *LEATHWAKE*.] Flexible, supple.

c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 302 1 Lethy, or wekye (S. *leyth*), *flexibilis*. 1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Lethe deliuer of ones lymmes, *comple*.

**Lethe**, *obs. form of LETH.*

**Lethean** (*lɪˈθiən*), *a.* Also 7–8 *Lethean*. [*f.* *1. Lēthē-us* (a. *Gr. ληθαῖος*, *f. ληθη* LETHY, + *-AN*)] Pertaining to the river Lethe; hence, pertaining to or causing oblivion or forgetfulness of the past.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. vi. 20, I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethean quality in them. 1667 MURTON *P. L.* ii. 604 They ferry over this Lethæan Sound. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 786 Nine Mornings thence, Lethæan Poppy bring. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 475 The craftsman there [at the tavern] Takes a Lethæan leave of all his toil. a 1849 POE *Poems, Ulalume* v. The Lethæan peace of the skies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlv. If Death so taste Lethæan springs. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* lv. 178 No murmured Lethæan lullaby.

2. (See *quot.*; as if from *L. let(h)um* death.)

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lethæan*, .. deadly, mortal, pestiferous.

† **Lethed**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [*f.* *L. let(h)um* death + *-ED*.] (See *quot.*)

1623 CROKERAM *ii. Dead, Defunct, Lethed, Amort.*

**Letheon** (*lɪˈθiən*). [*In some way from Gr. λήθη* (see LETHY); perh. meant for *Gr. ληθαῖον*, neut. of *ληθαῖος* LETHYAN *a.*] Sulphuric ether when used as an anæsthetic (see *quot.* 1880).

1847 *N. Brit. Rev.* VII. 173 The discoverer of what has been termed 'the Letheon'—or, at least, of the system of 'Lethonizing'. *Ibid.* 205 A convict lately .. has begged to be executed while under the Lethæon's influence. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) x. 241 Dr. [W. T. G.] Morton [of Boston] obtained a patent for the use of ether [as an anæsthetic], under the name of 'letheon', in 1846.

Hence **Letheonize** *v.*, *trans.* to subject to the action of letheon.

1847 *N. Brit. Rev.* VII. 178 A Mr. H. Wells .. dentist, is announced as having practised letheonizing since October 1844.

**Lether**, *obs. form of LADDER sb.*

1747 *Churchw. Acc. in Rutland Gloss.* For two Rounds for 3<sup>d</sup> uper lether, *ad.*

**Lether**, variant of LITHER *Obs.*, evil, bad.

† **Lethied**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*app. for Lethē'd* (as printed in mod. ed.) *f.* LETHY + *-ED*.] ? = LETHYAN. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. l. 27 Epicurean Cookes, Sharpen with cloylesse sawce his Appetite, That sleepe and feeding may prouoke his Honour, Euen till a Lethied dullnesse—

**Lethiferal** (*lɪˈθɪfərəl*), *a. rare*—1. [*formed as next + -AL*.] Cansing death, fatal. In *quot. fig.* 1848 LOVELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. Introd., I have noted two



hundred and three several interpretations, each lethiferal to all the rest.

**Lethiferous** (lɪpɪ fərəs), *a.* Also **letiferous**. [*f. L. let(h)ifer, l. let(h)um death: see -FEROUS.*] That causes or results in death, deadly.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 85 Lethiferous poisons. 1653 H. MORE *Confess. Cabal.* (1713) 29 There is none... that bears so lethiferous and poisonous fruit, as the Tree of the knowledge of the good and evil. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 794 Convulsion and other lethiferous accidents. 1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iii. As we murder bishops, so is there another class of persons whom we only afflict with lethiferous diseases. 1866 ROSE *Ovid's Met.* vii. 561 Pending lethiferous blasts by Auster shed.

Hence † **Lethiferousness**, *rare*—*o.*  
1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lethiferousness*, Death bringing Quality.

**Lethir**, obs. *Sc. f. LEATHER; var. LITHER Obs.*  
† **Lethy**, *a. Obs. rare*—*i.* In 7 **leathy**. [*f. LETHE + -y.*] = **LETHAN**.

1613 MARSTON *Insatiate Countess* iv. G 2 A diuell.. That has.. drown'd thy soule in leathy faculties.

**Lethy**, obs. *var. LITHY a.*, supple, pliant.

**Leticant**, -ate, etc.: see **LETIFICANT**, etc.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvi. 35 Wyne moderately taken doth letyfyate and dothe comforte the herte. 1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Pict.* xiv b, Discreet taking of wyne.. dooth letyfyate the spirits of men. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 219 It letyfyates inan's heart.

**Letil**, obs. form of **LITTLE**.

† **Letless**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—*i.* In 4 **letles**. [*f. LET sb.1 + -LESS.*] Without let or hindrance.

1375 BARROUR *Bruce* xvi. 568 I hai all sammyr raid thame fra, And the land letles leit thame ta.

† **Letment**, *Obs. [f. LET v.1 + -MENT.]* Letting.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 If the partition so made betwene them were such, y<sup>e</sup> at tyme of letment were egall of yerely value.

**Let-off**, **Let-out**, *obs.*: see **LET v.1** 32 f, 34 k.

**Letony**, obs. form of **LITANY**.

**Let-pass** (let'pas'). [*f. vbl. phrase let pass: see LET v.1.*] A permission to pass; a permit.

1635 COKE in *Stratford's Lett.* (1739) I. 423 The Abuse of Let-Passes. 1647 SPENCER *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 65 Having seen the petition upon which a Let-pass is desired. 1657 W. MORICE *Cocua quasi cocua* Def. xxiv. 243 Suffering none to come to the Sacrament without their Let-passe. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (1768) II. 357 All vessels took from the governor a let pass. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. II.* ii. (1869) II. 498 Without requiring any permit or let-pass. 1792 *Act 32 Geo. III. c. 50* § 2 Nothing... shall require any let-pass... where the ship... does not go to open sea. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Let-pass*, permission given by superior authority to a vessel, to be shown to ships of war, to allow it to proceed on its voyage.

**Letrure**, variant of **LETTURE Obs.**

**Letsome**, -ness, *var. ff. LATSUME, -NESS Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 54 He it but... the letsomness of his delivery... it is enough. 1650—*Comm. Exod.* 13 Slow of speech. Of a letsome deliverie, word-bound.

**Lett** (let). [*a. G. Lette*, ad. the native name *Latv.*] *a.* An individual belonging to the people called Letts, who inhabit parts of certain of the Baltic provinces of Russia. *b.* The language of this people; = **LETTISH**.

1831 *For. & Rev.* VIII. 61 The Letts, a simple-mannered and now-existing people. *Hist.* 70 Henry the Lett, who wrote in the 13th century. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 150 The Lithuanian proper... The Lett, one of its branches, is spoken in Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 761/1 Any Lett could make himself understood in India.

**Lett**, obs. form of **LATE a.1**, **LEAT**, **LET**.

**Lettable** (let'ābl'), *a.* Also **letable**. [*f. LET v.1 + -ABLE.*] That may be let.

1611 COTGR. *Affordable*, leasable, lettable. 1796 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. Oct.* We mean to make this a property saleable or lettable. 1860 TOLLOPK *Framley P.* xviii. Whether the house is lettable or not... I do not know. 1893 DK. ARGVILL *Unseen Found.* Soc. x. 308 'This absence of hireable land in a new country is 'the cause and origin' of lettable value 'arising'. 1894 MRS. F. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* x. 244 A favourable position on account of... the limited number of lettable quarters elsewhere.

† **Lettag**, *Obs. rare*—*i.* In 6 **letago**. [*f. LET v.1 + -AGE.*] The action or process of letting.

1530 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 249 Too melche nete to be leten by y<sup>e</sup> churchwardens for the tyme beyng, and halfe part of the money comyng yearly of the letage of the sayd nete to go to [etc.].

**Lettanie**, **letanie**, obs. forms of **LATTEN**.

1648 60 HENHAM *s. v. Black*, Lettanie, that is as thinn as a leafe of gold. *Ibid.*, *Fere*, *Brasse*, *Copper*, or Lettanie.

**Lettar**, *obs. form of LETTER sb.3*

**Lett-de-camp**, variant of **LETACAMP**.

† **Letted**, *pp. a. Obs. rare*—*i.* [*f. LET v.2 + -ED.*] Hindered, impeded.

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* iv. 30, V am of more lettid [Vulg. *impeditioris*] and slowere tunge.

† **Letten**, *pp. a. Obs. rare.* [Obs. pa. pp. of **LET v.1**] Let; demised, leased.

1667 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (5881) XII. 616 The rents of the said letten premises. 1798 in *Root Amer. Law Rep.* I. 463 All his right in said letten premises.

**Letter** (let'et), *sb.1* Forms: 3 **leattro**, **letore**, 3-5 **let(t)re**, 5 **lettore**, 4-6 **lettur**, (4 **littor**, 5 **lettur**), 3-**letter**. [*a. or ad. OF. and F. lettre: = L. littera* a letter of the alphabet (*pl. litteræ* an epistle, written documents, records), also *littera* (in

inscriptions *lettera*), of obscure origin; the hypothesis that it is connected with *linere* 'to smear' is now generally rejected.]

I. An alphabetic character.

1. A character or mark designed to represent one of the elementary sounds used in speech; one of the symbols that compose the alphabet. † *These letters* = this inscription. For *capital*, *double*, *Roman*, etc. *letter*, see the adjs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Pe uif lettres of vre lefdi nome. a 1240 *Sauvies Warde* *Cott. Hom.* 249 A grei boc.. iwritten wið swarte smeale lettres. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 993 His name do wurd a letre mor... For do wurd abram abraham. c 1300 *Havelok* 2481 And þare be written þise letres: 'Pis is þe swike' [etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 111 Við goldine lettris wrytne brad. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 3 A capital letter that is cleped an X. c 1400 MAUNDVELL (*Roxb.*) iii. § 9 Þai wrate letters with þaire fingers. 1430-40 *Lvdc.* *Bochas* ii. xlii. (1554) 51 b, Cadmus found first letters for to wryte. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 73 Over whose hedde was written in letters of Romayn in gold, *faicte home chere qny vourdra*. 1598 GRENFWAY *Tactics*, *Ann.* xl. iv. (1622) 145 He added and published new letters and characters. c 1600 A *Home Brit. Tongue* (1865) 16 Thus have I briefely handled the letters and their sounds. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 141 In antient time, before letters were in common use. 1709 BARKLEY *Theory Vision* § 140 The monosyllable consisting of six letters. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* i. l. p. 2 By teaching me my letters he brushed up his own learning. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 116 The letters a, b, c express respectively the sides of the triangle.

b. *sing. collective for pl.* Now only in *before the letter* (= the more usual *before letters*): a proof taken from an engraved plate before the lettering is inserted.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 Þe cankre hab a propre sauour, þe which mai not be write wið letter. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Erhog.* 43 His Clerk.. writeth upon every Tally the whole letter of the Tilters Bill, that when the Tally is cloven both the folle and the stocke thereof, may have like letter upon them. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xviii. Your Stranges, and Rembrandt etchings, and Wilkies before the letter.

c. Phrases. † *To affect, hunt, lick the letter*: to practise, or study alliteration. *Letter-by-letter*: taking each letter in its turn; in quot. attrib.

1570 E. K. *Ep. Dyd.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* I scorne and spue out the rakehellie route of our ragged rymers (for so themselves use to hunt the letter). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 56, I will something affect the letter, for it argues facilitie. 1605 [see *LET v.1* 31. 1624 *HP. MOUNTAGU Gage* Pref. 18, I could have played the fool in alliteration and hunted the letter as you have done. 1836 SOUTHEY *Compo's Wks.* III. 226 'In a firm and delicate hand'. (no doubt the same letter-by-letter writing that has before been noticed).

d. *pl.* A round game in which the players have to form words out of letters inscribed on separate pieces of card or ivory.

1836 WYVIE MELVILLE *Kate Com.* xxi. We sat round a large table and played at 'letters', sedulously 'shuffling' the hand-some capitals as we gave each other long jaw-breaking words.

2. **Printing**. *a. pl.* Types. ? *Obs.*

1563 *Edin. City Rec.* in *Ann. Scott. Print.* xv. (1890) 157 [He] desyrt their lordships to deliuer him the saidis imis and letteris. 1588 MARPLE *Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Waldegraves printing presse and Letters were taken away. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Wee can no more ascribe these things to chance, than a Printers Case of letters could by chance fall into the right composition of the Bible which he printeth. 1683 S. SEWALL *Diary* I. 50 The last half-sheet was printed with my letters at Boston.

b. *sing.* Types collectively. Also, a fount of type; a particular style of printed characters.

1588 MARPLE *Epist.* (Arb.) 23 Another printer, that had presse and letter in a place called Charterhouse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 71 Caxtone.. first printed Chaucers tales in one colume in a ragged letter, and after in one colume in a better order. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., The words.. inserted in a different letter through the text of *Florus*. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 370 By broken Letter is not meant the breaking of the Shanks of any of the Letters, but the breaking the orderly Succession the Letters stood in in a Line, Page, or Form, &c. and mingling the Letters together, which mingled Letters is called *Py*. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Intro.* 3, I have distinguished the Former Dissertation by printing it in a Greater Letter. 1706 HENRIK *Collect.* 14 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 204 He.. is resolv'd to print in a Less Letter & in columns. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4617/4 Printed upon Extraordinary Paper, and with a New Brevier Letter. 1719 SWIFT *Bianchi & Philomena*, The ballads pasted on the wall.. Now seem'd to look abundance better, Improv'd in picture, size, and letter. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 821 Jying pretensions, in all the varieties of a large and small letter. 1823 J. BANCROFT *Dom. Annen.* 144 When the usual page of letter (small type) has been made ready for press, it is.. surrounded with a moveable square of wood, which rises nearly as high as the beard of the letter. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., There is plenty of letter.

II. Something written.

† 3. *a. sing.* Anything written; an inscription, document, text; a written warrant or authority.

b. *pl.* Writings, written records. *Obs.*

a c 1235 *Metz. Hom.* 10 Malachye, And.. Ysaie.. Thai scheu bathe an wit sere letter. 13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1580 Alle looke on þat letter as lewed þay were. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 353 The gud erll Thomas Assseit, as the lettir said, Edinburgh. 1377 LANGEL. P. Pl. B. xl. 198 In the olde lawe, as holy letre telleth, Mennes sons men callid vs vchone. c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 136 Þei wode þat men preche fables & lesyngis & þerto graunte

lettre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 218 In al that lond Magicien was noon That koude expounde what this Lettre meinte. c 1475 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 56 To a lettere alone I me ledde, That wel was wrytyn upon a wal. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1316/1 Then foloweth it in the letter. 'Hee came then unto Simon Peter' [etc.].

b. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2527 And he þat disse letters wrot, God him helpe wel mor. a 1533 J. D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v. For except the diuine letters, there is nothing so well written, but that there maie bee founde necessite of correction. 1537 F. [EAGER] *Sch. Vertue* 185 in *Babes Bk.* 340 If letters had not then brought them to lyght The truth of suche thynges who could nowe resyght? 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 380 By letters alone the accounts of past actions can be handed down to us with accuracy.

4. A missive communication in writing, addressed to a person or body of persons; an epistle. Also, in extended use, applied to certain formal documents issued by persons in authority.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 3e ne schulen senden lettres, ne underion lettres, ne written buten leane. c 1275 IAY. 4496 Þo sende Delgan, one deorne letre. 13.. *Cour de L.* 1173 Kyng Ryehard dede a letre wryte (A noble clerk it gan adyte). 1361 LANGEL. P. Pl. A. viii. 25 Vndur his secre seal Trempre sende a letre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 288, I wole a letre unto mi brother.. With al my wofull herte endite. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 149, I shall a letter make Unto your lady, and send it by my sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxvii. 14 When Ezechias had receaved y<sup>e</sup> letre of the messengers, & red it. 1630 MILTON *and Poem Univ. Carrier* 33 His Letters are deliver'd all and gon. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I have been lately supplied, by an unknown person who sent me a letter. c 1700 *Prior Epist.* to *F. Shepherd* 12 By penny-post to send a letter. 1777 COWPER *Let.* 20 Apr., I once thought Swift's Letters the best that could be written; but I like Gray's better. 1848 in *Gilbart's Treat. Banking* 1. 350 Government were obliged to interpose by a letter, in order to protect the public from the restrictive effects of the Act. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, I'd teach them to.. write their own letters, and read letters that are written to them. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 479/2 Her trustees.. applied by letter to Messrs. Thompson for delivery of their bills of costs.

b. *pl.* with *sing.* meaning, after *L. litteræ*. Chiefly in the formal or legal sense, as in *letters dimissory*, *letters patent*, *letters rogatory*, etc., for which see the adjs. Also *letters of administration*, *caption*, *ejection*, *fraternity*, *horning*, etc., for which see those words.

c 1290 *Becket* 1219 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 141 To þe kinge of Fraunce heo comen and lettres with heom bere fram þe kinge of engelond. c 1320 *Will. Palerne* 142 Loo here hire owne letters to lene it be beter. c 1400 MAUNDVELL (*Roxb.*) xi. 41, I had letters be of sowdan with his grete seale. 1429 *Kolla Parth.* IV. 345/2 Sende your Letters of Prive Seal. 1501 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1900) II. 126 Ormond pursewant, to pas to summond the lard of Fiveve and his folkis with letteris in the second forme. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 286 Did the Letters worke vpon his blood. 1629 LAUD in *Usker's Lett.* (1686) 410, J., prevailed with his Majesty that I might write these Letters to you, which are to let your Grace understand that [etc.]. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 274, I had letters of the death of Mrs. Newton, my grandmother-in-law. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* i. xvi. 53 And I shall give these letters unto those Who there abide.

c. In phrases and special collocations. **Letter of advice** (*Comm.*), a letter notifying, e.g. the drawing of a bill on, or the consignment of goods to, the correspondent. **Letter of attorney**, a formal document empowering another person to perform certain acts on one's behalf (now more usually 'power of attorney'). **Letter of brotherhood**, = *letter of fraternity* (see **FRATERNITY** 4). **St. Agatha's letters**, letters written on her day (Feb. 5) as a charm against fire (see quot. 1563). **King's Letters** (see quot. 1770). **Queen's Letter**, a circular letter to the clergy first issued by Queen Anne (see quot. 1715). **Letters of slains** (*Scots law*): see **SLAIN**. *To run one's letters* (*Scots law*); see quot. 1861.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Why aske ye no letters of brotherhood, of other men priars? 1467 in *Bury Wills* (1850) 30, I will.. that myn executours.. make hym a letter of attorney if need be. 1563 *Families II. Idolatry* III. (1859) 225 Instead of Vulcan and Vestal.. our men have placed St. Agatha and make letters on her day for to quench fire with. 1683 W. LOVE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camd.) 187, I desire that whensoever you send any thing for me you would be pleased to send your letter of advice by the Post. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers.* *Qual.* 220 The Queen's Letter for making a Collection in several Parishes, in and about London and in several Cities. 1770 HAILES *Henryson's Tale of Dog*, *Ranvintyng Poems* 280 Charges to pay or to perform, issued in the name of the Sovereign, are still termed the King's letters. 1790 COWPER *Let.* 21 Apr., To receive it [a dividend] by letter of attorney. 1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* IV. 286/2 Having run his letters against His Majesty's advocate. 1849 FRYER *Comm. Class-bk.* 31 The letter wherein the drawing of the bill is advised, commonly called the 'letter of advice'. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Liberation*, The prisoner may run his letters, that is, he may apply in writing to any of the Lords of Justiciary.. and within twenty-four hours the Judge must issue precepts to intimate to the public prosecutor and party concerned.. to fix a diet for trial.

5. The precise terms of a statement; the signification that lies on the surface. *The letter*: often used (after St. Paul's *τὸ γράμμα*) for the literal tenor of a law or statement, opposed to *the spirit*. † *After the letter*: literally. † *In letter*: in the more literal meaning (opposed to in *spirit*). *To the letter*: implicitly, to the fullest extent.



1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6759 *Þir* wordes, *aftr þe* letter, or hard to here. 138a Wyclif 2 *Cor.* iii. 6 The letter sleith, forsoth the spirit quykneeth. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68 þai vnderstand noȝt haly writte spirytually, bot after þe letter. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 3 God hath no suche bodily members, as this texte to the letter dothe pretende. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 6 Cleauing as fast as we can to the letter. let vs draw as neare as we may to the sense of Moses work. 1656 MASSINGER *Bashful Lover* v. i. To tread on My sovereign's territories with forbidden feet The severe letter of the law calls death. 1642 J. EATON *Houey-c. Free Justif.* 219 That truth which they seemed before to hold, at leastwise in letter. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 639 To... Disdain the Pedantry o' th' Letter. 1700 ASTLEY tr. *Sauvdrin-Faxardo* I. 160 A Prince is not oblig'd by the strict Letter of the Law. 1724 A. COLLINS *Chr. Chr.* Relig. 107 And to look on reasoning from the letter to be mean and low. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 270 A King may... impair the happiness of his people without violating the letter of any single Law. 1809-10 COIT-RIDGE *Friend* (1869) 27 He who most faithfully adheres to the letter of the law of conscience. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 354, I shall obey you to the letter. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 2 (1862) 311 Applying the strict letter of the law to the circumstances. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 406 The English criminal law was in its letter one of the most severe in Europe. 1886 HUGH CONWAY *Living or Dead?* iv. You had better follow your father's commands to the letter. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. liii. 326 Jefferson... without venturing to propose alterations in the text of the Constitution, protested against all extensions of its letter.

6. Literature in general; hence, acquaintance with it, learning, study, erudition.

† *a. sing. Obs.*

1400-50 Alexander 624 Arystotill... one of the coronest clerks þat euer knew letter. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vi. clxxxix. 176 Lower than his fader in letter and conynge.

b. pl. + Also good letters (obs.). Occasionally, the profession of literature, authorship. *Man of letters* [= *F. homme de lettres*]: a man of learning, a scholar; now usually, a man of the literary profession, an author. *Commonwealth, republic of letters*: see those words.

1250 *Prov. Elfred-in O. E. Misc.* 106 Ne may non ryhtwis king... But if he, he cunne lettres lokie him selfe one, hw he schule his lond laweliche holde. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* lii b. By letters and by science is the man made semblable or lyke to god. 1533 Du WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 894 Well lemed in good letters. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diary* (1843) 54 Learning and good letters to yong men bringeth sobriety. 1621 BIBLE *Johu* vii. 15 How knoweth this man letters, hauing neuer leamed? 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857, J. 126 There were likewise the effigies of the most illustrious men of letters. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 50, I... have from my youth laboured in good letters. 1708 PATRICK *Bickersstaff detected*, He was bred to letters, and is master of a pen. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 330 Such an Abuse of the Readers, as one shall seldom meet with among Men of Letters. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 211 He has always been a lover of letters. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. It was sufficient to show me that he was a man of letters. 1812 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 191 Lord Milton, himself a man of letters, a poet and a native of Teviotdale. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 188 That life of exile and privacy which religion and letters would have rendered tolerable to the King. 1855 FRESQUET *Philip II.* v. vi. (1857) 95 Letters kept pace with art. 1880 Athenian 10 Jan. 56 Several guests well known in letters were present. 1892 *Speaker* 2 May 530/1 Metaphysics have again condescended to speak the language of polite letters.

7. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attributive, chiefly in sense 4, as letter-bag, -change, -clip, -envelope, -file, -post, -slit; b. objective and obj. gen., as letter-bearer, -carrier, -opener, -sorter; letter-copying, -writing.

1809 T. Brown in *Naval Chron.* XXII. 294 The 'letter-bag' was saved. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlviii. The guard was standing at the door, waiting for the letter-bag. 1840 *Carson* M. 709 (Fairf.) Al 'letter-bearers for þi to ensaumple be vtry. 1846 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 233 On certain Initial 'Letter-changes in the Indo-European Languages. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xviii. 241 'Letter-clips, portfolios, music-cases. 1858 in *Abstr. Specif. Patents* Printing II. (1864) 3 Stands for 'letter-copying presses. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 24 Pencils, Cards, ... 'Letter-files, Maps and Pictures. 1863 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xiii. ¶ 4 They. Left the 'Letter-Kerner, after the Letter was Cast, to Kern away the Sholdering. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 3/1 Newidians in pencil-cases and 'letter-openers. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 286 Between Thesalonica and Athens... there was not... any established 'letter-post. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 53 The Clerk... hearing a knocking at the outer door, looks through the 'letter-slit. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket*. 147 No ordinary 'letter-sorter in the Post-office is equal to it. 1788 COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. King* 6 Dec. My 'letter-writing time is spent, and I must now to Homer. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 8 May an. 1781 We talked of letter-writing. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlix. (1839) VI. 235 He varied his style of letter writing according to the character... of his... correspondents.

8. Special Combs.; letter balance, a contrivance for ascertaining the weight of a letter; letter-board (Printing), a board on which matter in type is placed for convenience in handling; letter-book, a book in which letters are († written or) filed, or in which copies of letters are kept for reference; letter-bound a., characterized by close adherence to the letter of a law; letter-box, (a) a box in which letters are kept; (b) one in which they are deposited for transmission by post or on delivery; hence letter-box v. *nonce-wd.*, to put

(a letter) into a letter-box; letter-carrier, one who carries letters either as a private messenger or as a public official; letter-case, (a) a case to hold letters; († b) an envelope; letter-corporal, one entrusted with the duty of fetching and delivering letters; † letter-cover, an envelope; letter-cutter, one who makes punches for type-founding; so letter-cutting; letter-drop (U.S.), a slot into which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car (*Cent. Dict.*); letter-dropper *nonce-wd.* (see quot.); letter-founder, -founding, -foundry = type-founder, etc.; letter-head, (a) a sheet of letter-paper with a printed or engraved heading giving address, date, or the like; (b) dial., a postage stamp; letter-heading (see quot.); letter-high a. (Printing), of the same height as the ordinary printing-type; letter-house dial. = Post-office; letter-leaf, an epiphytic orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum*, so named from the markings on the leaves; letter-learned, † (a) learnt from letters or books; (b) = BOOK-LEARNED; letter-learning = BOOK-LEARNING; letter-lichen, a lichen of the genus *Opegrapha* or order *Graphidei* (see quot.); letter-lock, a lock which can be opened only by arranging letters attached externally so as to form the word on which the lock is set; † letter-man, one of the Chelsea pensioners who was entitled to extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign; † letter-money, in the Civil War, the money contributed to the support of the royal army in response to Charles I's letters; † letter-monger *nonce-wd.*, a forger of letters; letter-office = Post-office; letter ornament, a decoration made up of the forms of letters; letter-paper, paper for writing letters; as a trade term, restricted to the quarto size, the smaller sizes being called *note-paper*; letter-perfect a. (Theatr.), knowing one's part to the letter; letter-plant letter-leaf; letter-punch, a steel punch used in making matrices for type; letter-rack, (a) a tray with divisions to hold an assortment of types; (b) a small frame in which letters or papers are kept; letter-racket slang (see quot.); † letter-receiver, one who receives letters for transmission by post; letter-stamp, a stamp used at a post-office for cancelling postage-stamps or for impressing notifications on letters or parcels; letter-struck a. *nonce-wd.*, smitten with the love of learning; letter-weight = paper-weight; † letter-will Sc., one's testament; letter-winged a., of a kite, having the wings marked as if with letters (*Cent. Dict.*); letter-wood, the wood of the South American tree *Brostium Aubletii*, which is marked with black spots resembling letters or hieroglyphics; letter-worship, an undue attention to the letter of a law or commandment; letter-writer, (a) one who writes letters (hence used in the titles of manuals of letter-writing); (b) a machine for taking copies of letters. Also LETTER-CARD, LETTER-PRESS.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing vii. \*Letter-Boards are Oblong Squares... of clean and well-season'd Stuff. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 224 It would fill this 'letter-book to give you all the arguments for and against this measure. 1802 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 234/1 The letter-book satisfies me that Mr. Norton was right. 1841 MILTON *Divorce* II. xi. That 'letter-bound servility of the canon doctors. 1812 *Examiner* 30 Nov. 766/1 The libel was found in the 'letter-box of the Newspaper. 1849 THACKERAY 4 Sept. in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 683/1, I put the letter into the unpaid-letter box. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Robbards Mem.* II. 187 It is better... that I should 'letter-box it here. 1552 HULOET, 'Letter carrier, *ambulus, libello, tabellarius*. 1697 LITTLELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 304 A warrant is come from his majesty, appointing Mr. Vanhulst, the Dutch secretary, to be court letter carrier. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 20 Such another Dick and such another donkey, who acted as letter-carriers to that side of the village. 1872 T. JORDAN *Land. Triumph*. 16 By Ladies 'Letter-case, [He] Shall have a better place. 1790 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Nov. My memorial was always in my mind; my courage never rose to bringing it from my letter-case. 1823 J. BADOCK *Dom. Anns.* 44 Let a person choose any one of them [cards], and inclose it in a letter-case. 1856 MRS. CHOKER *Village Tales* 1 Tips to the mess-servants, the 'letter-corporal, and colour-sergeant. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 233 Her Handkerchief, and 'Letter-cover. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xii. ¶ 1 A 'Letter-Cutter should have a Forge set up. *Ibid.* p. 81 'Letter-Cutting is a Handy-Work hitherto kept so conceal'd among the Artificers of it. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 ¶ 2 The Lipogrammatists or 'Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing xi. ¶ 23 To let you know how the 'Letter-Founder Cuts the Punches. 1887 T. H. REED (title) *History of the Old English Letter Founders*. 1760 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 273 Resolved... that the Treasurer... pay out of the public treasury to said Buel one hundred pounds... conditioned that he set up and pursue the art of 'Letterfounding in this Colony. 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 88 At the village post-office they ask for 'Letterhead, please Sir, instead of a stamp. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 649/2 He drew up a note upon the 'lavera 'letter-head. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print-*

ing (ed. Ringwalt), \**Letter-Headings*, lines printed at the head of sheets of letter-paper, containing the residence, and generally the name and place of business, of the party for whom such work is done. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, Printing ii. ¶ 2 In the choice of his Brass Rules, he examines that they be exactly 'Letter high. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 47 The 'letter-house had lately acquired another occupant. 1866 *Trans. Bot.*, \**Letter-leaf* or *Letter-plant*. 1649 *Warn. Jac. Reem* xviii 18 That self-reason which without Gods spirit is only 'letter-learned. 1770 WHITEFIELD *Wks.* (1772) VI. 30 The letter-learned Scribes and Pharisees in our Saviour's time. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* (1841) 283 As for 'letter learning, we judge it not so much necessary to the well being of one. 1845 HOOB *To Tom Woodgate* ix. All letter-learning was a lute you, somehow, never crossed. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 245 *Graphidiaceae*... in allusion to the resemblance of the apothecia... to ancient hieroglyphics or written characters. For the same reason the *Graphidaceae* are popularly designated 'Letter Lichens' or 'Scripture-orts'. 1850 CUTLER *Licks & Keys* 6 Another description of lock is that well known by the name of the 'Letter Lock. 1724 *Land. Gaz.* No. 62 9/2 All the Out-Pensioners (as well 'Letter-men as others) belonging to the said Hospital (Chelsea). 180. in A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford & Light Div.* (1891) 34 An increase in the pay and in the number of letter men. 1674 CHAREN-SON *Hist. Reh.* ix. § 27 The 'Letter Money and Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 171 Our 'Letter monger has Herodotus's very words. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2486/4 Whoever gives notice of the said Robbers to the General 'Letter-Office at London, shall be very well rewarded. 1712 *Royal Proclam.* 23 June, 1699, No. 4806/1 That... there be one General 'Letter-Office and P. O. Office established in the City of London. 1827 DICKENS *Pickwick* xxviii. Sam... stepped into the stationer's shop, and requested to be served with a sheet of the best gilt-edged 'letter-paper. 1888 JACOTT *Printer's Trade*, *Letter-paper*. This term is applied to paper—note paper being a tava. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 123 He would be the letter perfect in all by the following Thursday. 1871 *Amer. Rev.* i. *Printing* ed. Ringwalt, 'Letter-va, a rack for containing wood and metal letters of such a size that they would be inconvenient to keep them in cases. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Print*, 'Letter-rack, a cabinet to respect able houses with a letter or statement, detailing a misdeed, or a distress, as shipwreck, sufferings by fire, &c. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1812/4 Many of the 'Letter-Recovers are... 1667 EVELYN *Publ. Employms.* 77 There is nothing more stupid than some of these *πανοπιστατοι*, 'letter-struck men. 1596 in DICKSON & Edmond *Ann. Scot. Printing* 478 Follows the Delid's Legale and 'Letterwell. 1598 *Ibid.* 365 Made his Testament and Letter-Will. 1698 FROUDE *Le.* 12 'Letter-wood as they call it. 1892 *Manufactures* (Circular), Letterwood, 12 100. to 650 per ton. 1879 PARKER *St. Paul* I. 8. 117 The subtiler, idolatry of formalism and 'letter-worship. 1710 ADDISON *Wks. Fam.* No. 2 4 Our 'Letter-writer here alludes to that known verse in *Uncan*. 1759 (title) *The Complete Letter-Writer*. 1855 OGBURN, *Suppl.*, *Letter-writer*, an instrument for copying letters. 1888 *Lithogram* 14 Jan. 43 The same desire impels thousands of persons to write letters to the newspapers; but these letter-writers are not usually journalists.

Hence Letterlet, Letterling *nonce-wd.*, a little letter. † Letterly adv., to the letter; literally. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvi. ¶ If they may fulfill letterly [corrected letterally 1499] the commandmentes of god. 1781 TWISDEN in *P. Papers* I. 871 5 Your reproaches about stretch-work, short measures, and letterlings. 1836 Coleridge's *Lett.*, *Concurs.* etc. II. 129, I judge... from the numberless Letterlets in my possession.

Letter (let'er), sb. 2 Also 5 letters, 8 Sc. letter. [f. LET v. 1 + ER 1.] One who lets, in senses of the vb.; esp. one who allows another the use of (apartments, a horse, house, etc.) for hire.

1558 HULOET, Letter of house or lande, *una domus*. 1671 CHOWNE *Juliana* i. *Drum* Wks. 1873 I. 28 By his tone a kind of letter of lodgings. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6125/6 Thomas Jenkins, ... Letter of Houses. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1851) II. 230 The letters of rooms are the most exacting in places crowded with the poor. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation... between hirers and letters of private carriages. 1893 *Field* 10 June 830/1 Builders and letters of boats might object.

b. In Comb., as agent-noun corresponding to various phrasal combinations of the vb., as † letter-blood, letter-loose, letter-out; letter-go, one who 'lets go'; in Sc. use (letter-gae) a jocular synonym for 'precentor', after A. Ramsay (quot. 1715).

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 390 A man þat schal be lettere blood schal be 3ong. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content*. i. vii. (1615) 104 He which was chosen Fexterer or letter looe of the Grey-hounds. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Horace's Art Poetry* 234 A careless letter-go Of money. 1671 H. M. tr. *Tram. Collog.* 267 The letter-out of the Horses at first was silent. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xvi. The letter gie of haly rhyme, Sat up at the board-head. 1750 ASTON *Suppl. to Cibber* 8 She [Mrs. Bracegirdle] was the Daughter of a... Letter-out of Coaches. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xi. There was no sae money hairs on the warlock's face as there's on Letter-Gae's ain at this moment. 1847 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Song) Ser. v. (1890) II. 169 The lettergae trying new tunes.

† Letter, sb. 3 Obs. Also 4 letters, -our, 4-6 letter(e). [f. LET v. 2 + ER 1.] One who lets or hinders.

1300 *Cursor M.* 16888 Yond traitur, yond letter of vr lai. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. 1. 67 He is a lettere of louc. 1387 8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. lii. (Skeat) L. 126 For soche letteris, it is hardy any soche iwell to winne. 1424 MLYN *Mending Life* 107 Violence he doys to all his letteris. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. ccxlii. 283 The letter of this journey... was Rycharde duke of Guyon. 1553 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 If any clothmaker... be letted... than the letter... to... forfaiit... xliid. 1563 *Aur. Parker Articles*, Whether your Persons, Vicars and Curates be... letters of good religion. 1616 J. DAVES *Complim. Verses in Capt. Smith's Descr. New Eng.*, Thy Letters are as Letters in thy praise.



**Letter** (lɛ'tɜː), *v.* [f. **LETTER** sb.<sup>1</sup>]

†1. *trans.* To instruct in letters or learning. *Obs.* c1460 G. ASHBY *Policy Prince* 648 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 33 Yf god sende you children .. Do them to be lettrid right famously.

2. To exhibit or set forth by means of letters; also, to distinguish by means of letters.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. iv. 440 It would be convenient, that every one of these instances should be Philosophically Lettered. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 46 Fraunhofer .. lettered them and made accurate maps of them. 1877 FARRAR *In Days of Youth* i. 3 He [God] letters it [his name] in fire amid the stars of heaven.

3. To affix a name or title in letters upon (a book, a shop, etc.); to inscribe (a name) in letters. Also, to inscribe with (something).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 77, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both sides. 1714 *Laud. Gas.* No. 525/3 The binding each book will be .. 45. Letter'd on the Back. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Walton* 20 Mr. in *Boswell*, I hope to see my Dictionary wound and lettered next week. 1844 F. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* (1845) II. 420 The greater number of the shops are lettered in the same tongue [Italian]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxiii. There might be a hundred Ezra Cohens lettered above shop-windows. 1877 *Art* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 60 § 3 Every canal boat .. shall be lettered, marked, and numbered in some conspicuous manner.

4. *intr.* In occasional uses. *a.* To carry letters.

b. To write letters. 1645, 1681, 1813 [see **LETTERING**] 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv. Our people go backwards and forwards .. lettering, and messaging. 1851 *W. WILKINSON* *Diary* 22 Feb. in *Life* (1882) III. i. 15 Did not go out at night, but lettered.

**Letterane**, obs. form of **LECTERN**.  
[**Letterato**. *Obs.* [It.:- *L. litteratus*; cf. *LITERATUS*.] A man of letters; a learned man.

1656 EARL MONM. *Adel. fr. Parnass.* 14 That unluckie Laconick Letterato.

**Letterature**, obs. form of **LITERATURE**.

**Letter-card**. [Cf. *F. carte lettre*, *G. karten-brief*.] The official designation of a folded card, having a gummed and perforated edging, so as to be closed and sent through the post (with an impressed or an affixed stamp) as an ordinary letter.

Introduced in Belgium in 1882, in Great Britain in 1892, and now used in many countries of the world. 1892 (Feb.) *Instructions on Letter Card*. To open the letter card, tear off the edge at the perforation. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Feb. Letter-cards impressed with a penny postage stamp .. are now on sale at every post-office. The letter-cards will be subject to all the regulations affecting letters.

**Lettered** (lɛ'tɜːd), *adj.* *a.* Forms: 4-5 *let-t(e)rid* (d., -yd, -4-6 *lett(e)red*, *Sc. letterit*, -yt, 5-6 *letterd* e, 6 *Sc. lettiret*, 4- *lettered*. Also 4- *y-lettrede*. [f. **LETTER** sb.<sup>1</sup> or *v.* + **-ED**.]

1. Acquainted with or instructed in letters; learned, literate, educated.

1302 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7894 Prent wel y-lettrede ys to blame, Pat [etc.] c1350 *Will. Palmer* 4088 A ful lottell lady lettered at be best. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Shuchor*) 937 I wa of iland bat .. sum dele letteryt wane. c1400 *50 Alexander* 2241 Lettrid berne Quare-to feynys bou his fare? 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxi. 238 Peter herlunewe, clerk and but litt lettered. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 684 Ane letterit man profound in all science. 1561 DAUN *tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 Agaynt those lettered heretickes Iohn speaketh plainly. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 125 They inquired not whether .. their Ministers were lettered. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* i. 48 Mounier, are you not letter'd? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* p. 24 A man well borne and better lettered. 1689 FARLEY *Mem.* (1857) III. 305 London, abounding with so many wits and lettered persons. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 94 p. 5 The lettered comcombs without good-breeding give .. just occasion to rally. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 p. 14 It may not be unfit for him who makes a new entrance into the lettered world .. to suspect his own powers. c1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 17 The bucolic writers, who found patronage under the lettered tyrants of Sicily and Egypt. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. 3 The unlettered barbarians willingly accepted the aid of the lettered clergy.

*absol.* 1361 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 125 Lereþ hit his lewed men for lettrede hit knowþe. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Ircl.* lvii. 134 He .. toke, both of letred & of lewed, be cursed tallages of gold & of siluer. 1433 LYNDE. *S. Edmund App.* 374 Symple and lettryd ther heedys did enclayne.

2. Of or pertaining to learning or learned men; characterized by learning or literary culture.

1709 PRIOR *To Dr. Sherlock on Death* 31 Wit may admire, and letter'd Pride be taught. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl.* Wks. X. 317 And entertained with all the elegance of lettered hospitality. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to Friend* 137 This sheltered scene of lettered talk. 1826 DINRAEL *Tr. Grey* i. 1, He was a man of lettered tastes. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 45 This was my all of lettered intercourse. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i. He loved the more His own .. letter'd peace.

3. Composed of (a specified) number of letters. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 346 That foure lettered name of God.

4. Inscribed with letters; *spec.* of a book: Having the title, etc. on the back in gilt or coloured letters.

1665 J. WENN *Stone-Henge* (1725) 163 A letter'd and straight and long Order denotes .. the Conflicts of Combatants. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Gilt-back, and Letter'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 463 p. 6, I observed one particular Weight lettered on both Sides. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 324 Phoebus' letter'd dome. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 12 The next thing which engaged my attention was the lettered floor. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 80 Hervey's Meditations, call lettered. c1813 A. WILSON *The Church-*

*yard* Poet. Wks. (1846) 13, I woo thee, thoughtful, from this letter'd stone. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* i. 82 One glance at the lettered back. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rea. Rocks* vi. 169 Camden, who speaks of a lettered stone he saw.

**Letteree** (lɛ'tɜːr). [f. **LETTER** sb.<sup>1</sup> + **-EE**.] (See *quot.*)

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anal.* (1691) Advt., By Letterees are meant persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the Second. *Ibid.* 2 There was restored to Letterees and Nominees .. 60 [acres].

**Letteret** (lɛ'tɜːrɛt). [f. **LETTER** sb.<sup>1</sup> + **-ET**.] A little or short letter.

1817 BYRON *To Moore* 25 Mar., I have written to you .. six letters, or letterets. 1822 LAMB *Letts.* xii. *To B. Barton* 124 Begging you to accept this letteret for a letter. 1835 HOOKE in *Mem.* (1860) I. 107 A little letteret that cannot do anybody any harm.

**Lettering** (lɛ'tɜːrɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LETTER** *v.* or *sb.*<sup>1</sup> + **-ING**.]

1. The action of writing letters; letter-writing. c1645 HOWELL *Letts.* (1650) II. 118 You may give the law of lettering to all the world. 1681 *Disc. Tanager* 3 If I exceed the Laws of Lettering, your command is my Apology. 1813 BYRON in *Moore Letts. & Frits.* (1830) I. 464, I hate lettering.

2. The action or process of putting letters upon (anything) by inscribing, marking, painting, gilding, printing, stamping, etc. Also *concr.*, the letters inscribed.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* i. 261 The letterings of his books had .. afforded her a high hope of pleasure. 1824 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 241 The dial-plate is complete, with the exception of the figures or lettering. 1869 J. RAVEN *Ch. Bells Cambr.* (1881) 12 The rudeness of the lettering seems to suggest an early date. 1877 *Act* 40 & 41 *Vict.* c. 60 § 3 Such lettering, marking, and numbering shall include the word 'registered' .. and the registered number. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Exen* III. 146 The book was to have .. a smooth grey linen binding with silver lettering.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: lettering block, -box (see *quots.*); lettering piece, the piece of leather on which the title of a book is stamped; lettering-tool, 'a bookbinder's tool for stamping the gilt titles on the backs of books' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) 74 Lettering-block, a piece of wood, the upper surface being rounded, upon which side-labels are lettered. \*Lettering-box, the box in which the type are screwed up preparatory to lettering. 1818 *Art Bookbinding* 30 Working the letters firm and straight on the lettering-piece. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 31. 21 Some account-book lettering-pieces produced .. for the trade are certainly wonderful specimens of lettering.

**Lettering**, obs. *Sc.* form of **LECTERN**.

**Letterize** (lɛ'tɜːrɪz), *v.* [f. **LETTER** sb.<sup>1</sup> + **-IZE**.] *intr.* To write letters.

1824 LAMB *Letts.* xiv. *To B. Barton* 134 The idea of lettering has been oppressive to me of late. 1837 B. BARTON *Select* (1849) II. 1, I have felt unequal to any letterizing.

**Letterless** (lɛ'tɜːləs), *a.* [f. **LETTER** sb.<sup>1</sup> + **-LESS**.] Devoid of letters.

1. Unacquainted with letters or literature; illiterate. Also *absol.*

a1618 SYLVESTER *Quadrans of Fibrae* xcvii. 'Tis to be more than Sylla Letter-lesse. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 125 A meer daring letterless Commander can .. promise himself no more success in his Enterprise than [etc.] 1756 LAW *Letts. Import. Subj.* 24 They help the ignorant and letterless to .. a knowledge of God. 1860 *Q. Rev.* CVIII. 225 Silbury Hill .. the attempt of a letterless race to perpetuate the memory of some event. 1880 P. GREG *Excerpt* II. v. 59 Bookless captain and letterless subaltern. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 157 There was an illiterate generation, and a letterless race to be educated.

2. Having no letters or correspondence.

1837 *Letts. fr. Madras* (1843) 62 Unfortunate beings so letterless as to be able to pay them [sc. visits]. 1884 Br. THOROLD *Poke Christ* 105 A London Sunday .. is absolutely letterless. 1886 MRS. A. HUNT *That other Person* II. 49 She wrote to him each day, and bemoaned her letterless condition.

3. Having no letters inscribed or appended.

1881 *Education* Feb. The title .. was only retained by those who would have been absolutely letterless but for this domestic honour. 1886 MACLEOD *Clyde District Dumbar-tonsh.* i. 6 This ancient letterless slah.

**Letterlet**, -ling, **Letterly**: see **LETTER** sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Lettern**, **Letteroun**, obs. forms of **LECTERN**.

**Letter-press**. [f. **LETTER** sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. (Now commonly written *letterpress*.) Matter printed from letters or types, as distinguished from what is printed from plates. Also *attrib.*, as in *letterpress printing* (for which the use of the word in this sense may be elliptical).

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* ii. 6 Four extraordinary pages of letter-press. c1764 LLOYD *Puff Poet.* Wks. 1774 I. 176 Plain letter-press shall do the feat. 1779 *Hartford Merc.* 18 Sept. Suppl. 4/3 Letter-press Printing is neatly perform'd. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judd. Evid.* (1827) III. 473 note. In the case of letter press, any such alterations are as yet, perhaps, without example. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 711 Plaster of Paris .. is poured over the letter-press page. 1828 Miss MIRROR *Village Ser.* iii. Introd. 1 They who condescend to read the letter-press will have the advantage of my fair correspondent. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* 137 In letter-press printing, the types .. are put together .. with their faces upwards. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. 12 The places where .. letter-press printers .. have to work for their living. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 591 William and Mary Howitt have contributed the letterpress, 1886 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 830 In this cartoon, and the letterpress concerning it, are commemorated [etc.].

2. A weight to keep one or more letters in place. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 78 They [pieces of rock] are often worked into .. letter-presses, &c.

3. A press for taking copies of letters. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 9/2 Van Helden .. slipped a handkerchief upon his wrist, and fastened the other to the letter-press.

**Letter(r)ure**, variant of **LETTURE** *Obs.*

**Lettes** (lɛ'tɜːs), **Lettways**, obs. ff. **LETTURE**, **LETTICE**.

**Lettic** (lɛ'tɪk), *a.* (sb.) [f. **LETT** + **-IC**.] Of, pertaining to, or related to the Letts; = **LETTISH**. Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (by some philologists called *Baltic*) comprising Lettish, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian, and to the group of peoples speaking these languages. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, the Lettic or Lettish language.

1872 R. MORRIS *Eng. Accidence* i. 8 The Lettic Languages. (1) Old Prussian. (2) Lettish or Livonian. (3) Lithuanian. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettic race proper still in Courland, in Livonia. 1881 FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* i. xi. 466 note, A common name for these closely allied nations is sometimes needed. *Lettic* is the most convenient.

+ **Lettice**. *Obs.* Also; *letuse*, -uce, *letvis*, 6 *letewis*, *letuis*, *lettwys*, *lettis* (e, -yee, -ys, -ushe, 6-7 *letwis*. [a. OF. *lettice*, -is, -s), etc., app. a. OHG. *illitiss*, mod.G. *illiss* polecat; but the application of the name has varied at different times.] A kind of whitish grey fur (Coegr.).

1363 *Act* 39 *Edw. III.* c. 12 QeIs ne usent rever dymynes ne de letuses esclaire. 1373 in *Fach Rolls Scot.* II. 440 In empone trium timbrarum de letusses, cum dimidio, et septem letusses variis precii. a1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1668) 65 Her good and gay clothing, and fures of gray menieue and letuse. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 49/2 As to beir gownys þi na woman weir metrikes nor letvis. 1502 *Will. of W. Ratcliffe* (Somerset Ho.), My secunde cap of letewis. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 100 Ane gown .. quahair of the slevis hes been linyit with letuis. a1548 *HALL Chron.* 25 Hen. VIII (1800) 803 The lordie Chauncellor in a robe of Scarlet open before bordered with Lett ce. 1662 *Stat. Ircl.* (1765) II. 406 Letwis tawed, the timber, containing forty skins 8s. 4d.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lettice-bonnet*, -fur; *lettice-cap*, a cap of this fur, apparently worn as a means of inducing sleep; *lettice-ruff*, a person wearing a ruff or collar of this fur.

1599 MEXNEU *Sp. Diet.* A \*Lettice bonnet or cap for gentlewomen, v. *Albaniga*. *Ibid.*, *Albaniga*, a kind of networke coife that women wore on their heads. 1544 *Will. of R. Cressay* (Somerset Ho.), \* Lettys cappes. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Atlas* i. (1879) 69 Some were lattice capped, with three horns, three corners I should saie, like the forked cappes of Popish Priests. 1619 FLETCHER *Jl. Thomas* iii. 1, Bring in the Lettice cap. You must be shaved Sir, And then how suddenly wee! make you sleep. 1621 - *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii. K 2 Phisitians, some with glisters. Some with lettice capes, some posset-drinkes, some pills. 1533 WHITTESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 20 Gownes of scarlett edged with white \*lettusse furre. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for month* II. iv. Is this \*Lettice Ruffe your husband?

**Lettice**, obs. form of **LATTICE**, **LETTUCE**.

**Lettiga** (lɛ'tɪgə). Also *lettica*, *latiga*. [It. *lettica*, *lettiga*; -L. *lettica* a litter.] (See *quots.*)

1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Letts.* (1864) I. 114 Wynn and Wadsworth were seated in a Lettiga, a kind of sedan chair that accommodates two persons who sit facing each other. 1811 J. HOWLER *Select Pieces* (1817) I. 54 Mr. Burguan had been so good to provide me with proper meals and a latiga for travelling. 1821 EARL ABERDEEN in Sir H. Gordon *Life* iii. (1893) 68, I must positively have you carried to the spot in a lettica. 1838 H. G. KNIGHT *Norruans in Sicily* 148 The lettiga is a small vis-a-vis, carried on long poles by two mules.

**Letting** (lɛ'tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LET** *v.*<sup>1</sup> + **-ING**.]

The action of **LET** *v.*<sup>1</sup> in various senses.

1. The action of allowing the movement or passage of, giving loose or rent to; chiefly with adverbs, as *down*, *in*, *off*. Also *letting blood*, *letting go*.

1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. xli. Onely throu letting of myn eyen fall. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyfthyngys vppe of the crosse and the lettynys done ageyne. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Lettyng of blode, seigne. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. l. 86 Man is formed with a mouth .. for receiving and letting forth of air. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius Low C. Warren* 249 The letting in of the Waters, and other things .. were hindred. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. l. 8 5. 38 Letting go. 1839 *BAILY Festus* (1854) 219 The good we do is of His own good will. The ill, of His own letting. a1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 97 Some wise-acres .. would think it a woful letting-down. 1853 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. ix*, She couldn't wear one of your gowns, could she, by any letting down? a1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 692, I .. knew the letting-off of steam, and rose. 1861 TRENCH *Sci. Ch. Aria* 78 Such a letting go of first love. 1864 Mrs. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* iv. 109 He thought his father's argument a letting down of principle.

2. The action of allowing the use of (houses, lands, etc.) on payment of rent, etc.; leasing. Also with *out*.

1538 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 8 All men which haue or hold any tenement of the lettynge of the master and the wardens. 1565 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Path.* (1675) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. 1669 WOODNEAD *St. Teresa* II. xlii. 130 Not the Season for letting of houses. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 252 Where the letting of their land was by rent [etc.]. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* II. 20 The letting of the Pearl banks had been accomplished. 1883 R. RITCHIE *Bk. Sibylls* II. 81 He .. reorganized the letting out of the estate. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 77 § 7 If any



land is comprised in a lease for .. lives, or in a letting for a term of years. 1894 Times 5 Feb. 4/3 The Irish grass lettings are making high prices.

**Letting** (let'ing), *vbl. sh. 2 arch.* [f. LET *v. 2* + -ING *1*.] The action of LET *v. 2*; delaying, hindering, an instance of this; also *quasi-concr.*, a hindrance, an obstacle; frequent in *†but*, *without letting*, without hindrance, without delay.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 87 Oðer leittunge þæt he na þolige. a 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Se cyng syddan scipa ut on sæ sende his broðer. . . to lettings. a 1240 *Ureusun in Cott. Hom.* 187 þe bitternese of nine sunnen attri is þe lettunge. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3204 Non man on hem letting dede. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 263/76 With-oute lettunge In heo 3eode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3199 O þis letting was he ful glad. *Ibid.* 4014 For drightin dos vs na letting. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* li. 12 The lord the bruce, þat mar letting, Gert priuily bryng Stedys tva. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 974 Þat mycht he hendringe to myn fame, and lettunge als to 3ore gud name. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 425 Seynt Poule biddes men preye wipouten lettunge. c 1400 *Melange* 1503 Go we to your company. . . Late þe be no Lettunge. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1183 And our he swam; for lattyn g fand he nocht. 1486 *MARG. C'LESS OXLOD in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the letting of his seid purpose. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. i. 8 He may be in the waye of saluacyon if he haue none other lettunge. 1657 *Pivius Lover* 299 The waye is. . . full of. . . theues, and many other greute lettungs.

† **b. Wasting** (of time). *Obs.*  
1398 *TRENTA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xx. (1495) 616 Which were our nouyse and gretly lettunge of tyme to reherse them here al arowe. 1494 *FARVAN Chron.* v. cxvii 92 To shewe here the vayne and dysynulyd sorowe that Fredegunde made for the Kyng, it were but lettunge of tyme.

† **Letting**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. LET *v. 2* + -ING *2*.] That lets or hinders; hindering.  
c 1450 *tr. De Institutione* 1. xi. 26 Blisfull is he þat may putte awaye every lettynge distraccion.

**Lettimareday**: see **LATTER**.  
**Lettis** (e), *obs. f. LATTICE, LETTUCE*.  
**Lettish** (let'ish), *a. (sh.)* [f. LETT + -ISH.] Pertaining to the Letts or their language. Also *absol.* as *sh.*, the language of the Letts.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VIII. 63 One of the most important personages of the ancient Lettish mythology. 1841 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* 3 The Lavanian (for Lettish) of Livonia and of Courland. 1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* 183 These dialects are the Lettish, Lithuanian, and the Proper Pruthian. 1881 *FREEMAN Hist. Geog. Eur.* i. xi. 466 *note*, Lett, with the adjective Lettish, is the special name of one of the obscurer members of the family. 1888 *KING & COOKSON Sound & Influx* ii. 34 The Baltic family contains the three divisions of Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish.

**Lettonian** (let'ōniān), *a. and sh.* [f. mod. L. *Lettōn*, *Lettō* LETT + -IAN. Cf. *LAPPONIAN*, and *F. Letton* = LETT.] = **LETTISH**.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 835 The Lettonian differs from the other Lithuanian dialects in having an admixture of Finnish words.

**Lettorne**, *obs. form of LECTERN*.  
**Lettorye**, *obs. form of LECTUARY*.  
**Lettour**, *obs. form of LECTERN, LETTER sh. 3*.  
**Lettren**, *-on* (e), *-une*, *obs. forms of LECTERN*.  
† **Letturre**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *letturre*, (4) *letture*, *letturre*, *letturre*, 5 *leature*, *litture*. [ad. OF. *letturre*, *letturre*: = L. *litterā-tūra*, f. *littera* letter.]

1. A writing, a written book, a story. *Holy letturre* = *Holy Scripture*.  
13.. *K. Alis*, 3516 Ac, for that letturre seith ther ageyn, Nul Y schewe hit to no man. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* II. x. 27 'Lo I' seith holy letturre 'which lordes beth this shrewes'. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2170 Luctus it hit, þe letturre & þe line þus it callis. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grailliv.* 240 In Caldey was this scripture, which is to vnderstande As be letturre, was this scripture, which is to vnderstande As be letturre.

2. Knowledge of letters or books; learning.  
13.. *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 750 Ne arystotel nawþer by hys letturre Of carpe þe kynde þese propertez. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxx. 9 For i. not knew letturre. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. i. 137 For in loue and in letturre lith þe grete election. c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 138 He cowde not no letturre. a 1420 *HOOCLIVE De Reg. Princ.* 2073 Simple is my goost, and scars my letturre. 1447 *BOKENHAM Synnyts* (Roxb.) 275 She of letturre no Kunnyng had. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 276/2 Seynt Augustyn was quycke in engyne Swete in speche wyse in letturre.

3. Science of or skill in (arms).  
13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1513 þe lel layk of luf, þe letturre of armes.

**Lettosome** (let'sōmēt). *Min.* [Named by Percy, 1850, after Dr. W. G. Lettsom: see -ITE.] A synonym of *Cyanotrichite* (see **CYANO-**).

1850 *DANA Min.* 523 Lettsomite. . . occurs in spherical globules. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 402 Lettsomite. . . [occurs] in tufts of capillary crystals.

**Lettuce** (let'is). *Forms*: 3-6 *letus* (e), 4-6 *letuse*, 5 *latewes*, 5-6 *letews*, *letuce*, 6 *let(t)yse*, *lettes* (se), -is, -us, -uze, -yce, *leotuse*, *lactaux*, -use, *lactuce*, *Sc. latouce*, 6-7 *lactuce*, *lettise*, 6-8 *lettice*, 7 *lectuce*, 8 *lattice*, 6- *lettuce*. [ME. *letuse*, connected with OF. *lattu* (Cotgr. *luctu*, mod. F. *laitue*): = *lactica*, f. *lact-*, *lac* milk, the name having reference to the milky juice of the plant.

The exact origin of the Eng. word is uncertain. Prof. Skeat conjectures that it may be a OF. \**letuse*, \**lactuse*: = L. *lactuca*, an adjectival derivative of *lactica*. Palsgrave in 1530 gives *lectus* as a Fr. form, and a vocabulary of c 1475

(Wright-Walcker 787) gives *letusa* as the Latin equivalent of Eng. *letuse*; but the genuineness of these is doubtful.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lactuca*; esp. *Lactuca sativa* or Garden Lettuce, the leaves of which are much used as a salad; often *collect.* in *sing.* for the plants or their leaves. *Wild lettuce*: some plant of this genus growing wild; *spec.* in England = *L. Scariola* and *L. virosa*; in America = *L. Canadensis*. Also applied to various plants resembling this genus. For *Cabbage*, *Cos*, *Hare*, *Indian*, *Lamb's Lettuce* etc., see the first member.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 18 598 A fair herbe, þat men cleopex letuse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6079 Wit thes bred and letus wild. 1382 *WYCLIF Psal.* xii. 8 Therf looves with wyld letuse. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 73 Wyld letus þat feldmen cleipen skariolles. c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* ii. 176 Letuce is to be sette in January. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* iv. 13 Yet ben in the gardynes. . . Letews, porcelane. 1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 39 Breade staped in white brothe, with sodden lettysse, or cykorie, are good to be used. 1564 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 26 Muche vse of lettes hurtheth the eyesight. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas* i. 39 When the young lactuce begin to growe, I cutte of the bitter and sower stalkes from them. 1614 *J. COOKE Greene's Tu Quoque* l. 3 b. Did I eate any Lettuce to supper last night, that I am so sleepe. 1633 *JOTTIN-GERARD's Herbal* ii. xxxviii 309 The greater wilde Lettuce smelling of Opium. 1651-3 *J. R. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1678) 108 A dish of Lettice and a clear Fountain can cool all my Heat. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Colloq.* 100 It is very fine Broth which he is served up in; the Lettice are very choise ones. 1733 *Pope Har. Sat.* ii. l. 18 If your point be rest, [take] Lettuce and cowslip-wine. 1760 *J. LEE Introd.* Bot. App. 217 Lettuce, Wild, *Prenanthes*. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 540 Lettuce has glaucous vertical leaves.

† 2. *Proverb.* Like lips, like lettuce = 'like has met its like'; an echo of *l. similes habent labra lactuca*, an alleged saying of M. Crassus, when he saw an ass eating thistles.

a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 189 1 No doubt the prouerbe is true, such lippes such letuce, such santes such mira les. 1583 *Log. Ep. St. Andros* 433 Sic lippes, sic lattuce; letus and lownes. 1587 *FLEMING contra Hollushed* III. 1017/2 Like lips, like lettice, as is their cause so are the rulers. 1589 *GRIESE Monophon* (Arb.) 102 He left such lippes as were too fine for his lips. 1599 *H. BATES Dyets Drie Dinner* To Rdrs., Here are Lettices for enery mans lips. 1619 *Pasquill's Patn.* (1877) 130 If he like not these Lettice, let him pull backe his lips. 1677 *W. H. CHES. Man of Steel* iv. 140 Well, but the Lettice and the Lips do well together.

3. *attrih. and Comb.*, as *lettuce bed*, *-juice*, *leaf*, *-seed*; + *lettuce-cabbage* = *cabbage-lettuce*; *lettuce-opium* = *LACTUCARIUM*; *lettuce-water*, a decoction of lettuce.

1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 380 The fierce currents of the wet season. . . play great havoc with these 'lettuce beds'. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* l. 408 Make Plantations of 'Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use. 1832 *Log. Subst. Food* 299 The narcotic property of 'lettuce-juice' has been long familiarly known. c 1540 *Vicary's Anst.* (1888) App. 227 Night-hade leaves, 'lactuce leaves, henbane leaves. 1816 *A. DUNCAN in Mem. Calcd. Hortie. Soc.* (1819) II. 312 A substance. . . which I have denominated *Lactucarium* or 'Lettuce Opium'. 1577 *MOUNTAINE Gardener's Labyrinth* li. 43 'Lettice seedes. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* iii. 660 Oyl of Lettice Seed. 1713 *DEKHAM Phys. Theol.* 9 *note*, Some Lettice-Seed being sown. . . in the open Air. 1836 *J. M. GULLY Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 104 'Lettuce water 4 ounces.

† **Lettucce**, *Obs. rare*. In 6 *lettucce*. [f. LETTUCE + -E.] (See quot.)

1562 *TURNER Herbal* li. 45 The female (Mandrag) is called the lettice with lesse leues and narrower then lettice.

**Lettus** (e), *-uze*, *obs. forms of LETTUCE*.

**Lettush**, *obs. form of LETTICE*.

**Lettuary**, *var. LECTUARY Obs.*, *lectuary*.

**Letty** (let'i), *a. dial.* Also 7 *lette*. [f. LET *v. 2* + -Y.] That lets or hinders.

1642 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 210 When there is any lette Weather in Harvest-time. 1886 *ELVORTHY IV. Somerset Words* 16, *Letty-weather*, showery; rainy; lit. hindering weather—i.e. hindering harvesting or out-door work.

**Lettuce**, *-ys* (e), *obs. forms of LETTICE, LETTUCE*.  
**Letturre**, *variant of LETTUCE, Obs.*

**Lettware**, *-ie*, *-y* (e): see **LECTUARY**.

**Lettuce**, *-uis*, *-us* (e), *obs. ff. LETTICE, LETTUCE*.

**Lett-up**, *sh.*: see LET *v. 1* 35 c.

**Lettvis**, *letwis*, *obs. forms of LETTICE*.

**Lettwary** (e), *-werye*: see **LECTUARY**.

**Letryn**, *Letye*, *obs. ff. LECTERN, LETTUCE*.

**Leucaethiop** (leu'æthiōp). Also *leucoethiop*. [f. Gr. *leuk-ōs* white (see **LEUCO-**) + *Aithiōp*, *Aithiōp* an Ethiopian.

Some have written *leucaethiop*, perh. influenced by the transliteration *leuca Aithiops* (for *leukoi Aithiōnes*) in the ordinary text of Pliny N. H. v. viii.]

An albino of a negro race. So **Leucaethiopia**, the constitution of a leucaethiop. **Leucaethiopic a.**, characterized by leucaethiopia.

1819 *W. LAWRENCE Physiol.* 287 Their peculiar constitution. . . may be conveniently termed, after some modern authors, leucaethiopia. *Ibid.* 510 The same parents at different times have leucaethiopic children, and others with the ordinary formation, and characters. 1860 *R. F. BIRTON Centr. Afr. I.* 129 The people. . . call these leucaethiops [*sic*; but leucaethiops in Index] Wazungu, 'white men'. [Mod. Dicts. have chiefly *Leucoethiop*, *Leucaethiopia*.]

**Leucate** (leu'kæt). *Chem.* [f. **LEUCO-** + -ATE.] A salt of leucic acid.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 576 Leucate of barium.

|| **Leuchæmia** (luk'æmiā). *Path.* Less correctly leuc-, leukæmia. [mod. L. as if Gr. *λευκαμία*, f. *leuk-ōs* white + *αμα* blood.] Virchow's name for a disease characterized by an excessive production of white corpuscles in the blood, with morbid affections of the spleen and other parts; called also **LEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.

1865 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 148 Leukæmia. 1876 *DUNNING Dis. Skin* 503 Leucocytic lymphadenoma, or leukæmia. 1885-8 *FAGGE & FRY-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) l. 114 Leuchæmia. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 Bennett gave the name leucocythæmia to the disease, whilst Virchow called it leukæmia.

Hence **Leuchæmic a.**, affected with or characterized by leuchæmia.

1876 *Clinical Soc. Trans.* IX. 83 On finding the leuchæmic state of the blood I gave him pho-phorus. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 445 Leukæmic tumours are small, scattered, roundish patches of lymph-cells.

**Leuchtenbergite** loixtambō'gait. *Min.* [named by A. Komonen, 1842, in honour of Maximilian, duke of Leuchtenberg: see -ITE.] A variety of clinocllore, often resembling talc.

1844 *DANA Min.* 317. 1887 *Min. Mag.* VII. 222.

**Leucic** (lū'sik), *a. Chem.* [f. **LEUCO-** + -IC.] *Leucic acid*, a diatomic fatty acid, also called *Oxyhexoic acid*, obtained by treating leucin with nitrous acid. *Leucic ether*, an oily liquid obtained by the action of zinc-ethyl on oxalic ether.

1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 576 Leucic ether. *Ibid.*, *Leucic acid*. 1873 *RALPH Phys. Chem.* 34 Leucic Acid. . . This acid only exists in the body in its ammoniated form, leucin.

**Leucin** (lū'sin). *Chem.* Also *leucine*. [f. Gr. *leuk-ōs* white + -IN.] A white crystalline substance, known also as *amido-caproic acid* (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>NO), one of the principal products of the decomposition of nitrogenous matter.

1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 125 A peculiar white matter, called by Braconnot leucine. 1847-9 *TOWN Cycl. Nat.* IV. 147/2 Leucin. . . is a crystalline substance closely resembling cholesterine in appearance. 1885 *KEMEN Org. Chem.* (1888) 194 Leucine is found very widely distributed in the animal kingdom, as in the spleen, pancreas, and brain.

*attrih.* 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* l. 177 Microscopic examination. . . might shew. . . leucin balls.

**Leucite** (lū'sait). *Min.* Also 8 *leucit*. [a. G. *leucit* (A. G. Werner, 1791), f. Gr. *leuk-ōs* white + -ITE.] Silicate of aluminium and potassium, usually found in glassy trapezohedrons, occurring in volcanic rocks, esp. in lavas from Vesuvius.

1799 *Med. Trul.* I. 320 In the decomposition of the fossil, called leucite, he (Klaproth) found from 20 to 22 parts of potash in the hundred. 1800 *HENRY Phil. Chem.* (1808) 363 The volcanic leucite contained less potash than other kinds. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Treatise Geol.* vii. 146 Many of the older lavas yield agates, leucite, and other precious minerals. *attrih.* 1878 *LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks Class.* 135 Leucite rock may be regarded as a dolerite, in which the labradorite is replaced by leucite.

Hence **Leucitic a.**, containing or of the nature of leucite. **Leucitoid** (*Crystallogr.*), the trapezohedron or tetragonal trisohedron; so called as being the form of the mineral leucite. **Leucitophyre** (G. *porphyry* porphyry; cf. **GRANODIORITE**), 'a dark-grayish fine-grained cellular volcanic rock consisting of augite and leucite together with some disseminated magnetic iron' (*Dana Man. Geol.* 1868).

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 352 The foundations of the town (Pompeii) stand upon the old leucite lava of Somma. 1879 *REINER Study Rocks* x. 109 As in the little leucite crystals of the sperone or leucitophyre which occurs near Rome. 1880 *G. F. RODWELL in Nature* XXI. 352 The lava is very leucitic.

**Leuco-** (lū'kō), before a vowel leuc-, a. Gr. *leuko-*, combining form of *leuk-ōs* white, as in **Leuca nile** *Chem.*, a white crystalline coal-tar base (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>) obtained from rosaniline by reduction and from other substances. **Leuca-nthous a.**, *Bot.* [Gr. *anth-ōs* flower + -OUS], white-flowered (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Leucaugite** *Min.* [*AUGITE*], a white or greyish variety of augite (*Dana*, 1868). **Leucoblast** *Biol.* [-BLAST], one of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes develop. **Leucocholy** *nounce-wd.* [after *MELANCHOLY*] (see quot.). **Leucochylite** *Min.* [Gr. *kūal-ōs* + -ITE], a synonym of apophyllite. || **Leuco-derma** *Path.* [Gr. *dérma* skin], deficiency of colouring matter or unnatural whiteness in the skin; hence **Leuco-dermic a.** (*Cent. Dict.*). || **Leuco-melanous a.** [Gr. *melan-*, *mélas* + -OUS], having a fair complexion with dark hair. **Leucope-nia** *Path.* [Gr. *pe-nia* poverty] (see quot.); hence **Leucope-nic a.**, characterized by leucopenia. **Leuco-phyll** *Bot.* [Gr. *phūll-ōr* leaf], a colourless substance found in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant, capable of being transformed into chlorophyll. || **Leuco-pla-cia** *Path.* [Gr. *plak-*, *plágē* a flat surface], white patches appearing on the tongue or on the mucous membrane within the mouth. **Leucoplast** *Biol.* [Gr. *plast-ōs* moulded] = next. **Leuco-**



**plastid Biol.** [PLASTID], one of the colourless corpuscles found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells around which starch accumulates. **Leucoscope** [-SCOPE], an instrument contrived by Helmholtz for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colours, or for testing the power of the eye to distinguish colours. **Leucospermous a. Bot.** [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed + *-ous*], having white seeds. **Leucosphere Astron.** [SPHERE], the inner corona. **Leucosene Min.** [Gr. *λευκός* guest], a white decomposition product of titanite; probably titanite (Cent. Dict.).

**1863 Fowkes' Chem.** 673 The action of sulphide of ammonium upon rosaniline gives rise to a base "leucaniline which contains two additional equivalents of hydrogen. **1901 Brit. Med. Jnl.** 29 June 1906 A partial exhaustion of the "leucoblastic function of the bone marrow. **1742 T. GRAY Let.** 27 May 1748, 1884 II 113 Alice... is a white Melancholy, or rather "Leucocholy, for the most part; which, though it seldom laughs or dances, nor ever amounts to what one calls Joy or Pleasure, yet is a good easy sort of a state. **1829 Nat. Philos., Polaris, Light** ix. 31 (U. K. S.) In other specimens of apophyllite, which Mr. Herschel calls "leucocyclite, from the rings being white and black. **1884 MAX MILLER in 19th Cent.** June 1917 A semi-human progenitor, suffering, it may be, from leprosy or "leucoderma. **1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 418 Any number of leucocytes below the arbitrary limit of 6000 per cubic millimetre of blood will constitute a hypoleucocytosis, or "leucopenia as the condition is also named. **1840 He** was able to distinguish... a "leucopenic phase, or hypoleucocytosis, during which the number of haemic leucocytes falls [etc.]. **1865 WATTS Dict. Chem.** III. 584 "Leucophyll. **1895-8 FAGEE & PYSMITH Princ. Med.** (ed. 2) I. 124 A similar affection of the tongue often follows "leucoplakia, or white syphilitic patches, at the end of several years. **1835 GOODALL Physiol. Bot.** (1892) 43 "Leucoplastids... are found in parts which are normally devoid of chlorophyll, such as tubers, rhizomes, etc. **1883 Nature XXVII.** 277 Professor Helmholtz's new instrument, called the "leucoscope. **1871 tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.** lvi. 272 For this envelope the name "Leucosphere" has been proposed.

**Leucochalcite (Λευκοχάλσιον).** **Min.** [Named by Sandberger, 1881, f. LEUCO- + Gr. *χαλκός* brass: see -ITE.] Arsenate of copper, often found in silky white needles.

**1883 DANA Min.** App. iii. 69. **1894 Ibid.** 837 Leucochalcite... occurs as a delicate coating with malachite.

**Leucocyte (Λευκοκύττον).** **Phys.** [f. LEUCO- + -CYTE.] A colourless corpuscle, e.g. one of the white blood-corpuscles, or one of those found in lymph, connective tissue, etc.

**1870 ROLLESON Ann. Life.** Intro. 18 note, In the absence... of certain animal "cytoids or "leucocytes the vaccine poison is inoperative. **1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 415 At the present day, the name "leucocyte" has a somewhat wider significance than that of a mere synonym for the different forms of the white corpuscles.

**Comb.** **1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.** V. 237 A scraping of the cut surface presents under the microscope a large number of... leucocyte like corpuscles.

Hence **Leucocytal a.**, of or pertaining to leucocytes. **Leucocytary = prec.** **Leucocytic a.**, of or pertaining to leucocytes; characterized by the presence of leucocytes. **Leucocytosis** [after Gr. words in -osis] (see quot. 1866).

**1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.** V. 217 An overgrowth of this tissue... may be associated with... "leucocytal excess. **1900 Pop. Sci. Monthly** Jan. 382 We can see the coloring matter penetrating the "leucocytary protoplasmic mass. **1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.** V. 232 The albumen in "leucocytal blood is said to be diminished. **1898 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** V. 637 Other organs [than the spleen] are not infrequently the seat of diffuse leucocytic infiltrations. **1866 A. FLINT Princ. Med.** (1880) 68 According to the nomenclature proposed by Virchow, a temporary increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood is called "leucocytosis. **1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** II. 563 The leucocytosis diminishes rapidly with the fall of temperature.

**Leucocythæmia (Λευκοσιπυμία).** **Path.** Also leucocythemia. [f. LEUCO- + Gr. *κύτος* -CYTE + *αἷμα* blood.] J. H. Bennett's name for LEUCÆMIA. **1854 J. H. BENNETT (title)** Leucocythæmia or White Cell-blood in Relation to the Physiology and Pathology of the Lymphatic Glandular System. **1835 WOODHEAD Pract. Pathol.** (ed. 2) 128 Leucocythemia of the Liver.

Hence **Leucocythæmic (also -emic) a.**, affected with or characterized by leucocythemia.

**1873 RALFE Phys. Chem.** 41 Gelatin... is sometimes found in the blood of leucocythæmic patients. **1876** [see LEUCÆMIA].

**Leucoethiop, leucæthiop:** see LEUCÆTHIOP.

**Leucol (Λευκόλ).** **Chem.** Also leukol. [f. LEUCO- + -OL.] = next.

**1844 Fowkes Chem.** 537 Leucol has somewhat the odour of bitter almonds. **1865 LETHBRIDGE in Circ. Sci.** I. 116 There are evolved... aniline, leukol, picoline.

**Leucoline (Λευκωλίνη).** **Chem.** [f. as prec. + -INE.] An organic base derived from coal-tar, identical with quinoline. Hence **Leucolinic (acid):** see quot. 1892.

**1852 Fowkes Chem.** 562 Chinoline (Leucoline). **1892 MONKEY & MUIR Watts' Dict. Chem.** Leucoline C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N. This base, occurring in coal tar, has been shown... to be identical with quinoline. **Leucolinic acid** C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>. Obtained from coal-tar quinoline (leucoline).

**Leucoma (Λευκωμά).** **Path.** [mod.L., a. Gr. *λευκός* white, f. *λευκός* white.] A white opacity in the cornea of the eye, the result of inflammation or of a wound; = ALBUGO.

**1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).** *Leucoma*, a white Scar in the Hornet coat of the Eye. **1808 Med. Jnl.** VIII. 399 The disease Leucoma, or Albugo. **1853 H. WALTON Operat. Ophthal. Surg.** 605 The lower edge of the pupil adhered to the leucoma.

Hence **Leucomaine (-mejin) Chem.**, an alkaloid found in the living body as distinguished from one found in a dead or putrefying body (*ptomaine*). **Leucomatous a.**, affected with leucoma.

**1887 Athenæum** 20 Aug. 247/3 It treats of the ptomaines and leucumaines... in relation to scientific medicine. **1898 P. MANSON Trop. Diseases** xxvi. 404 The cornea ulcerates or turns leucomatous, and in the end sight is entirely lost. **1899 Allbutt's Syst. Med.** VI. 321 At present we know very little about the injurious effects of leucumaines and ptomaines.

**Leucopathy (Λευκοπάθεια).** Also in L. form leucopathia. [f. LEUCO- + Gr. *πάθεια*, *πάθος* suffering.] = ALBINISM. Also *transf.*

**1841 Blackie, Mag.** L. 387 The arts are infected with a "leucopathy", architecture and painting rejoicing in universal glare. **1868 Nat. Encycl.** I. 383 The name [Albino] is now used to designate any individual who exhibits peculiarities, which are very generally styled leucopathy. **1875 Encycl. Brit.** I. 445/1 Albinism, or Leucopathia.

**Leucophane (Λευκοφάνη).** **Min.** [Named by Eschard, 1840, f. late Gr. *λευκοφάνης*, f. *λευκός* white + *φαν-*, *φαίνεσθαι* to appear, from its often showing whitish reflections.] Silicate of glucium, calcium, and sodium. Also **Leucophanite**.

**1844 DANA Min.** 235 Leucophane occurs in syenite with albite. **1868 Ibid.** (ed. 3) 260 Leucophanite... crystals tabular and nearly rectangular. **1891 T. S. HUNT Min. Phys.** 327 With these is also placed leucophanite.

**Leucophlegmacy (Λευκοφλεγμία).** **Path.** Also in mod.L. form leucophlegmatia. [ad. Gr. *λευκοφλεγμία*, f. *λευκός* white + *φλεγμα-φλέγωμαι*.] A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**1857 Physical Dict.** Leucophlegmatia, a kind of dropsie. **1881 tr. Willis' Rem. Med.** Wks. Vocab. Leucophlegmatia, the kind of dropsy that riveth of white phlegm throughout all the body, and makes the flesh spongy. **1734 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet** 381 It [Cachexy] sometimes disposeth to Consumption, sometimes to Leucophlegmacy. **1747 tr. Astruc's Fevers** 139 The urine thus retained in the blood, soon joins with the other humours of the body; whence the lymphatic ducts are over-loaded, and a leucophlegmatia induced.

**Leucophlegmatic (Λευκοφλεγματικός, a.** [f. as prec. + -IC.] Affected with or characterized by leucophlegmacy.

**1668 CULPHER & COLE Barthol. Anat.** II. vii. 110 Leucophlegmatic persons. **1734 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet** 363 Old Age attended with a... leucophlegmatic Constitution. **1771 SMOLETT Humph.** Ch. 20 Apr. (1815) He told me... my case was dropsical, or, as he called it, leucophlegmatic. **1839 Blackie, Mag.** XI.v. 356 The vast expanse of his leucophlegmatic countenance. **1861 T. J. GRAMHAM Pract. Med.** 185 A leucophlegmatic temperament.

Hence **Leucophlegmatical a. = prec.**

**1658 ROWLAND Mayfield's Theat. Ins.** 988 They hurt not dropsic persons, nor such as are leucophlegmatical.

**Leucopyrite (Λευκοπυρίται).** **Min.** [f. LEUCO- + PYRITE.] A variety of lollingite.

**1837 DANA Min.** 400 Leucopyrite... occurs associated with copper nickel at Schladming, in Styria; with serpentine at Richenstein, in Silesia [etc.].

**Leucorrhœa (Λευκορροία).** **Path.** [f. Gr. *λευκός* white + *ροία* a flow.] A mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the lining membrane of the female genital organs; the whites.

**1797 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 3) XI. 231/1 The Leucorrhœa, Fluor Albus, or Whites. **1875 H. WALTON Dis. Eye** 870 Some mothers with leucorrhœa infect all their children.

Hence **Leucorrhœal, Leucorrhœic (also -rrhoic, on Gr. type -ρροϊκός; cf. f. Leucorrhœique, -rrhique) adjs.**, of or pertaining to leucorrhœa.

**1804 Med. Jnl.** XII. 521 The suppression of a leucorrhœic running. **1806 J. ROBERTSON Trac. Cantharides** II. vi. 41 The leucorrhœal discharge. **1835 G. H. TAYLOR Pelvic Therap.** 129 A local leucorrhœal outflow. **1888 Syd. Soc. Lex.**, Leucorrhœic.

**Leucosis (Λευκόςις).** [a. Gr. *λευκός* white, f. *λευκός* white.] a. Pallor, whiteness (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888). b. The process of becoming an albino; the condition of an albino. c. The formation of leucoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).** *Leucosis*, a whitening of the Face, Teeth, or other Parts of the Body. **1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man** 79 Symptoms of leucosis in their eyes, hair, and skin.

**Leucosoid (Λευκώσιδ).** **Zool.** [f. mod.L. *Leucosia* (f. Gr. *λευκός* white) the name of the typical genus + -OID.] One of a family belonging to the tribe *Oxytelsonata* or pointed-mouth crabs.

**1852 DANA Crust.** I. 48 But in the Leucosoids, there is a higher perfecting of the branchial system.

**Leucoturic (Λευκοτιούρικ), a. Chem.** [f. Gr. *λευκός* white + *τύρις* with inserted *t*, after *allanturic*.] Only in *Leucoturic acid* (see quot. 1866).

**1847 Gurner's Elem. Chem.** (ed. 8) 787 Leucoturic acid. **1866 ODLING Anim. Chem.** 135 Leucoturic acid is a diamerone of lanturic acid and oxaluric or parabanic acid.

**Leucous (Λευκός), a.** [f. Gr. *λευκός* white + -OUS.] Having a white skin; light-complexioned, blonde. Said esp. of albinos. Also *ellipt.*

**1842 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man** 78 To these two varieties

we must add a third, the leucous or the albino. **1849-52 Toon Cycl. Anat.** IV. 936/2 The leucous races of man... afford the most numerous examples of the sanguine temperament. **1859 K. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geogr. Soc.** XXIX. 85 They [albinos] much resemble Europeans of the leucous complexion.

**Leucrocutanized, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.** [f. L. *leucrocota* (Pliny) a fabulous beast + -AN + -IZE + -ED.] Uttered as by a "leucrocota". **1600 TOURNEUR Transf. Metamorph.** xxvii, She scowles with Leucrocutanized sound.

**Leud (Λυδ).** **Hist.** Also in Latin pl. form **leudes (Λυδῆς).** [repr. med.L. *leudes*, a. OHG. *liudi*, *liuti*: see LEDE.] In the Frankish kingdoms: A vassal or feudatory.

**c. 1756-67 BURKE Eng. Hist. Wks.** X. 338 This chief [of the ancient Germans] was styled Senior, Lord [etc.], the followers were called Ambacti, Comites, Leuds, Vassals [etc.]. **1845 M. PARTISON Ess.** I. (1889) 17 The king, attended by some of his leudes, armed only with their swords, entered. **1863 J. WHITE Eighteen Chr. Cent.** vii. 137 The Leud, as he was called—our feudatory, as he would have been named at a later time. **1872 ROBERTSON Hist. Ess., Intro.** p. xxxv. They had exchanged the position of Leudes... for that of Antrustions.

**Leud, Leude, obs. forms of LEDE, LEWD.**

**Leuge, obs. form of LEAGUE sb.1**

**Leugh, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LAUGH.**

**Leuid, obs. form of LEWD.**

**Leuk, Sc. form of LOOK.**

**Leuke, Leun, obs. ff. LEAGUE, LUKE, LION.**

**Leungyie, obs. Sc. form of LOIN.**

**Leurne, Leuse, obs. ff. LEARN, LOOSE v.**

**Leuterer, -ing:** see LOTTERER, -ING.

**Levable, a. Obs.** [a. OF. *levable*, f. *lever* to raise, *LEVY*.] That may be levied; = LEVIABLE.

**1434 Rolls of Parli.** IV. 403 2 If any order... somme, be apoun any Decenne... putt, that hit be for night, void, and noight levable. **1450 Pettit City Winchester in Archaeologia** (1790) I. 91 The xv penny or tax is graunted to your highnesse... the whiche whenne it is levable [etc.]. **1496-7 Act 12 Hen. VII.** c. 12 § 5 Then the levying and payment of the said xvms... [shall be] put in suspence and not levable nor paid.

**Levain, e, Levalto, obs. ff. LEAVEN, LAVOLTA.**

**Levament, Obs. rare-0.** [ad. L. *levamentum*, f. *levare* to lighten.] (See quot.)

**1653 COKERAM, Levament,** the comfort which one bath of his wife.

**Levance.** [See next and -ANCE.] = next.

**1886 BLACKMORE in Harper's Mag.** May 874 If... prescription for levance and couchance conferred any right undefensable.

**Levancy (levánsi).** **Lavv.** [f. LEVANT a.; see -ANCY.] In phrase *Levancy and couchancy*: the fact of being levant and couchant.

**1695, 1818** [see COUCHANCY]. **1866 Law Rep.** 1 Ex. 172 The condition of levancy and couchancy is only to be taken as the measure of the capacity of the land to maintain the cattle. **1872 Law Rep.** 7 Com. Pl. 593 Levancy and couchancy is a mere measure of the number of cattle or other animals that may be put upon the common.

**Levand, obs. form of LEVANT, LIVING.**

**Levant (Λεβάντ), sb.1 (and quasi-adj.).** Also (in sense 4 b) **6 levand, 7 leven.** [a. F. *levant*, pres. pple. of *lever* to rise, used subst. for the point where the sun rises; hence as in senses 1 and 2. (In Milton stressed *levant*.)]

**1. Geog. + a.** The countries of the East. *The High Levant* = the far East (cf. HIGH a. 3). *Cloth of Levant* = BEZETTA (see quot. 1558). **Obs. b. spec.** The eastern part of the Mediterranean, with its islands and the countries adjoining.

**1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII** (1896) 218 A viage to be made into the levant. **1558 WARDE tr. Alexis Secr.** iv. 80 To make a kinde of cloth, called cloth of Levant wherewith women use to colour their faces. **1561 EYEN Arte Amig.** III. i. 54 b. The Hydrographers... have changed the names, calling the Levant or Orient, East. The Ponent or Occident, West. **1599 HAKLUYT Voy.** II. i. 99 My voyage to the Ilands of Candia and Chio in the Levant. **1605 BACON Adv. Learn.** II. xvi. § 2 It is the use of China, and the Kingdoms of the High Levant. **1688 Lond. Gaz.** No. 2320/3 Not to allow Pratique to any Ships coming from the Levant. **1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl.** Levant, in geography, signifies any country situate to the east of us. **1839 Penny Cycl.** XIII. 453/1 Levant... is also commonly used... to designate the eastern or Asiatic shores of that sea [the Mediterranean]. **1844 KINGSLAKE Fathen** v. (1864) 66 That Grecian race against which you will be cautioned so carefully as soon as you touch the Levant.

**2. An easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean; a levanter. ? Obs.**

**1628 DIGBY Voy. Medit.** (1868) 81 The 29. there came a fresh gale att S. E., which... blowed constantly a strong Levante. **1693 Dryden's Jervinal** xiv. (1697) 367 Carpathian Gale... We tem it at Sea, a strong Levant. **1762 MORE in Phil. Trans.** LII. 450 Setting sail with a light Levant, to pass the strait to the westward. **1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.** Levant, a wind coming from the east, which freshens as the sun rises.

**3. A kind of leather = Levant morocco** (see 4 b).

**1880 Times** 25 Sept. 4/5 The leathers known... as Levants, Memels and Cordovans.

**4. attrib. and Comb.:** a. passing into adj. with sense 'east-, eastern', as *levant sea, wind*.

**1601 HOLLAND Pliny** I. 129 It begins at the Levant sea of Oriental Indians. **1657 HOWELL Londinop.** 386 She is built upon the utmost levant point of Europe. **1667 MILTON**



*P. L. x. 704* Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent Windes. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/2 She was driven by a strong Levant Wind from her Anchor in that Bay. 1798 *LADY HUNTER* 16 Nov. in *7<sup>th</sup> Sir M. & Lady Hunter* (1804) 131 Some days before the rain came we had what they call a Levant wind. 1819 *H. Buss l'estriad* III. 656 Breathless, the ponent wind in vain he plies, Nor can the Levant lit him.

**b.** (sense 1 b, 'pertaining to or coming from the Levant'), as *Levant feathers, morocco, sea, skin, taffeta, thrift* (a plant).

1593 *J. Ld. Treas. Acc. Stoll.* (1900) II. 239 Tua gret beddis of levand fadderis. 1597 *GERARDE Herball* II. clxxvii. § 2. 482 *Caryophyllus Mediterraneus* Levant Thirt, or Lea Gilloflower. a 1625 *BRADSHAW & FL. Wit without M.* II. iv. A sharpe Prognostication that shal scower them... like leven tiffates. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3719/4 The Hon. Company of Merchants Trading to the Levant Seas. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* ix. II. (1819) III. 391 Sunito, has left us a curious account of the Levant trade. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88 The French have the pre-eminence in the species of Levant skins marked with a handsome full-grain. *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Choicely bound in half crimson levant morocco.

**Levant** (lɪˈvænt), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> [f. LEVANT *v.* 1] The action of LEVANT *v.* 1; a bet made with the intention of absconding if it is lost. Only in phrases to come the levant, run or throw a levant.

1714 *T. LUCAS Mem. Gamblers* (ed. 2) 111 He hath ventured to make the Levant over Gintlemen. 1728 *VANBUR. & CIA. Prov. Hush.* I. 17 Throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality. 1731 *FIELDING Lottery* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 483 Matter! Why, I had a Levant thrown upon me. 1749 — *Tom Jones* VIII. xii. Never mind that man; e'en boldly run a levant. 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, Levanting or Running a Levant.

**Levant** (lɪˈvænt), *a. Law.* [a. F. *levant*, pr. pple. of *lever* to raise, refl. to rise.] Only in phrase *Levant and couchant* (= med. L. *levans et cubans*, in continental as well as Eng. use); lit. 'rising up and lying down'; said of cattle. (For the specific interpretation see quot. 1768.)

1594 *WEST and Pt. Symbol.* Chancery § 100 To have common of pasture for their beasts and cattle upon the said lands levant and couchant at all times of the year. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 9 If the lands were not sufficiently fenced so as to keep out cattle, the landlord cannot distress them, till they have been levant and couchant (*levantes et cubantes*) on the land; that is, have been long enough there to have laid down and rose up to feed; which in general is held to be one night at least. 1864 *BRUNBY Enclosure Application* 38 Right of common which may be exercised in all times of the year for cattle levant and couchant. 1872 *Law Ref. 7 Com.* Pl. 592 All cattle, sheep, and other commonable animals levant and couchant within the borough.

**Levant** (lɪˈvænt), *v.* 1 [?ad. Sp. *levantar* to lift (*levantar la casa* to break up housekeeping, *levantar el campo* to break up the camp), f. *levar* = L. *levare* to lift.]

**1. intr.** To steal away, 'bolt'. Now esp. of a betting man or gambler: To abscond.

1797 *MARY ROBINSON Walsingham* (1805) IV. xc. 261 She found that the sharps would dish me, and levanted without even bidding me farewell. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 57 [He] must produce a certificate that he has never levanted at any race-course. 1848 *THACKERAY Bk. Snobs* xxxix. One day we shall hear of one or other levanting. 1863 *MISS BRADDOCK Eleanor's Vigil* III. xix. 289 The clerk had levanted before his employer returned from America. 1880 *V. L. CAMERON Our Future Highway* I. iii. 46 He took the opportunity of his host falling asleep to levant.

**2. trans.** Only in *Levant me!*, a mild form of impeachment. *Obs.*

1760 *FOOTE Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Levant me, but he got enough last night to purchase a privancy.

Hence *Levanting* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1783 *G. A. STEVENS Adv. Specialist* I. 96 This [sc. gaming when one will not be able to pay in the event of losing] at Hazard-table is called Levanting. 1847 *THACKERAY Brighton* II. Gutterbury House was shut up by the lamented levanting of the noble Earl. 1855 — *Newcomes* II. 314 The levanting auctioneer's wife. 1866 *MISS BRADDOCK Lady's Affile* I. 2 Distracted by vague fears of levanting tenants and bad debts.

**Levant** (lɪˈvænt), *v.* 2 [f. LEVANT *sb.* 1] *trans.* To make (leather) look like levant morocco.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 336/3 Can [he] give me any information about the plan of mellowing or levanting leather?

**Levanter** 1 (lɪˈvæntə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

**1. a.** An inhabitant of the Levant; = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1. *rare.* **b.** A ship trading to the Levant. *rare.*

1668 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 221, I herewith enclosed send you the relation of Signor Pietro, as unpollished as the usual styles of the Levanters are. 1812 *W. TENNANT Auster* F. II. xlviii. Then brought him home in hold of stout Levanter. 1893 *F. F. MOORE l'Forbid Bonus* (1899) 146 The Levant and the Levanters... are usually in need of cash.

**2.** A strong and raw easterly wind in the Mediterranean (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 86 Let them not break prison to burst like a Levanter. 1799 *NELSON* 25 Nov. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 145, I shall not keep the Persians by detaining her a moment with this fine Levanter. 1890 *MARRIAT F. Mithray* v. We... tumbled down the Mediterranean before a strong Levanter. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scapgoat* I. 155 The ripping of the levanter in her hair.

*Fig.* 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 906 The angry philosopher himself, by a fierce levanter of indignation, [was] driven westwards to America. 1893 *F. HALL Mod. Eng.* 334 Such is the procedure, which... has provoked a very levanter of ire and vilification.

**Levanter** 2 (lɪˈvæntə), [f. LEVANT *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

One who absconds; esp. one who does so after losing bets.

1781 *G. PARKER View Society* II. 168 Levanters, these are of the order and number of Black-Legs. *Ibid.* 170 If the horse which the Levanter betted upon has lost. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 303 Newmarket Levanter! 1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 35 Boulogne whose inhabitants are partly composed of broken-down sportsmen and Levanters. 1888 *TRAILL Will.* III. iv. (1892) 36 A royal martyr is a much more impressive object than a royal Levanter.

**Levantian.** *Obs.* [f. LEVANT *sb.* 1 + -IAN.] = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1.

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 380, I saw an Indian truck pearls with a Levantian (so they term us).

**Levantine** (lɪˈvæntɪn, lɪˈvæntɪn, *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -INE. Cf. F. *levantin* (masc.), -ine (fem.).]

**a. adj.** Of or pertaining to the Levant; + in early use, pertaining to the east, eastern. Also, recalling or resembling the manners of the Levantines. Of a vessel: Trading to the Levant.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* I. § 4. 43 This star did not trouble Herod till the Levantine princes expounded the mysteriousness of it. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* xxii. 58 [The seeds of the Platani] should be gathered late in Autumn, and brought us from some more Levantine parts than Italy. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 58; Those Ausonia claims, Levantine regions these. a 1844 *CAMPBELL Spectro Boat* III. Where Mount Aina lights the deep Levantine sea. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3, I must say that his [Bourbaki's] manner was very Levantine. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Mar. 597/1 Even in the days of Thomas Cromwell a Duke of Norfolk would own Levantine merchantmen.

**b. sb.**

**1.** An inhabitant or native of the Levant.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Levantine*, the Natives or Inhabitants of the Levant, the Eastern People; also those that are employed on the Mediterranean. 1821 *BYRON Don Juan* III. xxi. The Pyrrhic dance so martial, To which the Levantines are very partial. 1844 *KINGLAKE Ethion* xviii. (1864) 221 Europeans stilled in the East, and commonly called Levantines. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 8/3 A Levantine in blood, he [Bourbaki] instantly understood how to appeal to the imagination of the Arabs.

**2.** [F. *levantine*.] (See quot. 1882.)

1831 *PORTER Silk Manufact.* 298 Levantine is a stout, close-made, and twilled silk. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 1/2 Tigrine is a levantine of the very richest kind, spotted like a tiger's skin. 1882 *CARLETON & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Levantine*, a very rich-faced stout twilled black silk material, exceedingly soft, and of excellent wear. Its face and back show different shades; if the former be a blue-black, the latter will be a jet and *trier* *versé*.

**Levantisco.** *Obs. rare* -1. [Sp. (properly adj. = Levantine) f. *Levante* LEVANT *sb.* 1 + -isco; see -ISCO.] A Levantine ship.

1597 in *St. Piers, Dent.* 360 There remain 70 ships of all sorts: six Levantiscos.

**Levantisk.** *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. F. *levantisque*, ad. Sp. *levantisco*; see [prec.] = LEVANTINE *sb.* 1.

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 354 A Frenchman, who under the stile of a Levantusk... had before made a voyage that way.

**Levar.** *Sc. f. lever* comp. of LIEF.

**Levare.** *obs. Sc. form of LAVER* *sb.* 2

**Levation.** *Obs.* Also 4-6 *levation*. [ad. L. *levationem*, n. of action f. *levare* to lighten, raise, levy. Cf. OF. *levation* (in sense 1).]

**1. Eccl.** The lifting up of the Host for the adoration of the people; = ELEVATION 1 c.

1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 466 And so þo leuacion þou behalde. 1434 *F. E. Wille* (1882) 101 At the leuacion at the hie masse. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. ccx. 225 In the tyme of the leuacion of y<sup>e</sup> sacrament, he laught. 1532 in *Pocock Acc. Ref.* (1870) II. 230 After the leuation the deacon turneth to the people. 1559 *Bacon Display.* *Popish Mass* Wks. 1563 III. 43 b, The author of your leuacion and lifyng vp y<sup>e</sup> bred aboute your head was Pope Honorius the third.

**2.** (See quot.) *Obs.* 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Levation*, an easing, or diminishing of grief or pain.

**3. concr.** Something levied; a duty, tax. *Obs.* 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 118 Without paying the same Duties or Levations towards the Company's charge.

**Levative.** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. type \**levātivus*, f. L. *levare* to lighten.]

**a. adj.** Tending to alleviate or soothe; soothing.

**b. sb.** A soothing medicine.

1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Disp.* 160<sup>o</sup> Gargarismes... whose faculty is either levative or repressive or evocative. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Levative*, medicines easing pain.

**Levator** (lɪˈvætə). Also 7 *erron.* *levator*. [a. late L. *levator*, agent-n. f. L. *levare* to raise.]

**1. Anat.** A muscle whose function is to raise the part to which it is attached — ELEVATOR 1 a; also attrib., as *levator-muscle*.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 741 Every leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1826 *KIRBY & SN. Entomol.* IV. xliii. 171 Levator muscles that raise an organ. 1874 *ROOSA Dic. Ear* (ed. 2) 56 The levator is the largest of the three muscles. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* vi. 262 The large levator muscle of the appendage.

**2. Surg.** An instrument used to raise a depressed portion of bone; = ELEVATOR 2 *Obs.*

1672 *WISSEMAN Wounds* I. x. 118, I put in a Levator, and raised up the depressed bone even with the rest. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 398/1 [of facheing teeth] chance to break in the pulling, the Levator helpeth to prise out the roots. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 176 Two Bones of the Bigness and Figure of a Levator. 1789 *T. WHATELY*

in *Med. Commun.* II. 388 With levators and nippers 1 separated it piecemeal.

**Levatory.** *Obs. rare* -1. In quot. *erron.* *lavatory*. [as if ad. L. \**levatorium*, f. *levare* to raise. So OF. *levatoire*.] = ELEVATOR 2.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 4 The Lavatory is a necessary instrument to elevate the depressed Cranium.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Levatory*.

**Levayn** (e, *obs.* form of LEAVEN.

**Leve.** *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 (36) *léafa*, 2 i-leave,

leave, 3 leaf, leave, *Orm.* *læfe*, 3-4 leave. [OE. *geltafa*, *léafa* str. masc. = OFris. *lêva*, OS. *gilôbo* (MDa. *gelfôve*, Du. *geloof*;), OHG. *giloubo* (MHG. *geloube*, G. *glaube*); Goth. has *galaubins*, with different suffix; related to Goth. *galaubjan*; see

Y-LEVE, BELIEVE *vbs.*] Belief, faith; occas. trust.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* viii. 10 Ne fand ic swi m to leda [c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. zelesan*] in israhel. c 1000 *A 1188.*

*Gram. Pref.* (Z.) 3 Forðan ðe ðurh lare byð se 7i cafa gehælden. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We sulen habben ure heorte and habben godne lēafe to ure drihten. *Ibid.* 57

Mid al his hæve þu charite and soðfeste leafe. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2776 Goddess þeowu hurr l habben her 333 soðfast lēaf o Criste. c 1205 *LAY.* 1684a 3if heo wulled cristindom mid gode leafe underfon. c 1225 *1. Og. Kath.* 384 Ich sece wel. þat tu were iset zung to leaf & to lare. c 1275 *1. Prot.*

*Wifred* 548 in *O. E. Misc.*, Hæve þu none leafe to be þad after be bileued. c 1330 *R. BRUNY Chron.* (1810) 247

Nobeles he wild haf brigdig, he fals leafe & erreure.

**Leve.** *v.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *léfan*, *lyfan*, 2-5 leve n, 3le a fen, 4 levee, *Sc. lwe*, 5 leof. [OE. (Anglian) *lēfan*, (WS.) *lēfan* = OHG. (ar) *loufan* MHG., mod. G. (*er* *louben*, ON. *lēfa*, Goth. *us* *lauþjan*, f. OE. *\*laubian* LEAVE *sb.* 1) *trans.*

To grant permission to; allow, permit. Also (esp. of God or Christ), to grant. With personal obj. (? orig. dat.) and *inf.* or clause; also *absol.*

c 897 *K. ALFRID Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 We hit noh-wader ne selfe ne lufedon ne eac oðrum monnum le lēfan.

c 1000 *1.3. Gosp. Matt.* xix. 8 Moyse... 3 fde eow eower wif to lēafet ðe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 þe he se leafe swa libben on þisse scorte lēaf þet [etc.]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2873

Godd Almahatiz lefe us swa To forþenn (ristes wille. c 1220 *Bastary* 303 Vre loued crist it leue as ðat his hize us fede. c 1225 *Tuhana* 98 Ief me þat ich mote þe treowliche luuin. c 1225 *St. Mark.* 12 Leaf me gite. c 1225 *Auz.*

*R.* 88 Vre Loued... ne leue on neuer stinken þene fule put. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2332 God leue hem in his þlyse spilen among engeles & sed men. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (N) *holis* 632 þat he wald leue þam to sey þe story of sancte nicholas. c 1375 *BANHOVR Bruce* xix. 126 Of the kyngs cutteye, That eue hit durf eareny I do of his land his likinge. c 1385 *RACER L. G. W.* 2083 *Arundel*, And leue a leuere swi þa 68 leafe. 1393 *JANGL. P. Pl. C.* 149 Crist. leue þe lede so þy londe þat kaute þe louye.

c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 8048 And þes wordes his warpiþ, as luf w a leuit. c 1400 *Abot. Loll.* 28 þit onely a man vse his power in to ilk þing, as God. Jeshu him to vse it. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howbeit* 534 As our Roy leuit, The Dowglass in armes the bludy hart beris. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 38 Thocht a subiet in dewd wald pass his lord, it is nocht leuit be na rychtwis record. *Ibid.* vi. 262 Women that leuit and preists, on the morn, To pass that way. c 1510 *Geat Rob.* *Holle* I in Arb. *Garner* VI. 430 God leue that be true.

1513 *DOUGLAS Rhene* III. vi. 203, I am leuit with my wordis the to charge.

**Leve.** *v.* 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *léfan*, *liefan*, *lyfan*, 2 3 liven, 2-5 leve n, 3, 5 lefen, (3 leaven, leove), 3-4 live(n), (4 lieve, lyff, lyve), 5 6 leev(e), *Sc. leif*. [OE. (Anglian) *lēfan*, (WS.) *liefan*, a shortened form of *gélēfan*, *gelifēfan*; see Y-LEVE, BELIEVE *vbs.*]

**1. intr.** To believe in, on, up, upon; also to trust, give credence to a person or thing; = BELIEVE 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 To luene ine god mote sif þing. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Cursed be þe man þe leueþ upen hwate. c 1200 *ORMIN* 939 Hl 320w Lirþ leden 32w And lefeþn uppo Criste. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 328 Me hwet is mare med-schipe þen for to leuen on him. 1377 *JANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 20 Lo here in my lappe þat leued on þat charme, Iosew and Iudith. 1382 *WYCLIF Echus* xxxii. 27 Who leueth to God, taketh heed to the bestes. c 1400 *Fistill Susan* 358 Who so leuþ [M.S. A. leueþ] on our lord dar hym not lese. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 73 Jhe, Conscience, now to bi wordis y leue. c 1430 *How Good Wife langht Dan.* 159 in *Babes Bk.* Nocht leif to vantage gyltlotris. c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 555 My wele, my wytt, ys all away, But ye leue on my lore.

c 1470 *Golgros & Gau.* 1107 To leif in this laute. c 1475 *Rauf Colsear* 944 My treuth I the plicht, That I sall lelely leef on thy Lord ay. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1856) II. 168 That all quiliþ leuit upone Christis lair, In his defence sould follow.

**b.** Without construction: To exercise faith.

a 900 *O. E. Martynol.* 8 Nov. 202 Da lyfde se gode ond fulwite onfeng. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 We wolden sen sum fortocne of þe Warbi we mihten... leuen. 13.

*E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1703 Penne he laued þat lorde & leued in trawþe. c 1354 *Minor Poems* III. 16 Leves wele it es no lye. 1382 *WYCLIF Echus* xix. 4 Who leueth sone, is list in herte. 14... *How Wise Man taught Son* in *Ritoun Anc. Pop. Poetry* 36 Common women, as 1 leue Make zong men evyle to spede. c 1440 *Partowp* 433 Leuyth [printed lenyth] weil this ys no fable. 7a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 396 There he lyves in flesh and blood, as fully leeven we.

**2. trans. a.** To believe, give credence to (a person); occas. to believe in, to trust. **b.** To believe, give credence to (a thing, also with obj. clause either with or without *that*); to accept (an alleged fact, a statement); = BELIEVE 5-8.

991 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Swa is to lyfenne þæt englas hie georne beheoldan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 þe ne leueþ



nan bute be gode cristene Mon. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 430  
 2ef ha halde leauen bot ha zet leide. *a 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 935  
 Abram leuede dis hot in sped. *1297 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6838  
 be kyng leude him wel ynou. *1311 E. E. Allit. P.* A. 69 Pe  
 lyt of hem myst no mon leuen. *1311 Gray Wario.* (A.) 1584  
 Allas! Allas! That y no hadde leud this word! *a 1330*  
*Roland & P.* 302 Who pat wil noust leue me, In spaine men  
 may be sope y-se. *a 1330 Arth. & Mer.* 925 (Kölbing) pine  
 taleich no leue. *1360 Langl. P.* P. A. 1. 36 Leaf not li  
 licam, for lygere him techep. *1377 — P. P. B.* xviii. 187  
 Lewestow that sone liste unlooke myghte helle. *a 1385 Chaucer*  
*L. G. W. Pro.* 10 But goddis forhode bot men schulde leue  
 Wel more thyng than men han seyn with eye. *a 1400 Lan-*  
*franc's Cirurg.* 333 It wole listly be leued of lewid men.  
*a 1400 Maundev.* (1839) xx. 221 We wolde never han leved it,  
 it had we not seen it. *1414 Brampton Penit. P.* (Percy  
 Soc.) 31 Now may no man othir levyn. *1426 Audelay*  
*Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere. *a 1430 Ant. de la Tour* (1863)  
 82 That ye take no yefes, nor leuete none cuelle counsaile.  
*a 1450 Merlin* 11 The lecherye that thou hast told, wher-of  
 I can not leue the. *a 1470 Golagros & Gauz* 71 Leif ye the  
 lele. *1513 Bradshaw St. Werburg* 1. 852 A mountayne or  
 hyll soner, leue ye me, Myght be remoued. *Ibid.* 2266  
 They take hym tenderly, ye may me leue full sure. *a 1547*  
*Starev. Aeneid* 11. 314 Cassandra then. Her prophesies  
 yet neuer of vs leued, Disclosed est. *a 1570 Pride & Lovel.*  
 (1841) 67 And choose him how this matter he wyl leuen.  
 Hence + *Leaving* *vbl. sb.*, believing.  
*1533 More Confort. Tindale* viii. Wks. 799/2 Because it  
 is a presumptuous hope, lokyng to be saued with damnable  
 deulyse the lieyng.

† **Leve**, *z. 3 Obs. rare*—*l.* [ad. F. *lever* to  
 raise.] *trans.* To lift up.  
*a 1489 Caxton Blanchardyn* xlix. 191 Sadoyne..leued vp  
 his guyssarme vpon him.

**Leve**, obs. form of **LAVE**, **LEAF**, **LIEF**, **LIVE** *z.*  
 † **Le'veable**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also *4 le'veable*.  
 [f. *LEVE* *v. 2* + *-ABLE*.] That may be believed or  
 trusted; credible, trustworthy.

*1382 Wyclif a Chron.* vi. 18 Thanne whether leueable  
 [vulg. credibil.] it be, that [etc.]. *a 1483 Liber Niger* in  
*Housh. Ord.* (1790) 74 Fower yomen leueable and discrete.  
**Levecel**, variant of **LEVASEL** *Obs.*

**Leved**, **Levedi**, obs. forms of **LEAVED**, **LADY**.  
**Levee** (*līv', lēv'*), *sb. 1 U.S.* Also *9 levy*. [ad.  
 F. *levée*, fem. of *levé*, pa. pple. of *lever* to raise.]

1. An embankment to prevent the overflow of a  
 river.

*1718-20 Dumont Plan N. Orleans* in J. Winsor *Mississ.*  
*Basin* (1895) 151. *1770 P. Pittman Europ. Settlements*  
*Mississ.* 10 The town [New Orleans] is secured from the  
 inundations of the river by a raised bank, generally called  
 the levee. *1812 J. Cutler Topogr. Descr.* Ohio 90 Here  
 commences the embankment or levee, on the western  
 side of the river. *1850 B. Taylor Eldorado* i. (1862) 6  
 Broad fields of sugar cane..came down to the narrow levee  
 which protects them from the floods. *1883 Encycl. Amer.*  
*I.* 197/1 The levee—or levy, as it is often written—is the  
 name of the embankment itself. *1895 J. Winsor Mississ.*  
*Basin* 158 Perier had completed his levee along the river.

*attrib.* *1877 Burroughs Taxation* 29 A levee tax was laid.

2. A landing-place, pier, quay.  
*1842 H. Caswall City of Mormois* 3 The landing-place  
 (or levee, as it is denominated).  
*attrib.* *1858 Simmons Dict. Trade, Levee-ducs*, shipping  
 or landing dues paid at a levee.

**Levee** (*lēv'*), *sb. 2* Also *8 levy*, *9 levée*. [ad.  
 F. *levé*, variant of *lever* (Littre *lever* sb. 3) rising  
 (subst. use of *lever* inf. to rise): cf. *COUCHEE*.]

All our verse quotations place the stress on the first syl-  
 lable. In England this is the court pronunciation, and  
 prevails in educated use. The pronunciation (*lēv'*) or (*lēv'*),  
 which is given by Walker, is occasionally heard in Great  
 Britain, and appears to be generally preferred in the U. S.]

† 1. The action of rising, *spec.* from one's bed. *Obs.*  
*1700 Congreve Way of World* iv. 1, O, nothing is more  
 alluring than a Levee from a Couch, in some Confusion,  
*1727 Philip Quarll* (1816) 75 An old monkey..quietly wait-  
 ing his levee, to entice him to come. *1784 R. Bage Barham*  
*Donors* 1. 129 Their levee was honoured with the presence  
 of the constable. *1796 Stepanian Surinam* II. xviii. 55 He  
 [the planter] is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly  
 every morning attends at his levee. *1827 R. Pollok Course*  
*T. vii.* Birds, In levee of the morn, dawn's advent heralds.

2. A reception of visitors on rising from bed; a  
 morning assembly held by a prince or person of  
 distinction.

*1672 Dryden Marr. & la Mode* ii. 1, You shall be every  
 day at the king's levee and I at the queen's. *1697 Van-*  
*brugh Relapse* i. iii, Sure my Gentleman's grown a Favour-  
 ite at Court, he has got so many People at his Levee. *1719*  
*McUrrey Pitts* (1872) i. 110 At his Levee no Crowds you  
 see. *1732 Pope Ep. Baskurst* 58 Sir, Spain has sent a  
 thousand jars of oil; Huge bales of British cloth blockade  
 the door; A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *1765 Goldsm.*  
*Double Transform.* 54 Fond to be seen, she kept a levee  
 Of powder'd coxcombs at her levy. *1819 Byron Than*  
*i.* cxxxix, Without a word of previous admonition, To hold  
 a levee round a lady's bed. *1820 Lamb Ella Ser. i. Christ's*  
*Hoop.* The Lions in the Tower—to whose levee..we had  
 a prescriptive title to admission. *1874 Green Short Hist.* x.  
 § 1. 716 The levees of the Ministers were crowded with lawn  
 sleeves. *1887 E. Dowden Life Shelley* i. 7 Louis XVI's  
 last levee.

b. In Great Britain and Ireland, an assembly  
 held (in the early afternoon) by the sovereign or  
 his representative, at which men only are received.

*1760-71 H. Brooke Fool of Qual.* (1792) i. 110 The minister  
 had afterwards introduced him to his majesty in full levee,  
*1770 Publ. Advertiser* 10 Mar. His Majesty's Levee began  
 at a quarter past two. *1797 Mad. D'Aubray Let. to Dr.*  
*Burney* 13 Sept. A levee is announced for Wednesday..  
 and a drawing-room on Thursday. *1809 G. Rose Diaries*

(1860) ii. 411 At the Levee..Mr. Wellesley Pole kissed  
 hands. *1825 Jefferson Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 i. 63 My  
 presentation, as usual, to the King and Queen, at their  
 levees. *1834 Macaulay Ess., Pitt* (1851) 301 The King  
 would be civil to him at the levee. *1837 Thackeray*  
*Ravenwing* vii, He goes to the Levee once a year. *1896*  
*Lat. Times* C. 408/1 On the occasion..of Lord Cadogan's  
 first Viceregal levee in Dublin Castle.

c. A miscellaneous assemblage of visitors, irre-  
 spective of the time of day; applied (*U.S.*) to the  
 President's receptions.

*1766 M. Cutler in Life*, etc. (1888) i. 72 A second grand  
 levee at Ellis' Inn. *1831 Sir J. Sinclair Corr.* II. 100  
 Several ladies attended the evening levee of the Minister  
 of the Home Department. *1837 H. Martineau Soc.*  
*Amer.* III. 96 The President's levee presents many facili-  
 ties for ridicule. *1842 Dickens Amer. Notes* viii, It was  
 on the occasion of one of those general assemblies which  
 are held on certain nights, between the hours of nine and  
 twelve o'clock, and are called, rather oddly, Levees.  
*transf.* *1825 More Everyday Bl.* i. 993 The dogs..held  
 a levee.

† 3. The company assembled at a levee; atten-  
 dance of visitors. *Obs.*

*1701 Farquhar Sir H. Wildair* ii. i, They were fisted  
 about among his dirty Levee of Disbanded Officers. *1717*  
*L. Howell Desiderius* (ed. 3) 180 Sanctify my heart, that  
 I may be worthy to be one of thy divine Levy. *1753 Han-*  
*way Trans.* (1762) i. iii. xxix. 127, I was again honoured with  
 a numerous levee. *1756 C. Lucas Ess. Waters* i. 171  
 Charlemagne received his levee in a great bath. *1771*  
*Smollett Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Going round the levee, [he]  
 spoke to every individual.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levee-day*, *-dress*, *-haunt-*  
*-ing*, *-hunting*, *-man*, *-morn*, *-room*, *-town*.

*1726 Swift Gulliver* iii. vi, At every 'levee-day repeat  
 the same operation. *1789 Hamilton Wks.* (1886) VII. 44 The  
 President to have a levee day once a week for receiving  
 visits. *1833 Marryat P. Simple* xi, The day after his  
 arrival..was a levee day. *1899 Great. Mag.* Oct. 325 All  
 gentlemen present wore 'levee dress. *1712 Addison Spect.*  
 No. 547 P. 5 Such as are troubled with the Disease of 'Levee-  
 haunting. *1744 Warburton Rem. Occas. Ref.* 143 'Levee-  
 hunting. *1721-2 Amherst Terræ Fil.* xiii. (1726) 67 To  
 domineer over their master's clients, and 'levee-men. *1812*  
*Moore Intercepted Lett.* ii. 20 Last 'Levee-morn he look'd  
 it through. *1760-71 H. Brooke Fool of Qual.* (1809) III.  
 113 The earl left his young friend a while in the 'levee-room.  
*1836 in Byron's Wks.* (1846) 333/2 On entering the levee-  
 room at Holyrood. *1763 Churchill Duellist* iii. 48 The  
 private squeeze, the 'Levee vow.

**Levee** (*līv'*), *v. 1 U.S.* [f. *LEVÉE* *sb. 1*] *trans.*  
 To raise a levee or embankment along (a river);  
 to raise levees or embankments in (a district).

*1858 De Bow's Review* Oct. (Bartlett), How are we to be  
 protected [from overflow]? By leveeing. *1877 Burroughs*  
*Taxation* 75 An act incorporated certain persons for the  
 purpose of leveeing and draining a district.

† **Le'vee**, *v. 2 Obs.* [f. *LEVÉE* *sb. 2*] *trans.* To  
 attend the levees of; to pursue at levees.

*1725 Young Love Fame* iv. 129 Warm in pursuit, he Levées  
 all the great. *1757 Mrs. Griffith Lett. Henry & Frances*  
 (1767) IV. 158 You may levee him fifty times, without  
 being admitted by his Swiss porter. *1770 Foote Lame*  
*Levee* i. 7 The patryambition of levying and following titles.

**Leveful** *le*, variant of **LEEFUL**.  
**Levein**, obs. form of **LEAVEN**.

**Level** (*lēvəl*), *sb.* Also *4 level*, *5 lewel*, *5-7*  
*levell*, *6 leavell*, *6-7 levill*. [a. OF. *livet* (13th  
 c.), later *nivel*, mod. F. *niveau* = Pr. *livell*, *nivel*,  
 It. *livello*, Sp. *nivel*, Pg. *nivel*, *nivel*:—popular L.  
 \**libellum* = classical L. *libella*, dim. of *libra* bal-  
 ance.]

1. An instrument which indicates a line  
 parallel to the plane of the horizon, used in deter-  
 mining the position as to horizontality of a surface  
 to which it is applied.

There are various forms of this instrument according to  
 the materials used and the art in which it is employed, as  
*carpenter's*, *dumpy*, *foot*, *mercurial*, *plummel*, *spirit*, *sur-*  
*vaying*, *water level*, etc.: see these words.

*1340 Ayenb.* 150 He depal to wyll and to be line, and to  
 be reule, and to be leude, and to be leuele. *1362 Langl.*  
*P. IV.* A. xi. 135, I..lered hem liuel [w. leuel] and lyne,  
 þau3 I loke dimme. *c 1391 Chaucer Astrol.* ii. 8 38 Ley  
 this ronde platte vp-on an eueue grond..& ley it euen bi a  
 leuel. *1412 M. Lydg. Chron. Troy* n. xi, To make them  
 ioyne by leuell and by lyae. *1573 Baret Atw.* L. 243 A  
 Leauell, lyne, or carpenters rule. *1594 Blundevill Exerc.*  
 iv. i. (1636) 443, I..do thinke it better for you to have such  
 a little levell made of purpose. *1616 Ino. of P. Oldfield* in  
*Earwaker Sandbach* (1890) 136 A Levill and a staffe vj<sup>4</sup>.  
*1703 Noxon Mech. Exerc.* 123 If the Plumb-line hang just  
 upon the Perpendicular dd, when the Level is set flat down  
 upon the Work, the Work is Level. *a 1763 Shenstone*  
*Elegy* x. 35 The poor mechanic wanders home Collects  
 the square, the level, and the line. *1823 P. Nicholson Pract.*  
*Build.* 385 The Level, used by bricklayers, is similar to that  
 of the carpenter. *1866 R. M. Ferguson Electr.* (1870) 20  
 A level is..hung on the axis of the telescope.  
*1878 Timme Calvin on Gen.* 281 The deeds of Men  
 are..to be examined by Gods level and line. *1883 Stubbs*  
*Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 11 The lawe in it selfe, is the square,  
 the leuell, and rule of equite and iustice. *1610 Shaks.*  
*Temp.* iv. 1. 239 We steal by lyne and leuell, and I like your  
 grace. *1641 Milton Ch. Govt.* i. ii. Wks. 1851 III. 103  
 Should not he..by his owne prescribed discipline have cast  
 his line and levell upon the soule of man? *1647 Ward*  
*Simp. Cobler* 34 Statesmen frame and build by the levell  
 and plummet of his wisdom.

b. *Erroneously glossed as = plumb-line.*  
*1440 Fropp. Parv.* 301/1 Level, rewle, perpendicularum.  
*1483 Cath. Angl.* 215/1 A Levelle, perpendicularum (MS. A.

plummert). *1552 Holort*, Leuel or lyne called a plumb-  
 lyne, perpendicularum.

† c. *fig.* To give level to: ? to take as one's rule  
 or standard. *Obs.*

*1569 J. Sanford tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* xcvi. 166 Neither  
 doo they allowe the Traditions of ancient Doctours &  
 Fathers, sayinge, that they maye be deuced and deceaued,  
 but they doo geue leuall to the Church of Rome alone,  
 which, as they saie, cannot erre.

† 2. Level condition or position; horizontality.  
 Chiefly in phrases: *on, upon a level*, in a horizontal  
 line or plane; *the level*; *the horizontal*; *in level*,  
 on the ground (cf. L. *in plano*). *Obs.*

*a 1400-50 Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, now on-loft, now  
 on lawe vndire. *14.. Toc.* in W. Wulcker 580/30 *Equi-*  
*librium*, a lewel. *1594 Plat Jewell-ho.* ii. 15 He commeth  
 to spread it [dung] all over the ground, and layeth the same  
 in equall leuill. *1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xiii. p. 3  
 File off the rising side of the Punch, which brings the Face  
 to an exact Level. *1719 De For. Crusoe* i. iv, The rising of  
 the water brought me a little more upon a level; and a little  
 after, the water still rising, my raft floated again. *1726*  
*Swift Gulliver* iii. iv, The current of a river whose course  
 is more upon a level.

3. Position as marked by a horizontal line; an  
 imaginary line or plane perpendicular to the plumb-  
 line, considered as determining the position of one  
 or more points or surfaces. *On a (or † the) level*  
*with*: in the same horizontal plane as.

*1535 Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Suche grounds as lye within  
 the leuell of the said water marke. *a 1682 Sir T. Browne*  
*Tracts* 150 At least twenty foot in direct height from the  
 level where they stand. *1712 W. Rogers Voy.* 367 A Stage  
 is made above the Water, on a Level with the Side of the  
 Boat. *1717 tr. Frezier's Voy. S. Sea* 93 Two natural Ditches  
 sunk down almost to the Level of the Sea. *Ibid.* 313 The  
 Rampart behind it is generally upon the Level with Earth-  
 work. *1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) i. 190 It has been  
 said, that all fluids endeavour to preserve their level; and..  
 that a body pressing on the surface, tended to destroy that  
 level. *1820 Keats Hyperion* l. 46 To the level of his ear  
 Leaning with parted lips, some words she spake. *1860*  
*Tynonall Glac.* i. xv. 99 The line which marks the level of  
 the ancient ice. *1879 Harlan Eyesight* viii. 116 Light  
 coming from below the level of the head is worse than  
 useless. *1880 Houghton Phys. Geog.* iv. 170 The level of  
 the lake will continue to fall.

b. To find one's or its level: said of persons or  
 things arriving at their proper place with respect  
 to those around or connected with them.

The primary use seems to be that referring to the tendency  
 of two bodies of liquid to 'find their level', i.e. to equalize  
 the vertical elevation of their upper surfaces, when free com-  
 munication is established between them.

*1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth* 413 We have adopted a  
 cant-phrase, That things will find their level..It is true  
 with regard to prices, and was at first introduced under this  
 acceptance; But with regard to population it is most incor-  
 rect. *1809 Malkin Gil Blas* v. 4. p. 64 It was in vain to fret  
 about it; and I soon found my level. *1817 Coleridge Lay*  
*Serena* 101 Instead of the position that all things find, it  
 would be less equivocal, to say that Things are always find-  
 ing their level. *1822 Hazlitt Table-t.* Ser. ii. i. (1866) 30  
 A member of parliament soon finds his level as a commoner.

† c. To hold its level with: to be on an equality  
 with. *Obs.*

*1506 Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 17 Could such inordinate  
 low desires..hold their leuell with thy Princely heart?

4. Position, plane, standard, in social, moral, or  
 intellectual matters. *On or upon a level*; *on the*  
*same 'plane', on an equality (with).*

*1609 Daniel Civ. Wars* iv. xviii, Above the leuell of sub-  
 jection. *1665 Boyle Occas. Ref.* iv. xvii. (1848) 269 All  
 these shall sink themselves to his Level. *1666 Dryden*  
*Ann. Mirab.* Pref. They inspired me with thoughts above  
 my ordinary level. *1693 South Sermon* 331 Men whose  
 aspiring intellects had raised them above the common  
 level. *1710 Swift Let. to Abp. King* 10 Oct., Lett. 1767  
 i. 56 Their two lordships might have succeeded easier  
 than men of my level are likely to do. *1712 Berkeley*  
*Pass. Obedience* 8 20 Wks. 1871 III. 119 The precept against  
 rebellion is one on a level with other moral rules. *1712*  
*Anderson Spect.* No. 295 74 Where the Age and Circumstances  
 of both Parties are pretty much upon a level. *1723 Berke-*  
*ley Alciph.* i. § 13 To degrade human-kind to a level with  
 brute beasts. *1809 Malkin Gil Blas* l. xii. p. 5 It was only  
 reducing feasts and fasts to the level of bread and water. *1828*  
*Carlyle Misc.* (1857) i. 189 The popular man stands on  
 our own level. *1832 H. Martineau Life in Wills* vii. 94  
 The calamity..had reduced all to one level. *1856 Fropp*  
*Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 182 A present madness which has  
 brought down wisdom to a common level with folly. *1869*  
*Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. ai. 3 We must place  
 English and Norman writers on a level. *1874 Swift Engl.*  
*Sounds* 40 Middle English is practically on a level with  
 Dutch. *1882 J. H. Bunton Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 348 A much  
 higher level of doctrine and ritual.

5. A (more or less) horizontal superficies; a level  
 or flat surface. Also *fig.*

*1634 W. Twynht tr. Balzac's Lett.* 80 To afford vs  
 means to catch Trouts and Pykes, leaning them vpon the  
 leuill [F. *sur la terre*]. *1725 Pope Odyss.* xii. 187 The  
 vessel light along the level glides. *1798 in Pict. L'pool*  
*Minic.* Rec. (1886) II. 274 The levels of many of the new  
 streets improperly and irregularly laid out. *1820 Shelley*  
*Edipus* i. 99 There's something rotten in us—for the level  
 Of the State slopes, its very bases topple. *1840 Milman*  
*Lat. Chr.* III. 367 The level of ecclesiastical or episcopal  
 dignity gradually broke up. *1842 Tennyson Morte d'Arth.*  
 51 He, stepping down by zig-zag paths..Came on the  
 shining levels of the lake. *1874 Mickelthwait Mod.*  
*Par. Churches* 86 Of the Chancel levels and steps.

b. The level, the earth's surface. *rare*—*l.*  
*1848 Dickens Dombey* ii, 'Where have you worked all



your life?' 'Mostly underground, Sir, till I got married. I come to the level then.'

c. *On the level*: moderate in ambition or aim.

1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. (1842) 269 The Caracci... formed... a most respectable school, a style more on the level, and calculated to please a greater number.

6. A level tract of land; a stretch of country approximately horizontal and unbroken by elevations: applied *spec.* (as a proper name) to certain large expanses of level country, e.g. *Bedford Level* or *the Great Level* in the fen district of England; *The Levels* (formerly *The Level*), the tract including Hatfield Chase in Yorkshire.

1633 E. WYNNE in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 109 Our high levels of land are adorned with Woods. 1642 SIR C. VERMILION *Disc. Dram. Pens* 4 The Level lyeth in six Counties. 1661 N. N. (Hille) A Narrative of all the Proceedings in the Draining of the Great Level of the Fens, Extending into the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; and the Isle of Ely. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* p. 233 Such Tombs as we met with at Bonaru Level. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 64 We... crossed a run and rode along a rich level for several miles. 1774 GOLESM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 284 The levels of Hatfield Chase, in Yorkshire. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* IV. 138/1 Bedford Level... is divided into three parts, which are distinguished as the North, the Middle, and the South Levels. 1841 J. C. BOOTH *Mem. Geol. Surv. Maryland* 89 The beautiful tract of land... appropriately called the Levels. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 162 In one level alone, fifteen thousand sheep were drowned. 1890 'ROSE BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 The great saltbush levels of the interior.

7. Mining. a. A nearly horizontal 'drift', passage, or gallery in a mine. b. A 'drift'; often (more fully *water-level*) one serving for drainage purposes; also see quot. 1860. For *blind, dip-head, drowned*, etc. level see the first member.

1721 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 253 Any disagreement that may happen... amongst... concern'd in the mines aforesaid, about making any levels (or clearing and cleansing the said levels or shafts). 1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 270 This gentleman opened a level or mine from the sea... it drained the upper coal-works. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 137 The leaseholds had mostly been demised as 'coal-mines and levels at rents'. 1851 GREENWELL *Contr. Trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 Level, a drain cut in the bottom stone, to set away or convey water. A pair of levels are a pair of drifts, driven in the water-level direction of the coal, for the purpose of winning coal. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* Newcastle Terms, Levels, gutters for the water to run in. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 129 When the coal to be cut away is a short block, as in the driving of levels.

† 8. The equinox. *Obs.* (? *non-use*).

1548 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Equidiale*, the tyne when the dayes and the nyghtes bee of one lengthe, the leuell of the yere.

II. Senses derived from the verb.

† 9. a. The action of aiming a missile weapon, aim. *To give level to*: to aim (a gun). *To lay, bend, take level*: to take aim, to aim. Also, the line of fire, the range of the missile. Often in fig. context. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 36 b They shotte out of their towers peeces of ordinance and hurt such as came within their level. 1596 FLEMING *Papist. Epist.* 388 The thing whereat you lay the level of your thoughts and purposes. 1596 — *tr. Cains Dogs in Arb. Garner* III. 245 Missing our mark whereat we directed our level. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* cvl. i. O blessed they whose well advised sight Of their life the level straight doe bend, With endlesse aiming at the mark of right. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 131/2 His statelie seat is set so high, as that no leuell can be laid against his walles. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 103 As if that name shot from the dead leuell of a Gun, Did murder her. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 159, I am not an imposture [sic], that proclaim My selfe against the leuell of mine aime. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mol.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 38 If you discharge but one glance from the level of that set face, O, you will strike a wench. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 82 My Life stands in the leuell of your Dreames. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War Ded.* 2 All his levels are at true Pietie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 How by the Table to give Level to a Piece of Ordnance, without the Gunner's Rule. 1700 DAVDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 142 But in what quarter of the cops it lay His eye by certain level could survey. 1718 PAISON *Solomon* III. 43 Be the fair level of thy actions laid, As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade.

† b. That which is aimed at; a mark. *Obs.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* II. xxxviii. 115 The genoways crosbowes shotte so surely, that theyghts they myst nat of their leuell. 1591 SPENSER *Bellary's Vis.* III. 4 So far as Archer might his level see. 1600 HAYWOOD *and Ft. Edm.* IV Wks. 1874 I. 101 My breast the leuell was, though you the mark.

† c. fig. Aim, purpose, design. *Obs.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Yng. Man's Task* Sermon. (1594) 239 This then is the level of our message. — Humil. Paul *ibid.* 465 That this should be the leuell of all our thoughts that [etc.]. 1605 Play *Stuclay* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 187 That is the end or levels of my thought.

† 10. The 'sight' of a gun. *Obs.*

1611 CORRA, *Misc.*, the leuell, or litle button at th' end of a Peece.

11. Surveying. † *To make a level of*: to ascertain the differences of elevation in (a piece of land). *Obs.* Also, *to take a level* = LEVEL v. 5 (absol.). [OF. *liveau* occurs in this sense.]

1693 [see LEVELLER 1]. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 4 In 1785 Captain Twist made a survey and level to ascertain the expense of a canal from the River St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 454/2 Among the operations of levelling, which, within a few years, have been

performed on an extensive scale, may be mentioned the series of levels taken across the lands between the Black and the Caspian seas.

12. *Comb.*: level-error (see quot.); level-point (see quot. 1830); level-range (see quot.); level-staff = levelling staff.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* \*Level-error, the microscopic deviation of the axis of a transit instrument from the horizontal position. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 10/2 The height of the 'level-point' determined on the staff at this place. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 453/2 The relative heights of a series of points on the ground are obtained by means of their vertical distances from others which, on the supposition of the earth being a sphere, are equally distant from its centre; and these, are called level-points. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \*Level-Range, (in Gunner) the same as Point-Blank Shot, or the Distance that a piece of Ordnance carries a Ball in a direct Line. 1871 *Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.), \*Level staff, an upright staff five feet long, graduated to feet and decimals of a foot... The staff contains two thinner leaves called vanes.

Level (lev'el), a. and adv. [f. LEVEL sb.]

A. adv.

1. Having an even surface; 'not having one part higher than another' (J.).

1538 ELVOT *Dict.*, *Planities*, a playne or lenell ground. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 83 In any level and plane place, with your compass make a circle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 47 That one might... see the resolution of the Times Make Mountaines level. 1637 MILTON *Lucifer* 98 On the level brine. 1663 GERBIER *Census* 21 The Hearth of a Chimney ought to lie level, without a border, raised hearths being dangerous. 1725-20 POPE *Ham. xx.* 272 Along the level Seas they flew. 1725 DE FOR *Exp. round World* (1840) 261 We found the vale fruitful, level, and uninhabited. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) IV. xxv. § 17. 429 Switzerland comprises the undulating level surface between the Alps and the Jura. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 186 A cylindrical roller passing in one direction only will not produce a level surface. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 92 The level waves of broad Garonne.

b. fig. Of quantities: Expressed in whole numbers. Of a race: Showing no difference between the competitors. (Cf. EVEN a. 16.)

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 316 At the close it was considered a level thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, Level Tons, weight of mineral wrought in tons, any odd cwt. not being taken into account.

2. Lying in a plane coinciding with or parallel to the plane of the horizon; horizontal; perpendicular to the plumb-line. Level lines (Shipbuilding): see quot. 1850.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 147 Plane Sphere Instrument (which I name a Geographical plane Sphere) Flat, and level. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 The first degree of the Bullet on the Level line, or on the ground, called the Horizontal Plane. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 The Work is level. 1727 J. CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. When the instrument is level. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 109 Level lines. Lines determining the shape of a ship's body horizontally, or square from the middle line of the ship. 1871 *Archit.* (Archit. Publ. Soc.) s.v. As applied to a line, this word means any which lies at right angles to one drawn to the centre of the earth, or to a plumb line; or any line which is parallel to the horizon. As applied to a plane, the term 'level' signifies any in which all lines drawn in any direction are level lines as before defined.

3. Lying in the same horizontal plane as something else; on a level with. Also fig., on an equality with; readily accessible or intelligible to.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 16 So that a man inhabiting under a thetinoctial, do perceive both... the North pole, and... the South, level with the earth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 7 Every thing lyes level to our wish. 1606 — *Ant. & Cleo.* xv. 66 Young Boyes and Gyles Are level now with men. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* 31. i. iii. 8 He overshoots such low matter as he level to a woman's eye. 1643 CARVE *Sacr. Coet.* 14 All our actions ought to be level with reason. 1703 DAMPIER *Pap.* III. 32 Just by the Landing-place there is a small Fort, almost level with the Sea. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Ignor. Man* Wks. 1874 II. 207 We should... apply ourselves to that which is level to our capacities. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab v.* 12 When the tall trees... Lie level with the earth to moulder there. 1864 LOWELL *Diglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 228 Lincoln was master... of a truly masculine English... level at once to the highest and lowest of his countrymen. 1888 SWIFT *Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vii, I have done my best to keep level with the latest results of foreign investigation.

b. Level crossing: a place at which a road and a railway, or two railways, cross each other at the same level. Also attrib.

1841 BREESE *Gloss. Civil Engin.*, Level or Paved Crossing (on a railway). 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 117 Simultaneously-acting level-crossing gates for railways. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec. The perils of level-crossings. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

4. Of two or more things with respect to one another: Situated in the same level or plane. Also fig.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 118 Where qualities were level. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 8 To raise or fall Vessels out of one Canal into another, where they are not level. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* iv. The level chambers... Were glowing to receive a thousand guests.

b. Equal in quantity or position. *slang.* 1894 ASTLEY *50 Years Life* II. 328 I'll toss yer who pays for level drinks.

5. Lying, moving, or directed in an (approximately) horizontal plane: esp. poet., e.g. of the rays of the sun when it is low down on the horizon.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 634 He... Now shaves with level wing

the Deep, now soars [etc.]. 1760 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* II. 108 The setting sun now beams more mildly bright, The shadows lengthening with the level light. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 21 Scarce you level sun can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dim. 1832 ILL. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* VIII. 103 The last level rays were glittering on the stream. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 205 The level wind carried above the firs Clouds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 375 The shafts, being bent, bring the body level when at work. 1885-94 R. BURGESS *Eras & Psyche* Aug. II. The level sunbeams search'd the grassy ground. For diamond dewdrops.

6. Of even, equable, or uniform quality, tone, or style; of even tenor.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 21 In which Relation we much commend the even tenor thereof, consisting of so level Lies, that no one swelling Improbability is above the rest. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 221 Their level life is but a mould'ring fire. 1802 *Sketch of Paris* II. iv. 214 Her voice was formerly very full in the medium or level-speaking. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. 62 A passage... delivered... all in a level tone. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Dec. 569/3 The best of the pair... a nice level animal. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 212 A very plain and level account. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 828/1 The owner of a beautifully level pack of hounds. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 56 A leasured and level life.

b. Level-dyeing: a method of dyeing devised to prevent unequal absorption of the colouring matter. In recent Dicts.

† 7. a. 'Unpoised, steady' (Schmidt). *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 123 It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words, can thrust me from a leuell consideration. 1601 — *Tam. A.* II. iv. 32 Let still the woman take An elder then her selfe, so wares she to him, So sways she leuell in her husbands heart.

b. Said of the 'head' or mental 'make up': Well balanced. Orig. *U. S.*

1870 *Orchestra* 12 Aug. 331/1 To tell a woman her head is level is apparently a compliment in America. 1876 BIERE HARTER *Gabriel Conroy* vi. 7 There is a strong feeling among men whose heads are level that this Musical Variety performance is a bluff. 1891 *1st Ind. Times* 12 Jan. 11. 71 Mrs. Ashwood's head was about as level as it was pretty.

8. Plain, point blank, rare.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* 701 He look'd and look'd again a level — No!

9. One's level best: one's very best; the utmost one can possibly do. *collog.* or *slang*; orig. *U. S.*

1873 L. E. HALE (Hille) His Level Best. 1882 *Illustr. Spect.* News 9 July 467/2 His was an honest old harty... old hunter, no doubt, and did his level best. 1885 KROER HARGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* (1887) 102 I then came a pause, each man aiming his level best.

10. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic), as level-topped adj.; level handed a., having the same amount in hand; level-headed a., having a 'level' head, mentally well balanced; level-lander *non-use*, a dweller on level land.

1835 *Ann. Reg.* 49 Now we are 'level-headed, you've got £5, and I've got £5. 1879 TOWER *Foot's Exc.* I. C. I. headed, or, as they would now be able to level-headed, were these children of the Berkshire hills. 1898 S. LEE *Lit. Shaks.* xiv. 74 The terse and caustic comments which Ant. is level-headed friend Enobarbus... passes on to action. 1864 Miss Yonge *A Trial* I. 65 'Much you know of hills, you 'level landers'! 1796 WILKING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 16 Crust forming cylindrical 'level-topped' bundles. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 172 Umbel level-topped.

† b. adv. With direct aim; on a level with. *Obs.*

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* Wks. 1878 III. 27 Welcome, Basilisco, thou wilt carrie level, and knock ones braines out with thy prickling wit. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. I. 42 Whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, transports his poison'd shot. *Ibid.* v. 151 It shall as level to your judgement pierce As day do's to your eye. 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* vi. 9a If he mount a cannon, and point that level against the enemy. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* I. (1697) 4 If he chase either to look level on the same nature with himself, or direct his eyes upward.

Level (lev'el), v. 1 Inflected levelled, levelling (U. S. leveled, leveling). Also 5-7 levell, (6 levelle, levally, -ill, leyvel). [f. LEVEL sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make (a surface) level or even; to remove or reduce inequalities in the surface of.

† Also, to spread or distribute in a flat layer.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 3 Levell þi ground of þi welle be-nethe wyth þe leuell of egypte. 1509 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112 That y<sup>e</sup> hygheway... be made and levelde at my cost and charge w<sup>th</sup> grawell and stonys. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2 I level, as a carpenter or mason dothe his grounde, or their tymber, or stones or they square them, with a lyne... This forthie is well levelled: cest astre est bien aplanyée. 1641-2 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 213 Levelling y<sup>e</sup> ground in y<sup>e</sup> body of y<sup>e</sup> Ch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 257 The Foundation being all made firm, and levelled. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. 40 The rubbish, &c. dug in making the canal, is to be levelled on the adjoining ground in a proper manner. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 87 The road that grandeur levels for his coach. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6. 92 Street and lane were being levelled to make space for the famous Churchyard of St. Paul's.

fig. 1871 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Rev.* 132 Inflammatory writings inculcating levelling notions.

b. *To level out*: to extend on a level; † fig. to contrive, procure (an opportunity).

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xvi. 65 b [Demetrius hoped] to leuall out fit opportunity himselfe to invade the kingdom. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiv. 59 To limit and level out the direct way from vice to vertu, with straightest and exactest lines on either side. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 Levelled-out, a line continued out in a horizontal



direction from the intersection of an angle; or where the cant-timbers may intersect the diagonal or riband lines.

† **c.** To balance, settle (accounts). *Obs.*

1660 In 1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass. (1898) I. 270 There last rate did not level all acro<sup>s</sup>. But... there is still £2 17s. 4d. for y<sup>e</sup> Towne to allow, for y<sup>e</sup> clearing of all acro<sup>s</sup>.

d. **Dyeing.** To make (colour) uniform or even.

1874 CROOKES *Dyeing*, etc. 549 This liquid (tartar) is employed by some dyers for 'levelling' certain colours... upon woolen and worsted goods.

2. To place (two or more things) on the same level or (horizontal) plane. Also *fig.*

1563 *Hyll Art Garden*. (1593) 14 You shall level your beds and borders of a height and breadth by a line laide out, whereby to weede the herbes. 1599 *Broughton's Let* xiii. 44 The two passages were levelled upon one floor, the one leading into Ely-sum, the other into Tartarus. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iii. 44 Gunpowder levelled peasant and prince. 1867 OUIDA *C. Castlemaine* i. Cecil Castle-maine was the beauty of her county and her line... her face levelled politics, and was cited as admirably by the Whigs... as by the Tories.

3. *fig.* To level (a person or thing) with (now rare), to, † *unto*: to bring or reduce to the level or standard of; to put on a level, equality, or par with. Also *occas. intr.* for *pass.*, to be on a par with (obs.).

1603 Jas. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 79 Sa mon ye level everie mannis opinions... unto you as ye finde thaine agree or discord with the reulis thaire sett down. 1604 SHAKS. *Titl.* i. iii. 240 With such Accommodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. a 1626 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeheart* i. ii. To level him with a Headborough, Beadle, or watchman, were but little better then he is. 1667 *Causes Decay Ch. Priety* v. 85 Those brutish appetites which would... level its superior with its inferior faculties [etc.]. 1691 FLAVEL *Revol. Life* v. 13 The Ariens denied his Deity levelling him with other men. 1766 *De Foe's Taur Gt. Brit* (ed. 7) I. 86 To see a Person of Distinction... level himself with a Groom... is a Thing scarce credible. 1800 MAR. WELLSLEY in *Owen Desp.* (1877) 739. In the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks. 1824 B. TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 327 I level with the proposal to extract through the sclerotic. 1828 SWELL *Oxf. Price Ess.* 31 His arrogance levelled the slave with the brute creation. 1849 PRESCOTT *Pern* (1850) II. 204 Its heaven-descended aristocracy was levelled almost to the condition of the peasant. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. viii 737 The recently created dukes were levelled to their ancient rank.

b. To level up, down: to bring up, down to the level of something (expressed or implied). Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*

1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 21 July, Sir, your levellers wish to level down as far as themselves; but they cannot bear levelling up to themselves. 1809 SIR J. ANSTUIRER *Sp. Ho. Commons* 11 May in *Cobbett Pol. Reg.* 20 May 7-4 Another party... whose object was to level down all public men to their own very humble state. 1873 HANFORD *Intell. Life* iii. viii (1875) 211 To which he may level up. 1897 MORLEY *Speech* 16 Jan. To level up the beer and spirit duties.

c. *simply.* To lower the position of, bring down.

1712 STEELE *Spe. t.* No. 485 ¶ 1 'Tis infinite pleasure to the majority of mankind to level a person superior to his neighbours.

4. To bring to the level of the ground; to lay low, lay even with the ground; to raze. Also to level to or with the ground, in the dust.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iii. § 5. 41 All down-right raines doe... beate down and level the swelling and mountainous billow of the Sea. 1618 BOLTON *Parasit* iii. x. (1636) 205 He... levelled Aletia to the ground with fire. 1684 *Oran Windsor Castle* (1685) 13 The Hero level'd in his humble Grave. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 33 Here twice ten thousand Houses level'd are. 1794 MRS. RALPH *Myst. Uolopho* xxxiii. Many noble trees were levelled with the ground. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* i. vii. 395 Many of those tumuli have been levelled of late. 1870 BRYANT *Had* i. iv. 206 Should I design to level in the dust Some city. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 12 May-dawn dews Saw the old structure levelled.

b. To knock (a person) down. Cf. LEVELLER.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 94. I ran one of the assassins through the body, Tirlah levelled two more with his oaken staff. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 187 The unfortunate Mordecai, who had been levelled very often by the rough son of Neptune.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* To reduce or remove (inequalities).

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 3 Preparing and levelling their rough and high spirits for the Lord Jesus. 1812 16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 82 These inequalities are soon levelled by a file. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Imperfect Sympathies*. The mercantile spirit levels all distinctions. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. vi. 220 Circumstances of trial, which, more than anything else, level all artificial distinctions.

5. **Surveying.** To ascertain the differences of level in (a piece of land); to ascertain the vertical contour of, 'run' a section of; hence, to lay out. Also *absol.*, or *intr.*, to take levels.

1598, etc. [see *LEVELLING* *whl. sb.* 2]. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 118 Taking the Profil of a Mountain, is, to level the Slope of it exactly. *Ibid.* 189 You may level the Hill according to the following Practice. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Leveling*. We are now able to level distances of one or two miles, at a single operation.

II. 6. To aim (a missile weapon); to 'lay' (a gun); also *rarely*, to bring (a spear) to the proper level for striking. Also to level one's aim. (Freq. in *fig. contexts*.) Const. *at*, *against*, † *toward*, † *to*, † *unto*.

1530 PALSCR. 609/2 He levelleth his crosse bowe to shote at some dere. 1586 HOOKER *Hist. Ireh.* in *Holinshead* II. 130/4 He charged his peece, and leueled the same unto the said Peter Carew. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 239 If all ayme but this be level'd false. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent.* lxxviii. 4 A way how to level and shoot Cannon by night as well as by day. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 712 Each at the Head Level'd his deadly aime. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 48 They [the Means] were both level'd wide, and fell all short of the Mark. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1824 II. 586 The papal thunders, from the wounds of which he was still sore, were levelled full at his head. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxii. Against his sovereign, Douglas ne'er Will level a rebellious spear. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 219 In the very act of levelling his musket. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Homy* (1884) 57 Levelling his bill as carefully as a marksman levels his rifle. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mavo* i. xv. 48 Forth from Ravenna's fort he levelled aim Against the popedom.

† b. To shoot (a missile) out (of a weapon). *Obs.*

1592 STOW *Ann.* 235 [He] levelled a quarrel out of a cross bowe. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 250 A bullet levelled out of a great piece of ordnance. 1664 *Flodden P.* viii. 72 Roaring Guns... level'd out great leaden lumps.

c. To direct (one's looks); to dart (rays).

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 40 To... levelle the eye... at a gainefull, though inglorious object. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 543 The setting Sun... Against the eastern Gate of Paradise Level'd his evening Rayes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxi. 459 The chard he drew, Thro' ev'ry ringlet levelling his view. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* ix. v. The fair one... hastily withdrew her eyes and levelled them downwards. 1817 BYRON *Diigo* lxvii. Others were levelling their looks at her.

d. *fig.* To aim, direct, point.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 273 All our actions are level'd... unto two ends. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 772 All his minde on honour fix'd is, To which he levels all his purposis. 1600 LOCKE *Tolerance* i. Wks. 1727 II. 279 You proportion your Punishments... contrary to the Common Discretion... which levels the Punishments against refractory Offenders. 1704 HEARNE *Duel. Hist.* (1714) i. 383 Pompey... made two Laws particularly levelled against him [Cæsar]. 1722 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xvii. This fellow's writings... are levelled at the clergy. 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* 1838 II. iv. 325 Considerable... aim has been levelled at the assumption by Henry of this title. 1894 *Solicitor's Jnl.* XXXIX. 2/2 It is not necessary for the official receiver to level an accusation of fraud against any individual.

† e. Const. *inf.* To aim at doing something; to intend to. *Obs.*

1708 SWIFT *Sentin. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 65 A few men, whose designs... were levelled to destroy the constitution both of religion and government. 1752 BEAVER *Lex. Mercat. Rediv.* 257 My endeavours have been levelled... to obtain this satisfaction. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 12 This exclamation produced all the astonishment it was levelled to excite in the old citizen.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To aim with a weapon; † *occas.* said of the weapon. Also *freq. transf.* and *fig.* as in 6 (with the same const.). Somewhat arch.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 75 That... they shold levelle & shote alle at ones. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 85. I levelle againe. And shott at him with might and maine. 1599 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 59 A wanton eye is the darte of Cephalus, where it levelleth, there it lighteth. 1590 GERRENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) II. 3 b. I, so they gesse but levelle farre awry. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 286 The foe-man may with as great ayme levelle at the edge of a Pen-knife. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. i. 1 These can be no man, who works by right reason but... he aymeth at some end, he levels at some good. 1626 T. H. CANNISS *Holy Cr.* 6 Every Christian is obliged to levelle at perfection. 1654 BUTLER *Hum.* iii. 449 He to his engine flew... And rais'd it till it level'd right. 1699 POMFRET *Poems* (1724) 31 He levels blindly, yet the mark does hit. 1699 DAMPER *Loy.* II. i. 72 When they shoot at a mark, they level, and fire at first sight. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* i. 129 He lifts the tube and levels with his eye. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iv. (1739) 54 The Author in this Satyr levels at Nero. 1879 BROWNING *M. Relf* 103 They level: a volley, a smoke and the clearing of smoke.

† b. To guess at. *Obs.*

1580 LIVY *Enphus* (Arb.) 227 If thou couldest as well conceive the cure of a father as I can level at the nature of a child. *Ibid.* 289 Since your eyes are... so cunning that you can level at the dispositions of women whom you never knew. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 41 As thou namest them [my suitors], I will describe them, and according to my description levelle at my affection.

**Level**, v. 2 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? Corruption of LEVY, by association with prec.; but cf. OF. *le-vaille* tax; also *It. livellare* to levy (Florio, 1611).] = LEVY v.

1552 T. BARNABE in *Fllis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202 The chiefe of the Frenche kinges renewe is levelled upon sale, n 1825 FORRY *Fac. E. Anglia, Leach*, to assess. Ex. 'I will pay whatever you level upon me'. 1886 ELWORTH *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. Mr. Jones to shop 've a level'd n distress 'pon 'em vor the quarter's rent.

**Levelage** (lev'elidz). [*f.* LEVEL v. + -AGE.] Levelling.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met. U.S.* 389 The Rare Avis Mining Company... give the best showing of any mine... for... development made through levelage.

† **Level-coil**. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 level (1 coyl) (e, coil), 7 levell accoile, leve le cull, leve-le-queue. [Corruptly ad. Fr. phrase (*faire lever le cul* à quelq'un), to make a person rise from his seat (*lever* to raise, *cul* buttock): see Cotgr., and cf. COIL sb.<sup>4</sup> The Fr. name of the game is *leve-cul* (Littre s.v. *lever*): cf. the Eng. equivalent in quot. 1656. Florio has an *It. levaculo*.] A rough, noisy

game, formerly played at Christmas, in which each player is in turn driven from his seat and supplanted by another; cf. LEVEL-SICE. Hence = riotous sport, noisy riot; plur. to keep level-coil. Also used *adob.* = turn and turn about, alternately.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 33 The next daie they had solempne disputations, where Luther and Carolostadius scolded leuell coyle. 1605 ARMIN *Fool upon Fool* (ed. Grosart) 21 They... entered the Parlor, found all this leuell coyle, and his pate broken, his face scratcht [etc.]. 1611 FLORIO, *Lenaculo*, itch-buttocke, leve le cull. 1616 BRAHM, & FL. *Faithful Friends* i. ii. What coil is here? Level-coil, you see, every man's pot. 1621 CHARLES *Argalus & P.* i. (1629) 18 The mothers smile Brought forth the daughters blush; and level coyle They smil'd and blush; one smile begate another. 1633 R. JONSON *Tate Tub* iii. ii. Young Justice Bramble has kept level-coyl Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter. 1647 HERRICK *Abbe Numbers*. To God, his gift 72 As my little Pot doth boyle We will keep this Level Coyle. 1654 H. L'E. *Strange Chas.* I (1655) 157 Thus did Episcopacy and Presbytery play Leve-le-queue, and take their turns of Government for about 30 years. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Level-Coile is when three play at Tables, or other Game, where one or two can play at a time, and the loser removes his Buttocks, and sits out, and therefore called also Hitch-Buttock. 1684 *Observer* No. 129 An Ecclesiastical way of (Leve-Cul, or) Level-Coyle.

**Level-free**, a. Of a mine: Admitting of being worked or drained by means of a level or levels.

1805 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scoll.* III. 411 The mine... is nearly 700 feet above the level of the valley, and must therefore always be level-free. 1883 GRENLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, Level-free, old coal or ironstone workings at the outcrop, worked by means of a day level driven into the hillside.

**Levelish** (lev'elish). a. Somewhat level.

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 166 Over levelish, boggy country.

**Levelism** (lev'eliz'm). Also 7 levellism, 8 levillism. [*f.* LEVEL a, or v. + -ISM.] The principle of levelling distinctions in society. In early use *spec.* the principles advocated by the 'Levelers'.

1659 *Democris turned Statesman*. in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 194 This day a Republican, to-morrow what you please; a favourer of Levelism [etc.]. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Jan. (1879) II. 210 He speaks against Levellism, Buying and Selling Men. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* III. 480 We had given sufficient evidence of our ability to grapple with the levianth of levelism in matters ecclesiastical.

**Levelization** (lev'eləiz'ən). [*f.* LEVEL a. + -IZATION.] 'The act of levelling or reducing to equality'. a 1860 *Gentl. Mag.* cited in Worcester.

**Levelled** (lev'eld), *pph.* a. Also 6 levyled, 7 level'd. [*f.* LEVEL v. + -ED.] Made level; placed in a level position; aimed, directed.

1567 DRANT *Horace Epist.* To Rdr. 'vj. A smothe, and plat levyled poesye. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 47 No level'd malice Infects one comma in the course I aid. 1616 R. C. TIMES' *Whistle* iii. 1098 The infection Of thy high level'd thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 376 Opposite in level'd West was set his mirror. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fort.* Poems (1777) 251... fix'd my level'd telescope on man. 1800 ASH. *Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Tr.* 11/2 They poured in one well-levelled fire, and then a second. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. xxxiv. Who kept their... level'd weapons still against the glaci. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. (1874) 43 The points of six levelled pikes. 1892 WOODBURY *Engel. Photogr.* 228 [It] is placed upon the... levelled glass plate.

**Leveller** (lev'elər). Also 8-9 (now U. S.) leveler. [*f.* LEVEL v. + -ER.] One who or that which levels.

1. In material senses:

† a. One who takes soundings. † b. One who aims, an aim. † c. A level (the instrument). d. One who levels ground. Also, 'an earth-scraper for levelling a site' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). e. *Pugilism*. A knock-down blow. f. One who uses a level or levelling-instrument. g. 'A billiard-table foot having a screw adjustment for height, in order to level the table' (Knight). h. (See quot. 1891.)

1598 FLORIO, *Scandagliatore*, a sounder, a leveler, or fadomer of the sea. 1611 COTGR. *s.v. Coupl.* The farre-off leveler shall never hit the white. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 41 Every Leveler... must be taken with the Rule and Leveller, which every body knows is a Triangular Instrument with a Lead... hung to a small Cord, and that fix'd to the obtuse Angle. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 115 Customs that are ordinarily follow'd by Levelers. 1714 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 68 b. put in some good body hits, but C. returned them by a leveler. 1834 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXXV. 548 The leveler and the shoveller... have taken the crown off his [a hill's] head. 1860 J. MULLAN *Rep. Constr. Road to Ft. Benton* (1863) 85 The level was used by myself until... sickness forced me to leave the party, Mr. Johnson taking my place as leveler. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Cokemen*. In making coke, the coal is deposited in the oven by a tub which runs to the top eye, and is there tipped up, the coal naturally forming a conical heap at the bottom of the oven. The leveler rakes this coal level.

2. One who would level all differences of position or rank among men. The term first arose as the designation of a political party of Charles I's reign, which professed principles of this character; in later use, it has been applied more widely.

1644 NEEDHAM *Case Commu.* 77 Our Levellers now exclaim against the Parliament. 1649 *Newsletter* Nov. (Clarendon MSS. 2638). They have given themselves a new name viz. Levellers, for they intend to sett all things straight, and raze a parity and community in the kingdom. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* i. viii. 44 The People... are not Levellers, nor know they why, and yet it is, because to be levellers, were to destroy themselves. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 44. I see, you are an ever-lasting Leveller; you won't allow any Encouragement to



extraordinary industry and merit. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 104 The levellers... only change and pervert the natural order of things. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 223 The commonwealth's men and the levellers... grew clamorous for the king's death. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. xi. 386 The republicans, the levellers, the fanatics... all ranged themselves on the side of the new ideas. 3. *pl.* The name of a rebel secret society in Ireland in the 18th c. (see *quots.*); identical with or similar to the 'Whiteboys'.

176a *Gentl. Mag.* 183 What you, in Dublin, think of the White Boys, or Levellers, I cannot say. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 162 The mischiefs committed by those people called Levellers, in the county of Tipperary; by levelling park walls, breaking down fences, &c.

4. A thing which reduces all men to an equality. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1679) 77 Such a Leveller is Debauchery, that it takes off all distinctions. 1755 *Young's Centaur* II. Wks. (1757) IV. 146 Is diversion grown a leveller, like death? 1758 *Johnson's Idler* No. 32 ¶ 5 Sleep is equally a leveller with death. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* II. i. Emotion, whether of ridicule, anger or sorrow, is your grandest of levellers. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* xiii. 179 Familiarity is the great leveller, and a most unjust leveller.

**Levelling** (lev'el'ing), *vbl. sb.* Also 8-9 (now U.S.) levelling. [*f.* LEVEL *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Aiming, aim.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Visée*, levelling. 1607 *Heron Wks.* I. 429 A smooth stone, by which I may, if the Lord shall please so to bless my levelling, smite this Goliath in the forehead. 1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 50 Our Aiming and Levelling at the End. 1796 *J. Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 263 In the firings, the loading is quick, the levelling is just.

2. The action of bringing to a uniform horizontal surface; the action of placing in an accurately horizontal position by means of a level.

1598 [see 4 below]. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Words Dressing, Levelling... signify the Action of harrowing or raking the Ground, to lay it every where smooth and even. 1786 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 260 The levelling of the streets. 1861 *MUGGRAV Byroads* 289 The levelling of two or three hills, and the filling in of a few ravines.

b. *fig.* (See LEVEL *v.* 3.) Also with *up, down*.

1618 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeley's* (1883) II. 417, I have, for 550 years, traced the waics wherein they severally walked, for the better levelling of the life of the present Lord George. 1628 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xi. 84 By Levelling, they who use the word, seem to understand, when a People rising invades the Lands and Estates of the richer sort, and divides them equally among themselves. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* III. 476 The Jews... disdained such a Levelling with People held by them in the utmost Contempt. 1831 *LAMB Elia Ser. II. To Shate of Elliston*, Oignable levelling of Death! 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv. Levelling is comfortable but only down to oneself. 1869 *DOWDEN Stud. Lit.* (1890) 353 Thus, by a process of levelling-up, Lamennais made the supernatural, in the ordinary sense of the word, disappear. 1888 *SWEET Hist. Eng. Sounds* Pref. p. vi. To justify Rapp's and Ellis's levelling of Chaucer's long *e* under one sound.

3. Surveying. (See *quot.* 1887.)

1812-16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 169 Levelling is the art of drawing a line at the surface of the earth, to cut the directions of gravity every where at right angles. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 293 The levellings recently carried across that isthmus... to ascertain the relative height of the Pacific Ocean at Panama. 1831 *LARNER Hydrot.* iv. 72 Instruments for levelling or determining the direction or position of horizontal lines. 1837 *GEN. WALKER in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 707 Levelling is the art of determining the relative heights of points on the surface of the ground as referred to a hypothetical surface which cuts the direction of gravity everywhere at right angles... The trigonometrical determination of the relative heights of points at known distances apart by the measurements of their mutual angles... is a method of levelling. But the method to which the term 'levelling' is always applied is that of the direct determination of the differences of height from the readings of the lines at which graduated staves, held vertically over the points, are cut by the horizontal plane which passes through the eye of the observer.

4. *attrib.*: levelling-instrument, an instrument used in surveying and consisting essentially of a telescope fitted with a spirit-level; levelling pole, rod, staff, an instrument, consisting essentially of a graduated pole with a vane sliding upon it, used in levelling; levelling-rule = LEVEL *sb.* 1; levelling-screw, a screw used to adjust parts of a contrivance to an exact level; levelling-stand (*Photography*), an instrument used to support a glass plate in a horizontal position.

1690 *LEYBOURN Curs. Math.* 456 b. The 'Levelling Instrument' to be used in this Work. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gr. Exhib.* 1087 Theodolites, sextants, levelling instruments. 1858 *FLOTO, Scandaglio*, a plummet, or line to sound with, a 'levelling rule'. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 51 A strong T-shaped bar of iron, furnished with two levels, and placed on a board provided with 'levelling screws'. 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 19 Upon a tripod provided with levelling screws stands the pillar. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, 'Levelling Staves', are instruments used in levelling; serving to carry marks to be observed, and at the same time to measure the heights of those marks from the ground. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Levelling-stand'. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 220 The solution may be flowed on and off the plate or the plate placed on a levelling stand.

**Levelling**, *ppl. a.* Also leveling. [*f.* LEVEL *v.* + -ING 2.] That levels; esp. bringing all to the same social, moral, or intellectual level; also, of or pertaining to levellers and their principles.

a 1635 *SIBBES Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 63 If God be a Father, and we be brethren, it is a levelling word, it bringeth mountains down, and filleth up vallies. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xi. (1700) 56 So familiar and levelling an affection as Love. a 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* x. § 126 The barbarity of the Agitators and the levelling party. 1763 *JOHNSON in Roswell* 21 July, I... showed her the absurdity of the levelling doctrine. 1796 *BURKE Let. Noble Lord Wks.* VIII. 39 A levelling tyrant, who oppressed all descriptions of his people. 1841 4 *EMERSON Ess.*, *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 42 There is always some levelling circumstance that puts down the overbearing, the strong, the rich, the fortunate. 1847 *DISRAELI Tauried* I. vi. If anything can save the aristocracy in this levelling age, it is an appreciation of men of genius.

**Levelly** (lev'el'ly), *adv.* [*f.* LEVEL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a level or horizontal position or direction; on a level; uniformly; with a level surface.

1610 *GULLIM Heraldry* II. iii. (1611) 43 [The line] is carried levelly or equally thoroughout the Escoccheon without either rising or falling. 1628 *HOMES Thucyd.* (1822) 96 Neither would praises and actions appear so levelly concurrent in many other of the Grecians. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Every Shot... equally Oblique or Levelly directed. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 470 A dense, slow-moving stream... flowing levelly on for a few yards. 1851 *Ynd. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 639 See the standing corn shorn levelly low. 1881 *MRS. C. PRALD Policy & P.* I. viii 17, Looking at him levelly with her own large eyes.

**Levelness** (lev'el'ness), [*f.* LEVEL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being level.

1634 *PESCHUM Gentl. Lev.* II. II. 19 So you must remember to draw them to express the levelness with the earth. 1787 *ROY in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 190 *Rumy's* Marsh from its levelness, seeming a surface the best to be. 1824 *SOUTHEY Ser. J. Mice* 431 II. 177 The very levelness of the literal platform. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* 413 Levelness of head. 1897 *Outing* U.S. XXX. 1071 Her rich black and tan markings are American, but her clean physical levelness comes from her English ancestry.

**Levelode**, *obs. form of LEVELHOOD.*

**Leve longe**, *obs. form of LEVELLONG.*

† **Levelry**, *Obs. noun-verb.* [*f.* LEVEL *a.* or *v.* + -RY, with reference to leveller: cf. *revelry*.] The principles of the Levellers.

1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 5 There is no State nor Sent more suitable for a Leveller than a Court-Levity. *Ibid.* 5 From this Levellity I should never have discented, had not the fulness of my Fortunes made me their Enemy.

† **Level-sice**, *Obs.* Also 6 level suse. [app. from an altered form of the *Fr. phr. lever le cul* (see LEVEL-CUL), in which *assise* was substituted, as more decent, for *cul*. Skelton's form may be due to association with *F. sus up*.] = LEVEL-CUL.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court?* 139 We have cast vp our ear, And made a worthy trewe, With gup, leveu suse! 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. Decay 41 Ambition hearts do play at Level sice [orig. *F. Ces cœurs ambitieux jouent au bout hors*].

† **Levely**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 3 north. levelike. [*f.* LEVE *v.* + -LY 1.] Credible.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcii. 7 Pine witenesses levelike (*M.S. H. Mikel leandlic: Lat. credibilia*) are pai.

**Levelyheede**, *obs. form of LEVELHEAD.*

**Leven** (in 4 *Sc. lewne*, *lewne*, 6 *7 leaven*, clipped *f.* ELEVEN and ELEVENTH. 6 *Leventh* (in 4 *Sc. lewint*, 6 *Sc. lewint*), clipped *f.* ELEVENTH.

a 1335 *Sc. Leg. Saints vi.* (Thomas) 429 *pe lewne* is: pat cheryte To frend & fa euvre haf we. *Ibid.* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 477 And bare-for he lewne lowis, of his consent tuk with hym. *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Justin*) 30 Als bare-[of] is ment mencione in *pe lewint* distinction. 1570 *LEAVIS Manup.* 69 *Ye Leuente, yudecennus*. 1578 in *Maitl. Cl. Misc.* I. (1640) 8 The lewint buk of the Amades de Gaule. 1612 *SHAKS. Wint. P.* IV. iii. 33 Every Leanen-weather toddlers. 1883 *JESSE in 19th Cent.* Oct. 591 In Arcady we have an institution called 'Levens', when the labourers knock off work for awhile... and make pretence of enjoying a social meal [see ELEVENTH].

**Leven**, *var. LEVIN sb. and v.*; *obs. f.* LEAVEN.

† **Levenesse**, *Obs.* Also 5 lefnesse. [app. *f.* LEVE *v.* + -NESS.] Faith, confidence.

a 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 627 And lered hem her lefnesse, c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 301, 1 Levenesse, or belevenesse, *fides*. *Levenesse*, or grete troste.

**Lever** (l'vay), *sb.* 1 Forms: 3 *levere*, 4 *levor*, 4-5 *levour*, 6-8 *leaver*, 5 *lever*. [*ME. leverre, levour*, a. OF. \**lewere*, *levour* (*f. leverre*), agent-n. *i. lever* to raise; in the sense 'lever' recorded only once (1487) as *leweur*; the usual *Fr.* word is *levier* (recorded from 12th c.) formed on the same vb. with different suffix; *lewere* fem. occurs in the 14th c.]

1. A bar of iron or wood serving to 'prize up' or dislodge from its position some heavy or firmly fixed object; a crowbar, handspike, or the like.

In mod. use, this sense is more or less coloured by the scientific sense 2, which is alone formally recognized by Johnson.

1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 3103 Hii... cables vette ynowe & ladders, & leours & waste souse & drowe. 13... *Coer de L.* 1935 Ever men bare them up with leours. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai visiten shal the Lord... on leuyathan, an eddere, a leour (*Vulg. serpentem vectem*). 1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund* III. 1202 Oun with a leour to lefte the doore on barre. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey Cldxx.* 265 Other had grete leours and plente of ropes and cordes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 An other speaks, as

though his woordes had neede to bee heaved out with leavers. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxiii. 147 Surely so heavy a log needed more levers than one. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 148 The heavy Ship into the Sea they thrust With Leavers. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. i. 36 As carriages and leavers and scaffolds are in architecture. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* I. vi. Then clanking chains and levers tell, That o'er the moat the draw-bridge fell. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. R. Anglia, Lever, lower*, a lever. 1881 S. H. HODGSON *Outcast Ess.* 402 (*Hor. Od.* III. xxvi) The lever, the bright torch, the bow, For laying doors and warders low.

*fig.* 1831 *Society* I. 230 Jealousy is a potent lever for quenching love. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 433 The new religion was only a lever by which a few artful demagogues had attempted to overthrow the King's authority.

† *b. gen.* A bar, pole, or rod. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 2680 Eldol erl of gloucestre . Hente an stronge leour. c 1320 *Sir Bevis* 1861 (*M.S. A*) He tok a leour in is hand, And for to the gate he wond. c 1400 *Ysaie & Gato*, 2386 The geant... bar a lewor of yren ful stung. c 1530 *LD. BUCKNARS Arth. Lyst Bryt.* (1814) 366 Gomer helde in lottle hys handes a grete lever, wherwith he sayd on amonge those knyghtes. 1609 *Donay Douay* *Numb.* xiii. 24 They cutte of a branch with the grapes therof, which two men carried upon a leaver. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 Fish-shells... so great that two strong men with a leaver can scarce draw one of them after them.

2. *Mechanics*. Adopted as the name for that type of 'simple machine' which is exemplified in the 'lever' (sense 1). It consists of a rigid structure of any shape (a straight bar being the normal form), fixed at one point called the fulcrum, and acted on at two other points by two forces, tending to cause it to rotate in opposite directions round the fulcrum.

The force which is regarded as intended to be resisted by the use of the lever is called the *weight*, and the force which is applied for this purpose is called the *power*. Levers are said to be of the *first, second, or third kind* or *order* according as the fulcrum, the weight, or the power is in the midmost position of the three.

1648 *WHIRNS Math. Mag.* I. iv. 20 The seco. d Mechanical faculty is the Leaver. 1710 J. CLARKE *Robandt's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 43 Two Bodies hanging at the ends of a bar, or Leaver. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mach.* IV. 52 The Leaver is an inflexible rod, moveable upon a point, or fulcrum, the fulcrum. 1812-16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* I. i. 11, Let A and B be two given weights, applied to the ends of the arms of a lever. 1829 *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 11, Let A and B be two given weights, applied to the ends of the arms of a lever. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 135 Archimedes had established the doctrine of the lever. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 163 The levers attached to the jaws are five long and slender processes. 1851 *CARPENTER Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 172 The hard envelopes... serve, like the bones of the Vertebrata as levers by which the motor powers of the muscles are more advantageously employed.

3. *Special applications.* a. A roof-beam of naturally curved timber, forming one of the couples or principals supporting the roof (*obs. exc. dial.*).

b. *Steam-engine*. † (*a.*) = BEAM *sb.* 1 (*obs.*); (*b.*) a starting-bar. c. The piece by which the barrel of a breech-loader is opened. d. In *Dentistry and Surgery* = ELEVATOR 2. In *Midwifery* = VECTIS (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). e. The first row of a fishing-net. f. *Short for lever-watch.*

a. 1481-2 in *Charters Finchale* (Surtees) p. cccly. Pro... mereno empo pro j lever in tenemento Roberti Jackson.

b. 1758 *FITZGERALD in Phil. Trans.* L. 727 The lever of the fire-engine (i.e. steam-engine) works up and down alternately. 1836 *HEBERT Engin. & Mach. Encycl.* II. 702 The attendant pushes the handle or lever which he holds.

c. 1881 [see lever-pin].

d. 1845 *BRITTON in Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 74 *With the Lever*.—Its extremity is passed between two teeth, a sound and the decayed one, or a sound one and a stump.

e. 1884 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359/1.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* a. with sense 'belonging to a lever', as *lever-actuation*, -edge, -pin; also *lever-like* adj. b. with sense 'acting as a lever, worked by a lever', as *lever-brace*, -corkscrew, -drill, -hoist, -jack, -knife, -pallet, -pendulum, -press, -punch, -shears, -spar, -valve.

1889 G. FINDLAN *Eng. Railway* 79 The frame... known as 'lever actuation'. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 162 The 'lever corkscrew' gave a zest to his wine. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockw.* 207 'Lever Edges' are polished in a swing tool. 1857 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* 41 The pantry is beside them with... pepper, mustard, corkscrew, and 'lever-knife' for preserved meat tins. 1891 *ATKINSON Last of Giant Killers* 190 The steel foot of Sir Jack's Staff was inserted beneath it, and 'lever-like' pressure applied. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 524 The centre of the 'lever-pallet' is in a right line between the centre of the scape-wheel and the centre of the verge. *Ibid.* 526 In Ellicott's pendulum the ball was adjustable by levers, thence called the 'lever pendulum'. 1881 *GREEKER Gui* 263 Next turn out the 'lever pin' on top of lever. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Tracts* (1897) 316 The 'lever-spar' of a water-lift.

5. *Special combs.* lever-beam *Steam-engine* (see BEAM *sb.* 1 1); lever-board, -bridge (see *quots.*); lever-engine, † (*a.*) = beam-engine (*obs.*); (*b.*) = side-lever engine (1876 in *Knight Dict. Mech.* and in later Dicts.); lever escapement (*Watch-making*), an escapement in which the connexion between the pallet and the balance is made by means of two levers, one attached to the pallets and the other to the balance staff (Britten); lever-fly,



a punching machine worked by a fly-wheel and a lever; **lever-frame** *U.S.*, 'in a railroad hand-car, a wooden frame shaped somewhat like a letter A, which supports the lever-shaft and lever on the platform' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lever-man** *U.S.*, one employed to work the levers in a railway signal-box; **lever watch**, a watch with a lever escapement; **lever-wood**, the Virginian hop-bornbeam or ironwood, *Ostrya virginica* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1844 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 159 As the 'lever-beam' was dismissed, he communicated the motion to the paddle-wheels by a rod and crank attached to the piston. 1853 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 'Lever-boards, a set of boards, parallel to each other, so connected together that they may be turned to any angle, for the admission of more or less air or light; or so as to lap upon each other and exclude both. 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 312 That which is called a 'Lever Bridge' is made by cutting down trees, and sinking the butts of them in the bank on each side sufficiently deep that the parts which are buried may exceed in weight those which are out of the ground. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Experim. Philos.* II. 489 The 'Lever Engine, often call'd Newcomen's. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 303/2 'Lever-escapement. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 141 The Lever Escapement... is generally preferred for pocket watches. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 131 The holes... are punched in the metal by the assistance of what the boiler makers call a 'lever fly. 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/2 A saving... has been effected in the wages of 'lever men. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 285/2 The 'lever watch is so named from the lever escapement of Mudge.

† **Lever**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. LEVE* *v.* 2 + *-ER* 1.] = BELIEVER.

1340 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 18719 þe lever [Coll. and Gott. transd.] & þe baptizid hopeþe be saued from alle loþe.

† **Lever**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare*—1. [*Fr.*: see *LEVEE* *sb.* 2.] = *LEVEE* *sb.* 2.

1742 Miss ROBINSON in *Mrs. Delany's Lett.* (1861) II. 192 We do not appear at Phœbus's Lever.

**Lever** (*lɪˈvə*), *v.* [*f. LEVER* *sb.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To apply a lever; to work with a lever. 1856 KANE *Ant. Expl.* II. ii. 31 It was all in vain that Hans and I... lifted, levered, twisted and pulled. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 They dived, and levered, and sweated.

2. *trans.* a. To lift, push, or otherwise move with or as with a lever; also with *along, away, out, over, up*. b. To bring into a specified condition by applying a lever.

1876 PIERCE & SWEETWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 209 The bottom of the pole being 'levered' out of the ground. 1882 JEFFERIES *Revis* I. i. 12 He began to lever the raft along. 1887 LARING *Gould Gaverocks* I. vi. 89, I flung with such force that I levered the boat away. 1891 Miss DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* vi. 75, I levered up an eyelid with difficulty. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 9/3 On no account should the canoe be levered with one end of the pole on the ground. 1898 *Daily News* 19 May 5/3 The concrete fell... and levered the pier over. 1898 *Cycling* 77 By passing a bar through the frame... and levering it straight.

*Fig.* 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 406/1 He seeks this by levering out of his place his best friend.

Hence **Levering** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *W's Girls* x. (1878) 174 A few more vigorous strokes, and a little smart levering, and the nails loosened. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/6 Snapped off by means of some powerful levering tool.

**Lever**, *obs. f.* *LIVER* *sb.*, *LIVER* *v.*, to deliver.

**Lever**, *obs. var.* *liever*, comparative of *LIEF* *a.*

**Leverage** (*lɪˈvərɪdʒ*). [*f. LEVER* *sb.* 1 + *-AGE*.]

1. The action of a lever; the arrangement by which lever-power is applied; also *concr.* a system of levers.

1744 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6273/8 An Engine... which... by means of a Leveridge and an Horizontal Fly... can Raise... Water. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 99 It resolves itself into a system of leverage. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 258 The length of leverage must vary inversely as the strength of the force.

2. The power of a lever; the mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever. *Leverage of a force* (see quot. 1830).

1830 KATER & LARONER *Mech.* x. 135 The distance of the direction of a force from the axis is sometimes called the leverage of the force. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 146 The extension of the os calcis... affords a considerable leverage to the muscles of the calf of the leg. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. xvi. (1891) 221 Leverage is everything. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. xiii. 224 The stream worked at the roots, and the wind laid hold of him with fierce leverage. 1882 *Knowledge* No. 19. 403/2 The actual leverage increases as A W is increased, supposing the car's length to remain unchanged.

b. *fig.* Advantage for accomplishing a purpose; increased power of action.

1898 GLADSTONE *Honour* III. 113 The leverage of this straightforward speech... produces an initial movement towards concession on the part of the great hero. 1868 HELPS *Reinhold* v. (1876) 86 And it will be putting additional leverage into his hands. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 790 With regard to such men the moralist has no leverage whatever.

3. *attrib.*

1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 162 A vast leverage power was obtained. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farn* (ed. 2) I. 258/1 This bend gives a leverage power to the handle, when the griap is used to lift rank wet litter.

**Leveray**, *-ey*, *levere*, *obs. forms* of *LEVIER*.

**Leveret** (*lɪˈvərɪt*). *Forms*: 6 leverette, leav-, lyveret, 7 leverit, levoret, levert, -et,

-it, 5- leveret. [*ad. OF. levrète, levrètte*, dim. of *leuvre* (*f. leuvre*) hare.]

1. A young hare, strictly one in its first year.

14... *Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 592/22 *Lepusculus*, a leveret. 1544 PHARR *Regim. Life* (1553) H vj b, The mawe of a yong lewerette with the juice of plantaine, is exceeding profitable. 1607 TOPSELL *Foivre, Beasts* (1658) 211 In ancient time, if the Hunters had taken a young Leverit, they let her go again in the honour of Diana. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 123, I have seen Leverets there with the white spot in the Head, which the Old ones have not. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 81 ¶ 6 [It] is the claim... of the vulture to the leveret. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xxiii. 16 More fell They shall pursue us, than the savage hound Snatches the leveret. 1835 GAIMSHAW *Life Couper* (1865) 35/2 On his expressing a wish to divert himself by rearing a single leveret... his neighbours supplied him with three.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A pet, a mistress. b. A spiritless person. *Obs.*

1617 S. COLLINS *Def. Bk. Fly* (1628) 54 There's a Leuite of the Leuits, or a prettie leuerette rather, to sucke a Kings heart-blood in time. 1630 LENNARD *tr. Charron's Wisd.* iii. iii. § 28 (1670) 371 Arrogant Boasters... leverets in dangers. 1637 SHURLEY *Gameter* i. i, Some wife will bid her husband's leveret welcome. 1640 DR. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* ii. i. (1649) 23 You meane, one wenche betweene us too is nothing: I know a hundred Leveretts.

3. *attrib.*: leveret-skin, a Japanese glaze applied to ceramic ware, supposed to resemble leveret's fur. (*In recent Dicts.*)

**Levero** (*o*), *-ucke*, *obs. forms* of *LARK* *sb.* 1

**Leverers**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 *infer*, *lob* (*o*), *r*, 5 *levra*. [*OE. lefer*.] (See quot. 1879.)

1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1823 *Scirpea*, *corisc*, *leber*. 1000 *Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 278/29 *Scirpia* [read *Scirpea*], *lefer*. 1000 *ALFREC* *Voc.* *ibid.* 136/30 *Pirra*, *glatiolus*, *lefer*. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 *Genim* *lifer* neodoweard. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72 *Gladiolus*,... gallice *glaiol*, anglice *leure*. 1578 *Lye* *Doctores* ii. xli. 199 The wilde yellow Iris is now called... in English *Lauers* or *Leuers*. 1879 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 304 *Leveris*,... a name applied by Lyte... to *Iris Pseudocornis*, L.; but bestowed on 'any sword-bladed plant'.

**Leves**, *obs. Sc. pl.* of *LEAF*.

† **Levesel**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 4 *le* (*o*) *f* *sel*, *leveselle*, *leveseel*, 4-5 *levasel*, 5 *leaf-sale*, *levesell*, *leaf-sale*, *lefe sale* (*o*). [*? repr. OE. \*lafsele*, *f. laf* *LEAF* + *sele* *hall*; cf. *Sw. lafsal*, *Da. lufsal*.] A bower of leaves; a canopy or lattice.

13... *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 448 Such a lefel of lof neuer lede had. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 141 The clerkes howe ther as it stood ybounde behynde the Mille, vnder a lefel. — *Parv.* T. 337 As the gaye lefelset a l'auene is signe of the wyn that is in the Celer. 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 337 A playne, Full of floures... With lef-sales ypon lofte hucie and faire, Folke to refresse for faintyng of hete. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 600 To Bachus signe & to be leuesel his youpe him halp. 1440 *Promp.* *Parv.* 300/2 Levesel be-fore a wyndowe, or other place, *umbraculum*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 215 She hath the keyes and leith hem vnder the leuesel of the bed vnto the morow.

† **Levet** 1. *Obs. rare.* [*f. leve* (*LEAVE* *v.* 1) + *-ET*.] Only *pl.* *Leavings*, fragments.

1528 ROY *Gode me* (Arb.) 80 When they have eaten ynowe... Then gadder they vp their levetit. *Ibid.* 98 The best meate awaye they carve... Then proll the servynge officers... so that their levetitis are but thynne.

† **Levet** 2. *Obs.* Also 7 *levett*, 7-8 *levit* (*t*). [*ad. It. levata* 'the name of a march upon a Drumme and Trumpet in time of warre' (Florio); *f. levare* to raise.] A trumpet call or musical strain to rouse soldiers and others in the morning.

1625 FLETCHER *Doub. Marriage* II. i, Come sirs, a quaint Levet. [Trump. a level]. To waken our brave Generall. 1656 W. MEREDITH *Narr. Pastages* *Irel.* in *8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 600/1 The enemy... were some distance from vs sounding levitts for joy of there supposed victory. 1687 COTTON *Winter* xxxii. Poems (1689) 649 The Æolian Trumpeters By their Hoarse Levets, do declare That the bold General Rides there. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Jan. (1879) II. 121 Col. Hobby's Negro... sends in... to have leave to give me a Levit and wish me a merry new year.

**Levetenaunt**, *obs. form* of *LIEUTENANT*.

**Levey**, **Leveyne**, *obs. forms* of *LEVÉE*, *LEAVEN*.

**Leviable** (*lɪˈviəbəl*), *a.* Also 6-9 *levyable*. [*f. LEVY* *v.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. Of a duty, tax, etc.: That may be levied.

1484 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 313 All syche money as is not leviable of dyvers of the seyd fermors and tenauntes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 8 The same some... [shall be] due & leviable immediately upon demande hade and denied. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 46 The sayd yerely tenth, that was... due and leuiable to the kinges vse. 1622 *Bacon Hen. VII Mor.* & *Hist. Wks.* (1860) 409 To make the sums which any person had agreed to pay... to be leviable by course of law. 1752 CARRÉ *Hist. Eng.* III. 815 An aid... due to the crown for the marriage of a king's eldest daughter and leviable from the time she attained the age of seven years. 1861 *All Year Round* 27 July 417 The amount of rates leviable under the Sewers Act... is now unlimited. 1881 *Standard* 16 June 3/4 The import duties now leviable in France upon live stock and agricultural produce. 1899 *Daily News* 16 May 3/1 The leviable expenses of a borough.

2. a. Of a person: That may be called upon for payment of a contribution.

1897 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/1 The number of leviable members is over 60,000.

b. *U.S.* Of a thing: That may be levied upon, capable of being seized in execution. (*In recent U.S. Dicts.*)

† **Leviatē**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. late L. leviātē*, ppl. stem of *leviāre*, *f. levis* light.] *trans.* To relieve = ALLEVIATE 2.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manfynde* iv. vi. (1552) 146 b, This oft washing shal... leuyante and lyghthen the head with all the senses therein contayned.

**Leviathan** (*lɪˈvi.ə.θən*). *Forms*: 4-6 *levyathan*, *than*, (4-*ethan*), 5 *lyvyathan*, *-on*, 5- *leviathan*. [*a. L. (Vulg.) leviathan*, *a. Heb.* לִוְיָתָן *liwyāthān*.]

Some scholars refer the word to a root לִוְיָ = Arab. *lawā* 'to twist' (cf. *Arab. liwyāh*, conjecturally rendered 'wreath'); others think it adopted from some foreign lang.]

1. The name of some aquatic animal (real or imaginary) of enormous size, frequently mentioned in Hebrew poetry.

1322 WYCLIF *Job* xlii. [20] [21] Whether maist thou drawen out leuyathan with an hoc? 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. [26] There is that Leviathan, whom thou hast made, to take his pastyme therein. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The greates serpente of the sea Leviathan, to haue such dominion in the Ocean. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. World's Van.* 62 The huge Leviathan, dame Nature's wonder. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 412 Leviathan, Hugest of living Creatures, on the Deep Stretcht like a Promontorie. 1713 *Young's Last Day* i. 35 Leviathans but heave their cumbersome mail, It makes a tide. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 129 She (Scylla) makes the huge leviathan her prey.

b. *transf.*; esp. — a ship of huge size.

[1801] CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* ii, Like leviathans afloat. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 91 They [floating baths]... stretch their long sprawling forms on the water, like so many painted Leviathans. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxi. The oak leviathans. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp.*, *Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 312 Your splendid river, bearing the leviathans of noble architecture, constructed on its banks. 1892 SUFFOLK *Land of the Broad* (ed. 2) 13 These immense winged leviathans [wherries].

c. *fig.* A man of vast and formidable power or enormous wealth.

1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 60 The lacquy of this great leviathan promise he should be mai-ter. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 310 So can the Lord deal... with the great... leviathans of the world. 1782 PENNANT *Journ. Chester to Lond.* 96 The leviathan who swallowed these manors, was Sir William Paget. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 35 The duke of Bedford is the leviathan among all the creatures of the crown. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1802 II. 155 A legal contest with so potent a defendant as this leviathan of two counties. 1884 PUNCH: Mar. 27/1 Punters, plungers, leviathans, little men.

2. (After Isa. xxvii. 1.) The great enemy of God, Satan. *Obs.*

1378 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 1 In that dai viseten shal the Lord in his hande swerd... vp on leuyathan... a crookid wounde serpent. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 423 This fende was the first þat felle for his pride... fairlynyaton is cald. 1412-30 *Lydc. Chron.* *Troy* ii. xvii. The vile serpent the Leviathan. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 150 By the envye deceyvful of hys enemy Clepyd serpent behemot or leviathan. 1505 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* ii, Breake thou the jawes of olde Levyathan, Victorious Conqueror!

3. Used by Hobbes for: The organism of political society, the commonwealth. (See quot. 1651.)

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 158 The multitude so united in one person, is called a Commonwealth... This is the generation of that great Leviathan, or rather, to speak more reverently, of that mortal god, to which we owe under the immortal God, our peace and defence. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 20 What it is that makes up... harmony in that Leviathan, a well governed Commonwealth. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iii. (1695) 17 An Holbiist... will answer; Because... the Leviathan will punish you, if you do not. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 195 The gods have... design'd that millions of you, when well joyn'd together, should compose the strong Leviathan.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* with sense: Huge, monstrous.

1624 MIDDLTON *Game at Chess* II. ii, This leviathan-scandal that lies rolling upon the crystal waters of devotion. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 398, I had suspected that this leviathan hall must have devoured half the other chambers. 1861 A. SMITH *Med. Stud.* 12 He has duly chronicled every word... in his leviathan note-book. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemper.* v. 32 The leviathan liquor interests.

Hence **Leviathanic** *a.*, huge as a leviathan.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 789 The leviathanic railway that stretches out its fins amongst its contemporaries like Captain McQuhae's sea-serpent.

† **Leviat'ion**. *Obs.* [*f. LEVY* *v.*: see *-ATION*.] The levying of a tax; quast-*concr.* a tax.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 544 We desire and pray you to be now... diligent in the leviation thereof. 1681 *Treat. E. India Trade* 30 They... settle a Tax, which they call Leviation, upon the Trade. *Ibid.* 37 How shall they maintain... them? By Leviation upon Goods.

**Leviellular**, *a.* [*f. L. levē-s* smooth + *CEL-LULAR*.] Consisting of smooth muscular fibre.

(*In recent Dicts.*)

**Levie**, *obs. form* of *LEVY*.

**Levier** (*lɪˈviə*). Also 5, 8-9 *levyer*, 6 *leavier*.

[*f. LEVY* *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who levies (in senses of the *vb.*)

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 436 Of this taxe to be levyers or gaderers was assigned y<sup>e</sup> princypall men of the sayd townes. 1611 FLORIO, *Linellular*, a leavier or raiser of taxes or fines. 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng. Freeman* 30 Any Levier of them (taxes), or imprisorer of refusers of them. 1701 DE FOE *Power People* Misc. (1703) 136 You are... the Leviers of our Taxes. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exorc.* (1842) I. 482 Here is a distinct levying of war against the King's people; officers pointed out on whom the leviers



think dependence can be placed. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 203 The levers of a... war. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xiv. 7. I am not a levier of blackmail.

**Levigable** (levigā'b'l), *a.* [ad. med. L. *levigabilis*, f. *levigare* (see LEVIGATE v.).] + *a.* That can be polished. *Obs.* *b.* That can be reduced to powder. *rare* -1.

1670 EVELYN *Pomona* viii. 24 Useful is the Pear-Tree.. for its excellent colour'd Timber, hard and levigable.. especially for Stools, Tables [etc.]. 1850 BROWNING *Christm. Eve* xviii. Dust and ashes levigable.

† **Levigatē**, *ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *levigāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *levigare*, f. *levig* light.] Lightened. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* i. iii. His labours beinge levigate and made more tollerable.

**Levigatē** (levigēt'), *ppl. a.* *Bot. and Ent.* Also *levigate*. [ad. L. *levigāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *levigare* (see next).] Smooth as if polished.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 269 *Levigatē* (*Levigatē*), without any partial elevations or depressions. 1880 in *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/1.

**Levigatē** (levigēt'), *v.* Also *erron.* *læv-*. [f. L. *levigāt-*, *ppl.* stem of *levigare* to make smooth, f. *levig* (sometimes *erron.* *lævig*) smooth.]

† *l.* *trans.* To make smooth; to polish. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 70 White starch.. levigateth the parts exasperated. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 121 By reason of their lenifying and detensive faculty, [they].. levigate the roughness of the winde-pipe. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 410 A stone turned, rolled, and tossed about, to smooth, and levigate every side thereof. 1676 BOYLE *New Exper.* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 805 To enable them, by the help of Gravity, to levigate, or polish each others surfaces. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* xii. 95 No mortal man might climb it or descend. For it is levigated as by art. 1811 *Self Instructor* 536 Brand. Levigates its surface. 1826, 1835 [see LEVIGATE *ppl. a.*]

† *b.* in immaterial sense. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 314 The turning of a tender melting II. into a surly rigid R. is not to levigate or mollifie but to make the name harder in pronunciation. 1794 MRS. PROZET *Synon.* I. 374 Such a soul levigated by prosperity soon mounts into airiness of temper.

2. To reduce to a fine smooth powder; to rub down; to make a smooth paste of (*with some liquid*).

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 334/1 Levigate it upon a Marble, till it becomes an impalpable Powder. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 181 Some have got the Art of levigating the testaceous Powders. 1782 J. W. F. MARTIN *Geog. Mag.* I. 9 Levigating it with the oil of sweet almonds. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Fruit* (1803) 245 Shells, and other calcareous matter, levigated by the friction of the particles. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 345 It is sufficient to levigate them with water to obtain them very white. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 30. 32 Machinery for Levigating or Grinding Colours. 1894 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* II. 15 This clay, carefully levigated, yielded a red ware.

fig. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1153 He.. makes logic levigate the big crime small.

Hence **Levigating** *vb.* *sb.* (*attrib.*) and *ppl. a.* 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 272 A Levigating Lohoch. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* II. 67 Mix it with a levigating knife with spirits of wine. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 787 The glue is then to be put warm on a levigating stone, and kneaded with quicklime.

**Levigated**, *ppl. a.* [f. LEVIGATE v. + -ED 1.]

† *l.* Made smooth; polished. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* i. 29 The outersyde of Radius is rounde, and levigated. 1801 FUSATI in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 350 A board, or a levigated plane of wood, metal, stone, or some prepared compound. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 250 The eye-cases.. surrounded on their inner side by a crescent-shaped levigated piece. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 208 The base is concave so as to play upon the levigated centre of the above protuberance.

2. Finely powdered; reduced to a smooth consistency.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* III. (1651) 81 Take of this levigated Lime 10 ounces. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 67 The Chyle is white, as consisting of Salt, Oil and Water of our Food, much levigated or smooth. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 70 Our porcelain seems to be a partial vitrification of levigated flint and fine pipe clay. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Ainslie*. 65 Finely levigated chlorate.. of potash. 1891 J. GRIKIE *Preh. Europe* 161 The finely-levigated material derived from the grinding of glaciers.

**Levigation** (levigē'jōn). *Pharmacy.* [ad. L. *levigatō-em*, n. of action f. *levigare*.] The action of LEVIGATE v.; 'the trituration or rubbing down of a substance in a mortar or on a slab, with sufficient moisture to make it soft' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Then of this Water make Ayre by Levigation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Levigation is the reduction of any hard and ponderous matter by comminution, and diligent contusion into fine powder, like Alcohol. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 11 Either by the Mortar, or by Levigation upon a Marble. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. x. 246 The most ancient mills were undoubtedly those in which the method of levigation was rudely employed. 1870 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* viii. 73 In such crude examinations levigation may occasionally be advantageous. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Urin.* Dis. II. iii. (ed. 4) 325 They were easily separated from the urine by levigation and decantation.

**Levin**, *obs.* form of LEVE.

**Levin** (lev'in), *sb. arch.* Forms: 3-5 *levene*, 4 *loyven*, 5 *leivin*, 5-6 *lewyn* (e, 6 *leav'n*, 3-7, 9 *leven*, *levin*. [ME. *leven* (e, of obscure origin.

By some conjectured to represent an unrecorded ON. or

OE. cognate of ON. *leifr* fem., lightning; but this is very doubtful. Phonetic laws as known at present do not allow of connecting ME. *levene* with MSw. *lygn-clær* (mod. Sw. *lygn*), *lyghna*, Da. *lyn-id*, lightning, Da. *lyne*, to lighten; these words are cogn. w. OE. *līz* LEVE, and ultimately with LIGHT sb.]

Lightning; a flash of lightning; also, any bright light or flame.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3265 Dunder, and leuene.. God sente on dat bird. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 2247 Pe sterns wit þair rith al so leuin fares. c. 1300 *Harleok* 2690 And forth rith al so leuin fares. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Protr.* 277 With wilde thonder dynt and fry leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 77 The thonder with his fry leuene So cruel was upon the hevene. 1412 20 Lydg. *Chron.* Troy i. ii. Out of whose mouthe, leuin and wyldre fyre, Lyke a flawme euer blased out. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 650 All the wod on a leuyn me thought that he gard Appere. 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* VII. CCXXVII. 355 Out of the east parte appered a great leuyn or beam of brightnes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. ProL. 10 All thoct he be the hart and lamp of hevyn, For he blit wold his lemand gilly leuyn, Throw the declyning of his large round-spere. 1594 CARRW *Tasso* (1681) 109 Mary. he resembles thee, when from fift heau'n Thon comst down gurt with ire and ghastly leau'n. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 40 As when the flashing Levin haps to light vpon two stubborne oakes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xxii. Swift as the levin from the sneezing skie. 1808 SCOTT *Alarm.* I. xxviii. The Mount, where Israel heard the law, Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin, And shadowy, misty, and darkness, given. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg.* v. II. *Sea*. See! from its summit the lund levin flast c. downward. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 348, I would that.. the almighty sire Would hurl me with his levin to the shades. 1880 SWINBURNE *Songs Spring-tides*, *Gard. Cymodoce* 90 The leaping of the lamping levin afar.

*b.* *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *levin-bolt*, -brand (+ brand), -fire, -flame; *levin-darting* adj.]

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* II. 'God-a-mercy, my little 'levin-bolt,' said Stawarth. 1864 CONINGTON *Æneid* VI. (1873) 200 The levin-bolt's authentic fire. c. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* VII. vi. 30 And eft his burning 'levin-brand' in hand he took. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* VI. xxv. Reddest flast'd levin-brand. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* Pref. (2d ed.) Some of those.. over whom he flashes the 'levin brand' of his denunciation. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* IV. xviii. 'They were not arm'd like England's sons, but bore the 'levin-darting' guns. 1820 — *Franklin* xxvii. Crash after crash, as with wild tur-leutins and 'levin-fire. 1813 — *Rokeby* v. xxviii. Like wolves before the 'levin flame. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Tr. Ovid's Met.* 229 'The levin flame' Forth from his eyes, forth from his nostrils came.

† **Levin**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. LEVIN sb.] *intr.* To lighten, emit flashes of light or lightning. Also *trans.* with cognate object.

13.. E. E. *Psalter* cxlii. 7 Leuen brightnesses [Vulg. *fulgura coruscationum*]. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 7723 His Ene leuenaund with light as a low fyn. 14.. *Vin.* in W. Wulker 665/7 *Fulgurat*, leuene. c. 1440 *Tromp.* Parl. 304/1 *lyghtensyn*, or leuennyn, *coruscat*, *fulminat*. 1483 [see LEVING *vb.* sb.]. 1530 PARSLOW 606/2 It leuenech, as the lyghtenyng dothe. Did you nat se it seven right now?

Hence † **Levining** *ppl. a.*

c. 1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter* Cant. 510 In shynynge of þi leuenaund spere. c. 1400 *Destr.* Troy 1988 With a leuennyn light as a low fyre.

**Leviner**, corrupt form of LIMER, kind of hound. **Leving**, *obs.* form of LIVING.

† **Levining**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 2-4 *levyning*, 4 *levynynge*, *levennyng*, 5 *leyfnyng*, *lewennyng*. [f. LEVIN v. + -ING 1.] Lightning. Also, the bright flashing of any light.

c. 1300 *Cursor* II. 533 Wynd þat blawes o loft, O quilk es thoner and leuening ledd. a. 1340 HAMFOLK *Psalter* lxvi. 15 þi leuennynge shane til þe erth. c. 1400 MAUNDRE (Roxb.) xxxi. 130 With grete thunders and leuennynge and hidous tempestez. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 377 In my face the leuening smate. c. 1400 *Melayne* 815 The leuennynge of þair baners clere lyghtenes all þat lande. 1483 *Cuth. Angl.* 215/1 To Leuyn or to smyte with y leuennyng.

*attrib.* a. 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 853 Sins that the sire of Gods and king of men Strake me with thonder, and with leuening blast.

**Levir** (lev'vā). *Anthropology.* [a. L. *levir* brother-in-law; a common Aryan word = Skr. *dēvar*, Gr. *δαίρ*, Lith. *dėvėr's*, OSl. *děverl*, OHG. *seihhur*, OE. *tācor*.] A brother-in-law, or one acting as such under the custom of the LEVIRATE.

1865 McLENNAN *Prim. Marr.* viii. 203 In the earliest age the Levir had no alternative but to take the widow. 1898 *Folk-Lore* June 105 She is taken over by some other clansman, usually a widower, but in this case, the new husband is compelled to repay to the Levir the bride-price.

**Levir**, *obs.* form of LIVER; *obs.* compar. LIEF.

**Levirate** (lev'vāt'). [f. L. *levir* brother-in-law + -ATE 1.] The custom among the Jews and some other nations, by which the brother or next of kin to a deceased man was bound under certain circumstances to marry the widow.

1725 T. LEWIS *Antiq. Hebr. Republ.* II. 268 The Law of Levirate. 1783 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict.* *Levirate*. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 202 Reasoning from the spirit of the law of levirate, as concerning only succession to property. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilit.* III. (1875) 94 The next stage was that form of polyandry in which brothers had their wives in common, afterwards came that of the levirate. 1883 MAINE *Early Law & Cust.* IV. 100 An institution.. known commonly as the Levirate, but called by the Hindus, in its more general form, the Niyoga.

*b.* *attrib.* passing into *adv.*

1865 *Tr. Reman's Life Jesus* xvii. 203 The Mosaic code had consecrated this patriarchal theory by a strange insti-

tution, the levirate law. 1870 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 264 The law of levirate marriage might be set aside if [etc.].

Hence **Leviratic**, **Leviratical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or in accordance with the levirate; **Leviration**, leviratical marriage.

1815 in J. ALLEN *Mod. Judaism* (1816) 413 *note*, The design of the precept of levitation was [etc.]. 1849 ALFORD *Grk. Test.* I. 159 (Matt. xxii. 24), The firstborn son of a leviratical marriage was reckoned.. as the son of the deceased brother.

**Levis**, *obs.* pl. of LEAF.

**Levish**, *obs.* variant of LOVAGE.

† **Levisomnous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -o. [f. L. *levi-somnus* (f. *levi-s* light + *somnus* sleep) + -OUS.] 'Watchful, soon waked' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Levit**, variant of LEVET 2 *Obs.*

**Levitant** (levitānt'), *ad.* L. *levitant-em*, pres. *ppl.* of *levitare* to LEVITATE.] One who practises ('spiritualistic') levitation.

1875 *Q. Trul. Sci.* XII. 42 About three centuries after this.. we find the pair of levitants, Alaric and Pythagoras.

**Levitate** (levitē't), *v.* [f. L. *levi-s* light, after GRAVITATE v.]

1. *intr.* To rise by virtue of lightness; opposed to GRAVITATE 2b. Now only with reference to 'spiritualism'.

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 186 A Lecture.. upon the Centers of Knowledge and Ignorance, and how and when they Gravitate and Levitate. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nature* vi. 183 When 'tis there, it ceases either to gravitate, or, as some schoolmen spe-k, to levitate. 1879 *Whitchall K. T.* 13 Sept. 412 2, I have a stepson who levitates. 1887 HUXLEY in *10th Cent.* Feb. 202 It is asserted that a man or a woman 'levitated' to the ceiling, floated about there, and finally sailed out by the window.

2. *trans.* + *a.* To make lighter or of less weight. *b.* Chiefly in the language of 'spiritualists': To cause to rise in the air in consequence of lightness, or by reversing the action of gravity.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Air Lying of a sudden levitated to such a measure. 1875 *Q. Trul. Sci.* XII. 54 Many were levitated only in these unconscious states. 1884 *Longm. Mac.* V. 167 Tables turn, furniture dances, men are 'levitated'. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Enigma* 114 No reasonable man would reject Mrs. G's... as an amusement from the Infinite and Eternal, merely because she was 'levitated'. 1894 *Century Mag.* Apr. 814/1 The extra amount of gas required to levitate my person to the clouds.

Hence **Levitated**, **Levitating** *ppl. adjs.* Also

**Levitative** *a.*, adapted for or capable of levitation. **Levigator**, one who believes in levitation or professes ability to practise it.

1859 HENNING *Fam. L. & S. S.* Only in § 450 'v. 1' The levitating portion of it being hampered off, the levitating remaining behind. 1875 *Q. Trul. Sci.* XII. 52 At 1.. st one Christian and one heathen case of levitated persons are recorded. 1887 HUXLEY in *10th Cent.* Feb. 202 Our reply to the levitators is just the same. Why should not your friend 'levitate'? 1890 *Edinb. Rev.* July 109 It had not indeed altogether escaped notice that bodies gain in weight through combustion; but the difficulty.. was evaded by attributing to phlogiston a 'levitative' power. 1892 A. M. CLEGG *Fam. Stud. Homer* x. 263 The dream of a levitative art lurked nowhere within the Homeric field of view. 1893 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 380 The levitated boy.. flew over a garden.

**Levitation** (levitē'jōn). [f. LEVITATE v. (see -ATION).]

1. The action or process of levitating or rising in virtue of lightness. Opposed to GRAVITATION 1.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ix. (1715) 18 There being no such hard Pressure, no Levitation or Gravitation. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. § 6 (1819) 206 The lungs also of birds contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for.. levitation.

*b.* The action or process of rising, or raising (a body), from the ground by 'spiritualistic' means.

1875 *Fam. Herald* 13 Nov. 29/4 Levitation is an old claim of the marvellous, as old as Pythagoras. 1881 *Times* 30 Mar. 11/6 Levitation.. or moving at will, wholly independent of the laws of gravitation, is a universal dream. 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus* 89 The séances, manifestations, levitations [etc.].

† 2. The action or process of becoming lighter; also, the quality of being comparatively light; = BUOYANCY. *Obs.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 The Currents in the Sea, as all Tides, are made by Levitation of the Humid Body. 1730 LABELLE *Short Acc. Piers Westminster Bridge* 25 The Sides must rise by their own Levitation or Buoyancy.

**Levite** (lev'vōit). (Now with initial capital.) Also 4-5 *levyte*. [ad. L. *levita*, also *levitēs*, ad. Gr. *levitēs*, f. *levi* Levi (Heb. *lēvī*, which also means 'Levite').]

1. *Israelitish Hist.* *a.* A descendant of Levi; one of the tribe of Levi. *b.* One of that portion of the tribe who acted as assistants to the priests in the temple-worship.

a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 21241 Marc.. after his kind.. was levite. 1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. XII. 115 *Arche del* in þe olde lawe levites kepten. a. 1400 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1755 In þe abhominable oppression Of þe levites wyfe. 1567 *Gude & Godlie* B. (S. T. S.) 180 The Levites at their awin hard Thay rest their teind. 1725 AVULFE *Parerson* 197 In the Christian Church, the Office of Deacons succeeded in the Place of the Levites among the Jews. 1891 CHENEY *Orig. Psalter* II. i. 59 *note*, The singers were Levites. † 2. *transf.* (from 1b). A deacon. *Obs.* A frequent rhetorical use of the word in med. Latin.



1393 LARGL. P. Pl. C. III. 130 Laurens þe lenite hyggynge on þe grede, Loked vp to oure lorde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 151/26 A Levite, .. *diacousus*. 1604 E. G. [KINSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiv. 365 The divell.. hath placed in the order of his priests, some greater or superiors, and some lesse, the one as Acollites, the other as Levites.

†3. Used somewhat contemptuously for: A clergyman. Also, in allusion to Judges xvii. 12, a domestic chaplain. *Obs.*

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* iv. Gb, There shall a little Levite Meet you, and give you to the lawful bed. 1655 SIR G. SONDES *Narr. in Harl. Misc.* (1813) X. 51 If I had not a Levite in my house, I performed the office myself. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach* iv. 1, I say he is a wanton young Levite. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Marriage Wks.* 1730 i. 58 The Levite it keeps parochial duty. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 327 A young Levite—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year.

†4. A loose dress, so called from its supposed resemblance to the dress of the Levites. *Obs.* [After F. *Levite*.]

1779 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to C. Ross Omsory* 15 Nov. (1848) 1. 379 A habit maker.. is gone stark in love with Lady Omsory, on fitting her with the new dress. I think they call it a Levite, and says he never saw so glorious a figure.. but where the deuce is the grace in a man's nightgown bound round with a belt?

**Levitic** (lĕv'it-ik), *a.* [ad. late L. *leviticus*, ad. Gr. *λεωιτικός*, *f. λεωιτης* LEVITE.] = NEXT.

1632 B. JOHNSON *Magu. Lary* i. (1610) 11 For of the Ward-note Quest, he better can, The mystere, then the Levitic Law. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. n. ix. 139 This sacred Institution received a new stamp.. under the Levitic Constitution. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 3 The vow which St. Paul undertook is highly significant as a proof of his personal allegiance to the Levitic institutions.

**Levitical** (lĕv'it-ik-əl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Pertaining to the Levites or the tribe of Levi. 1535 COVERDALE *Mat. iii. heading*, Off the abrogation of the olde leuitical priesthode. 1650 FRAPP *Comm. Exod.* 74 The Sacrifice of Consecration shewed the difference between the Levitical Priests and Christ. 1776 G. HORNE *P's. II.* 27 We read, 1 Chron. ix. 33 that the Levitical singers were 'employed in their work day and night'. 1867 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 168 Later, it became a Levitical city. 1898 *Expositor* Oct. 255 Deuteronomy 18. 6-8 does not invest a Levite with priestly but Levitical functions.

2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish system of ritual administered by the Levites; also, pertaining to the book of Leviticus. *Levitical degrees*: the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is forbidden in Lev. xviii. 6-18.

1540 ACT 32 *Ileu VIII.* c. 32 8 Any marriage without the levitical degrees. a 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1807) 142 Framers of the whole Mosaiical economy and Levitical dispensation. 1726 AVIETTE *Parergon* 52 By the Levitical Law, both the Man and the Woman were stoned to death. 1892 F. P. BARROW *Requi. Evangel.* i. 50 The proselyte's bath of Levitical purification. 1895 J. A. BART *New Life in Christ* iii. xii. 101 We have here under levitical forms important Gospel truth.

† b. *non-use*. Pertaining to ritual. *Obs.* 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1847) 513 Austin.. sent to Rome.. to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather levitical, questions.

Hence **Leviticalism** = LEVITICISM. **Leviticality** *non-use*. Levitical character or obligation. **Leviticallly adv.** in a Levitical manner, according to Levitical law. † **Leviticalness**, Levitical character or quality.

1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologues* ii. vii 204 'Leviticalism'.. may be conceived of as a husk to protect the kernel of ethical monotheism. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 624/4 We do not find in St. Paul any conception of Leviticalism as possessing a religious significance. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 387 The 'Leviticallity'.. of Tithing, being confined upon what, the Land of Promise. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. v. What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place 'Leviticallly bequeath'd, must descend upon the Ministers of the Gospel equally. 1892 *Times* 4 Feb. 6/2 An example of any Leviticallly clean animal. 1639 F. ROBERTS *God's Holy Ho.* vii. 48 The 'Leviticallness' of things of the Tabernacle, or Temple, consisted not in their materials.. but in their typical relation to Christ.

**Leviticism** (lĕv'it-iz-əm), [f. LEVITIC + -ISM.] Levitical tenets and practice; an instance of this.

1888 A. CAVE *Inspir. O. T.* v. 257 Are we not also 'in full Leviticism' at the environment of Jericho? *Ibid.* 268 This long list of Leviticisms may be brought to a close.

**Leviticus** (lĕv'it-ik-ŭs), [a. late L. *Leviticus* adj., sc. *liber* book]: see LEVITIC.] The name of the third book of the Pentateuch, which contains details of the Levitical law and ritual.

c 1400 WYCLIF *Lev. Prol.*, Here begynneth the bok of Leviticus. 1579 FULKE *Heskins Part.* 8 In Exodus and Leviticus are many thinges.. very easie and plaine. 1649 ROBERTS *Christ. Bibl.* (ed. 2) 45 Leviticus, so denominated by the Greek, from the chief subject or matter of the Book. 1891 CURRY *Psalter* vii. 357 The ceremonialism of Leviticus.

**Leviticism** (lĕv'it-iz-əm), [f. LEVITE + -ISM.] = LEVITICISM.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul II.* xxxvi. § 2. 192 *note*, By 'works' Paul meant Leviticism. *Ibid.* xxxix. 264 They went far beyond the requirements of Leviticism.

**Levitor**, *erron.* form of LEVATOR.

**Levitt**, variant of LEVER<sup>2</sup> *Obs.*

**Levity**<sup>1</sup> (lĕv'it-ē), *Forms*: 6 levitye, 7 -tie, 7-levity. [ad. OF. *levité* = It. *levità*, ad. L. *levitatem*, *levitās*, *f. levīs* light: see -ITY.]

1. As a physical quality: The quality or fact of having comparatively little weight; lightness. Also † *specific levity*: cf. *specific gravity* (GRAVITY 4 c).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40/2 Considering the ponderousness or levitye. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) 1. 221 He abounded in things petrified, .. a morsel of cork yet retaining its levity, sponges, etc. 1684 BOYCE *Porusius. Anim. & Solid. Bod.* iii. 85 Marble itself abounds with internal Pores.. as may be rationally conjectured from the Specific Levity of it, in comparison of Gold and Lead. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 26 Rain-water.. comes nearest to dew in levity, subtilty and purity. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 82 When they [vapours] ascend into that region of the atmosphere of the same specific levity, there they float. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 482/1 A covering which shall unite the qualities of warmth, levity, and least resistance to the air. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxx. (1825) 166 The re-absorption.. being.. retarded in consequence of the superior levity of the fluid. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sci.* i. l. 12 Hydrogen.. rises in the air on account of its levity.

b. In pre-scientific physics, regarded as a positive property inherent in bodies in different degrees, or varying proportions, in virtue of which they tend to rise, as bodies possessing gravity tend to sink. Cf. GRAVITY 4 a. *Obs. exc. Hist. or allusively.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 406 That levitie whereof they spake, can hardly and vnneth bee found and knowne by any other meanes than [etc.]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 1 (1634) to Hee.. gave to every nature his proper forme; the forme of levitie to that which ascended. 1644 DICER *Nat. Bodies* x. (1638) 100 There is no such thing among bodies, as positive gravity or levity. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 334 What alterations are made in the gravity or levity of the air from hour to hour. 1775 PRIESTLEY *Exper. Air* I. 267 That phlogiston should communicate absolute levity to the bodies with which it is combined, is a supposition that I am not willing to have recourse to. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiv. 381 As paradoxical as the weighing of levity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 142 We know of no natural body in which the opposite of gravity, or positive levity, subsists. 1854 H. MULLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 249, I had not levity enough in my framework to float across the lever.

c. *fig.* applied to immaterial things. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Introduct., Little started conceits are gently wafted up by their extreme levity to the middle region. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior* Wks. 1787 III. 147 The burlesque of Bileaut's Ode on Namur has, in some parts, such airiness and levity as will [etc.].

† 2. Lightness in movement; agility. *Obs.* 1607 TORSELL *Fowls*, Beats (1658) 257 The natural constitution of a Horse is hot.. because of his Levity, and Velocity. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 122 The Levitie of men made shift to enter thowr places scant passable.

3. As a moral or mental quality, in various senses.

a. Want of serious thought or reflexion; frivolity. Also (now chiefly), 'Trifling gaiety' (J.); unbecoming or unseasonable jocularity. (The prevalent sense.)

1564 *Brief Exam.* A iiij, As though they were ledde with a certayne irreligious levitie, to overthrowe and abolyshe all thynges used in religion. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 128 Our grauer businesse frownes at this levitie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reh.* 134 The levitye of one, and the morosity of another. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 880, I.. unbosom'd all my secrets to thee, Not out of levity, but overpower'd By thy request. a 1686 B. CALAMY *Serm.* (1687) 6 He never employed his omnipotence out of levity or ostentation; but only as the necessities and wants of Men required it. 1806 *Med. Jent.* XV. 108 The subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. III. vi. 116 It is mortifying to disclose the levity of feeling of men of genius. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess. Politic.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 237 But politics rest on necessary foundations, and cannot be treated with levity. 1882 J. WATSON *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 He could be gay without levity.

b. Incapacity for lasting affection, resolution, or conviction; heedlessness in making and breaking promises; instability, fickleness, inconstancy.

1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Leuitie*, lightness, inconstancy. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 76 The Cause that with my verse she was offended, For womens levitie I discommended. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T., Acts xiv. 19 This is the levity of the vulgar, that one day will sacrifice as to Gods, to those whom after they would kill as malefactors. 1781 GIBSON *Poet. & F.* xvii. II. 94 The Sarmatians soon forgot, with the levity of Barbarians, the services which they had so lately received. 1834 tr. *Stimondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv. 296 Maximilian forgot, with extreme levity, his promises and alliances. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Pitt (1851) 303 Sick of the perfidy and levity of the First Lord of the Treasury.

c. 'Light' or undignified behaviour; unbecoming freedom of conduct (said esp. of women); an instance of this.

1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 11, I know that women of levitie and lightness are soone downe. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. xx.* (1700) 195 Vain Pomp and indecent Levity ought to be guarded against. 1702 PRINCE *in Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 171 Give him the true state of things, and weigh down his levities. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 70 P 6 An unbecoming Levity in their Behaviour out of the Pulpit. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 184 Those innocent freedoms and little levities so commonly incident to young ladies of their profession. 1766 FORSTER *Serm.* *Eng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 239 Their natural graces.. are lost in levity. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Distinguishing between a levity of this kind and a more serious address. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxiii, So many charges of impropriety and levity. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 256 Her elder sister.. had been distinguished by beauty and levity.

† d. *non-use*. Lightness (of spirit), freedom from care. *Obs.*

1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. (1640) 264 To what a blessed levity (if without levity we may so speake) to what a cheerful lightness of spirit is he come, that comes newly from confession.

† **Levity**<sup>2</sup>. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *levitāt-em*, *levitās*, *f. levīs* smooth.] Smoothness; an instance of this, a smooth surface.

1613 M. RIGLEY *Magu. Bodies* 20 Unless they be drawne aside by excrescences and levities.

**Levo**, variant of LAVO.

**Levolto**, *obs.* form of LAVOLTA.

**Levor, Levoret**, *obs.* ff. LEVER, LEVERET.

**Levour, Levrat**, -it, *obs.* ff. LEVER, LEVERET.

**Levulin**, variant of LÆVULIN.

**Levy** (lev'ē), *sb.* *Forms*: 5 leve(e, levye, 5, 7 levie, 6 levey, 7 leavy, 5-levy. [a. F. *levée*, *f. lever* to raise, levy = L. *levare* to raise.]

1. The action of levying; a. The action of collecting an assessment, duty, tax, etc.

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Labour and coustes made for þe levee of þe same [revenue]. 1434 *W. Lefev. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 297 The said Maire and Bailifs have levee of the said citsaine or dynsyn twice as much. 1496 7 Act 12 Hen. VII., c. 12 § 4 The Collectours deputed for the levy of the seid xviii<sup>s</sup> and xviii<sup>d</sup> nowe graunted. 1518 Act 4 Hen. VIII., c. 19 § 7 Suche direction and order for the levee and payment thereof as.. shall they seme requyryte. 1635 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 134 The constable of Dorchester is fined xxi for not retorning his warrant for the last levy into the Court. 1714 *STERLE Lower* No. 16 (1723) 94 Sir Anthony stole the manner of this Levy from Lord Peters Invention. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. II. x. 252 The sole object of the Government was to settle the legal levy of the duties. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxviii, 312 He decreed the levy of one-twentieth upon the succession to property. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 244 In the eastern counties its levy [poll-tax] gathered crowds of peasants together.

*transf.* 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 51 A levy was made upon nature for every delicacy of food and wines with which to spread the table.

b. The action of enrolling or collecting men for war or other purposes.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v. v. 67* To.. give away The benefit of our Levies. a 1653 BURNING *Serm.* (1845) 490 What meant the Levy appointed immediately after Dunbar. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* x, Arrange with bold Robin for a levy of as many yeomen as possible. 1859 JEFFERSON *Britannia* viii. 107 The Government endeavoured to carry out the celebrated levy of three hundred thousand men. 1879 *FRONTIER* *César* xxi. 354 As to the levies, the men enlist unwillingly.

† c. The action of collecting debts or enforcing the payment of fines. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 That my executors.. make levy of my dettyes. 1702 J. LOGAN *in Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 150 As to fines—I have promoted and pressed their levy in this county to my utmost.

2. The amount or number levied: a. † A duty, impost, tax. *Obs.* In a trade or benefit society: A call or contribution of so much per head.

1640 in *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* v. 264 Francis Moryson.. being appointed to collect and receive the levy belonging to Mr. George Sandys. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xi. 33 Offa charged this Levy upon the inhabitants dwelling in Nine several Diocesses. 1662 PETTY *Taxers Pref.*, Great and heavy Levies upon a poor people. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 171 None but Kings have Pow'r to raise A Levy, which the Subject pays. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 4 viii. 280 The other ancient levies were in the nature of a modern land-tax. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 5/4 It was decided to call up a special levy from next week to cover the amount necessary.

*transf.* 1873 TRINTRAN *Moab* x. 192 The only levy on our stores had four bottles of rakl.

b. A body of men enrolled; also *pl.* the individual men.

1611 HIBBLE 1 *Kings* v. 13 The lewie was thirthe thousand men. 1642 *Chas. I. Message Parlt.* 8 Apr. 4 With the Addition of these Levies. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in *Sparks' Corr. Amer. Rep.* (1835) I. 37 Our new levies will be at your camp with all convenient expedition. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 475 It has brought the Portuguese Levies into action. 1845 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1879) I. vi. 79, I teach singing to the youths of the Connecticut levy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 181 The levy was to consist of 1058 horse, and 3038 foot. 1865 CARLYLE *Frail. Gl.* (1879) VIII. xviii. 18 Daun.. is.. perfecting his new levies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norim. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 312 The Danes put the irregular English levies to flight. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) 177 Some new levies of horse.

3. *Levy in mass* [F. *levée en masse*]: a levy of all the able-bodied men in a country or district for military service.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espricilla's Lett.* (1808) I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Serm. Germ. Poetry* III. 425 Körner.. stimulated the levy-in-mass of the nation.

4. In some public schools: A meeting called for discussion of any matter relating to the school.

1857 J. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, A levy of the School had been held, at which the captain of the School had got up, and after promising that [etc.]. *Ibid.*, A levy of the sixth had been held on the subject. *Ibid.* i. ix, Holmes called a levy of his house.

5. *Comb.*: levy-money, † (a) bounty-money paid to recruits; (b) contributions called for from the members of a trade or benefit society.

1671 R. MONTAGU in *Bucklench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 503 To learn at what rate they may have men, both as to the levy-money and the constant pay. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 134 That there be allowed for levy



*laicms* (see *LAY a.*) with suffix *-ede* *-ED*<sup>2</sup>; but it is not easy to see the phonological possibility of this. The attempt



to trace the word to a late L. type *\*lūcātus* (u stem) is still more open to objection. It has been proposed to obviate the phonetic difficulties by assuming influence from the vb. *lūcan* to betray; but the sense is too remote, and *lūcāre* is not participial in form.]

†1. Lay, not in holy orders, not clerical. Also *absol.* Obs.

†890 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xlii. (1890) 428 Para manna sum was... bescoren preost, sum was lewde [i.e. lewede], sum was wifman. *Ibid.* xlii. 430 Sum was inn lewdum hādē [i.e. *vir in laico habitu*]. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 231 Ihadede men he muneð wel to lere lewede men. Ihadede and lewede seier lif and clene to leden. c.1290 *Beket* 574 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 123 3if bi-twene cwe lewede men were ani strīnigwe, Oþur bi-twene a lewed man and a clerk. c.1300 *Cursor M.* 65143 If þou mai no preist to wine, þus seau a leud [Fairf. lewed] man bi sine. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 269 Hit wol a-vayle boþe lewed and clerk. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam.* xli. 4, I have not leceyð loouys [Vulg. *laicos paues*] at hoond, but oonli hooli breed. c.1386 *Chaucer Prolog.* 502 For if a preest be foul, on whom we truste No wonder is a lewed man to ruste. c.1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xlii. 60 Þai haue þaire crownes schawen, þe clerkes rownde and be lewed men four cornerd. 1530 *LYNDESEY Test. Paynpe* 1008 Lawit men hee, now, religious men in curis. 1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1553) 246<sup>6</sup> Al thone bene accused that purchasen writtes or letters of any leude courte. 1819 *W. T. NANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 212 The hail o' them, by lawit fests, Were haur'd and howkit frae their lists.

†13. *Lewd frere*, a lay-brother. Obs.

c.1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 4. Late lewed freris seie four & twenti pater noster for matyns. c.1425 *St. Elie. of Spalbech in Anglia* VIII. 1. 216/30 Wee... made hym a conuers, þat is to seye, a lewde frere. c.1483 *Caxton Dialogues* vii. 24 *Bogars*, lewd freris. 1530 *Palsgr.* 239/1 Leude frere, *bonfridi* an.

†2. Unlearned, unlettered, untaught. Obs.

c.1225 *Juliane* 2 Alle lewde [i.e. lewede] men þat understonden ne mahen latines ledene. c.1300 *Cursor M.* 249 To laud and Inglis man i spell þat understandes þat i tell. c.1325 *Poem temp. Edw. II* (Percy) xix, Then is a lewed priest No better than a jay. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* 1. 125 Lereþ hit þe lewed men for lettreid hit knoweþ. c.1430 *Art of Nymbryng* (E. E. T. S.) 3 This boke is called þe boke of alghym, or Augrym after lewder vse. c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* vii. 123 Both to laud man and to clerk. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* Prolog. 412, I say nocht this of Chaucer for offence Bot till excuse my lawit insufficiency. 1536 *BELENEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) 1. 224, I have maid this translation mair for pleser of lawit men, than any vane curius clerkis. 1589 *PITTHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. i. (Arb.) 21 Making... the poore man rich, the lewed well learned, the coward courageous. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 1. 31 Much adoe there is here, and great debate betweene learned men; and contrariwise those of the leaud and ignorant multitude.

†b. *absol.*, esp. in the phrases *learned* (or *lered*) and *lewed, lewed and clerks*. Obs.

c.1400 *ORMIN* 967 And mikell helpe to be folle, to leredd & to lewedd. c.1405 *LAY.* 318/30 Quelen þa lareden, quelen þa leuoweden. c.1370 *Sir Beues* 4000 (MS. A.) 30ng and lde lewed and lered. c.1400 *Deer.* Troy 4424 And for the case is unknowen be course to be lewd, Here sumwhat I say. c.1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxllv. vi, Thei bee as manly, learned and lewed. As any flike. 1529 *MORE Dialogue* iii. Wks. 224/2 The Jewes bee not letted to reade theyre law bothe learned & lewde. c.1568 *ASCHAM Scholien.* 1. (Arb.) 45 This lewde and learned, by common experience, know to be most trewe.

†c. Of speech and the like: Rude, artless.

c.1425 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 403 Oþyr mynstrall had they none, saþ Pan gan to carpe of hys lewde baggype. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* 1. Prolog. 21 With bad hark speche and lewit barbour tong. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Fenis* Prolog. 26 For common folk will call the [this book] lawit and lidd.

†3. Belonging to the lower orders; common, low, vulgar, 'base'. Obs. (In the latest quot. used *arch.* with allusion to sense 7.)

c.1380 *Wyclif Sermon.* Sel. Wks. 1. 40 Sum tyme weren monkes lewede men, o seintis in Jerusalem. c.1386 *CHAUCEUR Parv.* T. 408 (Harl. MS.) þe seounde is to cheþe be lewedest [other MSS. lowest, loweste] place ouer al. c.1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 568 He loueþ... lowynge of lewed men in Lentenes tyme. c.1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 266 Rewid in his mynd at it was hapynt sa, Sa lewd a deid to lat him wondryt. 1548 *W. PATTEN Exped. Scot.* Hiiþ, Howbeit hereby I cannot count any lost whear but a few leude souldiers ran rashely out of array without standard or Captayn. 1554 *LYNDESEY Monarchie* 5339 Ryghtso the sterris thay do compare To the laud comyn populare. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* ii. 1. 25 Many men... shall you see in a lewd Ale house. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 173 The march-law, which in the statutes of Kilkenny, is said to be no law, but a lewd custom. 1640 *YOAKE Union Hon.* 252 Robert Ridesdale, Captaine of the lewd people in Northamptonshire. [1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 179 A lewd tavern for the revels and debauches of banditti, assassins, bravos, smugglers, and their more desperate paramours.]

†4. Ignorant (implying a reproach); foolish, unskilful, bungling; ill-bred, ill-mannered. Obs.

c.1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 409 þis is þe lewiderste fendis skile þat enere cam out of his leeingis. c.1386 *CHAUCEUR Merch.* T. 3037 Ve men shul been as lewed as gees. c.1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 3864, I am as lewed and dulle as is an asse. c.1440 *Gesta Rom.* vii. 21 (Harl. MS.) þes too knyghtis... be wise knygt and be lewde. c.1449 *PECKOCK Repr.* v. ii. 488 A lewder and febler skile or argument can nonian make. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) 1. 60 Alas the Shepherd is lewder than the shepe. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb. Club) Cijþ. Ve, I praye the, leue thy lewde claterynge. c.1568 *ASCHAM Scholien.* 1. (Arb.) 18 The small discretion of many leude Scholemasters. 1570 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Wilful Rebelle.* iv. (1859) 581 Not those woundis which are printed in a clout by some lewd painter. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1631) 961 Amurath... rated them all exceed-

ingly, reproving their lewd counsell. 1620 *J. WILKINSON Coroners & Sherifes* 75 A lewd or an ignorant undersherif may both undoe his high shierfe and himselfe. c.1639 *MARSHON Antiquary* ii. i. (1641) D r b, I might have... gone on In the lewd way of loving you. 1720 *PHILIPS Pastoralis* ii. 73 A lewd Desire strange Lands and Swains to know.

†5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Bad, vile, evil, wicked, base; unprincipled, ill-conditioned; good-for-nothing, worthless, 'naughty'. Obs.

c.1386 *CHAUCEUR Manciple's T.* 80 The lewedeste wolf þat she may fynde Or leest of reputation. 1413 *Pilgr. Savile* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 Al be hit that for somtyme theyr lewd lyf displeid to them seluen. c.1481 *E. Paston in P. Lett.* 111. 279 Plese zow... to forgeve me, and also my wyffe of owr lewde offence that we have not don owre dute. 1538 *STARKY England* t. iv. 139 Every lewde felow, now-a-days, and idul lubbar, that can other rede or synn, nyaktht hymselfe prest. 1569 *GOLDING Homines Lost.* Ded. a The scripture accounted him a lewde servant, that hidde his Talent in the ground. 1581 *SAVILE Tacitus*, *Hist.* t. Ixxxiii. (1592) 46 A state gotten by lewde meanes [i.e. *sceleris questum*] cannot be retained. c.1607 *MARSHAM in Topell's Four's.* *Beasts* 415 If the Smith that drieth such a nale be so lewd, as he wil not looke vnto it before the horse depart. 1611 *LIBBE A. S.* xvii. 5 c certain lewd fellows [i.e. *arabos nauipous*] of the buser sort. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hb.* i. viii. 581 Desmond O'Conner hath played a lewd part amongst us heere. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climbe. 1698 *EVER ACC. E. India & P.* 165 To desist from his lewd Courses of Robbing and Stealing. 1709 *J. JOHNSON Clergyman.* *Vade M.* ii. p. c, So the lewd boy when he had set his mother's house on fire because she had corrected him... cried out [etc.]. c.1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) 1. 97 If not ashamed to beg, too lewd to work, and ready for any kind of mischief.]

†6. Of things: Bad, worthless, poor, sorry.

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* 1. 163 Chastite withouten Charite... Is as lewed as a Lampe þat no liht is inne. c.1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 115 Hys merthis wer þat lewed, He was so sore dred of dethe. 1462 *Paston Lett.* 11. 107 He hathe here of Aveyres xxliij. tunc ynn, whereof at the long wey he shal make the seyd Aveyr a lewd rekenyng. 1575 *CHURCHWARD Chippes* (1817) 107 For this assault, lewd ladders, vile and naughty. The souldiers had, which were to shorte God wot. 1879 *T. HOWELL Denises* (1879) 245 Ne lewde is he on whom lewde luck doth light. 1906 *SHAKS. Tann. Shr.* iv. iii. 65 A Veluet dist: Fie, fie, tis lewd and filthy. 1618 *FLETCHER Loyal Soly* iii. iii, I love thy face... 'tis a lewd one, So truly ill Art cannot mend it. 1678 *Mrs. BEHN Sir Patient Fancy* i. i, Then, Madam, I write the lewdest hand. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus*, *Antiq.* 1. xvi. (1733) 21 His way lay through Macedonia... which... is a lewd and incommodious Passage for Travellers.

7. [Developed from 5.] Lascivious, unchaste. (The surviving sense.)

c.1386 *CHAUCEUR Miller's Prolog.* 37 Lat be thy lewd dronken harotryce. c.1430 *Freemasonry* 620 In holy churche let nyse wordes Of lewed speche, and fowle wordes. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* ii. vi. (1895) 105 The peruerse and malicious flickeing inticementes of lewde and viloneste desyres. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* iii. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd lowe bed. 1602 *WARNER Ath. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 259 lewde Ammon, thou didst lust in dedde, and then thy Rape relect. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 405 When lust... by leud and lavish act of sin Lets in deflement to the inward parts. 1682 *BURNET Rights Princes* v. 176 Being a lewd and vicious Prince, who had delivered himself up to his pleasures. 1712 *ARRUTHNOT John Bull* iv. 1, He had been seen in the company of lewd women. 1759 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 38 p. 12 The lewd inflame the lewd. 1838 *LYTTON Leila* i. iv, Their harlot songs, and their dances of lewd delight. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lix. 147 If once lewd pleasure attain unruly possession. 1883 *OUIDA Wanda* 1. 296 A singer of lewd songs.

†Lewdhede. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. In 5 lewdheed. [See HEAD, HEDE 2.] Ignorance; = LEWDNESS 1.

1401 *Poet. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, lak, mafey, me meruith moche of this lewdheed.

Lewdly (lū'dli), adv. [f. LEWD a. + -LY 2.]

†1. In unlearned fashion; ignorantly; foolishly.

c.1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 289 He-to þei leggen but lewdly goddis lawe. c.1386 *CHAUCEUR Ser. Nun's T.* 430 Ve han bigonne your question folly...; 3e axed lewdly. c.1449 *PECKOCK Repr.* iii. xix. 415 And so thilk opinioun... was take childli and lewdli. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Aleh.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 28 Their lewdly beleve every Conclusion.

†2. Wickedly, evilly, vilely, mischievously.

1382 *Wyclif 2 Macc.* ix. 2 Antiochus after the first loodly [1388 villiche; Vulg. *torpiter*] turneð again. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pat. Hom.* 1. 149 Our wit aboundit and visit was lewdli. 1503 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. 27 In this they most lewdly corrupte the olde institution. 1593 *SHAKS. A Hen.* 1. 7, ii. 1. 167 A sort of naughty persons, lewdly bent. 1596 *SPENSER State Refl.* Wks. (Globe) 675/2, I thinke they are most lewdly aduen. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xlix. 34 Fearing... that he had given an ill precedent for others, to take vantage against himselfe, attaining to the crown so lewdly. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 The goods you have so lewdly gotten by your wicked and cunning devices. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 182 Thy self not free, but to thy self enthalld; Yet lewdly dar'st our ministring upraid.

†3. Badly, poorly, ill. To think lewdly of, to have a poor opinion of. Obs.

c.1386 *CHAUCEUR Manciple's Prolog.* 59 Bycause drynke hath dominacion Vpon this man, I trowe he lewdly wolde telle his tale. 1596 *SPENSER State Refl.* Wks. (Globe) 621/1 Those sayd gentillmens children, being thus in the ward of those Lordes, are thereby brought up lewdly, and Irish-like. 1672 *DAVENANT Assumption* L. i, For his Violin, it squeaks so lewdly, that Sir Tibert in the gutter mistakes him for his Mistress. 1678 *Mrs. BEHN Sir Patient Fancy* ii. i, I'll make such awkward love as shall persuade her... to think most lewdly of my parts.

4. Lasciviously.

1608 *SHAKS. Per. iv.* ii. 356 As my gining out her beauteie slurs vp the lewdly enched. 1621 *QUARLES Esther* v. E. 3 b, Each Virgin keeps her turne, and all the night

They lewdly lauish in the Kings delight. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* iv. 166 This Macareus and Canace having most leudly and incestuously loved one another. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* xv. 5 Touch not lewdly the mistress of my passion.

Lewdness (lū'dnēs). [See -NESS.]

†1. Ignorance; want of skill, knowledge, or good-breeding; foolishness. Obs.

1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* ii. 33 Schal no lewednesse ben lette, þe lewedeste þat I loue, þat be ne worþ avaumet. c.1386 *CHAUCEUR Melib.* Prolog. 3 Thou makest me So wery of thy veray lewednesse. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 299 Among his ober lewednes and folie. c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 301/2 Lewednesse of clergy, *illiteratura*. c.1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 21 (Harl. MS.) I am a foole, And he is a wise man, And perfore he shold not so lightly haue levid my lewednesse. 1540 *HYARDE Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Rvj, What a lewednesse is it, not to consider how vaine a thing that money is. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Images* iii. (1859) 265 There is like foolishness and lewdness in decking of our images. 1576 *FLETCHER Panopli.* Ep. 80 That is supposed a loose kinde of writing, to talke of any man unreverently, for therein is lewednesse discovered.

†2. Wickedness; evil behaviour. Obs.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 239 So it is greet lewednesse and wretchednesse to forgeudre what is detty and rifyful. c.1460 *Sia R. Ros La belle Dame sanz Mercy* 607 (655) That to be werste turneth by his lewednesse a yifte of grace. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Repentance* ii. (1859) 541 When any thing ordained of God is by the lewdness of men abused. 1579 *FULKE Refut. Kastell* 736 It is greet lewednesse and deceptiulnes to vge the termes vsed by the doctors. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 321 The lewedness of the Cappadocians grew into a Proverbe; if any were enormously wicked, he was therefore called a Cappadocian. 1623 *BISHAM Aenophon* 99 What Citee, as friend, will recieve vs, when they see such lewdness in our conversation?

3. Lasciviousness, lascivious behaviour.

1579 *LIVY Enphases* (Arb.) 44 A perfect wit is never bewitched with lewednesse neither entised with lasciviousnesse. c.1592 *H. SMITH Sermon* (1614) 568 If harlots intice thee to lewednesse, flee from them. 1661 *PEPYS Diary* 17 Aug., The lewednesse and beggary of the Court. 1685 *H. MORE Illustrat.* 155 Their gross idolatries and sensual lewednesses. 1754 *SHEARLOCK Disc.* (1759) i. iv. 145 The lewdness of their History renders it unfit to be narrated. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comment.* iv. iv. 64 The last offence which I shall mention... is that of open and notorious lewdness; either by frequenting houses of ill-fame... or by some grossly scandalous and public indecency.

†Lewdsby. Obs. [f. LEWD a. : cf. *rudesby*, etc.] A lewd person.

1594 *O. B. Quest. Profit. Concernings* 31 b, Such mechanical lewdsbys are said to get more sleeping, then others can do waking.

Lewdster. rare. [See -STER.] = prec.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* v. iii. 23 Against such Lewdsters, and their lechery, Those that betray them do no treachery. 1839 *J. ROGERS Antipope* xiv. ii. 307 To play the lewdster with their female confidents.

†Lewe, a. [Adjectival use of OE. *lēwa* traitor, betrayr.] Treacherous.

c.1000 *Algs. Gosp.* Luke vi. 16 Indam scarioð se was lēwa [Lindisf. *lēwa*]. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 *Peos* world is whilende and outful and swide lewe an swinful.

Lewe, obs. f. or var. LEAVE, LEVE, LIVE.

-lewe, ME. suffix, OE. *-lēwe*, forming a few adjectives: OE. *lūngorlēwe*, ME. *chekelewe*, *chokelewe*, *costlewe*, *drunk(e)lewe*, *gastlewe*, *siklewe*, *thurslewe*. The general sense is 'affected by, liable to, or characterized by' (something undesirable); in some of the instances above there are parallel and synonymous formations in -LY 1. The etymology is obscure, no corresponding suffix being known in any other Teut. lang.; connexion with Goth. *lēw*, occasion, may be suspected; cf. also LEW a. 2

1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund* ii. 223 His wounde bloody, his face ded and pale, His eyen gastlewh reuersid bothe tweyne.

Lewer; see LEVER, LOUVER, LURE.

Lewes, obs. pl. of LEAF.

Lewge, obs. form of LEAGUE *sh.*

Lewgh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH.

Lewidore, obs. form of LOUIS D'OR.

Lewine, -ing, obs. forms of LIVING.

Lewine, Lewint; see LEVEN, -TH (eleven, -th).

Lewis<sup>1</sup> (lū'is). Also LEWISS, LOUIS, LUIS. [Of obscure origin; possibly f. *Lewis* or *Louis* as a surname or Christian name. A dial. form *levis* (*Whitly Gloss.* 1876) suggests connexion with *F. lever* to raise; but the formation and the phonology are not easily explained on this hypothesis.] An iron contrivance for raising heavy blocks of stone. Also called LEWISSON.

It consists of three pieces arranged so as to form a dovetail, the outside pieces being fixed in a dovetail mortise by the insertion of the middle piece. The three pieces are then connected together by the pin of the clevis passing through them.

1743 *W. STOKLEY in Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* (1790) 111. 387 At each extremity a stone of Arthur's Oon to be suspended by the lewis in the hole of them. 1793 *SNEATON Elystone L.* § 39 The instrument we now call the Lewis is of an old date. 1816 *Chron. in Ann.* Reg. 93/2 [They] succeeded in boring the stone securing a lewis and making fast a purchase for heaving it up. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 317 Speedy lewis, invented to expedite the hoisting of light stones in the erection of buildings. 1883 *Stonemason Jan.* A chain attached to a pair of lewises fixed in the face of the rock, and worked by a crane.



**b. attrib.** : lewis-bolt, 'a wedge-shaped bolt secured in its socket by lead, and used as a lewis in lifting' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); lewis-hole, the hole into which a lewis is fitted.

1740 *PINEA Sp. Dict. Impulsa* . by us call'd a Luis hole. 1744 *De Fac's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 254 The Lewis-holes are still left in many of the Stones. 1893 *Natiquary Jan.* 13 The . . walls are almost, if not entirely, of Roman worked stone. Cramp holes and grooves, lewis holes, and broached tooling are everywhere visible.

**Lewis** (*lūis*). [f. the name of the inventor.] 'The name of one kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth' (*Use Dict. Arts* 1839). In mod. Dicts.

**Lewis**, obs. pl. of LEAF; obs. f. LOUIS.

**Lewisson**. Also (*erron.*) lewising. = LEWIS 1.

1841-59 *GWILT Archit.* Gloss. (ed. 4). Lewis or Lewisson. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 328 This breakwater is moored by lewising bolts [etc.]. 1864 in WEBSTER.

**Lewit**, obs. Sc. form of LEWD.

**Lewke**, obs. form of LEAGUE, LUKE.

† **Lewkes**. Obs. [ad. Flem. *Luksch* adj., f. *Luik* Liège.] Epithet of wares made at Liège.

1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 153 The cheefe townes is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, and cloth of Arys. 1550-1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097). Iron, voc. Lewkes or Spruse iron.

**Lewne**, obs. form of LEAM 5b1.

**Lewn**. *dial.* Also 7 leaune, 9 leun, lune. [Of obscure origin.] A tax or rate, esp. a church-rate.

1582 in Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1642 *Bridgworth Rec.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 429 [Order] concerning a lewn lately laid by the Bayliffes towards the charge of coales and candles for his Majesties army. 1690 (leane), 1776, 1840 in Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 1886 in *Cheshire Gloss.* (lewn, leun, lune, leur).

**Lewno**, variant of LUNE, falcon's leash.

† **Lewness** 1. Obs. rare -1. [f. LEWE a. + -NESS.] Treacherousness.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Summe of us for þisse weorlde lewnesse. . . ne mazen ær coste halden crist biþode.

† **Lewness** 2. Obs. rare -u. [f. LEW a. 2 + -NESS.] Paleness, lividity.

1611 *Cotgr.* *Lividit*, lividity, lewnesse, wannesse, bleakenesse, palenesse, bewlownesse.

**Lewre**, var. LEER 5b1. Obs.; obs. f. LURE.

**Lewse**, obs. form of LOOSE, LUCE.

**Lewte**, obs. f. LUTE; var. LEWTY, LOU 2.

**Lewtenand**, obs. Sc. form of LIEUTENANT.

**Lewter**, obs. form of LOITER.

**Lewth** (*lūþ*). Now *dial.* Also 6 lothe. [OE. *lōthw*, *lōthw*, f. *lōthw* LEW a.1: see -TH.] a.

Warmth. b. Shelter (cf. *house-leuth*, HOUSE 23).

c1000 *Hexam. St. Basil* xx. (1849) 28 Donne him cādð he ceph him hlywde. c1000 *Ælfeng. Hom.* II. 144 To neþe beorn, heora briddum to hleowde. c1100 *Agv. Voc.* in W. Wulker 336/31 *Agv. Voc.* hleowd. 1554 *Survey Malling Church in Sussex Arch. Coll.* XXI. 180 Cattell & swyne come daylye in to the church, in the somer for hette, and now for lothe. 1845 *Britton Beauties Writs* III. 375 Lewth, warmth.

1837 T. HARVEY *Woodlanders* III. xv. 311 With the sun or against the sun, uphill or downhill, in wind or in lewth.

1898 = *Wessex Poems* 204 In the lewth of a codlin-tree.

† **Lewtifull**, a. c. Obs. In 6 laute-, lawti-, [f. LEWTY + -FUL.] Loyal.

1563 *Winstet Four Score Thre Oneat*. Wks. 1888 1. 61 The lawteful and faithful peple. 1594 *St. Acts Jas.* VI (1814) III. 327/1 Maist loving and lawtiffull subiecty to their soueraine lord.

† **Lewty**, lawty. Chiefly Sc. Obs. Forms:

a. 4 leute(e), lewete, leaute, 4-5 leaute, 4-6 lewte(e), 5 lewted, leuty. b. Sc. (4 leawte), 4-6 lawte, lawty, laute, 5 lauta, lawia, 5 6 lawtie, 6 lautie, lawtay, 7-8 lata, 8 lawtith, lateth. [a. AF. *leult*, *leult*, F. *leaute*, *lealte*, *lealté*, mod.F. *loyauté* (=Pr. *loyaltat*, *leialtat*, *lealtat*, Sp. *lealté*, It. *lealtà*) = med.L. *legālitāt* em: see LEGALITY; cf. LOYALTY, LEALTY.] Fidelity, loyalty. Often in phr. *by or for my, thy* (etc.) *lewty*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1655 (Göth.) 3e eyth, for 3our tren leute Alone i baue granted mi gre. *Ibid.* 12252 (Göth.) Queben he come. . . I ne wate, be mi leute. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1743 Gode man . . for the leute, wate is this name, telle thou me. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* l. 364 Larg and laiffand als we he, And our all thing luyft lawte. 1442 tr. *Secreta Secreta*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 They brake the lewted that Stabild was to Profte of mann and hele. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1040, I woll yelde me, la trewthe and lewte, At thyne owene wyll.

c1470 *Henry V. Adace* viii. 11 Fra this tyme forth kepe lawia till our croune. c1500 *Cast R. Hode* iii. in Arb. Garner VI. 438 'Now God so me help I' said Little John, 'And be my true lewte I' 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. II. 136 3one on the leid that lawte has forlome. c1573 *Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 l. 354 Upon our luttie, fidelite, and honour. 1670 *Ray Prov.* 286 Lata is lang and tedious.

1721 *Kelly Sc. Prov.* 230 Lata is long and dwigh [*prad* dreigh]. 1728 *Ramsay Stepd-daughter* ii. She neither has lawtith [cf. 9 lateth] nor shame.

**Lew-warm**, a. Now *dial.* Forms: see LEW a.1; also 6 leau-, leuwarm. [f. LEW a. (used advb.) + WARM a.] Lukewarm.

c1450 *N. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 207 Hete hyt lew warm. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C viij b. Let it stonde and wax lew warme. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* iv. xii. 81 Feche hiddir sone the well wattr lew warm. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canistius Catech.* 134 They . . quibik ar idil, sleutfull, and quhome the

scripture callis leuwarm. 1878 *Stevenson Inland Voy.* 16 The . . egg was little more than loo-warm. 1879 *Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Lew-warm*, tepid, lukewarm. So † **Lew-warmed** a., lukewarm.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canistius Catech.* Cert. Deuot. Pray. 33 Lat thy maist mightie gudenes fulfil that quhilk my maist leuwarmend waikenes desyres to doe.

**Lewxorn**, lewzorn, obs. forms of LUCERN.

† **Lewyn**. Obs. Also 4 leuwyn, lewyne, 5 lewan o. [f. Flemish *Leuwen*, Louvain.] A kind of linen cloth.

1360 *Finchale Acc.* (Surtees) p. lii, Et xij unze de leuwyn pro mappis. 1373 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* II. 444 In empcione 35 vinarum de lewyne, variu precii, xxs. xd. 1390 *1 Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 80 Et pro lewyn pro dictis torches et torciis. 1485 *Inu. in Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 366 De panno lineo vocato lewan j par liathianium de lewane.

**Lewyn(e)**: see LEVIN.

**Lewyn(g)**, obs. Sc. form of LIVING.

**Lewys**, obs. pl. of LEAF.

**Lexer**, obs. aphetic form of ELIXIR.

a 1500 in *Ashm. Treat. Chem.* (1652) 347 After that thy Lexer ys, Be hit White or Rede I wys.

**Lexical** (*leksikāl*), a. [f. Gr. *λεξικ-ός* pertaining to words, *λεξικ-όν* LEXICON + -AL.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the words or vocabulary of a language. Often contrasted with *grammatical*.

1836 *CARDL WISEMAN Sci. & Relig.* I. ii. 71 These methods may be respectively called, lexical and grammatical comparison. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. David* viii. 512 The grammatical and lexical peculiarities, which establish its late date. 1873 *WHITNEY Orient. Stud.* 7 The language of the Vedas is an older dialect varying both in its grammatical and lexical character from the classical Sanskrit.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a lexicon.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 602 All the most important grammatical, exegetical, and lexical works have been laid under tribute. 1885 *Academy* 3 Oct. 217 2 Lexical defining affords a wide scope for the application of the critical apparatus. *Ibid.* 430 2 The lexical index is, we think, too long. 1892 F. S. ELLIS (*titl*) A Lexical Concordance to the Poetical Works of P. B. Shelley.

So **Lexical-ly** a. rare = prec. 1.

1860 *MARSH Lect. Eng. Lang.* 147 The new element does not much affect the lexical character, but exhibits itself in the structure, the inflections and the syntax.

**Lexically** (*leksikāl*), adv. [f. LEXICAL + -LY 2.]

a. In respect of vocabulary. b. According to the lexicons of a language; in the manner of a lexicon.

1858 *ELIOTT 2 Thess.* iii. 5 A meaning, not lexically defensible. 1862 *MARSH Orig. Eng. Lang.* 48 The Anglo-Saxon is not grammatically or lexically identifiable with the extant remains of any continental dialect. 1866 *Cotter's Rev.* II. 143 The Psalms are lexically easier, but syntactically more difficult than Job. 1880 *GRINBERG Massorah* I. title-p. The Massorah, compiled from manuscripts alphabetically and lexically arranged.

† **Lexicographical**, a. Obs. rare. [f. Gr. *λεξικ-γράφος* (see next) + -AL.] Lexicographical.

1685 *Reflect. on Baxter* 5 (11) is as fond, as to pretend to give the . . Meaning . . of a Greek or Latin Author, while one is very raw and ignorant in the Lexicographical Part.

**Lexicographer** (*leksikog'grāf*), [f. late Gr. *λεξικ-γράφος*, f. *λεξικ-ο* LEXICON + -γράφος writer: see -ER 1.] A writer or compiler of a dictionary.

1658 *ROWLAND Moullet's Thesol.* Ins. 935 Calpeine and other Lexicographers of his gang. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. vii. (1675) 322 Suidas, Stephanus, Hesychius, and I know not how many Lexicographers and Scholiasts. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lexicographer*, a writer of dictionaries; a harmless drudge, that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words. 1811 *BYRON Hints fr. Horace* 76 Pitt has furnished us a word or two which Lexicographers declined to do. 1860 *MACAULAY Biog.* (1867) 104 The best lexicographer may well be content if his productions are received by the world with cold esteem. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* v. 88 We use each word as we have learned it, leaving to the lexicographer to follow up the ramifications to their source.

**Lexicographian**, a. rare. [f. as prec. + -IAN.] Lexicographical.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 238 He would have produced a labour unparalleled in the annals of lexicographical literature.

**Lexicographic**, a. and sb. rare. [f. Gr. *λεξικ-γράφος* (see prec.) + -IC.] a. adj. = next. † b. sb. pl. Lexicographical writings.

1726 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* in *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks and Tachard's Lexicographicks . . are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar. 1816 J. GUCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* p. vii. Whether that gentleman shall choose a lexicographic department in the field of philology. 1843 J. F. DAVIS in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 59 In addition to their uses in lexicographic arrangement, these roots [etc.].

**Lexicographical** (*leksikog'grāfikāl*), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to lexicography.

1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 15 Apr. 1755 When they find him displaying a perfect theory of lexicographical excellence. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 870/1 These grammatical labors [of Gesenius] did not meet with the same general favor as the lexicographical.

Hence **Lexicographically** adv., with regard to lexicography.

1879 *FURNIVALL Prospectus Philol. Soc. Engl. Dict.*, To place English lexicographically in a position abreast of any modern language.

**Lexicographist**, rare. [f. as LEXICOGRAPHER: see -IST.] A lexicographer.

1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor clxxxiv.* VI. 150 The good old lexicographist, Adam Littleton. 1880 *MORRIS* in J. A. H. Murray *Addr. Philol. Soc.* 48 A new dictionary will no doubt follow the plan adopted by Sanskrit lexicographists.

**Lexicography** (*leksikog'grāfi*). [f. Gr. *λεξικ-ο* LEXICON + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] The writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary; 'the art or practice of writing dictionaries' (J.).

1680 *DALGARNO Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* vii. 59, I shall therefore only make some few reflexions upon Etymology and Syntax, supposing Orthography to belong to Lexicography. 1755 *JOHNSON Dict. Pref.* B ij, Such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and distresses it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illustrated. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1848) 58/2 He . . exerted his talents in occasional composition very different from Lexicography. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 157 A master-work of lexicography. 1900 *Expositor* Oct. 270 Hebrew grammar and lexicography flourish a little later than Arabic grammar and lexicography.

**Lexicology** (*leksikog'logi*). [f. Gr. *λεξικ-ο* LEXICON + -λογία -LOGY.] That branch of knowledge which treats of words, their form, history, and meaning. Hence **Lexicological** a., pertaining to lexicology; **Lexicologist**, one skilled in lexicology (Ogilvie 1882).

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Lexicology* [citing *Med. Repos.*]. 1867 *LANE Arab. Lex. Pref.* 8 The vast collection of lexicons and lexicological works composed by Arabs.

**Lexicon** (*leksikōn*). [? mod.L., a. Gr. *λεξικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*, nentl. sing. of *λεξικός* of or for words, f. *λέξ-ε* diction, word, phrase, f. *λεγ-* to speak.)] A word-book or dictionary; chiefly applied to a dictionary of Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, or Arabic.

The restricted use is due to the fact that until recently dictionaries of these particular languages were usually in Latin, and in mod.L. *lexicon*, not *dictionary*, has been the word generally used.

1603 *SIR C. HALLAM Jud. Astral.* ii. 44 Any other translation or Lexicon. 1607 *TOWNSHEND's Poems* 72 13, He doth not neglect the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbered). 1616 *BUTLER, Lexicon*, a Greek Dictionary for words. 1641 *MILTON Prov. Epit.* 6 [They] must make a new Lexicon to name themselves by. 1645 = *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 238 They who are so exact for the letter, shall be dealt with by the Lexicon, and the Etymologicon too if they please. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 85 Lexicons and Dictionaries by Zivania do almost generally understand Lohum. 1702 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 Jan. (1879) II. 52 Upon enquiry about a Hebrew word, I found he had no Lexicon. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* (1848) 69 1 He thought it right in a lexicon of our language to collect many words which had fallen into disuse. 1807 *Med. Jurid.* XVII. 49 Let Mr. D. go to his Lexicon for the word urethra. 1827 *BYRON Reppo* iii. And take for rhyme, to hook my rambling verse on, The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels. 1847 *LIDDELL & SCOTT (titl)* A Greek-English Lexicon.

b. fig. (a) The vocabulary proper to some department of knowledge or sphere of activity.

(b) A list of words or names.

1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Discretion* 66 This barbarous Term you will not meet in all Love's Lexicon. 1656 *Pindar, Odes*, to Dr. Scarborough iii. The vast and barbarous Lexicon Of Mans Infirmitie. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 419 Fate, or Fortune, (in the Profane Lexicon, and in the Christians undiscovered Providence). 1724 *SWIFT Eccl. Irish Mannf.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 3 All silks, velvets, calli ears, and the whole lexicon of female fopperies. 1751 *Pearl, ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 25 Such, who, in the Lexicon of Party, may be found ranged under that title (Whig). 1823 *BYRON Juan* viii. xvii. Fifty thousand heroes, name by name . . Would form a lengthy lexicon of glory. 1839 *LATTON Rihelien* ii. ii. 362 In the lexicon of youth . . there is no such word As—fall!

c. attrib. and Comb.

1826 *SVO. SMITH Wks.* 1859 II. 100/1 The boy who is lexicon-struck in early youth looks upon all books afterwards with horror. 1848 *CLOUGH Bothie* ix. 120 Leaving vocabular ghosts undisturbed in their lexicon limbo.

Hence **Lexiconist**, a compiler of a lexicon.

1828-32 *WEBSTER cites Orient. Col.*

**Lexigraphy** (*leksig'grāfi*). [f. Gr. *λέξ-ε* word, expression + -γραφία writing, -GRAPHY.] A system of writing in which each character represents a word. Hence **Lexigraphic**, -graphical *adjs.*, pertaining to or characterized by lexigraphy. (In quot. 1895, *lexigraphical* is used for 'lexical': cf. note below.) Also **Lexigraphically** adv.

In Dicts. from Webster 1828 onwards, *lexigraphy* has been defined as 'the art or practice of defining words', with corresp. definitions for *lexigraphic*, *graphical*. Cf. late Gr. *λεξικ-γράφος* 'lexici scriptor, vocabularius' (Stephanus).

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Lexigraphy*, the art or practice of defining words (citing *Med. Repos.*). 1836 *DU PONCEAU Chinese Syst. Writing* (1838) 36 The Chinese system of writing is improperly called ideographic; it is a syllabic and lexicographic alphabet. . . It is lexicographic because every syllable is a significant word. 1838 *Ibid.* Introd. 14 Instead of ideas, it only represents words, by means of the combination of other words, and therefore I have called it lexicographic. [In a quotation from this in *For. Q. Rev.* XXI. 323, *lexigraphy* is substituted for *lexigraphical*.] 1838 *Ibid.* 32 Those nations . . who use the Chinese characters lexicographically. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl., Lexigraphic, Lexigraphical*, expressing words by distinct characters; representing words by the combination of other words. *Lexigraphy*, a representation of words by the combination of other words. 1895 W. BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monuments* vi. 165 The lexicographical tablet in which this important word is found throws considerable light on the meaning. In the list of words from which the name is taken [etc.].











1847 *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc., Bombay* vi. 11. 387 Ptolemy's Libanophorous region is misplaced.

**Libanotophorous** (libanotofōros), *a.* [f. Gr. λιβανωφόρος, f. λιβανός incense (f. λιβανός: see prec.) + -φόρος bearing.] Producing incense. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 710/1 The libanotophorous region of the ancients.

**Libant** (lîbânt), *a.* [f. L. *libant-em*, pr. ppl. of *libare* to LIBATE *v.*] Tasting; touching lightly. 1798 *Landon Gehir* vi. 131 She touched his eyelashes with libant lips.

**Libard(e, Libardesse, obs. ff. LEOPARD, -ESS.** † **Libardine.** *Obs.* Also 6 libardaine. [f. *libard* LEOPARD; the formation is obscure.] ? A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, ? = LEOPARD'S BANE. 1867 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 49 Libardaine of the Greeks is called Aconitum, it hath leaves like the Cucumber, but somewhat more less and rough. 1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 32 The herb Wolfban or Libardine is poison to . . . all beasts that are littered blinde.

**Libate** (lîbât), *v.* [f. L. *libât*, ppl. stem of *libare* to taste, pour out as an offering, etc.] *a.* *trans.* To pour out (wine, etc.) in honour of a god. Also, to make a libation to (a god). *b.* *intr.* To pour out libations. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Orid's Fasti* vi. 762 She libated the wine in sacrifice. 1867 tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 227 Around the tables all libating stand, invoking heaven. 1880 L. WAILACE *Ben-Hur* vii. xl. 441 A son of Israel has no gods whom he can libate.

Hence **Libated** ppl. *a.* 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Georg.* i. 360 Pay unto Ceres, mixtures rites divine, With milk and honey and libated wine.

**Libation** (lîbâtshn). Also 4 libacioun, 5 lybacon. [ad. L. *libation-em*, n. of action f. *libare* to LIBATE.] The pouring out of wine or other liquid in honour of a god; *concr.* the liquid so poured out; a drink-offering. 1382 *Wyclif Ezek.* xx. 28 Thei . . . sacrificeden her libaciouns. 1490 *Caxton Euclyd* xxii. 81 The good wyne of swete odour ordeyned for the lybacons or washynges of the sacrifices. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 216 They used this water for the holocene libations at sacrifices. 1607 *Dayton's Aeneid* l. 1030 Sprinkling the first Libations on the Ground. 1743 J. DAVISON *Aeneid* vii. 184 Pour forth bowls in Libation to Jove. 1834 *Lytton Pompeii* i. iii. The guests followed the prayer, and then, sprinkling the wine on the table, they performed the wonted libation. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ's Atonement* 184 Water to be poured out at the time of the morning offering as a libation.

*b.* *transf.* (somewhat *figurative*). Liquid poured out to be drunk; hence a potation. 1751 *Earl Orrery Remarks Swift* (1752) 47 Libations to his health, or, in plain english, bumpers were poured forth to the Draper. 1777 H. WALPOLE *Memoirs* Geo. III. (1845) i. xxii. 323 Some jovial dinners and libations of champagne cemented their friendship. c. 1850 *A. W. Nis* (Riddg.) 422 In consequence of their repeated libations, they began both of them to be considerably heated. 1856 *Sir B. Brodie Psychol. Inq.* i. App. 254 They prepared themselves for the task by a plentiful libation of gin.

*c.* *fig.* 1781 *Granger Retirement* 226 He . . . weeps a sad libation in despair. 1817 *Moore Lalla R.* (1824) 273 Never yet . . . hath the word More terrible libations poured! 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* i. 344 Willing, nay glad, to pour out his whole life as a libation.

*d.* *attrib.* 1776 *Burney Hist. Mus.* i. ii. 40 The spondean melody, that is the libation tune of Olympus. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 256 Bearers of libation-vases. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 80 A libation-table on which was engraved a hieroglyphic inscription to Apis-Osiris.

**Libatory** (lîbâtari), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *libatōri-us*, f. *libare*: see LIBATE *v.* and -ORY.] *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of libations. 1834 *Meowin in Fraser's Mag.* IX. 559 Phœbus has . . . received my libatory offerings. 1846 *Ellis Elgin Marb.* I. 163 Bearers of libatory vessels.

† **Lib.** *sb.* A libatory vessel. *Obs.* 1609 *Bible* (Douay) i. *Isaac* i. 23 The libatories [L. *libatoria*] and the phials.

† **Libature.** *Obs.* In 7 libatour. [As if ad. L. type *libatura*, f. *libare* to LIBATE.] 1632 *Holland Cyropaedia* 71 Hee there procured the gracious favour of Dame Tellus, with Libatours and liquid offerings.

**Libbard**, arch. variant of LEOPARD.

**Libbe**, obs. form of LIVE.

**Libbege.** *Old Cant.* [f. *Lib* *v.* 3] A bed.

1567 [see *Lib* *v.* 1] 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (1665) 33 *Libbege*, a Bed. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Libbege*, a Bed.

**Libber** (lîbâr). Now *dial.* [f. *Lib* *v.* 1 + -ER.] A gelder.

14 . . . *Nom.* in *W. Wülcker* 693/32 *Hic castrator*, lybbere. 1641 *Best Farnu. Bks.* (Surtees) 241 Libbers have for libbing of pigges, pennies a peece for the giltes, and half peece a peece for the gowtes or bore pigges. 1674-91 *Ray N. C. Words* 44 *A Libber*, a Sow-gelder. 1683 G. MERTON *Yorks. Dialogue* 4 The Libber comes to Morn; weese Libb th' and Piggs.

† **Libberla.** *Sc. Obs.* A staff, cudgel. c. 1500 *Rolls Cursing* 122 in *laing Anc. Poet. Scott.* Their sail thair [devils] carry in thair clukis Sum libberlais, and sum hell crakis. 1710 *Frederic Berwick* 505 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 302 *Vp* he start, and gat a libberla In-to his hand.

**Libbet** (lîbêt). Now *dial.* Also 6 lyb(b)et,

(also 9) libbat, 7 libbit. [Cf. OF. *libbe*, *libbe* block of stone.] A billet of wood; a stick to beat or throw at anything with.

1508 J. HEYWOOD *Provs. & Epigr.* (1807) 230 Leave that woode or the beste ye with a libbet. 1567 *HARMAN Cateat* 26 A longe lastinge lybbet. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* iv. xxi. (1602) 99 With that he tooke a Libbat vp, and beateh out his braines. 1589 *Ibid.* Pr. Add. (1602) 345 Libbats newly snatched from burning. 1736 *Lewis Isle of Tenet* 37, I took up a Libbit that lay by the Sole, and hove it at the Hagister. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Libbet*, a billet of wood; a staff, stick, or club. *South.*

**Libbet** (lîbêt). Now *dial.* [Of obscure origin; cf. LAPPET.] *a.* A flap or lobe. *b.* A fragment, rag, jag.

1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* (1630) Pref. 3 One who lookes onely upon some libbet, or end of a peece of Arras. *Ibid.* 418 The tender libbets of their eares. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rev. Life Gloss.*, *Libbets*, rags in strips. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Libbet*, a fragment. 'All in a libbet', or 'all in libbets and jibbets', torn to rags. Also *Libbet*.

† **Libeccio** (libetsjō, It. libetjō). Also *erron.* -ecchio. [It. f. L. *Libet*; see *Libs*.] The Italian name for the south-west wind.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 706 Eurys and Zephir with thir lateral noise, Sirocco and Libeccio. 1820 *SHELLEY Lett.* *Prose Wks.* 1880 IV. 178 The Libeccio here howls like a chorus of fiends all day. 1821 *Mrs. SHELLEY in Dowden Life Shelley* (1887) II. 395 After a whole week of libeccio rain and wind. 1873 *OUDE PASCALE* II. 314 The libeccio was blowing keenly as we crossed the square of Fiesole.

**Libel** (lîbêl), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 libell, 5 libelle, 5-7 lybell(e, 6-7 lybel, (6 *Sc.* libal), 3- libel. [a. OF. *libel* masc., *libelle* fem. (mod. F. *libelle*), ad. L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book. Cf. Sp. *libelo*, Pg. *lit. libello*, used in legal senses.]

† 1. A little book; a short treatise or writing.

1382 *Wyclif Num.* v. 23 And the preest shal wryte in a libel [1388 *litl* book] thes curid thingis. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 157 Here begimeth the prologe of the processe of the libelle of Englyshe Polycye. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. cxxiii. 102 As before is shewyd in the .C. and .xiii. Chapitre of this libell. 1599 *MORE Dyaloge* III. Wks. 234 'Vt no man should . . . translate . . . by way of boke, lybel, or tretice. 1530 *LYNDSEY West. Polygony* 20 Quintinyng, Mersar, Rowle, Henderson, hay, & holland, I hocht they be ded, yar libells bene leand. 1576 A. FLEMING *Prof. to Cains Days in Arb. Garner* III. 228 Cains spared nostudy . . . which seemed . . . requirite to the performance of this little libel. 1709 *ARKYNS Parl. & Pol. Fracts* (1734) 86 Certain Books, which be termed Codicello's; which in our Dialect, is the same with Libels or Little Books. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 69 His English Libels were these, viz. *A Merry Jest* [etc.]

† 2. A written paper. Sometimes - LABEL *sb.*, for which it may have been substituted as etymologically more intelligible. *Obs.*

1603 *North's Plutarch* (1612) 183 With his testament there were three lile libels or codicils. 1622 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Hb.* ii. § 136. 60 That [the seal] was so fixed againe to the libell [ed. 1657 label, orig. *libell*, (ed. 1601) label] of the deed. 1628 *KEWING M. Calvary* (1826) clxxxix, This lybell was fastened on y<sup>e</sup> cross fast. And over the head of Christ put. 1689 *MOYLE Sea Chyrurg.* i. 16 With every Medicament its Lybel upon it.

3. A formal document, a written declaration or statement. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (as occasional rendering of L. *libellus*), and *Law* (see 3).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10234 Hii sende him libel, & este ek articles, bat nere not to graunti wel. 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 33 Who enere shal leese his wyf, zene he to hir a libel, that is, a lute boke of forsaiking [1388 a libel of forsaiking]. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) v. 161 A cowysayle was kepde . . . where a libelle porreite to Constancius. 1525 L. BERNERS *Frois.* II. cxxiv. [ccxlii] 754 The knyght took the kyng a lybell, the whiche was red; therein was conteyned that if there was nother knyght . . . that wolde say that kyng Henry was not rightfull kyng, he was there redy to fight with him. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 16/2 The Arrians returning from their Arrianisme, offered vp and exhibited unto the bishops of Rome their libels of repentance. 1565 *HARDOY Confut. Jewels Apol.* iv. 161 b, Moses permitted a libel of diuorce. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 366 Quha tuik al primat libalis and accusatiounis, and causet exeme thame. 1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 15 With their image did Augustus sign all his Grants, Libels, and Epistles. 1608 *WILLER Hexapla Exod.* 750 The libels or billes of dowrie. 1652 *NEEDHAM Schell's Mare Cl.* 204 A Libel, or Bill of Complaint. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xviii. III. 75 A formal reply to the petition or libel of Symmachus.

3. *a.* *Civil Law.* The writing or document of the plaintiff containing his allegations and instituting a suit. *b.* *Ecc. Law.* The first plea, or the plaintiff's written declaration or charges, in a cause. *c.* *Sc. Law.* The form of complaint or ground of the charge on which either a civil or criminal prosecution takes place.

1340 *Ayene*, 40 *pe* ualse notaryes . . . ualse *pe* celes make *pe* kende libelles and to uale oþre uashedes. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Priors' P.* 297 May I nat axe a libel, sir Somnour, And answer there, by my proutour, To swich thing as men wot opposen me? c. 1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xviii. (1510) F v b, He that was donysman made the lybelle in theyre cause. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 131 A fals notarye, bat makyth false lettryis, libellys, or false actys. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* xxxi. 35 Let him that is my contrary party, sue me with a libell. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edu. VI.* c. 13 § 14 The same partie . . . shall bringe and deliver . . . the verie true copie of the libell dependinge in the ecclesiasticall Courte. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 73 All criminal libellis sall contene that the personis complent on ar airt and part of be crime libellit. 1601 A *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 68 You lay and allenge in your

libell as the ground of your action things farre distant in nature. 1681 *Actio Lond. Gas.* No. 1648/4 Providing always that the Libell, whereupon the foresaid Sentence proceeded be special. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAINE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. ii. viii. (1737) 76 First (in Eccl. causes) goes forth a Citation, then a Libel, and Answer. 1721 *WODROW Hist. Ch. Scot.* i. 57 Upwards of thirty different Libels were formed against him, for alleged Injuries, Oppressions, and the like. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 319 Cuming, Webster, and Hyndman . . . were the committee who drew up the libel. 1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* xii. Surely the pursuer is bound to understand his own libel. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* ii. xl. 568 In Causes not criminal and not summary, the first plea is the complainants libel which corresponds to the declaration at common law. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scott.* ii. 1. 89 The libel having been served on the accused, he compared.

† 4. Used *figuratively* for: The collective body (of lawyers). *Obs. rare* = 1.

1515-20 *Vox Populi* 722 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 293 With ij or iij great clothiers, And the hole lybell of lawyers.

† 4. A leaflet, bill, or pamphlet posted up or publicly circulated; *spec.* one assailing or defaming the character of some person (in early use more fully, *famous libel* = Law Latin *libellus famosus*).

1521 *Br. LONGLAND in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 253 Suche famous libells and bills as be sett uppe in night tymes upon Chirche doores. 1577-87 *HOLMES Chron.* III. 1240/1 The bishops . . . durst not openlie publish the excommunication of the king, but secreteh cast libels about the high waies, which gaue notice therof. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 33 Plots have I laide . . . By drunken Prophecies, Libels, and Dreames, To set my Brother Clarence and the King in deadly hate. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 94 Who when he turned his backe (more like a Pedant then an Ambassadour) dispersed a bitter Libell in Latine Verse, against the King. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ii. § 86 Cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city . . . traducing some, and proscribing others. 1689-90 *WOOD Life* 12 Mar. Two malicious fellows were found sticking up a libel reflecting on the fast. 1727 *SWIFT Further Acc. E. Chrl. Wks.* 1755 III. i. 155 Singeing a pig with a new purchased libel. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) 1. 218 He scattered libels through their camp.

5. *Law.* Any published statement damaging to the reputation of a person. In wider sense, any writing of a treasonable, seditious, or immoral kind. Also, the act or crime of publishing such a statement or writing.

a. 1631 *DONNE Serms.* ix. 87 And by the way, that which it may sometimes concerne us to know, yet it may be a Libell to publish it [surplusage]. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 125 With regard to libels in general, there are . . . two remedies; one by indictment and another by action. 1820 *BENTHAM Packer* (1821) 2 In point of actual law, a libel is any paper in which he, who to the will adds the power of punishing for it, sees any thing that he does not like. 1840 *HENNESSY BUNSEN in Hare Life* (1879) II. i. 22 Condemned to imprisonment for publishing seditious libels. 1862 *TROLOPE Urley F.* xix. (ed. 4) 134 It may be very difficult to obtain evidence of a libel. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 4/1 The judge answered . . . that it was clearly possible to publish a libel for the public good.

*b.* In popular use: Any false and defamatory statement in conversation or otherwise. *transf.* applied to a portrait that does the siter injustice, or to a thing or circumstance that tends to bring undeserved ill repute on a person, a country, etc.

1618 *WITHER Motto* Introd. Wks. (1633) 504 If any should confesse Those sinnes in publicke, which his soul oppresse; Some guilty fellow (moov'd thereat) would take it unto himselfe; and so, a Libell make it. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* i. vii. 18 The false report of the spies was in some respect but a libell of this land. 1667 *Cassius Decay Ch. Piety* i. 10 Are we reproacht for the name of Christ, that Ignominy serves but to advance our future Glory; every such Libel here, becomes Panegyrick there. 1673-4 *DK. LAUDERDALE in L. Papers* (1885) III. xiv. 27 Thos addresses . . . have proved rather leik libels than truth. 1693 *Humours Town* 132 They [Men] are living Libels [as to Women's virtue]. 1694 *DYRON Tr. G. K. neller* 163 Good heav'n! that sots and knaves should be so vain, To wish their vile resemblance may remain! And stand recorded, at their own request, To future days, a libel or a jest! 1725 *YOUNG Love Fame* i. 160 A rich knave's a libel on our laws. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* i. i. His whole conversation is a perpetual libel on all his acquaintance. 1781 *COWPER Conv.* 450 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice, That odious libel on a human voice. 1830 *LYELL and Visit U. S.* II. 163 The tale of suffering . . . was not authentic. . . Such libels are bailed with pleasure by the Perpetualists as irritating the feeling of that class of slave-owners who [etc.].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5) *libel-spawning* *adj.*, (sense 3) *libel summons*.

*Libel Act*, the title of the Act 32 Geo. 3. c. 60, as shortened by Act of Parliament in 1866 (59 & 60 Vict. c. xiv). 1682 *TATE Abr. & Achil.* ii. 520 Parasites and libel-spawning imps. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud.* xlvii. 289, I saw the auld chap go direct to the Fiscal's office, and next day I had a libel summons chargin' me wi' every conceivable way of killing game on my neighbour's grun.

**Libel** (lîbêl), *v.* [f. *LIBEL* *sb.*; OF. *libeller*, mod. L. *libellare* existed in certain senses.]

† 1. *intr.* To make libellous accusations or statements; to spread defamation. *Const. against, on; by, of* (Sc.). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 157 Suppois 3e crak, 3e ly abak, And lybellis be the Law. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 1008 What said I lybelle of this lowne? Not all the paper of this towne . . . May had the half that he hes done. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iv. 17 What's this but libelling against the Senate? 1596 *NASH Suffron Wadden* 80 He is verie seditious and mutiuous in conversation . . . libelling most excrebly and inhumanly on lacke of the Falcon. 1610 B. JONSON *Atch.* iii. ii. Nor shall you need to libell 'gainst



the Prelates. 1637 *LAUD Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 9 Hee Libels against the King and the State.

2. *trans.* To defame or discredit by the circulation of libellous statements; to accuse falsely and maliciously; *spec. in Law*, to publish a libel against.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. vii. Thou shalt libell, and I'll cudgell the Rascall. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 4 With a spirit which equally disdaineth to libel or to flatter him. 1709 POPE *Jan. & May* 44 But what so pure, which envious tongues will spare? Some wicked wits have libell'd all the fair. 1732 SWIFT *Beast's Confess. to Priest* 202, I would accuse him (slibbing Aesop) to his face For libelling the four-foot race. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 492 Those who have deserted this service have been allowed to libel and defame his character. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/2 The Grub-street hacks, who in former times lived by libelling political personages.

*fig.* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 158 I. misrepresents and libels God to the Conscience. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1860) III. v. 480 Beware of libelling what you profess to defend.

3. *a. Eccl. and St. Law.* To institute a suit against (a person) by means of a libel; also, to specify in a libel.

1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 220 Thai shall have alswa the Kings licence . . . to reduce their soifaultours, upon sick causes and considerations as they may libell. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 48 When he was Libell'd, the Missal and Breviary had not receiv'd the Rasures before spoken of. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 In all capital Crimes, the Facts are to be libelled, with the Hour, Day, Month, and Place in which the Fact happened. 1753 S. FRASER in *Scots Mag.* Apr. 1791/1 The facts . . . are not sufficient to infer the crime libelled. 1754 ESKINNE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 457 If these admittes afford sufficient conviction, that the deed libelled doth once exist. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict. c. 107* & 59 It shall be lawful to libel and conclude and decern for General Adjudication without such Alternative.

b. To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel, cargo, or its owner).

1805 *East's Reports* v. 317 The vessel and her cargo have been libelled in the Court of Admiralty for condemnation. 1811 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 628 Nickerson was libelled in the Special Court of Vice-Admiralty by Jonathan Sewall. 1829 MARSHALL *P. Multum* xxi. The *True-blooded Yankee* was libelled in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Cape Town. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 6/5 The owners of the steamer instructed a firm of solicitors at Halifax to 'libel' the vessel for 30,000 dollars.

Hence *Libelled ppl. a.*, *Libelling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 33 Anent be libellit precept rait at be instance of maister Robert Herbertson. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 368/2 False and infamous railings and libellings. 1641 MILTON *Annadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 80 The practices . . . of libelling Separatists. 1668 CLARENDON *Contemp. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 668 A libelling look hath begotten very tragical mischiefs. 1697 DAYNES *Virgil* (1721) I. Life 29 Marc Antony . . . vex'd him with a great many Libelling Letters, in which he reproaches him with the baseness of his Parentage. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 259 That towards the libelling of the said Pope there be a sum employed not exceeding six pounds sixteen shillings and ninepence. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 385 His pictur'd person and his libel'd shape. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. 423 The art of libelling is no inefficient prelude to revolutionary measures.

† *Libella. Ent. Obs.* [mod. L. (Moufet 1634); perh. an application of *L. libella* (see *LEVEL sb.*), with reference to the horizontal extension of the wings.] An early scientific name for the dragon-fly. (Cf. *LIBELLULA*.)

1694 *Libella* [see *DRAGON-FLY*]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* Insects II. ii. Of the Libella, or Dragon-fly.

Libellant (lî-bel'ant). Also libellant. [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-ANT*; after *appellant*, *defendant*, etc.]

1. *Law.* One who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court. Also as *adj.*

1726 AVULPHE *Parergon* 352 The party Libellant seems to confess whatever is contain'd within the compass and Words of his Libel. *Ibid.* If the Libellant propounds any thing in his Libel which makes against himself, he must abide by it. 1804-17 W. CARRCH *Rep.* (Webster 1828) The counsel for the libellant contended [etc.]. 1874 *Deedy in Law Times Rep.* XXXI. 201/1 The libellants shipped on the *Hermine*, as ordinary seamen. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 Successful libellants in a collision suit.

2. One who publishes a libel; a libeller.

In some recent Dicts.

Libellary (lî-bel'ari), *a. Roman Law.* [ad. late L. *libellarius* (Du Cange), f. *libellus* *LIBEL sb.*] Characterized by the issuing of a libel, or written statement of his cause of action, by the plaintiff as the commencement of a suit.

1875 POSTE *Gains* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 532 The Libellary system which prevailed in the time of Justinian. *Ibid.* 657 The Libellary procedure . . . having superseded the Formulary procedure.

† *Libellate, ppl. a.*, or *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *libellatus*, pa. ppl. of *libellare*; see *LIBEL v.* = *libelled* pa. ppl., or *LIBELLE*.]

1565 *Child Marriages* 43 Christopher Hartley . . . vncle to the said James libellate. 1604 *Chichester Registry Dep.* Nov. (B.S.). The said Julian Legate, libellate, . . . is accompanied among her neighbours to be an honest woman.

Libellatic (lî-bel'etik), *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. L. *libellaticus*, f. *libellus*; see *LIBEL sb.* Cf. F. *libellatiques* sb. pl.] A Christian who, under persecution, obtained from a magistrate a false certificate that he had sacrificed to the heathen gods.

1873 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (1874) I. 164.

† *Libellartie, a. Obs. rare*—1. In 8 -atick. [ad. L. *libellarticus* (cf. prec.): see *LIBEL sb.* and *-ATIE*.] That writes libellous matter.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brill* I. Pref. 81 Those Libellartick Pamphleteers.

Libellee (lî-bel'ee), *Law.* [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-EE*.] One against whom a libel has been filed.

1856 BOUVIER *Amer. Law Dict.*, *Libellee*, a party against whom a libel has been filed in chancery proceedings, or in admiralty, corresponding to the defendant in a common law suit. 1860 in WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1866 *Honnet. Review* (N.Y.) Jan. 91 Vermont first put restrictions on the re-marriage of the libellee.

Libeller (lî-bel'er). Also 7 libellour. [f. *LIBEL v.* + *-ER*.] One who libels another; one who publishes a libel or libels.

1589 COOPER (title) *An Admonition to the People of England*: wherein are answered . . . the slanderous vntuethes uttered by Martin (Marprelate) the Libeller. 1626 MASSINGHAM *Acton* i. iii. In thee, as being the chief of thy profession, I doe accuse the quality of treason, As libellers against the state and Cesar. 1634 PUGHAM *Genl. F. v. c.* I. iii. 9 To buy it [pleasure] with losse of his eares for a libeller. 1642 MITTON *Apol. Sweet* Wks. 1831 III. 235 If he hop't the Prelats had no intilligence with the libellers. 1709 *Tatler* No. 28 7 The Squibs are those who in the common Phrase of the World are call'd Libellers, Lamponers and Pamphleteers. 1742 L. HANDWICK in *Atkyns Rep.* (1794) III. 479 All the libellers of the kingdom know now, that printing initial letters will not serve their turn. 1820 RYKOS *Mar. Ent.* n. i. 240 Oh! had this false and flippant Libeller shed his young blood for his absurd Lampon. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1860) III. v. 298 The Scotch divines . . . were the libellers of their species; they calumniated the whole human race.

*Comb.* 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordion* (1602) 106 Per hax an officious Agent, libeller-like to Rome, by writing against his bretheren the seculars.

Libellist (lî-bel'ist). [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-IST*. Cf. F. *libelliste*.] = *LIBELLER*.

1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* (ed. 4) 200 In continuing to prosecute petty, insignificant cavillers, while they allow such a Gigantic Libellist . . . to go unmolested. 1801 HFL M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. v. 37 Every friend of liberty . . . was branded as a libellist. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 615 The law could not give more latitude to a libellist. 1890 *Academy* 28 Oct. 479/2 From Butler downwards they [satirists] are all inveterate libellists.

† *Libellize, v. Obs. rare.* [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To deal in libels, to practise slander.

1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 4/27 To reprehend in sharpe-fang'd Satyres, is to libellize, To raise vile slanders, and false infamies. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Recumb.* 235 Such a president will hearten them to libellize.

Libellous (lî-bel'us), *a.* [f. *LIBEL sb.* + *-OUS*.] Containing or constituting a libel, of the nature of a libel; also, engaged upon libels.

1619 VISCOUNT DONCASTER *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 138 A libellous booke. 1631 DONNE in *Ser. S.* (1840) 238 An itching ear, delighting in the libellous defamation of other men. 1693 in *Woolf's Life* (1848) 374 The clauses and sentences . . . pretending to be reflecting and libellous upon Edward late earl of Clarendon. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. II. The paper . . . contained no treason, libel or libellous matter. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friest* (1855) 5 The publication of actual facts may be . . . criminal and libellous, when directed against private characters. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 207 The libellous pen of Martin Mar-prelate. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv. It seemed hardly less libellous in him to imagine her grown a woman.

Hence *Libellously adv.*

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Fisher* (1850) 96 The phrase . . . was first given him libellously by Lord Rochester. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 168/2 Certain naturalists . . . libellously represented Aristotle as saying that goats breathed through their ears.

Libellula (lî-bel'ula), *Ent.* [Mod. L. Linneus; dim. of the earlier name *LIBELLA*.] A genus of neuropterous insects, originally corresponding in extent to the modern family *Libellulidae* (Dragon-flies); now one of three genera composing that order.

1758 HUL *Hist. Anim.* 73 The mouth of the Libellula is furnished with jaws; the antennae are short [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 330 A large and beautiful fly of the libellula kind. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Sch.* x. (1866) 100 Different species of libellula that used to come and deposit their eggs.

Hence *Libellulid sb.*, one of the family *Libellulidae*. *Libelluline a.* pertaining to the *Libellulidae*; *sb.* an insect of this family. *Libelluloid a.*, resembling the *Libellulidae*.

1848 CAAG, *Libellulines*, the Dragon-flies. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Libelluloides* adj., libelluloid.

† *Libence. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *libentia*, f. *libent-em*, *libens* willing.] Willingness.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Tract.* II. 47 This volence is a meer libence, free from coactive violence.

† *Libentionously, adv. Obs. rare*—1. [As if f. *\*libentions* (f. as prec. + *-OUS* + *-LY* 2).] Willingly.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng. xv.* xcvi. 383 That for them libentionously Foesle-Catholike should erre.

Libër (lî-bär), *Bot.* [L. *libër bark*.] The inner bark of exogens; bast. Also attrib.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bark*. The inner bark or liber. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 603/2 It is the liber, or inner bark, that constitutes the cinnamon. 1857 HENFREY *Eleuc. Bot.* 8 265 The bast . . . consists of the separate liber-layers of the Lime-tree. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 31 The liber-cells are among the longest that occur in any of the tissues.

1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3438. 4 Care is necessary to bring the liber of both stock and graft [of the vine] into contact.

Libër, a spurious word in recent Dicts., is evolved from a misprint in *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7, 1875) III. 333 (*libers* for *timbers*; in edd. 1-4 the word is given correctly.)

Liberal (lî-bel'al), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 libérale, 5 libral, 4-7 libéral(e), 5-6 libyal I, 4 libral. [a. OF. *liberal* (F. *libéral*) = Sp., Pg. *liberal*, It. *liberale*, ad. L. *liberālis* pertaining to a free man, f. *liber* free.]

*A. adj.*

1. Originally, the distinctive epithet of those 'arts' or 'sciences' (see *ART*) that were considered 'worthy of a free man'; opposed to *servile* or *mechanical*. In later use, of condition, pursuits, occupations: Pertaining to or suitable to persons of superior social station; 'becoming a gentleman' (J.). Now *rare*, exc. of education, culture, etc., with mixture of senses 3 and 4: Directed to general intellectual enlargement and refinement; not narrowly restricted to the requirements of technical or professional training.

1375 *So. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alaris* 111) *pai set hyme* atry to be schule, artis liberals for thy pat he suld cone. 1422 in *Sacra Secret. Priv. Priv.* 144 Liberal Sciences, that is to say fre sciences, as grammar, arte, fysike, astronomye, and others. 1509 HAYES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 Physike can not be lyberall As the viii. science by good authority. 1557, 1579 [see *ART* 7]. 1589 GIFFORD *Menaphon* (Arb. 61) He behooved her to further his Destinies with some good and liberrall education. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 232 None among all other liberrall arts do require . . . so great helps. 1661 FLETCHER *Worthies* (1840) III. 209 He made a lyberrall employment besem him; reading, writing [etc.]. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Apr. A j anting by Verrio, of Apollo and the Liberal Arts. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 7 Agriculture was held the most liberrall employment in old Rome. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1712) II. cxi. 273 If you have not . . . liberrall and engaging notions . . . you will be nobody. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. H. G. Hist.* II. i. Wks. (1822) 2-6 They are permitted . . . to emerge out of that low rank into a more liberrall condition. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* N. v. ii. II. 478 The ingenious arts and the liberal professions. 1801 STRUTT *Sports a Past.* I. iii. 49 Two centuries back horse-racing was considered as a liberal pastime, practised for pleasure rather than j profit. 1818 HALLAM *Midd. dig.* (1872) I. 342 Rarely met with except in persons of good birth and liberal habits. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Lawes Eng.* (1874) I. 1 Men of liberal education and respectable rank. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 55 They wandered to countries which neither in scantile avidity nor liberal curiosity had ever impelled any stranger to explore. 1868 M. PATISON *Academy* (Oxg. v. 192) The distinction . . . will always remain as fundamental between the liberal and professional. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 335 The free use of words and phrases . . . is generally characteristic of a liberal education.

2. Free in bestowing; bountiful, generous, open-hearted. *Const. of.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Roll-) VII. 119 In fytynge he was strong, in giffynge libéral. 1426 LYNG. *De Uirg. Riger.* 22438 They seyne eke they be lyberral, Though they be streyte and ravynous. 1430 *A B C of Aristotle in Fables* Bk. 12, L. to looth for to leene, ne to liberral of goodis. 1513 MORE in *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. V* (1548) jh. Somewhat above his power liberrall. 1520 *Carleton's Chron.* Eng. iv. 31 b/2 He was full lyberral to all men. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 23 Who so is liberrall in dealyng with his meate, many men shall blesse him. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 438, I see sir you are liberrall in offers. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* III. iii. As you are a gentleman, be liberrall. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxv. 15 Paraphr. 324 This I will now doe in the liberrall and most magnificent manner. 1785 COOPER *Task* iv. 413 Knaaves in office . . . liberrall of their aid to clamorous impotency in rags. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Tract.* xi. The hearers . . . are persons to whom you cannot be too liberrall. 1863 COWDEN CLARK *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 With Cassio he patronising, and liberal of his advice. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 184 Wisely liberrall of his money for comfort and pleasure.

*subst.* 1611 BIBLE *Ira* xxiii. 8 The liberrall deuisteth liberrall things. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 105 Let them find by experience, that the most liberrall has always most plenty.

b. Of a gift, offer, etc.: Made without stint. Of a meal, an entertainment, etc., also of a fortune: Abundant, ample.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 425/2 Of the whiche his liberrall offre ye said Lords bankid hym. 1573 MORE in *Hall Chron.*, *Edw. V* (1548) iij b. Wyth our liberrall and wanton diet, he waxed somewhat couperlet & boursly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxij. 3 Thou hast presented him with liberrall blessings. 1604 *Life P. Cromwell* III. i. 97 Therefore, kind sir, thanks for your liberrall gift. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 360 The lion, having been lately filled with some liberrall prey, did not presently fall to eat him. 1672 5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 332 Some of our liberrall foundations . . . are of their Erection. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 20 To correct the moisture of the Air with liberrall entertainments. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. 'A liberrall offer' . . . said the Host of the Griffin. 1843 R. S. CANOLIS in *Jean L. Watson Life* viii. (1882) 88 My cordial thanks for the liberrall provision you have made for me. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 327 The men drank it [beer] in most liberrall quantities.

c. Hence *occas.* of outline, parts of the body, etc.: Ample, large.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil on Ass* t. iii. (1631) 109 Against this husband; Who, if we chance to change his liberrall cares To other ensignes, and with labour make A new beast of him. 1798 LANDOR *Gibber* i. 204 More of pleasure than disdain was in her dimpled chin and liberrall lip. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst.*



*Med. IV. 38r.* I think I have observed that women of slender frame more often contract renal disease under pregnancy than those of more liberal outline.

†3. Free from restraint; free in speech or action. In 16-17th c. often in a bad sense: Unrestrained by prudence or decorum, licentious. *Liberal arbitre* (= *F. libéral arbitre*, *L. liberum arbitrium*): free will, *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 Wyll thou commytte & vnderette thy liberal arbitre to thynges impossible. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 And where there is a quicke witte & a liberrall tonge, there is moche speche. 1536 *Trag.* (16 0) 14 It lyes not in Lorenzos power to make the vulgar liberrall of their tongues. 1599 *Sir. M. Aske* iv. 1. 93 A ruffian Who hath indeed most of a liberrall villaine, Confest the vile encounters they have had. 1604 = *Obs.* ii. 1. 265 Is he not a most prophane, and liberrall Censor? 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. ii. I stand The theme and comment to each liberrall tongue. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captain* ii. ii. And give allowance to your liberrall jests Upon his person. 1670 COTTON *Esperau* iii. ix. 465, I shall not attempt to pass so liberrall a judgment upon a person I am, for so many respects, oblig'd to honour. 1689 *Wood Life* 31 Aug. Mr. Henry Dodwell... liberrall in his discourse at London, so much that a gent. threatened to bring him into danger. 1709 *Steele Tattler* No. 79 24 The Old Devil at Temple bar, where Ben Johnson and his Sons use to make their liberrall Meetings.

b. Of passage, etc.: Freely permitted, not interfered with. *Obs.* exc. arch.

1530 1. *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 His lyberall and free habytations resortes and passages to and fro the vnder-sail places of this realme. 1532 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Ships should have their liberrall and direct passage in the mids of the streames of the said river of Ouse and water of Humber. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catulus* lxxviii. 69 He in a closed field gave scope of liberrall entry.

c. Of construction or interpretation: Inclining to laxity or indulgence; not rigorous. † Also of a translation: Free, not literal.

1778 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1857 i. 146, I have added Latin, or liberrall English translations. 1792 A. HAMILTON *Lett. to E. Curriington* Wks. (ed. Lodge) VIII. 261 A disposition on my part towards a liberrall construction of the powers of the national government. 1818 CRICKE *Discert.* ed. 2) III. 407 The learned Commentator... put a much more liberrall construction on the *dictum* in the Year B. 4.

†d. With agent-noun: That does something freely or copiously. *Obs.*

1668 CAMPBELL & COLE *Burthol. Anat.* n. i. 87 So much... as may suffice a Child that is a liberrall Sucker.

4. Free from narrow prejudice; open-minded, candid.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 142 A Grecian philosopher, who visited Constantinople soon after the death of Theodosius, published his liberal opinions concerning the duties of kings. 1803 *Med. Journ.* IX. 444 A liberal investigation of the curative power of topical cold to arthritic inflammation. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. B. indur.* etc. 2) The late Dr. Watson... published a liberal reply to the Historian in his Apology for Christianity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 683 Liberal enquiries into the literature and institutions of the Hindus. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 467 The resentment which Innocent felt towards France... caused him to take a mild and liberal view of the affairs of England.

b. 139. Free from bigotry or unreasonable prejudice in favour of traditional opinions or established institutions; open to the reception of new ideas or proposals of reform.

Hence often applied as a party designation to those members of a church or religious sect who hold opinions 'broader' or more 'advanced' than those in accordance with its commonly accepted standard of orthodoxy, e.g. in *Liberal Catholic*, *Liberal Christian*: in the U.S. chiefly applied to the Unitarians and Universalists; in England somewhat more vaguely to those who reject or consider unessential any considerable part of the traditional system of belief; so *liberal Christianity*, *liberal theology*.

1846 O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* 308 Thine eyes behold A cheerful Christian from the liberal fold. 1886 W. P. ROBERTS *Liberalism in Religion* 56, I maintain that Liberal Protestantism, Liberal Christianity, is not anti-dogmatic, is not anti-theological. *Ibid.* 59 Now I am positively for dogma, and so I am sure is every Liberal Christian. 1886 W. HARRY in *Portr. Rev.* Feb. 185 It would still appear to me... that the Liberal Protestantism of the day is a makeshift.

5. Of political opinions: Favourable to constitutional changes and legal or administrative reforms tending in the direction of freedom or democracy. Hence used as the designation of the party holding such opinions, in England or other states; opposed to *Conservative*.

In *Liberal Conservative*, the adj. has rather sense 4 than this sense; the combination, however, is often hyphenated, which perhaps indicates that it is interpreted as = 'partly Liberal, partly Conservative'. *Liberal Unionist*: a member of the party formed by those Liberals who refused to support Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Home Rule in 1886.

1801 HILL M. WILLIAMS *St. Pet. Rep.* i. xi. 113 The extinction of every vestige of freedom, and of every liberal idea with which they are associated. 1848 CONDEN *Speech* in *Morley Life* x. (1882) 34/2, I believe the right hon. Baronet (Peel) to be as liberal as the noble Lord [J. Russell]. 1847 LD. COCKFURN *Jrnl.* II. 191, I have scarcely been able to detect any Candidate's address which, if professing Conservatism, does not explain that this means 'Liberal Conservatism'. 1866 GRO. ELIOT *F. Hoff* (1868) 29 Harold meant to stand on the Liberal side. 1879 G. R. SMITH *Life Gladstone* I. i. 9 Principles... which we usually associate with the name of Liberal-Conservative. 1881 LADY HENRY *Edith* 190 The Liberal Government had outlived its popularity. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Oct. 2/2

There is no such party known... to the Speaker or the Whips, as the party of the Liberal Imperialists. 1901 *Stotsman* 12 Mar. 6/2 Liberal Unionism is still a vital force in British politics.

6. Comb. as *liberal-hearted*, *-minded*, † *-talking* adjs.; *liberal-mindedness*.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 20 The liberrall harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserable. 1612 N. FIELD *Woman a Weathercock* iii. l. 12 b, Next to that, the faine, Of your neglect, and liberrall talking tongue, Which bred my honour an eternal wrong. 1756 JOHNSON in Boswell *Johnson*, The booksellers are generous Liberal-minded men. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam Pref.*, Can he who the day before was a trampled slave suddenly become liberal-minded? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Concl.* 38 Thou art... liberal-minded, great, consistent. 1874 STRICKMAN *Treas. Davi.* Ps. lxxix. 43 Indifference to all truth, under the name of liberal-mindedness, is the crowning virtue of the age.

B. 139.

1. A member of the Liberal party (see A. 5).

a. in continental politics.

1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 3 Our travellers... continue to resort to Paris... and occasionally take part with *Ultrars* or with *Liberals*. 1823 SOUTHAM in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 466 The Liberals of that day (end of 18th c.), flew at high game... There was a scheme for establishing a society of Liberals at Cleves, where... they were to employ themselves in the task of destroying Christianity by means of the press. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Pland's Hist. Ten* 1. 1. 52 The part played by the liberals during this time was as follows. 1885 LOWE *Prince Bismarck* l. 469 This was evidently the calculation of the Liberals in the Reichstag, when... they began a series of attempts to cobbler at the Constitution.

b. in British politics.

Early in the 19th c. the *lib* occurs chiefly as applied by opponents to the advanced section of the Wing party: sometimes in *Sp* or *Fr* form, app. with the intention of suggesting that the principles of those politicians were un-French, or akin to those of the revolutionaries of the Continent. As, however, the adj. was already English in a laudatory sense, the advocates of reform were not reluctant to adopt the *lib* in terms as descriptive of themselves; and when the significance of the old party distinctions was obliterated by the coalition of the moderate Whigs with the Tories and of the advanced Whigs with the Radicals, the new names 'Liberal' and 'Conservative' took the place of 'Whig' and 'Tory' as the usual appellations of the two great parties in the state.

1816 SOUTHAM in *Q. Rev.* XV. 60 These are the personages for whose sake the continuance of the Alien Bill has been opposed by the British Liberals. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 Nov., Canning, Huskisson, and a mitigated party of Liberals. 1834 M. W. EDGEMOND *Helena* xxxv. III. 66 That one born and bred such an ultra exclusive... should be obliged after her marriage... to open her doors and turn ultra liberrale, or an universal suffragist. 1822 *Liberal Verse* and *Prose* from the South. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 124 What a lurking conspirator against the quiet of his native government... has failed to ask and receive the protection of our Liberals? 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xl. 77 Newer and more thorough-going Whigs... were known by the name of Liberals, and have since been called 'Liberals'. 1865 J. S. MILL in *Mon. Star* 6 July, A Liberal is he who looks forward for his principles of government; a Tory looks backward. 1879 MCCURRY *Own Times* II. xix. 51 A large number of Liberals were no doubt influenced by this view of the situation.

2. One who holds 'liberal' views in theology. Chiefly U.S.

1887 *Beacon* (Boston U.S.) 8 Jan., In Boston a minister is called a liberal when he rejects the Andover creed, and, perhaps, the Apostles' Creed.

**Liberalism** (lib'ə-rəl-iz'm). [*f. LIBERAL a. + -ISM. Cf. F. libéralisme.*] The holding of liberal opinions in politics or theology; the political tenets characteristic of a Liberal.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 17 He is worthy of a conversion to liberalism. 1826 E. DAVIS *Babylon* I. iii. 246 Religion is the very name of obligation, and liberalism is the very name for the want of obligation. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xii, The liberalism of the King of the French. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN in *Apol.* 313 The more serious thinkers among us are used... to regard the spirit of Liberalism as the characteristic of the destined Antichrist. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 11 This mode of thought... was common among the last generation of European liberalism. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 101/2 The ecclesiastical Liberalism which shaped the Dean's peculiar view.

**Liberalist** (lib'ə-rəl-ist). [*f. LIBERAL a. + -IST.*] An advocate of liberalism in politics or religion; a liberal.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 410 We are forced to draw up: we are forced, little by little, to turn liberalists. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 490 He had insensibly acquired the confidence of the entire party of continental liberalists. 1823 KEBLE *Lett. Spir. Counsel* viii. (1870) 28 Of course, if this be true of dissenters, it is more so of those who are mere liberalists. *attrib. or adj.* 1846 BROWNSON *Wks* V. 522 Faith is not, as our liberalist divines hold, something in addition to the Christian life. 1889 *Times* 19 June, The opposition of the Liberalist party has a basis in principle.

**Liberalistic** (lib'ə-rəl-ist-ik), *a.* [*f. prec. + -IC.*] Pertaining to liberalism; inclined or tending to liberalism.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* 17 Feb., Whoever succeeds [to the Professorship of Divinity] will be virtually curbed in any liberalistic propensities by our present proceedings. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 206 The attempts made by the Liberalistic party to make capital of the Holy Father's action respecting Poland. 1898 *Catholic News* 23 Aug. 1/2 Cardinal Antonelli... could not suffer his Liberalistic tendencies.

**Liberality** (lib'ə-rəl-iti). Also 4 *liberalite*,

4-6-ite, 5-6 lyberalite, -yto, -ytie, 5-7 liberal-  
ytie, 6-itee, -ytie, 6-7 -itie, -itye. [*a. OF. libéralité* (1262 in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. *L. libéralitatem*, n. of quality *f. libéral-is* LIBERAL.]

1. The quality of being liberal or free in giving; bountiful bestowal of gifts; generosity, munificence.

13... *St. Ambrose* 641 in *Attengl. Leg.* (1878) 18 In many binges he was commendable, Forst in libéralite. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 159 He was of so moche libéralite pat he made be kynges and messes [read kynges messes; *L. fœcula regalia*] be dyt redy fourte tymes in a day. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 390 Libéralite, Which is the vertu of Largesse. c. 1460 *Fortescue Abb. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 124 At their departinge that most nedis have grete giftes and rewardes; for bat lesith be kynges magnificence and libéralite. 1404 *FARVAY Chron.* ii. xlviii. 32 A... feast was holden by the Kyng to all that wolde come, with most lyberalitye and plentie in all that was necessary to suche a feast. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The Kyng... of his mere motion benygnyence and lyberalitye... hath gyven and granted... pardon. 1553 *ENGL. Treat. Accie Ind.* (Arb.) 30 The Canibules beyng allured by the lyberalitye & giftes of our men. 1566 *Prayers* in *Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Elia*. (1859) 261 Good Lord, bless us and all thy gifts which we receive of thy large libérality. 1651 *HOMER Levinth* i. x. 41 Riches joynd with libérality, is Power; because it procureth friends, and servants. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 436 this libérality knew no bottom but an empty purse, so bountiful he was to be to all in want. 1741 *BUYER Sermon*. Wks. 1874 II. 263 Libérality... is apt to degenerate into extravagance. 1769 *Jenkins Lett.* ii. 23 He was formed to excel in war, by nature's libérality to his mind as well as person. 1839 *THIRLWALL Greece* VII. 229 The extraordinary libérality with which Antipater weakened his own army to strengthen that of Antigonus. 1881 *ESBART & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* l. 150 Thanks to the Doctor's libérality in the matter of my weekly board [etc.].

b. An instance of this; a liberal gift or bounty; a largess. Now rare.

1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xvi. 3 Them will I sende to brynge youre libéralite unto Jherusalem. 1552 *HK. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, Wee requeynge thy bountifull libéralitye. 1598 *CURWENY Tacitus Ann.* xii. x. (1622) 167 There was... given... a donation to the soldiers, and a libéralite to the people. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xiii. § 31 This was to be paid, not as a charity, or libérality, but as a debt. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 5 Enriched by uncommon libéralities of nature. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Hist. Greece* I. 374 He... found himself in a position to bestow great libéralities amongst the soldiers. 1859 J. CUMMINS *Ruth* ii. 15 An attempt to escape responsibilities, duties, libéralities at home. 1865 *GROTE Plato* I. iv. 154 The name of Ptolemy was popular from his libéralities.

2. Breadth of mind; freedom from bias or prejudice; liberal-mindedness.

1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 109 Our opponents, who had not the libérality to distinguish between political and social opposition. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 491 With a libérality rare in his time, he considered questions of ecclesiastical polity as of small account when compared with the great principles of Christianity. 1853 *LITTON My Novel* v. xiii, Where look for libérality, if men of science are libéral to their brethren?

3. Liberalism in politics; liberalism collectively.

Only in allusive nonce uses. 1841 *FRASER'S Mag.* XXIII. 204 Libérality proving... quite as careful of its pounds, shillings, and pence, as Toryism. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 637 A strange jumble of all the systems, and philosophies, bigotries, and libéralities that have each had its day and its party in France. 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* IV. xxxviii. 39 With all the libérality of republican Europe rejoicing in his dignities as a man and a brother.

**Liberalization** (lib'ə-rəl-iz-ē-shən). [*f. next + -ATION.*] The action or process of liberalizing; the fact of being liberalized or becoming liberal.

1835 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 372 Students seeking only the liberalization and not the profits of academic life. 1854 = *Autobiog.* *Sk. Wks.* II. 24 In all that concerned the liberalization of his views. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 144 The extensive reforms and liberalization of the government recently undertaken by the Ottoman rulers. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 53 The growing liberalization of ideas.

**Liberalize** (lib'ə-rəl-iz), *v.* [*f. LIBERAL + -IZE. Cf. F. libéraliser.*]

1. *trans.* To render liberal; to imbue with liberal ideas or principles; to make liberal-minded; to free from narrowness; to enlarge the intellectual range of. Also (*nonce-use*) to liberalize away, to do away with by such means.

1774 *BURKE Amer. Taxation* Sel. Wks. I. 123 He was bred to the law...; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt... to open and to liberalize the mind exactly in the same proportion. 1790 = *Fr. Rev.* 128 We liberalize the church by an intercourse with the leading characters of the country. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 341 If they do not break the proper bound, and liberalize away all true religion. 1830 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley Wks.* 1857 VII. 103 Classical education... liberalizes the mind. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 521 The readiness with which he enlarged his needs and liberalized his habits to the standard he found here. 1898 J. E. C. BODLEY *France* II. iv. i. 325 The Empire, for which, when liberalized, he predicted a glorious and popular career.

b. To make Liberal in politics.

1823 *LEWIS Lett.* 262 He is liberalizing them, instead of their Toryifying him. 1864 *Blanch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 3/4 The small boroughs will go to liberalise the counties. 1887 *Spectator* 30 July 101/2 The Conservative Party has been liberalised... by the Household Suffrage Act.

c. To incline to liberality. *nonce-use.*

1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 310 Libéralise the ideas of Messrs. Oldstyle and Crampton.



2. *intr.* To favour liberal opinions; be or become liberal in one's ideas or principles.

1791-1823 D'ISRAËL *Chr. Lit.* (1838) 111, 248 In the Memoirs of James the Second... the catholic reasons and liberalities like a modern philosopher. 1826 FROUDE *Memo.* (1849) 152 We were all liberalizing as we were going on, making too much of this world, and losing our hold upon the next. 1839 LADY LYTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) i. viii. 184 Demosthenes said of the Pythian oracle, that it philipized; and from the moment the Reform Bill began to thrive, Herbert Grimstone liberalized. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV, 828 Russia must liberalize, or be convulsed.

Hence **Liberalized**, **Liberalizing** *fpl. adjs.*  
Also **Liberalizer**, one who or something which liberalizes.

1820 FOSTER *Ess. Frills Pop. Ignor.* 158 Liberalized feeling and deportment. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 40 The Irish clergy, an educated, liberalized, well conducted order of men. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1871) i. 490 The liberalizers in and out of Parliament. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxviii. 1111, 634 Intolerance is the natural weed of the human bosom, though its growth or development may be counteracted by liberalizing causes. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Bohn) II. 368 Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod... are all educators, liberalizers. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academy* Org. v. 259 The course was not truly, what it claimed to be, liberalizing. 1884 *Chr. Comm.* 24 Jan. 347/2 Notions that it [Sunday] is but a relaxed or liberalized Jewish Sabbath.

**Liberally** (lib'éràlly), *adv.* [f. **LIBERAL** a. + -LY 2.] In a liberal manner.

1. As befits a gentleman or man of culture. (Cf. **LIBERAL** a. 1.)

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ¶ 4 A certain Hardness and Ferocity which some Men, tho' liberally educated, carry about them in all their Behaviour. 1800 L'AMOUR *Mag.* Oct. 591 Not to know Queen Anne's wits and their works is not to be liberally educated.

2. Bountifully, freely, generously.

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 181 William... liberally rewarded... went again to Normandy. 1429 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xliii. 168 Blanchardin... right liberally granted to him his requeste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, Whiche... mynistrith to their neyghbours liberally suche goodes... as they have receyved of god. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 49 For such a one they liberally will give. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 119 How can God, though of his own nature never so liberally disposed, give to him who has liberty of asking, and yet does not? 1811 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies (1870) 11. 165 His... poetic talents were liberally exerted for the support of this undertaking. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 284 Promises, and even gold, were liberally lavished. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 53 And, if I do anything worthy of praise, she gives me my meed liberally. 1885 SIR H. COTTON in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 481/2 The bill... is one which the clients are not bound to pay unless they are minded to deal liberally with the solicitors.

b. Without stint; abundantly, amply, plentifully.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 231 With golden droppes so liberally indewed. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* vi. 2 Their widows were not so liberally relieved. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 123 That virtue which she could not liberally impart shee striveth to amend by her owne proper Art. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. iv. 345 As they were both riding home from a treat, at which they had drunk liberally. 1813 ELWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 63 He spared not to blame him liberally for it. 1809 *Med. Jnat.* XXI. 23 Acid fruits should be liberally offered. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv. It was not by any means a savage pantomime...; was often very droll; was always liberally got up, and cleverly presented. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. ii. 111 After allowing liberally for casualties during the advance.

†3. Chiefly with reference to speech: Without reserve or restraint; freely; often, with unbecoming freedom, insolently, licentiously. Also, without constraint; voluntarily. *Obs.*

1533 Ld. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. St. Aurel.* (1546) Q vi. Your daughter may speke liberally with hir cousins. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 The Mayre... shall suffre all thinhabitauntes... liberally and freely without interrupcion... to bring their saide heerings. 1568 MARY, Q. SCOTS *Lett.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* (1824) App. 301 That would have persuadit me be craft to have liberally dimittit my crown. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* c. 1 b, Had mine owne brother spoke thus liberally, My fury should have taught him better manners. 1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 32 Some may thinke, I speake liberally; God forbid I should doe it.

†b. In a lax or loose manner. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 109 Vthiris in the meine tyme leijet sa liberallic.

**Liberalness**, *rare*. [-NESS.] Liberality.

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 155 Pe covetise... stered be roboure perto, and nouzt my liberalness. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. xci. Though this bountie, and this liberalness, a glorious vertue be.

**Librariy**, *obs. form of LIBRARY.*

|| **Liberate** (lib'éràt), *sh. Latw. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-at. [subst. use of med. L. *liberate* 'deliver ye' (imperative pl. of *liberare* to deliver), the word with which the writ commenced.]

1. a. A writ issued out of Chancery for the payment of a pension or other royal allowance. b. A writ to the sheriff of a county for the delivery of land and goods taken upon the forfeiture of a recognizance. c. A writ issued out of Chancery to a jailer for the delivery of a prisoner who has put in bail for his appearance.

1535 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brev.* (1567) 132 Vn briefe al

vicount hors de chancery a delivier a lay ceux terres et biens al value de dette &c. le quel briefe est appellé un libere.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Erren.* iii. ii. (1588) 349, I will shew you one forme of a Baile, and another of the Liberate. 1590 *Acts Priory Council* (1899) XIX. 297 A writ of extent with a librat therein unto the Shreef of the said towne hath bene sued out of that Court of the Common Pleas. 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 If a Librate be deliviered to the Clarke of the Hammer, who hath assets in his hands. 1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers & Creditors* ii. 7 The King hath charged himself to the Subject by Talley and liberate to pay a summe of money out of his Customs.

2. *transf.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. v. (1640) 174 Denying the Infallibility of the Church, the overplus of Merits, service understood, Indulgences, Liberations out of Purgatorie, and the like.

3. *attrib.*: liberate day, a day on which liberates were issued; liberate roll, the account formerly kept of pensions and other allowances made under the great seal.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exchequer* 18 The said Treasurers Remembrancer is... at the next Liberate or... day, to make forth the straitest prices to the sh... 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 538 The Pipe R... of Henry II are supplemented under John by Oblate, Liberate, and Mise Rolls.

† **Liberate**, a. (and *pa. fpl.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *liberat-us*, *pa. pple.* of *liberare* to LIBERATE.] Liberated, free. *Const. form.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 45b 2 That the matter might have the liberator a passage to enter forth at. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* i. liii. 25 The Christian Church... is liberate from the Pedagogic... instruction of the Ceremonial Law. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 125 The old dispensation from which we are liberat... 1752 J. T. *Travels* (1801) ed. 2/64 The Prisoner [said he] immediately liberate from his Imprisonment.

**Libérate** (lib'érat), *v.* Also 7-at. [f. L. *liberāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *liberare*, f. *liber* free.] *trans.* To set free, set at liberty; to free, release from (something). *Chem.* To set free from combination.

1623 COCKERAM, *Libérate*, to free one. 1650 *Don bellianus* 206 Four thousand Knights that came to liberate their King. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 131 Jesus Christ, liberates the Worship of God from the shadows. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. iii.* (1869) I. 53 By liberating the public revenue, they might restore vigour to that government of which they themselves had the principal direction. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 97 Advanced to some... more than mortal height, that liberates and exempts me from them all. 1805 W. SANDERS *Mon. Waters* 377 The portion of acid thus liberat... 1841 LANS. *Arab. Sts.* L. 112, I will liberate him from his present sufferings. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots* Eng. x. 1880 173 The six slaves... were eventually liberat... by the crew of an English vessel. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 52 Walking slow... Liberates the brain overladen.

Hence **Libérating** *fpl. a.*

1868 BROWNING *King & book* iii. 1296 Thanks to His liberating angel Death. 1883 R. ZAMMERMANN in *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 844/3 The prophet of a liberating... movement.

**Liberated** (lib'érat), *fpl. a.* [f. LIBERATE 2. + -ED 1.] Set free, set at liberty.

1794 BURKE *Pref. to Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 305 This liberated galley-slave. 1860 TENDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 147 The partially liberated streams flowed... over their own ice.

b. *Spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1888).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Libérate* (Bot.)... liberated. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Libérate*, in Botany, applied to a structure which is in part adherent to another and in part free.

**Liberation** (lib'éràshn), [ad. L. *libération-em*, n. of action f. *liberare* to LIBERATE. Cf. F. *libération* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.)] The action of liberating or condition of being liberated; setting free; release.

*Liberation Society*: the current designation of the 'Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control', the object of which is to advocate the disestablishment and disendowment of all established churches in the British dominions. Cf. next word.

1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcv. 426 (Add. MS.) The contricion that he had in his Ende was the signe and token of his liberation. 1532 Bp. CLARK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. B. I. 306 For the liberation off Italye. 1623 COCKERAM, *Liberation*, a deliviance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. iii.* (1869) I. 515 The future liberation of the public revenue taught him leave to the care of posterity. 1782 POWNALL *Study of Antiq.* 155 This mode of analysing requires perfect liberation from all prejudged system. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 55 Those gases that require, for their liberation, a red heat. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* ii. 15 A liberation from the dominion of the flesh. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil Gl.* x. 127 The separation of soul and body is liberation from all evil. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 The Liberation Society had a balance on its Legacy Account of 10,334l. 15s.

**Liberationist** (lib'éràshnist), [f. LIBERATION + -IST.] One who sympathizes with the aims of the 'Liberation Society' (see *prec.*); an advocate of disestablishment. Also *attrib.*

1860 *Echo* 12 Oct. He served Mr. Gladstone against the Church on the political platform with Cardinal Cullen and the Liberationists. 1885 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 75 A conclusive reply to Dissenting Liberationists. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 According to the wonted Liberationist style of reasoning. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. xxviii. § 8. 242 Liberationist agitators.

So **Libérat-ionism**, the principles or practice of liberationists.

1881 *Ch. Times* 1 July 437 The evil spirit of Liberationism will be for ever cast out. 1886 *Q. Rev.* CLXII. 8 Democracy... acting in obedience to Liberationism.

**Libérative** (lib'érativ), a. [f. L. *libérativ* (see

LIBERATE 2.) + -IVE.] That liberates or favours liberation.

1843 CARLYLE *Francis Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. a A liberative cavalier. 1863 J. F. MAGUIRE *Father Mathew* 300 The writer... resolves to be free, whether Father Mathew should give him permission or not; still a liberative line from his reverence would be a triumph [etc.].

**Liberator** (lib'ératòr), [Agent-n. in L. form, f. LIBERATE 2.] One who liberates; a deliverer.

'The Liberator (of Ireland) was a designation applied by his followers to Daniel O'Connell, the advocate of 'Repeal of the Union' between Great Britain and Ireland.

1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* Naples 138, I have revered him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Country. 1658 HEWITT *Last Sermon*. 155 The exploits of the Judges and Kings given to the people of God for Libérators. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 127 The King of Sweden... was expected by all, as a true Libérator, or Deliverer. 1835 LAYTON *Revol.* i. 3 The future liberator of Rome. 1843 CARLYLE *Francis Misc. Ess.* (1899) IV. 262 Bolivar, 'the Washington of Columbia,' Libérator Bolivar. 1848 W. J. O'N. *Dalrym. Recoll. O'Connell* I. 16 In... 1844, I was in Dublin, and met the Libérator at a Repeal meeting. 1881 *Academy* 16 Apr. 272 The invading army of Libérators was closely blockaded.

**Libératory** (lib'ératòr), a. *rare*. [f. L. *libérat-* (see LIBERATE 2. + -ORI.) + LIBÉRATIVE.]

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 45 Instruments... of their effects be either Constitutive and making, or renewsome and liberatorie. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* v. vii, Strong men and liberatory Samsons.

**Libératress** (lib'ératrès), [f. LIBERATOR + -RESS.] A female liberator.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 4 Joan... was received with the honours due to the liberatress of the town. 1849 F. RAY *Pendennis* xxvii. He had run over to Laura his libératress, to thank her for his recovered freedom. 1894 *Catholic News* 1 May 476 The memory of the great 'libératress' belongs to all the French.

Also **Libératrice** [with Fr. suffix], **Libératrix** [with L. suffix], in the same sense. *rare*.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix. Beneficent libératrice. 1893 *Lecture Hour* Mar. 34/2 The libératrix of France.

**Libéré**, *obs. form of LIBERATED.*

**Libéró-motor** (lib'érémótòr), a. [f. *libérare* to LIBERATE + *motor*] Disengaging or liberating motor energy.

1855 H. SHANNON *Prin. Psychol.* i. iii. (1872) I. 47 Each ganglion is a libéró-motor agent. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 38 Libéró-motor elen ents.

**Libérarian** (lib'éràrian), *ab. (n.)*. [f. LIBERTY + -arian, as in *unitarian*, etc.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will, as opposed to that of necessity. Opposed to *necessitarian*. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1789 BETHAM *Ess.* I. i. 11 Where is the difference between the Libérarian, and the Necessarian? 1838 SIR W. HAMILL *18th Century* xxx. (2) II. 113 When the Libérarian descends to argue, one draws from the fact of the Moral Law. 1882 J. L. PATTON in *Schaff Engycl. Relig. Know.* 111. 2524 f. The Libérarian doctrine is now taught by app. 42 to COMPTON SS. 1886 H. SHANNON in *Mind* XI. 144 His pos. in 1822 in vitally peculiar. In [Plat.] I from 1822 a really Libérarian. 1895 (4.) ROBERTS in *Relig.* 112 If Libérarians grant causality as app. 42 to the will.

2. One who approves of or advocates liberty.

1878 SELBY *Stim* III. 35. 1901 F. W. MATTHEWS in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 412 A supply of competent editors was wanted for the *Reviews* in 51. In such matters Englishmen are more Jan. 18 and Libérarians. The picture of an editor defending his proof sheet... before an official board of critics is not to our liking.

Hence **Libérarianism**, the principles or doctrines of libérarians.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* 111. 10 note. The general drift of his [Kant's] system... is not Libérarianism. 1886 H. SHANNON in *Mind* XI. 144 [This] is to make him [Plato] talk modern Libérarianism in a quite unwarrantable way.

**Libératidial** (lib'ératishdál), a. [f. LIBERTICIDE *sh.* + -AL.] = LIBERTICIDE a.

1794 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 153 Their libératidial measures. 1822 *Examiner* 381/2 The libératidial system of Divine Right. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* vii. 119 He is a noble patriot in the first half of his career, and a libératidial usurper in the second.

**Libérticide** (lib'ératishid), *sh.* 1 and a. [n. f. *libérticide* (recorded only as *adj.*; used by Babeuf, a 1797), f. *libérté* LIBERTY + -icide, -CIDE 1.] A *sh.* A 'killer' or destroyer of liberty.

1795 SOUTHEY *Maid of Orleans* ii. 328 Caesar... the great libérticide. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* 111. ii. 11, What if he should prove too prosperous, and become Libérticide, Murderer of Freedom! 1863 *Scotsman* 28 Mar. (Kinglake's Crimea), He abhors Louis Napoleon... because he sees in him a libérticide. 1895 OUIDA in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 241 He was, in his prime, a regicide; he is, in his old age, a libérticide.

B. *adj.* Destructive of liberty.

1793 A. YOUNG *Example France* (ed. 3) 60 note, Spire not the libérticide members, who vote in favour of Louis. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 122 As to the tongue, under one of the late libérticide Acts, two London Aldermen... have sufficed to put an end to all public use of that instrument. 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) 11. vii. 294 Two libérticide wars undertaken by the privileged classes of the country. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 431 The most violent, haughty, and libérticide of all despots.

**Libérticide** (lib'ératishid), *sh.* 2 *rare*. [f. as *prec.*: see -CIDE 2.] The 'killing' of liberty.

1819 SHELLEY *Eng.* in 1819, 8 An army which libérticide and prey Make as a two-edged sword to all who wield.



1898 OUIDA in *Review Rev.* Sept. 257 All that has been done by the State since the revolt of May is libertine of the most violent character.

**Libertinage** (lib'atinedz). [*f.* next + -AGE.]

1. The conduct or practice of a libertine; habitual licentiousness with regard to the relation of the sexes; = **LIBERTINISM** 2.

1611 COTGRA. *Libertinage*, Libertinage, Epicurisme, sensualité, licentiousness, dissoluteness. 1639 MARCONBY in *Lisimere Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 98 Having tasted already a little drop of y<sup>e</sup> Libertinage of y<sup>e</sup> Court. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 20 The libertine which... prevails must... render them... unfit for bearing children. 1819 METROPOLIS (ed. 2) II. 181 The General... was... famous for libertinage and debauchery. 1844 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 189 The suppers of the Duke of Orleans became a school of libertinage. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. xlii. (1881) 239 The upper classes... were given up for the most part to frivolity and libertinage.

2. Free-thinking in religious matters; = **LIBERTINISM** 1.

1660 BLORE *Fanal. Hist.* I. 5 Anabaptism, being a doctrine of licentiousness and Libertinage. 1767 WARRHURTON *Serm. Libic. Inn* xlii. Wks. 1788 V. 194 note, Erasmus thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing Libertinage, which disposed them to think slightly of the Christian Faith.

**Libertine** (lib'atin), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 Iyb-, 7-8 -in. [*ad.* L. *libertinus* (in sense 2 perh. through F. *libertin*, recorded from 1542), *f.* *libertus* made free, cogn. w. *liber* free.]

*A. sb.*

1. *Rom. Antig.* A freedman; one manumitted from slavery; also, the son of a freedman.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vi. 9 Summe risen of the synagoge, that was clepid of Libertyns. 1533 BRILLENDE *Liby* IV. (1822) 315 Quiddier one servand or one libertine war maid consull. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 34 Libertine, that is to saie, any man of a bonde ancestour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 412 A mean commoner of Rome, descended from the race of Libertines or Slaues newly enfranchised. 1631 SELWYN *Titus Hon.* (ed. 2) Ep. Icd., As if one could be put into the state of a Libertine, without a former servitude. 1644 *Jus Pop.* 52 Who could more powerfully sway in the Palace than Eunuchs, Grooms and Libertines? 1726 AVENUE *Parergon* 24 There are some Persons forbidden to be Accusers, as Libertines against their Patrons. 1737 LARONER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* I. iii. § 4.

*b.* Misused for: A freeman (of a city). *rare* -1. 1611 CHAPMAN *Thiad* XVI. 50 He. vsde me like a fugitive; an Innate in a towne, That is no citie libertine, nor capable of their gowne.

2. *a. fl.* The name given to certain antinomian sects of the early sixteenth century, which arose in France and elsewhere on the continent. *b.* Later, in wider sense: One who holds free or loose opinions about religion; a free-thinker.

1563 83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1613/1 Euen the infidels, Turkes, Iewes, Anabaptistes, and Libertines, desire felicitie as well as the Christians. 1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 424 In those Lowe Countries there are Sectaries, as Annabaptistes, Iybertines, and soche lyke. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Libertine*, loose in religion, one that thinks he may doe what he listeth. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 14 Neither wanted their Libertins in those daies, that thought They might doe what they listeth. 1646 P. BULKLEY *Gospel* (ed. 2) v. 297 The old plea of loose Libertines in the Apostles time; I have faith, saith one, and though I have no works, yet my faith will save me. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 254 The Libertins, and Profane Spirits of the Age are apt to Reason, or rather Mutiny against the Ways of God. 1762 GOLDSM. *Vanh* 48 People of all ways of thinking, even from the libertine to the methodist. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xviii. 163 Flannsted never scrupled to denounce Halley as a libertine and an infidel. 1876 J. PARKER *Parad.* II. xvii. 283 The intellectual libertine who denies everything that cannot be certified by the senses.

*c. transf.* One who follows his own inclinations or goes his own way; one who is not restricted or confined.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 48 When he speaks, The Ayre, a Charter'd Libertine, is still. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* III. 1 Romish policie, that they might become the absolute Libertines of the world... hath withdrawn the neckes of the clergie from vnder Ciuill Power. 1628 BR. HALL *Serm. Chr. Liberty* Rem. Wks. (1660) 27 What is this, but... to professe our selves, not Libertines, but licentiate of disorder? 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 116 Those Pharisees in the Gospel... Christ himselfe was a libertine to them and their strictnesse. 1698 LISTER *Journey Paris* (1699) 39 Though Rubens in his History is too much a Libertine in this respect, yet there is in this very place, which we now describe, much truth in the habit of his principal Figures. 1870 DICKENS *E. Dwyod* IV. He is the chartered libertine of the place.

3. A man who is not restrained by moral law, esp. in his relations with the female sex; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life. † Rarely applied to a woman.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supercroce*. 45 The whole brood of venereous Libertines, that knowe no reason but appetite, no Lawe but Luste. 1593 NASH *Christ's T.* 29 b. Twenty thousand of these dreggy leas of Libertines h'ud vnto him in a moment. 1604 SHAKS. *Hann.* I. iii. 49. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. v. The plump Dutch Frow, the stately dame of Spain, The Roman libertine, and sprightly Tuscan. 1713 ROWS *J. Shore* I. That man the lawless libertine may rove, Free and unquestion'd through the wilds of love. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 § 14 The giddy Libertine, or drunken ravisher. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XIV. Since when is it that the principal libertine has altered his morals so much? 1825 PRESCOTT *Philip II* (1857) 80 His life... was that of a libertine.

4. At Aberdeen University: A student who has no bursary.

1782 OREM *Chanonry Aberd.* 175 The janitor... hath twenty shillings Scots from every bursar, and two shillings and six pence sterling from libertines. 1818 KENNEDY *Ann. Aberd.* II. 392 Since the original foundation of the college, the students have been distinguished by the titles of *bursars*, and *libertines*, or free scholars.

*B. adj.*

1. Manumitted from slavery (see A. 1). *rare*.

1600 HOLLAND *Liby* XXII. I. 439 The verie Libertine or enfranchised women. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epistles* (1820) IV. 547, 4000 of the Libertine race were transported.

2. Acknowledging no law in religion or morals; free-thinking; antinomian. Also *occas.* Pertaining to the sects known as 'Libertines'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 36 The doctrine of the gospell is not a Libertine doctrine. 1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. x. 82 Euen among the Christians themselves, what foule charges of libertine doctrine are layd upon them by false teachers! 1693 TILLOTSON *Pref. to Wilkins' Nat. Relig.* The pernicious doctrines of the Antinomians, and of all other libertine-enthusiasts. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. ii. (1823) 125 Religion... had like to have died... through a libertine and Brownistick spirit. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng.* *Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 55 Persons of libertine and antinomian tenets. 1858 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) II. 18 The Libertine party instantly saw the opportunity afforded of turning opinion against the pastors. 1861 TRENCH *Ch. Asia* 84 In the Apocalypse of St. John we find these libertine errors already full blown. 1901 *Expositor* June 412 The libertine tendencies of Gentile Christians in Asia Minor.

3. Free or unrestrained in constitution, habit, conduct or language. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supercroce*. 1593 159 Although that same French Mirour be... stuffed with geere homely enough, fit for a Libertine & frantique Thame; yet doth it [etc.]. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 167 A more libertine disposition. 1668 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 36 Amongst other libertine liels, there was... a bold petition of the poor w... to Lady Castlemaine. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 238 There is something in the Genius of Poetry, too libertine to be confined to so many Rules. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1834) II. 79 The libertine ant will choose her own settlement. 1847 EMERSON *Wood Notes* II. Poems 70 He is free and libertine, Pouring of his power the wine To every age, to every race.

† *b.* Of literary composition, translation; Extremely free. *Obs.*

1696 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes* Pref. The Grammarians perhaps will not suffer this libertine way of rendering foreign Authors to be called Translation. 1683 OLIPHANT *Pref. H's.* Pref. (1686) 3 The Satyr and Odes of the Author. I have translated in the same libertine way. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 172 ¶ 2, I have rambled in this Libertine Manner of Writing by way of Essay. 1760 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Sir D. Dalrymple* 3 Feb., The transitions are as sudden as those in Pindar, but not so libertine.

4. Characterized by habitual disregard of moral law, esp. with regard to the relation of the sexes; licentious, dissolute; characteristic of or resembling a libertine.

1605 BARON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 3 121 The heathen Poets, when they fall upon a libertine passion, doe still expostulate with Lawes and moralities, as if they were opposite and malignant to nature. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* Pref. (1700) 4 A tendency not only to Antinomianism, but to a Libertine course of life. 1762 GIBSON *Misc Wks.* (1814) IV. 132 The frank libertine wit of their old stage. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. C. Darin* in 375 A band of libertine lovers... plight their promiscuous hymeneals. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* of 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 12 The attractions of his lively and somewhat libertine conversation were among the means by which he maintained his ground with Charles II. 1886 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks.* III. 51 The Decameron... is redolent of that libertine humanism which stamps the Renaissance.

**Libertinism** (lib'atiniz'm). [*f.* **LIBERTINE** + -ISM.]

1. The views or practice of a libertine in religious matters; freedom of opinion or non-recognition of authority as to religion; free-thinking.

1641-51 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chatham Soc.) 10 A zealous Defender of the established Doctrine... of our Church, from Heresie, Libertinisme, and Prophanesesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Puig.* Apol. 566 Fed with the sweet sugar sops of Libertinism and Antinomianism. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xxxii. (1700) 356 The Marriage of most of the Reformers was urged... as a Doctrine of Libertinism, that made the clergy look too like the rest of the World. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 110 His Design was to abolish all Religion... and establish Atheism and Libertinism, leaving every Body to their Liberty of believing what they pleased. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Nau* II. iv. Concl. 446 If Men reject Revealed Religion, great Libertinism must ensue. 1861 TRENCH *Ch. Asia* 84 Heathen false freedom and Libertinism.

2. Disregard of moral restraint, esp. in relations between the sexes; licentious or dissolute practices or habits of life.

1611 COTGRA. *Sensuality*, Sensuality, libertinisme, or epicurisme. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. (1651) 283 Troden under foot by Libertinism, and sensuality, as meat for Swine. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xlv. 186 Thus are wickedness and libertinism, called a knowledge of the world, a knowledge of human nature. 1762-2 HUMIE *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 339 Wicherley was ambitious of the reputation of wit and libertinism, and he attained it. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xlii. The lord made a boast of his libertinism.

3. Freedom of life or conduct; unrestrained liberty. *rare*.

1647 HAMMOND *Chr. Oblig.* to Peace III. 71 Dignified with the title of Freeman, and denied the libertinism that belongs to it. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. I. 71 If libertinism

is carried to a certain degree, the coercive power must become arbitrary. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 The freedom and libertinism of useless and unnecessary pleasures.

† **Libertinity**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad.* *med. L. libertinitas*, *f. libertinus* LIBERTINE: see -ITY.]

The condition of a freedman. Also = **LIBERTINAGE**. 1577 SIA T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. x. (1609) 128 To bring the owners... thereof into a certain servitude, or rather liberty. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Libertinitas*, *Libertinitage*, or *Libertinity*. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Libertinous**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* L. *libertinus* + -OUS.] = **LIBERTINE** *a.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 The other abuse is, their Libertinous Masses.

† **Libertism**. *Obs. rare.* [*app. f.* **LIBERTY** + -ISM.] = **LIBERTINISM** 1.

1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* Wks. 1851 IV. 304 A Writ of Error, not of Libertism. 1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth* Ch. 33 To avoid both the confusion of Libertism, and the Tyranny of pretended Ecclesiastical Infallibility.

**Liberty** (lib'arti), *sb.* Also 4-6 lib-, lyberte's, 5-7 -tie, -tye, 6 libartye. [*a.* F. *liberté* (14th c. in Littre) = Pr. *libertat*, It. *libertà*, Sp. *libertad*, Pg. *liberdade*, ad. L. *libertās*-em, *f. liber* free.]

1. Exemption or release from captivity, bondage, or slavery.

1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 70 His liberte this brid desireth ay. 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1272 By duresse & constrynt to put this creature Cleerly from hys liberte. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Upploudysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlix. The caytif beggar hath meate & liberte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii. 19 He brought me forth... in to lyberte. 1611 HUME *Isa.* lxi. 1 To proclaime liberte to the captives. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 71 Moses and Aaron were to assure Pharaoh that God sent them, and they were in his Name to demand liberty for the Children of Israel. 1854 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. 42 She gazed... on the sullen, surging waters that lay between her and liberty.

*b.* In religious use: Freedom from the bondage of sin, or of the law.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* iii. 17 Forsoth where is the spirit of God, there is liberte. 1410 HOCCELYE *Mother of God* 76 Pat vn-to liberte Fro thridam han vs qwit. 1526 TINDALE *Jns.* I. 25 Whosoever loketh in the parfait lawe off liberte, and continueth there in. 1543 BECON *Nosegay* K vj b. This spiritual liberte maketh vs not free from our obedience & dutye towarde the temporal power. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 482 This liberte, which Christians haue, is a spiritual liberte, a heavenly liberte, a liberte of the soule... which setteth the soule at liberte from destruction. 1823 SIMON *in Memoirs* (1847) 587 The boundaries of Christian liberty and Christian duty.

2. Exemption or freedom from arbitrary, despotic, or autocratic rule or control. *Cap of liberty*: see **CAP** sb.<sup>1</sup> 4 f.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* II. i. Fredome and lyberte is better than any gold or sylver. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s.v. *Libertas*. To defende the liberte of the common weale. 1649 CULPEPPER *Phys. Direct.* A. The Prize which We now... play for is The Liberty of the Subject. 1654 BRAMBALL *Just. Vind.* I. (1661) 4 They... vindicate that liberty left them as an inheritance by their Ancestours, from the incroachments... of the Court of Rome. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. iv. § 22 Wks. 1727 II. 165 The Liberty of Man, in Society, is to be under no other Legislative Power, but that established by Consent in the Commonwealth. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 429 Those who would give up essential liberty, to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 105 You hope, sir, that I think the French deserving of liberty. I certainly do. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xxvii. Liberty is the chief distinction of England from other European countries. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 244 The modern spirit of liberty is the love of individual independence. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxvii. 493 Be careful not to suffer liberty to degenerate into license, or anarchy to take the place of order. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 5, 500 Eliot died, the first martyr of English liberty, in the Tower.

*b. Natural liberty*: the state in which every one is free to act as he thinks fit, subject only to the laws of nature. *Civil liberty*: natural liberty so far restricted by established law as is expedient or necessary for the good of the community. *Liberty of conscience*: the system of things in which a member of a state is permitted to follow without interference the dictates of his conscience in the profession of any religious creed or the exercise of any mode of worship. *Liberty of the press*: the recognition by the state of the right of any one to print and publish whatever he pleases without previous governmental permission.

The *liberty of the press* is not understood to imply absence of liability to judicial punishment for the publication of libellous or criminal matter, nor to be inconsistent with the right of the courts to prohibit a particular publication as involving a wrong to some person.

180 J. HAY in *Cath. Tract.* (1901) 61 Quhy in the beginning of your new Euangell preached y<sup>e</sup> liberte of conscience. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commw.* (1603) 250 That he would suffer them to enjoy the liberte of their conscience. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 31 When complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reform'd, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty attain'd; that wise men looke for. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 108 Natural liberty, which only is properly called liberty. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* I. § 98, 4687 In the treaty of Passaw was granted Liberty of conscience to the Professors of the Augustane Confession. 1760 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 135 The liberty of the press is, essentially to the nature of a free state. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* a June, Let. II. As for the libery



of the press, it must be restrained. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 287 Political or civil liberty is the liberty from legal obligation which is left or granted by a sovereign government to any of its subjects. 1858 [see CONSCIENCE 4].

3. The condition of being able to act in any desired way without hindrance or restraint; faculty or power to do as one likes.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 285 It lay not in his libertee No wher to gon. c1386 — Clerk's P. 89, I me reioysed of my libertee. That seldt tyne is founde in mariage. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 150 He kepte his libertee To do justice and equite. 1390 PALSGR. 298 Suche as writeth in ryme use in this thyng their lyberte. 1390 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 7 A man is Master of his libertie. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 8. 128 The Idea of Liberty is the Idea of a Power in any Agent to do or forbear any particular Action. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 195 Thought, word, and deed, his liberty evince. His freedom is the freedom of a prince. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 45 The liberty now—not under the pennant—do as I like. 1840 RUSKIN *Sec. Laings* vii. § 1. 184 If there be any one principle... more sternly than another imprinted on every atom of the visible creation, that principle is not Liberty but Law. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* 464 We have a glorious liberty in England of owning neither dictionary, grammar nor spelling-book. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. vii. (1876) 372 The liberty of the wild bee.

b. Philos. The condition of being free from the control of fate or necessity; = FREEDOM 5.

(Now chiefly in expressed antithesis to necessity; the phrase *liberty of the will* occurs, but *freedom* is more common in this connexion.)

1538 STARKY *England* i. ii. 30 Many men utterly take away the liberty of wyl. 1654 HOBBS (title) Of Libertie and Necessitie. 1687 MIGNON *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. Liberté of Will, *franc. Arbitre*. 1814 CARP *Dante, Par.* v. 21 Supreme of gifts which God... gave Of his free bounty. Was liberty of will. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi. (chapter-heading), Liberty and Necessity. *Ibid.* 400 These terms are supposed to involve... the Liberty of the Will.

4. Free opportunity, range, or scope to do or to do something; hence, leave, permission.

14... *Epyphanye in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 112 For they in hart rejoyced not a lyte On hym to lode that they have lybarte. c1430 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 131 A lady called Cartesye, whiche granted him lyberte to goo wher him lyst. 1463 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 22, I will she have hire lybarte at alle feild tymes to go in to the chapel. 1526 TYNDALE *Acts* xxvii. 3 Julius... gave him lybarte to goo vnto his frendes. 1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Lybertye leave, *scilicet*, liberte. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 53 Youthfull men, who give their eyes the liberty of gazing. 1604 — *Oth.* II. ii. 10 There is full libertie of Feasting from this present houre. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. (1896) 26 There is no liberty for canes to operate in a loose and stragling way. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 365, I enjoy Large liberty to round this Globe of Earth. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. vii. You have my full liberty to publish them. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* (ed. 2) 190 You have the liberty of doing so. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* I. 4 Bid him come in and wait for liberty to talk. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii. Have they no liberty, no way, no right to speak?

b. Unrestricted use of, or access to, permission to go anywhere within the limits of; chiefly in plur. to have the liberty of. (Cf. FREEDOM 13 b.) ? Obs.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* IV. ii. 156 He hath euermore had the liberty of the prison. 1621 ELSING *Debates* II. *Lords* (Camden) 22 He desires not to be at liberty, but to have the liberty of the house. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 90, I was freed from the Cage... and had the liberty of the dungeon. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. viii. (1840) 133, I might be more happy in this Solitary condition, than I should have been in a Liberty of Society. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 270 They allowed him the liberty of the town. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* IV. (1813) 12 He was now provided with a good house and the liberty of a manor.

c. Naut. Leave of absence. (Cf. *libertyman* in 10.) 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 12 They shall be allowed to complete the remainder of the aforesaid time of liberty. *Ibid.* 13 The seaman ashore on liberty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Breaking liberty*, not returning at the appointed time.

5. Unrestrained action, conduct, or expression; freedom of behaviour or speech, beyond what is granted or recognized as proper; licence. (Occurs personified.) Now only in particularized sense: An instance of freedom, an overstepping or setting aside of rules; a licence.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 7 John the Baptist, whom Herode... had benched for the liberty of his tongue. 1562 FILLS *Stat. Geneva* Ep. Ded. \*ivb, They charge vs... with libertie and licentiousnesse. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 102 Nimble jurglers... Disguised Cheaters, prating Mountebanks; And manie such like liberties of sinne. 1603 — *Meas.* for *M.* I. iii. 29 Libertie plucks Justice by the nose. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balaad's Lett.* (vol. III) 324 These liberties are not sufferable in the freest conversations, they draw on other more dangerous liberties. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* I. iv. 146 A Captain that very well understood... the pest of great Bodies to be sloath and liberty, which debauch Soldiers from their Duty. 1704 SWIFT *P. Tul. Postscript*, Wks. 1760 I. p. xvii, Using no other liberties, besides that of exchanging certain passages. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 18 The Poem [Æneid] is still more Wonderful, since without the Liberty of the Grecian Poets, the Diction is so Great and Noble, so Clear... that [etc.]. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op. I.* vii, If I allow captain Macheath some trifling liberties. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 119 Those who may venture on liberties with the men of fargone times which to the historian are forbidden. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. *Intro.* 12 Thucydides has rarely... allowed himself liberties not to be found somewhere in other writers.

b. Phr. To take the liberty to do or of doing something; to go so far beyond the bounds of civility or propriety, be so presumptuous as to

(etc.). To take liberties: to be unduly or improperly familiar (with a person; sometimes euphemistic); to use freedom in dealing with (rules, facts, etc.).

1645 BACON *Ess.* *Friendship* (Arb.) 169 Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him that [etc.]. 1704 N. N. *tr. Boccalini's Adels. fr. Parmassus* II. 127 Catullus... took the Liberty to call the Nobleman Bastard. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* I. x. (1840) 220 The poor man had taken liberty with a wench. 1739 Wks. of Learned I. 83 note, Mr. Dryden... takes great Liberties with the Authors he translates. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 71 The first Foot of the first Line is defective by two short Syllables; which is a Liberty seldom taken. 1818 CORNWALL *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 101, I will... take the liberty to give them... my opinion. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 9 Mayhap you have made a stolen march, and taken what they call thieves' liberty. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongola* xxiii. 286 He thought I was taking some undue liberty with his dignity.

6. As a feminine personification; with reference to the preceding senses, esp. sense 2.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 175 Will, Wantonness, Renoun, and Libertee. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 36 The Mountain Nymph, sweet Liberty. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 87 (*Not at Paris*) Libertee... no tint of words can spot thy snowy mantle. 1798 COLERIDGE *France: An Ode* 89 O Liberty! with profitless endeavour Have I pursued thee. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1827) I. 92 Liberty never wore a more unamiable countenance than among these burghers, who abused the strength she gave them.

7. Law. a. A privilege or exceptional right granted to a subject by the sovereign power; — FRANCHISE sb. 2 b.

1166 *V. Pipe Roll* 13 Hen. II (1189) 107 Burgenses de Beccolord reddunt Computum etc. XI marcus pro Carta Regis habenda, at sint in libertate Burgensium de Oxneford. 1404 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 549 Als ferre as he may by the lawe of his land, or by his prerogatif, or libertee. 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 22 So as hit hath ever be their liberte & freedom, that that sholde no Statut no Lawe be made offasse than they yaf ther to their assent. 1557 [see FRANCHISE sb. 2 b]. 1671 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1879) 106 Then had the Lord of Meath the same royal liberty in that territory. a 1626 BACON *Uses Com. Law* (1635) 8 Many men of good quality have attained by charter... within manners of their owne liberty of keeping law-dayes. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Horse* P. 13 A grant of liberty from Queen Mary to Henry Ratcliffe. 1710 FRIDRAU *Orig. Fines* IV. 195 Grant to be held by inheritance and with perpetual liberty. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 31. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., A liberty to hold pleas in a court of one's own.

b. pl. (rarely collect. sing.) Privileges, immunities, or rights enjoyed by prescription or by grant.

1180 *Mag. Rot.* 26 Hen. II. Rot. 56 in Madox *Hist. E. R. chequer* (1711) 273 Homines de Preston reddunt computum de C. marcus, Pro habenda Carta Regis, ut habentur Libertates quas Homines de Novo Castro habent. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 162 pe lawis & be libertes of hily chirche. 1467 in *Eng. Gliss* (1870) 392 That he be disfranchised of his libertes. 1587 FLEMING *Centu. Holinshed* III. 1491/2, I thought meet to passe over the antiquite of... Douer, with the liberties thereof. 1602 FULLER *Pan. deus* 55 The Helveticans did bestow the liberties of their citie vpon Lewis the eleventh. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 22; They have chose a Consul, that will from them take Their Liberties. 1669 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxix. Wks. 1872-5 II. 294 After long debate what to do with the Lords in point of our Liberties now. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. v. (1857) 76 The liberties of the commons were crushed at the fatal battle of Villalar.

c. Hence occas. a person's domain or property. The district over which a person's or corporation's privilege extends. Also (in England before 1850), a district within the limits of a county, but exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff, and having a separate commission of the peace. (See also quot. 1876.)

*Liberty or liberties of a city*: the district, extending beyond the bounds of the city, which is subject to the control of the municipal authority. *Liberties of a prison* (esp. the Fleet and the Marshalsea in London): the limits outside the prison, within which prisoners were sometimes permitted to reside.

1455 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 325/2 Within ye said Citee, and Libertee of the same. 1510 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) 210 Commandement gyven to the Surgeons of this Citee, that they... dwell within the libertie of this Citee. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* x. 43 Who so euer they be that fe vnto the temple at Ierusalem or within the liberties therof [Vulg. in omnibus finibus ejus]. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 To distrayne the goodes of any Irish, being found within their libertie, or but passing through their townes. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 199 Within and without the Walls of the City of London, and in the Liberties and Nine out Parishes. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 128, I will begin the experiment in the liberty of St. Patrick's. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. Warwicksh. This county... is divided into four hundreds and one liberty. 1789 *Generous Attachment* I. 144 The worthy knight demanded... what she meant by strolling into his liberty at that hour of the night. 1792 CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1872) 11 Bond conditioned that J. a prisoner should not depart the liberties of said prison. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* IV. The offices of Dombey and Son were within the liberties of the City of London, and within hearing of Bow-Bells. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* I. ii. § 3. 32 When a large district comprising several manors was held by a single lord in whom was vested by grant or long usage the complete jurisdiction of the hundred, the district was called a liberty or honour.

8. *Liberty of the tongue* (see quot.). So *F. liberté*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Liberty of the tongue*, in the manage, is a void space left in the middle of a bit, to give place to the tongue of a horse, made by the bit's arching in the middle, and rising towards the roof of the mouth. In forging the bit, care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, or at least tickle the palate.

9. Governed by at, forming advb. or predicative phrase. † a. At one's liberty (later at liberty): at one's own choice, as one pleases, 'ad libitum'.

1426 BR. BEAUFORT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 102 Att his owne freedom and libertee... for to nowne posse the See in parfoumynge of the said avowe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8386 Thow shalt no thyng do... But at thyne owne lyberte. 1480 BURY *Wills* (Camden) 63 Wherof my seyed chauntry priest be one of them at his libertie. 1524 HEN. VIII in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 220 To... were his honet on his hed... aswel in our presence as elleswhere, at his libertie. 1627 C. LEVER *Q. Elis. Tears* xlv. (Grosart) 80 Painfull to get, but lost at libertie.

† b. At 'a person's' liberty: in his power or at his disposal. Obs.

c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 112 b, Yf I nowe had her at my libertie I sholde make her to deye a cruell deth. 1547-3 *Act* 34 & 35 Hen. VIII, c. 27 § 7 The shireffe... maine warder a Capias ad satisfaciendum... or elles a Fieri fac. at libertie of the partie pursuant. 1547 *Homilies* I. *Falling fr. God* II. (1859) 86 They take this for a great benefit of God, to have all at their owne liberty. 1642 tr. Perkins *Prof. Bk.* v. § 319. 141 It is at the Libertie of the wife to have dowry. 1658 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 303 'Tis at their Liberty whether they will do any Works of Mercy... or not.

c. At liberty (an early use † at one's or one's own liberty, at all, good, liberty): not in captivity or confinement; esp. in phr. to set at liberty, to liberate, free. Also, free to act, move, think, etc.; const. to with *inf.*, occas. with *clause*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Nat.* 661 Ye may togider speke What so ye liste, at good libertee. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. iii. Were I at my lyberte as I was. 1485 CANTON *Prof. to Malory's Arthur* 3 But for to... byleue that al is trewe that is conteyned herin, ye be at your lyberte. 1489 — *Faytes of A. III.* viii. 184 A man is not atte his owne lyberte that hyndeth hym self to another. 1526 TYNDALE *Luke* iv. 18 Frely to sett at liberte them that are brused. 1585 FETHERSTONE *Calvin on Acts* I. 5 The Lord openeth the prison for them that they may be at libertie to fulfil their function. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 133 More pity, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kees and Buzzards play at liberty. 1611 BINGE *Transl. Pref.* 11 They... had rather have their iudgements at libertie in differences of readings, then to be captivated to one. 1692 R. I. FRANKS *Fables, Life & Prop.* (1708) 2 The Reader is at Liberty what to Believe and what Not. 1709 STEELE *Letter* No. 109 P. 1 Some particular Matters, which I am not at Liberty to report. 1758 REID *tr. Maquer's Chem.* I. 253 Its Acid being set at liberty. 1857 THORPHE *Three Clerks* xlv. 'If you knew it was coming... why didn't you tell a chap?' 'I was not at liberty,' said Mr. Snape, looking very wise. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Has. I.* 20 He is quite at liberty to think so. 1882 ALEXANDER in *Watson's Life* *Cavalish* xv. 174 His right arm was at liberty. 1886 'HIGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* viii. You are at perfect liberty to repeat my words to him.

d. At liberty: of persons or things) unoccupied, disengaged.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v. I. 75, I cressed as well as I could for shivering, and washed when there was a basin at liberty. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* I. 4, I have no doubt they will call: so be at liberty after twelve.

10. attrib. and Comb., as liberty-monger; liberty-loving, -taking adjs.; † liberty-boy, (a) Anglo-Irish (see quot. 1765 and cf. *liberty-corps*); (b) transf. or allusive, a noisy zealot for liberty; liberty-cap = cap of liberty (see CAP sb. 1 f); liberty corps (see quot.); liberty-day Naut., a day on which part of a ship's crew are allowed to go ashore; liberty hall (see HALL sb. 11); liberty-liquor, 'spirits formerly allowed to be purchased when seamen had visitors; now forbidden' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); libertyman Naut., a sailor having leave to go ashore; liberty-party U. S. Hist., a political party which made the abolition of slavery its leading principle; liberty-pole, a tall mast or staff with a Phrygian cap or other symbol of liberty on the top; † liberty post, a post marking the boundary of the Liberties of the City of London; liberty-ticket Naut., 'a document specifying the date and extent of the leave granted to a seaman or marine proceeding on his private affairs' (Smyth); liberty tree = tree of liberty; † liberty-wife, a mistress.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* *Intro.*, Wks. 1799 I. 229 A Dublin mechanic... heading the 'liberty-boys' in a skirmish on Ormond Quay. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 120 Several soldiers and the liberty boys (that is, journeymen weavers living in the earl of Meath's liberties adjoining to the city) broke open Newgate. 1788 V. KNOX *II inter Even.* I. II. xvii. 223 A Greek political ballad, which used to be sung by the Athenian liberty-boys. 1827 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXII. 593 Enacting the part of liberty-boys. 1887 LECHE *Eng.* in 18th C. VI. 360 The 'Liberty' corps of the volunteers—so called because it was recruited in the Earl of Meath's liberties. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xii. 27 Sunday... is the 'liberty-day' among merchantmen. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 77a The 'liberty-loving' elements of our town. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 18 Such 'liberty-men... shall forfeit all benefit from their liberty ticket. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Pinnaces are the boats usually selected for... carrying working parties, liberty men, &c. 1702 DE FOE *Test. Ch. Eng. Loyalty in Somers Tracts* 44 Collect. (1751) III. 24 Stubborn, refractory, 'Liberty-Mongers. 1828 SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1855) II. 200 Without making ourselves the liberty-mongers of all Europe. 1843 WHITTIER *What is Slavery?* *Prose* Wks. 1889 III. 105 It is against this system... that the 'Liberty Party' is, for the present, directing all its efforts. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jnl.* (1823) 22 'Liberty poles were erected in almost every town and village... under which the tory is compelled to sign a recantation. 1789



Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II, 70 The soldiers were then paraded in triumph to the Palais Royal, which is now the liberty pole of this city. 1644 Nye *Gannery* (1690) 50 The 'liberty post standing among the desolate ruins of Foregate street. 1836 *Going to Service* xiii. 161 'Liberty-taking men-servants. 1758 'Liberty ticket [see quot. for *liberty man*]. 1776 A. ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, I... ventured just as far as the stump of 'Liberty Tree. 1845 *Sweet William & Yng. Colonel* II. in *Child Ballads* II. 291/1 'I'll keep her for my 'liberty-wife.

Hence + **Libertyless** *a.*, deprived of liberty.

1643 T. CASE *Serm.* in *Kerr Cont. & Covenants* (1895) 248 Thy sword... has made many a faithful minister libertyless.

**Liberty**, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans. a.* To endow with liberties or privileges.

b. To give liberty to; *dial.* to allow to run loose. c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 16 The kynge... made this Chirche with all his pertynyces with the sam freedomys that his Crowne ys libertid with or any other chirch yn all Englonde that is most y-freid. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 360 He was libertied to be at large in the Kynges court. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Liberty*, to allow anything to run loose. 'It don't matter how much it's libertied', the more freedom you give it the better.

**Libethenite** (libe'thenoit), *Min.* [Named (*Libethenit*) by Breithaupt, 1823, from *Libethen* in Hungary: see -ITE.] An olive-green phosphate of copper found in crystals and reniform masses.

1832 *Shepard Min.* 174. 1868 *Dana Min.* (ed. 5) 563 Libethenite... occurs in quartz.

+ **Libidinist**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. libidin-, libido* lust + -IST.] A lustful person; a lecher.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. [=I. in later ed.] lxxviii. 224 Nero would not beleue, but all men were most foule libidinists. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 198 This Ceremony... to libidinists may seeme mirthful.

+ **Libidinosity**, *Obs.* Also 6 lybidinosite.

[*a. f. libidinositē.*] Lustfulness.

a 1529 *SKELTON Bk.* 3 *Foies Wks.* (1568) X vij b, Sardana-palus, that for his lecherie and lybidinosite fell into hell. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Libidinosity*, lustfulness, lasciviousness, luxury, incontinency.

**Libidinous** (libidin'ous), *a.* Also 5 lybidynous, lybydynous. [*ad. L. libidinōsus, f. libidin-, libido* lust: see -OUS. Cf. *F. libidineux.*]

1. Of persons, their lives, actions, desires: Given to, full of, or characterized by lust or lewdness; lustful, lecherous, lewd.

1447 *BOKENHAM Sermyte* (Roxb.) 241 He was lybydynous Thorgh fleshy lust. 1490 *Caxton Eneydos* ix. 36 The grete kyng barbyrn by whom he is repressed for his lybidynous desire. 1548 *Hooper Decl. on Command.* x. 137 A dissolute, commune, and libidinous life. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 61 Libidinous and ignorant Poetasters, who... do Jay up vicious Principles in sweet Pills. 1771 *Amisoun Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 1 A lewd Youth... advances by Degrees into a libidinous old Man. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 660 Libidinous discourse Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes of theological and grave import. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Don Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 40 Polygamy is indulged in to the most libidinous excess. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) IV. 15 A debauched, merely libidinous mortal.

† 2. Provocative of lust. *Obs. rare*—1.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 426 Thus is wine drunke out of libidinous cups.

Hence **Libidinously** *adv.*, lustfully; **Libidinoness**, *lustfulness.*

1602 *FULBECKE Paedectes* 25 Boddie and libidinously. 1611 *SEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. vii. § 3. 65 For bloud and libidinousnesse hee was held a most vnsatiate fury. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 195 The unbridled libidinousness of Giovanni Gaston. 1818 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 30 Witness was not prepared to say that laudanum would produce libidinousness. 1882 *BERKESE. HOPE Brandy* II. xxix. 224 T'gress women, Libidinously baleful.

**Libinoid** libin'oid), *a. Zool.* [*f. mod. L. libinia* + -oid.] Having the characteristics of the genus *Libinia* of brachyurous crustaceans.

1855 *DANA Crust.* I. 50 The genus *Trichia*... is Libinoid in aspect.

+ **Libitinarian**, *Obs.*—1 [*f. L. libitinari-us* (*f. Libitina* goddess of corpses) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1661 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v. *Libitina*, They also who were employed to carry forth and bury Corps, were called Libitinarians, as well as Vespilans.

+ **Libitude**, *Obs.*—1 [irreg. *f. L. libit-*, ppl. stem of *libet* it is pleasing; see -TUD-] 'Will, pleasure' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Libken**, *Old Cant.* Also 6 lipken, 7 libkin. [*f. LIB v.3* + *KEN sb.2*] A place to sleep in.

1567 [see *LIB v.3*]. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring G.* v. I. K. 4, if you come to our lib ken. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 50 To their libkins at the Crackmans. a 1700 B. L. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Libkin*, a House to lye in; also a Lodging. 1816 *SCOTT Guy R.* xlv. These are the fees I always charge a swell that must have his lib-ken to himself.

**Liblong**, *obs. form of LAYLONG.*

**Liboya**, blunder for *JIBOYA*, boa-constrictor.

1718 In *W. Rogers' Voy.* (ed. 2); ed. 1 (1712) has correctly *Jiboya*. Hence 1774 in *GOLOS. Nat. Hist.* VII. 195 (but p. 225 *jiboya*), and 1798 in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 517/2.]

|| **Libra** (laib'ra). [*L. libra* pound (12 ounces), balance, constellation so called. (In med.L. used for 'pound'; hence the mod.Eng. abbreviations. £ = pound(s) sterling, lb. = pound weight.)]

1. *Antiq.* A (Roman) pound.

1368 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxx. (1495) 939 Twelue vneces makith Libra and is therefore accountyd a perfyghte

weyghte. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 25/1 The Roman libra was used in France for the proportions of their coin till the time of Charlemagne. 1875 *JEVONS Money* ix. 89 Units of weight, such as the shekel, the talent, the as, the stater, the libra, the mark, the franc, the lira.

† 2. An arm of a balance. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 19/1 At the other end of the libra, or levers.

3. *Astron.* (With initial capital.) a. One of the zodiacal constellations, lying between Scorpio and Virgo. b. The seventh sign of the zodiac (♎), which the sun enters on the 23rd of September.

1308 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* XI. x. (1495) 312 The signe that hight Libra in mannes body rulyth the nether guttes of the wombe. c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld*, 19 In certen tyme of the yere the sonne begynneth in a planete that men call libra. 1559 *CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 35 Aries and Lybra. 1591 *NASHE Prognostication Wks.* (Grosart) II. 167 This autumnall revolution... beginneth in Libra. 1616 T. ADAMS *Plain-dealing* 22 We liue under Libra, Justice and Equitie... we feare not Taurus the Bull. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 558 From Eastern Point Of Libra to the fleecie Starr that bears Andromeda farr off Atlantick Seas. 1708 *SWIFT Prudic.* for 1708, Wks. 1755 II. l. 150 'The time that he enters Libra... which is the busy period of the year. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* § 74. 29 The magnificent star-clusters, in the constellations... Libra and Aquarius.

**Libral** (laib'ral), *a.* [*ad. L. libralis, f. libra* (see prec.)] (See quot. 1626.) *Libral* as: the Roman 'as' weighing a pound.

1626 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Libral*, that is or pertains to a pound weight, or measure, also belonging to the sign Libra. 1874 E. W. ROBERTSON *Mon. Hist.* 245 The heavy libral Ases of the early Monetary system.

+ **Librament**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. librāmentum, f. librāre* to balance, level, set in motion.] Fall or escape (of liquid).

c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* ix. 131 On either side a pitte most ha descent Vntil the sought licouris librament.

+ **Libranza**, *Obs.* [*Sp.*, 'warrant, order', *f. librar* = *F. livrer* to deliver.] A ticket authorizing delivery of military stores.

1598 *BARNET Theor. Warres* v. iii. 132 The Clarke of the Artillerie... who keepeth account of the payes... by Libranzas or tickets. *Ibid.* iv. 137 Which [articles] they are to distribute and deliver out by Libranzas, or Tickets.

+ **Librar**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*a. F. libraire*, *ad. L. librārius*: see *LIBRARIAN*.] A bookseller.

1556 in *DICKSON & EDMOND Ann. Scot. Printing* xxxiv. (1890) 478 Katherine Norwell, spouse to Robert Smyth, Librar, Burges of Edinburgh.

**Librar**, *obs. Sc. form of LIBRARY.*

**Librarian** (laib're'rian), [*f. L. librāri-us* concerned with books (hence as *sb.* a bookseller or scribe) + -AN.]

† 1. A scribe, copyist. *Obs.*

1670 *GALT Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. i. 370 The Booksellers got these books transcribed... by unmet Librarians. 1725 W. BROOKING *Notes on Pope's Odyssey* xii. 131 This is the error of the Librarians, who put *apis* for *dis*.

2. The keeper or custodian of a library. (This word has supplanted the older *library-keeper*.)

1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 1. 8 Why mayn't I be witty, as a Man that keeps a Librarian is Learned? 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* an 1754, Mr. Wise, Radelivian librarian, with whom Johnson was much pleased. 1829 *University Instr.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 A projecting Room... for the use of the Librarian.

† 3. A dealer in books. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1734 *NORTH Lines* (1826) III. 290 This Mr. Scot was in his time the greatest Librarian in Europe: for, besides his Stock in England he had warehouses at Frankfort [etc.].

Hence **Librarianess**, a female librarian; **Librarianship**, the office or work of a librarian.

1818 *TOOD, Librarianship*, 1862 *TROLLOPE N. Amer.* I. 360 The Librarianesses looked very pretty and learned... the head librarian was enthusiastic. 1871 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 5 In depriving the learned book-fancier of his Librarianship. 1886 *Academy* 19 June 423/3 An essay on some subject in Librarianship or bibliography.

+ **Librarian**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. L. librārius* (see *LIBRARIAN*) + -ER.] a. A bookseller. b. A librarian.

c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 2/3 *Des chandeliers & libreries*, Of ketelmakers and librarians. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 70 Mr. Spencer, the... Aboriginal Librarian, yet living, and yet faithfully attending the remains of the books.

**Librarians** (laib're'rians), *a. rare.* [*f. L. librāri-us* (see *LIBRARIAN*) + -OUS.] Pertaining to, or having to do with, books.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Librarians*, pertaining to books. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* July 182 The acted Shakespearean drama now attracts crowds of studious people, or librarians people at any rate.

**Library** (laib'rāri). Also 4-7 *librarie*, 5 *lyberary*, 6 *liberary*, *librarie*, *librarie*. *f.* 4-5 *libraire* (*Sc. Librar*). [*a. F. librairie* (1380 in Godefroy), now only in sense 'bookseller's shop' = *lt.* *Sp. libreria*, *Pg. livreria*, repr. *Com. Rom.* *Libreria* (with suffix -ia, -y), *f. L. librāri-um* (*f. librāri* bookseller), subst. use of *librārius* adj., concerned with or employed about books, *f. libr-, liber* book, believed to be a use of *liber* bark (see *LIBER*), the bark of trees having, according to Roman tradition, been used in early times as a writing material. Late *L. librāria* (*sc. taberna*) occurs with the sense 'bookseller's shop'.

The Rom. word admits of being viewed as *f. libro* book + -aria, but this leaves the ultimate analysis unaltered.]

1. A place set apart to contain books for reading, study, or reference. (Not applied, e.g. to the shop or warehouse of a bookseller.) In various applications more or less specific.

a. Applied to a room in a house, etc.; also, † a bookcase. In mod. use, the designation of one of the set of rooms ordinarily belonging to an English house above a certain level of size and pretension.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) The walles of thi librarie aparyled and wrowth with yuory and with glas. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* VI. l. (1554) 142 Bochas pensief stode in his librarie. 1488 *Inventory in Archaeologia* XLV. 120 On the south side of the Vestiarie standeth a grete librarie. 1779 M. TYSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 195, I there saw his librarie, i.e. the Room which once contained his Books. 1794 *MRS. KACHTOFFER Myst. Udolpho*, The library occupied the west side of the chateau. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hilde & Seek* II. ii. (1861) 161 Zack descended cautiously to the back parlour, which was called a 'library'.

b. A building, room, or set of rooms, containing a collection of books for the use of the public or of some particular portion of it, or of the members of some society or the like; a public institution or establishment, charged with the care of a collection of books, and the duty of rendering the books accessible to those who require to use them.

For *lending, reference library*, see those words. *Free library*, a library which the public are permitted to use without payment, esp. one maintained by a municipality out of the rates.

c 1449 *PERCOK Repr.* I. vi. 30 In cas a greet clerk wolde go into a librarie and ouer studie there a long proces of feith wntun in the Bible. 1530 *PALSGR.* 35 A boke in the library of Gyldehall in London. 1637 *Deceit Star Cham.* in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 23 To be Sent to the Librarie at Oxford. 1708 *Act 7 June* c. 14 § 1 Whereas of late Years several Charitable... Persons have... erected Libraries within several Parishes and Districts... 1850 *Act 13 & 24 Vict.* c. 65 § 7 That Admission to such Libraries and Museums... [established by Town Councils] shall be free of all Charge. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem.* 210 The Merton library is... the oldest specimen of medieval libraries in England.

c. (More fully, *circulating library*.) A private commercial establishment for the lending of books, the borrower paying either a fixed sum for each book lent or a periodical subscription.

These are of two kinds: the establishments on a large scale that issue books to subscribers all over the country, and the smaller establishments, usually in the hands of a bookseller, which circulate among local subscribers books either kept in stock or borrowed from one of the larger 'libraries'. In watering-places, the 'libraries' sometimes have reading-rooms attached, and were formerly places of social resort (cf. quot. 1835). In the West end of London some of the 'libraries' act as agencies for the sale of tickets for places of amusement.

1835 *DICKENS Sk. Bos. Tales* i. (1892) 261 The 'dear girls'... had been at different watering-places for four seasons; they had gambled at libraries... sold at fancy fairs [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 325 The library [at Ransgate] was crowded. There were the same ladies and the same gentlemen who had been on the sands in the morning. *Mod. Adv.*, Now ready at all the libraries, Mr. —'s great novel, —.

2. The books contained in a 'library' (sense 1); 'a large collection of books, public or private' (J.).

13... *S. Erkenwold* 155 in *Horst. Altengl. Leg.* (1885) 269 We haue oure librarie laiid þe þe longe seune dayes. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1572) 195/1 Let all the Libreries be sought in England. 1613 K. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Librarie*... a great number of books. 1760 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* III. 52 Cardinal Brancaccio has bequeathed a good library to this church. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 64 Pisistratus... is said to have been the first person in Greece who collected a library. 1874 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 373 In universities, as well as in cloisters, libraries were very small.

3. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 34 And slonthe kepeth the librarie Which longeth to the Sautiaure. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* Prol. 96 In desik is hi myselve, as half a strete, Hath booked their librar vniuersal. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* I. Prol. 100 (*Comment*) Ptolome... gadder togidder in ane librar xxxvij thousand volummys. 1580 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 183 *marg.*, New librarie.

b. Often used in the titles given by publishers to a series or set of books uniform or similar in external appearance, and ostensibly suited for some particular class of readers or for students of a particular subject, as in 'The Library of Useful Knowledge' (1826-1856), 'The Parlour Library' (consisting of novels, 1847-1863), 'Bohn's Standard Library', etc. Formerly also in the titles of bibliographical works, and of periodicals.

1692 (*title*) The Compleat Library: or News for the Ingenious. Containing Several Original Pieces. An Historical Account of the Choicest Books Printed... Notes on the Memorable Passages happening in May. As also the State of Learning in the World. To be Published Monthly. 1713 The Student's Library: a choice Collection of Books, In all Faculties and Parts of Learning. [A catalogue of books.] 1714 (*title*) The Ladies Library. Vol. I. Written by a Lady. Published by Mr. Steele.

c. *Transf. and fig.*; esp. used to denote (a) a great mass of learning or knowledge; (b) the objects of a person's study, the sources on which he depends for instruction. In quot. 1523 = a catalogue, list.

a 1520 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 88 We xal lerne þow the librarie of oure Lordys law lyght. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 227 The librarie of reason must be vnclod. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurel* 780 Of all ladies he hath the library



Ther names recounting in the court of Fame. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep. Ded.* 7, I began to revolve the library of my understanding. 1570 *Der Math. Pref.* 27 One Drop of Truth, more worth than whole Libraries of Opinions. 1654 *Trapp Comm. Ezra* vii. 6 Ye may be as learned as Testatus, who was a living library. 1665 *Fovle Occas. Refl.* (1848) 74 Able to make the world both his library and his Oratory. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lib. fr. New Eng.* (1867) 75, I darken his Merits if I call him less than a Walking Library. a 1703 *Burkitt On A. T. Matt.* xliii. 7 These Pharisees were for carrying a library of God's law on their clothes, scarce a title of it in their hearts. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 104 Cards and men formed the library of the Duchess of Marlborough.

3. *attrib.*, as *library apartments, door, room, stairs*; + *library-keeper*, a librarian; *library tax*, the obligation imposed by law on publishers to supply gratis a copy or copies of the books published by them to certain public libraries.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 486 One of the 'library apartments is handsomely adorned with statues.' 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Ch. at Home* iii. 49 A gentle tap at the 'library door.' 1847 *Trapp Comm. Rom.* iii. 2 This was their prime privilege, that they [the Jews] were God's 'library-keepers.' 1743 *Birch Lib. Boyle Wks.* 1772 I. p. lvi. Dr. Thomas Barlow, then chief library-keeper of the Bodleian Library. 1785 *Roswell Tour Helvidis* 61 At the college there is a good 'library-room.' 1598-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 482 The seelinge of the 'library staires.

Hence *Libraryize* v. (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to place in a library; *Libraryless* a., without a library.

1642 *Fowler Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xviii. 199 Once a dunce, void of learning but full of Books, flouted a library-less Scholar with these words. 1796 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 361 If you see nothing in it [Beddoes's Essay] to library-ize it, send it me back next Thursday.

+ *Library* s. *Obs.* In 4 pl. librarijs. [ad. L. *librari-us*; see *LIBRARIAN*.] A scribe.

1382 *Wyclif Esther* vii. 9 The scribis and the librarijs [1388 writers, *Vulg. librarijs*] of the king.

*Librate* (*laibræt*), s. *Hist.* Also 7 *librat*. [ad. med. L. *librata* (sc. *terra*), f. *libra* pound; see -*ARE*.] A piece of land worth a pound a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art Surrey* ii. vii. 59 Then must the Oblat be of Acre, the Denariat an Acre, the Solidat 12 acres, and the Librat 240. 1778 *Pennant Tour Wales* I. 26 Henry III. grants . . . ten librates [Dugdale *decem libratas terra*] in Longedale in Derbyshire. 1805 *Nichols Britton* II. 143 Twenty librates of land with the appurtenances. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* (1896) II. xiv. 119 The sheriffs were ordered to send all persons who possessed more than twenty librates of land.

*Librate* (*laibræt*), v. [f. L. *librāt*, ppl. stem of *librā-re*, f. *libra* balance.]

+ *Lib.* *trans.* a. To place in the scales, to weigh. b. To poise, balance. c. To produce or cause libration in; see quot. 1806 s.v. *librating* below. *Obs.*

1623 *Cockeram, Librate*, to weigh. 1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 144 All seeds . . . are librated by weight [*ponderare semper libratum*]. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 423 I ne Needles be touched by good Load-stones, and well librated. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 219 The manner of Librating the Apogum.

2. *intr.* To oscillate like the beam of a balance; to move from side to side or up and down.

1694 W. HOLMES *Harmony* (1731) 28 Librating after the Nature of a Pendulum. 1730 *Saunders in Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 298, I was obliged to keep it in a Motion, librating up and down like the Beam of a Pair of Scales. 1770 *Ibid.* LX. 70 The whole limb of Venus would sometimes librate towards the limb of the sun. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Disciple*, etc. 109 To drop, and spin away, Librating.

b. To oscillate or waver between one thing and another.

1825 *Examiner* 250/2 He . . . is librating between vice and virtue. 1856 *Kane Arctic Expl.* II. 34 The barometer slowly librating between 29.20 and the old 30.40.

3. Of a bird, etc.: To be poised, balance itself.

1785 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* 198 The birds of the air, librating over me, served as a canopy from the rays of the sun. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 138 Her playful sea-horse . . . librates on unmoving fins. 1829 *Jrnl. Naturalist* 263 Made to flutter and librate like a kestrel over the place.

Hence *Lib'rated* ppl. a., balanced (*fig.*); *Lib'rating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 241 Some kind of Librating motion. 1801 *Fuseli in Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 404 The academic vigour, the librated style, of Annibale Carracci. 1806 *Robinson in Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 73 The librating force or pressure, or the force causing libration. 1839 *Bailey Festus* (1854) 332 These strange librating bonds of birth and death. 1862 T. Z. LAWRENCE in R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 15 A librating circular smoky spectrum will be perceived at the end of the tube.

*Libration* (*laibræt-jən*), [ad. L. *libratiō-em*, n. of action f. *librā-re* to *LIBRATE*. Cf. F. *libration*.]

1. a. The action of librating; motion like that of the beam of a balance oscillating upon its pivot; swaying to and fro. b. The state of being balanced or in equipoise; equipoise, balance.

1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* xviii. 381 This Thebit . . . perceiving the quantitie of the tropique yeare to varie, first invented the libration of the 8. sphere. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. 73 Some others . . . imagine the Center . . . of the Earth to be moved up and down by a certain motion of Libration. *Ibid.* II. vi. 85 This libration or motion of the Water cannot be caused by the winde or Aire. 1653 J. B. TAYLOR *Serim. Gold. Grove, Winter* v. 60 The poor bird was beaten back . . . descending more at every breath of the tempest then it could recover by the libration and frequent weighing of his wings. 1684 T. BURNET *Th.*

*Earth* II. 51 This must needs make it lose its former poise and libration. 1694 W. HOLMES *Harmony* (1731) 29 The Librations of the Pendulum. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 742 Their pinions still, in loose libration stretched. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 26 So turns the needle to the pole it loves. With fine librations quivering, as it moves. 1853 *Kane Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1866) 446 Others [*icebergs*] a congeries of rubbish, and illustrating every possible condition of libration. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *Jrnl. Bapt.* v. iii. 341 A dazzling brightness above the Splendour of the Sun was drawing nearer with gentle librations of its wings.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1650 *Anthroposophia Thaumagi* u. 92 Such chiming and clinching of words, Antithetical Librations, and Symphonical rappings. 1659 H. MORSE *Immort. Soul* II. x. 218 The Libration, or Recapitulation of the Spirits in the Tenuity of the Muscles. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Laughing Wks.* (1705) 431 Such a libration or poise of Orders. 1659 *Walker Oratory* 97 The short [period] is adverse to Metaphors &c. the long to exact correspondence and libration of its parts. 1670 *Dryden and Pl. Cong. Granada* III. i. Wks. 168 IV. 151 The bounds of this libration here are set. 1840 *Bio. Mag.* XLVII. 719 The tremulous libration of the equipage. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 480 Oxford has its regular periods of theological libration.

2. *Astron.* A real or apparent motion of an oscillating kind. *Libration of the moon*: an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion which makes it appear to oscillate in such a manner that the parts near the edge of the disk are alternately visible and invisible. (There are three kinds, called *libration in latitude*, *libration in longitude*, and *diurnal or parallactic libration*.)

1659 J. FLAMSTEAD in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 If the Libration of the Moon be known, the precession of the Stars way in this Appearance will be facile. 1670 *Ibid.* V. 261 Doubtless, as there is a certain Libration in the Moon, so 'tis not absurd to me, to hold a kind of Libration in the Earth, from the Annual and Diurnal motion of the same. 1678 *Norris Coll. Misc.* 169.3 181 We are unprovided at a thousand Phenomena in Nature, which if they were not done, we should have thought them absolutely impossible, as for instance the central Libration of the Earth. 1690 *Leibniz Opera Math.* 754 Now this Libration of the Earth, which they commonly call the Deviation, 1728 *tr. Newton's Treat. Syst. World* 61 The Moon's libration in Longitude. 1804 *Herschel in Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 374 Some small annual variation, or libration of position, which might lead to a discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 547 Her Libration in latitude, is when either of her poles appears to dip a little towards the earth. 1831 *Brewster Newton* 18 I. vi. 128 Galileo had discovered and explained the diurnal libration, arising from the spectator not viewing the moon from the centre of the earth. 1834 *Mrs. Schlegel's Trav. &c.* 147 7. The moon is librating, i.e. depending upon the position of the spectator. 1867 77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. vii. 77 Where the North Pole of the Moon leans towards the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it; . . . this is known as libration in latitude. 1874 *Farrar Christ* 51 There is one hemisphere of the lunar surface on which in its entirety, no human eye has ever gazed, while at the same time the moon's librations enable us to conjecture of its general character.

+ 3. *Weighing lit. and fig.* *Obs.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koen* xiii. 185 We . . . made libration, what weight the judgment and practice of the ancient Church doth bear. 1667 *Wallerhouse Fire Lond.* 48 Prudent libration of what weight they will and will not bear. 1770 *Enslinon title* (calculation, libration and mensuration, or the arts of reckoning, weighing and measuring).

Hence *Librational* a., pertaining to the moon's libration.

1880 *Proctor Rough Ways made Smooth* 110 Photographs of the moon should be taken in every aspect . . . of her librational swaying.

*Libratory* (*laibrətəri*), a. [f. L. *librāt*, ppl. stem of *librā-re* to *LIBRATE*.] Having a motion like that of the beam of a balance; oscillatory.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 809 That there is a Libratory motion in Comets as well as in the Moon. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 257 The beam . . . acquired a libratory motion. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View Soil U.S.* 203 Just as the sea experiences a libratory motion, while its interior currents remain undisturbed. 1874 *Edin. Rev.* No. 285, 87 The libratory swaying to and fro of the moon.

+ *Libre*, a. *Obs.* [a. F. *libre*, L. *liber* free.] Of the will: Free.

1590 A. HUME *Hymus* etc. (1832) 10 He Adam lent a libre will to follow what he list. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 107 a. Such things as are within the use of free will and Libre arbitrement.

*Librettist* (*librètist*), [f. *LIBRETTO* + -*IST*.] The writer of a libretto; a writer of librettos.

1862 *Sunday Times* 3 Aug. Of all themes, we imagine the captivity of Judah the most likely to make a librettist rhetorical, and a musician uninteresting. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/4 The oratorio . . . set, not to the compilation of the ordinary librettist, but to a real poem.

+ *Libretto* (*librètto*). Pl. *libretti* (-*etti*). [It. = 'little book', f. *libro* book.] The text or 'words' to which an opera or other extended musical composition is set; = *BOOK* sb. 8.

1742 *Richardson Pamela* IV. 113 If the Libretto, as they call it, is not approved, the Opera . . . will be condemned. 1845 *Athenum* 22 Feb. 204 The Libretto, on the subject of Blue Beard, by Tieck. 1880 *Ruskin Arrows Chase* II. 281 The libretto of *Jean de Nivelle* is very beautiful, and ought to have new music written to it.

*Libricide*, rare -1. [f. L. *libr-*, *liber* book + -*CIDE* 2.] The 'killing' of a book.

1856 W. BLAIR *Chron. Aberbrothock* iv. 11 Milton ranks libricide or book-slaughter with homicide or man-slaughter.

*Libriform* (*laibrifəm*), a. *Bot.* [f. L. *libr-*, *liber* bark; see -*FORM*.] Of the nature or character of liber.

1877 *Bennett tr. Thome's Bot.* 364 Simple bast-like wood-fibres, or libriform fibres. 1885 *Goodale Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 81 Libriform cells are variable in length in different plants.

+ *Libs* (*libz*). *poet. rare*. [L. *Libs* (also *Lips*), a. Gr. *Λίψ*, *Λίβ*-] The south-west wind.

1743 *Shenstone Schaal-mistr.* 57 The childish faces of old Æol's train, Libs, Nobs, Auster.

+ *Libstick*. *Obs.* [Anglicized on of med. L. *libisticum*, corrupt f. *levisticum* (see *LOVAGE*). Cf. F. *levistic* (*Cotgr.*) ] Lovage.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/2 Libstick, or Sermountain, hath at the joints a long slender leaf [etc.]. [Cf. 1802 A. HANSEN *Hist. France* II. 10. 103 He. 27. Walfrid Strabo, in his poem *Hortulus* treats of libstickum, herbil, the luy, etc.]

*Libyan* (*libián*, a. and sb. [f. *Libya* + -*AN*.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Libya, the ancient name of a large country in North Africa. By some philologists used as a designation for the Berber language, or for the group of mod. Hamitic langs. to which Berber belongs. B. *sb.* a. An inhabitant of Libya. b. The Libyan language.

c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 12 The Thyme of Hybla, and the Libyan flore. 1667 *Milton P. L.* I. 277 Whom Gentiles Ammon call and Libyan Jove. *Ibid.* xii. 634 A Comet . . . with torrid heat, And vapour as the Libyan Air adust. 1832 *Texvossos Dream Fair Woman* 145 We drank the Libyan sun to sleep. 1838 *Futurall Greece* III. 61 The Libyan prince, Psammethus. 1886 *Shelley tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 11 A Libyan of colossal stature.

So + *Libyc* (*occas. Lybic*) [ad. Gr. *Λιβυκός*],

+ *Libycan* *adjs.* Also *Libyo-*, comb. form = Libyan and (something else).

a 1541 *Wyatt Song of Iopas in Tottels Misc.* (Arb) 93 The wandering Iroun knight, whom Iopas woth with stormes did force in Libyk san is to light. 1590 *Dresser E. P.* II. ii. 2 On Libyk as Oke w. 1607 *Forest Poets* 1638 23 Libyk m. l. 1. 1617a 25 2 Libyk an, menacing. 1618 *Bolton Florus* vi. vi. 161 12 Gellius was set to wast upon the Tuscan Sea, Lentulus upon the Libyk. 1654 *Vilain Epit. Ess.* 2 12, Which dwell in utmost Libyk coasts. 1890 *Brinton Libyans & Peoples* iv. 106 This is the type of appearance . . . of the ancient Libyans, and is still preserved, in Morocco and Algiers; hence I shall call it the Libyo-Libentic type.

*Licaym*, *Sc.* variant of *LICHAM* Ob.

*Licca*, [Origin unknown.] (Usually *licca tree*.)

A West Indian tree? *Tobinia emarginata*, *Sapindus spinosus*, or *Aanthoxylum emarginatum*. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamoi* a 27 Licca-tree. This shrub . . . is very remarkable for the pl. p. likeness of its trunk. 1864 *Ginsbach Flora W. Ind.* 725 Licca tree, *Tobinia emarginata*.

*Liccam'e*, variant of *LICHAM* Ob.

*Liccorish*, *obs.* form of *LICKERISH*.

*Lice*, pl. of *LOUSE*.

*Liceat*. *Obs.* [L. *liceat* 'let it be allowed',

pres. subj. of *licet* 'it is lawful'.] In University use: Some kind of licence or permit.

1686 *Wilding in Collect.* O. H. S. I. 265 For a Liceat . . .

+ *Lice-bane*. *Obs.* [f. *lice* pl. of *LOUSE* + *-BANE*.] Some plant. (Cf. *FLEX-BANE*.)

1706 in *Phillips* (d. Kersey). 1755 in *Johnson*.

*Liceling*. *nonce wd.* [irreg. f. *lice*, pl. of *LOUSE* + -*ING*.] A little louse.

1792 and *h.p.* to *J. Priestley in Port. Reg.* (1808) 404 He . . . could tell On one small louse how many feelings dwell!

*Licence* (*laizens*, sb. Forms: 4 *li*, *lycens*, 4-7 *lycense*, 5-6 *lyssence*, -*ens*, 6 *laysance*, *lyssans*, -*ance*, *Sc.* *licens*, 7 *licence*), 5-9 *license*, 4 *licence*. [a. F. *licence*, ad. L. *licentiā*, f. *licere* to be lawful. Cf. Sp. *licencia*, Pg. *licença*, It. *licenza*.]

The spelling *license*, though still often met with, has no justification in the case of the sb. In the case of the vb., on the other hand, although the spelling *licence* is etymologically unobjectionable, *license* is supported by the analogy of the rule universally adopted in the similar pairs of related words, *practise* sb., *practise* vb., *prophecy* sb., *prophecy* vb. (The rule seems to have arisen from imitation of the spelling of pairs like *advise* sb., *advise* vb., which expresses a phonetic distinction of historical origin.) A slight argument for preferring the s form in the vb. may be found in the existence of the derivatives *licensable* and *licensure* (U.S.) which could not conveniently be spelt otherwise.

Johnson and Todd give only the form *licence* both for the sb. and the vb., but the spelling of their quotes. conforms, with one exception, to the rule above referred to, which is recognized by Smart (1836), and seems to represent the now prevailing usage. Recent Dicts., however, almost universally have *license* both for sb. and vb., either without alternative or in the first place.]

1. Liberty (to do something), leave, permission. Now somewhat rare. + Also *occas.* exemption from (something). + Formerly often in phr. *licence and leave*; by, with, without (a person's) licence; to get, give, have, obtain, take (a) licence. (Cf. *LEAVE* sb. 1.)

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. Prol. 82 And asken leue and lycence at london to dwelle. c 1386 *Chaucer Wife's Prol.* 855 If I have licence of this worthy frere. 1422 *Hoccleve Min. Poems* (1892) 223 Now, sire, yit a word, by your licence. c 1450 *Merlin* 17 She auswerde prayinge she myght speke with hir confessor; and they yaf hir lycence. 1493 *Chawer in A. Laing Lindores Abbey* xvii. (1876) 179 Amentis the



making of out men burges but licens of the said abbot. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 146 Whose names we purpose to shewe with lycens. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 38 And Pilate gave him licence. 1532 *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. (1714) 219 How long any of them may be absent, how he schal have his leve and licence. . . may be conceyved by leysure. 1548 HALL *Chron.* lib. IV. 20 The duke was banished. . . yet without licence of Kyng Richard he is returned again into the realme. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xvii. 146 He gat newyr lycens to marye quhill on to the tyme that [etc.]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mary's Utopia* ii. (1895) 148 The people. . . have given a perpetual licence from labour to learning. 1640 *Order Ho. Commons* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. 123 Mr. R. H. has Licence to go and speak with Sir G. R. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* ii. l. 122 Doth God forbid it? No; he commandeth it. (1840) 225 It would be difficult to go from hence without their licence. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* l. App. ii. 256 If he sold his estate without licence from his lord. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. l. i. 133 'The king. . . may. . . prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without licence. 1807 CRABBE *Village* ii. 61 Who take a licence round their fields to stray. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. 81 'The declaration. . . was now interpreted. . . as a licence to restore their political unity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 66 Others would confine the licence of disobedience to unjust laws. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* vi. 210 The same licence was granted to him for dealing with all future criminals of the same class.

†b. *spec.* Leave or permission to depart; chiefly in phrase, to take one's licence, to take one's leave; also licence and congee. *Obs.* (Cf. CONGEE sb. 2 b and LEAVE sb. 2.)

[1450] LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 67 The king hem 3af licence Forto gon from his precege. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Good men of armes. . . discortage the more as sone as paiment failthe, and take the theire congee and licence of theire prince. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Of her than I dyd take my licence. 1556-8 PHAER *Æneid* iv. Kjb, Fayne wold ho flee, and of that contry sweete his licence take.

2. A formal, usually a printed or written permission from a constituted authority to do something, e.g. to marry, to print or publish a book, to preach, to carry on some trade, etc.; a permit. Also in phrases †book of licence (see Book sb. 1), letter of licence and composition (see quot. 1809), licence of mortmain (see MORTMAIN; (to marry) by licence in opposition to by banns.

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 461/1 To praye. . . the kynge to graunte licence of Exchaunge, under his grete Seal. 1463 *Mann & Housel. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 We. . . charge you to suffer hym. . . to enjoye our sayd licence wth out any let. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 81 This is she that in maner hath destroyed all religions by the reason of dispensacions or lycences. 1549 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. l. 236 [To] requyre you. . . to drawe a booke of lyaunce from his Maistie, to the Maior and Aldermen [etc.]. 1554 3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 46, xl s. payd to the bysshope for his lyaunce to byrrey. 1611 BIRCH *Transl. Pref.* 6 They must first get a Licence in writing before they may use them [the Scriptures]. 1617 in *Grosart's Spenser* (1882) III. p. ci, John Florio, esquire, and Rose Spicer marr'd by licence from Mr. Weston's Office. 1641 *Declar. Both Houses* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 515 Captain S. did by vertue and authority of Your Majesties Licence, embark at Whitehaven. 1649 THORPE *Charge at York Assizes* 20 For a Badgers or Drovers Licence two shillings. 1663 *Robin Cons.* 15 If I [a publican] my Licence should observe. . . Both I and mine alas would starve. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life of Wodrow* (1828) 53 The form of his licence [to preach] I insert from the original. 1748 *Asou's Voy.* iii. x. 410 A licence for the shipping of his stores and provisions. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 495 Would you keep your pearls from trampiers, Weigh the licence, weigh the banns. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 263 It. is. . . necessary, for corporations to have a licence of mortmain from the crown. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. vi. (1869) l. 52 He must pay for the licence to gather these fruits. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VII. 111, 406 Licences to dealers in spirits and wine. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introl. Trade* 108 A Letter of Licence is an instrument or writing granted to a debtor by his creditors, giving him respite and time for payment of his debts. . . When. . . they not only grant respite and time for payment, but agree to allow an abatement on their respective accounts, then this instrument is called a Letter of Licence and Composition. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. iv. 92 A fine of £100 for every act of ivy after the term of licence has expired. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* Ranke (1843) III. 240 A congregation is formed. A licence is obtained. A plain brick building. . . is run up, and named Ebenezer or Bethel. 1841 LYTTON *Al. & Morn.* i. i. Do you marry by licence? No; my intended is not of age. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn.* vii. (1873) 61 'The Sandy Foundation Shaken' was printed without a licence from the Bishop of London. 1851 K. NESBIT in *Memo.* xii. (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the Mission Lecture Room.

b. The document embodying such a permission. 1598 VONG *Diana* 393 The King's licence being now come. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. i. Pray ride to Nottingham, get a licence. 1683 in *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 81, I bade her [an alewife] on her licence look. 1888 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 3/3 'There was a custom among cab proprietors of "chair-marking" their drivers' licences. 1899 RAYMOND *Two Men o' Mendip* xv. 249 He'd have no choice but to marry us, when I did come, licence in han'.

c. In some Universities, a certificate of competency in some faculty.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Licence is also applied to the letters, or certificates, taken out in universities, whether in law, physic, or divinity. 1900-1901 *Durh. Univ. Cal.* 141 Final Examination for the Licence in Theology. *Ibid.* 487 Licence in Sanitary Science.

3. Liberty of action conceded or acknowledged; an instance of this.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 457 Thy lycece es lemete in presence of lordys. a 1605 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* xxxvi. 48 That nou silk licence half we none. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 112 Taunt my faults With such full Licence, as both Truth and Malice Haue power to viter. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 157/1 The true Licence of Disputations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. vi. 39 Do you so understand the licence you haue, Mister? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 299 English law. . . has neither definition nor words to. . . circumscribe the licence of the Judge. 1834 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Helan* xxviii. (1883) 312 The first little fib in which Lady Cecilia, as a customary licence of speech, indulged herself the moment she awoke this morning. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Locke* xi. (1876) 127, I thanked him again for what licence he had given me. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* l. xiii. 249 He. . . allowed great and public licence to his tongue. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 523 The rooted plant aspired to range With the snake's licence. 1884 *Month. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/7 Ordinary licence of speech has seldom been more shamefully exceeded.

b. Excessive liberty; abuse of freedom; disregard of law or propriety; an instance of this.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* l. xvi. 18 Oper menues large licence displesh us, but we to ourself wol have no jinge denyed pat we aske. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 48 Taunt him with the licence of Inke. 1644 MILTON *Arcoph.* (Arb.) 35, I should be condemn'd of introducing licence, while I oppose Licensing. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xv. (1708) 20 Under the Allegory of the Ass is insinuated the Licence of a Buffoon. 1719 YOUNG *Basilis* ii. i. Your heart resents some licence of my youth. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) l. 272 They are for licence, not for liberty. 1777 SHERRIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i. The licence of invention some people take is monstrous indeed. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VII. 111. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break. . . the rules of decorum. 1813 SCOTT *Rocky* i. xvii. Thy licence shook his sober dome. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 315 The licence which he gave to his troops to enrich themselves with the spoil of the country. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. l. i. (1864) 3 The first licence given to the tongue is slander. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Prag. Cult. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 226 The freedom of action goes to the brink. . . of licence. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Introd. § 13 The mixture has been accompanied or preceded by such licence in transcription.

c. Licentiousness, libertinism.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 r 3 The cause of much licence and riot. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii. His unlimited licence. . . has disgusted the minds of all sober and thinking men. 1841 TREVELYAN *Life Macaulay* (1876) I. ii. 84 The reaction from Puritanic rigour into the licence of the Restoration. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* ix. The licence of every kind that then existed in the city no tongue can tell nor pen can describe. 1901 *Expositor* May 367 These implements of licence were originally made by God.

4. Deviation from recognized form or rule, indulged in by a writer or artist for the sake of effect; an instance of this. Frequent in phrase *poetic* (poetical, etc.) licence.

1530 PALSGR. 44 Which ancors do rather by a licence poetical. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 49 By the licence of this figure we give names to many things which lack names, &c. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (f). I generally join these two Licences together. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Licence, in painting, are the liberties which the painter takes in dispensing with the rules of perspective, and the other laws of his art. a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 260 As to any licence in the feet, it is only permitted in the beginning of a long verse. 1819 BYRON *Joan* i. cxxi. This liberty is a poetic licence. 1839 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) l. 227 The poem. . . allows a metrical licence. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 826 by a prophetic licence, *perpetual* means *transitory*. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Lag Sea-wolf* 179 Coleridge's simile of 'A painted ship upon a painted ocean' is only a poet's licence.

5. attrib. and Comb., as licence-duty, fee, -holder, -money, -tax.

1859 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 137 The infliction of the 'licence fee'. . . tended very much to exasperate the miners. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/5 The old 'licence-holders' are going to the wall, and the brewers are stepping in. 1692 *Ann. Albany* (1850) 121 Ordered that the sheriffs have a warrant to levy the 'licence money. 1900 *Daily News* 4 June 3/4 The Boers collected licence money from all the shops. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 464 (Cent.) The 'licence-tax', as it is called there (in Wisconsin) applies to railroads, insurance, telegraph, and telephone companies. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. ii. xliii. 135 Licence taxes. . . are directly levied by. . . State officials.

Licensable (lâ'sensâbl'), a. [f. LICENSE v. + -ABLE.] †a. That may be dismissed. *Obs.* b. That may be licensed.

1611 COTGR., *Conceivable*. . . licensable. 1641 *Downfall Tempor. Poets* 5 (L.). I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it, because it is not licensable. 1896 *List Explosives* 18 Explosives which have passed the tests and therefore become licensable.

License, licence (lâ'sens), v. Forms: 4-6 licence, 5-6 lyc-, lyseance, (7 lycens), 9 Sc. leeshance, 4- licence, 6- licensce. [f. LICENSE sb., q. v. for the question of spelling. In sense 2, ad. f. *licencier*, f. *licence*.]

1. trans. To give (a person) permission to (do something). Now rare. (In early use the personal obj. may be interpreted as *dative*, and *occas.* appears preceded by *to*.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2983 If it be your will to licence me to tel my tale. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 739 in *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 76 If ye be to any man lycencing To set his fote vpon thyne anyeryng, He wol after set his fote vpon your nekke. 1555 LATIMER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 1366/1, I beseeche your Lordshyp licence me to sytte downe. 1577 *By Holinshed Chron.* I. 175/2 The dead bodies of both armies are licensed to be buried. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) D 4 b. King Marsillus licenst thee

depart. 1618 EARL SUFFOLK in *Forrest. Papers* (Camden) 50 But I pray your Lordship to lycens me truly to acquaynt you what mesery yf hath produced unto me. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* l. xiz. (1640) 212 To license ourselves to commit any sinne out of a conceit that it is small. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 75 Our friendship with God. . . licenceth us to come with assurance. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 133 Therefore they were licensed to make bold with any of his things. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. viii. 127 Lord Stratford was licensed to do no more than send a message to an Admiral.

b. To permit (a thing) to be done; sometimes with *dat.* of the person. Now rare.

1477 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* III. 191 The Pope will suffice a thyng to be used, but he will nott licence nor grant it to be used nor don, and soo I. 1555 RIDLEY in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 928/2 At the last I was contente to take it for lycenced, and so began to talk. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabinets Inst.* i. xiii. (1634) 45 To attempt things not licenced. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* iii. li. (1622) 66 Neuer shewing themselves more attentue, nor at any time licencing themselves a more secret speech of the Prince. 1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 99 Hee hath licensed us eating the flesh of four-footed beasts. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) l. 40 A patent of Henry II, in which he. . . licenses the sale of Rhenish wine at the same price as French is sold at. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 554 If this were. . . Allowed in the Spring rawness of our kind, What may be licenced in the Autumn dry? *Ibid.* 712 The divorce allowed by Christ, in lieu of lapidation Moses licenced me.

†c. with clause as obj. *Obs.*

1398 TRIVISA *North. De P. R.* ix. xxvi. (1495) 363 It was lycenced that seruautes and wyemen and bestes shold reste in the Saturday. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holmshed II.* 95/2 The governor licenced that it [the corps] should be buried.

†2. [After f. *licencier*.] To give leave of departure to; to dismiss, set free from (something); to send away to (a place). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour Bish.* The kyng thenne lycenced them and gaf to them fayr gyftes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* ii. (1895) 143 Beyng then lycensed from the labour of theyr owne occupacions. a 1586 SIONEY *Æneid* iii. (1629) 276 Amphialus licenced the gentleman, telling him, that by next morning he should have an answer. 1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Funeral Teares* 183 Licence from thee that needlesse supd. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* iv. l. 103 He. . . coming vnto the companies, do licence them to their lodgings. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. iii. 210, I wil now departe, and licence the reminder of my soule [Edouard congeé aux restes de mon ame]. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 17 Tuesdaies and Thursdaies. . . on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotoma* 74 Having then taken instructions for the way, and licensed himselfe from the King, he set him forwards on his journey. a 1639 WORTON *Parallel in Reliq.* (1651) 17 When he listed he could licence his thoughts. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* i. l. 333 Sir, you were pleas'd your self to licence me. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xi. Thus licensed, the chief and Waverley left the presence chamber.

3. To grant (a person) a licence or authoritative permission to hold a certain status or to do certain things, e.g. to practise some trade or profession, to hold a curacy, to preach, to use armorial bearings, to keep a dog, to carry a gun, etc. Const. *for, to, and to with inf.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1692, I am licenced boldly In divinitee to rede. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7598 And besoght his reuerence Pat he walde paim licence In his diocise to haue place. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 102 None oughte in holy chyrche to. . . preche openly the worde of god but yf he be specially lycenced thereto. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 62, I am lycensyd in bothe lawes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 125 Beyng thereto lycenced by the kynge of castile. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 277 So licencing them (as it were) for Priestly power. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 72 Poor folks licensed to beg out of the limits of any city or town corporate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 270 Licensing candidates for the ministry. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iii. 178 Judith Kent, widow, 'Licensed' - as the legend imported, 'to vend tea, coffee, tobacco, and snuff.' 1830 GALT *Laurie T. iv.* ix. II. 78 Amos Bell. . . had not been leashed above a week. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 23 The proclamation of July 8, 1557, licensing all English subjects to fit out ships to molest the French and Scots. 1901 *Durh. Dioc. Cal.* 215 Curates licensed.

b. To grant a licence permitting (a house, theatre, etc.) to be used for some specified purpose. 1777 PARSONS *Lett. in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. (1896) 232 A petition. . . for leave to bring in a bill to licence a theatre at Birmingham. 1868 [see LICENSED *apl.* a.]. 1874 [see LICENSER]. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* sal. In which there is. . . not even a cottage licensed for the sale of ale.

4. To authorize the publication of (a book), or the acting of (a play).

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 299 Were my writing As true as that of holy Johns inditing, They would not licence it. 1634 *Documents agst. Pryme* (Camden) 23 Mr. Buckner did licence 64 pages of the booke. 1644 MILTON *Arcoph.* (Arb.) 39 That no Book. . . should be Printed. . . unless it were approv'd and licenct under the hands of 2 or 3 luttion Friers. 1667 POOL *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* 155 Books Licensed by the Approbation. . . of your Church. 1838 HALLIWELL *Dict. Old Plays* 264 This play was licenced on June 6th, 1634.

†b. To vouch for. *Obs. rare.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 216 A Story Licensed by a Person of Quality and of Great worth.

5. To allow liberty, free range, or scope to; to privilege, tolerate. *Obs. exc. in ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 2, 17 Poesie is. . . in measure of words for the most part restrained; but in all other points extremely licensed. 1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp.*



in *Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 4, I shall... with your Permission licence my Thoughts too, a little. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* i. i. 9 Licence my innocent Flames, and give me leave to love such charming Sweetness.

**Licensed** (lâisens), *pp. a.* [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -ED 1 of LICENSE *sb.* + -ED 2.]

1. To whom or for which a licence has been granted; provided with a licence. Now often *spec.* (of a house, etc.) licensed for the sale of alcoholic liquor. *Licensed victualler*; see **VICTUALLER**.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Licensed, licenc'd*. 1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1847) 222 The reasons of your licensed pamphlet are good. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 325 There are now eight hundred licensed coaches. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) ii. 96 For the purpose of the licensed act of trading, the person licensed was to be considered as virtually an adopted subject of this country. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 474 A constable may at all times enter licensed premises.

2. To whom or which liberty or free scope is allowed; privileged, recognized, regular, tolerated.

1593 *DONNE Sat.* iv. 228 He... lests like a licenc'd fool, commands the law. 1640 H. MULL *Nights Search* 123 He... turn'd her out; now she's a licenc'd whore. 1742 *Pope Dunciad* iv. 587 From Stage to Stage the licenc'd Earl may run. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 32 The established professions were, licensed modes of witchcraft. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii. Some, doubtless, [retired] to the licensed freedoms of some tavern. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiii. Should licensed boldness gather force. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi. Imagination is a licensed trespasser. 1879 *FRONCE Caesar* xv. 229 Clodius was a licensed libertine.

**Licensee** (lâisens), [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -EE.]

One to whom a licence is granted.

1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 471 A licensee who obliterates any record upon his licence is liable to a fine of 5*l.* 1879 *CASTLE Law Rating* 82 A lodger within his own apartment is more than a mere licensee.

**Licensor** (lâisens), [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -ER 1.]

One who licenses or gives authoritative permission for something; esp. an official whose function it is to license the publication of books or papers (*licensor of the press*), or the performance of plays (*licensor of plays*), on being satisfied that they contain nothing contrary to law or to public morals or decency.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 47 Those books must be permitted untouched by the licensor. 1691 WOOD *Athen.* ii. 123 He was appointed by the Presbyterians a Licensor of the Press in London. 1737 CHESTER *Sp. on Licensing Bill* in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1812) x. 334 By good luck he was not the licensor, otherwise the kingdom of France had never had the pleasure... of seeing that play acted. 1755 JOHNSON, *Licensor*, a grantor of permission; commonly a tool of power. 1812 SIR F. BURDETT *in Examiner* 21 Dec. 816*f* Much had been said of the tyranny of having a supervisor and licensor of the press. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. iv. 348 Sir Roger Lestranger... had been licensor under the last two Kings. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUCK *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 2 The College of Physicians, whose licensors were required to visit the houses which they had licensed. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* v. 83 For a long time the evanescent character of the new-paper allowed it to escape the attention of the licensor.

**Licensing** (lâisens), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LICENSE *v.* in its various senses.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 25 Licensing of wandering preachers, is contrary to the word of God. 1761 *Memo. to Ld. Mayor* in *Entick London* (1766) iv. 369 The licensing public-houses by the county magistrates. 1777 PARSONS *Let. in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. (1896) 232 The inhabitants... dread the licensing of a theatre as an evil which they would wish to prevent. 1827 in *Pictou L'pool Music. Rec.* (1886) ii. 317 Regulations for the licensing of Alehouses.

*attrib.* 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 28 With a view to the same great object, he attacked the licensing system. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec., Reformatories, and licensing bills, and trades unions, and municipal reforms. 1880 *Albion* 18 Sept. 372*f* The multiplicity of universities and licensing boards is the greatest evil in British and Irish medicine.

**Licenceur** (lâisens), *U.S.* [*f.* LICENSE *v.* + -URE.] A licensing; esp. the granting of a licence to preach.

1846 in *Worcester* (citing Godwin). 1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* iv. xlii. 411 Seven young men, just graduated from the Seminary, were carefully examined for licenceur.

**Li-cent**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs. rare* -1. [Precise formation uncertain; cf. the following words.] = **Li-cent** *sb.*; in quot. *attrib.*

1676 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) iii. 694 Without paying any toll or custom as is here called incoming convey, licent money and vijell-gilt money, and last gilt.

**Li-cent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*ad.* *L. licent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *licere* to be permitted: see LICENSE *sb.* (But cf. the note on next word.)] Permitted.

1666 *Day Ile of Gals* iv. ii. (1881) 79 The eldest day of our licent abate at Court, is run out.

**Li-cent**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Only in *pa. t.* and *pp. t.* *pp. t.* *licent*. [*pp. t.* *prec.* (But *perh. cf.* Eng. dial. *licent* = *licensed*.)] *trans.* To license, permit. Also *absol.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 104 The nobillis of Pichitis... war licent to returne hame. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 362 Thocht sa had bene his wife had bene on lue The law licent... for to haif ane Concubine.

**Licentiate** (lâisens), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 licen-

ciat, -cyat, 6-7 licenciate, -tiat, 6- licentiate.

[*ad.* *med. L. licentiatus* (see next) used *absol.* as *sb.*]

1. One who has obtained a licence or authoritative permission to exercise some function.

† *a.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 220 He [the frere] hadde power of confession... moore than a Curat, For of his ordre he was licenciat.

*b.* One who has received a 'licence' from a university, college, or the like. In early use sometimes *gen.* = 'graduate'; more commonly *spec.* the holder of a particular degree between bachelor and master or doctor, still preserved in certain foreign universities (cf. *Sp. licenciate*, *F. licencé*); the latest use in England was in the Cambridge degree of Licentiate of Medicine, *Medicine licentiatus*, abbreviated M.L.) which was abolished in 1859. In current British use, almost exclusively in certain designations indicating that the bearer of them has received a formal attestation of professional competence or of a certain degree of proficiency in some art from some collegiate or other examining body: e.g. in *Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians* (abbreviated L.R.C.P.), *Licentiate in Dental Surgery* (L.D.S.), *Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music* (L.R.A.M.), *Licentiate of the College of Preceptors* (L.C.P.). The University of Durham grants the title of *Licentiate in Theology* (L.Th.) to those who pass a certain examination, open both to graduates and non-graduates.

1489 CANTON *Paytes of A.* iii. xix. 210 A scolar licencyat atte Cambrige in Englande is com to the unversyte of paris. 1555 EYEN *Deceits* 80 In the hande of saynte John... Alfonso Mansueta licenciate [is by shop]. 1595 V.C. 1. *F. Wits Fits & Fancies* 82 A reverend Licentiate at law was a suter to a fair Gentlewoman. 1604 L. (Giles) *Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. vii. 225 Whereas the Licentiate Pollo governed that Province. a1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (Spottiswoode Soc. 1847) i. 211 Alexander Barre, licentiate in the laws succeeded... and died... 1597. 1669 WOODHAD *St. Peter's* ii. xxv. 24 The next day... comes the Priest with the Licentiate. 1691 WOOD *Ith. Oxon.* i. 345 He was made a Licentiate of Divinity. 1726 AYLIFF *Parergon* 54 The Degree of a Licentiate or Master in this Faculty. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* Most of the officers of judicature in Spain are known by no other name than that of licentiates. Licentiate among us, is usually understood of a physician, who has a licence to practice. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Garth*, The College of Physicians, in July, 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and licentiates, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor. 1789 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1854) 29, I should applaud the institution, if the degrees of bachelor or licentiate were bestowed as the reward of manly and successful study. 1805 *Med. Jur.* xiv. 550 A member or licentiate of the College of Physicians. 1825 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. 188 As fatal as any prescription of licentiate or quack. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* ii. 304 The licentiate, thus commissioned... embarked at Seville. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* introd. 7. I was admitted a Licentiate of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. 1901 WHITAKER's *Almanac* 268 Royal Academy of Music. There are... 1361 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.). *ibid.*, College of Preceptors. Teachers... are granted diplomas of F.C.P., L.C.P. and A.C.P.

*c.* In the Presbyterian and some other churches: One who holds a licence to preach but as yet has no appointment; a probationer.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Sch. ii.* (1860) 16 Four of the Presbytery... repaired to the parish church to conduct the settlement of the obnoxious Licentiate. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* i. 118 Irving's preachings as a licentiate (or probationer waiting for fixed appointment) were always interesting.

2. *non-use.* One who claims or uses licence;

one who is not precise in the observance of rules.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Anagrams* (1677) 168 The licentiats somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall apply.

*hence* **Licentiate**, the dignity or condition of a licentiate.

1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 202*f* Then he... proceeded to pass the more difficult examination for the 'licentiate-ship' in his special subject.

† **Licentiate**, *pa. pple.* (and *a.*) *Obs.* Forms: 4, 5 licenciat, -cyat, 6 licenciate, 6-7 licentiate, -tiat, 6- licentiate. [*ad.* *med. L. licentiatus*, *pa. pple.* of *licentiare*: see **LICENTIARE** *v.*]

1. *Sc.* Used as *pa. pple.* of **LICENTIARE** *v.*; equivalent to the later *licentiated*. *a.* Allowed, permitted. *b.* Licensed (to preach).

*a.* c1500 *Bk. Precedence* in *O. Elia. Acad.* (1869) 101 All things be takin truly as that attest, ay licenciat and lovitt with al ledis. 1565 CALPHILL *Treat. Crosse* ii. 52 Louain hath licenciate you, to make what he's lust 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 28 The nobillmen... are for the maist part licentiate to live a libertine life in their youth. 1639 DROMM. or HAWTH. *Memo. State Wks.* (1711) 133 Certain verses... being afterwards licentiate to be read... they were forgotten. a1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) 11. 2 The bands of Scottish men of warre... shall be broken, and the men of warre licentiate to depart.

*b.* a1660 HAMMOND in *Cole's Serm. Conf. & Ref.* (1661) 29 Those that are... to be licentiate for publick preachers. 1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 530 Some ministers were licentiate by the Council.

2. *adj.* Freed from rules; assuming licence, unrestrained, licentious.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 163 The world would

count me the most licentiate loose strayer vnder heauen, if [etc.]. 1597 BR. HALL *Sat.* i. ix. Our epigrammatarian... old and late, Were wont to be blamed for too licentiate. 1604 T. CAMPION *Art Eng. Poetrie* 41 Neither let any man cavill at this licentiate abbreviating of sillables. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 39 All these miseries... your licentiate liberty, your freedom hath brought us to.

*hence* + **Licentiate**.

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 21 Licentiate is not a liberty.

**Licentiate** (lâisens), *v.* Also 6 8 -iat. [*f.* *med. L. licentiatus*, *pp. stem* of *licentiare*, *f. licentia* LICENSE.]

1. *trans.* To give liberty to; to allow, permit (something) to (a person); to allow (a person) to (do something) or that (etc.). ? *Obs.*

1560 ROLLAND *(St. Venus* iii. 128, I sow protest, ye wald me licenciat... That I may [etc.]. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. iv. 22 Faithfull men... have neither a do re of entrance, nor a doore of utterance licentiated to them. 1650 DRYDEN *Just Re-prop.* 21 They rashly licentiate themselves unto many things. 1660 N. INGELIO *Entomologia* i. (1682) 84 Their Chief Office is to licentiate Hypocritae. a1693 *Upphant's Rabbits* iii. xiii. 201 The Nurses... are licentiated to re reate their Fancties. 1706 MARSH *Hist. Picts in Hist. Scot.* i. 28 The Scots w... lingly licentiate them that habitate... a1711 KEN *Upon the Poet*, Wks. 1721 III 47 'Tis Jesus Will, that Angels to again, The Tyrant to licentiate or restrain. 1791 1833 DISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 1806 293*f* They were licentiated to go a begging.

† *b.* To give a licence to; to license. *Obs.*

1632 *Livingstone Trav.* viii. 367 They openly Licentiate three thousand common Steves.

† 2. To grant (a person) a licence or faculty, e.g. to practise medicine. *Obs.*

1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* To Rdr. Aiii, Bred up in... that Faculty and licentiated in the practise theroff.

3. *non-use.* [After *F. licencier* or *li. licencier*.] To discharge (a servant).

1820 BYRON *Let. in Eng. Stud.* xxv. 149 You may give up the house immediately, and licentiate the servants.

*hence* **Licentiating** *vbl. sb.*

1676 W. ROW *Contm. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 528 He spoke against the way of licentiating. 1694 R. L. ENTRANCE *Tales* xxxviii. 1714 48 The Licentiating of anything that is Course and Vulgar.

**Licentiation** (lâisens), [*f.* **LICENTIATE** *v.*; see **ACTION**.] The action of licensing; now only, the granting of a licence, e.g. to a medical practitioner.

1643 J. FREEMAN *Serm.* 35 There is a tacite licentiation or permission of error. 1880 L. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 12. The system of medical licentiation is year by year becoming more stringent and more centralized.

**Licentious** (lâisens), *a.* Also 5-6 licencious. [*ad.* *med. L. licentiosus*, *f. licentia* LICENSE: see **-OUS**. Cf. *OF. licentieux* (*F. licencieux*).] Characterized by licence or excessive assumption of liberty.

1. Disregarding commonly accepted rules, deviating freely from correctness, esp. in matters of grammar or literary style; overstepping customary limits.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii. viii. (Arb.) 95 Our maker must not be too licentious in his concords. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lix. § 2 This licentious and deluding arte, which changed the mean of words. 1667 DESHAU *Direct. Paint.* iv. xiii. 4 Poets and Painters are Licentious Youth. 1680 ROSSCOMMON *Horace's Art Poet.* 82 The Tyber (whose licentious Waves, So often overflow'd the neighbouring Fields), Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course. a1701 SEDLEY *Venus & Ad.* Wks. 1729 II. 315 If, Alas! thy too licentious Mind is still to vigorous Sybian Sports inclined. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 *p.* 32 The rest are more or less licentious with respect to the accent. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 174 It is hard to say whether there be greater inconvenience in too literal or too licentious an interpretation of Scripture. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. i. § 34. 30 Verse... somewhat licentious in number of syllables. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* v. cxlv. 256 To speak of a treaty as subsisting between the State... and the Church... appears a licentious use of terms. 1881 WESTCOTT & HOAR *Gk. N. T.* introd. § 186 Licentious as distinguished from inaccurate transcription.

2. Unrestrained by law, decorum, or morality; lawless, lax, immoral. Now *rare* on account of the prevalence of the specific use 3.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Upon trust of saintocraries and the licentious liberties that heretofore have ben... used in the same. c1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 272 What should I speak of the licentious liberty that divers princes have usurped. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 4 You have... fill'd the time With all Licentious measure, making your willes. The scope of Justice. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 61 Rights and Privileges, which licentious people make their pretence of contesting with their Sovereigns. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 L. 79 There's no stopping your licentious tongue. 1715 POPE *Blind* ii. 261 But chief he gloried with licentious style, To lash the great. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Parli.* ii. 161 The licentious printing of Popish books. 1737 CHESTER *Sp. on Licensing Bill* in *Hansard Parl. Hist.* (1812) x. 338 The only place where they [Couriers] can meet with any just reproof is a free though not a licentious stage. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. ii. 147 The licentious practice... of making deceptions upon foreign nations. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1875) 441*f* A loud and licentious murmur was echoed through the camps and garrisons of the west. 1803 *Med. Jur.* ix. 472 Led astray by the premature illusions of a licentious fancy. 1809 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) iv. 127 The lying and licentious character of our newspapers. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* x. 160 It leaves not one peg for the Antinomian to hang his licentious crotchets upon.



*absol.* 1595 DANIEL *Chr. Wars* v. lxxvi. In the Licentious yet it bred Despite.

3. Disregarding the restraints of chastity; libertine, lascivious, lewd. In modern usage the prevailing sense.

1555 EORN *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyuyng, licentious talke, & such other vicious behaviours. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 133 How deere would it touch thee to the quicke, Shouldst thou but heare I were licentious? 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxv. 173 The pompous Prelate of Rome, and lues licentious thear. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 177 This licentious Prince was by reason of those scandals of his Life, less able or willing to grapple with the Ecclesiastical Power. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. I.* vii. Wks. 1813 III. 54 Whose licentious morals all good men detested. 1835 LYTON *Ricini* I. iv. Seeking occasion for a licentious gallantry among the cowering citizens. 1840 DICKENS *Barth. Rudg.* xvi. A spectre at their licentious feasts. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 226 He indulged freely in the licentious intrigues of Venice.

*absol.* 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 148 The pleasures of the licentious are chiefly supplied from that class.

† 4. quasi-*a* *fo*. With licence or liberty; freely. c. 1445 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 31 More licencious we may passe yn to othir.

**Licentiously** (laɪsɪnʃiəli), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*]. In a licentious manner.

1. Without regard to limit or rule; loosely.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. If they will haue the boundes of the same Fathers, to be stedfastly kept; why doo they...so licentiously passe them? 1577 tr. *Balinger's Decades* (1592) 380 The Nazarenes...had heretofore lived too licenciously. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. iv. (Arb.) 89 Our ancient rymers...used these Censure either very seldom...or else very licentiously. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. i. 67 Lycogenes uttered this sparingly...but his fellowes did more licenciously presse the King's dishonor. 1751 EARL ORBURY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 177 When I am writing to you...I...wander licentiously out of my sphere. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 191/2 No poem was ever so licentiously translated as the English *Lusiad*. 1804 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 1/2 Discussion...would otherwise have been licentiously prolonged.

2. Without regard to law, decorum, or morality; lawlessly, outrageously. Now rare.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. x. (1612) 153 Licentiously to commit all enormities. 1643 PAYSON *Son. Power Parl.* App. 58 That no man should aspire to the Crowne licentiously. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 That every one might do therein licentiously, all that which it pleaseth him. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 61 Let them act as licentiously as they will. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 12 Without shewing their right to the spot: they licentiously chose it.

3. Lasciviously, lewdly.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 26 b, I speake not...how licentiously painters and caruers haue in this point shewed their wantonnesse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxx. 7 They licentiously follow their owne lusts. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comment. Two Tales* (1901) 36 It is not good to touch a woman. To which she answers; not inordinately or licentiously. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Engl. Relig. Encycl.* I. 150/2 The Phœnician and Syrian female divinities were worshipped licentiously.

**Licentiousness** (laɪsɪnʃiəsnəs), [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*]. The quality of being licentious.

1. Assumption of undue freedom; disregard of rule or correctness; laxity, looseness.

1568 H. B. tr. *P. Martyr's Rom.* 441 b, Neither let him with overmuch licentiousness vse what meates he lust. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. ii. § 92. 165 It is too great licentiousness for a servant to goe out without leave. 1650 K. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 15 They sometimes come nearer to licentiousness, then liberty. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Mere. Compt.* xviii. 610 Nor can this new Licentiousness of Bleeding be any way defended. 1778 tr. *Lowth Transl. Isaiah* Prel. Dissert. (ed. 12) 45 The difference...is not to be imputed to the Licentiousness of the translator. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett. iv.* 127 Cornelle, Racine, Pope, exploded the Licentiousness that reigned before them. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 76 The inconsistency between the licentiousness on this point in this situation, and the comparative strictness in other public situations. 1883 *Burgon Revision Revised* 31 Nothing else but depravations of the text, the result of inattention or licentiousness.

2. Disregard of law, morality, or propriety; outrageous conduct. Now rare.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb.) 31 By which they licentiousnes, the people of the land beyng prouoked. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 14 Such licentiousness or Anarchie is abhorred both of God and nature. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Commons* Wks. 1755 II. i. 38 The custom of accusing the nobles to the people...having been always looked upon...as an effect of licentiousness. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 325 That licentiousness and anarchy which always follow a relaxation of the moral principles. 1825 MACKINTOSH *France* in 1815 Wks. 1845 III. 187 The licentiousness with which they had exercised their saturnalian privileges. a. 1854 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) II. 392 That authorized licentiousness that trespasses on right.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness.

1566 W. WYBIE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 83 The licentiousness of their songes...is hurtfull to discipline and good manners. a. 1621 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 24 Though thou haue no farther taste of licentiousness in thy middle age. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xxviii. 233 Gods wrath against...prophanesness, lewdness, and licentiousness. 1747 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 187 That licentiousness which entered with the restoration. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xi. 191 Poem...was now declared to be the Bawd of Licentiousness. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xix. The licentiousness and brutality of so old a hand as you. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 104 Among the clergy properly so called...the prevailing offence was

not crime, but licentiousness. 1873 SYMONDS *Crk. Ports* viii. 244 Aristophanes accepts licentiousness as a fact which needs no apology.

**Lich** (lɪʃ). *Obs.* exc. *arch.* and in *Comb.* Forms; a. 1-2 *lio*, 4-5 *liche*, *lyche*, 6 *lytche*, 7, 9 *liche*, 3-7, 9 *lich*, *lych*; in *comb.* 5 *lege*, 6-9 *leech*, 9 *leach* (see also *LICH-GATE*, *LICH-OWL*). Pl. 1 *lic*, 3, 5 *liches*. B. 2-5 *lik* (e, (4) *lijk*), 7, 9 *like*, *lyke*. Pl. 9 *likes*. [OE. *lic* str. neut. = OFris. *lik*, OS. *lic* (LG. *liche*, *like*, Du. *lijk*), OHG. *lih* neut. and fem. (MHG. *lich* fem., also weak *liche*, G. *leiche* dead body), ON. *lik* (Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig*), Goth. *leik* :- OTeut. \**liko*<sup>m</sup> neut. Comparison with the cognate words (see *LICHE*, *LIKE* a., *LIKE* v.) suggests that the original sense was prob. 'form, shape'.

The OE. *lic* became by normal development *liche* in the south and *like* in the north; hence the diversity of forms above. Cf. *ditch*, *dike*.)

1. = BODY. a. The living body. Also the trunk, as opposed to the limbs.

Beowulf 733 þæt he gedædele...anra gehwylces lif wið lice. a. 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1326 þendan þu somod lic & sawle lifigan mote. c. 1205 LAY. 17694 For an his bareliche he weorede ane burne. a. 1225 *Juliana* 16 He het. beten hire swa ludeþ þat hire leofliche lich liferi al oblode. a. 1275 *Prov. Alfrid* 471 in O.E. *Misc.* 131 So deð þe salit on fles, suket þuru isliche. c. 1300 *Becket* 259 The here he dude next hisliche his fleisches maister to leo. 1340-70 *Alisander* 195 Liliwhite was hurliche. 1362 *LANGL. P.* Pl. A. xi. 2 A wyf...þat lene was of lich and of lous chere. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2931 þe liflike of his like lathely þat þaispyne. *Ibid.* 141 He...him. cleth is All hisliche in lyn clape.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

Beowulf 2127 llio þæt lic æfter feondes fædmum under fægenstream. c. 893 K. A. FRED *Uros* I. i. § 23 Ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær seal Leon gedrync & plega. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1135 (Laud MS.) þa namen his sunne & his frend & brohten his lich to Engle lande. c. 1205 LAY. 3862 Heo nomen Morgann lich & leide lit on vrben. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2447 Egipte folc...first...þæt ðe liches beðen. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19785 Tilward þat like he turned his face. 1a. 1300 *Al Pains Hell* 78 in O. E. *Misc.* 149 A water...þæt...stynkeþ so for holde lich. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 302/9 Lyche, dede body. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *II.* 332 Quha aw this lik he had hir nocht deny. 1806 *Sir Oluf* in *Jameson Ballads* I. 222 Three likes were taen frae the castle away. 1895 BARRING-GOULD in *Minster Mog* 239 'Thomas maketh a beautiful lich, that her do.'

2. *Comb.*: † *lich-bell*, 7a hand-bell rung before a corpse; † *lich-fowl* = *LICH-OWL*; † *lich-holm*, a shrub of some kind; *lich-house* [cf. Du. *lijkenhuis*], a dead-house, a mortuary; † *lich-lay*, a rate levied to provide a church-yard (cf. LAY *sbt* 4); *lich-path* = *lich-way*; † *lich-rest*, a place for a corpse to rest, a burial-place; † *lich-song*, ? singing at a lyke-wake; *lich-stone*, a stone to place the coffin on at the lich-gate; † *lich-wal*, *wale*, a plant (see *quots.*); † *lich-way*, a path along which a corpse has been carried to burial (this in some districts being supposed to establish a right of way); † *lich-wort*, a plant (see *quots.*). Also *LICH-GATE*, *LICH-OWL*, *LYKE-WAKE*.

1421 in Warner *Hist. Abb. Glaston.* (1826) App. 99, j professional, j old gradual, ij new 'lychebells'. 1449 *Latton Churchw.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 90 For a lege bell and the mending of another ij', ij'. 1554 in W. Money *Ch. Goods Berkh.* (1879) 19 Two lychebells of bell metalle. 1611 *Corpus Affraye*, a Scricheowle, or 'lychefawle'. 1614 *Sco. Verms* (1876) 30 These gobliis, lich-fowls, Owls, and night-crows to Al murtheris raille. a. 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 13 Bruscus, frutex est 'licheholm'. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hou.* 169 Alawo also wro prest singed his bede at 'lich huse he lere'. 1550 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1841) I. 324. Ane teneiment of land within the yard and lichowis thairof [i.e. of the parish church]. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 339 We...propose...with some degree of confidence, -Lich-House. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 430/2 He had it [the corpse] brought up and laid in his lich-house. 1753 in *Piction L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 170 To purchase a church yard on a 'Lyche Ley for St. Thomas's Church. 1864 *Church Builder* Apr. 48 That path up which you came...used formally to be called the 'Lich-path because all the funerals came along that path. c. 1000 *St. Mildreds in Sax. Leechb.* III. 430 Heo ða hyre 'licreste 3eccas on eliz hyr. c. 1205 LAY. 17225 And swa þu hit sealt leden to bere lich-raste. 1568 *Latton Churchw.* Acc. (Som. Rec. Soc.) 170 Of Wyllam Worthe for the lyche-reste of Ione his wyf vi' viii'. c. 1675 in *Rec. Presbyt. Innerness & Dingwall* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 121 note, Discharging...all...Lyksongs, fiddling and dancing. 1862 *Albenham* 30 Aug. 279 [In North Devon] Passing through the lich-gate, the corpse is placed upon the 'lich-stone'. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 72/2 Granum diureticum, anglice 'lichehal'. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clxxx. 487 In English Gromell: of some Pearle plant, and of others Lichwale. 1863 *Pator Plantin.* *Lichwale*, the growmwell, *Lithospermum officinale*, L. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* III. 303/2 Advertised of...a 'leech waite to be made ouer his land, without his leave or consent. 1787 in *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Leech-way*, the path in which the dead are carried to be buried. Exm. c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 51/2 Ebulus nel Ebulu gall eble angl. well-oute uel 'licheanet'. 1a. 1500 *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leechb.* III. 336/1 Peritoria i. peritory or lyche-wort. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., Lichwort is Pellitoria of the wall. 1880 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plantin.*, Lichwort, *Paricaria officinalis*, L.

Hence † *Lichless* a. *Obs.*, without a dead body. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 364 Do was non bliging of al egipte lich-les, so manize dead þor kipte.

**Lich**, *obs.* form of *LIKE*; *LICH dial.*, bundle.

† **Licham**. *Obs.* Forms: 1-2 *lichama*, *-homa*,

2 *licama*, 2-4 *licome*, *lio(c)-*, *lich-*, *lick-*, *lik-*, *ham(s)*, *likame*, 4 5 *lyc-*, *lygh-*, *lykam(e)*, 5-6 *Sc. leec-*, *lekame*, (5) *licaym*, ? 7 (*ballad corruption*) *lingean*. [OE. *lichama*, *-homa* = OFris. *licoma*, *lichama*, *likma*, OS. *likhamo* (MDu. *lichame*, Du. *licham*), OHG. *lihhamo*, *lihmo* (MHG. *lichame*, *licham*), ON. *likame*, more commonly in str. form *likam-r* (Sw. *lekam*, Da. *legeme*):- OTeut. type \**liko-hamon*-wk. masc., f. \**liko*-*lich*, body + \**hamon*-, OE. *hama* shaye, covering, garment. (OHG. had also a syntactical combination of the same meaning, *lihhamo*, \**lihlin-hamo*, from the genitive of a wk. sb. *lihha* = *LICHE*; hence MHG. *lichnam(e)*, mod.G. *leichnam*.)

It has been suggested that the word was originally poetical, describing the body as the 'fleshy garment' of the soul. Cf. OE. *feðerham* FEATHERHAM.]

The body; the living body; also, the body as the seat of desire and appetite.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 9 Se lichoma bið lichoma þa hwile þe he his limu ealle hæfð. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 22 Dines lichaman leofost is ðin eage. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten...astah to heofene...uid þan lice lichama þe he on þrowode. c. 1175 *Laub.* *Hom.* 47 þa lic-com his licome swide feble. a. 1250 *Orul & Night*. 1052 An ledest hi to don shome An un-riht of hire licome. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 635 Bath war naked þar licham, Bot þar for thocht þam þen na scham. *Ibid.* 2034 Wit-ten last al his licam (*Edin. MS.* *licame*). 1393 *LANGL. P.* Pl. C. i. 32 For no lykewise lyfode hure lykame to plesse. 1a. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 328a His lire and his lyghame hamede fulle sore. 1426 *AUDLEY Poems* 17 To sle the last of hore lycam, and bore lykying. c. 1440 *Jork. Myst.* v. 110 Al Eue, þou art to blame...me shames with my lyghame. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Hwitol* 90e He likit to his lykame that lemyt solicht. a. 1510 *DOUGLAS K. Hart* I. 11 In all his lusty lecam nocht ane spot. a. 1783 K. *Henry* v. in *Child Ballads* I. 299 He's throw a to her his gay mantle Says 'Lady, hap your lincan'.

b. A dead body; a corpse.

a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 106 þer leien oft licomes iroten bouen corðe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12295 Daa o þis loft he yod, Til he com þar þat licham lai. *Ibid.* 24599 Queen his licham in stan was laid, Allas! allas! ful oft was said. c. 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vii. 281 With a claith I couerit his licaym.

† **Lichamly**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *lichamlic*: see *LICHAM* and *-LY*]. Cf. Du. *lichamelijk*, Icel. *likamlig*.] Bodily; of the nature of the body; of or pertaining to the body, carnal.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 2 Hi wilneod 3res lichomlican deaðes...wið þam ecan life. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke iii. 22 Se halesta gast astah lichamlice angyt. c. 1175 *Laub.* *Hom.* 97 Hi neren æftere of nare lichamlice pininge. a. 1225 *Ag. Kath.* 4 Wið strogne tintreohen and lichomlice pinen. a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 4 Wið orwe riwe...Fleschliche þotes þat leadeþ þe & drælien...to lichomlice lustes. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 51 in O. E. *Misc.* 38 Mivelc volk hym vulede...Samme for beon 3eade of lykamlice uode.

† **Lichamly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *lichamlice*: see *LICHAM* and *-LY*]. Bodily (-BODILY *adv.* 1 and 2); in a bodily manner or form; in the flesh.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 þeah þe he lichomlice wæc æfterwæde. c. 1175 *Laub.* *Hom.* 89 Wene moten halden moyses e lichamlice. a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 40 3if me...stien nu heortliche, & hwon lich deðe gostliche, a domesdele al lichomlice, into ðe lisse of heouene. c. 1240 *Ureus in Cott. Hom.* 185 Ase þu lichomlice iwend iwend me from the worlde.

† **Liche**. *Obs.* Also 3 *like*, 4-5 *lyke*. [OE. (*man-*, *wein-*) *lica* = Goth. (*man-*) *leika*, OHG. (*man-*) *liche*; cogn. w. *LICH*.] Form, figure, guise. c. 1175 *Laub.* *Hom.* 29 Al swa eða þu mihtest...smuten of þin asen heaned, and gan eft to þin 3eate liche. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hou.* 59 þe denel com on nedre liche to adame. c. 1200 *OSMIN* 5813 An der oft þa fowere der Wass inn an mannnes liche. a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 224 þe þæt is com to in one wildeerne se in one wunnum liche. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 253 Perfore sche [Semiramis] designed hir self in þe childis liche. *Ibid.* v. 230 þe deuel appered to þe lewes...in Moyses his liche. 1390 *LOWER Conf.* I. 143 In stede of man a bestes lyke He syh. c. 1470 *Galegros & Gaw.* 858 That lufly ledis in lyke, that layid on in ane linge.

**Liche**, *obs.* form of *LICH*, *LIKE*.

**Lichee**, variant of *LICHEN*.

**Lichen** (laɪˈkən), *sb.* [a. L. *lichēn*, ad. Gr. *λεῖχην* in all the senses below. Cf. F. *lichen*, Sp. *liquen*, It. *lichene*.]

Not in Johnson. The pronunciation (liˈtʃən) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dicts. allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use. † **L** = **LIVERWORT**; the lichens and liverworts having formerly been included in the same group.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 245 Another kind of Lichen or Liverwort there is, cleaning wholly fast upon rocks and stones in manner of moss. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lichen*, liverwort in botany, the name of a genus of mosses. 1759 *STURLING & GEDNER'S Use Curiosity Misc. Tracts* (1762) 180 The virtues of the lichens or liverworts upon animate Lodges...are not inconsiderable.

2. One of a class of cellular cryptogamic plants, often of a green, grey, or yellow tint, which grow on the surface of rocks, trees, etc. Also *collect*.

According to the modern theory, now generally accepted, the lichen is a fungus parasitic upon an algal, whose form is somewhat modified by the influence of the parasite.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 169 As well in this wild kind as in planted Plum trees of the hortyard, there is to be found a certain skinny gun, in Greek called Lichen, which hath a wonderful operation to cure the rhegades or chaps. 1715 *DELAUCHE tr. Boerhaave's Aphorisms* 313 The famous



earthy ash-colour'd moss call'd Lichen. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 29 Where frowning Snowden bends his dizzy brow. Retiring lichen climbs the topmost stone. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Friend on Domestic, with Author's* 4 Where . . . coloured lichens with slow oozing weep. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 325 Lichens are distinguished by their want of a distinct axis of growth. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 320 Aged trees covered with lichen, as if the relics of a primeval forest long since cleared away. 1887 ALGER *Guide to Forbes* 66 The coral-like gray lichen. 1893 BEIDGES *Shorter Poems v. Winnowers* 8 The red roofs nestle, overspent With lichen yellow as gold.

3. *Path.* A skin disease, characterized by an eruption of reddish solid papules over a more or less limited area.

1657 *Physical Dict.* Lichen, a tetter, or ringworm. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Lichen, a cutaneous distemper, otherwise called *impetigo*. 1844 BURGESS *Nat. Dis. Skin* 189 Lichen is not confined to any period of life, or to either sex. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. Many authors regard lichen, strophulus, and eczema, as forms of the same disease.

†4. After a *L.* use in *Pliny*: A callous excrescence on the leg of a horse or ass (? = CHESTNUT 6). *Obs.*

1607 TORSILL *Fav. f. Beasts* (1658) 22 There is a collection of certain hard matter about an asses' legs, called 'lichen', which if it be burned and beaten, and put into old oil, will cause hairs to grow out of baldness. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 81 The fume of the lichens, helps the falling sickness.

5. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 2) *lichen-dust*, *-flora*, *-fungus*, *-moss*, *-spot*, *-thallus*, *-tuft*; (sense 3) *lichen-eczema*, *-spot*; b. instrumental, as *lichen-clad*, *-clothed*, *-crusted*, *-laden*, *-matted*, *-tasselled* adjs.; c. similitive, as *lichen-green*, *-like* adjs.; *lichen-starch*, a kind of starch associated with lichenin in Iceland-moss.

1848 CHAMBERS *Inform.* I. 563/2 A stunted 'lichen-clad' bole. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* vii. 95 An immense 'lichen-clothed' menhir. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two big Trees* 232 An old boundary-stone 'lichen-crusted'. 1880 G. MERRITT *Trag. Com.* (1881) 117 He snipped the 'lichen-dust' from his fingers. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 195 The patient had suffered from 'lichen-eczema' from the age of 20. 1857 W. A. LEIGHTON (title) The 'Lichen-Flora' of Great Britain. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 273 Algae: known as the hosts of 'Lichen-fungi'. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/4 Folds of 'lichen-green' velvet about the shoulders. 1889 HISSY *Tour in Phœdon* 49 The old buildings . . . with 'lichen-laden' roofs. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 101 Blocks of weather-beaten, 'lichen-matted' trachyte. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 25 The silver 'lichen-spots' rest, star-like, on the stone. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 223 The initial stage was a lichen spot, of which there were many around the patches. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *V. Africa* 572 The heavily 'lichen-tasselled' fringe of the forest-belt. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 39 The . . . tissues of the 'Lichen-thallus'. 1832 R. CATTERMOLE *Becket* etc. 191 Ashes . . . gray with 'lichen-tufts'.

Hence *Lichenless* *a.*, destitute of lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 36 His very rocks are lichenless.

**Lichen** (lî-kên), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with lichens.

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 44 There they lay till all their bones were . . . lichen'd into colour with the crags. 1852 MACN. *Mag.* Sept. 456 How was it [island] lichen'd and moss'd? 1854 SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* III. xiii. note, Turrets lichen'd with gold.

fig. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 438 2 Popular superstition has not had time yet to lichen over the familiar objects of his country-side.

Hence *Lichen'd* *ppl. a.*, *Lichen'd* *vbl. sb.*

1823 PRATER *Poems* (1865) II. 274 O'er the natural tomb The lichen'd pine rears up its form of gloom. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 401 The deeply lichen'd stones of its low churchyard wall. 1892 CORNH. *Mag.* Sept. 230 The rudeness of the masonry and the lichening of the stones were no real indications of antiquity.

**Lichenaceous** (lî-kên-â-sôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ACEOUS.] Having the character of a lichen. 1881 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* (ed. 4), *Ope-graphia*, a genus of Graphidæ (Lichenaceous Lichens).

**Lichenal** (lî-kên-âl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *lichenâlis*, f. L. *lî-kên* LICHEN *sb.*] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to a lichen. *Lichenal Alliance*: Lindley's name for the group of lichens. *b. sb.* A member of the 'Lichenal Alliance', a lichen.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingdom* 45 Alliance III. *Lichenales*.—The Lichenal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 532 Lichenals (*Lichenales*).

**Lichenian** (lî-kên-î-ân), *a.* [see -IAN.] = next. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXIII. 5 The 'Lichenian reaction' is seen in all lichens and in none of the fungi.

**Lichenic** (lî-kên-îk), *a. Chem.* [see -ic.] Of or pertaining to lichens. *Lichenic acid*, an organic acid obtained from lichens; its salts are *Lichenates*.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1198 Lichenic Acid apparently much resembles the bœitic. The lichenates of ammonia, potassa, and soda, are soluble and crystallizable. 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Trans. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 39 Certain true lichens, . . . giving lichenic reactions with iodine.

**Lichenicolous** (lî-kên-î-kô-lôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + L. *col-ère* to inhabit + -OUS.] Inhabiting lichens.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1871 W. L. LINDSAY in *Q. Trans. Microscop. Sci.* XI. 28 This group of Lichenicolous Microscopic Parasites has been little studied.

**Licheniform** (lî-kên-î-fî-âm), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IFORM.] Having the form of a lichen.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ.*

*Biol.* § 186 II. 24 Some of the inferior liverworts are quite licheniform, and are often mistaken for lichens.

**Lichenin** (lî-kên-în), *Chem.* Also lichenine. [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IN.] A kind of starch obtained from Iceland moss and other lichens.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1090 Lichen Starch. Lichenin. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 6-8 Lichenin. 1861-93 COOKE *Struc. Bot.* 9 Lichenine. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 358 Lichenin is abundant in certain lichens.

**Lichenism** (lî-kên-î-z'm), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -ISM.] The special symbiosis between alga and fungus occurring in lichens.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 Species of Algae . . . so adapted to lichenism that they can no longer attain their full development outside the Lichen-combination. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 692.

**Lichenist** (lî-kên-îst), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IST.] = LICHENOLOGIST.

1833 W. J. HOOKER *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. 144 The great Swedish Lichenist. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nature* 73 The French lichenists, Tulane and Itzigsohn. 1862 ANSTED *Chamnet Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 189 A glance at a few of the more obscure genera . . . will convince every lichenist that much yet remains to be done.

**Lichenivorous** (lî-kên-î-vô-rôs), *a.* [f. L. *lî-kên* + -ivorous devouring + -OUS.] Lichen-eating.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4377 Lichenivorous or, herilivorous ruminants.

**Lichenize** (lî-kên-î-ze), *v.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To cover with lichens. Hence *Lichenized* *ppl. a.*

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxiii. 297 Above the weathered and lichenized surfaces of the sandstone.

**Lichen-** (lî-kên-), combining form used (with hyphen) to form adjs. signifying the presence of the disease LICHEN in connexion with some other. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* VIII. 222 Symmetrical lichenolupoid eruption on the calves of the legs. *Ibid.* 223 The patches . . . being not a mere pigmentation, but distinctly a lichenolupoid thickening.

**Lichenographer** (lî-kên-î-grâ-fôr), [LICHEN *sb.* + -O-GRAPHY.] = next. In mod. Dicts.

**Lichenographist** (lî-kên-î-grâ-fîst), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -O-GRAPHIST.] One who describes lichens; one who is versed in lichenography.

1848 in CRAIG, 1863 HITCHCOCK *Rein. Amer. Coll.* 42.

**Lichenography** (lî-kên-î-grâ-fî), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -O-GRAPHY.] The systematic description or study of lichens. Hence *Lichenographic*.

**Lichenographical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lichenography. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit. Subjects, Lichenography*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lichenographic, Lichenographical*. 1848 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

**Lichenoid** (lî-kên-î-ôid), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OID.] 1. *Bot.* Resembling a lichen; lichen-like.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 332 Opegrapha and other lichenoid . . . genera. 1866 *Intell. Observer* No. 53, 340 Corrugated or lichenoid ball. 1882 P. GRUBBS in *Nature* No. 642, 361 The hypothesis of the lichenoid nature of the alliance between alga and animal.

2. *Path.* Resembling the disease lichen see LICHEN *sb.* 3).

1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 97 A whitish, lichenoid, pellicular exudation . . . covered a third of the surface of the left tonsil. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 175 His forehead and some other parts were covered with a form of lichenoid eczema.

**Lichenologist** (lî-kên-î-lôj-îst), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -O-LOGIST.] One versed in lichenology.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 330 The arrangement . . . of Acharius has been adopted by lichenologists of this country and of most others. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 11 No lichenologist of repute has as yet accepted the theory.

**Lichenology** (lî-kên-î-lôj-î), [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -O-LOGY.] The science that treats of lichens.

Hence *Lichenologic*, *Lichenological* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lichenology.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 3 The lichenological student requires no cumbersome or expensive apparatus. *Ibid.* 7 A sufficient basis whereupon to found our plea for the study of Lichenology. 1881 *Trans. Bot. X.* 128 He was an excellent lichenologist and published many lichenological papers. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 419 The Regensburg 'Flora' is a rich repository of Lichenology since 1855.

**Lichenose** (lî-kên-î-ôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OSE.] Having the character of lichens; lichen-like.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 13 It may be affirmed that they have a lichenose nature. 1882 CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 552/2 The simplest form under which lichenose vegetation occurs.

**Lichenous** (lî-kên-î-ôs), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -OUS.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of lichens; of the nature of or resembling lichens; overgrown with lichens.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 35 The crumbling and lichenous texture of the Roslin stone. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der. v.* xxvii. An effect something like that of a fine flower against a lichenous branch. 1893 RUSKIN *Poetry Archib.* I. vi. 85 The grey roof is warmed with lichenous vegetation.

2. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the skin-disease Lichen.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 125 Opium . . . threw out a most distressing lichenous rash. 1872 F. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 152 A lichenous eruption about the

pubes. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 The skin being dotted all about with hard lichenous elevations.

**Licheny** (lî-kên-î), *a.* [f. LICHEN *sb.* + -Y.] Overgrown with lichens; lichen-clad.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 382 The licheny cliff-tops, and the hollow-thinned woods. 1856 R. SHELTON *Pract. Hints Aloths* 40 The licheny trunks of the trees.

**Lich-gate, lich-gate** (lî-tî-gât), *arch.* [f. LICH *corps* + GATE.] The roofed gateway to a churchyard over which the corpse is set down, to await the clergyman's arrival.

1482-3 in Swayne *Sarnum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 30 Et sol. Wil'f Sariant Carpent' pro m'ciend' le lycheyate, n'jd. 1681 ASHMOLE in *Lilly's Life* (1774) 162 His corpse was . . . received by the minister (in his surplice) at the Lich-Gates. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antiq. Oxford* 275 A handsome lich-gate of carved oak has been erected at the entrance of the Church-yard. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 824 Yet to the lichgate, where his chariot mood, [He] Stride from the porch. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* xviii. 138 The ivy-clad lyke gate of the village church.

**Licht**, variant of LICHEN.

**Lichless**: see after LICH.

**Lichlie, Lichliness** *st.*: see LIGHT-.

**Lichness**, obs. form of LICHEN.

**Lichorous**, obs. form of LICKERISH.

**Lich-owl**. Also 6-7 like-owle. [f. LICH + OWL.] The screech-owl, so called because its cry was supposed to portend death in the house.

1585 HAGES *Junius's Nomenclator* 56 *Bubo*, a shriekowle: a hkeowle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 283 The Otis is a bird lesse than the Like-Owle, . . . having two plumed ears standing vp aloft. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 302 The shrieking Lich-Owle that doth never cry, But hooting death. 1688 R. HORNE *Armoury* II. 268/1 The little Horn-Owle, termed Lich Owls, because Prognosticators of Peoples death, when they screech about there Houses. 1898 WATTS-DIXON *Aylmer's* (1900) 32 2 Then came the shadow of a lich-owl, as it whisk'd past us towards the apple-trees.

**Licht**, *sc.* form of LIGHT.

**Lichurie**, variant of LICHERY.

† **Lichy**, *a. Obs.* [f. *lîch* LIKE *a.* + -Y.] Like. 1370-80 *Al Pains of Hell* 78 in *O. F. Misc.* 225 Byndep hem in knuchens (schip) To menne lyk to he, hi, Spounebrekers with lechours [etc.]. 1382 Wyett *Mat.* xi. 16 but to whom shal I geve this generacion lichy [i. e. r. r. lyche, lyke]? It is lich to children sityng in cheesynge [etc.]. [In six other passages in Wyett *lîch* hi, lîch ch, lîch ly, lîch lyche occur as variant readings for *lich*, *lyke*, etc.]

**Licible**: see LISIBLE *Obs.*, permissible.

**Licence**, obs. form of LICENCE.

† **Licious**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also *licious*. [aphetic form of DELICIOUS. Cf. LUSCIOUS.] = DELICIOUS. c. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxvii. Mete and drinke y-nuzhe they hade With licus cruke and cleve. a. 1670 HACKET *Cant. Sermon* (1675) 515 He that lives by the Allegorie, feeds upon licious Quails.

**Licit** (lî-sit), *a.* Also *5* licyte, lycite, -yte, 7 licite. [ad. L. *licit-us* (pa. pple. of *licere* to be lawful, either directly, or through *F. licite*.)] Allowable, permitted, lawful.

1483 CAXTON *Cato A v b*, She [the wife] ought to . . . obeye to hym in al thynges lycite and honeste. 1490 — *Eneydos* xix. 70 To a peple yssued out of strange lande, is licyte to seke strange places for theyr dwellynge. 1587 FLEMING *Court. Holinshed* III. 388/1 Such a thing is not licit to a particular. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Licite*, lawful, granted. 1757 *Herald* No. 4. 1758) I. 54 Whether in our exchange commodities with Holland, the balance is for or against us in licit trade. 1826 LAMB *Let. xvi.* To B. Barton 147 A friend's wife, whom I really love (I mean in a licit way). 1864 R. F. BARTON *Dakota* I. 116 The natives of Whydah give the licit dealer scanty encouragement. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 259 Abstinence . . . from things in themselves licit. 1892 *Times* 11 Feb. 9/4 The consumption of licit or duty-paid opium. 1897 BARING-GOULD in *Expositor* Sept. 203 To obtain the recognition of Christianity apart from Judaism as a licit religion in the empire.

Hence *Licitly*, in a licit manner, lawfully;

**Licitness**, the quality of being licit, lawfulness.

1483 CAXTON *Cato B ij*, Thou oughtest to thyne othe how . . . licitly thou shalt move come to thy n intention. 1788 R. HARRIS (title) *Scriptural Researches on the Licitness of the Slave Trade*. 1806 THROCKMORTON *Consid.* 38 The question may be licitly discussed on the ground of expediency. 1855 R. BOYLE *Case with Wiseman* 27 Whether he could deprive me of saying Mass licitly. 1881 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 443 Not so much as a glass of lager beer could the privates licitly obtain. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 629/2 To receive holy orders . . . licitly, it is necessary to be in a state of grace.

† **Licitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *licitat-*, ppl. stem of *licitari* to bid at an auction, f. *licit-us*, pa. pple. of *licere* of the same meaning.] *trans.* To make a bid for, put a price upon.

1601 *Imp. Concil. Sec. Priests* (1675) 85 Ecclesiastical persons . . . are . . . not to study how to murder Princes, nor to licitate Kingdoms.

**Licitation**, *rare*—0. [ad. L. *licitatîo-em*, f. *licitari*: see prec.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitation*, an inhauncing of a price set vpon any thing that is sold. 1806 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Licitation*, a setting out to sale; a prizing or cheapening. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Licitation*, the act of exposing to sale to the highest bidder.

† **Licitator**, *Obs. rare*—0. [a. alleged L. *licitator*, agent-n. f. *licitari*: see prec. (But the L. word exists only as a misreading for *illicitator*.)] One who bids to raise prices at an auction.

1623 COCKERAM, *Licitator*, an inhauncer.



**Lick** (lik), *vb.* [*f.* LICK *v.*]

1. An act of licking. Hence quasi-*coner.* a small quantity, so much as may be had by licking; also *lick-up*. A *lick of goodwill* (Sc.), 'a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure' (Jam.).

1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 16, I knock'd you once, for offering to have a lick at her lips. 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Alch.* lxxxix, 109 This Woman with one lick of my Antidote (which was mixed with honey), received ease all over her body. c. 1688 HUNYAN *Jernu. Sinner Saved* (1886) 213 Many love Christ with nothing but the lick of the tongue. 1690 DAYDEN *Amphitryon* II. ii. (1691) 21 He could . . . come galloping home at Midnight to have a lick at the Honey-pot. c. 1733 R. NORTH *Life of North* 219 He [Jeffries] could not reprehend without scolding; and in such Billingsgate Language, as [etc.]. He said it giving a Lick with the rough Side of his Tongue. 1814 *Abstract Proof respecting Bill of Intemperance* 3 (Jam.). P. Wilson deposes, that he did not measure or weigh the lick of goodwill. c. 1825 FORBY *Loc. E. Anglia, Lick-up*, a miserably small pittance of anything. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 255 'Ae wee bit spare rib of flesh . . . to be sent roan' lick and lick about'. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 62 The polar man . . . shall not have a Lick of oil on Christmas Day. 1853 P. B. ST. JOHN *Amj Bloss* 50 Everybody brought 'sunthin'—some a lick of meal, some a punkin' [etc.].

b. *collog.* A slight and hasty wash (usually 'a lick and a promise'). Also, a dab of paint, etc.

c. 1648 in *Maidment Pasquils* (1868) 154 We'll mark them with a lick of tarre. c. 1771 GRAY *Candidate* 2 When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smug'd up his face With a lick of court white-wash, and pious grimace. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss, A Lick and a Shake*.

2. U. S. A spot to which animals resort to lick the salt or salt earth found there. Also *buffalo-lick, salt-lick*.

1751 C. GIST *Fruts*. (1893) 42 Salt Licks, or Ponds, formed by little Streams or Driets of Water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 663 Salt Lick and Salt Spring are used synonymously, but improperly, as the former differs from the latter in that it is dry. 1809 P. GASS *Trul.* 219 One of our sergents shot a deer at a lick close to our camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Pravie* I. v. 78 To rout the unlawful settlers who had gathered nigh the Buffalo lick in old Kentucky. 1841 — *Deerslayer* iv, Like deer standing at a lick. 1877 N. S. SHALER *App. to I. A. Allen's Amer. Bison* 458 The Springs at Big-Bone Lick, as at all the other licks of Kentucky are sources of salt in waters derived from the older Palaeozoic rocks.

3. A complaint in horses (see quot.).

1817 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 162 Coach horses are subject to symptoms known by the appellation of 'the Lick'. . . They lick each other's skins, and gnaw their halters into pieces.

4. A smart blow. (*cf.* *to lick on the whip*, cited from c. 1460.) Also *pl.* (*Sc.* and *north.*), a beating, in *phr.* to get one's licks, give (one) his licks.

1698 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* vi. 77 [He] gave the fellow half a dozen good licks with his cane. 1724 SWIN *Wood's Execution* Wks. 1755 V. II. 155, 3rd Cook, I'll give him a lick in the chops. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. To lend his loving wife a bounding lick. 1785 B. PSE *To IV. Simson* Postscript vii, An' m'ie a faw'g at his licks, W' hearty crunt. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 79 Unless either of them gave him a lick on the head. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii, The dread of a lick should not hold me back. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 165 I very reluctant in the class could gie him his licks. 1837 S. LOUIS *Copy-More*. 1841 13 We're used to a lick of a stick every day. 1887 *School-master* 15 Jan. 104/1 The boy . . . deposed that the master gave him two licks in the lug. 1894 CROOKLEY *Elia's Sun-downer* 103 The yun that got his licks fell down and bit the dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1730 CUMBER *Apol.* (1756) 1. 28 A lick at the Laureat will always be a sure bait . . . to catch him little readers. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 247 A Lick at the French Convention. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 258 The tars are wishing for a lick, as they call it, at the Spanish galleons. 1893 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii, 'I wish I had had a lick at them with the gun first', he replied.

5. *Sc.* 'A wag, one who plays upon another' (Jam.).

1725 WILLIE was a wanton 'Wag' in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Songs* (1844) 20/2 And was na Willie a great loun, As shyre a lick as e'er was seen. c. 1758 RAMSAY *Grub-street* 5 He's naething but a shire daft lick.

6. *dial.* U. S. and Austral. A spurt at racing, a short brisk spin; a 'spell' of work. *Big licks* = hard work. Also speed, in *phr.* at full lick, at a great lick, etc.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xv, That are colt can beat him for a lick of a quarter of a mile. 1847 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race* 104 He went up the opposite bank at the same lick, and disappeared. 1861 BAYANT *Songs from Dixie's Land* 26 At length I went to mining, but in my biggest licks. 1882 MISS BRADON *At. Royal* II. iv. 79, I made up my mind to stay in America, till I'd done some big licks in the sporting line. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 26 Down the river . . . came sailing the . . . wherry . . . ay! going at full lick too. 1889 ROLF BOLDRWOOD *Robbery under Arms* 82 It'll be a short life and a merry one, though, dad, if we go on big licks like this. 1898 F. T. BULLIVY *Cruise Cachalot* 218 The recipient, thoroughly roused by this, starting off at a great lick.

**Lick** (lik), *v.* Forms: 1 *liccian*, 2-6 *lik*, 4-5 *like*, *lyke*, 3-7 *licke* (n.), 4-6 *likke*, 5-6 *lykke*, *lykke*, (5 *lykkyn*), 6- *lick*. [*OE. liccian* = *OS. liccōn*, *leccōn* (Du. *likken*), *OHG. leckōn* (MHG., mod.G. *lecken*) = *OTeut. \*likkōn* (whence *It. leccare*, *F. lécher*), prob. repr. pre-*Teut. \*lighnā*, *f.*

OArvan root \**ligh-* (: *leigh-* : *loigh-*), found in Goth. (*bi* *laigōn*, Gr. *laigēō* to lick, *laivos* dainty, L. *lingere*, OIrish *ligim*, OS. *lizati*, Lith. *lėžti*, Skr. *lih*, *lih* to lick.]

1. *trans.* To pass the tongue over (something), e.g. with the object of tasting, moistening the surface, or removing something from it.

c. 1000 *African Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 114 Da reðan deor . . . heora lida liccōdon mid lida tunga. c. 1250 S. Eng. Leg. I. 270. 300 Po he lisaig ane leon lcke þat bodi. c. 1375 Sc. Leg. *Saints* xlv. (Cristine) 261 þe serpentis hire fete can lyke. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 29 I hei [dogges] were about her mouthe and licked it. 1484 CAXTON *Falles of Jhesu* I. xvii, [The asse] beganne to kyss and to lykke hym. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 206 To seek his dinner in poules with Duke hamfrye: to lycke dishes, to be a beggar. c. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 456 Must God then lacke the due attendance of the people in His house, while they are licking of thy trenchers? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I left off eating of Pipes, and fell to licking of Chalk. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 84 Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry food, And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 4 The man I hate. . . Who, to complete his dinner, licks his plate. 1798 SIR M. EGEN in *Lit. Auck-land's Corr.* (1862) III. 423 They continue to cringe and to lick the hand that strikes them. 1880 MISS BRADON *Just as I am* i, Tim stands on end, and licks the wanderer's face. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 84/1 The danger of licking adhesive stamps and envelopes.

*absol.* c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 295 Lik not with by tongue in a disch. 1583 Leg. *Bk. St. Androis* 1091 While ane pat down his hand and likit. c. 1594 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 462 When Jonathan saw honey dropping, he must needs be licking. 1694 SALMON *Eate's Dispen.* (1713) 128 2 Mix for a Dose, and to be lick'd of, as need requires. 1890 L. C. D'OLVER *Notches* 60 The elk . . . was now 'licking' in the little side valley.

b. Frequent in phrases expressive of actions referred to *allusively* or *fig.*, as *to lick one's fingers*, *to lick one's lips*, an action indicating keen relish or delighted anticipation of some dainty morsel; *to lick another's fingers*, *to lick the fat from (one's) beard*, to cheat (him) of his gains; *to lick one's knife*, said of a parsimonious person; *to lick the ground*, *to lick (another's) shoe or spittle* (cf. *lick-spittle* sb.), actions expressive of abject servility; *to lick (a patron's) trencher*, said of a parasite; *to lick the dust*, *to lick the earth* [a Hebraism: *Vulg. terram lingere*], to fall prostrate, to suffer defeat.

c. 1200 *Ag. Ps.* (Th. lxxvii) 9 His feondas foidan liccōd. 138a Wm. IV. lxxvii. 9 His enemy's the erthe shal lick. . . *Jhah* vi. 17 He shal lick dust as the serpent. c. 1400 *Rom.* *Koon* 6502 What shulde he yewe that liketh his knyf. 1500 KERNING *Flying to Dunbar* 306 Thou sall lick thy lippis, and saure thou liss. 1530 PALSGR. 609/2, I lycke my lippes or fyngers after swete meate. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 b, Marchantes within the citee, sore abhorring the Italian nation, for lickyng the fat from their beardes, a id taking from them their lvyng. 1555 JERN *Decades* 104 [They] with no lesse confidence lick the lippes secretly in hope of their praye. 1602 WITHERS *Dit.* 263 A fellow that can lcke his Lordes or his ladies trencher in one smooth tale or merrie lie, and picke their purses in another. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 27 How dost thy honour? Let me lick thy shoe. 1646 J. WHITTAKER *Uzziah* 24 Have you not known some in a low condition, to bow and scrape, lick the spittle on the ground. 1656 Ld. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 284 He purposeth not to deale at all with my cosen Kertons friends, vntill he be for maule, and that too in an honorable and considerable way without licking my fingers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 526 Oft he [the serpent] bow'd His turret Crest . . . and lick'd the ground whereon she trod. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 2 Sparrows for the Opera, says his Friend, licking his Lips, what are they to be roasted? 1808 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* X. 111. 1009 He should have learnt to lick spittle, and have drilled himself to crawl upon his belly. 1860 READE *Clover & H.* iv. (1866) 162 He found the surly inn-keepers licked the very ground before him now.

d. In proverbial sayings.

1513 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 1428 Wele wotith the cat whos berde she likkith. 1530 TAVERNIER *Erasm.* *Prov.* (1545) 29 He is an euyl Cooke that can not lycke his owne fyngers. 1619 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Schoolem.* 100 b. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, They say, a good cook knows how to lick his own fingers.

e. With adverbs, e.g. *over*: to take in or up by licking. With *away*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, and with prep. *off*: To remove by licking.

c. 1340 *Ureissun in Cott. Hom.* 185 Huni per in beoh liked of bomes. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 2858 þan es sco [Lot's] wife, or the pillar of salt] liked al a-way. 1387 TRAVISIA *Figden* (Rolk) IV. 93 Hanibal liked venym of his owne ryng. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 247 þe bysschop wyth his tange bykydd it out lowly. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 40 And oft clay [the doggie] did this catine man refresche Lickand the fyth fyth of his laichle flesche. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 632 My Hell-hounds, to lick up the draft and filth. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* ix, O'er lang, in troth, have we by-standers been, And loo! fowk lick the white out of our een. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 77 [Cows] practice of licking off their hair. *Ibid.* VII. 175 The serpent . . . was seen to lick the whole body over. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i, *Pravie Chinnyer*, It was a pleasure to see the sable youngers lick in the unctuous meat.

f. With complementary adj. expressing the result, e.g. *to lick clean*. *to lick whole*: to heal of wounds or sores by licking; in quot. *fig.*

c. 1350 *Disc. Common W'al Eng.* (1893) 32 If anie men haue licked them selues whole youe be the same. 1596 BR. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* I. 129 Who vnder a shew of licking them whole, suck out euen their hart blood. 1607 HIERON

*Wks.* I. 366 It is not a limme of Satan which is wounded; he might then lick himself whole. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 211 And yet betwixt them both, they lick't the platters clean. 1681 DAYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii, If there were no more in Excommunication than the Church's Censure, a wise Man would lick his Conscience whole with a wet Finger. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi, He would quickly lick himself whole again, by his wails.

2. To lap with the tongue; to drink, sip. Also *intr.* constr. of, on. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1521 So long licked þise lordes þise lykores swete. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xxi. 19 In this place, in the which boundis lickiden the blood of Naboth, shulen lick and thi blood. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3826 Sum of his awen vryn & sum on lren lickid. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 139 Sum langis for the liftyr ill to lick of ane quart. 1535 COVERDALE *Jude*. vii. 5 Whosoever licketh of the water with his tounge, as a dogge licketh. 1583 MFT-BANCKE *Philotinus* 100 The Cat would lick milke, but she will not wette her feete. 1791 COWPER *Hiad* xxi. 148 Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick Thy blood secure.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1 and 2). a. Of persons and animals. Formerly in many specialized uses. *to lick up* (an enemy's forces): to destroy, 'annihilate' (after Num. xxii. 4). *to lick (a person) of something*: to cheat, 'fleece'. *to lick the letter*: to use alliteration. *to lick of the whip*: to have a taste of punishment.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 378 In sayth and for youre long taryng Ye shal lik on the wyph. [1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxii. 4 Now shal this heape likce up all that is aboute vs, euen as an oxle licketh vp the grasse in the field.] 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 126 Yet sometye thik wer slain, taken, and licked vp, or they were ware. 1557 in Tylter *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 388 Three hundred of them [Gascons] be licked up by the way. 1560 DAUS tr. *Seidant's Comm.* 259 b, They confesse the craft themselves, wherby they licked vs of our money. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* I. iv. 188 A crew. . . That lick the tail of greatness with their lips. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 34 The English and Welsh delighted much in licking the letter. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* ix. 391 Hypocrites rather then they will lose a drop of praise will lick it up with their own tongue. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep & Rev. Apoc.* 690 Till he had licked of the whip, and learned better language. 1726 *Life Penn* in Wks. 1782 I. 136 Those very lies . . . which himself had now licked up afresh.

b. Of inanimate agents (chiefly waves, flame, etc.): To lap, play lightly over, etc.; to take up (moisture, etc.) in passing over. Sometimes with personification.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 276 Seo lyft liccað and ntyhð bone wætan of ealre corpan. 1635 SWAN *Spec.* M. v. § 2 (1643) 149 Untill the sunne or the wind have licked the tops of the grasse and flowers. 1669 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 698 Feavers . . . rack their Limbs, and lick the vital Heat. 1827 POLLOR *Course T.* ii, Consumption licked her blood. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 154 The tide of human beings . . . licking the base of the hill, rushed vehemently on one side. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Evil & Psyche* Dec. xxvi, An upleaping jet of cold Cocytus, which for ever licks Earth's base. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* II. xxiv, The wheels . . . licked up the pulverized surface of the highway. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Paniers* I. 45 The flames . . . ruthlessly licked up everything in their path of destruction. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 59/2 Fires had consumed the underbrush and licked the branches off the giant trees.

c. *Sc.* *To lick one's winning(s)*: To make the best of one's bargain.

1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* (1796) 144 But now let us our winning lick (He cry'd in pett. 1794 BURNS *O merry ha'e I been* 9 Bitter in dool I lickit my winnins, O' marrying Bees, to gie her a slave.

4. *To lick (a person or thing) into (shape, etc.)*, also *to lick over*: To give form and regularity to; to mould, make presentable. Alluding to the alleged practice of bears with their young (see quot.).

1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 Beres ben brought forth the al fowle and transformyd and after that by lyckynge of the fader and the moder they ben brought in to theyr kyndly shap. 1612 CHAPMAN *Witloves T.* Wks. 1873 III. 31 He has not licked his whelp into full shape yet. 1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* *Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 72 Enforced, as a Bear doth her Whelps, to bring forth this confused lump, I had not time to lick it into form. c. 1630 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 444 The Author hath licked them [verses] over. 1699 PIERNEY 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1700) 339 Men did not know how to mould and frame it; but at last it was licked into shape. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 4 The play is writ, the Players upon the recommendation of those that lick'd it over, like their parts to a Fondness. 1760 WESTLEY *Wks.* (1872) ix. 509 Mr. Law, by taking immense pains, has licked it into some shape. 1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 122, I shall have trouble enough in licking her [a young servant] into shape. 1891 *Spectator* 22 Dec. 837 Their proposals . . . would be licked, by debate . . . into practicable shape.

5. Contemptuously used for: To smear with cosmetics; to varnish, to smarten with paint; to 'sleek', give smooth finish to (a picture).

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 99 Spending a whole forenoon euerie day in spunging and licking himself by the glasse. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crer.* *Lickt*, Pictures new Varished, Houses new Whitened, or Women's Faces with a Wash. 1853 T. TAYLOR *Life B. R. Haydon* III. 212 Modern cartoons with few exceptions are licked (smoothed) and polished intentionally.

6. *slang.* To beat, thrash. Also, to drive (something) out of (a person) by thrashing. *to lick off*: to cut off clean, to slice off.

1235 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1898) I. 144 Leggis war likkit of hard of the kne. 1567 HARMAN *Caval.* x. v. (Farmer), *Lycke*, to beate. 1719 RAMSAY *To Hamilton* vi, May I be



licket w'l a bittle, Gin of your numbers I think little. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* i. ii. Suppose I've a mind he should drub, whose bones are they, Sir, he's to lick? 1775 MAD. D'AUBRAY *Diary, Let. to Mr. Crisp* 19 Nov. As for your father, I could lick him for his affected coolness and moderation. 1828 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1888) I. 167 How these poor dogs must have been licked. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii. (1871) 109 Say you won't fag—they'll soon get tired of licking you. 1879 SEURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 542 Almost as free as America in the olden time, when every man was free to lick his own nigger. 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 41 Well, I've tried to lick the badness out of him... You can, out of some boys, you know.

b. *slang*. To overcome, get the better of; to excel, surpass. *It licks me*: I cannot explain it. Also to *lick into fits*: to defeat thoroughly.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals* IV. 232 By Dane, Saxon, or Piet We had never been lick'd Had we stuck to the king of the island. 1836 F. B. HEAD *Let. in Smiles Misc. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxii. 366, I believe we shall lick the radicals. 1847 DR. QUINCY *Milton v. Southey & L. Under Wks.* (1859) XII. 179 Greece was... proud... of having licked him [an enemy]. 1879 E. WALFORD *Louisiana* I. 37 If we have a war and beat Russia or lick Abyssinia into fits. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi. It licks me to think it had been hid away all the time. 1890—*Col. Reformer* (1891) 195 As a seller of unparalleled generosity, we can't be licked. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618 We must either lick and rule these savages or run away.

*absol.* 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xii. (1889) 114, I believe that a gentleman will always lick in a fair fight.

7. *slang, intr.* To ride at full speed.

1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi. A horseman... rattled down the stony track as hard as he could lick.

8. Combs.: lick-box *nonce-wd.* ? = LICK-DISH; lick-fingers, one who licks his fingers (used as a term of abuse); lick-foot *nonce-wd.*, the action of licking the feet, servility; lick-halter (see quot.); lick-ladle, a parasite; lick-log, a block of salt for cattle to lick; lick-ma-dowp *Sc. nonce-wd.*, a scyophant; lick-platter, a parasite; lick-sauce = LICK-DISH; lick-spit = LICK-SPITTLE; lick-trencher = lick-platter; lick-up, (a) something that licks up (see quot. 1844); (b) something 'licked' into shape (see quot. 1851 61). Also LICK-DISH, LICK-PENNY, LICK-POT, LICK-SPIGOT, LICK-SPITTLE.

1611 COTGR. *Liche-casse*, a 'lick-box, a sweet-lips. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii. xxx. Achilles was a scould pat maker of hay bundles, Agamemnon a lick-box. 1595 *Lucerne* iii. iv. F. 2 b, You stoppasse, 'lickfingers, will you not hear? [1625] B. JONSON *Staple News*, The Persons of the Play, *Lick-finger*, a Master Cooke, and parcell Poet. 1630—*Novo lun* ii. li. No flattery for't, No 'lick-foot, pain of losing your proboscis. 1611 F. ORIO, *Licca fume*, a 'lick-halter, a knaush wag, a gallowes-clapper. 1840 JAMES Woodman ii. 'Who and what is he?' 'A 'licklade of the court, lady'. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. iii. xii. I like a man to be up to the notch, and stand to his 'lick-log. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xxi. Quhen thus redust to howps, 'Thy dander, and wander About pure 'lickmadows. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* vi. xxi. II. 126 No 'lick-platter, no parasite, no toadeater. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 302 Him... who has a smutty tale for ev'ry rich man's table? 'Lickspit and flatterer both'. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Chirac*, *Goethe* II. 35 To play... the lickspit about the court of Weimar. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. g Not onely 'licktrenchers, but also claw backs, which curry favour with great men by their false npeachings. 1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode Wks.* 1816 I. 298 Butlers and lick-trenchers. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 47 [Of Silver plating.] When cool the hammer is allowed to fall upon the lead, to which it firmly adheres by means of a plate roughed as a rasp, which is called the 'lick-up'. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* II. 34 A 'lick-up' is a boot or shoe re-lasted to the wrinkles out... and then blacked up to hide blemishes.

† Lick-dish. *Obs.* [f. LICK v. + DISH sb.]

1. A parasite.

c1440 *Pronp.* Parv. 304/2 Lykdysshe, *scurm.* 1519 HOSMAN *Wlgt.* 77 Smellfystes, lyckedysshes, and franchars come vncalled. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 824 A lick-dish, *catillo*.

2. Used abusively (see quot. 1562).

[1562] J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 64 She will lie as fast as a dogge will lick a dish. 1575 GAMMEL *Gurton* v. ii. 252 Thou lirk lickdish, didst not say the neele wold be gitten? 1631 [see LIAR (*Proverbis*)].

Licked (likt), *pp. a.* [f. LICK v. + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 337/2 Went cutting away with that fork and his licked knife. 1806 DR. MAURICE *Martian* (1897) 43 The licked one... dabbed his swollen eye with a wet pocket-handkerchief.

Lickell, *Obs.* jocular or colloq. form of LITTLE.

Licken, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [altered form of LIPPEN v.] *intr.* To trust to.

1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* xi. 5 The stoare that they haue lickened vnto, shall be destroyed and eaten vp. 1888 in *Shedfield Gloss.* s.v. *Lippen*, 'I know what to liken to'. 'He's nowt to liken to'.

Lickenesse, *obs.* form of LIKENESS.

Licker (liker). [f. LICK v. + -ER.] One who or something which licks. Also lick-up; in *silver-plating* = lick-up (see LICK v. 8).

1440 *Pronp.* Parv. 305/1 Lykkare, or he bat lykkythe, *leccator*. 1554 HUTTON *Licker, lictor*. 1839 *Urge Dict.* *Arts* 999 Plated manufacture... The under face of the stamp-hammer has a plate of iron called the lick-up fitted into it. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andl. Alt.* III. cxxviii. 111 Being acquiescent lick-up of ministerial dishonour. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Apr. B/3 The licker of red-hot irons was briskly following his profession.

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† Lickering, *a.* *Obs.* rare -1. ? = LICKERISH. 1578 T. P. GORE *Gal. Gall. Inventions* K, My lust alluers my lickering lypes to taste.

Lickerish, liquorish (likerish), *a.* Forms: 5 liccoris, 6 licoryce, likerishe, -yshe, 6-7 lieourish, 7 liecorish, li(c)korish, liquerish, liquourish, liquo(u)rish, 8 likerish, 6-9 lick-erish, licorish, liquorish. [Altered form of LICKEROUS, with substitution of suffix -ISH for -ous.]

† 1. Pleasant to the palate; *gen.* sweet, tempting, attractive; = LICKEROUS 1. Of a cook: Skilful in preparing dainties. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 50 The deuises of likerish cookes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 194 With Licourish draughts And Morsels Vinctious. 1615 tr. *De Monfort's Surt.* F. *Indies* 20 There is another very liquorish fruit. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 700 And wouldst thou seek again to trap me here With likerish baits fit to ensnare a brute? 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 37 He [Haron] was one of those that smoothed his way to a full ripeness by liquorish and pleasing passages. 1728 TICKELL *Hor. Bk.* 18 On it to Ginger Bread thou shalt descend, And liquorish Learning to thy labes extend.

2. Of persons, etc.: Fond of delicious fare; = LICKEROUS 2. † Const. *after, of.*

1500 *Chesler Pl.* II. 129 And of that tree of Paradise she shall eate through my cyttie. For women are fall liccoris [i.e. licorous]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 66 Likuryshe of tongue, lighte of taile. 1561 AWDLAY *Brit. I. a. b.* 1, This is a licoryce knaue that will swill his Maisters drink. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgment* vi. ii. (1641) 102 Yet was he likerish also after any... rarity that was sent into his Table. 1664 BAYLYN *Sylva* 42 Cattel being excessively licorish of their leaves and tender buds. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. vi. § 57 (1694) 55 They were so liquorish after Mans Flesh, that [etc.]. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 283 Green Peas are ready to satisfie the longing Appetite of the likerish Palate. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grims. Knight & Friar* i. iv. A liquorish black rat Lured by the cook to sniff and smell her bacon. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 201 The holy man... had a licorish tooth. 1879 W. B. HAYLAND *Q. Curious* Introd. 29 He [Alexander] drank... rather by way of good-fellowship than from a liquorish appetite.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* Eagerly desirous, longing, greedy; = LICKEROUS 2 b.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 384/1 The people... must not bee so likerish to desire vnprofitable things. 1627 J. CARTER *A. p. os.* 3 This propertie every one is most liquorish of, taking after their great grandmother Eve. a 1639 WORTON *Life Dr. Buckton in Relig.* (1651) 99 Certain rare Manuscripts... were upon sale to the Jesuits at Antwerp, honourish Chapmen of such Ware. 1658 OSBORN *Adv.* Sem. (1673) 27 Be not therefore licorish after Fame. 1704 SWIFT *J. Tub Wks.* 1760 I. 60 Their own liquorish affection to gold. 1834 BENTHAM *Peacot.* in *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 9 He might have a likerish leaning towards the trade of Cabbie. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* (1875) 11 Jewish huna... showed so intense a sympathy with the general tendency to idolatry, as to cast a liquorish eye on every wandering form of it that came near them.

3. Lecherous, lustful; = LICKEROUS 3. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pl. Edm.* II. Wks. 1874 I. 51 Goto, Nell... ye may be caught, I tell yet: these be licorish lads. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath* 319 The liquorish hag rejects the self with scorn. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. ii. Thou art a liquorish dog. 1828 LAMB *Wife's Trial*, The likerish culprit, almost dead with fear. 1881 SAINR RNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 123 The smirk of a liquorish fiddle.

4. Comb., as *lickerish-lipped* adj.

1577 tr. *Butlinger's Decades* (1592) 154 Let every young man be... not licorish-lipped, nor dainty toothed.

Hence Lickerishly *adv.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 116 His expression *licking the Chaucery* hath left Posterity to interpret it. Lickerishly longing for that Place.

Lickerishness. [f. LICKERISH a. + -NESS.]

Love of good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas.* Fr. Tong. *Frilandie*, licorous things, licorishness. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Ur. Acad.* ii. 293 Meere lickishness causeth vs to eate such meats as we know are contrary to our health. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 152 Where there is a liquorishness in a popular Assembly to debate. 1658 OSBORN *Jns. I.* 134 Their Governours licorishness after the choyce morsells of the Church. 1733 CRYNNE *Eng. Malady* ii. v. § 20 (1734) 168 The Snare and Temptation that Liquorishness and high Relish throws many into. 1827 HOWE *Every-day Bk.* II. 35 The boy... moved by licorishness, began to eat.

† Lickerous, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 li-, lykerous, (4) lykerus, 5 lykerowse, lykorous, lykerwys, lekerous, likerous, licrus, likrus), 5-7 lieorous, liecorous, lycorous(e), (5) lycourous, lycours, lycoruse, 6 lycoures, licoras, likorous, 7 lykresse), 6-7 liquorous, likerous, -orous. [a. AF. \*likeros, \*lekerous, repr. a northern var. of OF. lecherous LECEROUS; cf. ONF. *liquerie* = Central OF. *lecherie* lechery.

In Eng. use this form of the word has chiefly retained its etymological sense (cf., however, sense 3), while *lecherous* has been almost confined to a transferred application.]

1. Pleasing or tempting to the palate. Also *gen.* and *fig.*: Sweet, pleasant, delightful.

c 1275 *Xf Pains Hell* 122 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 Po weore beose bat... heden of many metes de-deyn, But hit weore likerous be certeyn. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. xxv. 68 Noht may be feled lykerousere, Then thou so suete aloude. 1340 *Aynb.* 47 Be zofte bed clothes likerous. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 216 Lekerous metis & drynkis. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 22 No woman shulde ete no lycorous morselles in the abers... of her husband. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 *marg.*, Lucre is so likerous that he that once lykkes of it, lekeith it. 1577-87 HOLIN-

SHED *Chron.* I. 19/2, I would not be his ghest, vnlesse I tooke his table to be furnisht with more wholesome and licorous viands. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgment* II. (1631) 536 Beeing fed with the licorous and deceitfull sweetness of their owne lusts. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 47 O tis an amiable diuel, a sweete sionne, a lycorous poyson.

2. Of persons, the appetite, etc.: Fond of choice or delicious food; dainty in eating; greedy of good fare. Const. *of, after.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 160 And et throf dame lykerouse. 1362 LANCEL. P. Pl. A. vii. 253 Let not sir Surfet siten at thi bord;... for he is a lechour and likerous of tonge. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Ser. Wks. I. 2 For his riche man was hoastful in speche and likerous in foode. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 53 There be... other that be lykerous of moche mete and drinke. 1530 PUSGR. 317/1 Lycourise or daynty mouthed, *frant.* 1599 NASHE *Leuten Staffe* 54 The Popes caterer casting a licorous glance that way. a 1632 G. HICKMATT *Prest to Temple* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 He that... for quality is licorous after dainties is a glutton. 1632 J. INGHOW *Trap.* v. 182 These larses are... interlarded with pitch to preserve the... Wine; yet making the taste thereof vnpleasant to liquorous lips. 1653 URGHART *Rabelais* ii. xiv. 98 These devils are very likerous of lardons.

b. *gen.* and *fig.* Having a keen relish or desire for something pleasant. Const. *of, also, eager to do something.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 391 Yonge deikes that been lykorous To reden Artes than heen curious. c 1400 *Doct.* *Proy* 444 Syn we uren are... so likrus of loue in likyng of yowthe. 1555 W. WATKINMAN *Paralle Faints* ii. viii. 178 Which... hve a pure and simple life, i.e. with no licorous lusts of other pleasures vntill. a 1586 SIONBY *Arctadia* i. (1622) 82 Fit commendation (whereof womankind is so likerous). 1598 P. L. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 32 For though it be no cates sharpe sauce it is, To likerous vanitie. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Temple Discharge* i. Busy inquiring heart, what wouldst thou know Why dost thou pry, And turn and leer, and with a licorous eye Lock high and low.

3. Lecherous, lustful, wanton.

1377 LANCEL. P. Pl. B. x. 161 The likerouse launde that Lecheriey batte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 58 And sickerly she hadde a likerous eye. a 1420 HOLCROVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1762 This likerous danpnable error [adultery]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxv. Men and wmmen coude loue to gyders selen yeres and no lycours lustes were bitwene them. 1587 TIBBERT. *Trag.* T. 25 Whilst thus NASTAGIO sought his owne decay, By liquorous lust. 1604 DRAYTON *Uncl. 360* There in soft Downe the liquorous Sparrow sat. 1611 COTGR. *sa. Femme*, From women light, and likerous, good fortune still deliuer vs.

4. Comb., as *lickerous mouthed, toothed* adjs.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 285 Like unto likerous mouthed men, who... desire meates with a greedy appetite. 1598 F. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 9 Once Ritus saw a pretty lase, And liquorous tooth'd desir'd to tast.

Hence † Lickerously *adv.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 174 To meche fode deuoury; and to lykerouslyche. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 567 Olofero, which fortune ys kiste No likerously. 1426 LYND. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12915 Fatte mussells large and Rounde, I threste hem in full lykerous. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas.* Fr. Tong. *Frantier*, to feed licorously.

† Lickeroushead. *Obs.* rare -1. In 5 likeroushed. [f. LICKEROUS a. + -HEAD.] Lickerousness.

a 1440 *Jacob's Well* 144 Vsyng of mete... noyt only in likeroushed [printed *liberoushed*], but for pompe, to make manye messys.

† Lickerousness. *Obs.* [f. LICKEROUS + -NESS.] Fondness for good fare; *gen.* keen appetite or desire. Const. *of, after, inf.* with to. Also, lecherousness.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 61 Likerousnesse & lustis of here bely. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 611 Venus me yaf ny lust, my likerousnesse. c 1386 -*Parv.* T. 7 667 Auairice... is likerousnesse in herte to haue ethely thynges. c 1440 *Pronp.* Parv. 304/2 Lykerousnesse, *delicacia*. a 1586 SIONBY *Arctadia* v. (1622) 450 Whether... the likerousnesse of dominion [can] make you beyond iustice. a 1638 MEDKE *Wks.* i. (1672) 128 As perhaps licorishness of Wine before had caused many of them to do. 1657 RYVE *God's Plea* 123 A people... so given over to licorishness, that it is an hard thing to get a Cook to please them. 1665 J. SPENCER *Ulg. Proph.* 139 That natural liquorishness in the minds of men after the knowledge of things to come.

Lickham(e), variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

Licking (li'kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LICK v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. LICK; the action of passing the tongue over something, of fashioning into shape, etc.; † also, the action of daubing or smearing the face with paint.

1287 TRIVISA *Hidden* (Rolls) IV. 435 Bestes... among hem self pey useþ cusses and likkyngs and strokyngs. c 1440 *Pronp.* Parv. 305/1 Lykkynges of howndys, or other beasts, *licius*. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Ded.* 2 What costly deckyng, lykkyngs, censyngs, and worshipping of ymages. 1623 RP. HALL *Serm.* v. 154 It scorneth to woo favour with farding and licking and counterfeins. 1631 GOUCE *God's Arrowe* iii. xciv. 363 By the daily licking of his ranking wounds with the tongue of lady Elenor his wife, he is said to be cured. a 1635 NAUNTON *Flagenr. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 Besides the licking of one's fingers, he [Dudley] got the King a masse of riches. a 1656 RP. HALL *Ser. Th.* § 13 Jezebel, for all her licking, is cast out of the window and trodden to dirt in the streets. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg.* iii. Wks. 1882 X. 227 Shakespeare was a pretty fellow, and said some things which only want a little of my licking to do well enough. *Mod.* He is somewhat uncouth; he wants licking into shape.

b. *concr.* in pl. (See quot.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exh.* 207 Coarse broad salt; exported for the fisheries... Pickings, or cattle lickings.



2. *colloq.* A beating, thrashing. *lit.* and *fig.*

1756 TOLDEBURY *Hist. of Orphans* II. 151, I gave him such a licking, I question whether he didn't carry some of the bruises with'n to the grave. 1780 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 307 'The fray assum'd, the generals thought, The color of a licking'. 1806-7 J. BEECHER *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xiii. Obligated to take a severe licking from a boy twice as big, as yourself. 1818 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1839 III. 115 He praised Thomson and Cowper, but he gave Crabbe a most unmerciful licking. 1831 PALMERSTON 29 May in H. L. Bulwer *Life* II. viii. 81 The moment they [the Belgians] stir a step to attack Holland, they will get a most exemplary licking. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* ix. (1883) 74 The power to take a licking is better worth having than the power to administer one.

3. *attrib.*, as *licking-bout*; †*licking-medicine*, an ecleciary; *licking-place* U.S. = *LICK sb.* 2; so *licking-pond*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxv. 137 This rosted .. Onion .. is used in a licking medicine against an old rotten cough. 1651 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic* (1656) 144 The juice [of Liguoris] dissolved in Rose-water with some Gum-Tragacanth is a fine licking Medicine for Hoarseness, Wheesings, &c. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 27 The back parts of our country are full of these licking [printed licking] ponds; some are .. of pale clay, the deer .. are fond of licking this clay. *Ibid.* 68 We .. travelled along a rich bill side, .. then down to a Licking-place. 1762 P. COLLINSON in W. Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 238 Their bones or skeletons are now standing in a Licking-place, not far from the Ohio. 1775 MAD. D'ARRELY *Diary, Lett. to Mr. Crisp Dec.* Times are much altered since I gave him such a thorough licking-bout at lack gammon.

**Licking** (*lik*), *pp. a.* [*f. LICK v.* + *-ING* 2.] That licks. Of a flame: = *LAMBERT*. Also *slang*, first-rate, 'splendid' (cf. *thumping, whacking*).

1648 [see GENTLE a. 10]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* xiv. 91, I will briefly describe it [Bone-Ace], and the rather because it is a Licking Game for Money. 1809 E. PHILLIPS *Human Boy* 182 The thing was, to make a licking big frame of light wood.

**Lickle**, childish or illiterate form of *LITTLE*.

**Licky**, obs. form of *LIKELY*.

**Lickness**, obs. form of *LIKENESS*.

† **Lickpenny**. *Obs.* [*f. LICK v.*]. One who or that which 'licks up' the pennies; something that 'makes the money go'. Also *attrib.*

14. 7 LYNG. *Hist. London* Lickpenny. c. 1600 DAY *Bege. R. diuall* (r. II. i. 1881) 34 London l k penny (all se it, .. tak l k d me with a witnes. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. H. yatt* Wks. 1873 III. 116 *Hist.* Sweet musckes, gallant fellow Londoners. Clo y faith we are the madcaps, we are the lickpennies. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. (1655) 151 Their Religion is a dear and lick-penny religion for such poor Indians. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* I. i. She has two devils in her eyes; that last ogle was a lick-penny. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xxviii. Law is a lick-penny, Mr. Tyrrel.

† **Lickpot**. *Obs.* [*f. LICK v.* + *POT sb.*]

1. A name for the first finger.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 73 Welche fynger som men clepeth likpot bat is be fynger next be thomle. c. 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 305/1 Lykpot fyngyr, *index*. c. 1475 *Pict. Loc.* in W. Wülcker 752 36 *Hic index*, a lykpot.

2. A pot out of which medicine may be licked.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicine* 233 Their Nutritive Messes, Lickpots, and Pectorals.

**Licksome**, dial. variant of *LIKESOME*.

† **Lick-spigot**. *Obs.* [*f. LICK v.* + *SPIGOT*] One who licks the spigot; a contemptuous name for a tapster or drawer; also, a parasite.

1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 300-1 Let the cunningest lick-spigot swelt his heart out, the beere shall neuer foame or froath in the cupp. 1599 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* iv. i. Cook (to the Drawer) Fih, lick-spigot! 1607 TORSSELL *Four. Beasts* 509 Parasites .. whom the Germans call *Schmorotzer* and *Tellerlecker*, that is, smell-fests and lick-spickets. 1612 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 362, I know the old lick-spigot will be nibling a little when he can come too't. 1700 E. WADE *Lond. Spy* II. iii. 4 He that salutes the old Lick-spigot with other Title than that of Mr. Church-Warden runs the hazard of Paying double Taxes.

**Lick-spittle**. [*f. LICK v.* + *SPITTLE*.] An abject parasite or scycophant; a toady.

[1629] DAVENANT *Albion* III. G. b. Lick her spittle From the ground. This disguis'd humilitie Is both the swift, and safest way to pride. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Amer. Wks.* 1855 I. 40 To hear his lickspittles speak you would think that a man of great and versatile talents was a miracle. 1851 BOKAOW *Lavengro* III. 319 It is only in England that literary men are invariably lick-spittles. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 4 Stage-coachmen were .. comrades to gentlemen, lickspittles to lords. 1890 C. MARTYR W. Phillips 76 The South omnipotent and imperious, the North its errand-boy and lick-spittle.

*attrib.* 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* II. Wks. 1869 XXII. 76 A cringing baseness, and lickspittle awe of rank.

Hence **Lickspitting** *vbl. sb.*, toadying.

1839 BLACKW. *Nag.* XLV. 767 Such never saw no oriental prostration, such lickspitting, .. you never saw in your life. 1886 *Trusley's Mag.* July 54 Demagogues who have not the chance of lick-spitting princes.

† **Lickster**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 lickostre.

[*f. LICK v.* + *-STER*.] A female who licks; used to translate OF. *lecheresse*, fem. of *lecheor* LECHER.

1340 *Ayemb.* 56 Pe tonge be lyckestre him ansuereþ.

**Licli**, *licly*, obs. forms of *LIKELY*.

**Lienen**, **Licnesse**, obs. ff. of *LIKEN*, *LIKENESS*.

**Licome**, variant of *LICHAM Obs.*

**Licorice**, alternative form of *LIQUORICE*.

**Licorish**, variant of *LICKERISH*.

† **Licorn**. *Obs.* [*a. F. licorne*, *lit. unicorn*.]

'An old name for the howitzer of the last century, then but a kind of mortar fitted on a field-carriage to fire shells at low angles' (Adm. Smyth).

1825 in BURN *Nan. & Milit. Diet.*

**Licoroux**, **licouroux**, variants of *LICKEROUS*.

**Licour**, *-ish*, obs. ff. *LIQUOR*, *LICKERISH*.

**Lict**, obs. form of *LIGHT*.

**Lictet**, **lietier**, obs. forms of *LITTER*.

**Lictor** (*lik*ti). *Rom. Antig.* Also 4 littour.

[*l.*; perh. agent-n. *f. lige*, root of *figure* to bind.] An officer whose functions were to attend upon a magistrate, bearing the fasces before him, and to execute sentence of judgement upon offenders.

A dictator had twenty-four lictors, a consul twelve.

1384 WYCLIF *Acta* xvi. 35 The magistrates senten littoures, that ben mynistres of ponsyching, seyinge, Dismitte, or delyvere, 36 the men. 1386 SIR E. HOBY *Polit. Dic.* *Truth* xxiv. 114 *uarg.*, The fagots of the lictors. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* II. 214 Sawcie Lictors Will catch at vs like Strumpets. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lictor*, a Sericant, a Hangman. 1674 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 65. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xv. 302 Each [decemvir] was attended by his twelve lictors, who carried not the rods only but the axe. 1843 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* I. Ho, lictors, clear the way!

*b. trans.*

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 223 God shall not greatly need any Lictors or Tormenters. 1669 *Causes Decay Chr. Pity* II. 31 They .. become their own Lictors and make that their choice which is their extremest punishment. 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 352 Satan, as the Lictor or Executioner of our Saviour, immediately seized the Criminal, and inflicted on him some bodily Disease or Torment. 1803 R. W. DIXON *Man* III. ii. 120 A thousand justices in judgement sit, A thousand lictors deal most righteous blows.

Hence † **Lictorian** *a.*, pertaining to a lictor.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Licture**, **Licure**, obs. ff. *LITTER sb.*, *LIQUOR*.

**Licval**, **Licwurfe**: see *LIKEFUL*, *LIKEWORTH*.

**Lid** (*lid*, *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlid* (d, 2 *hlyd*, 3-4 *lida*, 4 6 *lidd* (e, lydde, 5 *led* (e, lyd (e, 3- *lid*. [OE. *hlid* neut. = Du. *lid*, OHG. *hlit* (MHG. *lit*, mod.G. in comb. *angelid* eyelid) *lid*, ON. *hld* gate, gateway, gap.—OE. neut. \**hlido* "I wk.-grade of roof" \**hlit* to cover, in OE. *be-hlidan*, OS. *bihlidan* to cover, OE. *on-hlidan*, OS. *anhlidan* to open.]

1. That which covers the opening at the top of a vessel or closes the mouth of an aperture; the upper part of a receptacle, which may be detached or turned upon a hinge in order to give access to the interior.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 262 Ða ledon Ða bezenas Ðone Hæled æfteron, and nidd hild belucan ure ealra Alysens. c. 1290 *S. Ang. Leg.* I. 53/213 So huy openeden bat lid of isswete tounge ber. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 5618 In þis kist þe barn sco did (Quen it spird was wit þe lid [fair]. *lidd*). c. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 41 Make a luytel whurche. Forde do in bat like blod .. whon þe lust speke with me lif be lide sone. c. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 272 The porter to the panere went, And the led vppe he bent. c. 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 73 Hele the pottle with a close led, and stoppe hit aboute with dogh or bater. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437/2 The preest taketh the lydde of the chalys on whyche is the host. 1535 COVERDALE *Nam.* xix. 15 And every open vessel that hath no lydd nor couerynge, is vncleane. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xii. 9 Iehoiada the priest tooke a chest, and bored a hole in the lid of it. 1722 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 471 7-8 Upon his lifting up the lid of it [Pandora's Box], .. there flew out all the Calamities and Distempers incident to Men. 1840 BROWNING *Sordido* I. 589 Meantime some pyx to screen The full-grown pest, some lid to shut upon The goblin! 1842-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 417 The outer layer of the lid is formed of earth precisely similar to that which surrounds the hole. 1865 KINGSLAY *Hereto*. x. 159 'Lift the lid of this box for me,' she said.

*b.* Applied to a door, shutter, board, or the like, closing an aperture. Now *dial.* Cf. *PORT-LID*.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vi. 4 In y<sup>e</sup> house he made wyndowes, which might be opened and shut with lyddes. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Supper*. Wks. (Grosart) II. 231 Stop thy oven mouth with a liddle of butter. 1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 48 Whereas his former Physician shutt up his windowes and kept him in utter darkness, he did open his window-lids and let in the light. 1890 GLOAG *Gloss.*, *Lid*, a cupboard door.

*c.* The top crust of a pie. *dial.*

1625 MARKHAM *Eng. Housewife* 68 At a vent in the top of the lid put in the same, and then set it into the Oven again. 1747 MAS. GLASSE *Cookery* 73 A Yorkshire Christmas-Pye. First make a good Standing Crust... Then lay on your Lid, which must be a very thick one.

† *d.* *Lid of the knee*: the patella, knee-cap. *Obs.* 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 462 The lids of my knees besing crushed.

2. *Lid (of the eye)* = *EYELID*.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 26 De leun ðanne he lēd to slepen Sal he neure liden de lides of ege. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. viii. (1495) 114 Eury byrde cloyth the eye wyth the nether lydd. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3759 His lōke was full lowely, when ledys were opyn. 1412-20 LYNG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv. And of her eyen led the ledes downe. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat. li.* (1888) 19 It is needful that some members be holden vp with a grystle, as the liddes of the eyes. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 20 Sleepe shall neyther Night nor Day Hang vpon his Pent-house Lid. 1719 YOUNG *Poeb* 378 When his [Leviathan's] burnish'd eyes Lift their broad lids, the morning seems to rise. 1798 COCKERIDGE *Ant. Mar.* IV. vii. I closed my lids, and kept them close, And the balls like pulses beat. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 122, I straightly would commend the tears to creep From my charged lids. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 23 The skin of the lids contains no fat. *fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131

Ere night shall close the lids of yon bright stars. 1646 CRASHAW *Sopetto d'Herode* I. xlviii. The fields .. saw no more, but shut their flowry lids for ever.

3. Each of the two sides or covers (of a book). Chiefly *dial.* and *U.S.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 7/1 *Inuolucrum*, *operculum libri*, *alittulus*, .. the cover or lid of a booke. 1824 A. E. BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Lid*, the boarded cover of a booke. 1864 GROSART *Lamis all Safe* (1865) 85, I might close the lids of the Bible. 1881 LEICESTER *Gloss.* *s.v. Hitting*, In Leicestershire generally, however, the covers of a book are the 'lids'. 1896 N. J. SAN in *Catholic News* 29 Feb. 2/7, I have never yet found 'a good Catholic' who would deny anything in 'The Word of God' from lid to lid.

4. *Bot. and Conch.* = *OPERCULUM*.

1681 GREW *Museum* 230 That little Shell called Blatta Byzantia, is the Operculum or Lid of the Purple. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 34 Many of them [sea snails] are also furnished with a lid, which covers the mouth of the shell, and which opens and shuts at the animal's pleasure. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* 799 *Lid*, a cover to the tips of several of the Mosses; as in the Bogmoss. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* I. II. (ed. 3) 141 The singular form of leaf .. which has been called a pitcher .. consists of a fistular green body .. closed at its extremity by a lid, termed the *operculum*. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVI. 9/2 The urn itself [sc. of a moss] is closed by a lid, or *operculum*, and contains the spores. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Lid*, the terminal portion of the sporangium, which usually separates by a circular horizontal fissure.

5. *Mining. a.* The roof or roof-stone covering a 'pipe'; a *lid-stone* (q.v.). *b.* A flat piece of wood placed between the roof and the prop supporting it.

*a.* 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I. lvb. Pipes never fail of Lids, it is that by which they are distinguished from Flats. *b.* 1847 in HALLIWELL. 1860 *Mining Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Derbysh. Terms*, *Cap* or *Lid*, a flat piece of wood placed between the top of the punch and the roof of the mine.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lid-elevator*, *-lash*; *lid-cells* *Bot.* (see *quot.*); *lid-flower*, a tree or shrub of the genus *Calyptanthus* (N.O. *Myrtaceae*), in which the upper part of the calyx forms a lid; *lid-stone* *Mining* (see *quot.* 1858).

1887 GARNSEY *tr. Goebel's Morphol. Plants* 482 \**Lid*-cells of archegonium [of a cryptogam], terminal cells of neck closing for a time canal of neck. Same as stigmatic cells. 1827 *Gent. Mag.* XCvii. II. 490 The knob, or 'lid-elevator', is a piece attached to the lid by a brass pin. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, \**Lid-flower*, *Calyptanthus*. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 151 Her eyes .. Hot, glazed, and wide, with 'lid-lashes all sear. 1863 MANLOWE *Lead-Mines* 265 \**Lid-stones*. 1851 TAPPING *Derbysh. Lead-Mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Lid*, .. that species of metallic vein which .. is not covered with a lid-stone. 1858 A. C. RAMSAY *Catal. Rock Specimens* (1862) 63 (E. D. D.), Locally called 'lid-stone', from its lying on the top of the iron ore which occurs in the limestone of the Forest of Dean.

**Lid** (*lid*), *v. rare*. Also 3 *lide*. [*f. Lid sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a lid.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 And he heled hit & wrið þe lides, liddes) so þe hit but nou ne istincked. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 151 Then lid your pye and bake it.

**Lidded** (*lidd*ed), *pp. a.* Also 1 *zshliddad*, *-od*, *zshleodad*, 4 *lidded*. [OE. *gehliddad* as if pa. pp. of a vb. \**hlidian* or \**gehlidian*, *f. hlid* (*gehlid*) *LID sb.* In mod. use a new formation on *LID sb.* and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Having a lid; covered with or as with a lid.

c. 900 *Beala's Hist.* IV. xxi. [ix.] (1890) 320 Seo [sc. þrah] was swilce eac gerisenlice zshleodad [v. zshliddod, -ad] mid zshlece stane. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 þes put he bat þat heo beo euer lidded & iwlren. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1696) 146 Wooden-Cases made like Collins (but not contracted at the extremities nor lidded). 1821 COLEBRIDGE *Lett., Comers.* 44. II. 21 The tropical trees .. produce their own lidded vessels full of water from air and dew. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandum* xl. 78 Maist o' the gentlemen were dark blue .. coats .., their waistcoats deep in the lidded pooch.

*b.* *Mining*. (Cf. *LID sb.* 5.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* I. lvb. Though we may in some Parts of this Work seem to assert that Veins are not lidded, yet .. they may be so, but more especially on their Dip. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, The top of the bearing part of a pipe is said to be lidded when its usual space is contracted to a small compass or width. A mining term.

*c.* *Bot. and Zool.* (Cf. *LID sb.* 4.)

1776-56 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 357 Capsule .. lidded, and opening transversely. 1899 CAGNEY *Taksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 224 The eggs [of *Distoma sinense*] are oval, lidded, and spiked at the opposite end.

2. Of the eyes: Having lids, covered with lids. Chiefly with *adj.* or *adv.* prefixed, as *half*-, *heavy*-, *high-lidded*.

1818 KEATS *Lines written in Highlands* 21 But the forgotten eye is still fast lidded to the ground. 1820 — *Cap & Bells* xx. Poems (1889) 527 One minute's while his eyes remain'd Half lidded, piteous, languid, innocent. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 151 Duff gave him a high-lidded glance, vouchsafing no reply. 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Acerra* (1887) II. iii. 146 [Eyes] somewhat heavy lidded and slow moving.

**Lidder**, *-ness*, variants of *LITHER*, *-NESS*.

† **Lidderon**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *ledron*, 5 *lyd* (e), *-eron*, *-eryn*, *lydrun*, *lidrone*, 5-6 *lidderon*, 6 *lydderyn*, *lydderne*, *liddurn*. [Perh. a. OF. *ladron* (see *LADRONE*), influenced by *lither* *LITHER a.*] A rascal, blackguard.

13. K. *Alis*. 3210 Mony ledron, mony schrewe. c. 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 303/2 *Lydrun*, or *lydrone* (*M.S. H.* and *Pynson* *lydrun*, or *lyderyn*, *lidron* [? = Gr. *ladōros* railer]. *Hec quidam glosa super correctione Bible.* c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 167 To se nowe þis lidderon her he leggis oure lawes.



*Ibid.* 187 Say. where ledde 3e his lidrone. 1523 Sikelton *Garh. Laurel* 188 Some liddersons [M.S. liddurms], some losels, some noughty packis. 1526 — *Magyfy.* 1945 13 deryns so lyttel set by Goddes lawes. a 1529 — *Agst. Venemous Tongues* Wks. 1843 l. 133 To taunt them like liddersons [sic]. lewde as thei bee. 1553 *Bale Vocacyon* Pref. 3 h. It is better (they saye in Northfolke) that yonge lyddernes wepe, than olde men.

**Lide** (laid). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *hlyda*, 3 *lud(e)*, 4 *lyde*, 7 *leed(e)*, *leid*, 7- *lide*. [OE. *hlȳda*; perh. *lit.* 'noisy', cogn. w. *hlid* *LOUD*.] The month of March.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 111. 152 Þone monað martius þe meinne hatað hlyda. *Ibid.* 228 Se ærestra frizedez þe man secl fasten is on hlydan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11990 And þe tepe day of lude in londone he drou. *Ibid.* 12040 In þe monþe of lude. c 1325 *Poem times Eduw* II (Percy) xxv. Cattel cometh & goth as wedderis don in Lyde. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Leede*, an olde name of the moneth of March. 1686 7 *Aubrey Rem. Gentilis & Judaism* (1881) 13 The vulgar in the West of England doe call the month of March, Lide. 1866 *Frul. K. Instit. Cornu.* Oct. II. 134 Friday in Lide is the name given to the first Friday in March... I have heard this archaism only among tanners, where it exists in such sayings as this: 'Ducks want't lay till they've drink'd lide water'. 1880 *E. Cornwall Gloss.*

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lide-month*, *-water*; *lide-flower*, *-lily*, the *Lent lily*, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.* 1886).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. Gijb b. Daffadil, \**lide-flowe* [1623 \**Lide-lilie*, 1634 *Lide-lillil*], blackthorne, &c. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Leed*, or \**Leid-month*, so called, saith Sommer, quasi *Lond-month*, from the old Saxon word *llyda*, a noise or tumult. 1866 \**Lide water* [see above].

† **Lidgate**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *hlið*, *hliðseat*, 5 *lidyate*, *lyde* 3ate, 6 *lydyate*, 9 *lidgitt*, *Se. and north. dial.* *liggat(e)*, *ligget*. [OE. *hlidgat*: see *LID sb.* and *GATE sb.* 1] The pronunciation is in some dialects (*hliðzet*), from the ME. *hlygate*, *-yale*.] A swing-gate; a gate set up between meadow or pasture and ploughed land or across the highway to prevent cattle from straying.

854 in *Burch Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 63 Ærest on dic þonne upp ucið hliðgeat. 909 in *Earle Land Charters* (1888) 290 Ærest on icenanæt brömbrige up & lang weges to hliðgeate. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) lix. Parte went into the towne of Helerby... and their festned a lidyate in the highway at the towne end of Helerby toward Yorke, with stoks, thorns, and otherwise. a 1450 *Manc* 1407 Hast þow ay cast vp lyde 3ate Pere bestus haue go in ate? 1557 *Scotter Manor Roll in Archaeologia* (1881) XLVI. 379 That every man shall sufficiently make their Lydyates in time convenient. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 107 They brak't the liggat o' the yard, Ay, a' in smash. 1847 *MALLIWELL, Lidyatts*, [Isle of Axholme]. *Liuc.* 1874 A. Hissor *Sc. Anecd.* 325 At another time when 'right about wheel' was required, he attained his object by asking them to 'come round like a ligget, lads!' 1881 J. YOUNGER *Antobing*. iv. 35 Her an' the bits o' lasses were out list'ning for us at the head o' the liggate as we came up.

**Lidger**, *-ier*, *obs.* forms of **LEDGER**.

**Lidless** (lidless), a. [f. *LID sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without a lid.

1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A potell pewter pott ledles. 1807 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 119 Lidless coffin. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 138 Tea which had been boiled over the smoky logs in the lidless billys.

b. Of the eyes: Having no lids; not covered with the lids. Chiefly poet. = *ever-watchful*.

1796 *COLERIDGE Ode Departing* 17. 145 Her lidless dragon-eyes. 1880 *SHELLEY Ode Liberty* iv. Philosophic did strain Her lidless eyes for thee. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* iv. 306 Not less to an eye like mine A lidless watcher of the public weal.

c. *Comb.*, as *lidless-eyed*, *-looking* adjs.

1818 *KEATS Endym.* i. 598 The lidless-eyed train Of planets. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 153 Lidless-looking eyes.

**Lidrone**, variant of **LIDDERON**.

**Lie** (lai), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *lyze*, *lyze*, 3-4 *le3e*, *leye*, *lyghe*, *lyiye* (*pl. leis*), 3-5 *leghe*, 4 *ly3e*, 4-8 *lye*, 5-6, 9 (*Se. and north. dial.*) *lee* (*pl. lees*, 6 *leis*), 5 *le*, 5, 7 *ly*, 6 *Se. ley*, 4- *lie*. [OE. *lyge* str. masc. = OHG. *lyg* (MHG. *lyc*, inflected *lyg*; mod.G. *lyg*); — OTeut. type \**lygi-z*, f. \**lyg-* wk.-grade of \**leug-*, OE. *leogan*: see *LIE v.* 3] Cf. the synonymous OHG. *lygin* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *lüge*), ON. *lygi* fem. The formal identity between the sb. and the vb. is a result of convergent sound-change. In northern dialects the plural *lees* is liable to confusion with *LEASE sb.* 2]

1. An act or instance of lying; a false statement made with intent to deceive; a criminal falsehood. Phrase, to tell († formerly to make) a lie. † Also, without lie, no lie, truly (often as an expletive in ME. poetry; cf. *without fable*).

In mod. use, the word is normally a violent expression of moral reprobation, which in polite conversation tends to be avoided, the synonyms *falsehood* and *untruth* being often substituted as relatively euphemistic.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. xiv. [ix.] (1890) 212 An is ærest lyges [v.r. lices] for [L. *unum* (sc. *genem*) mendaci]. a 1000 *Cædmon's Wkst & Sætan* 53 (Gr.-Wulk. II. 525) Þu us zelerdest þurh lyge ðinne. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* v. 7 That lighe [M.S. *harl. lyhe*] spekes leses tou mare and less. *Ibid.* lviii. 13 Of legh, and of cursinge, Sal þai be schewed in endinge. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 13941 (Cott.) Sal yee na leis here o mi toth. c 1300 *Havelok* 217 Mo þan an hundred,

with-uten leye. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Rolls) 10587 Of Arthur ys seid many selcouþ... Al ys nougt sop, he nougt al lye. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 18 A wicked spokere delited is in his legh. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 304 Much to blame... þat louez [read leuez] oure lorde wolde make a lyge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prolog.* 12 Men schal nat weyny euery thyng a lye For that he say it nat of 3ore ago. c 1400 *Destin. Prop.* 1294 Thies foure in hor fals-hode had forget a lie. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* vii. vii. Jubbiter gate Dardanus no lee. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems* li. 73 [Who] in my name all leis recordis. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiem* xlv. 155 Oberon neuer as yet made any lye to you. 1556 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. iv. 74 And twentie of these punie lies lie tell. a 1618 *RALPHIN Mahomet* (1637) 146 He was never known to make a Ly. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 153 They doe receive but the lees of men for the truthe of God. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xi. 51 Able to make a man both to believe lyes, and tell them. 1727 *J. E. For. Hist.* *Apur.* i. (1840) 11 Sarah was the first... that ever told God a lie to his face. a 1754 *L. Town Ep.* to C. Churchill *Poet. Wks.* 1754 1. 88 Shrewd Suspicion... To truth declar'd, prefers a whisp'r'd lye. 1791 *SWINBURT Johnson* an. 1781 (1848) 670/1 Johnson had accustomed himself to use the word *lie*, to express a mistake or an error in relation... though the relater did not mean to deceive. 1796 NELSON 24 July in *Nicolas Dispatch* (1846) VII. xciii. The lie of the day is, that Archdeke Charles has requested an Armistice, which the French General positively refused. 1816 *SCOTT Antiqu.* xxi. For they were queer hands the monks, unless money leas is made on them. 1820 *COLERIDGE Lett.* *Covers.* etc. I. 119, I am almost inclined to reverse the proverb and say 'What every one says must be a lie'. 1879 *FRITCHER Oscar* xv. 337 It was perhaps a lie invented by political malignity.

b. *White lie*: a consciously untrue statement which is not considered criminal; a falsehood rendered venial or praiseworthy by its motive.

1742 in *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 647 A certain Lady of the highest Quality... makes a judicious Distinction between a white Lie and a black Lie. A white Lie is That which is not intended to injure any Body in his Fortune, Interest, or Reputation but only to gratify a garrulous Disposition and the Itch of amusing People by telling them wonderful Stories. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 137 White lies always introduce others of a darker complexion. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xxv. All lies disgrace a gentleman, white or black. 1857 C. READE *(title)* *White Lies*.

c. *transf.* Something grossly deceptive; an imposture.

1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) Ps. lxxii. 9 Yet the children of men are vanitie, the chief men are lies [1611 men of high degree are a lie]. 1649 *J. R. KEAYNS Hucia* iv. 59 The very formality of an idol is to be a lie, to stand for that which it is not. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. 11 How is it possible for a Man to maintain a constant Lie in his Appearance [etc.].? 1842 *MIALI in Noncon.* II. 177 Homage the most indirect paid to the state church is... the worship of a lie. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. 1. 28 The sculptor of this base and senseless lie [the Vendramin statue].

2. To give the lie (to); to accuse (a person), to his face of lying. Also *transf.* of facts, actions, etc.: to prove the falsity of, to contradict (appearances, professions).

1593 *ABR. BANCROFT Dunning Posit.* i. iii. 13 They gaue the Quene the lie. 1599 H. BUTTER *O. des d'ne Dinner* Cij. Though Galen saith... yet experience gives him the lie. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 85 Give me the lye another time. c 1600 *RALPH The Farwell* 6 Go, since I needs must die, And give them all the lie. 1628 *BARKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 83 Tertullian... therein gives the lie to all antiquitie. 1711 *AMMONSON Spect.* No. 99 77 The great Violation of the Point of Honour from Man to Man, is giving the Lye. 1768 W. DONALDSON *Life Sir E. Sutherland* II. 110 She gave him the lie for his civility, by assuring him she eat very hearty. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Pop. Brazil* (1808) 115 Replies... that nearly gave the lie to his pretended superior knowledge. 1843 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xvi. Francis the First, and the Emperor Charles, gave each other the lie direct. 1856 *READE Never too Late* xxi. Am I to understand that you give Mr. Hawes the lie?

b. Hence occurs. the lie is used for: The action of giving the lie; the charge of falsehood.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 66 That Lye, shall lie so heavy on my Sword, That [etc.]. 1600 *ROWLANDS Lett. Humphre Blood* iii. 61 Astronomers... By common censure sometimes meets the lie. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 17 The other gives him the Lye... and follows his Lye with a Stab. 1733 *BURKELEY Alciphron* III. § 2 He abhors to take the Lye but not to tell it.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*; chiefly objective, as in *lie-giving*, *-hater*, *-monger*, *-teller*, *-writer*; *lie-consuming* adj.; † *lie-bill nonce-wd.*, a distortion of *LIBEL sb.*; *lie-tea*, said to be a transl. of the name given by the Chinese to teas coloured for the European market.

1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 61 Pasquil and Morphirius, on whose breasts were written no \**lie*-bills, as the Popes called them, but True-Bills of their villanies. 1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 985 Thy \**lie*-consuming mirror. 1848 *THACKERAY E. S. Snobs* xxix. \**Lie*-givings, challenges, reiterations. 1900 *YORK POWELL in St. George* III. 66 We at least will be a people of truth-lovers and \**lie*-haters. 1830 *JAMES Darnley xxix.* The tales that were circulated by the \**liemongers* of the court. 1876 A. H. HASSALL *Poet* 114 This article has received the name of \**lie*-tea 'because it is spurious, and, for the most part, not tea at all. 1854 *HULOT, 'Lye teller*, or lyinge knave or queane. a 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGUE Acts & Mon.* (1642) 212 The end and purpose of the lye-teller. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 300 We would advise him to give more attention to the contemporary libellers and \**lie*-writers.

**Lie** (lai), sb. 2. Also 7 lyo. [f. *LIE v.* 1]

1. Manner of lying; direction or position in which something lies; direction and amount of slope or inclination. Also *fig.* the state, position, or aspect (of affairs, etc.).

1697 *Collect. Connect. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 248 Nott to alter the proper lye of the Land. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. vi. i. § 30. 399 The general lye and disposition of the boughs. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 101 On what geological formation the land rests—its physical position or lie. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 325 To map out the field of thought... and to ascertain its lie and its characteristics. 1852 *TROLLOPE N. Amer.* II. 2 Washington, from the lie of the land, can hardly have been said to be central at any time. 1865 *CARLYLE Break. Gd.* xx. iii. (1870) IX. 44 Friedrich understands well enough... from the lie of matters, what his plan will be. 1894 *HARRINGTON Deserts* 5. *France* I. 15 The horizontal lie of the chalk beds. 1894 *BESANT In Deacon's Orders* 83 The lie of his hair, his pose [etc.].

b. *Golf*. a. 'The inclination of a club when held on the ground in the natural position for striking'. (b) 'The situation of a ball—good or bad'. (*Badm. Libr.*, *Golf Gloss*)

1857 H. R. FARNIE *Golfers's Manual in Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 126 The precise lie [of the ball] it [the niblick] is intended for so seldom occurs. *Ibid.* 141 The lie of these spoons should be rather upright. 1887 *SIR W. G. SIMMONS Art Golf* 152 From a bad lie it is the only way I know of to loft a ball. 1890 *HUTCHINSON Golf* 58 An important consideration is the 'lie' of the driving club.

2. *concr.* A mass that lies; a stratum, layer.

a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* I. (1729) I. 12 Not in regular order, y Strata, as Stones, and various sorts of Earth which lie in their origin at State. 1865 *SWINBURT Phind* a 153 The lye, sleek under shaggy and speckled lies of hair.

3. The place where an animal, etc. is accustomed to lie; its haunt. Also, room for lying.

1859 *BLACKMORE Lorna Pl.* xii. There were very fine loaches here, having more lie and hardihood than in the rough Lynn stream. 1886 *O. Rev.* Oct. 359 note. At other times he [a salmon] is usually resting in his 'stand' or 'lie'. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Marcella's Rev.* I. 2 A long narrow spinney which was a very favourite 'lie' for woodcock.

4. *Railways*. 'A siding or short offset from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading and unloading'. *Cent. Dict.*

† **Lie**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *lyge*, cogn. w. *lyge* *LIE sb.* 1] Lying, false.

c 975 *Reichs Gup. Mat.* xxvi. 20 M. lize lyge zewun. 1290 *S. Eng. L.* I. 31. 108 Hnde fuluial f. ost l. 13. 12. 12. 12. 12.

**Lie** (lai), v. 1. Forms and inflexions: see below. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.; OE. *liegan* (Ofris. *līga*, *lidsa*, *lidsia*, OS. *lygian* (Du., LG. *lygen*), OHG. and MHG. *lygen*, *lyken*, *lygen* (mod.G. *liegen*), ON. *liggia* (Sw. *ligga*, Da. *ligge*, Goth. *ligan* — OTeut. \**lygian* (the Goth. *ligan* is abnormal), f. Teut. root \**leg-* : *lag-* : *lāg-* : — West Aryan \**leg-* : *leg-* : *leg-* to lie; cf. Gr. λέγος bed, ἀλόγος bedellow, wife, ἀλόγος lying in wait, ambush, L. lectus bed, OSI. *leśati* to lie.]

As in OTeut. \**stijjan* *Sir* v., the present-stem has a *j* suffix, though the pa. l. and pa. pp. are strong. In WGer. and consequently in OI., the pres.-stem has two forms, due to the diversity in the phonetic character of the flexional suffixes: (1) The WGer. *lig-*, OE. *lig-*, appears in the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. and the sing. imp., and is the source of the mod. Eng. *lie*; (2) the WGer. *lyg-*, OE. *lyg-*, appears in the inf., the 1st pers. sing. and the pl. pres. ind., the pres. subj., and the pl. imp.; it is represented in mod. northern dialects by *lyg*; the southern *lidge* has been found only in the Wexford dialect, though the ME. *lyge* in southern texts can only represent the pronunciation (*hlið3e*)]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive lie*. Forms: a. 1 *liegan*, *liegean*, *Northumb.* *liega*, 2 *liggan*, 2-5 *lygge-m*, 3 *ligen*, *lyggen* (u), 4-5 *lyge*, *lygge*, 4-6 (7-9 *dial.*) *lig*, *lyge*, 5 *lygin*, *lyggyin*, *lyg*, *lyegge*. β. 2 *lien*, 3 *lyen*, 3 *lin*, 4 *lii*, *lij*, *li*, *lyen*, (errone. *ley-n*, *le3e*, *lai*), 4-5 *lyn(e)*, *ly3e*, 4-8 *ly*, 4-9 *lye*, 5 *liyn*, *lyyn*, *lyin*, 4- *lie*.

a. *Beowulf* 308a (Gr.) Lete hyne liegean, þær he longe was. c 1160 *Haltou Gosp.* John v. 6 Þa se bærend 7e-seah þisne liegan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Ho. Jetten hine liggen half quic. c 1205 *LAY.* 22836 Per he seol liggen [c 1275 *lyggen*]. a 1275 *Proo. Alfred* 467 in O. E. *Misc.* 131 He sal ligen long anicht. a 1275 *Death* 118 *ibid.* 174 Nu þu schalt wreccen liegen ful stille. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3169 He bad him ligge and slepe wel. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 5309, I will me lig to dei. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 4, I sal noght lige in fleschy lustis. c 1400 *MAUNDRA.* (Roxb.) xxv. 118 Where þe emperour schall ligg on þe morne. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Aims-house* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 A. little house... in which he shall lygge and rest. c 1440 [see B]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 To lyg in wayte. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Sept.* 254 There mayst thou ligg in a vetchy bed. 1651 *RANDOLPH, etc. Hey for Honesty* III. i. Wks. (1875) 431 Ligen in strommel. a 1654 *BROWNE Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. (1873) II. 13 Make thy bed fine and soft I'll lig with thee. 1674 *RAY N. & C. Words* 30 To Lig; to lyce, Var. Dial.

β. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) He ne myhte... ne sitten ne lien ne slepen. c 1200 *ORM* 6020, & nife he noht larinne lin. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 3778 (Cott.) He... þar on laid his hefd to li [Faif. ly]. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints vii.* (*Jacobus minor*) 482, & þare wele foure dais can þai ley but met & drink. 1382 *Wyclif* 1a. xi. 6 The parde with the kide shal leyn. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 68, I lye it lie still. 1426 *LYNG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13554 Lat hym lyn a







610/1, I lye at the poynte of dethe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 24 b. For the duke of Saxony lay sicke at Collen. 1564 GRINDAL *Funerall Sermon*. Ferdinand A iv b. Aeschilus the Poete lieng on slepe bare headed nere the sea. 1569 PLYM. Let. 2 Nov. in *Diary* (1879) VI. 112 My wife . . hath layn under a fever so severe, as [etc.]. 1712 SWIFT *Trial*, to Stella 31 Aug. Ophy Butler's wife there lies very ill of an ague. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Kalf Skirt*. III. 81 For hours she lay awake. 1887 E. BERDOE tr. *Bernard* 68 The . . room where she lay a cripple for so many years.

† c. Used simply = 'to lie sick', keep one's bed. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8942 War his sekens neuer su strang, Ne had he lin neuer sun lang. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xlii. 91 They . . told him how her lady was seke & had layne many yeris. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 408 Quhen bot schort he had lyne the x of July he departed this lyfe.

d. Expressing the posture of a dead body: To be extended on a bier or the like; to be buried (in a specified place). To lie in state: see STATE. † In OE. and early ME. also, To be dead.

*Beowulf* 2745 (Gr.) Nu se wynn liden. a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) Æðelwold . . seðe þæt he woide oððe þær libban oððe þær ligan. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine fader buriness oððe þer eni of þine cunne lið in. c 1205 LAY. 5895 We eow wuldeð bi-foren libben oððe liggan. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3892 Dor he [Aaron] lið dolien on ðæt wold. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5340 Par liðs our heldres, þar sal i. l. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxxix. ii. Thyrty thousande with them liggand ly. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 81 The holy place where the blyssyd and holy Apostyll Seynt Jamys lyth. 1695 SINIBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 126 He was buried at Edinburch in the Gray Friar churchyard, where our other relations lye. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 12 Here lie the Bodies of Father Francis and Sister Constance. 1798 WORDSW. *We are seven* 21 Two of us in the churchyard lie, My sister and my brother.

e. To be in one's bed for the purpose of sleeping or resting. Also (now rarely) with qualifying word or phrase, e.g. to lie softly.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 102/37 Pate heo leien in heore beden. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. vii. 14 The Neodi and the Nakede nym þeeme hou the ligen. c 1375 S. *Leg. Saint's* xvi. (*Magdalen*) 312 Pu in churchis & sikline clathis lye soft. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 203 He nolde slepen in noon hous. But ligen in his hoodie. c 1440 *Geat. Rom.* lxiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) Certainly he desirith wele to ete, sweetly to drinke, softly to ligg. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 125 Tho gan shepherds swaines to looke aluf, And leave to live hard, and learne to ligg soft. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 8 Hence it is that lying cold breedeth dreams of fear. 1710 MRS. CENTULVER *Man's Bewitched* v. 68 Leave the London Dames . . To lig in their Beds till Noon. 1742 CHRISTOPHER *Lett.* (1792) I. x. 250 The people are extremely rude and barbarous, living chiefly upon raw flesh, and lying generally upon the ground, or at best in tents. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix, You must lie on the bed which you have made for yourself.

f. Hence to lie with (or † by): to have sexual intercourse with. Somewhat arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27943 Inceit, þat es for to liþ bi þæt bi simban has line bi. c 1330 ARTH. & MERL. 852 (Kölbling) þis maiden. seled al so bi her þi, þat sche was yleyen bi. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxvii. 276 He wille not lye with his Wyfes but 4 sithes in the 3eer. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii. That none of his lyege men shold defoule ne lyege by no lady. 1504 PLUMPTON *Corr.* (Camden) p. lxi. That they shuld not ligg togidder till she came to the age of xvi yeris. 1533 GAU *Rich Vay* 16 Thy that lyea wit thair kyne and bluid. 1621 BIBLE *Ex.* iii. 2 Lift vp thine eyes vnto the high places, and see where thou hast not bene lien with. c 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* i. l. Wks. 1873 I. 16 You have unlawfully lye with some woman. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 7 Tho' he betrays the Honour and Bed of his Neighbour and Friend, and lies with half the Women in the Play. 1750 G. JEFFREYS in *Duncombe's Letters* (1773) II. 250 He was only beforehand with his double-dealing brother in lying with a prostitute.

2. To assume a recumbent or prostrate position. Chiefly in lie down, lie back, etc., for which see branch IV. † Also with refl. pronoun. † Also, to lean or hang over (a wall).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20487 To hir bedd son scho 3od & lay Abutte be time al of midday. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 70 þat maidens myht him se And ouer þe walles to lye. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1166 Ladies lay over and beheld. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) And þerfore let vs make him, þat setith such a dyet in vs, to rise with vs, and lig with vs. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonso* v. We shalle go and lye vs for to slepe. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye me to slepe, je me mets a dormir. a 1828 *Leesome Brand* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* I. 183 His mother lay over her castle wall, And she beheld bath dale and down. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Den*. 111 From off the wold I came, and lay upon the freshly-flower'd slope.

3. To be or remain in a specified position of subjection, helplessness, misery, degradation, or captivity; to be kept in prison; to continue in situ, etc. † Also simply = 'to lie in prison'; sometimes idiomatically to lie by it. To lie by the heels (arch.): see HEEL sb. 18. To lie open (to): see OPEN.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* v. l. On carcarnum lexon. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 37 3if he . . lið on same heued-senne. c 1300 *Havelok* 1374 He haethen me do . . ofte in sorwe and pine ligg. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4307 Alle oper of þe lordes of þæt lond þat here leie in hold. c 1380 *Wyclif. Sermon*. (Sel. Wks.) I. 39 A long custom to ligg in synne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. vii. We ben here xx knyghtes prysouners . . & some of vs haue layne here seven yeris. 1483 CAXTON *Gold.* *Leg.* 239 b/1 And yet he entended to be his pledge and, to lye for him, his charite was so grete. 1530 PALSGR. 610/1, I lye bounde in chaynes. 1567 *Cude & Godlie Ball.* (S. l. S.) 133 Sa lang in Sin as thou dois ly.

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 277 The auditor also . . is worthy to lye by the heels. 1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 90 Any particular sinne wherein thou hast liued and lye. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iii. 1, To free all such as lie for debt. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas* & B. 16, I must be paid, or he lie by it, until I have my utmost farthing or his bones. a 1670 HACKET *Alph. Williams* ii. (1692) 138 Lincoln was like to lye by it, and to be shut out of mercy by an irreversible decree. 1692 K. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Esop* (1708) 7 From Lying at the Mercy of Fire, Water, and a Wicked Woman, Good Lord deliver us. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 482 The defendant . . was lying in prison as a debtor. 1884 STEVENSON *Fun. Stud.* 265 His brother still lay by the heels for an unpatriotic treaty with England.

b. To lie under: to be subject to (some disadvantage or obligation).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. i. 171 If this sweet Ladie lye not guiltlesse heere, Vnder some biting error. 1682 COLNET KONTSMARK in *Burleigh MSS.* Hist. MSS. Comm. I. 336 The misfortune which I lay under. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 105 He lay under a sort of a Vow. 1710 ADDISON *White Exam.* No. 4 ¶ 9 Any one who reads this letter will lye under the same delusion. 1748 *Ashton's Voy.* II. x. 236 Mandala . . lies under some disadvantage, from the difficulty there is in getting to sea to the eastward. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11. 202 In spite of all the restraints under which the press lay. 1856 DR. ARGENT *Keign Law* vii. (1871) 331 The bondage under which all Science lies to fact.

4. To remain in a state of inactivity or concealment (not necessarily prone or reclining). Chiefly with complementary adj. or pa. pple. (For to lie close, low, perdu, etc., see those adjs.)

Cf. sense 8, where the subj. is a thing. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. Met. vii. 47 (Camd. MS.) Liggeth thanne stille al owtrely unknowable. 1598 SHAKESPEARE *England* ii. l. 174 By the reason wherof our owne mayneries oft-tymes lye idul. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Alema's Hist. Indes* i. xvii. 57 That these nations of the Indies, which have lyeen so long hidden, should bee knowne, a d discovered. 1679 DRYDEN *Tristram & Iz.* iii. 1, We d lie of him; but let him like an Engine, Not portable, lye lagg of all the Camp. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* v. 1. We have in this part of the country lain still, both the last Summer and this. 1769 FALCONER *Hist. Marine* 126, *Tout le monde bas*, . . the order to the ship's crew to lie snug upon deck or below. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlviii. He . . resolved to lie concealed within a short distance of the metropolis. *Ibid.* l. Do you mean to sell me, or to let me lie here till this hunt is over? 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* I. xx. 69 They were growing impatient at lying idle so long, almost in hearing of the guns of the enemy.

b. To lie in ambush, in wait, & in await see the sb(s). † To lie for — to lie in wait for. To lie at catch or upon the catch (arch. or dial.): to set oneself to entrap a person, to be captious. (For to lie at watch, at ward, on one's guard, see the sb(s).)

1605 T. RYAN *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 141 That hee seeme not to lie at catch for an advantage against his inferiour fellow minister. 1611 CORIAR. *Aguetti*, dogged; watched; waited; lien for. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. l. 31 Lie at catch, and wait advantage one against another. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* iii. 38 *Dryde*, . . That's stole out of a Play. *Chr.* What then, is that's lawfull? 'Tis a shuffling age for wit, and every body lies upon the Catch. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 307 The Dutch had a rich fleet coming from Smyrna . . Holmes was ordered to lye for them . . with eight men of war. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid.* p. vi. (1827) l. 585 note. Since he lay upon the watch and cat, I only to see what the plaintiff proved. 1879 BURTON *Scam.* XXV. 329 He only asks the question because it ought to be asked, and does not lie upon the catch.

c. Shooting. Of game-birds: To remain crouching upon the ground. (Also to lie dead.) To lie to the dogs, to the gun: to permit the approach of a dog or the sportsman without rising.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 441, After the birds have been sprung many times, they lie so dead that they will suffer him [the sportsman] almost to tread upon them before they will rise. *Ibid.* 441/2 Partridges lie much better to dogs that wind them, than those that follow them by the track. *Ibid.* 443/1 When . . the sportsman perceives the birds running with their heads erect, he must run after them . . for he may be pretty certain they will not lie well that day. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1064 The Spanish snipe would much less frequently 'lie' to the gun. 1886 BADIN. *Libr.* *Shooting* 6 In Scotland grouse are usually walked up with dogs. The birds in that country lie well. . . If grouse lie well to dogs, they give easy marks to the gunner.

d. To lie on or upon one's arms, oars, sculls, to lie upon wing: see the sb(s).

5. To dwell or sojourn; esp. to sleep or pass the night (in a place), to lodge temporarily. Now rare or arch.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 312 At Sant Katerine hous þe erle Marshall lay. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 166 Þe kyng edurdes newe at glouster þat liggas. 1415 Sir T. GREY in *Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 584 And yet nightlie I lay at Kensington. 1547 BOORDE *Intreat. Knowl.* xvii. (1870) 167 Fringe, wher the kyng of Boeme doth ly much when he is in the cowntre. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* iv. 141 [He] kept a better house, than any Ambassador did, that euer lay at Constantinople. 1695 CONGRUET *Love for L.* i. 1, I think your father lies at Foresight's. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 598/3 The Exeter Carrier has lain at the Saracen's Head Inn . . for many Years past. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi. (Globe) 12 He refused, as he was to lie that night at a neighbour's. 1776 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mason* 16 Apr. She lay at home . . or according to the chaste modern phrase, slept, there. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. 11. 295 He lay that night at the deanery.

b. spec. of a host or army (or its leader): To be encamped, to have or take up a position in a field. † To lie in laager: see LEAGUER.

c 1205 LAY. 650 He . . leai yer abuten & what his bale-sides. c 1450 *Merlin* 239 The sailnes . . laye that nyght stille armed. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ii. vi. For the kyng Ryons lyeth at a syege atte castel Farabl. a 1533 LN. BERNERS *Huan Ixi*. 213 V<sup>e</sup> admyrall that lay at sege before y<sup>e</sup> castell. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 259 The kyng late before Bullein, and was like to have conquered the same. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 146 The Forces which had lyeen so long before Sherborne. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 28 At Wakefield, six miles off, lay three thousand of the enemy. 1724 Dr. FOR. *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 63 The army lay under their arms all night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 294 Near the capital lay also the corps which is now designated as the first regiment of dragoons.

† c. To live under specified circumstances or engaged in some specified occupation. (With al, about.) Obs.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* *De Invent.* viii. iii. 146 b, It cost hym his life in Arcerie, where he laye at Surgery for the healyng of his legges. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 176 An Englishman called Thomas Williams . . lieth about trade of merchandize in the streete called The Soca of the Jewes. 1623 MASSINGER *Boonman* ii. i. To lie at truck and manger. 1694 MONTAUX *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 27 There he lay at Rack and Manger. 1719 Dr. FOR. *Cruise* ii. vi. The men lying . . at victuals and wages upon the owners' account.

† d. To be quartered on. Obs.

1669 ORMONDE *MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 101 Five of the horsemen are lying on the tenants of your petitioner.

6. In various idiomatic uses with preps., etc., expressive of steady and continuous action. (Cf. *in*, *incumbere operi*.)

† a. To lie at, upon: to importune, urge. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Matth.* xi. 40 He . . laye sore upon him, to celyuer him this yonge Antiochus. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Suppl.* s. l. i. Poems 1869 l. 204 The olde dotarde, he that so instantly dothe lye upon my father for me (i. e. as a suitor for her hand). 1568 JES. *Repos.* *Canterbury Cath. Libr.* Ps. 16. 24 Sept. Shee hath lye at me a good while to lye your ead with in maye age with her. 1600 HOLLAND *Tr.* i. 1. 30 D. me Juli. lye ext upon him, & pricked forward his distemperd & troubled mind. 1619 W. WATKINS *God's Hawk* ii. (1622) 174 To lie at him with vnticant and vehement sollicitations to commit such and such faults. 1673 JANWAY *Heaven on E.* (1837) 125 Still they lie at you day and night, to give your consent, . . and are you still unwilling? a 1688 W. CROCKETT *17 Sermon* (1699) 158 The judge in the parable granted the widow's suit merely because she lay upon him, and was troublesome to him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* iii. viii. § 3 Nicator lay hard at Josephus to comply.

† b. To lie heavy upon: to oppress, harass. (Cf. *7 c.* Obs.)

c 1586 CRESS P. *Man. of P.* cxxvi. iii. He orphans doth support: But heavy li upon the widdes sort. 1621 HALL. *1 Extr.* v. 2 . . The hearten of the land lying heavy upon the inhabit. 1676 H. *10th* (1677) 181 T is said, the Lyons heavier than before (I please their prince upon the Argives lay

g. To lie at, to: to apply oneself vigorously and steadily to

1583 STOCKER *Cin. Warren Looce* C. iii. 87 b, Citizens, Soldiers, Soldiers Wives, and Pages, laye at it daye and night in-somuch that it was quickly dispatched. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 58 This is the work that we shuld ne at with them night and day. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand.* by Loire 160 The men . . lay desperately to their oars, and the skiff sprang through the water. 1837 CARLEW. *Pt. Rev.* II. xi. 78 No mercenary muck-workers, not real ones that lie freely to it.

† d. with gerund: To keep on or continue doing something. Obs. rare.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Pastor* vi (1708) 13 Why will you lie Pining and Pinching your self in such a Loos and Starting Course of Life? *Ibid.* lxxvii. 77 The Generality of Mankind lye Peking at One Another, till One by One they are all Torn to Pieces. 1692 — *Josephus* iv. 17. 3. 892 Here's an old man, merr Writ, that has the Face to lie tutoring me upon a Subject he knows nothing at all of himself.

II. Said of things, material or immaterial.

7. Of material things: To be placed or set horizontally or lengthwise or at rest on the ground or other surface.

c 1000 AGS. *Goth.* John xx. 5 He geseah þa linwæda liggan. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 9/296 Pat treo ne scholde nouzt liggan bere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1129 His blod on erthe seod lijs. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 65 As a leek þat hedde lyeigen longe In þe moine. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Upon þat body lay a grete plate of gold. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 6603 Alle þe clothes lay him aboute. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 262 b, On all the banks, by the water side, laie peces of ordnance whiche shot of. 1590 GREENE *Mourne.* *Gram.* (1616) 12 A bottle full of Country whigg, By the shepherds side did ligg. 1747 WENLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 75 Take as much as lies on a shilling of Calcin'd Eggshells. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett.* *Naphew* vi. 47, I hear with great pleasure, that Jocke lay before you, when you writ last to me. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 436 Corn fields and sandy places, especially where water has lain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 245 The ruins of an old fort were to be seen lying among the pebbles and seaweed on the beach.

b. To be deposited, remain permanently in a specified place.

c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) ii. 6 þe coroune lyes in a vessel of cristall. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 227 A Sawter . . and an Hymper . . lyggynge in his saide closet. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 The gardeyn assigned . . for woode to lye in. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xii. 1 Then commaunded he her to go in, where his treasure laye. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* x b, Al the grains and cornes lyand in bins. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 65/1 A Petition from J. Macleod . . was ordered to lie on the table. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 393 An esquire passed among his neighbours for a great



scholar, if Hadibras and Baker's Chronicle [etc.]. lay in his hall window among the fishing rods and fowling pieces. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 411/2 Jeune, J. made the order, but directed that it should lie in the office for a week.

c. Of a building, etc.: To be overthrown or fallen; with complement, as *to lie in ruins, in the dust. To lie heavy: to be a heavy load upon (lit. and fig.: see HEAVY a.)*. Of food, etc., *To lie heavy, cold, etc.* († formerly, simply *to lie*) on the stomach; to be felt as oppressive.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 544 (Kölbing) Foundement & werk þat founde ligge vp so & down on þe grounde. a1592 H. SMITH *God's Arrow agst. Atheists* v. (1593) K 3 b. If it bee not builded vpon a good foundation... the whole building is like to lie in the dust. 1711 SWIFT *Trnl. to Stella* 5 Sept., I ate sturgeon, and it lies on my stomach. c1726 [see HEAVY 1 b.]. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Artidrostan* 43 One sidewall long had in ruins lain. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 704 Delicate persons, in whom the cold water tends to lie heavy on the stomach.

8. To remain unworked, unused, untouched, or undiscovered. Often with complement, as *to lie barren, hid, waste* (see also FOLLOW a 2, LEA a.); also in phr. *to lie on one's hands, to lie at a stand*.

(Cf. sense 4, where the subj. is a person or a personification.) a1300 *Cursor M.* 6841 Your land yee sal sau seuen [sic] yeir... þe seuen yee sal it lat lij still. 1377 *Lancel.* P. Pl. B. vi. 165 Worth neuere pleute amonge þe people þer-while my plow liggett. a1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 173 b. Wherefore all brode clothes, Kersels, and Cottons, laye on their handes. 1560 *Dat. tr. Strider's Comm.* 150 b. Through our mens wytynges, sondrye articles are called agayne to lyght, whiche laye before hidde in darke-nes. c1590 *Marlowe Faustus* (1604) D 3 b. Lett's goe and make cleane our bootes whiche lie foule vpon our handes. 1622 in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. I. 211) This hath made matters to lie a little at a stand. 1628 *Digby Voyage Medit.* (1669) 68 To make them buy their currantes (whiche lay vpon their handes). 1641 *Hinde J. Brunen* To Rdr. 7 This worke hath lyen aboue twice fyve [years]. 1653 *Holcroft's Precipious* III. 88 Turris, an ancient City... which had been sack'd by Barbarians, and layen long wast. 1671 *Flavel Fount. of Life* I. 3 This pity that anything in Christ should ly hid from his People. 1879 *Gladstone Glean.* I. i. 2 Rarely within the living memory has so much of skill lain barren.

† 9. Of the wind, the tongue: To be or become still, be at rest, subside. *Obs.*

a1000 *Phonix* 182 Donne wind lixē weder hīð fæger. 1600 *Holland Lay* xxv. xxvii. 569 When the East wind began to lie, which for certeine daies had blustred and ragged. 1611 *Corgr., Languard.*... a wench whose tongue neuer lyes. 1647 *Thorp Comm.* I. Thess. v. 3 When the wind lyes, the great rain falls. 1689 *Prior Ep. to F. Shephard* 110 Fancies flow in, and Muses flies high; So God knows when my Clack will lie.

10. To be situated (in space), to have a (specified) position. Often with adj. (or quasi-adv.) complement.

c1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) Ealle þa landes þa þær abuton ligged. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2469 Þe land o gomnor þar-bi lijs. 1377 *Lancel.* P. Pl. B. x. 316 Ac þei heten hem as lordes þer londe lith so brode. c1400 *Lanfranc's Ciuing.* 161 In þe holownes þat is aboue liggit þe herte & þe lungis. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 313/4, vii acres of Mede, liggyn in the Mede betwix the Brigg of Charte-vey. 1577 *Hanner Aug. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 508 The cite, which lay wonderfull commodious for the Romanes. 1597 *Bacon Counters Good & Evil* v. Ess. (Arb.) 144 Men whose liuing lieth together in one Shire. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* III. iv. 21 O that way madness lies, let me shun that. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 184 I believe the seane of disorder may lie heere. 1657 *R. Ligon Barbados* (1673) 3 So much is the eye deceived in Land which lies high. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist.* *Barth* II. (1723) 77 Those Strata that ly deepest. 1711 *Ammon Spect.* No. 170 • 11 It is a Misfortune for a Woman to be born between the Tropicks; for there lie the hottest Regions of Jealousy. 1793 *Sweaton Edystone L.* 8 204 A small sea-port of Somersetshire, lying upon the Bristol Channel. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 606 Within the manor of Collingham, where the lands lay. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 72/1 The wild beauty of Wicken Fen is in striking contrast with the cultivated land lying around it.

b. To be spread out or extended to the view.

1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 101 But let us try these truths with closer eyes. And trace them through the prospect as it lies. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 9/2 A spacious field now lies before the Christian world for the introduction of a better policy. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. x. 141 It is remarkable that such difficulties as these should lie on the face of Scripture. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 99 We could not for a moment expect such indications to lie upon the surface. 1860 *Purey Min. Proph.* 181 Samaria... unfenced and unconcealed by walls, lay open, unsheltered in every part from the gaze of the besiegers. 1890 J. PAVN *Burial Million* II. xxx. 248 What a future seemed to lie before him!

c. Of a road, way, journey, etc.: To extend, have a (specified) direction.

c1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxv. 19 On þam wege, þe lið to Euphrate. 1596 *Shaks. Taml. Shr.* III. ii. 212 There lies your way. 1605 — *Lear* III. iv. 10 If thy flight lay toward the roaring Sea. 1648 *Gager West Ind.* 124 I found it not so hard to overcome, as I had conceived, the way lying with windings. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* x. II. 567 The counties through which the road to London lay. 1851 *Car-ville Sterling* II. vii. (1872) 142 Our course lay along the Valley of the Rhone. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. viii. 136 Nor doubt I where my voyage next must lie.

d. Of the wind: To remain in a specified quarter.

1604 F. GILMISTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. v. 218 Small furnaces vpon the sides of the mountains, built expressly where the winde lies. 1704 *RAY Creation* 1. (ed. 4) 96 The wind lying in that corner at least three quarters of the Year.

11. *Naut. a.* Of a ship: To be stationed in a berth or anchorage.

c1121 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) And þær [in scipul] sceoldan ligan. c1470 *Henry Wallace* VII. 1068 A hundred shippys... in hawyn was lyand thar. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 254 The said ship lying at Rode in the Kynges haven. 1530 *PAISGA* 670/1 I lie at an anker, as a shippe dothe. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 35 They lay at anchor near Tenedos. a1812 A. CHERRY *Song, Bay of Biscay* 7 Our poor devoted bark, Till next day, there she lay, In the Bay of Biscay O! 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 302 He... lay in port when he was ordered to chase a Sallee rover. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Clean.* 12 The Zebra lay just off the pier.

b. To steer in a (specified) direction. Also (quasi-trans.) to lie the course: (of a ship) to have her head in the direction wished. *To lie at hull:* see HULL sb. 2.

1574 *Bourne Regiment for Sea* xix. (1577) 51 a. If the ship haue had often trauesse by the meanes of contrary windes, so that she could not lie her course. 1597 B. HALL *Sal.* IV. v. 121 Whiles his false broker lyeth in the wind. 1719 *De For Cruso* II. ii. (1840) 27 They could not lie near the wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 342 The proas... are capable of lying much nearer the wind than any other vessel hitherto known. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) Cgg. The ship cannot lie her course without being close-hauled. 1800 *Nelson* in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 189 The Success being to leeward, Captain Peard... lay across his hawse. 1892 H. M. DOUGHY *Our Wherry in Wendish Lands* 123 The water-way we now entered... was scarcely four feet deep... and that only in the middle. Luckily we could just lie it. *Ibid.* 301 A turn enabled us to lie our course, and up the sail went.

12. *fig.* Of immaterial things: To exist, be found, have place, reside (in some specified place or quarter); to be set, fixed, or arranged in some specified position or order. † *To lie fair:* to be just or reasonable. † *To lie in common:* to be common to or among several possessors.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* (1216) Forði wexem wið gret nið And hate, for it in ille herthe lið. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2280 Al falsed and feluni, And al tresun sal in him lii. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 334 And þus popes & prelates kepen to hem self assouyng, in which lyeth wyngynng. c1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. xiv. 233 Whiche ij. texts, if thei ben considered as thei liggyn to gidere in rewe. 1523 *Skelton Gard. Laurel* 1200 Therby lyth a tale. 1538 *Starrey England* I. ii. 33 Herin, me semyth lyth a dowte. 1566 *ADLINGTON Apuleius* To Rdr., I have not... so absolutely translated every word as it lieth in the prose. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 223 If the words lay thus in order. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* I. i. § 75 This defect... of these histories is either more general, which lies in common to them all, or [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. iv. § 1 If the opposition did not lie between the order of true Prophets... and the false Prophets. 1672 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. I. 520) Methinks it is natural and lies fair enough that... I should have some share in [etc.]. 1704 *SWIFT J. Tub Wks.* 1760 I. 67 Their father... commanded that whatever they got should lie in common among them all. 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 170 • 12 Their Acquaintance and Conversation has lain wholly among the vicious Part of Womankind. 1729 J. T. PHILLIPS *tr. Thirty four Confer.* 43 The fault lies at their own doors. 1845 *McTULLOCH Taxation* I. iv. (1852) 109 If the choice lay only between a tax on property and a tax on income. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 147 He... holds many profound truths in detail, but is quite unable to see how they lie to each other. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 33 The people themselves, incapable of discerning where their true interest lay. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 112 Their sympathies lay wholly with Gruffydd. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. viii. 23 And told him all the truth, how all things lay.

† b. Of thoughts, inclinations, activities, etc.: To have a specified direction. *Obs.*

1633 *Be. Hall Hard Texts.* N. T. 281 Our fight doth not lie against flesh and blood. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* P. III. 189 The Elench here lies directly, and point-blank against the Papists. 1666 *HOVEL Orig. Fornes & Qual.* (1667) 2 The... Prejudices that lie against them. 1672 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckingham) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 25 My humour lies another way. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Asop* (1705) 22 Asop's Faculty lay notably that way. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 17 My inclinations have not lain towards prose.

c. To lie in (a person): to rest or centre in him; to depend upon him, be in his power (to do). Now chiefly in phr. as far as in (me, etc.) lies. Also, to lie in one's power, to lie in (or † on) one's hands.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 965 Per-for loneliche ladi in þe lis al nin hope. c1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars* 184 Sith hit lythe in his myght. 1393 *Lancel.* P. Pl. C. xxi. 431 Hit lyth in my grace, Whether þei deye oþer deye nat. c1440 *Geueydes* 3109, I wote right wel it lithe in me The Sowdon to destroye. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* II. iii. Aske what ye wil and ye shall haue it, and hit lyeth in my power to yee it. a1533 J. B. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 243 It lyeth now in you to do with hym at your pleasure. a1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 255 b. They promised the kyng, to doo all that in them lie with their frendes. 1590 *Marlowe Edmo.* II (1598) H 2 b. Favour him my Lord, as much as lieth in you. 1593 *Shaks. Rich.* II. i. ii. 4 Correction lyeth in those hands Which made the fault that wee cannot correct. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lx. § 7 The Church, as much as is in her lieth, wilfully casteth away their soules. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 2 (1673) 123 To me... that do desire as much as lieth in my pen [etc.]. 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife Wks.* (1856) 44 Women though they weaker be... yet on their hands The chastity of men doth often lye. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 176 As much as in you hath lyeth. 1662 *CHAS. II* in *Julia Cartwright Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 121, I am sure I have done all that lies in my power. 1720 *OZELL Ferret's Rom.* Rep. I. IV. 226 All the Hopes of the Republic lay in an old Man just taken from the Plough. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect.*

*Text N. T.* 9 Resolved, so far as in him lay, to root out the Christian Faith. 1885 *TENNISON Tiresias*, Only in thy virtue lies The saving of our Thebes.

† d. To belong or pertain to a person (to do); to pertain, be attached or incident to a thing. Also, to lie (one) in hand to do. *Obs.*

a1195 *Log. Kath.* 779 Ne lið hit naut to be to leggen lahe upon me. 13. *Minor Pocus* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 505/453 Per-to ligh muche mede. c1430 *Hyuns Virg.* 42 To me, maistr denel, it lijs; To ihesu wole y take hede. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 73 He cannot choose... but... do all things, that lie God a King and Prieste in hande to doe. 1657 W. RAND *tr. Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 59 Contrarily, it lies me in hand, I suppose, to take heed, least [etc.].

e. To lie with: to be the office or province of (some one) to do something.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/1 It lies now with Turkey to take the initiative.

f. To rest or be imposed as a burden, charge, obligation, etc. upon a person; to be incumbent or obligatory upon; to press or weigh upon (one's mind or heart).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8348 (Cott.) He tald þat him lai upon hert. *Ibid.* 13385 (Gott.) On vs liggēs nōht þe neg. 1326 *TINDALE Act.* xxvii. 20 Noo smale tempest laye upon vs. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Kewm.* Ep. to King, Sundrie occasions which may lye them on. 1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 48 O, would the quarrell lay vpon our heads. 1630 *SANDERSON Sermon.* II. 253 It lieth us upon, to employ it to the best advantage we can. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* 786 That Scripture lay much upon me, without shedding of blood is no remission. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happyness of People* 49 The present distress of the war that hath lyen so long upon us. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 62 It was a duty lying on by the Covenant. 1722 *De For Plague* (Ridge) 94 These Things... lay upon my Mind. 1794 *BURKE Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 74 Which Burke liying upon him. 1804 *CASTLEREAGH* in *Owen Wallesey's Despatch* 238 It lay upon them to offer terms to us. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict. c. 86* § 24 It shall lie on the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

g. To be set at stake; to hang or depend on or upon a hazard, doubtful issue, etc.

1590 *SERRESER F. Q.* I. iii. 122 Full fast she fled... As if her life upon the wager lay. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* III. vii. 43 He persins As if his life lay on't. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 5 Our fortune lyes vpon this lumps. 1668 R. STEELE *Householdman's Calling* IV. (1672) 52 Nor... can he reform sin, if his life lay on it. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 142 We entered as warmly into it [the question], as though a province had lain at stake.

h. To lie in: to consist in, to have its ground or basis in. † Also with *inf.* instead of *in* and object.

1589 *PLUTARCHAN Eng. Poccie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 265 Another point of surplussage lieth not so much in superfluitie of your words. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* vii. If blisse had lien in art or strength, None but the wise or strong had gained it. 1644 *MILTON Artop.* (Arb.) 51 But here the great art lyes to discern in what [etc.]. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Kelig.* 75 The argument lies in the word Netser. a1770 *JORTIN Sermon.* (1771) VII. ii. 29 The perfection of every being must lie in its best part. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 84 Our only chance of success lies in abstracting heat from this liquid. 1883 *GARDINER & MULLINGEN Eng. Hist.* I. iii. 48 The true remedy lay... in female education. *Ibid.* x. 178 Pitt's strength lay in his character.

i. To lie in, within: to be contained or comprised in (a specified room or compass); † to admit of being expressed in (rhyme).

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9240 (Gott.) Of abiud [can] Elyachim, Of quam Asor, sadoch of him, þat both er for to lig in rim. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 414 P 1 The Beauties of the most stately Garden or Palace lie in a narrow Compass. 1771 *Jennins Lett.* viiii. 301 The question... lies within a very narrow compass.

† j. To lie at one's heart: to be the object of one's affection or desire. Similarly, to lie heavy at or to one's heart: to give one grave anxiety. *Obs.*

1607 *Shaks. Cor.* IV. ii. 48 It would vnclogge my heart Of what lyes heavy to't. 1638 R. BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1673 *Sir W. Temple To Dr. Ormond* Wks. 1720 I. 122 The Spaniards have but one Temptation to quarrel with us, which is an occasion of recovering Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their hearts.

13. (Chiefly in *Law.*) Of an action, charge, claim, etc.: To be admissible or sustainable.

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 853 Certes, bi fader þan slouy y. Seþþen þou so hart sayd, Amendes þer ouyt to ly. c1385 *CHAUCER L.G.W. Pro.* 409 For sythe no cause of deþ lyth in this cnee, þow ouhte to ben the lyghtere merciable. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1 None esoyne or protection to lye nor to be allowed in the same. 1621 *ELING Debates* II. *Lords* (Camden) 108 To consider what appeales out of the Chancery to this Courte doe lye. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xlii. 277 There lyeth Excommunication for Injustice. 1712 *PRIORATX Dirce. Ch-wardens* (ed. 4) 75 There doth lye an Appeal to the Bishop. 1745 *WESLEY Anst.* Ch. 5, I should rejoice if there lay no other Objection against them, than that of Erroneous Opinions. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 253 If not, then indeed is thy conscience seared, and no hopes will lie for thee. 1756 *BURKE Subj. & R. II.* ix. Some or all of these objections will lie against every figure of a cross. 1818 *CAUSIS Digest* (ed. 2) V. 430 A writ of error did not lie after he attained his full age. 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon.* Ser. III. ix. (1853) 121 One from whose knowledge... there lies almost no appeal. 1865 *LIGHTFOOT Galat.* (1874) 244 Still more serious objections lie against identifying it with any later visit in the Acts. 1866 *CAMPBANKING* IV. 93 In which case no action for damages would lie.

† 14. Of land, landed possessions: To appertain to. *Obs.*



839 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 599, xliii acerac & 8a made be par to 10. c 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 232 Ale bara landa be on mines fader darge laez into Cristes cyrcan. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 28 King of bat lond batle into Rome. c 1225 *Juliana* 13 Ale be londs be pecto ligged. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 93 A parcell of lond . . be wheche rytwyslyche to bat Abhay lay. 1583 *Strusses Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 29 A house, with pasture tending to it. 1618 *Bolton Florus* I. ix. (1636) 24 Whereas they had in the beginning no Land of their own lying to their City.

III. 15. *trans.* Used causatively or by mistake for LAY v.1. Now rare.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 369 He was wont to legge (MS. y lygge) his heed upon a fenne. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 201 He comands To gedire þam vp ilka gone & þam in grauns ligg. 1402 *Jack Upland* (Skeat) 46-7 And whan ye ligger it [your habit] besyde you, than lyt ye your religion besyde you, and ben apostatas. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 549 We shall . . ly hym in the mold. c 1500 *Mendwall Nature* (Brand) ii. 1088 Thy sores whyche be mortall Onles that thys medycyns to theym be layn. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 48 That in mowinge hee neauer lye out his sheanes beynde the balkes but rather within the balkes. c 1648-50 *BATHURST Barnardes Tral.* III. P iv. I saw a Tombe one had bene laine in. 1699 *GARTH Dispens.* II. (1706) 16 Whilst Seas of melted oar lye waste the Plains. c 1703 *BURKITT On N. T.* Mark iv. 41 Christ, as God, lies a law upon the most lawless creatures. 1708 *J. C. Compl. Collier* (1845) 18 Would they but lye their groundless pretences by. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XII. xii. The whole furniture of the infernal regions hath long been appropriated to the managers of play-houses, who seem lately to have lain them by as rubbish. 1802 *Mad. Fyrd* VIII. 507, I dressed the wound, lying down as much of the scalp as [etc.] 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* L. xvi. 75 The cloth was lain. Down we sat at table. 1880 *F. G. LEE Church under Elze* II. 245 As God had lain this peer's honour in the dust.

IV. Combined with adverbs.

† 16. **Lie aback.** a. To be backward, reluctant, or shy. *Obs.*

1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 Not only shall any of his own pretend to disobey or ly aback in this action, but [etc.]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 148 Nathir. . . in tyme of neid lyes the Pechtie abak w' their supporte.

† b. as *sb.* Shyness, timidity. *Obs.*

c 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Cherie & Sine* 1423 Sir, I have sein them baith, In braideness and lye aback, Escape and cun to skait.

† 17. **Lie abroad.** To lodge out of one's house or abode; to reside in a foreign country (in quot. 1651 with pun on LIE v.2). *Obs.*

1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) III. 13 We might go barefoot, and ly abroad as beasts having no other canopy than the wild air. 1651 *WALTON Life Sir H. Walton* Reliq. W. c 1 b. An Ambassador is an honest man, sent to lie abroad for the good of his Country. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* II. 39 He . . being said to be sent to ly abroad, to prevent mischief to the Camp. 1675 *Collect. Sec. Treat. Penal Laws* Pref. Aiv. The Popes Ambassadors . . lye abroad for his . . advantage.

18. **Lie along.** a. To be prostrate at full length, to lie outstretched on the ground (now *arch.*); to extend along a surface.

1530 *PALSOR*, 601/1, I lye . . as one lyeth along upon the ground. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. 30 As he lay along Under an oake. 1734 *J. WARD Intrud. Math. App.* Gangling 455 To find what Quantity of Liquor is in any Cask, when its Axis is Parallel to the Horizon, viz. when it lies along. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq.* VI. l. 81 Dagon . . lay along, as having fallen down from the basis whereon he had stood. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* I. 91 A cell so small, that he could neither stand erect, nor lie along in it. 1803 *BEDDOES Hygieia* x. 21 Few persons, suddenly stimulated to anger as they were lying along, would continue to repose in the same easy manner. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Memo* III. vi. 129 Him who there lay dead along. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eras & Psyche* July xxii. The . . wings, That from his shoulders lay along at rest.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: To incline to one side under the pressure of a wind abeam.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Along, Lying-Along*, the state of being pressed down sideways by a weight of sail in a fresh wind that crosses the ship's course. 1781 *ARCHER in Naval Chron.* XI. 288 The Ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind. 1838 *Poe A. G. Pym* XIII. Wks. (1865) IV. 109 The bulk lay more along than ever, so that we could not stand an instant without lashing ourselves.

19. **Lie back.** To lean backwards against some support.

1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 14, I shipped the oars and lay back thinking.

20. **Lie by.** † a. To have a concubine. (Cf. LIE-BY 1.) *Obs.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 28 My Father . . had ane wyfe, Thocht he abusit his body, and lay by.

b. *Naut.* = lie to 28 a; see BY adv. 2 b.

1613 [see BY adv. 2 b]. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 60/1 Our Fregats received some damage in their sails, and . . were forced to ly by to mend them. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. v. 377 We lay by all the night. for Captain Saunders. to join us. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) A 2 a 4. To make sail, after having lain-by for some time.

c. To remain unused, be laid up in store.

1641 *ROGERS Naaman* 59 Let his carnall favour, and erroneous conceits ly by, let him empty himselfe of a worldly heart. *Ibid.* 441 Peters netles ly by when the season was. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cccviii. 434 The . . Wretchedness of Avarice, that rather than make use of the Bounties of Providence in their Seasons, suffers them to lye by and Perish. 1719 *W. Wood Surro. Trade* 74 Thriving Nations have . . great Stores lying by of their own Manufactures. 1843 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 254, I had . . pillows lying by of no use.

d. To keep quiet, withdraw from observation; to remain inactive, rest.

1709 *ADDISON Tattler* No. 133 ¶ 5 To lie by for some Time in Silence and Obscurity. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. 53 Sir H. 'What a plague—you did not cane him?' Sir Ch. 'He got well after a fortnight's lying by'. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. i. ¶ 6 We determined on lying by for a day at Valladolid, as well to rest our mules, as to call on Signor Sangrado. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxv. I lay by on the watch for some opportunity when I might mend my own situation with my father. 1840 *R. H. JANA Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117, I must go below, and lie-by for a day or two. 1892 *Lancet Times* XCIII. 474/1 The plaintiff had lain by, whereas he should have taken the earliest opportunity of coming to the court.

21. **Lie down.** a. (ME. also *lie adown.*) See sense 2 and DOWN adv. 5. Also *reft.* (now *arch.*) To die; to go to bed.

c 1205 *LAY*, 686a Seodðen he dūn laic [c 1275 denjede]. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1145 Pe romains leie some adown; he made ampti place, & be brutons arise vaste. *Ibid.* 2204 Oher ligge adown & be aslawe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10711 þan lai þai all in knelling doun. 1340 *70 Alex. & Dind.* 446 We ligger doun in our den. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 320 So lig doun ther and take thi rest. 1535 *CONYDALL Ruth* III. contents, Ruth lyeth her dōwne in the barn at Boos fete. — *Ist.* XI. 6 The leoparde shall lye dōwne by the gode. c 1631 *Doune Poems* (1650) 17 Why should we rise, because 'tis light? Did we lie dōwne, because 'twas night? 1774 *10000 Cosens* III. Wks. 1799 II. 185 Mrs. Air. Pray, Madam, is the young lady at home? Mrs. P. Just lam dōw for a litle. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* II. They rose early and lay dōw late. 1847 *MARRIAT Child.* N. Forest iv. There may be another [stagnating] down in the fern close to us. 1860 *LYNDALL Glee* I. xvi. 113, I lay dōw and had five minutes sleep. 1861 *DASBENT Burnt Njot* II. 312 kari lay him dōw.

† b. To be brought to bed of a child. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Mertin* 89 The kynges sawgh that the queene was redy to ly dōw. 1580 *LALY Ephraim* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 214 Of the second I went a whole year big, and yet when everye one thought me ready to lye dōwne, I did then quicken. 1620 *J. PIERCE tr. Hist. Astrea* I. vi. 171 His wife lay dōwne, but it was of a daughter. 1654 *tr. Martini's Cong. China* 212 Marous with Child and ready to lye dōw. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* xxii. (1708) 29 A Wolf came to a Sow that was just lying dōw, and very kindly offer'd to take care of her Litter. 1818 *W. GOSWIN in Kegan Paul Life* (1896) II. 256 He says . . that Eliza was expected to lie down in two days after he sailed.

† c. Of an army: To take up a position before.

1693 *Memo. Cnt. Tackley* L. 82 This obliged Heister to demand Cannon and Foot, with whom he lay down before the Castle of KIN.

d. To take (a beating, defeat, etc.) lying down: to receive it with abject submission.

1888 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Aug. 233/1 Those who . . profess themselves willing to take 'lying down', any and every inconvenience that the victorious Irish may inflict.

† 22. **Lie forth.** Of bees: To settle outside the hive. (Cf. lie out, 26 b.) *Obs.*

1609 *C. BUTLER Fern. Mon.* (1634) 47 Those [lives] that have lyen forth, or otherwise be very full, you may let alone.

23. **Lie in.** a. To be brought to bed of a child († also const. with); to be 'confined'. Also fig.

c 1440 *Frump. Parv.* 304/2 Lyy'n yn or yn chlyde bedde . . *deculo.* c 1530 *LIN. BERNERS Arith. Lyr. Dyt.* (1814) 42 As yet I am not determined in what place she shall lye in. 1602 *ROWLANDS Tr. Merrie when Gossips meete* 35 When I lay in of my first Boy. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. iii. 86 You must go visit the good Lady that lies in. 1626 *BACON Synta* § 899 The Shee-Bear breedeth, and lyeth in with her Young. 1729 *30 HO INCKROKE in Swift's Lett.* 1765, II. 10, His wife lies in with one chi d. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XII. xiv. Five hungry children, and a wife lying in of a sixth. 1764 *GOLDISM. Cil. W.* xc. They regularly retire every year at proper intervals to lie in of the spleen. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 51 Learning then ordinarily lay-in of folio volumes. 1891 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* 76, 'Tis like a Koravan eating asafetida when his wife lies in.

† b. To amount to, cost (a certain sum); 'to stand (a person) in' so much. *Obs.*

1622 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 212 See much money . . as the tendinge and keepinge of the said clocke shall lye in. 1660 *WILLSFORD Scales Comm.* 1 A Grocer bought 53 C grosse weight of Wares, which lay him in . . £163 12s. 8d. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 134 The Corn will lye the Mun-Brewers in Two Shillings Six pence per Bushel. 1755 *JOHNSON Lie* 21, To cost; as, it lies me in more money.

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Lie in t the order to come in from the yards when reefing, furling, or other duty is performed.

24. **Lie off.** a. *Naut.* Of a ship or boat: To stand some distance away from the shore or from some other craft.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 79 The remaunt Northward, lying off from Trent. 1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years Voy.* 26 As I lay off at an Anchor. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Lie off! an order given to a boat to remain off on her oars till permission is given for her to come alongside. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bondman* I. ix. [The schooner] intending to lie off at Ramsey for contraband run.

b. To cease work temporarily; to take a rest.

1891 *R. KIPLING City Dreadf. Nt.* 81 As soon as he makes a little money he lies off and spends it. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 21 Dec. 467/1 If McKinley would lie off for the next four years, he might make a very good free-trade candidate for the Presidency in 1904.

c. *Racing slang.* 'To make a waiting race' (*Farmer Slang* 1896).

25. **Lie on.** † a. To be laid on. *Obs.*

1641-2 *SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 109 Upon the first laying on of the rod, it may be, we will stamp and chafe; but when it still lies on . . we lie quiet, and then our spirit comes down.

b. Of a vessel: To be bound for.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 38/1 Not one [vessel] was, just then, 'lying on' for the Baltic way, the season being so late.

26. **Lie out.** † a. To stretch out, extend. *Obs.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliuy* I. 54 Spain and France . . lying out with their promontories into two contrary seas. *Ibid.* 61 Corica . . lyeth out from the North into the South, and containeth in length an hundred and fiftie miles.

b. † To rest or settle outside (*obs.*); to sleep out, now *dial.* of cattle, to be left unhoused at night. *Obs.*

1630 *J. LEVETT Ord. Bees* (1634) 34 Their Bees haue exceedingly lyen out upon the Hieue and board. 1712 *AR. BUTINOT John Bull* III. i. The witnesses farther made oath, that the said Timothy lay out a-night. 1886 *ELMORTH W. Somerset Word-bk.* Lie in, Lie out, said of horses or cows. If they are kept housed at night, they are said to lie in, if not they lie out. Do your 'oss lie in or out?

c. *Sc.* To delay; *spec.* to delay in entering upon property as heir.

1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (185.) 42 For his lying sae lang out in not subscriyving of the covenant. 1673 *88 FOUNTAINHALL* in M. P. Brown *Suffl. Pcis.* (1826) III. 246 A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands. She, to defraud her husband either of the *ius mariti* or the coarney, lies out and will not enter. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 6 The rights and remedies competent to a superior against his vassal lying out un-entered.

d. To lie it out: to sleep on late into the morning. ? *Obs.*

1748 *RI. HADSON Clarissa* (1811) V. 2 The dear creature was so frightened, and so fatigued, last night, no wonder she lies it out this morning.

e. To lie out of one's money; to remain unpaid. To lie out of one's ground (Racing slang): see quot. 1896.

1860 *GEO. ELLIOT Mill on Floss* I. viii. I. 151, I can't lie out of my money any longer. You must raise it as quick as you can. 1892 *Daily Chron.* 19 Apr. 9 2 How can zealous discharge of this duty be expe. ted, when the officer . . has to advance the cost of the summons, and lie out of his money for a year at a time, if not for ever? 1896 *FARMER Slang.* To lie out of one's ground 'to lie off' too long, so as to be unable to recover lost ground.

27. **Lie over.** a. To be held over or deferred to a future occasion.

1856 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 294, I have a strange story to tell you . . but that must lie over, or I shall miss the omnibus.

b. 'To remain unpaid after the time when payment is due' (Craig 1848).

c. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Lie over, a ship heeling to it with the wind abeam.

28. **Lie to.** a. *Naut.* Of a ship: To come almost to a standstill, with her head as near the wind as possible, by backing or shortening sail.

1711 *LITTLETON Lett.* 13 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4966/1 The largest of them lay to too long time. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* I. viii. 79 Another storm . . reduced us to the necessity of lying to under our bare poles. 1760-72 *H. BROOKS Poet of Qual.* (1809) III. 81 We shortened sail, and lay to till morning. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* c. Chron. 217/2 It blew a strong gale . . on which Lieut. Roper handed all his sails, except the mizen, which he balanced, and lay to. 1883 *SILVERSON Treas. Isl.* (1886) 212 Take a turn round the capstan, and lie-to for the tide.

b. *Sc.* To come to be fond of a person.

1768 *ROSS Helenore* 79, I do like him sair, An' that he wad ly too [ed. 1789, p. 85 like me]. I hae nae fear

29. **Lie up.** † a. To be laid out for burial.

1553 *BACON Reliques of Rome* (1561) 253 Villanye and synne yt weren used & done about dead bodies ligg'ing vp & yet is used about in many places, or the body be borne to church.

b. To go into or remain in retirement or retreat; to take to one's bed or keep one's room as an invalid; (of a ship) to go into dock.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. iii. 24 There they [ships] must lye up, or be 3 or 4 Years in their return from a place which may be sailed in 6 Weeks. c 1868 *DICKENS in Household Words* (Cent.). He has a bad cold—rheumatism—he must lie up for a day or two. 1881 *GREENER Can* 595 The black bear lies up during the day in caves and amongst rocks. 1893 *R. KIPLING Many Inwent.* 26 When there's nothing going on, there is nothing going on, and you lie up. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 443 Some days the patient may feel comparatively well and fit for work, on other days he is languid and lies up.

c. To lie up in lavender: to be in safe keeping or custody. (Cf. LAVENDER sb. 2.)

1821 *SCOTT Nigel* xxv. Alas! the good gentleman lies up in lavender. himself.

d. To lay or shape one's course.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 169 The land wind veered to the northward, and we lay up no better than west. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* Lig up to, to proceed towards, to lay or shape one's course to, a given place.

**Lie (lai), v.2** Inflected lying (lajin), lied (loid).

Forms: *Inf.* 1 liegan, 2 leiozen, 2-5 lize-n, 3 lego, (*imper. lih*), 4 ley (e, lei, lije, li, 3-7 ly, 3-8 lye, 4 leighe, leize, lyghe, lyze, leie, 4-5 leze, 4-6 ley, *Sc. le*, 5 ly(3)/yn, 5-6, 9 *Sc.* and *north. lee*, 4- lie. *Ind. Pres. 2nd sing.* a. 3 *Orm.* leizhest, 4 lizest, leyst, lex (s), lizt (e, 4-5 lyeost, 3- liest.



**β. north. and Sc.** 4 lighes, loies, lies, 4-5 lyes, 4-6 leia. *3rd sing. a.* 1 l6ozop, lhp, 3 lih(e)h, ligh, legh, leghpe, *Orm.* lezhepp, 4 li3(e)p, lyep, leip, leighth, legh, le3(e)h, l1hth, l1kth, 5 l1h(e), 3- l1eth. **β.** 4 ligos, loios, loyes, 5 lija, leghes, 6 Sc. leia, 4- l1en, *3rd pl.* 6 Sc. lone, loyne. **Pa. t. a.** 1 l6ah, l6az, (*pl.* luxon). 2-3 luge, 3 leh, lesh, lighgh, 3-4 lowe, 4 leigh, legh, ligh, lygh. **β.** 4 li3ed(o, le3ede, le3ide, liede, lyede, leghed, lei(e)d, leid, 4-6 Sc. leit, leyt, 4-7 lyed, leid, 7 Sc. leed, 4- leid. **Pu. pp1e. a.** 1 logon, 2-3 l-1ozn, lozen, 3 l-1owe, 3-4 y-low(e), loun, 4 low(n), leizen. **β.** 4 li3ed, Sc. leyt, 5 lyet, 4- leid. [*A Com. Teut. str. vb.* 'in Eng. conjugated weak from the 14th c.): *OE.* *logan* (*lah, lagon, lagon*) corresponds to *OFris.* *\*liaga, \*liata* (recorded in 3rd sing. pres. ind. *liucht*, *pa. t. sing. subj. lege*), *OS.* *liagan, liagan* (*Du. liegen, lagon, gelogen*), *OHG.* *liagan, lagon, lagan, gelogen* (*MLG.* *liegan, loun, gelogen*, mod. *G.* *liagen, lag, gelogen*), *Goth.* *liagan, ON.* *liaga* (*Sw. luga, Da. lyve*), *f. Teut. root \*leug-* (*-laug-* *hug-*), whence *Lie* *sb* 1; cogn. w. *OSl.* *liža lie*.]

**1. intr.** To tell a lie or lies; to utter falsehood; to speak falsely.

*971* *Black. Hom.* 29 Se awerda gart .. sona leah. *c 1050* *Yoc.* in *Wt. Will. knt* 421/1 *Febellax*, ha ha lie leaz. *c 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Pu hauest illozen pan halie gaste. *Ibid.* 93 Ne loze pu na monnum! *Ibid.* 153 Hwenne be nu3 is open for to lize. *c 1200* *Vices & Virtues* (1388) 9 Dar du lize, du leuse dieuel. *c 1200* *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 He be neure ne ligh ne lige ne wile. *c 1200* *Ormin* 5190 Pu lezhest, & beswikest swa hiu athen wreche sawle. *c 1305* *Lav.* 17684 Pan leh (*c 1375* leh) be lade mon. *c 1325* *Leg. Kath.* 1431 Mit se swi3e lohen leores ha leien. *c 1325* *Amr. R.* 126 Pu liest, ewed heo, fule ping. *1397* *R. Grot.* (*Kolls*) 3348 He adde so fule lowe. *c 1300* *Curior M.* 5143 (*Cott.*) Pou high 3 (*Cott.* lies, *faulz*, lyes, *Trin.* lyes) now, eber pautenur! *1340* *Iyenh.* 63 Kyeod ping hit is to lye3e. *c 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv, (*Julian*) 206 My gud brethire, quhy lest you le? *c 1380* *Walter W's* (1880) 264 In whiche autiorite he seide so3 & in whiche he le3ede. *1393* *Lan.* 1. *P. Pl. C.* xxxl 351 Pou lowe 11 eue. *c 1394* *P. Pl. C.* 452 Pou leyst, & pou lext. *c 1400* *Camelyn* 297 Thon list, seid Gamelyn, so broke I my chym. *1483* *Cath. Angl.* 216/1 To lye (*i. l.* *lee*, *commentari.* 1513 *Douglas* *Amr.* 1. *Pro.* 233 Lye thinn wyse autours leue (*ed.* 1531 *leyn*). *1567* *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (*S. T. S.*) 193, I say, 3e leit enerie one. *1581* *Simsy Apol. Poetrie* (*Arh.*) 52 As I take it, to lye, is to affirme that to be true which is false. *1678* *BENJAN Frier*, 1. 7 It was made by him that cannot lye. *c 1784* *JOHNSON* in *Boswell* an. 1781 (1843) 670/1 He lies, and he knows he lies. *1885* *BURTON Arab. Nts.* (1889) 1. 263, I lied against myself and confessed the theft, albeit I am altogether innocent of it.

**b. To lie of arch.**, *†on*, *†upon*: to tell lies about.

*c 1200* *Moral Ode* 237 Of be pine be bere bued nelle ic hou nout leuzen. *c 1235* *Amr. R.* 68 And to unweste blideliche li3ed on be gode. *c 1330* *Hali Meid.* 39 Forjet ti folc but l1hed be of weres & wordes wunne. *c 1375* *Passion of Our Lord* 242 in *O. F. Misc.* 44 A ueole kunne wise hi lowen him vpon. *c 1305* *St. Andrew* 28 in *B. P.* (1802) 99 Pu wont wel mid alle pat pu perof loude list. *c 1330* *Amr. & Amr.* 838 He leighth on ous, withouten fail. *c 1400* *Lanfranc's Currie.* 142 Manye men ligen of be wounde of be nose. *1508* *DUNBAR* *Flying to Kennedie* 18 Thocht thou .. thus vpon me leid. *1559* *AVEMAR* *Harboure* 1. 2 The smarts of the torments made him to confesse it, and lye of him self. *1580* *J. Hay* *Demandes in Cath. Fructates* (1901) 50 Quhy ar ye nocht eschamed .. to lie on was in your preachings, saying [*etc.*]. *1639* *EARLY* *Allegorism*, *Modest Ann* (*Arh.*) 30 Whomever dare lye on him hath power ouer him. *1864* *CARLYLE* *Frederick* *Gl.* IV, 409 Nobody was more lied of. *1871* *R. ELLIS* *tr. Catullus* lxvii. 20 They lie on her [*L. falsum est*].

**c. Proverbial expressions.** For to lie in one's teeth, throat, to lie like a trooper, see the *sbs*.

*c 1400* *Pistill of Smaun* 317 Nou pou lyeist in bin hed. *c 1530* *SKELTON* *Morie Tales* v. Wks. 1843 1, p. lx, He .. woulde lye as fast as a horse woulde trotte. *c 1560* *PALMER*, 610/2 He will lye as fast as a dogge will trotte. *1588* *Marprel. Epist.* (*Arh.*) 21 Bishops will lye like dogs.

**2. fig.** Chiefly of inanimate objects: To present false statements; to convey a false impression; to make a deceitful show.

*c 1220* *Bestiary* 451 De boc ne le3ed no3t of 3is. *c 1300* *Curior M.* 5054 For quen be tan be toher sei Na wight moght pair blodes lei. *Ibid.* 14702 De hali writte lies *Trin.* lye3l na wight. *1426* *LYNG*, *De Guit. Pilgr.* 2376 The merour lyed verily. *1483* *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 320/b The Philosophers were brought to this that they sayd, that the elementys lyeden or god of nature suffred. *1523* *DOUGLAS* *Amr.* 1. *Pro.* 270 This wther buik, So frenschlie lei3, oneth twa wordis gais richt. *1607* *DUNN* *Vire. Georg.* 1. 587 The Sun, who never lies, Foretels the Change of Weather in the Skies. *1732* *PORR* *Ed. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies.

**3. quasi-trans. †a.** with cogn. obj. *Obs.*

*c 1300* *Curior M.* 16065 Man leving had bai loun again ieu3t bai do. *1377* *LANG.* *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 400 *Pl.* lesynge .. but pou lowe [*err.* leighe, le3] til Eue. *c 1449* *PROCK* *Refr.* 11. l1l. 150 Man leighe3 y haue herd him lie. *c 1500* *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) Aij b, My tounge that neuer li3e leing.

**†b.** To say or allege falsely. *Obs.*

*c 1300* *Seven Sins* ix. in *E. R. P.* (1862) 18 O worde ic3on lie nelle. *c 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 512 Pu lei3 all pat pou sai3. *c 1450* *Merrill* 1. 11 Now sholde I .. enioyne the penance for thynges which I wene thou lyst verily.

**d.** With *adv.* or phrase: To take away by lying; to get (a person, etc.) into or out of by lying.

*1290* *T. GORDON* *Humorist* 1. 175, I have known great Ministers rail'd and ly'd out of their Places. *1755* *J. SHERREAR* *Lydia* (1769) 11. 44 Slandering women of reputation, and endeavouring to lye away their characters. *1762* *FOOTE* *Lazar* 1. Wks. 1799 1. 290 If you don't one time or another .. lye yourself into some confounded scrape, I will consent to be hanged. *1784* *R. BACH* *Barham Downs* 1. 48 Every one would tell his story, his own way, and combine to lye an honest lawyer out of his bread. *1858* *SIR J. KAYE* *Hist. Afghan War* 1. 204 The character of Dost Mohamed was lied away. *1865* *CARLYLE* *Frederick* *Gl.* xii. vii. (1892) IV, 177 The tragically earnest meaning of your life, is quite lied out of you, by a world none in lies. *1884* *Punch* 6 Dec. 276/2 Go on tamely to allow yourself to be lied into Party blindness.

**†4. trans.** To give the lie to. *Obs.*

*1389* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 87 If any broper or syster dispyse or mysconcel or lye his broper. *c 1450* *Kobin Hood & Monk* xiv. in *Child Ballads* 111 97/3 With pat Robyn Hode lyed Lital Jon. *1464* *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 331 He lied and rebuked the bailif, to the great contempt of the King.

**Lie-abad** (l1e3ad). [*f. LIE* *v.1* + *ABED*.] One who lies late in bed; a late riser; a sluggard.

*1764* *FOOTE* *Mayor of G.* 1. Wks. 1799 1. 173 You are a lacy lie-abad. *1832* *W. IRVING* *Alhambra* (1851) 249 She was a little of a slattern, something more of a lie-a-bed, and above all, a gossip of the first water. *1881* *BLACKMORE* *Christowell* xlviii, What has made a lark of such a lie-abad?

**Lioand, Lioaro, obs. ff. LYING** *pp1. a.*, *LAIR* *sb.1*

**Liebererite** (l1eb3er3it). *Min.* Also *liebererite*. [*Named*, 1847, by J. C. Marignac in honour of L. Lieberer; see *ITE*.] A pinite-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelinite (Chester). *1865* *WATTS* *Diet. Chem.* III, 589 Liebererite. *1878* *LAWRENCE* *tr. Colla's Rocks* *Chaz.* 38 Liebererite.

**Lieberkühn** (l1eb3ukn). *Optics*. [*Named* after the inventor J. N. Lieberkühn (1711-56), an anatomist of Berlin.] A silver concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to bring the light to focus on an opaque object.

*1867* *J. HODGKINSON*, i. ii. 58 Illuminated by a combination of the parabola and a flat Lieberkühn.

**Lieberkühnian** (l1eb3ukn3ian), *a. Anat.* [*f. Lieberkühn* (see *PREC.*) + *-IAN*.] *Lieberkühnian* follicles or glands: minute tubular cavities thickly distributed over the small intestines.

*1852* *BRANDIE* *Diet. Sci. Suppl.* Lieberkühnian [*sic*] glands. *1897* *Althaus's Syst. Med.* II, 761 Amoebae are found in the borders of the mucus, chiefly in the Lieberkühnian follicles.

**Liebig** (l1eb3ig). [*From* the name of the inventor, Baron Justus von Liebig (1803-1873).] More fully, *Liebig's extract* (of beef): A preparation obtained from beef, containing the salts and extractive principles of the meat in highly concentrated form, without the albumen, gelatin, or fat.

*1869* *E. A. PARKER* *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 246 When Liebig's extract is taken during fatigue, it is found to be remarkably restorative. *1870* *Daily News* 27 Dec., This [*sic*] with the chocolate and Liebig which he has in hand will last a fort about three weeks. *1873* *TRISTRAM* *Mouth* x. 176 Meat and Liebig, without bread, was trying diet. *fig.* *1874* *L. TULLOCH* *in* *Lancet*, *Rev.* Feb. 27 They do not contain the moral Liebig which he would satisfy descendants of the Platon guardians. *1890* *Spectator* 9 Aug., If there is to be a Supreme Parliament in future, it must be a Liebig's extract of Parliament.

*attrib.* *1893* *F. F. MORGAN* *I forbid* *Hanns* (1893) 24 Love-making on the Liebig principle .. as much love-making as would do duty for six months compressed into half an hour.

**Liebigite** (l1eb3igit). *Min.* [*Named* by J. L. Smith, 1848, after Baron Justus von Liebig; see *ITE*.] Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, found in thin, yellow incrustations (Chester).

*1848* *Amr. Jmil. Sci.* v. 336. *1868* *DANA* *Min.* (ed. 3) 308. **Lie-by.** [*f. lhr.* to lie by; see *LIE* *v.1* 20.]

**1. A concubine, mistress.** *Nowdial.* (*CL.* *lie-by*). *c 1666* *USHER* *Ann.* vi. (1693) 132 He obtained this favour .. by the means of his Lie-by; which was a wench of Eretin. *1845-80* *JAMISON*, *1903*, 2. A mistress, a concubine. *lie-by*. *1886* *ELWORTHY* *W.*, *Somerset Words* *sb.* v. Why, her wad'n never no better'n Squire —'s lie by, and now her's anybody's.

**†2. A neutral.** (*Cf. by-lier* *s.v.* *117-B* 2 a.)

*16..* *Postscript to Rutherford's Lett.* (1897) 569 Their Master (Satan) fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion, by these lazy ly-byes and idle loiterers. *1723* *M'WARR* *Earnest Content*, 354 (*Jam.*) Such an heroic appearance, .. would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while ly-bys will stink away in their sockets.

**3.** (*See* *quat.*)

*1840* *Evid.* *Null Docks Comm.* 31 What is called a lie-by, or recess, to enable vessels to pass.

**Lied, variant of LYEN** *pp1. a.* *U. S.*

**Liedge, Liedger, obs. ff. LIEGE, LEDGER.**

**Lief** (l1f), *a. (sb.)*, and *adv.* *Forms:* 1 *loof*, *lof*, 3-4 *loof* (*inflected* *leovo*, *loofvo*), 3 *lof*, 4-5 *lof*, *luof*, *luovo*, 2-4 *lef* (*inflected* *leofe*), 4-6 *leif* (*sb.*), 6-9 *levo*, 4 *lelef*, *lewe*, 4-6 *leofe*, 5 *leoff*, 4-8 *leovo*, 6, 9 *leave*, 9 *leaf*, 4-7 *loif*, 5 *leof*, 6-7 *leife*, *leiv(e)*, 4 *Sc. lyfe*, 4, 6-8 *live*, 5 *lyvo*, 4-6 *lifo* (4 *liff*), 7-8 *liff*, 4-6 *lyfo*, 4-7 *lofo*, 2- *loif*. *Compar.* 1 *lofa*, *lofra* (*fern.* and *neut.* -*ro*), 2 *lofoero*, 3 *loever*, 3-6 *lever*, 4-5 *lefer*, 4 *Sc. lyfar*, 4-6 *levir*, -*yr*, 6 *leffer*, *leir*, 5-6 *Sc. levar*, 5-7 *leofer*, -*ir*, *leever*, 6-7 *leffer*,

6 *leaver*, 5-7 *leever*, *leif* (*f*) or, 7 *loif* (*f*) or, 6 *Sc. loor*, 6- *lefer*. Also 8 *leoverer*. *Superl.* 1 *loef*, *lofoest*, -*ost*, -*ust*, 3 *lofeat*, 3-4 *leovoest*, 3-6 *leoveat*, 4-6 *leveat*, (6 *leif*, *lifest*), 6- *lefeat*. Also 6 *leoverest*. [*OE.* *lof*, *lof* = *OFris.* *lof*, *OS.* *loib*, *loif* (*Du. lief*), *OHG.* *liub*, *liup*, *liob*, *liab*, *lieb* (*MLG.* *lieb*, *liep*, mod. *G.* *lieb*), *ON.* *liuf*- (*Sw. luf*), *Goth.* *liuf-s* (*liub-*) = *OTem.* *\*leubo-* = *pre-Teut.* *\*leubho-* (whence *OSl.* *lyubŭ*), *f. Aryan* root *\*leubh-* (*leubh-* = *luhb-*, whence *BEHEVE*, *LOVE*).]

**A. adj.**

**1. Beloved, dear, agreeable, acceptable, precious.** Also *loved and dear*. **a.** In attrib. use. *Obs. exc. arch.*

*Beowulf* 34 Aledon þa leofne heoden .. on bearn scipes. *c 1000* *Asp. Gasp.* Matt. xviii. 5 Iler ys min leofa sunu. *c 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 4136 In to lef reate his sowlde wond. *c 1300* *Curior M.* 17 Of tristrem and his leif yote. *1362* *LANG.* *P. Pl. A.* 1. 136 Loue is be leuest ping bat vr lord askeþ. *1387* *THEVISA* *Niden* (Rolls) II. 279 Men made yunges to her leue frende. *c 1541* *WYATT* *Poet. Wks.* (1831) 57 For all that can no man bring Liefere jewel into his lady dour. *1575* *G. HARVEY* *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 145 She should not heede to care for y<sup>r</sup> leefest frende she had. *1590* *SPENSER* *F. Q.* II. 2. 5 My leifst lord she thus beguiled had. *1601* *MILNAY* *Death Earl* *Hamington* 11. 1 in *Harl. Poet.* *1607* *WILL.* 273 Welcome to Guildford, Salisbury's leifst lord. *1742* *SHAKESPEARE* *Schoolmistris* 139 In which, when he receives his dindlen, Ouf sw'ignce prince and leifst liege is plac'd. *1844* *LI.* *HOUGHTON* *Mem. Many Scenes*, *Valentin* 198 Here the sun is pleased to cunst Liefest smiles.

**†b.** Used in addressing a person. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* 1216 Bruc ðisses beages, Beowulf liof, hyse mid hiele. *c 897* *K. ALFRED* *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253 Du leofesta broður. *c 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Nima3 zeme nu leofeston l1w1k he 3ife he us 3efed. *c 1225* *Leg. Kath.* 1375 O, leofe fere, feire is us 1 fallen. *c 1330* *King of Tars* 656 Leave sere, trouwe on this. *c 1385* *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* 1170 Dido, Now leue s1myr myn what may it be. *1426* *Br. BRAU-* *fort* in *Ellis* *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 301 note, Levest earthly Lorde. *1481* *CAXTON* *Reynard* xx. (*Arh.*) 50 Lief bellyn wherfore be ye angry. *1513* *DOUGLAS* *Amr.* iv. *Pro.* 97 Thar bene bot few examp1e takis of vther, Hot wilfully fullis in the fyre, leif brother. *1575* *Gamm.* *Gurton* 1. iv, Who was it leine so? speke, ich pray the. *1600* *QUARLES* *Tonah* K 3 b, Deare leifst Lord, that feast'st the world with Grace. *1632* *HOLLAND* *Cypripedia* 207 Children mine, liefe and deare, I love you both alike.

**c.** In predicative use. *Const. dat. or to, unto*, esp. in *liefer was, were, to me, him*, etc. with *inf.* or clause as subject [= 'I had rather']. Also *Sc. liefs me* = dear is to me (see also *LEEZE ME*). *Obs. exc. arch. and dial.*

*c 900* *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS.) þa cwædon he þæt him nemi3 mæ3 leofra nære þonne hiera laford. *c 1000* *Ælfric* *Gen.* xxix. 19 Leofre me 3s þæt ic his sylle be þonne oðrum men. *c 1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe þæt me were leofere þenne al world .. most ic habben an alpi þra3e summe liue. *c 1200* *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Pu shalt ben lef and word and liken alle men. *c 1200* *Ormin* 14701 To lakenn himm wiþ þatt tatt himm 13a lefest of þin abbie. *c 1250* *Ord & Night*, *1003* *Dez.* 1. leof [*v. l.*] tof him were nittegele. *c 1300* *Curior M.* 2336 Pu ilk prifer leue3t þou here, For þaa þat ar me life and dere. *13..* *K. B. Altit.* *P. A.* 266 Bot leuer gente if þou schal love þy Joy for a gemme þat be was. *1340-70* *Alex. & Dind.* 562 Hure was lecherie luf. *c 1380* *Sir Feruyn*, 1143 Leuere me were by my fay he were to-drawe wyþ hors. *1390* *Gower* *Conf.* II, 205 Now ches and tak which you is levere. *c 1394* *P. Pl. C.* 160 *Perfor* lerne þe byleue leuest me were. *c 1422* *HOCLEVER* *Jonathas* 170 This man to folkes alle was so leif. *1470-85* *MALORY* *Arthur* iv. xx, Ve haue lefte me the yongest and the fayrest, and she is moost leuest to me. *1500-30* *DUNBAR* *Poems* lxxv. 42 Full leufis me your gracelous gane. *1513* *DOUGLAS* *Amr.* III. vii. 37 O levis me! the lykest thiag leving, And verray yuagie of my Astinuar 3ing! *1513* *MORF* *Refr.* III, Wks. 63/1 Them wer leuer to leese all that thef haue besyde, than [*etc.*]. *1596* *SWANKE* *F. Q.* iv. iii. 52 Canbel tooke Cambium to his fere, The which as life were each to other liefe. *1597* *8* *Br. HALL* *Sat.* iv. ii. 81 Thy fathers odious name, Whose mention were alike to thee as leuee As a catch-pols fist unto a bankrupts sleue. *1609* *HOLLAND* *Ann.* *Marcell.* 127 Those who are most leife and deere unto us shall bee slaves. *1614* *W. BROWNE* *Sheph. Pipe* B 7 Leuer me were be slaine in this place .. Then purpose agayne you any fallace. *1647* *11* *MORE* *Song of Saul* Lines 8/2 But all that dead Vnto my Muse, that is most liefe To mine own self. *1842* *TENNYSON* *Morte D'Arthur* 80, I charge thee, quickly go again As thou art lief and dear.

**d.** In various constructions with *have* (see *HAVE* 22, and *cf. G. lieb haben*, *Du. liefhebben*): *I* (etc.) *had* (occas. *have*) *as lief as*, *I had* (occas. *†have*), *liefer* (*than*), *† liefest*, with object *a sb.*, *inf.* phrase (with or without *to*), or subordinate clause. **†** Also in cataphoric constructions (see *HAVE* 22 c).

In *I'd*, *you'd*, *he'd* (etc.) as *lief*, the ambiguous contraction is prob. taken to represent *would* rather than *had*; the examples are therefore placed under the *adv.* Actual instances with *had* might still occur, but only as *arch.* or *dial.* *c 1290* *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 94/79 For ich habbe leouere þat 3e hire ouer-come. *Ibid.* 471/321 3uyt hadde ich leouere ich were b-ild. *13..* *†* *Al.* *Atis* 11 Feole & fille .. hadde leuer a ribaudye than to here of God. *Ibid.* 1234 Theo. *riche* .. snide they hadden, sikirliche, Leouere steorne, than [*etc.*]. *c 1350* *Wilt. Palmerie* 453, I haue leuer that love than inc al mi harmes. *c 1375* *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Petrus*) 390 He had n14 lef be ded as lef his wyf but remed. *c 1380* *WYCLIF* *Ser.* Wks. 111. 10 Pei han leuere to dien in pryde and in malice þan to lye in mekenes and charite. *c 1386* *CHAUCER* *Merch.* T 919 Leuere ich hadde







285 Kyng William wente into Scotland. . . and kyng Malcolyn bycam his liege man, and swoor hym homage and fawte. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1768 Alle his lele lige mene. 1420 H. STAFFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* iv. I. 66 The kyngys liche men . . . han y fetayld hym well and nothyng vs. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxv. 105 They wolde become his liegemen, and holde theyr lande of hym for ever. 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Surv.* 20b. I shall true liegeman be and true faythe beare to kyng Henry . . . and to his heires. 1579 J. STUBBS *Caping Gulf* f. 11b. A true Englishman, a sworne liegeman to hir Maiestie. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 109 If the Irish were receiued into the King's protection, and made liege men and free subjects. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 189 They swear therefore to William, to be his Liege-men. 1813 SCOTT *Triern.* ii. vi. When Arthur . . . Spoke of his liegemen and his throne. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 35 The princes of Cornwall, Wales, Cumbria and Strath-clyde became his liege men. 1855 MILMAN *Litt. Chr.* vi. ii. (1864) IV. 88 Building fortresses to reduce his freeborn liege men to slavery.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who serves as though sworn to do so, a faithful follower or subject.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii. A faithful liegeman to the law as well as the King. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. T.* 1 Sunday Advent ii. Sworn liegemen of the Cross. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiv. 98 Liegemen of Death and fates of the Stygian ferryman. 1864 BURTON *Scott Abr.* I. v. 259 When the dispute lay between the liegemen of the university and those of the state the university haughtily arrogated the authority over both. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* vii. (1875) 89 The trespassers, too, were heretics, foes of God and liegemen of the Devil. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. iii. 86 Raleigh . . . sent . . . at five several times, to search for his liege-men.

Hence † Liegemanship.

1611 CORGR. *Lige*, allegiance, or liegemanship.

**Liege poustie** (lǐdʒipousti). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4 *lege pouste*, *legge pouste*, 5 *leg* (is po)usta, 6 *leg powster*, *liege pouste*, 7- *liege poustie*. [a. OF. *lige poustie*, med.L. *ligia potestas*: see LIEGE a. and POUSTIE.] The state of being in health and full possession of one's faculties. Now only in *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1882).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cont.* 566 Pai wretched God in hair legge pouste. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 165 Bot and I lif in lege pouste, Thair ded sall rycht weil vengit be. 1458 BURGHE *Rec. Peebles* (1872) 129 Scho had cofit fra hir son in his leg poste quyl he was lewand. 1462 *Ibid.* 143 The quhyllis scho aleigt was geyvin to her by . . . her fadyr in his legis pouste. 15. *Bk. Alexander* (Bannatyne Club) 361 Giff I leif lang in liege pouste. c. 1560 *Aberd. Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.). Ane testament maid be vmquhill Alexr. Kay baxter in his leg powster. 1609 SKRINE *Reg. Maj.* n. xviii. § 7 It is lesome to ilk man to give ane reasonabill portion of his lands, to quhom he pleases, induring his lifetime, in his liege poustie. a. 1768 ERASME *Instit. Law Scot.* iii. Tit. viii. § 97 (1773) I. 595 Where the ancestor has validly obliged himself in liege poustie to grant a deed. 1882 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.*, *Liege poustie*, is that state of health which gives a person full power to dispose *mortis causa*, or otherwise, of his heritable property.

Lieger, obs. form of LEDGER, LIEGER.

**Liegewoman**, rare. [cf. LIEGE MAN.] A woman who is a liege vassal.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 544f. Oure . . . true Liegewoman.

Liegier, obs. form of LEDGER.

**Lien**¹ (lĕn, lĭn, lāi-ēn). Also 6 *lyen*. [a. F. *lien* = L. *ligamen* bond, f. *ligare* to bind, tie.]

The usual pronunciation in England is (lĕn), though the others are sometimes heard. According to Funk's *Standard Dict.*, the usual pronunciation in the U. S. is (lĭn).

† 1. *Anat.* A tendon. Obs.

1541 COPLAND *Cuydon's Quest. Chirurg.* D. j. The lyens or strynges . . . be of the nature of synewes.

2. *Law.* A right to retain possession of property (whether land, goods, or money) until a debt due in respect of it to the person detaining it is satisfied.

1531 *Dial. on Latw Eng.* ii. vii. (1532) 20 The tenaunt hathe a true cause of a voucher, and of lyen. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 125 A Diversity is to be observed between a Lien Real and a Lien Personal. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd.* Trade 133 Lien, attachment on property in your possession for a debt due to you from the owner of them. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vii. (ed. 2) 165 Vermont possesses, also, its literary fund,—a lien of six per cent. on the profits of the banks. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 83 It is only necessary for the borrower to give a lien to the banker. 1883 Sir E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XI. IX. 77/2 It was hardly said that he was entitled to any charge, or lien, or equity on this particular fund.

*fig.* 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 260 A few thousand of the people of England hold a lien upon the labor of the rest. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 168 The chance which had brought Lancaster into relations with the family . . . gave him a lien upon the interest and gratitude of the two women.

b. *attrib.*, as in *lien bond*, *creditor*, *holder*.

1870 PINKERTON *Guide to Admin.* 39 A widow cannot claim as against a mechanic's lien creditor. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1901 A first mortgage on all property not covered by the prior lien bonds.

Hence Lienor *U. S. Law*, one who holds a lien. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 165/1 If the lienors may insure, so may the owners of the injured ship and cargo.

† Lien². Obs. In *lyene*. [a. L. *lien* = cogn. w. Skr. *plīhan* and Gr. *σπλήν* (Brugmann).] The spleen. 1651 *Knight's Ghost* 80 The Liene, or Splene conducteth that it may attract to it the more gross . . . parts of blood.

Lien, obs. pa. pple. of LIE v.

**Lienal** (lāi-ēnāl), a. *Anat.* [f. L. *lien* LIEN² + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 221 Thus we have 'splenic' or 'lienal' . . . forms [of leucocythæmia].

† Lienary, a. *Anat. Obs.* [f. L. *lien* LIEN² + -ARY.] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* viii. 291 Blood must be let out of some lienary Vein.

**Lienculus** (lāi-ēnkyūlūs). *Anat.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *lien* the spleen.] One of the small masses of splenic tissue found in the neighbourhood of the spleen; an accessory spleen.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 527 Accessory spleens, splenunculi or lieniculi, are common.

**Lienedly**, **Lieng**(e, obs. ff. LYINGLY, LYING.

**Lienitis** (lāi-ēnītis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *lien* the spleen + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the spleen; = SPLENITIS.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 269 The serum has been observed . . . to be turbid in lienitis.

**Lieno-** (lāi-ēno), used as comb. form of L. *lien* spleen, in adjs. signifying 'pertaining to the spleen and —', as **Lieno-gastric** a., pertaining to the spleen and the stomach; **Lieno-intestinal** a., pertaining to the spleen and to the intestines.

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The system of the *vena porta* formed by the union of two veins; one gastric . . . the other *lieno-intestinal*. 1887 A. M. MARSHALL *Pract. Zool.* 232 The *lieno-gastric* artery.

† Lienous, a. Obs. rare¹. [f. LIEN² + -OUS.] = LIENAL.

1657 TOWLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 336 It is good against the lienous, hepatic . . . and convulsive colours.

**Lienteria** (lāi-ēntēriā). *Path.* [mod.L.: see LIENTERY.] = LIENTERY.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. li. (1495) 264 Lienteria is a fluxe of the wombe without passage of meete & dryake without digestion. 1527 ANON. *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D. j. The same water dronke in the forsayde manner stoppeth the whyte laskys, named Lienteria. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur. h.* iv. 62 A Citizen . . . fell into that kind of laskie which we commonly call Lienteria. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 94 Begbie has found many suffering from lenteria, the food being only partially digested.

**Lienteric** (lāi-ēntērik), a. *Path.* [f. next + -IC.] Of or pertaining to lenteria.

1681 GREW *Museum* 333 To strengthen the Tone of the parts, as in Lienteric and other like Cases. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dick. s. v. Flux*. There are three sorts of Fluxes of the Belly, viz. the Lienteric, humoral or Diarrhoea, and Dysenteric Flux. 1822-34 *Good's Syst. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 206 Lienteric diarrhoea. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 525 The dejections are called lenteric when they contain undigested aliment.

So † Lienteric a. = prec.

1676 T. DE GARCENIERES *Coral* 24 Hepatical fluxes, lenteric, menstrual, spermatic.

**Lientery** (lāi-ēntēri). *Path.* Also 6 *lyentery*, 7 *lenterie*, *lyanter*, 7-8 *lientary*, 8-ory; and in L. form LIENTERIA. [ad. F. *lenterie*, ad. mod.L. *lenteria*, ad. Gr. *λεντερία*, f. *λεῖος* smooth + *έντερια* bowels.] A form of diarrhoea, in which the food passes through the bowels partially or wholly undigested; an instance or kind of this.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* civ. 70b. The lyentery or imperfyt digestion. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystagogus Poet.* ii. (1675) 49 They [Harpies] are troubled with a continual flux or lenteria. 1650 H. BROOKER *Conserv. Health* 176 Lenteries and all other Laskes. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* n. li. 38 The slimy excretions voided in the yantery. 1766 AMORY *Bunch* (1770) IV. 87 He has that flux of the belly, which is called a lenteria. 1878 KINGAET *Anim. Chem.* 72 In lenteria, also, the pancreas appears to be affected.

**Lier** (lāi-ē). [f. LIE v.¹ + -ER¹.]

a. One who lies, in senses of the vb.

1506 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 292 The Scottis sa blyth of that Victorie and proud . . . heidet thair the deid lyeris. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 72 Chusing a Horse that is a good Lier, or such a one as lays himself down often. . . There is a great Difference in Horses, with relation to their being good or bad Liers.

b. With advs. or advb. phrases. † Lier-by, a kept mistress (cf. LIE-BY¹, LIE-BY²). Obs.

1583 MELBANKER *Philotinus* Aa. ij. It is a Proverbe in Englande that the men of Tiuidal borderes on y<sup>e</sup> english midle marches, haue likers, lemmons, and lycerbies. 1608 WILLET *He vappa* f. 304 These whom the Apostle calls *apocryphat*, liers with men. 1611 BIBLE *Joshua* viii. 14 There were liers in ambush against him. — *Judge* ix. 25 And the men of Shechem set lyers in wait for him. 1657 FULLER *Serm.* *Rest Employment* 10 He [our Saviour] was no large lier on bed. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 25 She turned the corner with her, and escaped the eyes of the lier-in-wait. 1844 MARY HOWITT *My Own Story* x. 101 The old squire was a late lier in bed.

**Lier(e)**, obs. form of LIAR.

**Lierne** (lī-ērn). *Arch.* Also 5 *leyrn*. [ad. F. *lierne* (Delorme, 16th c.), of doubtful etym.] In vaulting, a short rib which neither springs from an impost nor runs along the ridge, but connects the bosses and intersections of the principal ribs.

1842 WILLIS in *Trans. Instit. Brit. Architects* I. ii. 31 The Lierne connect the ribs at other points [than the crowns] or may connect the crown of one rib with some intermediate point between the crown and springing of another rib. *Ibid.*, The term *Lierne* is applied by De l'Orme 'Inventions pour bien bastir' to the short-ridge ribs which form a cross at the summit of the vault which he has given as an example. 1879 Sir G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 212 Lierne are not placed at right angles to the surface of the vaulting, but in a vertical plane. 1886 Mrs. CADDY *Footsteps Jeanné D'Arc*

226 The roof branched with liernes, clustering into stars in its vaulting.

b. *attrib.* in † *lierne-stud*, -vault.

1466 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 From every beme a leyrrn stood with ij. braces into the beme and ij. into the crown-tree which shal lye vpon the said studdes. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v., Vaults in which such liernes are employed are termed *lierne vaults*. 1896 W. B. WILDMAN *Hist. Sherborne* iv. 20 A lierne vault of the same sort as that of the Nave Aisle.

**Lierne**, obs. form of LEARN.

**Lierwit**, variant of LAIRWITE.

1617 MISSEU, *Lierwit* est mulcta adulteriorum.

**Lies(e)**, obs. pl. of LEE sb.² and of LOUSE.

**Liese**, variant of LEESE v.¹

**Liethwake**, obs. variant of LEATHWAKE.

**Lieu** (lū). Forms: 3 *lieu*, 6 *leu*, 6-7 *lieu*, 7 *le(i)w*, 7-8 *liew*(e, 6- *lieu*. [a. F. *lieu* = L. *locum*, acc. of *locus* place.] Place, 'stead'.

1. In phrases. a. *In (the) lieu of*: in the place, room, or stead of (cf. INSTEAD¹); in exchange or return for, as a payment, penalty, or reward for.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 237/620 And noube In lieu of Anggele ane man ich 1500. 1534 *Acts 26* *lieu*. VIII. c. 15 § 2 Any other demands or duties, in the name or lue of the same. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 11 b. In the lieu and place of Coddies innumerable, all their song . . . is now of Jesus Christe alone. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd*. 24 In lieu of their crudelty, they were plagued with this calamitie. 1620 Sir R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 239. I. am to paie him 3 tonnes of yron in lew of 40<sup>s</sup>. 1640 S. D. EWES in *Lett. Ltt. Men* (Camden) 166 Two subsidies granted in leiw of it. 1675 A. RIDING *Rec.* VI. 237 Ord<sup>d</sup>. That 7<sup>e</sup> be paid unto the said Jane Watson in lue of her money and clothes. 1680 COTTON *Gamester* 82 He takes in those four Cards and lays out four others in their lieu. 1719 VOUNG *Busiris* I. i. I receive thee from the gods, in lieu Of all that happiness they ravisht from me. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 A durable stone building in lieu of a perishable wooden one. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 195 The amount to be paid in lieu of stamp duty. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 80/1 The plaintiff sued the defendant for a quarter's rent in lieu of notice.

b. *In lieu*: used absol. = INSTEAD². *arch.* 1599 in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C. (O. H. S.)* 351 We thought that in Len to recompense hereof . . . we might lawfully take part of the fine for ourselves. a. 1650 *May Old Couple* i. (1658) 2 Keep out the Sun, and do bestow in lieu A greater benefit, a safe concealment. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 432 God will not give us the thing we desire, but a better in lieu. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 195 Quit the gay range of the world Enter in lieu the penitential pound.

2. Used without preceding prep. for: † a. ? Something given 'in lieu' of another thing (obs., rare¹). b. Stead, room (rare).

1592 Bp. ANDREWES *Wonderful Combat* vi. (1627) 95 One would thinke it a very large offer to giue so great a lieu for so small a seruice. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1870) II. xlv. 807 A fungible or representable thing is a thing whose place, lieu or room may be supplied by a thing of the same kind.

† **Lienteance**. Obs. rare¹. [a. F. *lienteance*, f. *lientenant*.] = LIUTENANCY¹.

1523 WOLSEY in *Fildes Life* (1726) n. 114 The kings grace . . . either in person or by Lienteuance advance thither an Army.

**Lientenancy** (lĕf, lĕntēnānsi). Also less correctly **Lientenancy**. [f. LIUTENANT: see -ANCY.] The office of a lieutenant.

† 1. Delegated authority or command. Obs. a. 1631 DOWNE in *Select*. (1820) 255 He that resists his [God's] commission, his lientenancy, his authority, in law-makers appointed by him, resists himself.

2. The office of a lieutenant, in various senses; e.g. that of deputy governor of a kingdom, etc., of LORD-LIEUTENANT of a county; also, the commission of lieutenant in the army or navy.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 186/2 Graunte to hym made, of eny Reuenues . . . for his said Lientenauce there. 1675 OULBY *Brit. Introd.* 3 The Regiments . . . upon a Commission of Lientenauce . . . were settled. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3886/4 The Earl of Rochester having desired to be discharged from the Lientenauce of Ireland. 1711 SWIFT *Jmt. to Stella* 4 Apr. Her husband bought a lientenauce of foot, and is gone to Portugal. 1712 — *Lett. to Whig Lord Wks.* 1824 IV. 108 All your lordship can hope for, is only the lientenauce of a county. 1759 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 177 A lientenauce was considered a handsome appointment for him. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii. When I was intrusted with the lientenauce of the kingdom. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 7 The appointment to a const-guard lientenauce. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 423 The Earl of Abingdon . . . had recently been turned out of the lientenauce of the county. 1875 STRAUS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 140 Edmund Beaufort was ordered to undertake the lientenauce in France and Normandy.

3. The term of a lieutenant's office.

1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Pater.* 109 In his Lientenauce under Marius in France . . . hee [Sylla] had routed some of the most esteemed Captaines. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 108 In y<sup>e</sup> time of my Lord Berkeley's Lientenauce. 1842 DE QUINCY *Cicero Wks.* VI. 226 The prolongation of these Lientenauces beyond the legitimate year was one source of enormous evil.

† 4. The district or province governed by a lieutenant. Obs.

1888 Q. ELIZ. in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* ii. III. 138 The preparing of our Subjects within your Lientenauces to be in readines for defence against any attempt. 1697 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 258 The list of Deputie Lientenauces . . . throughout the said Lientenauce. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 266, I mention'd the surprisal of that place [Liquique], it being but a small Lientenauce.

5. The body of deputy-lieutenants in a county.



Also, in the city of London, the body of commissioners (sometimes incorrectly called 'deputy-lieutenants'), now usually appointed annually, who perform the duties of a Lord-lieutenant with regard to the militia and volunteers.

1679 in *Proceed. Guildhall Sept. 13th* 3 He would cause the Lieutenancy to meet on Thursday next. 1683 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1839/1 The late Addresses from the Lieutenancy, Grand-Juries, and Corporations in our County. 1708 Q. ANNE *ibid.* No. 4496/1, I Thank the Lieutenancy for their Address. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 115 The List of Undisputed Masters, is hardly so long as the List of the Court of Aldermen and Lieutenancy of our famous Metropolis. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s. v., The Lieutenancy of London (the Officers of the Artillery-Men). 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 84 § 2 The commissioners of lieutenancy of the city of London.

b. *pl.* The bodies of troops under the command of the Lord-lieutenants and commissioners of lieutenancy.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 28 ¶ 5 Our Militia and Lieutenancies, the most ancient Corps of Soldiers, perhaps in the Universe.

**Lieutenant** (lef-, lefte'nant, U.S. lieut'nant). Forms: a. 4-5 *Intendant*, -a(u)nt; 5 *leu(o)-*, *lenz-*, *lyeu-*, 5-7 *lieu-*, 6 *lyuo-*, *liue-*, *liene-*, *leau-*, *lew-*, 7 *leui-*; 4-7 *-tenante*, -aant, 5-6 *-aunte*, 5-7 *-ant*, 6-7 *-ent*, -tennent, -ante; 6 *Sc. lewtenand*, 4- *lieutenant*. b. 4 *leef*, 4-5 *leif*, *lyef*, 4 6 *leve-*, 5 6 *lyff(e)-*, 5 8 *lief*, 6 *lese-*, *lyffe-*, *lyve-*, *lieuf*, 6-7 *live-*, *liefe-*, *leive-*, *leif*, 7 *liev-*, *life-*, + second element as in a; 5 *luf-tenand*, *luff tenande*, 6 *lestenant*, -tenant, -tenant. [a. F. *lieutenant*, f. *lieu* place + *tenant* holding (see TENANT); cf. *LOCUM TENENS*.]

The origin of the *pl* type of forms (which survives in the usual British pronunciation, though the spelling represents the *a* type) is difficult to explain. The hypothesis of a mere misinterpretation of the graphic form (ie read as *pl*), at first sight plausible, does not accord with the facts. In view of the rare OF form *lieu* for *lieu* (with which cf. esp. the 13th c. *Sc. forms lyf-, luffand* above) it seems likely that the labial glide at the end of OF *lieu* as the first element of a compound was sometimes apprehended by Englishmen as a *pl* or *f*. Possibly some of the forms may be due to association with *LEAVE* *sb.* or *LIEF* *a*.

In 1793 Walker gives the actual pronunciations as (*lev*-, *live*-'nant), but expresses the hope that 'the regular sound, *lieutenant*' will in time become current. In England this pronunciation (*lieut'nant*) is almost unknown. A newspaper quot. of 1893 in Funk's *Standard Dictionary* says that (*leste*-'nant) is in the U.S. 'almost confined to the retired list of the navy.'

1. One who takes the place of another; usually, an officer civil or military who acts for a superior; a representative, substitute, vicergerent.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 40 To quham . . he hale senat gef be cure of Alysandir be cyte bar lutenand par-of to be. 1375 [*MS.* 1489] BARBOVA *Bruce* xiv. 139 Schir Richard of Clare, That . . luf-tenand was off the kyng of Yngland. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 143 Hubert archbishop of Caunterbury was lefteuant [vrrr. lutenant, leutenant] of be pope and of the kyng of Engeland. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 73, I his grace have so porsuired, That I was mad his lieutenand. 14. . . LYOG. & BURGH *Secres* 2194 On singular man to make thy leif-tenand, To the ne thyne is not avaylable. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. celi. (1482) 322 He beyng that tyme lyeutenand of the kyng in Normandy. 1500 *Melusine* lxix. 369 Sersuell . . held the said Fortres as lieutenand & Captayne there for the kyng of England. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 § 1 Any Justiciar, Steward, Lieutenante, or other officer within wales or the marches of the same. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 471 To Christe he (the Pope) is gret Lewtenand. 1583 STUBBERS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 106 They are his Lieutenants, his vicergerents in his Church. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 20 By this light thou shalt bee my Lieutenant Monster, or my Standard. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* (1839) 400 God was king, and the high-priest was to be, after the death of Moses, his sole viceroi or lieutenant. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 192 It will be extremely necessary to procure a lieutenant for some time at least in thy interest. 1788 GIBSON *Deck & P.* (1866) III. lxvii. 698 His lieutenants were permitted to negotiate a truce. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 231 Though called king, he was in fact only a lieutenant of the sultan. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 49 He had the trustees of lieutenants in his brothers.

† b. *fig.* (Now not used, on account of the specific associations of the word.)

1377 LANGT. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 47 *Ac liberum arbitrium* leteth hym some tyme, Pat is lieutenant to loken it wel by lene of myselve. 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1254 Then made Vertu Reson hys lieftenant. 1461 *Liber Plurcardensis* xl viii. He [God] maid Natur to be his luff tenande. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1633) 303 Where . . Fore-sight, with his Lieutenand Resolution, had made ready defence. 1622 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 110 Parthenia (whose tears are turn'd Lieutenants to her tongue). 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theat.* (1711) III. 241 The Holy Ghost, Christ's Lieutenand, that supplies the place of the absent Captain.

c. As a formal title of office, usually with defining phrase indicating the object or locality of delegated command, as in *Lieutenant of the Tower* (of London), the acting commandant delegated by the Constable; *Lieutenant of Ireland*, of a county (now always LORD LIEUTENANT), and in various other designations now only *hist.*

1423 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 108/2 He beyng the Kynges Lieutenand in the said Londe [of Ireland]. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 240/2 The Duk of York, the Kynges Lieutenand of his Parliament. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xiv. 192 Lieutenand

of the town of Calays. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 35 *Preamble*, His Lieutenante of Ireland and Gardeyn of the . . Marches. 1506 DALRYMPLE *Ir. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. ix. 206 Henrie Stuart, whom the king . . maid leutenant of the gret Gmris. 1596 Sir J. SWYNE in *Lett. Lit. Men* Camden) 89 Mr. Leivtenant of the Tower. 1604 HAWKES *Chron. Ircl.* (1633) 140 Whereupon he made Reimond Lievetenant of the forces. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 187 He doe's not feare the Lieutenand o' th' Shire. 1667 COTTON in *N. & O.* 9th Ser. VIII. 41/4, I am through his Magesties gracyouse Favor lieutenand off y<sup>e</sup> Forrest. 1679 Wood *Life* 30 Apr., He was lieftenant of the ordinance. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/8 Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Rooke . . Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of this Kingdom. 1864 BOSTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 61 King Robert III had a younger brother Alexander, who was made lieutenand of the northern part of the kingdom.

† d. Used as an equivalent for *L. legatus*, *pro-consul*, *suffectus*, Gr. ὑπερὸν. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 31 Suffectus . . ether lutenant. 1526 LINDAIR *Luke* ii. 2 Syrenus was lefteuant in Siria. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arab.) 9 *stethus celer*, pro-consull or leutenant of France. 1557 M. L. (Genev.) *Luke* iii. 1 Lie. tenant of Jurie. 1636 E. JACQUES *tr. Machiavel's Disc.* Luy II 639 Fulvis remaining Lieftena in the army . . for that tae Consul was con to Rome. 1658 Sir T. LAWNEY *Hist. Arab.* i. (1736) 9 A gret Overthrow was given unto the Iemni by the Roman Lieutnant Ostorius. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 4/8 The whole admi. stration of the corn and provisions of the Republic was to be granted to Pompey for five years, with a power of chusing fifteen Lieutenants to assist him in it.

† e. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had entailed a Lieutenant, a thing we Country folk call a Lord of Misrule.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval*. (As a prefixed title, often abbreviated *Lieut.*, and in combs. *Lt.*) a. In the army: The officer next in rank to the captain. † Also in *captain-lieutenant* (see quot. 1727-51; cf. *lieutenant captain* in 3). b. In the navy: The officer next in rank and power below the commander. † Also *lieutenant at arms* (see quot. 1769).

b. 1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. M. India* i. Who in his youth applied himself to the warres, and was Lieutenant to a companie of horsemen. 1622 ALTHORP *MS.* in *Slipkinton Washington* (1860) p. lxxxi. To lefteuant Scotts horse of oates j. pecke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 52 A lieutenant of a foot company. 1653 BAYTER *Ch. Concord* 82 The Lieutenant of the Troop . . needs no new Commission. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Captain*, *Captain-lieutenant* is he who commands a troop, or company, i. e. the name and place of some other person, who has the command, with the title, honour, and pay thereof, but is dispensed withal, on account of his quality, from performing the functions of his post. 1844 *Rail. & Orl. Comp.* 150 *Sc. M.* Lieutenants take rank of Cornets and Ensigns. 1876 VOLFE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., In the footguards 24 of the lieutenants have the rank of captain in the army, and are called lieutenants and captains.

b. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 6 The I lieutenant is to associate the Captaine, and in his absence to execute his place. 1757 SNOLLETT *Reprisal* ii. ix, Lieutenant Lyon commands a tender of twelve guns. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) 24 b, The youngest lieutenant of the ship, who is also stiled lieutenant at arms, is particularly ordered . . to train the seamen to the use of small arms. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxi, The Admiralty . . had . . promoted him to the rank of lieutenant.

3. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, signifying generally one who acts as deputy to the superior officer designated, as in *lieutenant-admiral* (in the Dutch navy), *lieutenant-bailiff* (in Guernsey), † *lieutenant-fireworker*; † *lieutenant-captain* (see quot.); † *lieutenant-colonel*, an army officer of rank next below that of a colonel, having the actual command of a regiment; hence *lieutenant-colonely*, the office or rank of lieutenant-colonel; *lieutenant-commander* (U.S.), a naval officer, in rank next below a commander, and next above a lieutenant; † *lieutenant-governor*, the deputy of a governor, esp. (a) in the British colonies, the actual governor of a district or province in subordination to a governor-general; (b) in the United States, the deputy-governor of a state with certain independent duties and the right of succession to the governorship, in case of its becoming vacant; hence † *lieutenant-governancy*, *lieutenant-governorship*, (a) the office of a lieutenant-governor; (b) the province under his government; † *lieutenant-prætor* = *L. prætor*. Also LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2867/3 On Sunday last \*Lieutenant Admiral Allemond passed by Dover with 4 great Dutch Men of War. 1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* (1822) 49 The Bailiff . . is the chief Judge of the royal court; his office may be executed by deputy, who is called the \*Lieutenant-bailiff. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Captain*, \*Lieutenant-Captain is the captain's second; or the officer who commands the company under the captain, and in his absence. . . In some companies, &c. he is also called *Captain-lieutenant*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ed. Man in Hum.* iii. v, He might have bene Serient-Major, if not \*Lieutenant-Coronnell to the regiment. 1707 *Vulpine* 8 Collonels, Lieutenant Collonels, Majors, Captains. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xix. 549 The subject was referred on the part of Howe to Lieutenant-colonel Walcott. 1797 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) II. 446 Your good father tells me you are in great hopes of the \*Lieutenant-Colonely. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-B. Pap.* Pref. (1887) 14 His papa would have purchased him . . a lieutenant-colonely. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII.

224 \*Lieutenant-Commander J. G. Walker had been sent in the iron-clad Baron de Kalb. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* 51/2 Mr. Harris was soon after appointed a \*Lieutenant Fire-worker. 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 13 The \*Lieutenant-governor and some others were taken prisoners. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4341/3 Colonel Richard Sutton is made Lieutenant-Governor of Hull. 1849 CORBEN *Speeches* 72 If we take the case of our North American colonies: we have five colonial and five lieutenant-governors. 1880 V. BALL *Jungle Life* India i. 47 The official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. 1784 LAURA & AUGUSTUS (1794) II. 50 \*Lieutenant Governor. 1745 *Observ. conc. Nary* 44 Many have either had Governments or \*Lieutenant-Governorships. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 556/1 The Reports on Public Instruction in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces . . show considerable difference in the state of education in the two lieutenant-governorships. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. xiii. (1636) 130 Anticius, \*Lieutenant-Prætor, subdued them in an instant.

**Lieutenant-general.**

[After F. *lieutenant-général*, in which the second word is historically an adj. qualifying the preceding sb. In Eng., however, and app. also in Fr., *general* has been commonly apprehended as a sb.]

† 1. *gen.* One who exercises a delegated rule or command over some extensive region or department; the vicergerent of a kingdom, etc. (Cf. F. *lieutenant général du royaume*.) *Obs.*

c. 1489 CANTON *Blanchardye* xlvii. 176 Made hym sene-schall & his lieftenant general of the royaume. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.*, 244 Duke of Gloucester, leutenant general, and chiefetayne for ye kyng of Englande. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VI.*, 161 b, Longville, lieutenant general for the Frenche kyng. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3709/4 The King of Spain . . has made the Count d'Estrees Lieutenant General of Spain at Sea. *transf.* 1583 STUBBERS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 104 The Devil himself, whose vicergerent or Lieftenant general in his kingdom of impietie he (the Pope) shewes himselfe to be.

2. One who acts as deputy to a general. In the British army, an officer in rank next below a general, and next above a major-general. † Also *lieutenant general of the ordinance*.

In the U. S. army the office has been held by only a few distinguished individuals beginning with Washington, and is now in abeyance.

1618 BULION *Florus* ii. xiii. (1636) 120 Scipio Africanus . . serving voluntary under him [his fr. the fr.] ere, as Lieutenant Gen. ral. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 26 The Earl of Essex was made lieutenand-general of the army. 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *John.* (1699) 84 Lieutenant General Cromwell commanded the left wing of the horse. 1691-2 in *Wood's Life* 23 Jan., Commissions are under the seal to make the duke of Ormond and Sir John Lanier lieutenant generals. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute . . the Rt. Hon. John Granville Esq.; † Lieutenant-General . . of the Ordinance. 1781 GIBSON *Deck & P.* xvii. II. 37 The lieutenant-generals of the Roman armies, the military counts and dukes, . . were allowed the rank and title of *Respectable*. 1798 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 159, I congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's [sc. Washington] acceptance of his appointment as Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of the army. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) IV. 73, I shall be the junior of the Lieutenant-Generals; however I am ready to serve the government wherever and as they please. 1855 W. SARGENT *Bradla's Exped.* 290 On 26th February, 1755, he was made . . a lieutenant-general. 1878 J. A. GARFIELD in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 452 The office of lieutenant-general was virtually stripped of all authority. *transf.* 1620 DAY *Parli. of Bees*, *Char.* i. 1641, 'Gainst all these outlaws, Martin, bee thou Lievetenant-General.

† **Lieutenantry.** *Obs.* Also 7 *lieutenandrie*, *lieutenandry*. [f. LIEUTENANT + -RY.] = LIEUTENANCY in various senses.

1604 in *Reg. Prie. Comu.* Scot. VII. 15 To command and charge all . . leigis and subiectis within the bounds of the said lieutenandrie to rise. 1604 SHAKS. *oth.* ii. i. 173 If such tricks as these strip you out of your Lieutenandrie. 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 39 He alone Deat on Lieutenandry, and no practise had in the braue squares of Warre. 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 286 A Commission of Lieutenandry was given to the Earl of Angus for convocating the subjects and pursuing the Rebels. 1676 W. ROW *Suppl. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 461 He is discharged of his lieutenandry over the forces in Scotland.

**Lieutenanthip.** [f. LIEUTENANT + -SHIP.]

The office of a lieutenant. Now rare.

1467-8 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 588/1 The Office of Stuardeship or Lieftenaunthip of oure Lordeship and Maner of Wode-stoke. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1591) 242 In that Lieutenanthip having spent scarcely three years, he was called home to bee Consul. 1626 in *Crit. & Times* *Chas. I.* (1848) I. 149 The Earl of Warwick is put out of his lieutenanthip, and, which is more, out of the commission for the peace. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 226 Antipater . . having succeeded Antipas his Father in the lieutenanthip of Idumea. 1721 STRYFE *Eccle. Mem.* (1822) II. xxxiv. 445 The King gave him [the Marquis of Northampton] . . the lieutenanthip of the chase of Hampton Court. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 4 He had been proposed for a lieutenanthip, when . . he deserted.

**Lieve**, *obs.* form of *LEAVE* *sb.*

**Liever**, var. *liefer*, compar. of *LIEF*.

**Lievrite** (lîvrit), *Min.* [Named by Werner, 1812, in honour of C. H. Lellèvre, who first described it: see -ITE.] A synonym of *ILVAITE*.

1824 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* 29 Lievrit. 1866 P. CLEAVE-land *Min.* (1822) 393 Lievrite. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* *Lif*, *obs.* form of *LIEF*.

**Life** (lîf), *sb.* Forms: 1 *lif*, 2-5 *lif*, *lîf*, (4 *lif*, *leve*, *liuf*), 4-5 *live*, 4-6 *lyff*, *lyiff*, *lyif*, *lyve*, 4-7 *lyfe*, 5 *lyyf*, 5-6 *lief*, *liefe*, *lyffe*, 4-*life*. *Gen. sing.* 1 *lîfes*, 2-7 *lives*, 3 *lîfves*, 4-5



lyfes, lyvis, -ys, 4-6 -es, 5 -ez, lyfes, 6 liffs. *Dat. sing.* 1 life, 2-3 live, 3 liwe, 4-5 lyve; see also ALIVE. *Plural.* 4 lyfis, 4-6 lyves, -is, 4-7 lifes, 5 lywes, liffs, lyvis, -ess, 6 lyffes, lyfes, lieves, 4- lives. [OE. *lif* str. neut., corresponds to OFris. *lif* neut., life, person, body, OS. *lif* neut., life, person (MDu. *lif* life, body, Dn. *lif* body), OHG. *lib* masc. and neut., life (MHG. *lîp*, inflected *lîb*, masc., life, body, mod.G. *leib* masc., body), ON. *lif* neut., life, occas. body (Sw. *lif*, Da. *liv* life, body):—O.Tent. \**libom*, f. Tent. root \**lib-*, whence LIVE v., OE. *belifan* BELIVE v., to remain; the ablaut-var. \**laib-* appears in LEAVE v. The general meaning of the root (Aryan \**leip*, *loip*, *lip-*) is 'to continue, last, endure'; cf. Gr. *ἀνῆψ* persistent.]

I. The condition or attribute of living or being alive; animate existence. Opposed to *death*.

1. a. Primarily, the condition, quality, or fact of being a living person or animal. Phrases: † *To bring (out) of life* (see BRING v. 8 b); † *to do or draw of live*, to kill, destroy; † *to go of live*, to die.

*Beowulf* 2471 þa he of life gewat. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 And to londes men hire.. lached, and doð of live. c1200 *Ormin* 9776 Profetess all wibutenn gilt þerz hafden broht of life. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 252 Blodles & banles & leomen buten live. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 201 His licham of erde he nam, And blew ðor-in a lues blast. *Ibid.* 3806, xiii. ðuhest it haueð slagen, And .iiij. score of live dragen. *Ibid.* 3884 Aaron ðo wente of live ðor. c1330 *Spec. Cy Warw.* 252 Vp he ros þe bridd day From ðep to live wið-oute day. c1374 *Chaucer Troylus* II. 1559 (1608) Ioue.. bryng hym soone of lyue. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 11038 Phylmen, þe freke, .. Lut to be lady, & of his lyff banket. c1400 *Maunde.* (Roxb.) Pref. 1 Ia þe whilk laad it lyked him to take lief and blude of our Lady Saint Marie. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2162 If any life lenge in oure bre-tis. 1560 *DAYS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 415 (He is) so sicke and diseased, that they can hardly kepe life in him. 1611 *Bible Gen.* II. 20 The mouing creature that hath life. a1638 *Mede Wks.* 401 The fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving. 1676 *Dryden Aurengz.* I. i. 150 Proof of my Life my Royal Signet made. 1697 *Collier Junior.* Stage 288 As long as there's Life there's Hope. 1738 *Pope Universal Prayer* 44 Oh lead me wheresoe'er I go, Thru' this day's Life or Death. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. i. 94 Life is the immediate gift of God. 1803 *Med. Trnt.* X. 516 Deep inspiration, sighing, and other strong symptoms of life. 1880 *L. Morris Old Life* 138 Life! what is life, that it ceases with ceasing of breath?

b. In a wider sense: The property which constitutes the essential difference between a living animal or plant, or a living portion of organic tissue, and dead or non-living matter; the assemblage of the functional activities by which the presence of this property is manifested. Often with defining word, as in *animal, vegetable, psychical life*.

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 25 b, In Plantae.. is the life vegetative. *Ibid.* 26 To apprehend the other life above this [i. e. life in the wmb] called sensitive. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 27. 1813 *Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* (1814) 54 Life gives a peculiar character to all its productions; the power of attraction and repulsion, combination and decomposition, are subservient to it. 1830 *R. Knox Beclard's Anat.* 4 Life is seen in organized bodies only, and it is in living bodies only that organization is seen. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrum,—the instrument of our Psychical or inner life. 1884 *F. Temple Relat. Relig. & Sci.* vi. (1885) 170 There could have been no life when the earth was nothing but a mass of intensely heated fluid. 1889 *BURTON-SANDERSON in Nature* 26 Sept. 533 Life is a state of ceaseless change.

c. Continuance or prolongation of animate existence; opposed to *death*. (For *tree, water, elixir*, etc. of life, see these sbs.) (A matter, etc.) of life and death: (something) on which it depends whether a person shall live or die; hence fig. (a matter) of 'vital' importance.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* II. 9 Lifes treow omiddan neorxena wange and treow inxehydes godes and yfeles. a1200 *Moral Ode* 115 Ech Mon seol his self demen to dede oðer to live. c1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 3ef þe netle be alyue, hit is a sygne of lyf. 1690 *W. WALKER Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 135 To sit upon life and death on a man, *De capite alacius querere*. 1824 *BYRON Def. Transf.* III. i. No bugle awakes him with life-and-death call. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1174 A thoroughly workable mobilisation scheme.. is a matter of life and death to the French.

d. Animate existence viewed as dependent on sustenance or favourable physical conditions. (For *necessary of life, staff of life*, see those words.) † Hence, that which is necessary to sustain life; a livelihood, one's living. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 176 To fode, and srud, to helpen þe lif. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 399 Al þat nedep to þe lyue þat lond bryngep forþ sful ryue. 1553 *R. ASCHEM in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14, I trust I cold apply my self to the kynde of life that I hope any need shall ever drive me to seeke. 1591 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 88 Of all the harnis my Lady Selkoun bure, Scho me constrainit to make ilk ane a lyfe. 1604 *E. (JARMSTONE) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 84 Of necessitie it must be contrarie and vnfit for mans life. 1611 *BIBLE Dent.* xx. 19 The tree of the field is mans life. 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 3 And by this means your plot shall be fertile for your life. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francon* IX. 7

You.. are so afraid to lay forth your money, that you dare not buy that which is most necessary for life. 1699 *DAMPFAY Voy.* II. i. 15 Cachao is the only place of Trade in the Country, and Trade is the Life of a Chinese.

e. Attributed hyperbolically to products of plastic or graphic art.

1638 *F. JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 77 He shall shew you.. what marble got life by the carving-iron of the laborious Praxiteles. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 1 Mar. (1819) I. 46 The *Ecce Homo*.. for the life and accurate finishing exceeding all description.

f. To come to life: to recover as from apparent death; to regain consciousness after a swoon. So to bring to life.

1672 *WISMAN Treat. Wounds* I. ix. 113 We bled him till he came to life. 1678 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 52 They saw a man drowning.. After some howers he came to lyfe.

2. fig. Used to designate a condition of power, activity, or happiness, in contrast to a condition conceived hyperbolically or metaphorically as 'death'. Chiefly in biblical and religious use: The condition of those who are raised from the 'death of sin' and are 'alive unto righteousness'; the divinely implanted power or principle by which this condition is produced; also, the state of existence of the souls of the blessed departed, in contrast with that of the lost.

c990 *Indist. Gosh.* John iii. 15 Eghuele seðe geleded in ðæn ne losað ah he hæfod lif ece. c1000 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 9 Ðat we.. swa cumeð forð in to ðe eche liue ðe he hæfð us behoten. c1220 *Bestiary* 46 Ure drigen.. for ðe dede ða ys to lif holden. 1382 *WYCLIF Col.* III. 3 Þour lyf is hid with Crist in God. c1430 *Hyman Virg.* v. xi. 539 To lastyng lyf it wote us lede. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* v. xi. 539 It is bettir to a man forto entre sureli into lyf with con ppe, onn hond, onn foot, & catena. 1585 *FETHERSTONE tr. Calvin on Acts* viii. 23 The seede of life began to be sown through-out the whole region. 1889 *CARLYLE in Foreign Rev.* IV. 129 If our Bodily Life is a burning, our Spiritual Life is a being-burnt, a Combustion.

3. Animate existence (esp. that of a human being) viewed as a possession of which one is deprived by death, esp. in *to lose, save, lay down one's life*, and similar expressions. Formerly † the life = one's, his (etc.) life. Often idiomatically conjoined with other sbs., as *life and limb* (formerly † *life and member*), *life and soul*. *Life for life*: one of the phrases expressing the principle of *lex talionis*.

*Beowulf* 2731 þæt ic.. mæge æfter mæðumwelan min alætan lif and leodscipe. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxi. 23 Sylle lif wið life, eage wið eage [etc.]. 1a1200 *O. F. Chron.* an. 978 (Laud MS.) Some hit ne gedrydan mid þam life. c1175 *Laub.* *Hom.* 71 þæt lif and saule ben iborgen. c1200 *Moral Ode* 120 Al his lif scal þou sulich loð his endinge. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2441 þæt lif of mi licome. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1970 þar gath a ransun bot liue for lif. c1350 *Witt. Patern* 994 A manes lif to saue. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (Paulus) 702 Nero gert hym lose þe lyf. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1918 Of life & o lyon my lege meo I charge [etc.]. 1477 *ELIAS RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dities* 1 To dispose my recovered lyf to his seruyce. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 47 The kynge gave them alle there lyffes & pardnyd them. 1632 *LITWICH Trans.* 357 Our lives and liberty is granted. c1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 335 The Turk.. meddles not with life and limb to prevent the sense of compassion which may arise that way. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 235 It is not enough to serve you in those offices, unless they venture life and member. 1685 *EVELYN Diary* 8 July, [They] sold their lives very dearly. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. vi. 140 You have.. saved my Life. 1743 *BULKLEY & CLUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 75 Because he who does not value his own Life, has another Man's in his Power. 1836 *LADY W. DE LEBBY in C. K. Sharpe's Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs. V.. was pitched off.. but mercifully escaped with life and limb. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* III, it must.. always be a terrible thing to take a life. 1890 *SAINTSBURY in New Rev.* Feb. 136 You take your life in your hands, you rebel, and you win or you don't.

b. In generalized or collective sense. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 92 He will not be appeased with money, nor with anything but life. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* xx, We must not take more life than is necessary. *Mind.* The sacrifice of life was enormous. These savages have no regard for human life.

c. † In, upon, under pain of life: subject to the penalty of death. † For, upon one's life: on a capital charge. For (one's) life, for dear life, etc., so as to save, or, as if to save, one's life. Also hyperbolically in trivial use, (I cannot) for my life, for the life of me (see FOR prep. 9 c).

c1250 [see FOR a. 9 c]. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Wernberge* 1, 1024 Cease of suche busynesse, in peyne of thy lyue. 1613 *SHERLEY Trans. Persia* 50 Enjoying them upon paine of life to take no other sort of reward. 1632 *LITWICH Trans.* II. 76 For my life I could neuer attaine to any perfect knowledge thereof. 1650 *HOWELL Giraff's Rev.* Naples I. 77 That all Cavaliers, under paine of life should deliver their Aimes. 1669 *PRYPS Diary* 10 Apr., How Sir Thomas Allen.. was tried for his life. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 586 He was not, as they said, now in a criminal Court upon his life. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. i. 6, I saw our Men.. rowing for Life to the Ship. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VI. ii. 7, I do not know how for the life of him to part with those flattering hopes. 1813, 1821, 1840, 1887 [see FOR a. 9 c]. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xxi, He kept Reddy.. singing away for the bare life. 1880 *GLADSTONE in Daily News* 16 Mar. 278, I cannot, for the life of me, see why it should be struck out.

d. In asseverative phrases and oaths, as † by, for, of my life; God's life, shortened to 'LIFE, life.

† Also in oath-words formed with diminutive suffixes, *lifekins, lifelkins, lifelings*.

a1400 *Cursor M.* 2719 (Gott.) At mi gancum, hi mi lyf [earlier text (Cott.), if I haue liff; *vita conite*, Vulg.] A son sal haue sare þi wiif. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. i. iv. (1598) C, She smiles, now for my life, his made is chang'd. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom.* *Abing.* vi. (Percy Soc.) 34 He bolde my life, Your minde was to change maidenhead for wife. 1600 *SHAKS.* *A. V. L. v.* i. 159 By my life, she will doe as I doe. 1601—*Twel. N. v.* i. 188 Odd's lifelings. 1604 *Gods life* [see God sb. 1 a]. 1606 *DAY Ile of Gulls* G, Of my life we are come to the birth of some notable knavery. 1611 *MIDDLETON & DEKKEA Roaring Girl* Dr b, Life, sh'as the Spirit of foure great parishes. 1668 *SHADWELL Sullen Lovers* IV. Wks. (1720) I. 72 Gods my life-kins! 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* ccccxviii. 404 Lifelinkins, says she, I know no more Reason I haue to Obey my Husband, then my Husband has to Obey me. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Gad's life ma'am, not at all.

e. A vital or vulnerable point of an animal's body; the 'life-spot'.

1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem.* *Adv.* III. (1859) 35 This he did so well as to hit the 'fish's life' at once.

4. Energy in action, thought, or expression; liveliness in feeling, manner, or aspect; animation, vivacity, spirit.

1583 *STOCKER Ch. Warrens Loue* C. II. 96a, The rest, full of life in the heeles, saved themselves. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1346 When, seelie Groomie (God wot) it was defect Of spirite, life, and bold audacitie. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mns.* 166 Those songs which are made for the high key be made for more life, the other in the low key more grauetie and staidnesse. 1598 *R. BERNARD tr. Terence* 26 *Remi negligenter agit.* He goes carelesse about the matter. He puts no life into the matter. 1669 *BUNYAN Holy Citty* Pref. A ij, I thought I should not have been able to speak.. five words of Truth with Life and Evidence. 1692 *BURNET Past. Care* ix. 115 That a Discourse be heard with any Life, it must be spoken with some. a1715—*Own Time* III. (1724) I. 392 His preaching was without much life or learning. 1838 *LITTON Alice* xi. ii, There was no lustre in her eye, no life in her step. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnls.* II. 59 The most picturesque aspect of the scene was the life given to it by the many faces. 1884 *MAUCH Exam.* 28 Oct. 576 The comedy.. is heavy, and all the briskness of actor and actress is exerted in vain to give life to it.

† b. To give life to: to bring into active use; to impart an impetus to. *Obs.*

1622 *G. WITHER Christmas Carol* iii, Fair Virtue O 3 b, Young Men and Mayds, and Girts & Boyes, Give life, to one anothers loyes. 1622 *Lett. to Conde Gondomar* in *Rushw. Hist. Collections* (1659) I. 69 To give life and execution to all Penal Laws now hanging over the heads of Catholics. 1625 *BURGES Pers. Tithes* 48 The Statute of 32. Hen. 8. was principally intended both to give life to the former Statute. 1631 *T. ADAMS in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 150 To give life and beginning to the publick Lecture. 1721 *K. BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 139 The late Dutchesse, whose Curiosity and Skill in Natural Knowledge gave Life to many Discoveries which, without her happy Influence would have lain uncultivated.

5. The cause or source of living; the vivifying or animating principle; he who or that which makes or keeps a thing alive (in various senses); 'soul'; 'essence'. Hence (*poet. nonce-use*) = 'life-blood'. Also in collocaion *life and soul*.

1340 *HAMPOLLE Pr. Consc.* 169a Als þe saule es lyf of þe body, Swa þe lyfe of þe saule es God almyghy. 1382 *WYCLIF Prom.* ix. 13 Hold discipline.. kepe it, for it is thi lyf. 1606 *SHAKS.* *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 124 Why? there you toucht the life of our designe. 1607-12 *Bacon Ess.* *Despatch* (Arb.) 245 Order, & distribution is the life of dispatch. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ix. 4 But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat. a1618 *RALEIGH Disc. Invent. Ships* Wks. 1829 VIII. 323 The length of the cable is the life of the ship in all extremities. 1683 *TAYLOR Way to Health* iv. (1697) 79 Water and Air are the true Life and Power of every Being. 1722 *J. JAMES tr. Le Bloud's Gardening* 198 This the Life of fine Water-works to be well fed. *Ibid.* 201 Water-Works are the Life of a Garden. 1715-20 *Pope Hlad* iv. 609 The warm Life cause issuing from the Wound. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII. xiii. (Rldg.) 14 Ballets incidental to the piece are the very life and soul of the play. 1844 *DICKENS Mart.* *Chuz.* xliii, Mr. Pecksniff's young gentlemen were the life and soul of the Dragon. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* IV. (1889) 33 At this very wine-party he was the life of everything.

b. My life: my beloved, my dearest. Not now in familiar use.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is mi lif & mi loue. *Ibid.* 2478 Mi lif, and mi leolmon, Iesu Crist, mi laured. 1540 *PAISOR Acolastus* III. v. Rjb, I can not but I must needs, or algates embrace the my lyfe. 1595 *SPENSER Colin Clout* 16 Colin, my life, my life. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 206 O Imogen! My Queen, my life, my wife. 1706 *ADONIS* *Rosamond* v. vi. (1707) 12 Where is my life! of Cedar sits the [1721 *SWIFT Straphon & Chloe* 208 On box of Cedar sits the Wife, And makes it warm for Dearest Life.] 1766 *GOLDSM.* *Vic. W.* xvii, Let us have one bottle more, Deborah, my life. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xiii, 'P, my dear—' said Mrs. Pott. 'My life,' said Mr. Pott. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* VII. 339 My life! My wife, my life.

6. In various concrete applications.

† a. A living being, a person. [So OS., OFris. *lif*.] *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BAUNNE Chron.* (1810) 27 Sex sonnes and ault doubters, þo were faire lyues. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1780 3if 3e luf not þat lyf þat 3e lyue nedre. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 204 Tuu cofres.. So lich that no lif.. That on mai for that other knowe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1499 The last of þos lefe children was a lyfe [printed lyse] faire. 1433 *Jas. I. Kingis Q.* xxviii, Ade wofull wreche that.. of eury lyvis help hath nedre. 14.. *Sir Denys* 1963+1 (MS. E.) Iosyan, þat flayre lyff. c1450 *De la Tolous* 562 Than answeryd that lovely lyfe.



† b. One's family or line. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 599 Bot of þe lyfe þat he list off þe lyfe was to name. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 55 And there [in Hell] she [Eve] and her husbunde and all thaire lyff [E. leur lignée] were in prison unto the tyme that God dyed on the crosse.

c. *nonce-uses.* Vitality as embodied in an individual person or thing.

1587 *Golding De Moray* v. 51 Every life (if I may so speake) begetteth . . . issue . . . in it selfe afore it send it out. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* v. viii. 2 Why should I play the Roman Foole, and dye On mine owne sword? whyles I see liones the gashes Do better vpon them. 1850 *Tennyson In Memoriam* xlii. An awful thought, a life removed. The human-hearted man I loved. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 75 Philip . . . like a wounded life Crept down into the hollows of the wood.

d. Vitality or activity embodied in material forms; living things in the aggregate.

1728-45 *Thomson Spring* 187 Well-shower'd earth Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life. 1732 *Pope Ess. Man* i. 215 From the life that fills the Flood, To that which warbles thro' the vernal wood. 1850 *Tennyson In Memoriam* vii. The noise of life begins again. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & F. Tracts* (1872) l. 12 The life of the scene, too, is infinitely more picturesque than that of London. 1865 *Dickens Aut. Fr.* i. xiv. Very little life was to be seen on either bank.

7. (In early use commonly *the life*.) The living form or model; living semblance; life-size figure or presentation. *After, from (or by) the life:* (drawn) from the living model. *As large as (the) life.* life-size; hence *humorously*, implying that a person's figure or aspect is not lacking in any point. *Small life:* somewhat less than life-size.

1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* iii. ii. 110 There was neuer counterfeited of passion, came so neere the life of passion as she discovers it. 1607 *Bradsh. & F. Woman-hater* i. i. It doth show So neere the life as it were naturall. 1607-12 *Bacon Ess. Beauty* (Arb.) 210 That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot expresse, noe nor the first sight of the life. 1625 — *Ess. Friendship* (Arb.) 129 The best way, to represent to life the manifold use of friendship. 1634 *Peachment Gout. Excess* 24 Which shadow. . . if you draw by the life must be hit at an haire's breadth. 1641 *Evelyn Mem.* (1857) i. 36 A glorious crucifix. . . greater than the life. 1689 *London, Gas.* No. 2420/4 Two Medals. One of his Highness the Prince of Orange, done by the Life. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 50 p. 9 The picture is . . . bigger than the life. 1762 71 H. Walpole *Virtue's Award. Paint.* (1786) l. 229 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths. *Ibid.* IV. 24 A light flimsy kind of fan-painting as large as the life. 1807 *Sir R. C. Hoare Tour Rev.* 235 Two curious old portraits . . . the one of King Henry VIII, the other of Anna Bullen, small life. 1816 W. Hollar *Dance Death* 7 He was drawing a figure after the life. 1853 C. Boker *Vindict Green* i. vi. An imposing-looking Don, as large as life, and quite as natural. 1859 *Gulluck & Timbs Paint.* 312 The study from 'the Life'.

b. *To the life:* with life-like presentation of or resemblance to the original (said of a drawing or painting); with fidelity to nature; with exact reproduction of every point or detail; † formerly const. of. † *To set oneself out to the life:* to adorn oneself with the utmost pains.

1603 B. Jonson *K. Jaz's Entertain.* Wks. (1616) 848 Wherein . . . the very site, fabricke, strength, policie, dignitie, and affections of the citie were all laid downe to life. 1625 *Massey Rom. Actor* ii. (1629) D 2, A Tragedie . . . in which a murder was acted to the life. 1641 *Milton Ch. Gov.* v. Wks. 1851 lii. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kinde of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* To Consideration, I propound not this Discourse as a pattern drawn up to the life of the thing. 1652 *Stillingfl. Orig. Sac.* ii. vii. § 12 The shadow or dark representation of that which was to be drawn afterwards to the greatest life. 1703 *Rules Civility* 195 To reflect upon a Lady . . . for having set her self out to the Life in order to some evil Designe. a 1758 *Ramsay Sonnet of Contents Evergreen* vii. The girland wyfe, Fleming and Scot haif painted to the life. 1809 *Makin Gil Blas* ii. vii. p. 20, I can take off a cat to the life. 1825 *Lamb Elia* ii. *Stage Illusion.* They please by being done under the life, or beside it; not to the life. 1850 *Kraus Cloister & H.* xxxvii. (1856) 107 Where is the coquette that cannot scream to the life? 1863 *Cowden Clarke Shaks. Chur.* xvii. 427 The several characteristics of the men are set forth to the very life.

## II. With reference to duration.

8. The animate terrestrial existence of an individual viewed with regard to its duration; the period from birth to death. Also adverbially, *all my (his, etc.) life:* = in or during all my (etc.) life; † formerly sometimes without *all*.

c 1080 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) i. 20 On eallon heora life. a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Noe lefede on all his life nigon hand zeare and niti. 1897 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6125 Febleliche he luede al is lif & deyde in feble depe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12246 For sagh i neuer nan swilk mi line. c 1384 *Wyclif Sel. Wks.* lii. 443 After a man deserves while he lyves here schal he be rewarded after his lyfe. c 1385 *Chaucer L. G. W.* ProL 59 Ther loved no wight hotter in his lyve [other text] lyfe. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 474/1 [To receive the said annuities, terms of his lyve. 1450 *Cagrave Chrou.* (Rolls) 176 That he schuld. . . never his lyve dwell in no soile longing to the Kyng of Yngland. c 1470 G. Ashby *Dieta Philos.* 680 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 73 Considre that your lif is shorte. 1561 T. Hoby *Tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Aij b. So did he end his lif with glorie. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xxxi. 12 She will doe him good, and not euill, all the dayes of her life. 1750 *Trapp Comm. Num.* 50 They would . . . live all their lyves-long in Dalilah's lap. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* l. xii. § 25 This Globe . . . would be quite dispeopled in the Life of one Man. 1791 *Mss. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* i. Early in life he had married Constance Valentinia. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* i. l. 47 There is a

season in the life both of an individual and of a society, at which [etc.]. 1872 *Morley Voltaire* 8 Every day of our lives. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

b. *For life:* for the remaining period of the person's life. *A lease, grant, etc. for (two, three, etc.) lives:* one which is to remain in force during the life of the longest liver of (two, three, etc.) specified persons. Hence occurs. the persons on whose length of life the duration of a lease depends are called the *lives*.

1470 in Fortescue *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* (1885) 351 That no patents be made. . . for terme of lyfe, or yerres countervailing terme of lyffe. 1576 *Act 18 Eliz.* c. 6 § 1 That no Master, Provost [etc.] . . . shall make any Lease for lief lives or yerres, or anie ferme [etc.]. 1641 *Milton Ch. Govt.* ii. Intro. Wks. (1847) 43/1 As men buy Leases, for three lives and downward. 1692 R. L. Estrange *Fables* xci. (1708) 106 A Gentleman that had an Estate for Lives, and two of his Tenants in the Lease. . . The Man . . . had Payson'd himself, and the Revenge upon his Landlord was the Defeating him of his Estate by Destroying the Last Life in the Lease. 1705 *Addison Italy* Wks. 1856 l. 363 The administration of this bank is for life. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* i. 80 Nymphs. For Life predestin'd to the Gnomes Embrace. 1818 *Crit. Dig.* (ed. 2) IV. 211 To the use of himself for life, remainder to his wife for life. 1834 *Macaulay Pitt Ess.* (1837) 321 Newcastle offered him . . . the Duchy of Lancaster for life. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* vi. li. 156 Four thousand pounds a year for two lives. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 77 § 1 If any land is comprised in a lease for a life or lives.

c. The term of duration of an inanimate thing; the time that a manufactured object lasts.

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 210 Mosaic, . . . an Ornament of much Beauty, and long Life. 1876 *Pether & Sivewright Telegraphy* 37 From eighteen to twenty months is the average life assigned to them [batteries etc.]. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 219/2 The average life of the steel rails. 1892 *Sir A. Kekewich in Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 141/1 The short life of the company, and the subsequent liquidation.

9. *Life assurance.* a. A person considered with regard to the probable future duration of his life. *A good life:* one whose life is exposed to no exceptional risks, and who is likely to live at least to the term assigned as the average 'expectation' at his age. b. Any particular amount of expectation of life. c. 'An insurance on a person's life; a life insurance policy' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1692-3 *Halley in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 601 How to make a certain Estimate of the value of Annuities for Lives. *Ibid.* 602 The Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated. 1777 *Shirburn Sch. Stand.* iii. lii. I suppose you're afraid that Sir Oliver is too good a life? 1838 *Dr Morgan Ess. Probab.* 212 The rules in the preceding chapter, though the status mentioned are technically called lives, are equally true for any species of circumstances. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 476 [An applicant for insurance] was . . . called upon to state on oath that he believed himself to be a good life.

10. *pl.* in proverbial expressions referring to tenacity of life.

1562 [See CAT 56.1 13 b]. 1599 *Massey R.* etc. *Old Law* v. l. I believe now a father Hath as many lives as a mother! 1859 *McClintock Pop. 'Fox'* *Arct. Seas* x. 176 We are only now to commence the interesting part of our voyage. It is to be hoped the poor 'Fox' has many more lives to spare.

11. Transferred uses in various games. *Cards* (Commerce). One of three counters, which each player has; so called because, when he has lost all of them, he falls out of the game. *Pool.* One of three chances which each player has. *Cricket.* The continuation of a batsman's innings after a chance has been missed of getting him out. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miscies Hum. Life* (1826) m. xxiii. At the game of commerce losing your life in fishing . . . for aces. 1840 T. Hook *Pilgrimage* ii. viii. 199 All the old people are at whist, and all the young ones at commerce; I have just lost my last life and my only shilling. 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1858) 120 The first player who loses his three lives has the privilege of purchasing what is called a star. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/1 The captain . . . received a life . . . in the slips.

## III. Course, condition, or manner of living.

12. The series of actions and occurrences constituting the history of an individual (esp. a human being) from birth to death. In generalized sense, the course of human existence from birth to death. (*Anything, nothing, in life:* 'in the world', at all.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xxxi. [xxx.] (850) 278 Da stune we geara for xemynde awriton in ðære bec Cuðbertes lifes. a 1100 O. E. Chron. an. 1016 (Laud MS.) He geendode his dægas . . . after mycelum gewinne . . . his lifes. c 1175 etc. [See LEAD n. 13]. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 252 (Gött.) Till þaim . . . þat ledis þair lifes [a 1425 *Trin. lynes*] in mekil wast. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* iii. v. 66, I leif . . . and ledis life as þe se. 1540 *Hynde tr. Fires* *Instr. Chr. Houn.* (1599) N ij. They that marry for love, shall live their life in sorrow. a 1598 *Spenser Hymn Heavenly Love* 183 He our life hath left unto us free. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii. 193 To know that which before us lies in daily life. *Ibid.* li. 666 Studious they appere Of Arts that polish life. 1736 *Butler Anal.* i. lii. Wks. 1874 l. 50 Those persons, whose course of life from their youth up has been blameless. 1839 *Dickens Pickw.* i. 'Hallo!' responded that gentleman, looking over the side of the chaise with all the coolness in life. 1888 M. Pattison *Academ.* (Oxg.) 3 One who owes to College environments all that he has and is in life. 1872 *Morley Voltaire* 2 They realised life as a long wrestling with unseen and invincible forces of grace, election, and fore-destiny. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) l. 221 There is nothing in life that would be a greater gain to me than that. 1879 *Mallock (title)* Is Life worth living?

b. The Biblical phrase *this life* (Vulg. *hæc vita*, Gr. *ἡ αἰὼν*, 1 Cor. xv. 19) is used (as also *the* or *this present life*) to denote the earthly state of human existence in contradistinction to the future life (occas. *another life*, etc.), the state of existence after death. (Phr. *To depart this life, from this life:* see DEPART v. 7, 8.) Hence arises an occasional use of *life* for: Either of the two states of human existence separated by death.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 Pa ðe . . . of eorum . . . þiss lifes synt for-þrymede. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Er ure drihten come to þisse live. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 219 Eftire his lyfe transioure eire-lestand lyfe is me before. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. li. 229 Here in his lif. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Prayer Ch. Milit.) All them, whyche in this transitory lyfe be in trouble, sorowe, nede [etc.]. 1579 *EXTON Guleriad.* vii. 363 King Philip . . . had changed this lyfe for a better within the towne of Burgos. 1751 *Jortin Serm.* (1771) li. xix. 376 This was an effectual confutation of Sadducean notion that there was no life besides the present. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 98 Regard this life—as what it is . . . a pilgrimage to a better.

c. A particular manner or course of living; characterized as *good, bad, happy, wretched*, etc.

a 1025 *Wulfstan Hom.* (Napier) 270 Ealle hig waron haliges lifes menn. c 1200 *Orvin* 4516 þatt mann. 1253 . . . cwenenn Godd wiþ halig lif. c 1230 *Itali Meid.* 5 Heo stont þurh heh lif ipe tur of ierusalem. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13830 þe lif he ledes mai nan lede. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* ii. ix. 62 That lieth synful lif he her soule icliche the deuel. a 1400 *Arthur* 554 He toke his qwenen, Arthourez wyff, Against goddes lawe & gode lyf. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8939 To discharge me as cheftain, & c change my lif. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) viii. 30 þat er denote men and ledez pure lyf. 1536 *Wrightesley Chon.* (1875) i. 33 Queene Katherin . . . departed from her worldlie lief at Engden. 1594 *Hooker Ecl. Pol.* i. x. § 2 All men desire to lead in this world a happy life. 1611 *Toulmer Ath. Trag.* v. li. Wks. 1878 l. 139 My powerie compels My life to a condition lower than My birth or breeding. 1638 *Barker tr. Balcan's Lett.* (vol. li.) 213 One that partakes of the life of a scholar and of a Courtier. 1754 *Earl Chatham Lett. Nephew* i. . . be sure to associate . . . with men of decent and honourable lives. 1759 *Townley (title of play)* High life below stairs. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* xlii. They live a roving life. 1850 *Tennyson Idylls* Ded. 24 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) iii. 151 The life of Sparta was the life of a camp.

d. In mod. use: The conspicuously active or practical part of human existence; the business, active pleasures, or pursuits of the world. Often with reference to social gaieties or vicious pleasures, esp. in phr. *to see life.* Also, the position of participating in the affairs of the world, of being a recognized member of society; esp. in phrases *to begin or enter life, to be settled in life*.

1771 *Maryson Man Lett.* 180. 6 She had been settled into life as that word is used in the dialect of St. James's at seventeen. 1784 *Unford Sensib.* li. 18 'The disadvantages of entering life without money. 1809 *Makin Gil Blas* i. l. 7 5, I was dying to see a little of life. 1819 *Spotting Mag.* v. 123 All the frolic, fun, lark, gig, gammon, and trying-it-on are done. 1874 *Davis Half a Life* lii. 123 To see me happily settled in life. 1885 E. GARRITT *At Any Cost* vii. 112 D ex a man want . . . to 'see life' in metropolitan boulevards and continental spas?

13. A written account of a person's 'life' (sense 12); a biography.

[c 900: see 12.] a 1225 *St. Marher.* 317 I lit were god t et hi radde hire lyf. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL 3. I writ þe lyf of sanctis sere. c 1386 *Chaucer Manlyf's T.* 50 This writen olde clerkes in hir lyves. c 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Santes) 957 Saint cathbert lyfe may he rede. 1641 J. Jackson *True Aug. T.* 42 Many for feare fled into deserts and caves, witnesseth S. Jerome in the life of Paul the Eremitic. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 102 7 2 Few authors write their own lives. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* vii. li. 203 The fifty poets whose lives Johnson has written. 1850 L. HUNT *Antelope* i. Pref. 6 Coleridge's Literary Life is professedly autobiographical.

† IV. 14. Phrases formed with preps. with the meaning 'alive'. a. *On live* (OE. *on life*, o live, etc.; see ALIVE. b. *Upon live*.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* ii. 981 (1030) þe beste harpout vpon lyue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11275 Ne 300 sechis no socour. Of no lede vpon lyue. c 1420 *Antony of Arth.* 279 Ls noghte a lorde in þat land appone lyf leude.

c. *Of live*, later of *life*.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7934 (Fairf.) Be god of live [Cott. o-live, Gött. o-lue] he square his ap. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i. 293 Wes nane off lyve that hym ne dred. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 299 Alle men of lyve wakythe hym nowght. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 701 If they ben of lyff. a 1658 *Little Musgrave* x. In Child Ballads II. 244 As thou art a man of life.

d. *To live* (OE. *to life*, north. *at live*).

c 1000 *Ælfric Num.* xxxi. 15 Moises . . . axode hwi hig heoldon þa wifmenn to life. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 629 And leten [weren] de oðre to live gon. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 1002 Wheper our to live gon, He hap anouz of þis. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 5180 (Fairf.) Bot I ne keppe na langer at live.

e. *In live*, in *life*, with *life*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 234 To sechen ysrahac hom a wif, Of his kinde þe ðor was in lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1839 Na creatur in live [Fairf. on live]. c 1375 *Ibid.* 6492 (Fairf.) Atte he was linande and in life sulde be. a 1425 *Ibid.* 11834 (Trin.) Mist no mon wiþ lif [Fairf. in life, Gött. on lif] hane more.

f. *Of lives*, on *lives*, in *lives*. [Cf. ALIVES.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 234 If his brøðre of lines ben, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8373 þou has in lines Man childer wiþ wifes. *Ibid.* 9616 In all þis world lef [na] ma in lines [Trin. on lyues]. *Ibid.* 6794 þour brns haf na faders in lines [c 1375 *Fairf.* on luis].

† V. 15. *Lives* (OE. *lifes*), the gen. sing. used



a. predicatively = alive; *occas.* as *sb.*, those who are alive, the living.

c 900 *Ir. Bard's Hist.* v. xvii. [ix.] (1890) 462 He... nemne dyne eadige are aryde be he lifes was. c 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 31 He nat to soðe þe he beoð lifes. c 1190 *Gen. & Ex.* 3802 He... Raa and stod tuen lifes and dead. c 1300 *Harleok* 1307 Al... That euew was in Denemark lyes. 13... *Gey W. Warr.* (A.) 5499 Nijt no day swiken Vnille, Lyes or dyes þat ich him se. c 1380 *Sir Feruab.* 3685 Y nolde þe lete lyes bee.

b. attributively = live, living.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Habbe on sehtnesse and lue to ech lues man. c 1300 *Cast. Loev* 1422 Heo segen him alreue 2 lues-mon. c 1386 *Chaucer* *Merc.* 7. 62 No lues creature Be it of fyssh, or byrd, or beest, or man. c 1450 *Lancelot* *Grail* xxix. 377 Non lyes body there ðe he say. 1548 *Udall* *Fraser* *Par. L.* l. xi. 110 The yearth shal yede hym again a luesman on the third daie. 1550 in *Purba's P.* 1089 324 Now glaidith euery lues creature. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Lyr.* vi. 1064 It is the... gift... of God that I am a luesman [L. *lives*] at this houre.

VI. Combinations.

18. General combs. a. simple attrib., as *life-air*, *-bark*, *-battle*, *-beauty*, *-experience*, *-food*, *-germ*, *-group*, *-guidance*, *-journey*, *-phase*, *-plan*, *-process*, *-suckle*, *-thread*, *-transit*, *-vexin*, *-wreck*, etc.

1800 KEATS *Hyperion* l. 119 Space regioned with 'life-air'. 1847 CARDL. WISTMAN *Unbelief* *Anglican* *Belief* Ess. 1853 II. 421 Seated at the helm of his 'life-bark, that defies every storm. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* l. i. ii. He marches and fights with victorious assurance, in this 'life-battle. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl.* Bk. IV. 274 The trees in their full 'life-beauty. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. ix. xiii. 160 Blessed is the man... whose 'life-experience has taught a confiding belief. c 1475 *Plot. Fac.* in *W. Wulcker* 788 20 *Hic victor*, 'lyfseode. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* l. (1876) 12 'Life-germs, which are all born together, do not die together. 1849 MITCHELL *Siluria* ii. 1367 24 Clearly developed and abundant 'life-groups. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* 11853 183 Some months of our 'life-journey. 1849 MISS M'LOCK *Ogiltia* 1875 28 The real nature of the 'life-phase which was opening upon her. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. l. xv. (1866) 237 Each man... must take up his 'life-plan alone. 1889 MARY *Truth* 359 Our merely organic 'life-processes. 1853 *Edmund* *Autobiog.* III. 31 The self-revelations I have deemed essential to my 'life-story. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* 11858 38 The same viscera, tissues, rivers, lights, and other 'life-suckle. 1802 MERVILLE *Nov. Emp.* 1865 VI. l. 215 The 'life-thread... had been severed by the fatal shears. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iv. To this your brief 'life-transit. c 1350 *Hickscorn* 117 Death. Takeh his swerde and smyeth a-sonder the 'lyfe-wayne. 1800 ROLF BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* (1846) 166 1 Failures and 'life-wrecks.

b. Objective and obj. gen., as *life-adoring*, *-bearing*, *-begetting*, *-breathing*, *-bringing*, *-creating*, *-destroying*, *-decouring*, *-hugging*, *-outfitching*, *-poisoning*, *-preserving*, *-quelling*, *-reaving*, *-rendering*, *-renewing*, *-restoring*, *-saving*, *-sustaining*, *-working*, etc. adjs.; *life-lover*, *-saver*.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. lxxiii. 'Life-adoring gloom. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 13 This old 'life-bearing earth. 1648 HERRICK *Heper.* (1869) 175 Stay but till my Julia close the 'life-begetting eye. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. i. The folded depth of her 'life-breathing bosom. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 121 V. 'Life-bearing words of the Father. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses* *Var. Occas.* 187 'Life-creating Panthe. c 1600 in *Farr S. P. Elix.* (1845) II. 437 More strong then 'life-destroying death. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* l. vii. 17 Avarice... kindled 'life-devouring fire. 1633 FORD *Love's a. v. 104* Let 'life-hugging slaves... be loath to die! 1597 M'LOCK *East. Sol.* l. i Her 'life-infusing speech c 1310 *Begein* 1675 1... as *Gold. Key* Wks. 187 V. 203 Making good the p... upher's notion, that man is a 'life-lover. 1647 H. M. *Ornith.* 79 In friendly feasts, and 'life-outfitching kisse. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad. cxxviii*. 'Life-preserving pience. 1590 — *Cam. Err.* v. l. 83 Life-preserving rest. 1895 S. R. HOLZ *Tour Amer.* 24 Life-preserving belts. 1634 LINGGOW *Trat.* x. 10 Each halfe houre a hell of infernal paine, and betweene each torment, a long distance of 'life-quelling time. 1604 CAREW *Cornwall* 58 'Life-renewing knocks. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 146 Like the kinde 'Life-rendring Politician. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 304 Your heart shall yield a 'life-renewing stream. 1781 — *Hope* 456 The trumpet of a 'life-restoring day. 1883 *Daily News* 5 July 3/1 Minor 'life-savers, such as mattresses, deck furniture, belts, dresses, buoys, &c. 1645 CHARLES *Sol. Rivant.* v. 17 His very 'life-sustaining diet. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. ix. § 80 (1873) 241 Life-sustaining power. 1613 JACKSON *Cred.* ii. iii. § 8 The silliest soule among them, might sooner bee partaker of their 'life-working sense. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 636 Although the nature of the flesh is in itself powerless to give life, yet it will inwork this when it has the life-working Word.

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *life-crowded*, *-deserted*, *-eyed*, *-penetrated*, *-teeming* adjs.

1830 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 132 Its seas 'life-crowded. 1747-48 THOMSON *Summer* 818 Solitary tracts Of 'life-deserted sand. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 170 O beauty, holy and divine, 'Life-eyed, soul-crowded. 1893 *Month Jan.* 52 A potent and 'life-penetrated organism. 1847 HERRSCHL *tr. Schiller's Spaziergang* 3 'Life-teeming fields.

d. In adverbial relations of various kinds, chiefly with adjs. and pples. = 'in, of, for, with, or as life'; as *life-bereft*, *-lengthened*, *-lorn*, *-lost*, *-old*, *-spent*, *-sweet*, *-thirsting*, *-weary* (*-weariness*); *life-struggle*. † Also *occas.* = lifelike, as *life-expression*.

1896 SIR T. MARTIN *Pixil* vi. 219 The bodies 'life-bereft Of heroes of renown. 1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 98 Another King, but the same 'life-expression of all the royal and religious virtues of his father. a 1770 CHATFIELD *in Europ. Mag.* (1804) XLV. 56 The drowning, 'life-infatuate fool. 1608 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. iv. iv. Decay 10 'Life-lengthened Ezechiah. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 80 The 'life-lorn hillside. 1598 S. ROWLANDS *Betray. Christ* Gij,

His 'life-lost blood. 1890 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* (1900) 87 1/2 The rupture of 'life-old associations. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* iv. ii. 'Life-spent Penthea. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 203 The bitter 'life-struggle of primitive society. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dread.* *N.L.* x. vii. Deathstill, 'livesweet, with folded palms she lay. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* iii. ix. (1872) II. 174 A 'life-thirsting... juryman. 1870 L. PRACOCK *Ralf Skir.* III. 168 His illness had been more 'life-weariness than organic disease. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* 4. vii. l. i. 62 The 'life-weary taker may fall dead. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 112 The most life-weary looking mortal I ever saw.

e. In adj. or adv. relation; Lasting for a lifetime, lifelong; during one's whole life, for life.

1648 HERRICK *Heper.* (1869) 117 Though hourly comforts from the Gods we see, No life is yet life-proof from miserie. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 618 A bill for raising 265,000. by life-anuities. 1791 GIBSON *Autobiog.* (1869) 341 The heir most gratefully subscribed an agreement which rendered my life-possession more perfect. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 85 Extending the *livello*, or life-leases. 1837 SYN. SMITH *Lett. to Archd. Stiggleton* Wks. 1859 II. 264 1/2 An Ecclesiastical Corporation... can sell a next presentation as legally as a lay life-tenant can do. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 224 Working-out his life-task in the depths of the Desert there. 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. xlv. v. 483 The life-sitting elders at Athens. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 127 Colleges were homes for the life-study of the highest and most abstruse parts of knowledge. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Preface*. Pref. 9 Elizabethan Dramatic Literature is... important enough to occupy a man's life-labours. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* Christmas No. 224 He... had received a life sentence.

f. In senses relating to Art: = 'from the life or living model', as *life-study*; 'for the study of the life', as *life-academy*, *-class*, *-school*; or 'imparting life', as *life-touch*.

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref. It is fancy that gives the life touches. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 173 Moses drew out the main lineaments, the Skeleton of the Picture, but Christ... gave it all its Graces, Air, and Life-touches. 1849 CHAMBERS *Inform.* II. 638 2 In London and elsewhere there are life-academies. 1897 *Mag. Art* Sept. 252 The life class should be confined to the study of the figure for purposes of design only. 1899 MARY DEANE *Bk. Dece.* etc., 83 The difficulty of obtaining a life-study of a... phoenix.

17. Special combinations: *life-arrow*, a barbed arrow with a line attached, which is fired from a gun in order to establish communication with a ship in distress (Cassell 1884); *life-assurance* (see ASSURANCE); *life-belt*, a belt of inflated india-rubber, of cork, or other buoyant material, used to support the body in the water; *life-breath*, the breath which supports life; also *fig.*; *life-buoy* (see BUOY *sb.* 1 b); † *life-cord* = *life-string*; *life-cycle* *Biol.* = *life-history*; † *life-dead*, suffering a living death; *life-drop*, a drop of one's heart's blood; *life-estate*, an estate, the tenure of which is measured by a person's life: *life-history* *Biol.*, the series of developments which an organism undergoes in the course of its progress from the egg to the adult state; also, an account of these developments; *life-hold*, applied to property which is held for a life or lives; hence *life-holder*, one who holds such property; *life-insurance* (see INSURANCE); † *life-interest*, an interest or estate which terminates with the life of the holder or some other person; *life-jacket*, a life-saving contrivance in the form of a jacket; *life-kuot* (see quot.); *life-line*, a line or rope which is intended to be instrumental in saving life, such as the rope attached to a life-buoy, etc.; *life-mortar*, a mortar for discharging a life-rocket (Ogilvie, 1882); *life-office*, 'an office or institution where life-insurances can be effected' (Cassell); *life-peer*, a peer whose title lapses at his death; so *life-peerage*; *life-plant*, a name for plants of the genus *Bryophyllum* (*N.O. Crassulaceae*), which will grow without being rooted in soil; *life-raft*, a kind of raft for saving life in a shipwreck; *life-rate*, 'the rate or amount for which a life is insured' (Ogilvie); † *life-regiment*, ? a regiment of life-guards; *life-rocket*, a rocket which carries with it a rope to establish communication with those on board a ship in distress (Ogilvie); *life-root*, the Golden Ragwort, *Senecio aureus* (Syn. *Sor. Lex.* 1888); *life-seat*, a seat contrived to be a life-saving appliance in case of a boat being capsized; *life-shot*, 'a shot carrying a line, and used for the same purpose as a life-arrow' (Cassell); † *life-sin*, actual sin; † *life-sith*, lifetime; † *life-spencer*, a cork jacket for saving life at sea; *life-spot* *Whaling*, the vulnerable point behind the fin of the whale into which the lance is thrust to kill the animal (*Cent. Dict.*); *life-spring*, the spring or source of life; *life-string*, a string or nerve supposed to be essential to life; *pl.* what is essential to the support of life; *life-table*, 'a statistical table exhibiting statistics as to the probability of life at different ages' (Webster 1864); *life-tenant* = *life-holder*; † *life-thraw*, lifetime; *life-tide*, † (a) ? lifetime; (b) the tide or stream of life; *life-tree* = 'tree of life'; *life-while*

*arch.*, lifetime: *life-work*, the work of a lifetime; the work which is the object of a person's whole life; *life-writer*, a biographer; so *life-writing* *sb.*, biography; *adj.* writing biographies.

1820 HERRSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 58 The institution of 'life-assurances. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 84 Life-assurance policies. 1858 SYMONDS *Dich. Trade*, 'Life-belt. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 286 The Life Bells supplied to men-of-war weigh 5 pounds. 1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 87 This is the hand whereby the common wealth hangeth together, the 'life-breath which these many thousand creatures draw. 1875 SYMONS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 631 That constitutional spirit which was the life-breath of parliamentary growth. 1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 342 The 'life buoy being caught hold of. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 283 The Service Life Buoy is supposed to be capable of keeping four men afloat. a 1631 DONNE *Impr.* *Sent* 204 This mouse... to the brain... went. And gnaw'd the 'life-cords there. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi. 733 Fate shears The life-cord prompt enough. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 297 Each species has two generations in its 'life-cycle. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1692) 222 1 His 'life-deadman in this old dungeon long. 1807 BYRON *Ninus & Enyadas* 48 And hostile 'life-drops dim my glory spear. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Snuff*. 'Life-estates... are either for the life of the owner, or for the life of another, or others. 1879 DALLINGER *Lett. Misc. Forms* Life. We were able in the course of four years' steady work to complete the 'life history of six distinct forms. 1898 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* V. 401 The life-history of the white corpuscles. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk. IV.* 359 My father's Aunt Hannah had a 'life-hold estate. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 428 Lifehold tenures. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 1887/2 A small lifehold farm. 1808 12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juridic. Erid.* (1827) IV. 635 The axe of the... malicious 'life-holder is levelling to the ground the lofty oaks. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 51 'Life Insurances are contracts to pay the assured a specified sum of money upon the death of the person or persons named in the contract. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v. I.* 657 He had only a 'life interest in his property. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 564 His life-interest in his prebend was forfeited. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 38 Cork 'Life-Jackets. 1855 MAYNARD *Expos. Lex.*, 'Life-kuot, a term applied to the neck, or point between the root and stem of plants, because if this part in a young plant be seriously injured it will die, whereas the root or stem may be removed without detriment. 1794 KIDDING & SCAMMANS *Life* l. 169 'Life-lines, for the preservation of the seamen. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast Gloss.* 'Life-lines, ropes carried along yards, etc., for men to hold on by. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 3/5 He observed a rocket, and informed the coast-guard, who arrived with the lifelines. 1869 EARL RUSSELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CXCV. 454 That a great number of 'life peers may be created. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* l. vii. 68 No 'life-peerages had been created for several centuries. 1859 EARL RUSSELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CXCV. 454 A life peerage had been granted to Lord Wensleydale. 1851 GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 61 The Leaf of Life, or the 'Life Plant. 1819 *Trans. Arts* XXXVII. 110 The Gold Medal of the Society was this Session voted to Mr. Thomas Cook, Lieut. R.N., for a 'Life Raft. 1723 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6109/1 The Squadron of Life-Guards, two Squadrons of the 'Life-Regiment. 1857 THOREAU *Maine* II. (1894) 121 She was a well-appointed little boat... with patent 'life-seats and metallic life-boat. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 532 Concerning actual, or 'life-signe. c 1330 *Halt Meid.* 45 Al hare 'lyfseibe. a 1240 *Samuel's W. arde* in *Coll. Hom.* 249 Each sunne... þat he... wrahte in al his lif side. 1860 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVIII. 164 'Life-spencer. 1794 MATTHIAS *Parv. Lit.* (1798) 310 The 'Life-springs of taste and of good conduct. 1850 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* l. 14 Hope is the life-spring of enterprise. c 1522 MORR *De quat. noviss.* Wks. 77/2 Breaking thy vaines & thy 'Life strings wylt paine & grief. 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills Hybla* 39 Thy words have cut my life-string thro'. 1877 KEULE *Chr.* Tuesday bef. Easter, One by one The life-strings of that tender heart gave way. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 213/4 Every insurance office bases its transactions upon an instrument which is called a 'Life Table'. c 1375 *Sc. Lec. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 322 A lame quhytre bone ony snaw Patour þai schaw of þe 'lifethraw. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1245 [She] endowd the same with her worne Patrimonie and 'Livetide. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* iii. xiii. The life-tide of the city. 1649 J. ELSTON *tr. Behmen's Epist.* (1886) vii/2 A Christian... desire after the same 'Life-tree of Christ. 1821 BYRON *Chin.* l. i. 292 Wherefore pluck'd he not The life-tree? a 1700 *Sirris* in *Wright Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 5 Never more his 'lif wile. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 321 The life-while of a world. 1821 E. F. BURN *Ad Fiden* iii. 43 Your great 'life-work. 1879 PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 167 In 1638... Milton has already determined that this life-work shall be a poem, an epic poem. 1737 WARBURTON *Lett. to Birch* 24 Nov. in Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. Introd. 50 Almost all the 'life-writers we have had before Toland and Desmaseaux are indeed strange insipid creatures. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* *Misc. Ess.* 193 Of all the fantastic amusements in which modern genius indulges itself, the most whimsical is 'Life-writing. *Ibid.* 169/1 This life-writing part of the world. 1889 DOWELL *Latest Lit.* Ess. (1891) 76 It... comes nearer to him [Plutarch] than any life-writing I can think of.

18. The gen. sing. *life's* (12-17th c. *lives*) was formerly much used in certain syntactical combs., as *lives book*, *life's day* (= LIFE-DAY), *lives food*, *life's time* (OE. *lifes tid*; = LIFETIME), etc.; now *rare* exc. in *life's end* (somewhat *arch.*); also *lives-wet* = blood.

c 900 *Ir. Bard's Hist.* ii. xiv. [ix.] (1890) 216 Ealle his lifes tid. c 1205 LAY. 229 Þis lond he hire lende, þat come hir lifes ende. c 1220 *Beatrix* 287 Seke we ure lifes fode. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 707 Þu schalt... libben lues ende wið Iesu Crist. a 1225 *Anr.* 4. 246 God hat writen o lues boc al þe he soð seið. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28889 Men agh noght was him lues fode. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 53 Our present wordes luyys space Nys þat a maner deth. c 1385 — L. G. W. 1624 *Meden*, I wot wel that... myn labour May nat disserue it in myn luyys day. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* 702 A knize of þe table runde, To his lues ende. c 1430



3. as *adv.* With animation or liveliness.



1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 237 He went life-like through all things.

Hence **Life-likeness**.

1857 GLANVILLE in *Oxford Ess.* 10 This freshness and genuineness, this life-likeness, are almost wholly wanting. 1861 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 87 In all the distinctness of objective reality with all the life-likeness of flesh and blood. 1884 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* May 788 The piteous and perfect life-likeness of these magnificent lines every heart may recognize.

**Life-like**, **Life-like**: see **LIFE** sh. 3 d.

**Lifelod**(s), obs. form of **LIVELIHOOD**.

**Lifelong** (lɪfˈlɒŋ), *sb.* rare. [Evolved from the advb. phrase 'all my (his, etc.) life long': see **LONG** adv.] The duration of a life; a lifetime.

1836 R. H. FROUDE *Memo.* (1849) 47 For the making of a single rich man, we make a thousand whose life-long is one flood-tide of misery. 1856 LEVY *Martins of Cro' M.* 119 A spot wherein a student might have passed a lifelong.

**Lifelong** (lɪfˈlɒŋ), *a.* [f. **LIFE** sh. + **LONG**.]

†1. = **LIVELONG**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) 1. 84, I wished for you... in vain all night, the life-long night.

2. Lasting or continuing for a lifetime.

1855 *Ess. Intuitive Morals* 151 The glorious thirst after knowledge never finds its life-long draught sweet enough. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontion* § 2 The history of that dreary, lifelike fray. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) 1, 267 Plato... in his life-long effort to work out the great intellectual puzzle of his age.

3. as adv. During the whole length of life.

1875 LOWELL *Poem at Cambridge (Mass.) Centennial*, The boy feels deeper meanings thrill his ear, That tingling through his pulse life-long shall run.

† **Lifen**, *v.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. In 7 **lyfen**. [f. **LIFE** sh. + **-EN** 5.] *trans.* To make lifelike.

1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. v. And with such sighs, laments, and exclamations lyfen it, as if [etc.].

† **Lifeness**. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [irreg. f. **LIFE** sh. + **-NESS**.] Lifetime.

1534 LADY ELIZ. DAGES in Miss M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1852) II. 127 That the peace shall be concluded during the Princess's lyfenes, and a year longer.

**Life-preserver**.

1. One who preserves life.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd Hackeems (it may be radically from the Hebrew word *Hachajim*, that is, a life-preserver).

2. A life-buoy, life-belt, or other contrivance used in saving life at sea.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 189 The plan of the 'Life Preserver' here mentioned is borrowed from that of Commissary Bosquet. 1845 *Hood Ode to Mr. Dymoke*, Nor would even the best of his earthly inventions, 'Life preservers', have floated him out of this gore. 1850 SCOTCHBY *Chloe's H. halet*, Adv. II. (1850) 18 Taking... a life-preserver, I ventured into one of the little canoes.

3. A stick or bludgeon loaded with lead, intended for self-defence. Often referred to as a frequent weapon of burglars.

1837 *Ann. Reg.* 21 The prisoner was given in charge to the police, a life-preserver having been found upon him. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 105 Life-preservers, of whale-bone and cane, covered with leather. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 285/1 When a burglar is armed with a bludgeon or a life-preserver.

**Lifer** (lɪfə), *slang*. [f. **LIFE** sh. + **-ER** 1.]

1. One sentenced to penal servitude (or earlier, transportation) for life.

1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Australia* 201 Some were seven years' men, and others were what they call 'lifers'. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, 'They'll make the Artful nothing less than a lifer'. 1872 MISS BRADDOCK *To the bitter End* III. 266 'I'm a lifer', said Richard grimly.

2. A sentence for life.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 530 Is it not a shame to give me a lifer, and they only a month each? 1886 BESANT *Child. Gibbon* II. xi, He got five-and-twenty years, which Joe said was as good as a lifer.

**Liferent** (lɪfə'rent), *Sc. Law*. Also 5 **lifrent**, 6 **lyf(e)rent**, **lyverent**, 7 **lifrent**. A rent which one is entitled to receive for life, usually for support; a right to use and enjoy property during one's life.

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 295/1 Landis gevin in conjunctment or lifrent. 1535 *Ibid.* 344/2 Pe wardatouris of sik landis (marg. add. ladyis of conjunct fee or lyfrent). 1535 Q. MARGARET in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) V. 22 note, Ve maist partie of ourre landis and lyverent lyis apounne ye Bordouris of Ingland. 1591 *Charter* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 359 We have given... to our beloved cousin, Thomas, Lord Boyd, in free-holding, or life-rent [etc.]. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 510 If the person prosecuted for this crime shall be denounced for not appearing, his liferent... falls upon the denunciation. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1. 858 Like the usufruct of the old jus civile liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* 6 Feb. an. 1866 They would have had a right to his liferent at Abbotsford among other things.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as **liferent-infeftment**, **right, tack**; **liferent-escheat** (see **ESCHEAT** 1 b). 1681 *Sc. Act in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 They shall be... punished with the loss of their Moveables and 'liferent Escheat'. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 173 A 'liferent-infeftment... or a liferent-tack, when assigned falls not under the assignee's liferent-escheat, but his single. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 156 A minister had only a 'liferent right to his glebe'. 1837-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 218 That the licence granted to beneficed persons to set tacks be restrained either to a 'liferent tack, or to a nineteen years tack allantrie.

Hence **Life-rented** *a.*, charged with a liferent.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5890/3 Part of Cabler, not life-rented.

**Liferenter** (lɪfə'rentə), *Sc.* [f. prec. + **-ER** 1.] A person who is entitled to or enjoys a liferent.

1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1816) IV. 73/1 The heretours and lyferentaris of landis within townis and sububris peroffi. 1599 JAS. I. BACCA *Δωρο* (1603) 83 Kingdomes are euer at God's disposition, and in that case we are but lyferentaris. 1685 *Sc. Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2032/2 All the Heretors, Liferenters, Feuars and Wodsetters in the Shires of Air [etc.]. 1790 BURKE *Pr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 The temporary possessors and liferenters in it. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1. 858 Liferent is personal to the liferenter. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 124 A minister is but a liferenter.

So **Liferentrix**, a woman who enjoys a liferent. 1691 *Inv. in Scot. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Isobel Hackat... lyverentrix thereof. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* II, Lady Margaret Belviden liferentrix of the Barony of Tillietudlem. 1845 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 329/2 The fee vested... to Anne Noble, for her own interest, and in her or the liferentrix for behoof of the children nascituri.

**Life-size**, *a.* Of the size of life; (of a picture or statue) equal in size to the original.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 139/1 The figures are life-size. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 340 Here... is a life-size image of Apis, when he was a calf. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Crisis* Epil. xiii, So he made himself a statue: Marble stood, life-size. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 82/1 Two life-size portraits on panels.

**Lifesome** (lɪfˈsʊm), *a.* Also 6 **livesome**. [f. **LIFE** sh. + **-SOME**.]

†1. Fringed with life. Obs.

1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* v, O lifesome death, O sweete and pleasant ill.

2. Full of life or animation, lively.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 414/1 Joy is depicted with a lifesome merry aspect. 1797-1809 COLLENGER *Three Graces* III. xii, I wish for your sake I could be more lifesome and more gay. 1849 H. COLLENGER *Ess.* (1851) II. 11 The speeches of Momus... are very witty and lifesome.

Hence **Lifesomely** *adv.*, **Lifesomeness**.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 111 A... plastick spring of lifesomeness or animallity. 1845 SARA COLLENGER *Memo.* 4 *Lett.* I. 121 What he does see clearly he expresses with great energy and lifesomeness. 1848 — in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 430 His latest poems... are not so lifesomely evolved from a central idea as those of his morning and noon-day.

**Lifest**, obs. superl. of **LIEP** *a.*

**Liftenant**, -aunt, obs. ff. **LIEUTENANT**.

**Lifetime** (lɪfˈtaɪm), *Forms*: see **LIFE** and **TIME**. The time that one's life continues, duration of life.

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 696 Wu laze like 3e [3e tortre] holded lunc al hire lif time. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 999, I graunt him greth... mi loue for euer al mi lif time. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. 251 Alle these forsayd thynges trewe-lych for to kepe... alle his lyf time. 1553 *Eden Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 In his lyf tyne by his owne marciall affayres. 1624 tr. *Perkins Prof. Bk.* viii. § 571. 248 Cause them to be given or delivered unto them in their lyfe times. 1732 *Leopardi Sottis* II. vii. 80 Unless they... restore... them to their favour in their lyfe-time. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 183 A lifetime might be passed happily in such pursuits. *transf.* 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & Lt. Yrals.* I. 167 Durable for whatever may be the lifetime of the world.

**Lifeward**, *adv.* [See **-WARD**.] In the direction of life, towards life.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 8/1 A chance lifeward this way, deathward that. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 258 We want a principle life-ward as well as God-ward.

**Lify** (lɪ fi), *a.* Now **Sc.** Also 5 **livi**, **lyfy**, 9 **lyfe**. [f. **LIFE** sh. + **-Y**.] † **a.** Characteristic of or belonging to life (*obs.*). b. Lively, spirited.

c. 1400 *Lang. Franc's Cirivng.* 119 Not only animal virtues... ben i-changid, also naturel & hui virtues [Add. MS. 156]. 1741 *CHARNOCK Pamela* (1844) I. xxxix. 359 A tender... that... rons through one's heart, in the same lively current. 1808-25 JAMESON, *Lify*, lively, spirited. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 64 'There never march'd for open weir A troop sac lifeey and sac jolly.

**Liff**(s), obs. forms of **LIEF**, **LIFE**, **LIVE**.

**Liffedod**, obs. form of **LIVELIHOOD**.

**Liffrent**, obs. form of **LIFERENT**.

**Lifful**, variant of **LEEFUL**; obs. f. **LIFEFUL** *a.*

**Liffy**, *Sc.* form of **LIVER** sh. 1

**Liflod**(s), obs. form of **LIVELIHOOD**.

**Lift** (lɪft), *sb.* 1 *Obs. exc. Sc. and poet.* *Forms*: 1 **lyft**, 2-3 **lyft(e)** (*sc.*), 3 **looft**, 4 **lefte**, **lyfte**, **lyft**, 5-6 **lyft**, 4- **lyft**. [OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem., corresponds to OS., OLG., MHG. *lyft* masc., fem. (Du. *lycht*, G. *lyft* fem.), ON. *loft* neut. (see **LOFT**), Goth. *lyftus* masc., fem.] The sky, upper regions; † in early use also, the air, atmosphere. Also *pl.*, the (seven) heavens.

*Reconful* 283a Se widdroga... nalles æfter lyfte lende hwearf. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 146 Romane him... worhten eorþ hus for þære lyfte wyrtne & æternesse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Of þe uiscas ipe weterre and fugeles ipe lyfte. c. 1205 *Lav.* 25585 Com an wunderlic deor, æst in þan leofte (c. 1275 in þan lyfte). c. 1215 *Leg. Æth.* 2124 Ich schal... leoten to þoken þi flesch þe fugeles of þe lyfte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5685 þu hurde he... angles singe... Vpe in þe lyft a myrre song. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10479 Sco lyft hir hend vu-to þe lyft and þu to þrai sco gaf a scift. *Ibid.* 12871 Als he lokod vp til heuen oben he sagh þe liftes seuen. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 1444 Now se we þe lyfte clere and faire. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (Margaret) 316 Crist... þat... with mony sternis seere þoyntyt þe lyft. 1390 *Gowen Conf.* I. 276 A vois was herd on hilla lyfte Of which al Rome was adrad. c. 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 326

The lyft lemit vp beline, and licht was the day. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxv. 49 Quhill that twa monis wer sene vp in the lyft, a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 182 The lyft begoneth for to ouercast with shours. 1759 *Rural Love* 30 The dearest lass beneath the lyft. 1785 *BURNS Winter Night* 4 When Phœbus gies a short-lyd glow'r, Far south the lyft. 1826 J. WILSON *Act. Anstr.* Wks. 1853 I. 120 The sweet calm moon in the midnight lyft. 1862 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 107 If the lyft be the laverock will be smooored. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 40 The moon shines dolorous From out the rainy lyft.

b. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as † **lyft-fowl**; **lyft-like** *a.*, **heaven-like**.

a. 1225 *Leg. Æth.* 2245 Fode to wilde deor, & to lyft-fugeles. 1839 *BAILEY Fester* xxi. 274 Long shroud-like lights Lit up its lyft-like dome.

**Lift** (lɪft), *sb.* 2 [f. **LIFT** v.]

1. The action or an act of lifting. (See also **DEAD LIFT**.)

L. The action or an act of lifting, in various senses of the vb.; a raising or rising; the distance through which anything is lifted and moved. † **To have the lift**: to be hanged. *To be on the lift* (Southern U.S.): to be on the point of removing; also *fig.* to be at the point of death (*Cent. Dict.*).

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. v. 848 In the lyfing the kyng sowned and syr Lucan fyl in a sowne wyth the lyfte. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 536 After many showtis & lyftis at the gatis. 1570 *Durham Depes.* (Surtees) 290 He saith that he was comdandryd by Brian to gyve a lyft at the alter ston. 1604 *TERILO Friar Bacon's Proph.* 486 in *Maz. E. P. P.* IV. 285 And thieves must hang, and knaves must shift, And silly foolcs must have the lyft. 1636 *BACON Sylva* § 731 In the Lyft of the Feet when a Man Goeth up the Hill, the Weight of the Body beareth most upon the Knees. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* 1. 29 [11] was transported miraculously... from Nazareth... 17 hundred Italian niles, O! a long lyft for so scarce a Cell. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxviii. (1708) 99 The Goat... gives the Fox a Lyft, and so Out (of the Well) he Springs. 1704 F. FULLER *Medit. Gymn.* (1711) 128 We must give an equal lyft to all the Parts. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 397 We continue perched up, just as we were after our great lyft of last December. 1857 C. GRINNELL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 8 There was so much lyft of sea. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 132 An almost imperceptible lyft of the eyebrow. 1872 *BROWNING Fifine* lxxii, No lyft of ripple to o'erlap *Keel*, much less, *pro.* 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* 1. v, The broader lyft of this gray vault overhead.

b. A help on the way given to a foot passenger by allowing him to travel some distance in a vehicle.

1712 *SWIFT Frl. to Stella* 17 June, I generally get a lyft in a coach to town. 1845 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 331 Instead of money for frequent 'lyfts', the driver receives... presents of game. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* xxxv. 4 To get a lyft when we can. To walk when we can't. 1876 *Geo. Eliot Dan. Der.* IV. 1. 8 Giving patience a lyft over a weary road.

c. *Sc. and north. dial.* The removal of a corpse from the house for burial; the starting of a funeral procession.

1807 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, s.v. 1897 G. NEASHAM *Joshua Lar* 7 The lyft was announced to take place at 11 a.m.

2. *fig.* In various immaterial applications, e.g.: A 'rise' in station, prosperity, etc.; promotion; a rise in price; an act of helping, or a circumstance that helps, to a higher or more advanced position. *To give († lend) a lyft*: to 'give a helping hand' to. † *To give a lyft* to: to attack. † *To have (one) on the lyft*: to have at a disadvantage.

1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 123, I did suffer then now and then to draw my money, but neither much, nor often, lest when they had me on the lyft, they might haue left off. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Communion* v, Another lyft like this will make them both [body and soul] to be together. 1641 *SMECTYMUNDUS Vind. Annu.* v. 66 We would intreat him to lend Bellarmine a lyft in answering the famous Doctor Whitakers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. vi. (1739) 32 It is no wonder if the King feeling the incumbrance, gave a lyft at the Pope's power, by stopping the current of Money from England, Rome-wards. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 24 Apr. The only lyft to set him upon his legs. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 69 To give the objection all the lyfts we can. 1676 *OTWAY Don Carlos* iv. i. Plays (1888) 53 Thy foes are tottering, and the day's thy own, Give them but one lyft now, and they go down. 1711 H. LAMP *Autobiog.* iii. (1895) 29, I... entered my cadet or volunteer in the King's Life Guard of Swislers, in order to get thereby a lyft lyft. 1770 *BURKE Shortening Parits.* Wks. X. 82 A lyft was to be got for one... a lyft in the Navy for a third. 1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* 288 You have given the finishing lyft to the misfortune that was already destroying him. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Bias* II. i. 72 My memory wants a lyft. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 120, I shall set myself more on a level with these gentry... by a lyft in my fortunes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Oct. 5/4 The extension of the franchise... has given an incalculable forward lyft to the principles of the Alliance. 1897 *Trans. Highland Agric. Soc.* 121 His spirit, action and style gave him a great 'lyft' in the show-yard.

b. An elevating influence or effect. ? *U. S.*

1875 *LOWELL Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 308 The language and verse of Spenser at his best have an ideal lyft in them. 1876 — *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 3 The traveller feels the ennobling lyft of such society.

† c. A crisis or emergency; = **DEAD LIFT**. *Obs.* 1624 *DR. MOUNTAGUE Immed. Addr.* 6 In Extremity, when my lyft is at a lyft, or my state set upon a desperate cast. 1632 *DROWE Novella* IV. 1. Wks. 1873 I. 145 Fear it not, Mistress, she is as sure at such a lyft.

3. An act of lifting or stealing; in older use, † a shift, trick. *Obs. exc. dial.*



1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier D.* Such young youths... fall then to pry up lifts & cosenages. 1594 and *Rep. Canstons* in *Thoms. R. F. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 338 Such cranks, such lifts, careers and gambals as he plaid there. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1640) 54 If for my Linnen we still us'd the lift, And with the hedge, I made shift. 1852 JUDSON *Myot. & Mts. New York I.* iv. 40 When I hear of the boys making a large lift, I always envy them. 1894 LAING *Poems* 12 (F. D. D.) For remember 'a' villains began w' a lift That by some folk was scarcely be reckoned a theft.

4. The act or habit of carrying (the head, neck, eyes, etc.) aloft; elevated carriage.

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. vii. 47 She is a little above middle height, with a fine lift to her head and neck. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix. The proud lift of her neck was gone. 1870 SWINBURNE *Kas. & Stud.* (1875) 320 The head set firm on it without any droop or lift of the chin. 1889 ADRIEN *SERGEANT Fisher Denison* I. ii. xii. 159 There was a happy expectancy in the lift of her eyes as she walked up the country road.

5. Technical uses.

a. *Engineering.* The action of lifting a load through a vertical distance, or one of several successive distances. Hence, in *Coal-mining*, 'a series of workings being prosecuted to the rise at one time' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining*, p. 201).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 59 If you have but one Lift one Station or Engine-Room will be sufficient. *Ibid.* 63 A Custom used in very deep Mines... of raising their Water by several Lifts from Cistern to Cistern. 1860 F. HULL *Coal-fields* Intro. (1851) 5 The 'Canal' seam is reached by means of two 'lifts' at a depth of 600 yards. 1867 SMYTH *Coal* 100 The mines are from 300 to 500 feet deep, sunk in lifts of 40 to 50 feet at a time.

b. *Horology.* The amount of motion of a watch-balance produced by each impulse of vibration.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 73 If it is found that the lift is unequal from the point of rest the balance spring collet must be shifted in the direction of the least lift till the lift be equal.

c. *Card-playing.* The action of lifting or 'cutting' a pack of cards; also quasi-cour. one of the portions into which the pack is so divided. *Obs.*

1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamster* 84 When they [fraudulent gamsters] deal... to their Partner they place in the second lift next the top, 1, 2, 3, or four Aces. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* vi. 545 When you're enamour'd of a lift or cast, What can the preacher more, to make us chaste?

d. The distance or extent to which anything rises, e.g. a safety valve, the pestle of an ore stamp, the water in a canal-lock.

1837 J. T. SMYTH *tr. Vicat's Mortars* 306 Length of lift 3.937 inches. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 222 The difference between the levels is termed the lift of the lock, which ranges from 3 to 30 feet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 232 Centrifugal pump for draining marshes... adapted for a large quantity of water, with a low lift.

II. A person who lifts.

† 6. *slang.* One who lifts or takes away and appropriates (something); a thief. (Cf. *LIFT* v. 8.)

1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch* 11. 22 The Lift is he that stealeth or proweth any plate, jewels, or such parcels from any place by a sleight concealing vnder his cloke. c. 1600 *Nobody & Somebody* D 3 b, Talke not of the Gayle, 'tis full of limetwigs, lifts, and pickpockets. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 16 Richard Farrie a notable Lift of sixtie yeares of age. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Youthsence* 1. 71/2 Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoys.

III. A device or apparatus for lifting.

7. *Naut. pl.* 'Ropes which reach from each mast-head to their respective yard-arms to steady and suspend the ends' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 36 Mayne lyftes... ij. 1611 *Covec.* *Raduncines*, the lifts. 1627 SMYTH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The top-sail Lifts doe serve for sheats to the top gallant yards, the haling them is called the Topping the Lifts. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 260 The parrels, lifts, and cluelines soon are gone. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 The yard is down on the lifts.

8. a. *Shoemaking.* One of the layers of leather used to form a heel. † b. *Wool-carding* (see quot. 1688).

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 139 The other [stone] in the shape of the heel of an old shoe, with the Lifts plainly to be distinguish'd. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 92a The Lifts are the narrow pieces of Leather which are Nail'd about to hold the Leaf on the Board. 1735 DRYCE & PARSON *Dict.* Lifts... among the Shoe-makers they are Pieces of Sole Leather put upon the Heels if wooden; or several of 'em one upon another if Leather, in order to make 'em higher or lower. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 The heels are built architecturally by selecting lifts of diminishing size.

† 9. In a windmill: ? = *lift-tenter*. *Obs.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 340/2 The Parts of a Wind-Mill... the Lift, that which raiseth the Mill-stones higher or lower.

10. An apparatus for raising or lowering persons or things from one floor or level to another; an ascending chamber or compartment; a hoist; = *ELEVATOR* 3d. Also, the well or vertical opening in which the apparatus works.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 230 The principle is applicable to dinner-lifts for hotels and mansions. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lift*,... an elevator for sending dishes, &c., up or down from a kitchen. 1861 BERRIS. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 10th C. 128 Great central lifts with their machinery of lifts. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 168 Throwing a quantity of waste paper, which he had collected on the upper floors, down the 'lift'. 1878 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. We entered the lift to be conveyed to the floors above.

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11. A contrivance on a canal serving as a substitute for a lock.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 659 Where locks or lifts occur, the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle.

12. A set of pumps in a mine; also, the section of a shaft occupied by one set.

1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Gloss.* (1851), *Lift*,... a column, or parallel columns, of pumps, 1855 *Cornwall* 255 A steam-engine... works nine lifts of pumps, and lifts thirty-six tons six cwt. per stroke.

13. In various applications: see *shoe-lift* (a shoe-horn), *window-lift*.

IV. The thing lifted.

14. The quantity or weight that can be lifted at one time. Also *Sc.* a large quantity.

13... *Coer de L.* 3392 Off gold well twenty mennys lyfte. 1755 JONSON, *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of anything. 1785 BURNS and Ep. J. *Lapraik* 74 Gie me o' wit an' sense a lift. 1861 TROLLOPE *Franklin* P. II. ii. 35. I have used up three lifts of notepaper already in telling people that there is no vacancy for a lobby messenger in the Petty Bag office. 1871 R. BROWNING *Pr. Hohenz.* 100 To find... from handlift and from barrow load, What salts and silts may constitute the earth. 1882 OGILVIE (*Ammandale*) s.v., 2 cwt. is a good lift.

15. *dial.* A gate without hinges, that must be lifted in order to remove or open it.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 70 A Lift: i.e. a Stile that may be opened like a gate. *Obs.* 1825 FORBES *Proc. R. Acad. Sci.* 1825 RIGGS HAGGARD in *Lough. Mag.* Nov. 25 The stouter undergrowth is split for hurdles and the rest of less substance twisted into another form of hurdle which is known as a 'lift'.

16. *dial.* A particular joint or cut of meat, usually of beef. (The precise application varies according to locality: see quots.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 87/2 The Lift, or Buttock, is the fleshy part of the Thigh of a Cow or Ox. 1790 A. WILSON *To the Famishing Bird* Poet. Wks. (1846) 55 A sirlon huge... a smoking lift. To feed thy keen devouring eye. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss.* Lift, 2. The meat taken out of a filch of bacon, when the ham is left in;... the fleshy part of the leg. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Lift, the upper part of the thigh of an ox. 1889 N. W. *Line Gloss.* Lift, half a round of beef.

17. A rising ground.

1825 SCOTT *Lett. to Mrs. W. Scott* 23 Mar. in *Lockhart*. He started the topic of our intended railroad... I had at my finger end every cut, every lift, every degree of elevation or depression, every pass in the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 7 A mere lift of higher ground with a few grey cottages dotted over it. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 103 Here and there in the land were sharp lifts where rocks cropped out, making miniature cliffs overhanging some portions of the brook's course.

V. 18. *attrib. and Comb.* (several of these combs. should perh. be referred to the vb. stem), as (sense 1) *lift-capstan*, *-pulley*, (sense 10) *lift-attendant*, *-man*, *-railway*, *-shaft*, *-well*; also *lift-bridge*, a bridge that may be raised to allow the passage of a boat, e.g. on a canal; *lift-gate* = sense 15 (Knight); *lift-hammer* = tilt-hammer; *lift-latch*, a latch that does not slide, but rises and falls; *lift-lock*, a canal lock; *lift-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *lift-tenter*, in windmills, a governor for regulating the speed, by adjusting the sails, or for adjusting the action of grinding machinery according to the speed; *lift-wall* (see quot.).

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 6/2 The 'lift attendant' had sustained terrible injuries. 1850 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* IX. 203 Description of a Vertical 'Lift Bridge. 1882 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad & Rivers* xxv. (1884) 190 At Haddiscoe is a lift-bridge, where a road crosses the Cut. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 202 'Lyfte Capsteyne'. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Lift-hammer', a large hammer. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lift-latch lock'. 1840 H. S. TANNER *Canals & Railr. U.S.* 100 The Wisconsin Canal... has... 6 'lift locks. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. 7/3 Honest... man wants a situation... as 'liftman. 1865 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1806) 37 'Left poles with iij sheaves of brasse... ij. left poles with ij sheaves of brasse... ij. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Lift-pump', a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water. 1893 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/7 The Clifton Rocks Railway, a 'lift railway' cut in a tunnel from the Gorge of the Avon to the summit of Clifton Rocks. 1894 *Times* 14 Feb. 14/1 The door leading from the 'lift-shaft' on to the next floor. 1824 R. STUART *Steam Engine* 133 The attached bells, which were called a 'lift-tenter', by their centrifugal force either raised or lowered a stage in which the arbour of the spindle revolved, and brought the mill-stones nearer, or removed them farther from each other, as they might be adjusted. 1841 BERRIS *Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, 'Lift-wall', the cross wall of a lock chamber. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 8/3 The deceased was found... at the bottom of the 'lift-well'.

*Lift* (lift), v. Forms: 4 *leftyn*, 4-5 *lift(e)n*, 4-6 *lyft(e)*, 5 *lyften*, -*yn*, 4- *lift*. *Pa. t.* 4-5 *left(e)*, 4 *lyft(e)*, 4-5 *lift(e)*, 4-7, 9 *lift*, 4 *liftid*, -*id*, -*ud*, 4- *lifted*. *Pa. pple.* 4-6 *lift(e)*, *lyfte*, 5-8 (9 *poet.*) *lift*, 4- *lifted*. Also 5 *l-ift*. [*a. ON. lypta* (Sw. *lyfta*, Da. *lyfte*) = MHG... mod.G. *hiften*:-OTeut. type *hufstjan*, I. *hufst-us* (ON. *loft* air, sky = *LIFT* sb.). The etymological sense is therefore to move up into the air.

The verb which occurs in the phrase *lutenn and leftenn* (see *Lout* v.), very frequent in the *Ormulum*, but not found elsewhere, has been commonly identified with this vb., but neither the form nor the sense favours the identification.

Apparently the phrase (which is followed by a dat. of person) means 'to show respect to' (a superior), 'to condescend graciously to' (an inferior). It does not seem possible to connect *leftenn* with OE. *lyftenn* to flatter.]

1. *trans.* To raise into the air from the ground, or to a higher position; to elevate, heave, hoist. † Also, to erect, rear on high (a building). † To lift (a child) from the font: to stand godfather to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2388 Abram... Bi betel lifted an anter ven. *Ibid.* 8663 Sco lift hir skirt wit-ven scum And barfote wode sco bat burn. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 78 In wrast-lyng, when a chaumpyoun may lyften an-oberys foot, þanne he throwyth hym down. 1460 *Capgrave Chron.* (Rolls) 224 A child... whom the kyng... left for the font. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 4 High lifted up were many lofty towres. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv. 499 Arethusa leaping from her Bed, First lifts above the Waves her beauteous Head. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶ 2 Lifting his Legs higher than the ordinary Way of Stepping. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 433 ¶ 6 One who could lift Five hundred Weight. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xx. He lifted his cane in terror. 1839 YEWELL *Ant. Brit. Ch. x.* (1847) 104 They had no inclination to lift the sword, except against each other. 1841 LAKE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 The Prince... lifted her from his horse. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1147 A... magnet capable of lifting a weight of 500 pounds. 1860 *YNDALI Glac.* I. xx. 137 The clouds were slowly lifted above the tallest peaks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thrie* xviii. 282 Lavender made no further sign of surprise... than to lift his eyebrows and say—'Indeed!'

b. with up, aloft, away, off, out, and advb. phrases. To lift up: † occurs, to install in a high seat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14332 Be lid to tumber awai þai lift. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A.* v. 203 For to lyfte hym aloft [he] leide hym on his knees. 1387 *Traviata Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 340 A whirle-nd... leste up sixe rafters of be cherche. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 209 He lyfte [v. r. left] vp þe lach. c 1450 *Mertin* 38 Than yede the puple to con of the stones, and lesten it vp. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 2057 Our on schall other life be hedde of be be chinne. 1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* xxxix. (Percy Soc.) 182 He stretched hym up and lyft his axe a lofte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Itin* li. 213 They weyed vp theyr ances & lyft vp theyr saylles. 1555 *Coverdale Ps.* cvii. 25 The stormy wynde aryeth, and lifteth vp the waves thereof. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 That Prince on Croce thay lyft on hicht. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xxxvii. 28 They... lift vp Joseph out of the pit. 1640 *tr. Ford. re's Rom. of Rom.* III. xxx. 129 The Knight of the Eagles presently lift up his Fever. 1686 *Wood Life* 29 Dec. Mr John Massy installed in his deme's place... first his patent was read: then his dispensation... and then he was lifted up. 1725 T. LEWIS *Antiq. Hebr. Rep.* III. 270 When she had lyft it [a shoe] up. 1772 *Hutton Bridges* 99 A large ram of iron... being lift up to the top of them. 1871 K. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxi. 121 Lift the torches aloft in air, Boys. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 Nov. 7/4 The girls sang as if they wanted to lift themselves off the ground.

† c. To bear, support. *Obs. rare*—1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 54 Th' earth him underneath Did grone, as feeble so great load to lift.

d. *Sc.* To take up, pick up. Hence in *Golf*: To take up the ball.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 206 Dionethie haneng received a gret... wound, he is lyfted, be his awne. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. ii. (1849) 309, I happened... to lift a newspaper. 1840 BLAINE *Enycyl. Rural Sports* 127 The ball nearest the hole must be lifted till the other is played. 1842 G. F. CARNEGIE *Golfiana in Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 81 Now, lift the stones, but do not touch the ball. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* 447 *Gloss.* s. v., To lift a ball is to take it out of a hazard and drop or tee it behind.

e. In occasional uses, = *RAISE*: † (a) in *passive*, to rise (*obs.*); (b) *colloq.* to bring (a constellation) above the horizon in sailing, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 873 Ybrestid brode, and al the body lift in brawnys grete. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 69 Thenne sodainly rose and was lift a tempeste. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* vii. She'll [the steamer on her way to Australia] lift the Southern Cross in a week.

2. In immaterial sense and fig.: To elevate, raise. Also with out, up, and advb. phrases. † To lift (a person) out: to get (him) displaced. † Also (? *nonce-use*), to raise, excite (wonder).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25743 Penance sothfast and schrifte... quene we fall vp mai vs lyfte. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 6 þou has purged my hert, and liftid vp to haf þe ioy of contemplacioun. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 586 If he has losed þe lysten hit lyftez meruayle. 1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Cij. Lyfte fro the erth, refreshed w' ghostly contemplation. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B b. Philosophers... who fyrste lyfted them selues to regarde the sterres of the heuen. 1581 E. CAMPTON in *Confer.* III. (1584) Qijij b. It is our affection... that must be lift vp. 1659 *Wood Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 299 Carrying tales to the great persons and endeavouring to lift one another out. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 4 It lifts an heavy empty Sentence, when there is added to it a lascivious Gesture of Body. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* I. (1859) 19 There is much in the scenery of a nocturnal sky to lift the soul to pious contemplation. 1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 224 With so rich a husband she would be able to lift them out of all their difficulties. 1893 LINDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. iv. 327 Pusey's paper... lifted it [the subject] at once into the region of principle.

b. To raise in dignity, rank, or estimation; to elevate, exalt. Also with up and advb. phrases. Now *rare*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 When þe kyng Kynwold had don his endyng, Brittrik his kosyn þe lift him to kyng. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 2 For lifid is þe worship aboun heuens. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 280 (Add. MS.) When he was thus l-ifted up, his herte was enhaused in pride. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. liiii. 145 Sonne, be war þat þou dispute not... why þis is so gretly payned, & he is so excellently lifte up. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 b. Whom they moost extoll and lyfte vp moost heye, they forsake soonest. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 233 His envious brethren's



trecherous drift, Ilim [Joseph] to the Stern of Memphian State had lift. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 12 Neither can it be reasonable thought... that we thereby do offer disgrace to the word of God, or lift vp the writings of men above it. 1630 *BULLER Holy War* II. ii. (1647) 45 Arnulphus... was by popular faction lifted up into the Patriarch's chair. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano* i. xv. 48 Then was he lifted to his former state, Archbishop of Ravenna he became.

*also*, 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Sam.* ii. 7 The Lord... bringeth low, and lifteth vp.

*c.* Chiefly with *up*: To cheer, encourage. Also, To elate, puff up (with pride). † To lift up oneself of (something): to pride oneself upon. Now *dial.* and *arch.*

† 1450 *tr. De Institutione* i. ii. 3 Be not lift up perfore for any crafte or eny kunning. *Ibid.* vii. 8 Liffe not up biself of gretnes. 1578 R. H. *tr. Lauaturnus Ghostes* (1596) 108 Gabriel with comfortable words did lift up the blessed Virgin which before was sore troubled by this salutation. 1586 T. B. *In Primand. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 50 He should not be cast downe too much in aduersitie, nor lift up beyond measure in prosperitie. 1611 *BIBLE* 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 16 But when he was strong, his heart was lifted vp to his destruction. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 62 He who is lifted up with pride... is soon deserted by God. 1890 *HALL GAINES Boudman* II. ii. It had lifted up his heart that Greta had chosen poverty... before plenty. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 207 Gin ye iust joined the fouk... the auctioneer would be lifted.

*3.* *intr.* for *refl.* (also with *up*). To rise. Said *esp.* of a vessel riding on the waves, occas. of the waves themselves. Also in quasi-passive sense (e.g. of a window): To admit of being raised.

† 1400-50 *Alexander* 1942 We þan lift vp a lite & lent him a-gayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b. So that his body lyfted aboute his bedde foure fote or more. 1757 *CAPT. RANDALL in Naval Chron.* XIV. 95 Although there was a great Sea running, she did not lift. 1807 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 515 This most morbid and oppressive weight is gradually lifting up. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Sport.* xxviii. (1855) 262 The windows would not lift. 1861 *THOMAS TURNER* II. 319 Rough days, when... he sat... in boats lifting over enormous waves. 1876 *BLACKMORE Crisps* I. ii. 19 The water... instead of ruffling lifted. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* III. 205 Not till the fourth day broke was the land seen lifting afar. 1892 *BLACKBURN Mag.* CLII. 78/2 Fowl lift only a few inches from the water. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* i. The big liner rolled and lifted.

*b.* Of a sail (see quot. 1867).

1810 *CAPT. TUCKER in Naval Chron.* XXIV. 337 By keeping the sails lifting... we contrived to drift in. 1860 *MORG. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 This must not be hauled too taut so as to hinder the sail from lifting. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lift*, a term applied to the sails when the wind catches them on the leeches and causes them to ruffle slightly.

*c.* Of clouds, fog, etc.: To rise and disperse. Also (*U. S.*) of rain: To cease temporarily.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1842) 102 The clouds... lifted from the eastern horizon majestically slow. 1858 *FRONCE Hist. Eng.* III. 349 One morning when the darkness lifted, sixty strange sail were found at anchor in the Downs. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt* II. 178 The thick fog had lifted. 1901 [see *LIFTING* *vbl.* *sh.*].

*fig.* 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 232 My... head-ache... soon lifted.

*d.* Of a floor, etc.: To swell or warp and rise.

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 268 Those four stones... should be provided... with trenails to hinder them from lifting. 1840 *FRUL. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 272 A limestone road... lifts more in frost than a gravel one. 1874 *THURLEIGH Naval Archit.* 116 The great tendency of the deck to lift... when these heavy guns are fired over it. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/5 The concrete platforms... lifted when test guns were fired.

*† e.* Of a horse: To rear, to raise the feet (high). 1607 [see *LIFTING* *vbl.* *sh.*].

*† f.* To lift at: *a.* To pull at (something) in the attempt to raise it. *lit.* and *fig.* *b.* To rise in opposition to. Also in *indirect passive*. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSCOR* 611/1, I have lyfted at this same this halfe hour: *þay holdt a cecy ceste denye heure*. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* II. (1878) 115 Lift at their (viz. cattle's) tails er an Winter be past. 1607 *DRAYTON Leg. T. Cronwell* Wks. (1748) 222 Secret foes... lifted at my state. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* i. ix. 113 Bishops had been much lifted at, though not yet taken away. 1658 *GUNNALL Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 (1669) 76/1 That principle of holiness... makes him lift at that duty which he can little more than stirr. 1660 *ANDREW Tracts* II. 39 Some others... have lifted at the Fourth (commandment). 1794 *LOCKE Cond. Und.* § 27 Like the body strained by lifting at a weight too heavy.

*5.* *trans.* In various phrases chiefly Hebraisms, or in the Hebrew manner. *a.* To lift (up) one's eyes, brow, face, visage: to give an upward direction to the eyes, etc.; to look up. *lit.* and *fig.* † Hence to lift up one's ears: to listen attentively.

† 1300 *CURSOR M.* 17837 Til heuen þai lifted þair eien brade. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 408 He lyfte vpe his vesuge fro þe ventalle. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxi. 1, I lift vp myne eyes vnto the hilles. 1550 *CROWLEY Inform. & Polit.* 5 Herken you possessioners, and you rich men lyfte vp your ears. 1611 *BIBLE* 70b xxii. 26 For then shalt thou haue thy delight in the Almighty, and shalt lift vp thy face vnto God. 1854 S. DONELL *Balder* xxv. 136 With brow Lift to the glowing sun. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 151 It was whispered that he had dared to lift his eyes to an exalted lady.

*b.* To lift (up) the hand's, (occas. one's arm): (*a*) *gen.*; (*b*) in prayer, thanksgiving, etc.; (*c*) in taking an oath; (*d*) in hostility against (a person); (*e*) to do a stroke of work (*mod. slang*).

(*a*) 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consa.* 1376 Ne myght have anes to lyft þair hand To wypp þe teres fra þair egben away. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 57 P 9 He lifts up his hands with astonishment.

(*b*) † 1300 *CURSOR M.* 4767 Oft he liftud vp his hend To godd, þat he helpe þam wald send. 1382 *WYCLIF* 1 *Tim.* ii. 8, I wole... men for to preie in al place, lifynge up clene hondis with outewarthe. † 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1274 To God, he did his hondis lyfte, And thankid hym of his sond. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 24 A Negro... lift up his hands, invocating Mahomet or the Devil. 1807 *ROBINSON Archael.* *Græce* III. v. 222 In praying it was likewise customary to lift up the hands towards heaven.

(*c*) 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xiv. 22, I lift vp my honde vnto the Lorde, the most hye God. † 1606 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 4 At which Answer the said Person lift up his Right Hand towards Heaven. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 Chilperic lifted his hands, and calling the Almighty to witness, swore that, etc. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 52 Seventeen brass-bound officers, all gen'lmen, lift their hands to it that [etc.].

(*d*) 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cvij. 26 Then lift he vp his honde agaynst the Lorde, to ouerthrowe them in the wilderness. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 180 He has lift up his prophane Arm against his generous Deliverer. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 340 The murderer—let him die, And him who lifts his arm against his parent.

(*e*) 1899 'ROSE BOLDWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii. He would not lift his hand for any one that day.

*c.* To lift up one's head: (*a*) *literally*; (*b*) *fig.* to regain courage or energy; to renew one's efforts, to rally. † To lift up the head of (a person); used in the Bible for: to bring out from prison; restore to liberty or position of dignity.

† 1300 *CURSOR M.* 25222 All bestes... Vp þan sal þair heids lift Apon vr lauerd for to cri. 1385 *CHAUCE* 1 *G. W.* 882 *Phisbe*, And therewithal he lefthyth vp his hed. † 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) iv. 24 The Dragon lyfte up hire hed agaynst him. 1535 *COVERDALE* 2 *Kings* xxv. 27 The kynge of Babilon... lyfte vp the heade of ioachim y kynge of Iuda out of prison. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Judge.* viii. 28 Thus was Midian brought lowe... so that they lift up their heads more. 1611 *BIBLE* *Linka* xxi. 28. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. 185 Olynthus... in the decline of the Spartan power had begun to lift up her head again.

*d.* To lift up one's heart, mind, soul: to raise one's thoughts or desires; to encourage, exalt oneself (with pride).

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxv. 1 Vnto the (o Lorde) I lift vp my soule. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion*, Lift up your heartes. 1611 *BIBLE* 1 *Chron.* xvii. 6 His heart was lift vp in the wayes of the Lorde. — *Dan.* v. 20 When his heart was lifted up, and his minde hardened in pride. 1719 *De For. Crisoe* i. xviii. (1840) 327, I forgot not to lift up my heart in thankfulness to heaven.

*e.* To lift (up) a cry, one's voice, etc.: to cry out loudly. Also *fig.*

1382 *WYCLIF* *Luke* xvii. 32 Ten leprose men... reyside (i.e. lifted, lifted) the vois, sayyng. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. lii. 52 Thenne sawe I two spirites that liften vp a wondre hideous cry. 14... *Fundale's Vis.* (1843) 2302 And he spake any thing He lyfte up a greyt syknyng. 1535 *COVERDALE Judge.* ii. 4 The people lyfte vp their voyce, & wepte. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Fit to lift up a loud laughter, and nothing else. 1742 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) I. 351 A rude rout lift up their voice on high. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 28 The voice of the dauntless Gregory was lifted in behalf of the deserted and friendless Prætextatus. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 82 He had... an opportunity of lifting his protest against the greatest crime of his age. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* v. 62 Lo I with joy to the heavens they lift their glorious voice.

*f.* To lift up one's heel, horn (see those *sbs.*).

*g.* To bear or carry in an elevated position; to 'hold high'. (With some attributed notion of sense 1.)

1691 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 48 There the Capitol thou seest Above the rest lifting his stately head On the Tarpeian rock. 1732 *PORR. P. P. Bathurst* 340 Where London's column, pointing at the skies, Like a tall bully, lifts the head, and flies. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 204 Dear [sic] that hill which lifts him to the storms. 1805 *WORKMAN* *1* *clude* II. 4 We saw The long-roofed Chapel of King's College lift Turrets and pinnacles in answering files.

*7.* To take up or collect (rents or moneys due); to levy (contributions, fines, etc.); to draw (wages, the amount of profits, etc.). Now *dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiii. 81 They haue for to sene that his rentes and revenues and suche other auantages rightwisly to be lyfte. 1473 in *Lake Charters* (1899) 43, viij markis... he was to be lyftyd and rasit as for our saide tares. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 18 If the said fyne had never be lyfte. † 1639 *SPOTTISWOODE Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 59 His person arrested, his Rents lifted by the Kings Officers. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* iv. 79 He's sent To Fairyland to lift the rent. 1748 *SMOLLETT R. and K.* xvi. (1760) I. 106 Entitling that person to lift his wages when they should become due. 1799 in J. SMITH *Hist. Jefferson Coll.* (1857) 165 That a collection be lifted for the purpose of purchasing such a Dictionary as may be thought necessary for the Society. 1814 *BYRON To Moore* 3 Aug., Whose 'bills' are never 'lifted'. 1869 *GIBSON R. Gray* v. The Laird lifted his rent.

*8.* *slang.* To take up (a portable object; cf. *1 d*) or drive away (cattle) with dishonest intentions; in wider sense, to steal. In early use, to steal something from (a shop, etc.); to rob. Cf. *shop-lifting*.

1566 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1273 Conuey it be crafte, lyft & lay away. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* 63, It is reported you can lift, or nip a bounge, like a guire [sic] Coue. 1595 *RECORDED FLEETWOOD* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 303 Lyfte is to robbe a shoppe or a gentilmans chamber. 1666 *DAVIDSON Ann. Alirab.* cxxviii. If by night-robbers lift the well-stored hive, An humming through their waxen city grows. † 1670 *SPALDING Trunk, Chas.* 1 (Bannatyne Club) I. 25 There came a company of highlanders, and lifted out of Frennduch's a ground, an number of goods. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* i. 78 Thieves that came to lift their cattle.

1814 *SCOTT H'v.* xviii. Donald Bean Lean never lifted less than a drove in his life. 1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk. Bk.* (1869) 74 He took to his old courses, and lifted a purse here, and a watch there. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* I. vi. ii. 307 More [Scots] were bent on lifting kine and sheep. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 52 He used to tell how he had lifted a book... from a stall on the Pont-Neuf. 1892 R. KIPLING *East & West in Barrack*, *Baldads* 75 He has lifted the Colonel's mare that is the Colonel's pride.

*transf.* 1885 *Spectator* 10 Jan. 51/2 In painting in his background, he is, therefore, reasonably entitled to 'lift' his materials wherever he finds them. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 456/3 All that is vitally concerned with Lincoln, is lifted bodily from Herndon's book.

*† 9.* The technical word for: To carve (a swan). (The text of quot. c 1500 app. contains some error.)

c 1500 *For to serve a Lord in Bakes Bk.* (1868) 374 Begynne at the lyfte legge first of a Swan; and lyfte a gosse y-reared at the right legge first. 1573 *Bk. Keryngne* *ibid.* 266 Lyfte that swanne. 1804 *FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 1805) 293 To lift a swan, you must slit it quite down the middle of the breast.

*10.* *Carit-playing. intr.* To cut (for deal). ? *Obs.*

1599 *MINSIEU Span. Dial.* (1623) 26, I lift to see who shall deal, it must be a cut card. 1608 *MACHIN & MARKHAM Dumb Ant.* IV. I. H3b, Bat *coq.*, lift for the dealing, it is my chance to deale. 1674-80 *COTTON Compl. Gamster* 86 At French Ruff you must lift for deal.

*11.* *trans.* To take up and remove, take away; to drive (cattle) away or to market, to strike (a tent).

*Sc.* To remove (a corpse) for burial; also *absol.*

c 1670 *SPALDING Trunk.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 236 The said day Monro lifts his camp frae Strathbogie. 1816 *SCOTT Bk. Dwarf* xiii. We seem to be met at a funeral... Ellice, when will you lift. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Ireland* I. 11 That's better than seeing them lifted to the pound. 1835 *JAMES Gifford* II. I fear that we shall be obliged to lift our tents, and quit this pleasant nook. 1836 *Mrs. BROWNING Feet's Low* v. xv. They came at dawn of day To lift the lady's corpse away. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 79 Nearly all my hopes of lifting the sick... rest upon these dogs. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 164 When an invitation is being given verbally to a funeral in Scotland, the person invited usually asks, 'When do you lift?' 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 118 If... a good ewe requires a lamb (her own being dead), it may be advisable to lift a small gimmer's lamb, and put it to her. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept. 7/1 A large number of families went to the church and lifted their books. 1891 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 31 Jan. 2/1 Interment on Sunday; to be lifted at Two o'clock. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 3/4 Some hot-headed proposals were made, one being to lift tools at once.

*b.* *U. S.* To lift (a person's) hair: to scalp.

1848 *RUNTON Life in Far West* 37 'We'll lift the hair, any how', continued the first, 'afore the scalp cold'.

*c.* *U. S.* To get rid of, pay off (a mortgage).

1879 J. BURROUGHS *Loamst & W. Honey* 99 The weather must lift the mortgage on his farm, and pay his taxes. 1886 *STOCKTON Lawy or the Tiger* 74 So then the spectral mortgage could never be lifted.

*12. a.* To take up out of the ground (*Sc.* in general sense); to dig up (potatoes).

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* III. 1125 When lifted for shipment to the London market, the [potatoes] are first redded into sizes, then [etc.]. 1883 J. PURVES in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 354 The tall, strong farm-women 'lifting' the potatoes. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* I. i. There is still treasure not yet lifted. 1892 E. REYNOLDS *Homeward Bound* 334 She had come over to Paris to lift his remains and remove them to another place. 1892 E. P. DIXON *Serd Catalogue* 25 Fifty-fold [potato]... which may be lifted July and August.

*b.* *Sc.* To carry (a crop), clear (a cornfield).

1876 A. LANG *Lindores Abbey* xxiv. 309 He went and searched the ground after the crop was lifted. 1883 [see *LIFTED* *ppl.* *a.*].

*13.* To hit (the ball) into the air; *esp.* in *Cricket*: often with the bowler as object.

1874 *Times* 5 Oct. 15/2 When the [golf] ball must be 'skied', or lifted over some swell of the ground. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June. W. G. lifted Spofforth round to the leg boundary. 1894 N. CALE *Cricket Songs* 31 He lifts you o'er the Baths for six. 1897 *Daily News* 16 June 3/4 Hill, as is his custom, lifted the ball a good deal.

*14.* *Comb.* † a lift-leg, a name for strong ale.

1587 *HARRISON England* II. xviii. (1877) 1. 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as... is commonlie called hulticap... stride away, and lift leg.

† *Lift*, *ppl.* *a.* *Obs.* [pa pple. of *LIFT* *v.*] = *LIFTED* *ppl.* *a.* Also with *up*.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 Ne neither of them shalle be the lift hand to mayntenance of wrong. 1617 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis.* 18 Then seem'd his lookes, and lift-up hands to say, 'Take heed by me'. 1699 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakenam* 7 He replied with lift up hands, God forbid... that [etc.]. 1724 M. DAVIS *Reformed Cognel* 163 With lift-up Hands, imploring help.

*Liftable* (lif'fäb'l), *a.* [*f.* *LIFT* *v.* + *-ABLE*].

1856 *FERRIFF Inst. Metaph.* *Intro.* 62 To divide the ponderable into the liftable by us... and the still liftable, though not by us. 1871 *CARLYLE in Mss. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 194, I was to remove thither with my work (so soon as liftable). 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 The centre-plate is so fitted as to be liftable into or out of the boat.

*Lifted* (lif'ed), *ppl.* *a.* [*f.* *LIFT* *v.* + *-ED* 1.] In senses of the *vb.*: Raised aloft, upreared, elevated, exalted; stolen, etc. Also with *up*.

1599 *WILMER Harboure* R3 Let vs daylie call to God with lifted vp heartes and handes. † 1586 C. TRESS *Penbrooke* Fr. LXXXIX. v. Thy lifted hand a night of wonder showeth. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 725 She endeavour'd to stop his lifted-up Arm from falling on me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 866 In the Cloud a Bow, Conspicuous with three lifted colours gay. 1703 *ROWE Ulysses* IV. i. 1803 Provoke the lifted Sward and pointed Spear. 1730 *BURT Lett. Gentl. N. Scott.* (1754) II. 93 His



Grandfather... is therein assured of the immediate Restitution of his Lifted, that is, stolen Cows. 1819 Wordsworth *Waggoner* iv. 151 The morning light in grace Strikes upon his lifted face. 1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* iv. (1891) 184 All their changing grace of depressed or lifted pinnacle. 1859 Geo. Eliot (*title*) *The Lifted Veil*. 1883 Mrs. Hopkins *Autumn Swallows, Bornus*, Down from the lifted cornfield trips The child. 1885 94 R. Bridges *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxv, The last red ray Fleed from her lifted arm.

**Lifter** (lifter). [*f. LIFT v. + -ER 1.*] One who or that which lifts in senses of the vb.

1. One who lifts or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense. Also with *up*.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lii. 5 Thou (o Lorde) art... the lifter vp of my heade. 1552 HULOT, Lifter wyth leuere, phalangarius. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, Liferador, a bearer, a lifter. 1649 PRYNNE *Demurrer to Jew's Remitter* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. 156 1/2 Musick... is a lifter of Dead, Drowsie and Melancholly Spirits. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. x. 401 Long pieces of wood... to which the action of a long line of lifters might be applied. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 997 Two men at a vat, and a boy as a layer or lifter can make about 6 or 8 reams in 10 hours. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 366 The lifter-up to the nations of the banner of righteousness.

b. One who takes up dishonestly; a thief. Cf. *cattle-lifter, shop-lifter*.

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* iii. 1, Why, I am a lifter, maister, by occupation. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 129. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester's* Pads, Bitters, Divers, Lifters... these may all pass under the general appellation of Kooks. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxix, Ye needna ask whare Rob Roy is, the reiving lifter that he is. 1864 *Athenaeum* 30 Aug. 278 While in the 'lifter's' possession... they [books] had been enriched by numerous annotations. 1888 *Examiner* 11 We are shifters, we are lifters, Working skilfully together.

c. One of a sect of Scottish presbyterians who considered it essential that the officiating minister should 'lift' a piece of sacramental bread while uttering the prayer of consecration.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* II. 520 Hence... originated a schism, and the two parties were distinguished by the name of lifters and anti-lifters.

2. Something which lifts or is used for lifting.

a. Something which elevates or raises, in either a material or an immaterial sense; applied also to any simple implement, e.g. a crutch, a fork, a curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-lid, and in mod. slang to a heavy blow. Also with *up*.

1570 LEVINS *Alaph* 76/36 A Lifter, forke, fuscina, a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lifter, a Crutch. 1706 A. BIRD-FORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 158 *Sabbath Gadol*, or the Greater Lifter up; as if it designed the Musick to be very Loud. 1867 W. W. SWINNY *Coal & Coal-mining* 7 Used as a lifter of water to the top of water-wheels. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 663 Dreams... in antiquity, were thought to be of importance as lifters of the veil. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Court*, *K. Arthur* xxviii. 383 As long as I'm going to hit him at all, I'm going to hit him a lifter.

b. Technical uses; (*f. a*) *Anat.* = LEVATOR 2.

(b) *Mining*. The wooden beams used as stems for stamps in old-fashioned stamp-mills (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). (c) *Magnetism*. The cross-piece of soft iron applied to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. (d) *Weaving*. An appliance for raising and depressing the leaves of the heddles. (e) *Steam-engine*. The arm on a lifting-rod that raises the puppet-valve (Webster, 1864). (f) *Paper-making*. A bucket-wheel for raising the pulp from the reservoir to the trough. (g) *Founding*. A tool for dressing the mould; also a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted' (Webster, 1864). (h) *Surg.* = ELEVATOR 2. (i) = *lifting-cam*.

(a) 1649 BULWER *Pathology* u. i. 86 That Muscle of the shoulder-blade, from its office commonly called the Levator, or the Lifter.

(b) 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2108 Suffering the Lifters to fall with great force on the Ore, thereby breaking it into small sand. 1860 King & For. *Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), Lifters, wood beams, to which the iron heads of a stamping mill are fastened.

(c) 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exper. Phil.* IV. i. 387 The contact or lifter of soft iron to be placed at the other end of the bars. 1849 NOAN *Electricity* 396 The soft iron lifter of a horse-shoe magnet.

(d) 1865 BEN BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 236 A weaver... upon a 'jaquard' loom, had the misfortune to break one of the irons of her lifter.

(f) 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 938 The pressure of the pulp and water in the vat forces the pulp up the pipe into the lifter-box, whence it is taken by rotatory lifters, and discharged into a trough, where it runs down and mixes with the thick pulp from the chest.

(i) 1852 BURN *Nav. & Milit. Dict.* ii. Lifter or Lifting-cog, cam or wiper. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The lifter raises the central lever or pawl.

**Lifting** (lifting), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LIFT v. + -ING 1.*]

1. The action of the vb. *LIFT* in various senses. Also *lifting up*. *Also concr. in hand-lifting*: so much as can be taken up by the hand. *At the lifting*: on the point of removal.

1536 LANGF. *P. Ph.* A. v. 204 Gloton was a gret chert and grym in be lyfyinge. a 1400-50 Alexander 567 Stanlys [which] Fell fra be fyrmant as a hand lyfyinge. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 107 The lyfyingys vppe of the crosse. 1551 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. marg. note, The exercise of the spirit & lyfyinge vp of the mind to God, or called medytacions.

1590 JAS. VI *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug. As for our Neighbour Kirk in England... they want nothing of the Masse, but the liftings. 1607 TORSELL *Fourty Beasts* (1658) 322 Surbating... cometh... sometime by the hardness of the ground, and high lifting of the horse. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* i. 170 There had been some liftings at him in the Court by Sir John Cook. a 1670 SPALDING *Tramb. Chas. I.* (Bannatyne Club) i. 240 This army... by and attour 10000 baggage men is now at the lifting. 1674-80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester's* 92 In the lifting for dealing the least deals. c 1730 BURT *Lett. Gentl. N. Scott.* (1754) II. 230 The stealing of their Cows they call Lifting, a softening Word for Theft. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xliii. 285 A sudden lifting of the fog showed them the cape. 1872 HARROWICK *Tract. Lanc.* 74 The 'lifting' of women by men on Easter Monday. 1884 *PAE Enstace* xix. 244 The cargo is ours for the lifting. 1901 W. D. HOWELLS *Lit. Friends* ii. vi. 89 In a lifting of the rain he walked with me down to the village.

2. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *gen.*, as *lifting power, trade*; b. a contrivance or portion of a machine adapted for lifting, as *lifting-bar, -blade, -cog, -crane, -gear, -hitch, -hook, -pallet, -piece, -rod, -screw, -saw, -wire*; *lifting-cam*, a cam or projection by which a lifting movement is effected, e.g. in firearms; *lifting-day local* = *heaving-day*; *lifting-dog*, (*a*) = *lifting-cam*; (*b*) (see quot. 1881 2); *lifting-jack* (see JACK sb. 10).

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 247 The 'lifting bars' which in shape are something like blunted knife blades. 1881 GREENE *Gun* 359 The 'lifting-cams or 'dogs', are dispensed with. 1852 'Lifting-cog' (see LIFTER 2 b (1)). 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I. 206 1/2 These three requisites are very beautifully combined... in the 'lifting crane'. 1881 GREENE *Gun* 264 Knock the wire pivot right through the 'lifting dogs'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Lifting-dog*, a claw-hook for grasping a column of bore-holes while raising or lowering them. 1887 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 2 7 The pinnace was crushed through the breaking of the 'lifting gear'. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manufact.* 247 Half the number of 'lifting hooks' are attached to the lifting bars. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 513 That the end of the... spring... may project a little way over the point of the 'lifting-pallet'. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, 'Lifting-pieces, are Parts of a Clock, which do lift up and unlock the Detents in the Clock-part. 1824 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 217 There are four pins in the minute wheel for raising the quarter lifting piece. 1849 NOAN *Electricity* 357 A much greater 'lifting power' has been obtained with other varieties of the electro-magnet. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 185 This Gentleman... is remarkable for carrying on the 'Lifting Trade'.

**Lifting** (lifting), *pph. a.* [*f. LIFT v. + -ING 2.*]

That lifts, in senses of the vb., *spec.* in lifting-bridge, a bridge of which either a part or the whole may be drawn up at one end when needful; *lifting-gate* = *LIFT sb. 2* 15; *lifting-pump*, any pump other than a force-pump; *lifting-sail*, a sail whose action tends to lift the Lows out of the water; *lifting-set*, 'the series of pumps by which water is raised from the bottom of a mine by successive lifts' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

13... E. F. ALLEN *P. D.* 443 After harde dayez wem out an hundreth & fyfte, As bat lyfande lome (the ark) lugged aboute. 1686 J. DUNSTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 8 Even the Parson himself... gave me a lifting hand. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 172 Of lifting pumps there are several sorts. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 65 On the top of the air bucket fits the lifting valve. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 1148 Swing, lifting, or rolling bridges are... in such cases indispensable. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 135 These double-legged tables are very generally made with a rack to allow of their rising by the application of a lifting force. 1882 NARES *Scamanship* (ed. 6) 205 The job and flying-jib are... lifting sails. 1864 *Daily News* 19 June 6/5 The supremely interesting feature of this really great work are the lifting bascules. 1895 6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 215 By its use the extensor or lifting muscles are developed. 1898 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1 The mechanism of the lifting roadway is so perfect in its action.

*Lifful*, obs. form of *LIFEFUL*.

*Lig.* Obs. Also 7 *ligge*. [Origin obscure; the identity of the word in the two quotes is not certain.] a. A projection. b. A band, stripe.

1610 GULLIN *Heraldry* iii. xlii. (1611) 125 When any part is thus born with liggis, like peeces of the flesh or skinnie, depending, it is termed liggis. 1686 GUALD *Celest. Bodies* ii. vii. 252, I cannot... emplate each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

*Lig*, obs. and dial. form of *LIE v. 1*

*Ligable*, a. *Mus. Obs.* [*ad. L. type \*ligabilis*, *ligare* to bind: see -ABLE.] Of two or more notes: That may be 'tied' together.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. Minimes... cannot be tied or enter in ligature. But that defect might be supplied by dashing the signe of the degree either with one stroke, or two, and so cause the Ligable figures serve to any small quantitie of time we list. 1609 DOULAN *Ornith. Microsc.* 40 There are foure ligable Notes, that is, a Large, a Long, a Breefe, and a Semibreffe.

**Ligament** (ligament). [*ad. L. ligamentum*, *f. ligare* to bind.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, tie; *Surg.* a bandage, ligature. Obs. in lit. sense.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's *Bk. Physicke* 344/1 Cut of linnen ligamentes the breadth of three fingers, greasse them in this salve... Tye then these ligamentes theron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 66 The Prince of Orange... could finde no meanes to stanch the Blood, either by Medicine or Ligament. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iii. App. § 4 (1682) 27 The Gardener, with his Ligaments of Leather, secures the main Branches. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Bn. Thames* 7 All the Work well cemented and join'd together with proper Ligaments. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. l. 228 Their

drawers... are more convenient than breeches... being without any tight ligaments.

b. *fig.* Chiefly, a tie, bond of union.

1426 VROG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22595 My boondes and my lygamentys Ben dyuerse comaudementys, To holden in subieccyon folkes off relygyoun. 1506 BELL *Surv. Popery* iii. v. 280 The bishoppe of Rome... might have released or pardoned... such ligaments, mults, or canonical corrections as he had inloynd to publike offenders. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 38, I have not those strait ligaments, or narrow obligations to the World, as to date on life. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. x. He looked up... in my uncle Toby's face; then cast a look upon his boy;—and that ligament, fine as it was,—was never broken. 1796 BURKE *Reg. Peace* i. (1892) 70 The law of nations, the great ligament of mankind. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xvii. (1877) 326 The Sacraments have been often called the ligaments for the wounds of the soul. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iv. (1852) 69, I find here a woman, a man, a child, amongst whom and myself there exist the closest ligaments. No matter whether of love or hate;... of right or wrong.

2. *Anat.* One of the numerous short bands of tough, flexible, fibrous tissue which bind the bones of the body together. By extension applied to any membranous fold which supports an organ and keeps it in position.

c 1400 *La-franc's Chirurg.* 20 Ne leete we noust bat ech brood ligament is a skyn, & ech rood ligament to be a senwe. 1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Law* i. 1, I might have gently lost it in my cradle, Before my nerves and ligaments grew strong. 1741 MEXICO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 5) 211 The Ligament of the Thigh... one, which is commonly... called the road one. 1802 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. 120 A... flexible ligament, inserted, by one end into the head of the ball, by the other into the bottom of the cup [of a ball and socket joint]; which ligament keeps the two parts of the joint... in their place. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxi. The ligament which unites the Siamese twins. 1838 LEWIS *Sea-side Stud.* 75 To Goethe, bones and ligaments were not less beautiful and full of interest than flowers and streams.

b. A similar part in lower organisms.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 537 A ligament placed at the summit of the [oyster] shell serves as an arm to its operations. 1802 HINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1831) I. 42 They [insects] are cut, as it were, into two parts. These parts are in general connected by a slender ligament or hollow thread. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 185 In those with a sessile one [sc. abdomen] the base is attached to the metapneumon by strong ligaments.

c. *spec. in Conch.* The elastic substance which holds together the valves of a bivalve shell.

1816 T. BROWN *Elem. Conchol.* 155. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 433/1 To this hinge is superadded a ligament. 1851 RICHARDSON *Conch.* viii. (1855) 242. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log. bk.* 123 The ligament which holds the two shells together.

3. *Comb.*, as *ligament-wise* adv.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 389 These... are knit to the proper membrane of every ribble by the interposition as it were of a Peristion Ligament-wise.

Hence + *Ligament v.* rare, to bind together.

1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 210 There was great wisdom... in framing that oath; to ligament the single person and people together.

**Ligamental** (ligamentäl), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + -AL.*] Of the nature of a ligament; composed of the fibrous tissue of which ligaments consist.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* 2 Muscles often spring out of Ligamentall Cartilages. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 6-8 The Tongue... bath to Ligamentall fibres to strengthen it as Muscles have. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 239 The Urad os or ligamentall passage derived from the bottom of the bladder.

b. Pertaining to the ligament (of a bivalve).

1850 J. D. SOWERBY in *Dana's Geol.* App. i. 659 Equivale, suborbicular, thin... ligamental area elongate. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 217 The internal ligament, or cartilage, is lodged in furrows formed by the ligamental plates. *Ibid.* 286 A distinct ligamental ridge in each valve.

**Ligamentary** (ligamentäri), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + -ARY.*] a. Of the nature of or composing a ligament; consisting of the tissue proper to ligaments.

b. Of or pertaining to a ligament.

1744 tr. Boerhaave's *Inst.* III. 411 Besides these ligamentary Fasciae, there are also others more broad and muscular. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 188 The ligamentary peristomium, which covers the vertebrae. 1816 D. P. BLAINE *Veterinary Art* 411 Ossifications and ligamentary enlargements. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 312 Flax... is applied by the natives to almost every purpose of clothing, building, packing, or wherever ligamentary structure can be turned to account. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. 87 In some of the nail-helms... there appear well-marked ligamentary impressions.

**Ligamentiferous**, a. *Conch.* [See -FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 56 *Ligamentiferous*, having or containing the ligament, as the cardinal pit in Mya.

**Ligamento-** (ligämentö), used as a pseudo-L. comb. form, with the meaning 'ligamentous and...', as *ligamento-cartilaginous, -muscular* adjs. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 67 This flexible ligamento-cartilaginous substance. 1835-6 *Tooth Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/1 A large ligamento-muscular plate.

**Ligamentous** (ligämentös), a. [*f. LIGAMENT + -OUS.*] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a ligament; composed of the tissue proper to ligaments.

1683 A. SHAPE *Anat. Horse* i. vi. (1686) 9 A Muscle, which is one while ligamentous and nervous, and otherwhiles fleshy. 1725 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict. s.v. Plants*, These [plants] that are not woody may be reduced to six Sorts, viz. the fibrous, ligamentous, bulbous [etc.]. 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 23 All ligamentous parts... are weak in their vital powers. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 32 It had unfortunately acquired.



a ligamentous adhesion to the orbicular ligament of the hip. 1886 KIRBY & Sp. Entomol. 111. 409 The second kind of articulation, the ligamentous, he affirms takes place only in orthopterous and some neuropterous insects. 1877 MIVART *Elen. Anat.* 28 Ligamentous fibres bind together the margins of the apposed articular surfaces. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 119 The tongue consists merely of ligamentous or cellular substance.

b. Pertaining to the ligaments of the body.

1804 *Med. Fr.* XII. 563 Gouty, or ligamentous and tendinous inflammation.

Hence **Ligamentously** *adv.*, by ligaments.

1883 *Eucyl. Brit.* XVI. 609 Being also connected ligamentously with the scapula.

**Ligan**, obs. form of LAGAN, wreckage.

**Ligance**, obs. form of LIGEANCE.

† **Ligate**, *a. Obs. rare*—*q.* [ad. L. *ligāt-us*, pa. pp. of *ligāre* to bind.] 'Bound, tied.'

1604 in R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.*

**Ligate** (lî'gēt), *v.* Chiefly *Surg.* [f. L. *ligāt-*, ppl. stem of *ligāre* to bind.] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* in *Surg.*, to tie up (a bleeding artery or vessel).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37½ Open a blacke Heene on her backe, applye and also ligate her on his head. 1775 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 659 He... was at that time even destitute of a needle to ligate a bleeding vessel. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 540 When a surgeon is ligating an artery. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 244 If... the superior mesenteric artery be ligated. *fig.* c1600 *Timon* III. v. Let it be lawfull for me... to ligate and obligate your eares with my words.

Hence **Ligated** *pp. a.*, tied with a ligature; (of letters) united in a ligature; **Ligating** *vb. sb.* Also **Ligatōr**, 'an instrument to place and fasten a ligature' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b½ That nature may have time to close the cutt and ligated wayne. 1886 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 108 The Roman ligated letters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Ligating-forceps. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 105 The formation of a thrombus is of no assistance in securing obliteration of a ligated vessel.

**Ligation** (lî'gē'jōn). [ad. L. *ligation-em*, n. of action f. *ligare* to bind.]

† 1. The action or process of binding; a connecting or binding fast; also, the condition of being bound; suspension (of the faculties). *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 'ij. To bring to pisse in this wretched world, in our bodye, a shorte and breue acatione [of us and Heaven]. 1612 J. COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Physicke* I. vii. 68 To them that sleep in their clothes... there is not so true a ligation of their senses. 1638 *Penit. Conf. viii.* 237 He that hath not the power of absolotion hath not the power of ligation. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11 The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul. It is the ligation of sense, but the liberty of reason. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* Ligation, a binding, also the tongue-tying in children especially. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 297 They having no coherence or ligation with the time of the Prophet, but only with one another. 1684 T. BURNET *Theory of Earth* I. 126 The ligation of Satan proves this poi it effectually; for so long as Antichrist reigns, Satan cannot be said to be bound.

2. The action of binding with a ligature; *esp.* in *Surg.*, the operation of tying up (a bleeding artery, etc.). Also, an instance of this.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27½ The ligatione or tynges of the teeth, to ioyn them together. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xiv. iii. 556 The habit of the body ought to prescribe a measure in ligation: for tender bodies cannot away with so hard binding as hard. c1659 OSBORN *Queries Wks.* (1673) 388 Swathing, and the rest of the ligationes used by Nurses to Infants. 1689 MOYSE *Sea Chirurg.* II. v. 39 If such a Wound should happen in the joint of the Hip, where such Ligation cannot be made. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 105 It is this angitis which leads to the closure of a vessel after ligation.

3. Something used in binding; a ligature, bandage, bond, tie; also, the place of tying. *arch.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 44 b½ Reducing both the ends of the ligatione which we have in our hands above on the wound. 1633 J. DOME *Hist. Septuagint* 48 There was also an enrichment of Precious stones, strung through a ligation of Cords. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xlvii. Ther is a peculiar Religion attends friendship, ther is according to the Etymologie of the word, a ligation and solemn tie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii. A bundle tied with tape, and sealed at each fold and ligation with black wax.

† **Ligatory**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type \**ligatōrins*, f. *ligāre* to bind: see -*ory*.] a. Serving to bind or tie up. b. That has binding force, obligatory.

1610 HERWOOD *Lane. Witches* iv. (1634) II. 3. *Dough.* Now do I thinke upon the coodepe point the young jade gave him at the wedding... *Arch.* A ligatory point. *Bant.* Alas poore Lawrence. 1625 W. B. *True School War* 4 It is cleere amongst... Professors of Cases of Conscience, That the error... which... is called an erroneous Conscience, is ligatorie.

**Ligatura** (lî'gātūrā), *f.* Also 7 **ligator**. [ad. L. *ligatūra*, f. *ligāre* to bind. Cf. *f. ligature*.]

1. Anything used in binding or tying; a band, bandage, tie. Chiefly *spec.* in *Surgery*, a thread or cord used to tie up a bleeding artery, to strangulate a tumour, etc.

c1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 82 Also it is good to... streyne bi ligature at be ground of bi wounde, & bynde it losely at be moup of be wounde. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* III b. Let it... be cut in the myddes of the lygture and let the nether parte be left. 1621 BRATON *Anat. Med.* II. i. 1. Whether... by spells... ligatures, philtures, incantations, &c. this Disease... may be cured. 1624

WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 269 The Cover is... a kind of Band or Ligature to the whole Fabrick. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 102 The fillets and ligatures that... Nurses use to bind them flat unto the Head. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. l. 1, I likewise felt several slender ligatures across my body. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. ii. 132 The ligatures which the Olympic pugilists bound on their hands and wrists. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii. It is impossible that my bandage or ligature, knit by these fingers, should have started. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 277 The ligature [for the artery of a sheep] should generally be made of waxed silk. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 217 The finest sulpho-chromic calgut forms a trustworthy ligature.

b. *fig.* Anything binding or uniting; a bond, tie.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 9 No ligatures of lawes can long hold them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hih.* To Rdr. (1821) x History... the common bond and ligature, which unites present time with all ages past. 1643 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 329 The Bishop is the band, and ligature of the Churches Unity. 1827 *Examiner* 689½ The ligatures which connect him with the narrative which he delivers are very artificial.

2. = **LIGAMENT** 2. Not now in good use.

c1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 177 Bis hiye boon... is maad fast about wi ligaturis & pannyclis & nerves. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 29 The Ligatures for the strengthening of them [nerves], that they may not flag and languish in their motions. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 225 It is said of Belshazzar, Dan. 5... that the joynts (bindings or ligatures) of his loyns were loosed. 1895 BUCKLAND *Logick* 175 The [snake's] eggs were not held by a ligature, but appeared pasted together by some strong adhesive gum.

3. The action of tying; an instance of this. Also, the result of the action or operation; a tie or the place where it is made. a. *Surg.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Ljb. Howe many maners of lygatures or rollynges ben there and howe ought they to be made? 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 93 In amputation... I finde the ligator reasonable sure, providing it be quickly done. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 212 Mr. Hamilton made three ligatures in the jugular vein of a cat. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* III. 17 Ligature was known amongst the ancients for the removal of pedunculated tumours. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 540 The ligature of a main artery in its continuity.

b. *gen.* The action of binding up or tying.

1651 WITTE *Primrose's Pol. Err.* iv. xlviii. 406 Some doe anoint the weapon, and binde it up carefully... Nevertheless, some say, that by the onely dipping of the weapon into the box of ointment, without any ligature, they have performed a cure. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii. The fatal noose... with the most strict ligature squeezed the blood into his face. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribul.* viii. 137 A tight ligature was made behind each stone.

4. *Mus.* A method of indicating the connexion or binding of notes into groups, as a guide to their rendering by the executant. In ancient notation, a compound note-form expressing two or more tones to be sung to one syllable. † In *ligature*: (of notes) connected in this way. In mod. notation: a TIE or SLUR. In *Counterpoint*: a SYNCOPATION.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 9 Phi. But how if it have a taylor on the right side? Ma. Then it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long. *ibid.*, Annot. Ligatures were devised for the Ditties sake, so that how many notes served for one syllable, so many notes were tied together. 1609 DOLAND *Ornithop.* *Microlog.* 40 A Ligature is the conjoining of simple Figures [notes] by fit strokes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. Hence synopses are often called ligatures, because they are united by the ligature of many notes. 1784 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iii. 183 Ligatures or binding notes. 1848 CRAIG, *Ligature*, in *Music*, a binding indicated by a curved line. 1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 136 *Ligature*, a passage of two or more notes, sung to a single syllable. *ibid.* 138 In some old printed books, the last note of a Ligature is placed obliquely, in which case it is always to be sung as a Breve.

5. In *Writing and Printing*. Two or more letters joined together and forming one character or type; a monogram. Also, a stroke connecting two letters. In *ligature*, combined in one character or type.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 887 These Ligatures have been a long time Thorns in the Eyes of all that first learn Greek. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Ligatures* (with Printers), types consisting of two letters, as *f, fi, fl, &c.* 1773 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 326 As for the Greeks, nothing is more common than ligatures, or monograms, on their coins. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 137 The two initials... are in ligature. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. v. 263 In the earlier monumental scripts the letters are separate, but in some of the Egyptian papyri certain letters are united by ligatures. 1885 COOK tr. *Siccardi's O. E. Gram.* (1887) 5 The ligatures and diphthongs... are never geminated. 1896 J. C. EGBERT *Lat. Inscript.* 67 Ligatures... are common in Gallic inscriptions from the first century A.D. Ligatures of Three Letters.

† 6. Binding quality; also *concr.*, that which has this quality. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 100 Salt it is which gives ligature, weight, and constitution to things. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fir tree*, They grow in moist or barren Gravel, and poor Ground, if not over sandy and light, without any loamy Ligature.

† 7. The state of being bound; suspension of the intellectual or physical powers (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Ligature*, among mystic divines, signifies a total suspension of the superior faculties, or intellectual powers of the soul... This passive state of these contemplative people they call their ligature. *Ligature*, is also used for a state of impotency, in respect to venery, caused by some charm, or witchcraft.

**Ligature** (lî'gātūrā), *v.* [f. **LIGATURE** *sb.*] *trans.* To bind with a ligature or bandage; *spec.* in *Surg.* to tie up (an artery, etc.).

1716-20 *Lett. Med's Fr.* (1722) I. 297 All Things were

prepared, her Leg ligatured, and.. plunged in the warm Bath. c1724 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 43 Goat skins, blown full and ligatured, are put under the corners that appear most to sink. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 19 A wounded artery or vein should be ligatured above and below the wound. 1882 CARPENTER in *Standard* 28 Sept. 3½ The way in which infants were clothed and ligatured. 1896 *TREVES Syst. Surg.* I. 217 One does not require to ligature many vessels in a wound now that we have such excellent pressure forceps.

*fig.* 1821 *Tales of my Landlord, Witch of Glas Llyn* II. 194 By ligaturing his energies and cooling his friends, prudence would have ruined the cause which rashness saved.

Hence **Ligatured** *pp. a.*

1859 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 150 The ligatured vessel. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 208 A ligatured artery.

**Lig-by** (lî'gbî). *Obs. exc. north. dial.* [f. *lig*, northern f. *LIE* v.1 + *BY* *adv.*] A bedfellow; a mistress, concubine; = **LIE-BY** 1.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 379 Edith his wife, who before time had bene one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and lig-bies. 1623 BROME *North. Lass* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 85 I'll be none of his Ligby for twice so mickle. 1528 LACY *Sauvy the Scot* II. i. 9 He means to make one of your Lasses his Wench—that is, his Love and his Ligby. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lig-beside*, or *Lig-by*, a concubine.

**Ligdur**, *dial.* Also 7 **lig-dewe**. [Possibly a corruption of *F. ligature* *LIGATURE*, which occurs in the somewhat similar sense 'belt of coarse cloth worn by peasants and carters'.] (See *quot.* 1902.)

1617 *MS. Visitation Archd. Canterbury* (Cathedral Libr.) 128 We present Francis Tresse for laying of, a dirty paire of lig-dewes in the chest where the church ornaments do usually lie. 1902 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Ligdur*, long gaiters reaching to the thighs [*feut*].

**Lige**, *obs. form* of LEAGUE, *LIE* v.1, *LIEGE*.

**Ligeance** (lî'džāns, lî'džāns). *Forms*: 4 **leg(e)ance**, **lygeance**, **ligeance**, **lygiauns**, **ligeance**, 4-5 **ligeance**, **leg(e)ance**, **lygeance**, 4-6 **ligeance**, 4-7 **lege**, **ligeance**, **ligeance**, 5 **ligeance**, **leguans**, **legence**, **ligeance**, **lyge(e)ance**, **lygeance**, **lygesuans**, 6 **legyaunce**, 6-7 **ligeance**, 7-8 **ligeance**, **ligeance**, 5-9 **ligeance**. [n. OF. *ligeance*, *legiance*, etc. (Latinized *ligentia*, *ligantia*, *legiantia*), f. *lige* **LIEGE**: see -**ANCE**. Cf. **ALLEGIANCE**.]

1. The obligation of a liege man to his liege lord; the duty of fidelity of a subject to his sovereign or government; = **ALLEGIANCE** 2. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1377 *Pol. Pocus* (Rolls) I. 217 And in his leggaunce worthily He abod munny a hiltter brayd. c1382 WYCLIF *Sci. Wks.* III. 503 Pat... alle þo ordins of frenis, in peyne of lesynge of alle þo ordinaunce, telle þo kyng... what is þis sacrament. c1400 *Sawdonde Bait.* 105 Comaunding hem vpon leggaunce To come in al hast. 1471 *Arriv.* *Edw. IV* (Camden) 39 [They] became his true liegemen, with as straight promyse of true leggaunce as cowthe be devised. 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. xcviij. Wee understand... your true mind & faithful leggaunce towards us. c1500 *Melusine* liii. 338 'By god', said geyffray, 'gramecy, Fayre lordes, and I am redy to receyue you to your lygeauns.' And penne they dyde to hym homniage. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. xi. (Arb.) 112 She enuours her people round, Retaining them by oth and ligeance. c1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 They owe him no ligeance, nor obedience. 1660 R. CORE *Justice Wind*. 49 How vile would this man make Majesty! how light the ligeance which is due not only by nature, but by oath from all subjects to their rightful Sovereigns? c1670 HACKET *Abh. Williams* II. (1692) 191 None sate there before he had taken an oath to bear true fignace to him and his heirs, and to defend his Majesty against all peits. 1689 *Consid. Court. Succession & Alleg.* 19 Allegiance or Ligeance with respect to the King (for anciently even Inferiour Lords had their Liege-men) imports... That [etc.]. 1839 44 TURNER *Proverb.* *Philos.* (1852) 134 Ligeance we swear to our God, and ligeance well we have kept. *occas.* in *fl.* 1523 IAN. BERNERS *Frois.* I. ccxii. 253 The frenche kyng... shall rendre and deluyver to the... kyng of Engleterre... the honours, regalities, obedi-aunces, homages, ligeaunces... that apperteyneth... to the crowne of Fraunce. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 471 By the Faith and Ligeaunces which to us ye owe.

† b. *Phr.* To do or make (one's) **ligeance**. *Obs.*

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 Pat he and his successors and men of Scotland schulde doo homage leggaunce and feaute to the kynges of Engeland. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 80 Agens here ligeance and solenne ooth maad to king Jon. c1440 *Partonope* 2680 The kyng of fraunce To whom he had made his lygeaunce. c1490 LOWELL *Crail* xlvi. 446 Therto ben 30 bownden Echon be the leggaunce 30 han me don. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 23 The next capitall Lord to whom her Ancestors had done leggaunce.

2. The sway or jurisdiction of a sovereign over his subjects or 'lieges'; the territories subject to a sovereign. Now only in legal use.

c1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 1270 We... bub Charlis men be Emperre & vnder his ligeance. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 176 What is a king in his ligeance, What ther is no lawe in londe? 1447 *Act 25 Hen. VI* in *Bolton Stat. Ind.* (1623) 9 Any such Irish enemies so received to the ligeance of our Sovereigne Lord. 1609 LD. CHANC. ELLESMEERE *Sp. on Post-nati* 5 Hec was borne... within the ligeance of his said Maiesie. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 129 He may be born out of the realm of England yet within the ligeance. 1652 NELDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. The Seas of Engl. were ever under the ligeance of our King... 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 366 Such as are born within the dominions of the crown of England, that is, within the ligeance, or as it is generally called, the allegiance of



the king. 1878 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) 111. 341 All persons born out of the ligeance of the Crown of England. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxxi. 570 An alien enemy living within the ligeance of our king.

† **Ligeancy.** Obs. Also **legeancy.** [f. as prec.; see -ANCY.] = prec.

1647 *Digges Unto, Taking Arms* iii. 82 The definition of Ligeancy is set down in the great customary of Normandy, *Ligeantia est quid domino tenentur vassalli sui.* 1566 *Blount Glossogr.* s.v. *Lige.* Lige-man is he that owes ligeancy to his Liege Lord. 1660 *Sheringham King's Suprem.* Assented v. (1682) 36 Allegiance or ligeancy is due to the King, and none but the King.

**Lige(a)r, Ligeance,** obs. ff. LEDGER, LIGEANCE. **Ligeretie, ligeritie,** variants of LEGEMITY.

1651 EARL MONM. *Le Beufogio's Hist. Relat.* 153 It was rather his ambition and ligeretie... which made him take so sudden and unexpected a resolution.

**Liggen,** obs. and dial. form of LIE v.1

**Ligget(e), ligget,** dial. var. LIDGATE.

**Ligge,** obs. f. LIE v.1, LIEGE; var. LIG Obs.

**Ligger** (līgər), sb. dial. [f. lig, northern var. LIE v.1 + -ER]. Cf. LEDGER sb., which is a doublet of this word, and occurs in several of its senses.]

1. A coverlet.

1843 *Liber Nigra in Honsch, Ord.* (1790) 85 Hangers, liggers, and all that is the King's stuff. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Ligger,* a coverlet for a bed. *Linc.*

2. † A scaffolding-timber; = LEDGER sb. 2 (obs.). Also, see quot. 1895.

1500-18 *Arch. Louth Steple in Archaeologia* X. 83 For middle scaffolds two pieces going through, 16d, eight smaller liggers 4d. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.* *Ligger,* a pole nailed horizontally from stud to stud to support the splints before receiving a coat of clay or loam.

† 3. The nether millstone. (Cf. LEDGER sb. 4.)

1701 *PEGGE in Archaeologia* (1785) VII. 20 The stones which composed these primitive... mills... were two; an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a ligger.

4. (See quots.)

1840 *STURDEVS Suppl. to Forby, Ligger,* an extemporaneous bridge over a 'mash-deck' [mash-shide] usually formed of an aldern pole lain over it. 1865 *W. WHITE, E. Eng.* I. 162 *Ligger* or, in native pronunciation, *Ligga,* is the plank across a ditch or drain. 1887 *W. RYE Norfolk Broads* 67 We crossed a 'ligger', or plank bridge, over a little beck.

5. *Angling.* A line with a float and bait which is left in the water, used chiefly in pike-fishing in the Norfolk Broads. (Cf. LEDGER sb. 5.)

1825 in *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia.* 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* 130 You will see numerous bundles of reeds, each the size of a rolling-pin... These are the broadman's 'liggers', or trimmers, which he sets for pike all over the Broad. The line is rolled round the ligger with a foot or two free, and the double hook is baited with a roach.

Comb. 1895 *P. H. EMERSON Birds, etc. Norfolk Broad-lants* 317 Liggermen detest them [grebes]; for they will clear their liggers of fish.

6. *Worsted-manuf.* One who puts the material on to a carding machine. Also *Ligger* on (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1881 *Census Instructions* (1883) 107 Bobbin Ligger. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 27.

**Ligger** (līgər), v. [f. LIGGER sb. Cf. LEDGER v.] *intr.* To fish with a 'ligger'. Hence *Lig-gering* *vbl. sb.*

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 23 Our supreme sport, liggering for pike. 1883 *G. C. DAVIES Norfolk Broads* 130 The liggering on Rockland, therefore, does not interfere with the pike-fishing in the river.

**Ligging,** obs. form of LYING.

**Ligh(e), Ligher,** obs. forms of LIE, LIAR.

**Light** (līt), sb. Forms: 1-2 *leoht*, 1 *lioht*, *Anglian lēht*, 2-3 *leoht*, 2-5 *liht*, (4) *lyht*, 3-4 *liht*, *lit* (t, ljt), 3-5 *lyt* (e, lyt, (lyht, lyhte, lygth), *liht*, 4 *lyht* (e, 4-6 *lyght* (e, 5 *lyghth*, 6 *lyghtt*), *Sc. lycht*, (4) *lycht*), 4, 6 *lyte*, (4) *lyet*, 6 *lytt*), 5 *leght*, 2-3, 4- *Sc. licht*, 3- *light*. [O.E. *leoht* str. neut. (later *leoht*, *Anglian lēht*, early ME. *liht*) corresponds to O.Fris. *liacht*, OS. *liht* (Du. *licht*), OHG. *liht* (MHG. *liht*, mod.G. *licht*); -O.Eut. *\*leukto* = -prec. Teut. *\*leukto* (also *\*leukto*, whence Goth. *liuhap*; for the suffix cf. NAKED a.), f. Aryan root *\*leuk-* to shine, be white. (Not in ON., which has instead a parallel formation on the same root, *liðs* = *\*leuk-*.) According to some scholars, the sb. is the neuter of the adj. *\*leukto* - *Light* a.2; on this view the primary sense would be 'that which is bright'.

The Aryan root *\*leuk-* (i. *\*leuk-*; *\*lik-*) is represented in a great number of words. In Teut., besides the words mentioned above and their derivatives, there are those mentioned under LAIT v., LEAM sb., LEVE; also OE. *leau* to lighten. Outside Teut. the root appears in Skr. *ruç* to shine, *ruças*, *ruçis* neut., brightness, *ruçina* shining. Gr. *leukos* white, *leukos* to see, L. *lūx*, *lūmen* light, *lūcere* to shine, *lūna* (i. *\*leukna*) moon, OIrish *lūn*, *lūan* moon, *lūche* lightning, Welsh *lŷg* light, *lŷched* lightning, *lŷnfer* (O.Welsh *lŷnfer*) light, OS. *lūda* beam of light.]

1. That natural agent or influence which (emanating from the sun, bodies intensely heated or burning, and various other sources) evokes the functional activity of the organ of sight.

a. Viewed as the medium of visual perception generally. Also, the condition of space in which

light is present, and in which therefore vision is possible. Opposed to darkness.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* i. 3 God cwæð þa: geweorde leoht, and leoht weard geworht. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 44 Al was ðat sime drosing in niȝt, Til he wit hise word made lȝt. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 339 Lyghte shedyth itselfe from the hyghest heuen anone to the mydle of the worlde. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 23 Darknes from light we parte on two. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 674 Light and lustre are deadly enemies. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 90 Since light so necessary is to life. 1679 *DRYDEN Troilus & Cr.* iv. ii. Now shine, sweet moon! let them have just light enough to make their passes. 1705 *BURKE Subl. & B.* xxi. xiv. All colours depend on light. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 43 Beyond a certain intensity... light ceases to be light, and becomes mere pain.

b. Viewed as being itself an object of perception, cognized by means of the specific visual sensation indicated by the use of words like 'bright', 'shining', etc. Also, in particularized sense, an individual shining or appearance of light.

For Northern, Southern Lights (= Aurora Borealis, Australis), Zodiacal light, see the adjs.

Beowulf 727 Him of eazum stod lize zelicost leoht unfager. 12100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 789 (Laud MS.) Heofenic leoht [MS. F. hioht] was zelum seogen ðær þer he ofslagen was. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1594 Swich leome & lȝt leitede þrinne. c. 1300 *Harleik 588* She saw þer inne a lȝt ful shir, Also brȝt so it were day, Aboute þe kenne þer he lay. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 3 A Gem... in whose Centre... a certain light is seene shining... like to the Moone. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* i. v. 89 That light we see is burning in my hall. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 340 With thy long level'd rule of streaming light. 1846 *RESKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. l. v. 84 Whatever beauty there may result from effects of light on foreground objects. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* iv. 3 The long light shakes across the lake. 1866 *M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* xvii. And in the scatter'd fains the lights come out.

c. Viewed as residing in or emanating from a luminary. Phr. to give light (said of a luminary).

c. 1000 *Age. Gosh. Matt.* xxiv. 29 Se mona hys leoht ne sylð. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1771 Sun and moon had tint pair lȝht. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 122 līs [the sun + lum] can be lōt lȝht 3af aboute. 1362 *LANG. P. Pl.* A. l. 163 Chastite withouten Charite... is as lewed as a launpe; but loht is in it. 1530 *INDALE Astro. More* 24 The air is dark of itself, & receiveth all her light of the sun. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 22 On the top stode a goodly Bekon gylving light. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 125 What Torch is yond that vainly leads his light? To grubbs and eyelesse scullies? 1634 *MILTON Comus* 199 And fill'd their Lamps with everlasting oil, to give due light to the misled and lonely Traveller. 1716 *Pope. Hud.* viii. 688 As when the Moon... Her Heav'nly pure Aureole's dispersed Light. 1814 *SCOTT Hud.* ii. The sun... poured... its chequered light through the stained wind w.

d. In scientific use.

The word light has been used in six special senses: (a) the thing (variously conceived as matter or energy) which is communicated from a luminous body to the body illuminated by it; (b) this thing regarded as producing sensation; (c) the sensation produced; (d) the process (variously conceived as rectilinear motion of corpuscles, undulatory motion of the ether, or periodic change of electrical and magnetic states) by which the communication is made; (e) certain characteristics of such processes (rays or waves); (f) physical energies and processes of the same type as those involved in the production of vision, but having possibly a different range of periods (e.g. Roentgen rays). The sense (a) (rare in actual use, though not uncommonly expressed in definitions) agrees with an occasional use of the word in popular language: we should, e.g., usually apply the name light to the sensation experienced when the optic nerve is excited mechanically without the intervention of a luminous body. In the sense (d) the word light is equivalent to the process of transmission of light; in the sense (e) it is equivalent to rays of light or waves of light.

(a) 1704 *NEWTON Opticks* i. 18 The Light of the Sun consists of Rays differently refrangible. 1812 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxvii. Light is a substance consisting of very subtle particles which are constantly emanating in straight lines from luminous bodies. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* iii. (ed. 2) 66 It necessarily followed that light is a form of energy.

(b) 1704 *NEWTON (title) Opticks*; or, a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Infections and Colours of Light. 1807 *T. YOUNG Lect. Nat. Philos.* II. 629 Radiant Light consists in Undulations of the luminiferous Ether.

(c) 1800 *HERSCHEL in Phil. Trans.* XC. 295 Light, both solar and terrestrial, is a sensation occasioned by rays emanating from luminous bodies.

(d) 1875 *W. K. CLIFORD in Fortn. Rev.* XVII. 785 Thus light is described as a vibration and such properties of light as are also properties of vibrations are thereby explained.

(e) 1900 *LARMOR Aether & Matter* xii. 205 Waves of high period (much higher however than ordinary light).

(f) 1865 *MAXWELL in Phil. Trans.* CLV. 466 We have strong reason to conclude that light itself including radiant heat, (and other radiations if any), is an electromagnetic disturbance in the form of waves. 1897 *S. P. THOMPSON (title) Light* visible and invisible.

e. The portion or quantity of light which comes through a window, or which is otherwise regulated so as to illuminate a given space. In a good (or bad) light: situated so as to be clearly visible (or the reverse).

In the early 17th c. false or deceiving lights are often mentioned as a kind of trickery practised by shopkeepers. See, e.g. a. 1616 *BEAUM. & L'E. Physicaster* v. iii. (1620) 58; a. 1626 *MIDDLETON Wom. Bewild. Wom.* ii. ii. (1657) 120 and *Anyth. for quiet Life* II. ii. (1662) C 3 b.

a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Hon. elixii.* 643 Other windowes there were... the whiche gaue great lyght into the house. 1625 *BACON Ess. Building* (Arb.) 551 A double House,

without Thorow Lights, on the Sides. 1658 *W. SANDERSON Graphice* 26 Place your best Pieces, to be seen with single lights. *Ibid.* 61 Choose your Light Northwards towards the East, one single Light only, great and fair, without any reflection of Trees or Walls. 1797 *HOLCROFT tr. Syatberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 63 The picture... is in a bad light. 1854 *THACKERAY Acromion* xvii. Bed-rooms where Lady Betty has had her hair powdered, and where the painter's north-light now takes possession of the place which her toilet-table occupied a hundred years ago.

f. In light: exposed to rays of light, lighted up. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* Concl. 41 The happy valley, half in light and half far-shadowing from the west.

g. One's light: the ordinary measure of light which a person enjoys, or expects to enjoy, for seeing around him. To stand in a person's light = to cut him off from the enjoyment of it; hence this and similar phrases are used fig. to express injury done to a person's interests; so to stand (Sc. also to sit) in one's own light. † To lay in (a person's) light: to bring as an objection against.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 210 Because that he fer was from hir sighte, This nye Nicholas stood in his lighte. 1528 *MORE Dialogue Heresy* iv. Wks. 2571 He could shewe a fayre lawe... which lawe if it were laied in their light that would take upon them the defence of any worship to be done to ymagines, would make all their eyes dace. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 73 We sat our fair into oure avin light. 1538 *BALE God's Promises* v. 21 What tho' fearee Phario wrought myscheif in thy syght, He was a pagan, lay not that in our light. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* ii. iv. Wks. (1562) Gij. How blindly ye stand in your owne light. 1601 *DIST Father Heaven* 222 They [the wicked] be much their owne foes, and stand in their owne light. 1633 *B. JONSON Tale Tm* ii. i. Take a voof's Counsel, and do not stand in your own light. 1637 *RUTHIFFORD Lett.* (1852) I. 226 And do we not sit far in our own light, to make it a matter of bairn's play. 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* xxxix. To take away the character of a lad that's been a good servant to you, because he can't afford to stand in his own light for your good. 1856 *KRADE Never too Late* lxx. Don't stand in the poor girl's light. *Mod. colloq.* Please move a little farther that way; you are in my light.

h. A gleam or sparkle in the eye, expressive of animated feeling or the like.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1378 And dyling eyes gleam'd forth their ashie lights. 1833 *H. COLBRIDGE Song*, 'She is not fair' 10, I cease not to behold The love-light in her eye. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. He was followed by Cassy, pale, calm... and with that same fearful light in her eye. 1893 *Full Mail Mag.* Christmas. No. 249 He had... an eye without light, a voice without charm.

i. To put out or quench (one's) light: to extinguish his 'vital spark'.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 10-17. a. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trng.* iv. i. (1619) G 4 b. *Erast.* You will not murder me? *Met.* No, tis a justice and a noble one. To put the light out of such base offenders. 1870 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. xi. Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

j. pl. [after l. *lumina*.] Graces of style. rare-1. 1710 *AMMON Tattler* No. 267 P 4 Bacon... had the... comprehensive Knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful Lights, Graces, and Embellishments of Cicero.

k. fig. Light of one's eye(s): applied to a loved object.

a. 1000 *Juliana* 95 Du eart dohtor nūn... nūnra eazun leoht. 1636 *MASINGER Gl. Dk. Florence* iv. ii. She was the light of my eyes, and comfort of My feeble age. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 118 O my beloved! O light of mine eye.

l. The light of God's countenance: in Ps. iv. 6, etc. = Divine favour. In allusion to this, the light of (a person's) countenance is often sarcastically used for: (his) sanction, approving presence.

1890 *HALL CAINE Bonduca* i. i. Count Trollop was in Iceland at this celebration of the ancient festival, and he was induced by Jorgen to give it the light of his countenance.

2. *spec.* The illumination which proceeds from the sun in day-time; daylight. Also, the time of daylight; day-time, day-break. (Usually the light. Also the light of day.)

c. 1000 *Age. Ps.* (11.) lxxxvii 33 *Æt leohte* [i. ante lucem]. c. 1020 *Rule St. Benedict* viii. (Lozeman) 37 Onginnendum leohte [i. incipiente luce]. a. 1175 *Colt. Hom.* 233 Hwat deð 3 modor hire bearn, formes hi hit cheted and blisid be be lichte. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 14175 Qua has to werden an wai, God es to go li lichte o dat. c. 1300 *Proverbs of Hendry* xxxvi. in *Salomon & Sat.* (1848) 279 Drynk eft lasse, and go by lyhte hom, quoth Hendryng. a. 1340 *HARVOLD Psalter* cxviii. 148 As a gred verk nian þat rysis bifor light til his werk. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 138 Lyke as the precious stone, the more it is polished or rubbed, the more perfyrtly it receyveith the lyght. a. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc.* II. v. 26 All day I wot not what to do, I loth to sie the light. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 613 Their Morning Milk, the Peasants press at Night: Their Evening Meal before the rising Light To Market bear. *Ibid.* iv. 274 Then having spent the last Remains of Light, They give their Bodies due Repose at Night. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 230 Plants grow vigorously only when supplied with light. 1860-1 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 59 Almost all patients lie with their faces turned to the light exactly as plants always make their way towards the light. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 134 The appointed hour was approaching when man in his turn was to go forth into the light of day.

b. In the asseverative phrase by this (good) light. Also by God's light; see GOD 14 a and SIGHT. arch.

c. 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 23 Thou art a mad gest, be this lyght! 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. iv. 93 Come, I will haue thee, but by this light I take thee for pittie. 1620 - *Temp.* ii. ii. 147 By this good light. 1625 *FLETCHER Noble Gent.* v. i. *Beau.* Catcht, by this light! 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iv. By this light, Anthony, thou art mad.



c. To see the light, to come into the world; to be brought forth or published.

1687 *PETTY Parl. Arith.* (1699) Ded., Had not the Doctrines offered France, they had long since seen the light. 1705 *HEARNES Collect.* 30 July (O. H. S.) I. to He is resolv'd it [a book] shall see y<sup>e</sup> Light. 1754 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 175 As soon as the helpless infant sees the light.

3. The state of being visible or exposed to view. To come to light (in early use *to in, on light*): to be revealed, disclosed, made visible or made known. To bring (rarely *to put*) to light (cf. *F. mettre en lumiere*): to reveal, make known, publish.

1000 *ELENE* 1123 (Gr.) Nu is in lecht cynein, onwigen wyrdan bigang. 1300 *CURSOR M.* 15892 He drogh him bak behind þe men Wald he nocht cum in light. 1535 *COURT-DALKE Fock.* xvi. 57 When thou wast in thy pryde, and before thy wickedness came to light. 1549 *T. SOME Lutimer's 7 Seru.* Ep. Ded. (Arh.) 1. I have gathered, writ, and brought into lyght the famous fryday sermons of Mayster Hugh Latimer. 1567 *Cude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 44 Thanthy it sall cum to lyght That ze ar my Disciples ryght. 1597 *MORLEY Intrud.* Mus. Ded. It is necessary for him who shall put to light any such thing as this is, to choose such a patron [etc.]. 1611 *BIBLE Job xxviii.* 11 The thing that is hid, bringeth he forth to light. 1643 *DECLAR. COMM.*, *Reb. Inet.* 57 Their devillish designs and devices are come to light, and brought to our Knowledge. 1705 *PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* IV. 48 A worthy family who... had lived in Virginia several years in a conspicuous light. 1870 *MAX MULLER St. Relig.* (1873) 285 Everybody wished... to bring to light some of the treasures. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 224 Its history is shrouded in the darkness which surrounds all the doings of its East till he breaks forth into full light in the course of the next year. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 187 Another defect in the Rules of Court 1883 has come to light.

4. Power of vision, eyesight (now *poet.* or *rhet.*). Also *pl.* = the eyes (now only *slang*).

971 *BLIKL. Hom.* 19 Gehyran we nu forwon se blinda lecht onfeng. *Ibid.* 21 Se blinda... had his eazene lechtes. 1250 *Meid Margrete* 42 Nis no tonge an erbe ne non eyen lit Dat mai telle þe joie. 1580 *LAVY Euphros.* (Arh.) 340 Hir eyes havill, yet bright, and such were the lyghtes of Venus. 1599 *Broughton's Lib.* vii. 21 The weakening of his [Samson's] strength lost his liberty and his light. 1607 *WILKINS M. Enforced Marr.* n. D. 13, Lift up thine eyes... They were not borne to loose their light so soone. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 163 He w'd the stout Caled and darkened his lightes. 1883 *R. W. DIXON Mono l.* xii. 38 His ministers with point of piercing sword Put out my light for ever.

5. A body which emits illuminating rays. a. The sun or other heavenly body after Gen. i. 16.

1000 *SAT. LEECHD.* III. 234 On ðam feord in ðe ðe sceop God twa miccle lecht, þæt is sunne and mona. 1460 *JANNEKE MYST.* i. 21 Make we heven & erth... and lyghtys fayre to se. 1574 *HOTIUS Regiment for Sea* ix. (1577) 34 b. You may knowe it by the Ake or hearing of the Staires and lyghtes rounde about you. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* ii. iii. 41 And see the Sunne for them to reuerence? None that beheld him, but, like lesser lights, Did vaile their Crownes to his supreme. 1819 *J. WILSON Phil. Astron.* Lights, the luminaries. 1871 *R. FELLIS in Catullus* lxx. 26 Hesper, shineth in heaven a light more gentle ever?

b. An ignited candle, lamp, gas-jet, or the like. Hence *metaph.* = wax candles for lighting (now rare in this use: cf. 1.4 b).

1000 *BARBAR. Hom.* (Th.) I. 150 We sceolan on ðissum ðege ðe ran me lecht to cyrcan, and letan hi ðay lictan. 1400 *50 Alexander* 423 Many lytis of a lit is lynd oðre-quire. 1440 *St. Editha* 1276 (Horst.) Þis may ðe toke hit [sc. þe cerge] þo from þat place & blew e out þe lyt; 3 anone sodanly. 1449 *PROVERB REPR.* ii. vi. 169 Bette lytis or lampis before hem [images]. 1537 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 128 I wyl have a lyte in mynyng yn the chancel before the sacrament. 1548 *II. Al. Chron.* Hen. VIII. 207 b. In this chamber was hangid a grent branche of silver perrell gylte, to leane lightes. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 673 This said, he sets his foot upon the light. 1604 *B. (Grimston) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxviii. 301 Both rich and poor use this tallowe for lightes. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ii. The lights were lighted in a large, comfortable, well-furnished room. 1851 *C. RECTOR Cloister & H. VII.* (1896) 174 A Roman noble promised ten pounds of wax lights to our lady of Ravenna. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 23 July 6/2 The common practice of seeking for an escape of gas with a light caused a serious explosion yesterday morning.

c. *collect.* The candles or other illuminants used to light a particular place; lights collectively. *Also, material to be burnt for lighting.*

1003 *WILESTAN Hom.*, *Sermo Lupi* (Napier) 308 Godes cyrcan... mid lechie and lacum by ðelme gregreian. 1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (Rolls) 7866 Vor me ne mihte no churchgong wipoute lyte do. 1300 *Harleib* 376 Grim bad Leue lungen lit. For in don on his clothes. 1387 *Twynka Aliden* (Rolls) VI. 317 An hundred mark to Seynt Peter his lit. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1879) 7 Eueri quarter for to meynete þe lit & þe almese of þe brotherhe. *Ibid.* 1430 *E. R. Wills* (1884) 81 To our lady lyght, vjd. s. Item to seint Merget lyght, *Ibid.* 1449 *PROVERB REPR.* ii. vi. 170 Forto knele and prele and lese lit and sette up candels before an ymage. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 981 Scho gert graith wþ a burd... honowryt with gret lyght. 1500 *Carpenters' Acts.* in *Sharp Cor. Myst.* (1825) 186 Payd for lyght for the Cressetts xjd. 1561 *Ibid.*, For carryinge ij cressettes and iij stone of lyght. 1569 *SKENE Reg. Maj.*, *Spat. Robt.* I. 27 b. Lamps given and disposed for slaying, or for light in the Kirk.

d. A signal-fire or beacon-lamp, esp. on a ship or in a lighthouse; often with prefixed qualification as *fixed, flashing, intermittent, revolving light*. Hence, used for the lighthouse itself.

1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xl. 135 In the beginning of the night the Admiralls light failed so, as the other shippes never see them after. 1790 *BEATSON*

*Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 253 On the evening of the 3rd of April, Sir Edward 'made the light' of the Balcines on the Isle of Rhé. 1793 *SMITHSON Edystone L.* Intro. 5 The original lantern for the light was of a diameter somewhat exceeding five feet. 1793, 1858 [see *FLUORING LIGHT*]. 1798 *CORRIDGE. Anc. Mar.* vi. xxi, They stood as signals to the land, Each one a lovely light. 1850 *A. STEVENSON Treat. Light-houses* i. 106 The succession of red and white lights is caused by the revolution of a frame whose different sides present red and white lights. The flashing light is produced in the same manner as the revolving light. *Ibid.* 107 The intermittent light is distinguished by bursting suddenly into view, and continuing steady for a short time, after which it is suddenly eclipsed for half a minute. This distinction, as well as that called the flashing light, is peculiar to the Scotch coast. 1863 *Murray's Handbk. Kent & Sussex* 157 The wall, like that of its sister light at Gessoriacum, is composed of [etc.]. 1894 *A. ROBERTSON Nuggets* 44 Revealing the object he was in search of, as a harbour light reveals the port. 1896 *Housman Shroph. Lad.* lix, Black towers above the Portland light The felon-quarried stone.

† e. A linkman, *Obs.*

1712 *STERK Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 7, I went to my Lodging, led by a Light... and made him give me an Account of the Charge [etc.].

6. Used *fig.* with reference to mental illumination or elucidation.

a. In phrases, as *to give (carry, bring) light* (to or into a subject). Also *to get or receive light*. Now usually *to throw (cast, shed) light upon*. *† To have need of light*, to need explanation.

1449 *PROVERB REPR.* i. iii. 16 Ech man having to do with such questions mai soone se that Holi Writ getheth liti or noon lit ther to at. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasg.* 127 This carde should seme to give a great light and knowledge vnto Navigation. 1581 *LAMBARD Eiren.* i. ix. (1602) 42 The Salutation of the Queene is but a Catalogue of all the names of the Iustices, and containeth nothing that hath neede of light. 1657 *B. Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 423, I have received great light from him, and hope for much more. 1680 *HARRINGTON Seru.* (1722) I. 116 Thus I have given you what light I could into both these expressions. 1696 *WHISTON Theory Earth* ii. (1722) 102 This Matter will... give light and strength to some of the former Testimonies. 1706 *HEARNES Collect.* 19 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 165 Mr. Hugh Broughton... had ye chief Hand and gave light to y<sup>e</sup> Work. 1719 *Dr. Fox Crux* ii. xi. (1840) 235 Can you give me no further light into it? 1733 *BARKERLY Adiphr.* iv. 82 Arguments... which carry light have their effect, even against an opponent who shuts his eyes. 1793 *SMITHSON Edystone L.* 192, I was very desirous to get some light into some of the sensible qualities, that might probably occasion the difference. 1855 *BAIN Seru. & Int.* i. ii. 13 (1864) 38 The experimental enquiries of recent years have thrown much light upon this obscure and mysterious subject. 1860 *ANTHONY Fairbairn's Poet.* *Poetry* xli. 151 It is on these antecedents that I shall first endeavor to shed some light. 1884 *B. HUNTER in Kent's Hist. Canon* iv. 57 The various aberrations of heresy are well suited for casting some light on the history of the canon.

b. Illumination or enlightenment, as a possession of the mind, or as derivable from some particular source. *Light of nature*, the capacity given to man of discerning certain divine truths without the help of revelation.

1422 *tr. Sacra Secret.*, *Pris. Pris.* 134 This manner thinges a man may not do without wisdom and vnderstanding and lyght of conyngie. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. iii. 61 We had a kinde of light, what would ensue. 1599 *(CARTWRIGHT) Christian Let.* 7 Yet you infer that the light of nature tem both some knowledge natural whiche is necessary to salvation. 1630 *PRESTON God No Impostor* 12 It is a greater good or happiness then man by all the light of Art or Nature can attaine vnto. 1659 *RUNYAN Holy Cite* 195 These words do, in my present light, point [etc.]. 1710 *BARKERLY Price. Hum. Knowl.* 57 If we follow the light of reason. 1732 *Adiphr.* i. 52 Having spread so much light and knowledge over the land. 1790 *BARKERLY Rev. Revs.* Wks. V. 191 The men of England, the men, I mean, of light and leading in England. 1821 *LAMB Ellin Ser.* i. *Old Teachers.* Lovel... was a quick little fellow, and would despatch it [business] out of hand by the light of natural understanding. 1850 *II. ROGERS Eccl. Faith* (1853) 108 That is the point on which I want light. 1871 *MORLEY Condrept in Crit. Alac.* Ser. i. (1873) 87 Less read throughout Europe by men of superior light. 1894 *JESSOP Random Rambling*, etc. iv. 145 The Rector... doing his duty according to his light as a country parson.

c. *pl.* (a) Pieces of information or instruction; facts, discoveries, or suggestions which explain a subject. (b) The opinions, information, and capacities, natural or acquired, of an individual intellect. (cf. *V. lumidres*.) Often in *phr. according to (one's) lights*.

1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 He hath his suggestiouns, felynges, & lyghtes. 1634 *SIR T. HERRIKT True.* 217 We may entertaine some lights out of authentique Story. 1683 *TRIMMER Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 387, I had long Conversations with the Pensioner, by which I gain'd the Lights necessary to discover the whole present Scene of Affairs. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vii. 354 The Governor... might be expected to give us the best lights for avoiding this perplexity. 1793 *W. ROY Milit. Antig. Rom. Brit.* Intro. Many new lights concerning the Roman history and geography of Britain. 1831 *HUNTER Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 562 The most distinguished of his successors, with all the lights of a century and a half, could not have stated more correctly [etc.]. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iii. (1876) 81 No did his best; he worked according to his lights. 1867 *THOROLD Chron.* *Barset* II. viii. 140 He trusted that Grace would understand this by her own natural lights. 1875 *JOHNSON Plato* (ed. 2) III. 503 We may love and honour the intentions of these excellent people, as far as their lights extend. 1879 *THOROLD Thackeray* 112 To Pen and to Pen's mother he is beneficent after his lights.

d. *New Light(s)*: novel doctrines (esp. theological and ecclesiastical) the partisans of which lay claim to superior enlightenment; hence by antithesis *Old Light(s)*, the traditional doctrines to which the 'new lights' are opposed. Also *attrib.* as in *New Light, Old Light men, teachers, doctrines*, etc., whence *New Lights, Old Lights*, as designations for persons holding 'New Light' and 'Old Light' views.

In Scotland the appellations *New Lights, Old Lights* (*Sc. And Lights*) have been current in two different applications: (a) as occasional names for the Moderate and the Evangelical party in the Established Church (so used e.g. by Burns); (b) as the usual popular names for the two bodies into which the Associate (or Burgher) Synod was divided in 1799, and the two into which the General Associate (or Anti-Burgher) Synod was divided in 1806; in each case the 'Old Light' minority (adhering to the 'covenanted reformation' and to the principle of a national church) formed themselves into a separate presbytery, and in 1842 the few remaining Old Light Burghers and Old Light Anti-Burghers joined to form the Synod of United Original Seceders, to which the name 'And Lichts' is still frequently applied.

1650 *HUBBERT Pill Formally* 67 Those that dare even in their Pulpits, mock, and cry out Against new lights. 1699 *Dr. WALTON Consid.* Considered 176 Give greater occasion to those, who brag of their new lights... to reject all Scripture as useless. 1665 *SOUTH Seru.* 1 *Kings* xiii. 33 *Serm.* (1715) 151 Against which New Lights, sudden Impulses of the Spirit, Extraordinary Calls, will be but weak Arguments. 1722 *SWERT. Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 19 He was afraid of Fox, for going after new lights. 1744 *JON. FOWARD Wks.* 1834 I. p. cxviii/1 To attend the ministry of those that are called New Light Ministers. 1785 *HURKS Ep. W. Simpson* xxviii, An' some their new-light fair avow, Just quite barefact. *Ibid.* xxx, Some and-light herds in neebor towns Are mind't [etc.]. 1806 *R. FORSYTH Reunites Scot.* III. 429 The burgher associate clergy... have... resolved to expunge the offending passage from the Confession of Faith. Twelve or thirteen of their clergy... have wished to retain the Confession of Faith unaltered... They are called the adherents of the old light, in opposition to the majority of their brethren, whom they term new light men. 1874 *BLUNT Dict. Sects* s.v. *Burghers*, On Sept. 5th 1799... the Burgher body split into two parties, called respectively the Old-Light and the New-Light. On October and the Old-Light minority constituted themselves into a separate Presbytery. *Ibid.* In 1820 the New-Light Burghers united with the New-Light Anti-Burghers, and took the name of the United Seceders. 1888 *HARRIE (Hill) And Licht* Idylls.

e. A suggestion or help to the solution of a problem or enigma. Now *spec.* in an acrostic puzzle, each of the words which are to be guessed, their initials (or initials and finals) forming the word or words in which the answer to the puzzle consists.

1894 *World* 3 Jan. XL. 37/1 Acrostics... When 'second thoughts' are sent, the whole answer should be forwarded, not corrections to separate lights only.

7. Often with spiritual reference (said of the brightness of Heaven, the illumination of the soul by divine truth or love, etc.). *Angel* (or *spirit*) of light, one who dwells in Heaven.

971 *BLIKL. Hom.* 17 Se þe ne can þa beorhtnesse þæs ecan lechtes. 1200 *TRIN. Coll. Hom.* 13 Dese six werkes of brichtnesse... he ben nemned liches wape. 1225 *ANCR. R.* 92 God wile... giten on lit widmen, him uorto seonne, and icowen. 1340 *HAMFORD Wks.* (Horst.) I. 13 Mare priuiler he [Natan] transgures hym in þe forme of an awgel of lyght. 1400 *Prynser* 1891 73 That thou sette the soule of thy seruant... in the Kyngdom of pees and of ligh. 1588 *J. ULALT. Demonstr. Discip.* (Alph.) 18 The light of the Gospel is (at the least as clear as that of the law. 1588 *SHAKS L. J. L.* v. iii. 257 Daniels soonest tempt resembling spirits of light. 1732 *Law Serious* C. v. (ed. 2) 71 To walk in the light of Religion. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* LXXXVII. 1, Thou art the God of Light! 1827 *HARR Gnesses* (1859) 28 Beware, ye who walk in light, lest ye turn your light into a curse. 1854 *FABER Oratory Hymns* lxxvii. *Hark! hark! my soul!* i. Angels of Jesus! Angels of light!

b. *spec.* Among Quakers, the inward revelation of Christ in the soul.

1656 *G. Fox Jnl.* I. 271 That which is called life in Christ the Word, was called light in us. 1706 *[E. WARD] Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 89 Tho' he's more beheld to Sol, than a Quaker to his inward Light. 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1714) 45, I now saw, in and by the farther Openings of the Divine Light in me. 1765 *MACLAINE in Bloshem's Eccl. Hist.* (1768) V. 25 They [Quakers] prefer... to be called, in allusion to that doctrine that is the fundamental principle of their association, Children or Confessors of Light.

c. Applied to God as the source of divine light, and to men who manifest it.

1000 *Agg. Gosp.* *Matt.* v. 14 Ge synt middaneardes leolit. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* *Prolog.* 159 God... of þis world callt þame þe lichte. 1567 *Cude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 45 Call on the Lord, our gyde and lycht. 1599 *FITZGERALD tr. Quaker* lvi. (1899) 87 Whether the one True Light Kindle to Love, or Wrath consume me quite. 1860 *PURVIS Min. Proph.* 538 In the presence of God Who is Light, all earthly light shall fail.

8. In figurative uses of sense 5:

a. One who is eminent or conspicuous for virtue, intellect, or other excellence; a luminary.

1256 *TINDALE John* v. 35 He was a breynnyng and a shynynge light. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.* *Soul* vi. l. (1714) 43 Some who were great Lights of old, and in their hands the Lamp of God did bear. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. 4. 6 Those Sunnes of Glory, those two Lights of Men. 1630 *PRESTON Anti-Armin.* 62 He was... a worthy light of our Church. 1693 *J. EDWARDS Author. O. & N. Test.* 78 Those eminent lights of the Latin church, Rufinus, Jeron, Hilary. 1700 *DRYDEN Hlad* i. 370 If both the Lights of Greece their private Int'rest disunites. 1832 *TENNISON Dream*



*Proverb.* 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Provr. & Epigr.* (1857) 151



Light geynes make heavy purses. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Literary Opin.* cxi. (1783) IV. 82 He... swore... that I should not leave him till his purse was as light as eleven-pence.

b. Deficient in weight ('100 light'); below the standard or legal weight.

1589 Nottingham Rec. IV. 226 For changeinge of fowre light French Crownes. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 328 He it so much As makes it light or heavy in the substance Or the deuision of the twentieth part of one poore scruple. 1612 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 115 Light Gold taken for merchandises sold. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 947 All Clipp and Light Money was called in. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.* s.v., This Guinea is light. 1869 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 26 For good ye are and bad, and like to coins, Some true, some light. 1887 T. E. THORPE in *Gd. Words* 400 There is about £50,000,000 of light gold in circulation.

2. Possessing little weight in proportion to bulk; of small specific gravity. In the 17th and 18th centuries often applied to water.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Comogr. Glasce* 41 It is a generall maior among Philosophers, that all light thynges contend upwarde. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. i. 1. (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water by all means use. 1638 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 260 It is the lightest water the earth yeelds. I found it so light, that I had no weight. in the bearing of it. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Printing 385 Founders call their Ashes Lean, if they are Light; because then they have little Mettle in them. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* vi. (1697) 100 This is the lightest of all Waters, it cools and heats quickly. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 6/1 The best Water is clear, transparent and light. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 13 The Earthy matter, that was softer and lighter, would be easily washed away. 1738 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 504 The charcoal is light and brilliant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 373 The seeds of the different grasses naturally divide themselves into light and heavy seeds. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. § 10 (1870) 95 Hydrogen, the lightest gas. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 184 Light magnesia is obtained by the same process from the light carbonate of magnesia.

absol. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheum.* II. xi. § 1. 309 Equally compounded of Light, and Heauie.

† 3. In comparative: Delivered (of a child).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 893 On a night bath lighter was þai. c 1330 R. BLUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 310 On wherfe þer scho was & lighter of a sonne. c 1560 in *Depos. Rebell.* 1569 (Surtees) 61 The morrow after the said Charles wyf was lighter. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 138 Our queene is instantlier lycter of a bonny barne. a 1783 *W. H. de la Haye* viii. in *Child Ballads* I. 86 Of her young bairn she'll neer be lighter.

4. Bearing a small or comparatively small load. Of a vessel: Having a small burthen, or (the usual sense) unladen, without cargo. (Cf. HEAVY a. 4.) Light engine (see quot. 1881). Light railway: a railway constructed for light traffic. Light porter: one who carries only light packages. Light water-draught, water-line (see quot. 1867).

1602 in *Rec. Convent. R. Burghs* (1870) II. 133 Quither the schip be laydnit or licht. c 1630 MILTON *On the University Carrier* 22 He did for heaviness that his Cart went light. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 11/1 The Norwich sent in one of near Three hundred Tuns, a light Ship. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3568/1 The Privateer being light and clean, came up with her about 4 in the afternoon. 1729 MORETON *Apparit.* 213 The Ship was sent light as they call it to Virginia for a loading of tobacco. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas's Dict.* (1845) II. 220 To allow light Swedes to leave the Port of Leghorn. 1835 *Mech. Mag.* XXII. 275 When the vessel is light, the speed of the wheels is increased. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. 135 A deaf serving-woman, and the light porter completed Mrs. Sparsh's empire. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Light water-draught, the depth of water, which a vessel draws when she is empty, or nearly so. Light water-line, the line showing the depression of the ship's body in the water, when just launched, or quite unladen. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119 § 28 A light Railway shall be constructed and... the Regulations... shall not authorize a greater Weight than Eight Tons to be brought upon the Rail by any One Pair of Wheels. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving* Life 111 A 'light engine'—a phrase in railway circles that means an engine alone, without a train.

b. fig. or in figurative context.

1768 HUME *Balance of Power* Ess. 198 The Athenians always threw themselves into the lighter scale, and endeavoured to preserve the balance. a 1774 GOLDSM. *tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 321 Laden with years, and so extremely light of honesty, that [etc.].

5. Chiefly Mil. Lightly armed or equipped. † Also, lightly clad. Light marching order (see quot. 1825). Also LIGHT HORSE, HORSEMAN.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 15 All light for some rood this worthy man. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 A light footmans shield he takes unto him. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hlib.* III. iii. (1810) 527 Captain Taffes troop of Horse with certain light foote were sent from the campe. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 111 He was overtaken... by a party of light cavalry. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 305 His Majesty's 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons. 1813 WELINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 527 I shall be with the Light division in the morning. 1825 G. R. GLEIG *Subaltern* III. 48 The division was to enter the trenches... in what is called light marching order; that is, leaving their knapsacks, blankets, &c., behind, and carrying with them only their arms and ammunition. 1838 TINKLE *Greece* xx. III. 161 To send a body of Thracian cavalry and light troops to the aid of the Athenians. 1846 GREENE *Sci. Gunnery* 293 Carabines, for some light infantry regiments. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xxviii. 2 Starving company, troop of hungry Piso. Light of luggage, of outfit expeditions. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 265 The legions had come light, without tents or baggage. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 49 To travel in America one must travel light.

6. Of a vehicle or vessel: Lightly constructed; adapted for light loads and for swift movement. Light cart = 'spring cart' (see CART sb. 3).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 19 Hy habbað swyðe lytle scyppa & swyðe lechte. 1579 FENTON *Gniicard.* I. (1599) 28 It contayned xxxv. light or suttile galleies. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3008/1 The Mareschal de Tourville had sent out divers light Frigates... to get Intelligence. 1716 *Ibid.* No. 5473/1 The lighter part of the... Fleet, viz. Gallies &c. was in the Port. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. i. The arrival of a first-rate light coach in a country town. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 480 Light vessels sent out by the English admiral for the purpose of obtaining intelligence. 1952 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, My Lord Mohun sent to London for a light chaise he had. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* III. i. 15 You had better go in the light cart.

7. Of a building: Having an appearance suggestive of lightness; graceful and elegant in form.

1768 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) II. i. 37 note, One of the lightest and most beautiful parish churches I have seen. 1818 [see HEAVY a. 15]. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VII. 218/1 Unless [etc.]... such timber model would have given rise to a much lighter style of architecture. 1850 *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) 439 Small light spires.

II. Having the operation or properties of things of little physical weight.

8. Having little momentum or force; gentle, not violent; acting gently; moving, impelling, or manipulating something without heavy pressure or violence. Said esp. of the hand, a step, the wind, † a medicine, or medical appliance (obs.), and occas. of immaterial agencies. Also light of touch.

a 1000 *Widsith* 92 (Gr.) Se hæfde moocynnes... leobteste hond. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 Your dolen, þus toleded—uondunge lilt & derne—uondunge lilt & openliche—uondunge strong & derne—uondunge strong & openliche. c 1400 *Laufmann's Cirurg.* 88 Þese ben lilt medycyns... & þese medycyns ben strongere. *Ibid.* 92 Per is noon ober wey, but a lilt cauterization of þe senewes þat is hurt. 1591 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iv. 69 This Citie must be famisht, or with light sickness enfeebled. 1598 — *Ven. & Ad.* 566 Waxe... yeelds at last to euerie light impression. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 22 There are risings and sinkings... as light as a cork. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Ellena fled with lighter steps along the alley. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. iv. 51 The lightest of her shriller tones made itself heard. 1836 MARRIAT *Midish. Easy* xxvii, A tedious passage, from baffling and light winds. 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Laups* v. § 8. 144 A painter's light execution of a background. 1856 WYVIE MELVILLE *Kate* Cor. III, Gertrude... brushing away... at my back hair, and pulling it unnecessarily hard; no maid ever yet had a 'light' hand. 1863 WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 16 Though her hand be airy light Of touch. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. liii. 229 His light walk. 1885 *Lew. Times* Rep. LIII. 54/1 There was a light breeze from about S.W. by S. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* IV. 413 Inter-current inflammations should be treated on general principles but with a light hand. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Jan. 8 When the extent of the cardiac dulness has been determined by careful light percussion [etc.].

9. Having little density, tenacity, or cohesive force. Of soil: Friable, porous, workable. Of a cloud: Fleecy, vaporous, evanescent.

1523 FITZURNEY *Hush.* § 4 They [wheel-ploughs] be good on euen grounds that lyeth light. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* 106 The common sort of white Pea doth best in a light Land that is somewhat rich. 1806 *Gazetteer* Scot. (ed. 2) 262 The district of Glenlivet is remarkably fertile, the soil being a light loam. 1816 BYRON *Siege* Cor. xxi, There is a light cloud by the moon. 1823 J. BANCROFT *Don. Amusem.* 60 Sand... generally prevails to the amount of one half in light soils. 1860 TYNHALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 208 Some of the lighter clouds doubled round the summit of the mountain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 606 A dull roar which made the light friable earth quiver under our feet.

D. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has 'risen' properly, not 'heavy' or dense.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 339 Pan take youre loof of light payne. 1578 BULLFIN *Dial.* (1888) 51 Kate light leavened bread. 1650 VERNER *Via Recta* I. 50 The fourth property is, that [it bread] be light, and somewhat open. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 145 Make it up into a light paste with cold water... then roll it out. *Ibid.*, Skim off... as much of the liquor as will make it a light good crust. 1864 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* x. (1865) 112 Bread: What ought it to be? It should be light, sweet, and tender. c 1895 *N. Midl. School Cookery Bk.* 44 To make a light dough.

10. Of food or drink: That does not lie heavy on the stomach; easy of digestion. Of wine, beer, etc.: Containing little alcohol.

c 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt. Wälcker* 282/6 *Melle dulci*, lecht beor. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 102 Drinve lecht wyn. 1428 *tr. Secrets Secret.*, *Pris. Pris.* 242 For yf a man ette fryste grete mettes and aethyn lyght mettis, the lyght mettis shal be annoe defeyt. c 1510 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy) 23 Canst get my mayster a dysche of quales, Smal lyrdes, swalows, or wagtails. They be lyght of dygestion? 1542 UOALL *Ernsu.* *Apoph.* 9 A light repaste, suche as the bodie maye easily and without incommoditee awaye withall. 1600 VERNER *Via Recta* III. 69 The lights are of light digestion. 1603 CONGREVE *Dryden's Juvenal* xi, 128 Apples... Mellow'd by Winter, from their cruder Juice, Light of Digestion now, and fit for Use. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 82 Don Diego took a light Supper. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 675 note, The lighter preparations of bark... are often found to be eligible tonics in hectic cases. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xi, The little family were assembled at the last and lightest meal of the day. 1880 McCARTHY *Owen Times* III. xli. 238 The light wines of Bordeaux began to be familiar to almost every table. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 418 Rice and sago and such like puddings are not light or easily digestible foods. 1898 J. HUTCHINGS in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 316 Beer, which you would think was lighter [than stout].

11. Light in the mouth (of a horse): sensitive to the bit. (Cf. HEAVY a. 11.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Light upon the Hand [in Horsemanship] is said of a Horse that has a good tractable Mouth, and does not rest too heavy upon the bit. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* I. iv. 11 The beginner should be mounted upon a quiet horse that is light in the mouth.

12. Of a syllable: Unemphatic, of little weight or sonorosity. Hence, of rhythm, consisting largely of such syllables.

1887 COLVIN *Kent's v.* 109 A perverse persistency in ending his heroic lines with the lightest syllables—prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions—on which neither pause nor emphasis is possible. 1901 BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 90 Keeping therefore the term short, as it is used in the prosody of the Greeks, for the very shortest syllables, it is necessary to make two classes of their long syllables; and these I shall distinguish into heavy and light. *Ibid.* 96 The greater part of the poem is in a lighter rhythm.

III. Of little gravity or moment.

13. Of small importance or consequence, not weighty; slight, trivial. Of a sin: Venial.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lxi. (*Reading*), Dætte hwirom ða leobtan scylda biðð betera to forlætenne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23021 Þai þat has bot sinnes light sal cleglið be. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 4 Godis wayes he calles his lightere biddingis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1224 Light harmes Let ouer-passe. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MSS.) II. 100 Presume not to blader agens our goddes by lythe reproof. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 51, I grant my seruice is bot licht. 1563 WYKERT *Four Scot. Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 52 Brenelle considering the first part of their till to this their supreme auctoritie, I fand it nocht only sclinder and licht, bot plainly inglorius. 1570 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8, I made but smal & lilt account of my fellowship. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 51 Proscribing... whole families together, yea and that for light occasions. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1849) III. 308 Not only all evil doing, but even the lightest suspicions thereof. 1744 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Char.* I, If not with light regard, I read aright that gifted bard. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 89 The Disease began with a light Shivering. 1772 JUNIUS *Let.* lxxviii. 338 This is no light matter. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 161 Against the lighter vices the ruling faction waged war. 1866 B. NORTH *Les or Not* xii. 269 It was what the world calls a venial or light sin. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 25 They will be held in light esteem by other nations. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 476 Windy tumidities... and therewith light diarrhoeas are often associated.

† b. Of small value, cheap. Of a price: Low. Also light cheap = CHEAP a. and adv. (Cf. CHEAP sb. 8, 9.) Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 246 This Rescamiradak... His letter gan rebek, sette it at light price. c 1460 *Towneley's Myd.* II. 236 That cam hym full light chepe. c 1470 *Golynghos & Gava.* 158 There came one laithies leid air to this place, With ane girldill ourgit, and vthir light gere. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* x. 15 Al that sold light wares. 1641 *Barth Theol. Theat.* 267 That it comes to us so light cheap, is cause of thankfulness. 1847 — *Comm.* 1 *John* iii. 18 Words are light-cheap, and there is a great deal of mouth-mercy abroad.

† c. Of persons: Not commanding respect by position or character; of small account. Obs.

1589 MORE *Dialogue* I. Wks. 175/1, I might by a light person sometime knowe a much more substantial man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 169 b, Diverse other light marchantes within the cite. 1548 — *Chron.* Hen. VII. 19 He set more by vile borne vyleynes and light persones, then by the princes and nobles.

d. Used predicatively or absol. in various phrases: † (a) To set (a person or thing) light, at light; † to set light by or of (a person or thing); to account of small value, to despise, slight, undervalue. To let light of (see LET v. 16.) Obs.

c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 635 Be Christ, said the Collyear, I set that bot licht. *Ibid.* 740 He was ludgied and led, and set at sa licht. 1540 HYKOE *tr. Vines Instr. Chr.* II. non. (1592) 2 vj, Nor set at light a childes yeeres and age. 1547 *Homilies* I, *Fear Death* II. 98 Let us not set at light the chastising of the Lord. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 132 We ought not to set light by that knowledge of it [the soule] which we may attaine vnto. 1612 SIR H. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 244 My Lord of Exeter chafes; I tell them we set it as light. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xx, Herod and all his bands do set me light. 1648 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 240 Thereby the words of the Scripture may be extenuated and set light of. 1771 WYSELY *Wks.* (1892) V. 317 It is no other than betraying him... to set light by any part of his law. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiii, Light I held his prophecy.

(b) To make light of: to treat, consider or represent as of small or no importance.

1526 TINDALE *Matth.* xxii. 5 They made light of it and went their wayes. 1531 ELVOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Or if he be stungen he maketh lite of it and shortly forgetteth it. 1597 BACON *Counters Good & Evil* in *Ess.* (Arb.) 150 If it appear to be done by a sonne, or by a wife, or by a neere friend, then it is made light of. 1608 FAVER *Acc. E. India* P. 311 The Natives make light of such things as we call Colds. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 How great presumption it is, to make light of any institutions of Divine appointment. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 236 A Barber-Surgeon was called to her, who made very light of it [a light wound]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xvi. 216 Making light of what ought to be serious. 1898 II. CALDERWOOD *Hume* III. 31 A tendency to make light of reason.

14. Characterized by levity, frivolous, unthinking. Const. † of.

a 1215 *Leg. Knlh.* 106 Þeos lufsume lefdi... ne luede heo nane lichte phloen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3285 Ne was



see not o letes light. *Ibid.* 28568 Laghter light bat cums of gle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3346 Sum dros of syn. Als light speche, or thocht in vayn. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* vii. 112 Licht men and vauerand. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 405 II. 31 The Commynnes throw all the schyer be moyvd agayn hym, for cause of his lyght demeaning towards them. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 2565 A monke moche Joly and lyght of his lyuyng. 1536 D. BEERLEY *Let. to Ld. Cromwell* in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* I. xxv. 957 Lyth and foolish ceremonies made... [by] lyth and undecrete faders. 1554 T. MARTIN *Treat. Marriage Priests* Ll iij. Being (as some were), light braines, runnages, vnthriftes and riotours. 1571 GRINDAL *Injunct.* York I. § 1. Being circumspect, that you offende no man either by light behaviour or by light apparell. 1610 GUILMIN *Ireality* i. viii. (1660) 45 If light eares incline to light lips, harm ensueth. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 3 A sober grave matron... will never be light and garish. 1641 *Vind. Smeilynnus* 31 It never came into our thoughts to use a light expression. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* M's Wks. 1738 I. 469 Was there ever any thing more light and mad than this Man is? 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 27, 176 Publick Faith is now commonly talked of in the lightest manner. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxv. 245 The light wretch's as light expression. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* x. The disposition of the young Earl was lighter and more volatile than that of Julian. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxiii. 354 That light perpetual talk about him. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aut. Leigh* iii. 319, I wrote tales beside... To suit light readers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 58 They speak of friends in no light or trivial manner. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nis.* (1901) 86/2, I made some light rejoinder.

b. Of persons (chiefly of women) and their behaviour: Wanton, unchaste.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Thadde) 3 Thadde... licht women was & richt brukil of hyre flesche. 1423 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 144 Vntreine men and light women of body. 1581 LYLX *Euphues* To Schollers Oxf. (Arb.) 203 Did not lustiers egge bring forth... Helen a light huswife. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* iv. i. To give up her Honour to save her Jouture; and seem to be a light Woman, rather than marry. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Lewd men and light women. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* ii. v. 82 For nought beside vain dalliance cared they. And their light folly was before our eyes. 1895 T. HARRV *Jude the Obscure* ii. vi. 144 Jude... found the room full of... soldiers... and light women.

IV. Having the quick action that results from lightness.

15. Moving readily; active, nimble, quick, swift. So *light of foot, of person*; + *light-fingers* (cf. *LIGHT-FINGERED*); + *light to run* (cf. *LIGHT-FOOTED*). Now only arch.

a 1000 *Phanix* 317 (Gr.) He [se fuzel] is snel and swift & swiþe locht. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Pat man be waker, and licht, and snel. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 9277 Welsemen... but lite were & hardi. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3730 Mocht i not be sua light o fote. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xiii. 56 Fiff hundreth armyt weill in steill, That on licht hors war [horsyt] weill. 14... *Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 577/14 *Curia* x. lyght to renne. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iv. ix. 130 Syr Accolon lost not a dele of blood, therfor he woxt passynge lyghte. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxxi. 102 He was so lyght of fote that men callid bym comenlych harold hare fote. 1593 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaiþ, lyght of deliuerance. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 213 b. That diverse persones havynge light horses, should skoure the countrey. 1567 *Salis. Poems Reform.* iii. 70 To dance that nyght that schould not slak. With leggis lyght to hald the widow waltane. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. iv. 54 He that was in the watch, sued himself with a light paire of heeles. 1596 SHAKS. *Pam. Shr.* ii. i. 205 Too lyght for such a swaine as you to catch. 1604 E. G. (Grimstone) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 342 He required the Cacique... to give him an Indian that were lyght, to carry him a Letter. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 11 (1681) 135 The more remote the Branches are from the Earth, the less are they subject to the injuries of Cattle, or the Fruit to light Fingers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. Among Astrologers, a Planet is said To be light, i. e. nimble, compared to another that moves slower. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 15 It is common among horse-jockies to cry a horse down if his heels are too light. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* i. ix. 25 Well coloured was she, tall and debonaire, And light and very swift.

16. That moves or is moved easily or with slight pressure; pliant, fickle, shifty, unsteady; facile, ready (of belief, etc.). Const. of, to with *inf.* Now rare. (See also *LIGHT OF LOVE*.)

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1062 Per to icham al list. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xviii. 14 The spirit forsothe list to wrathen. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1699 *Lucrece*. He was lyght of tunge. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1229 He... Lauches eyn to Lamdon with a light wille. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Cviij b. For every man oughte to be lyght to hearyng and slowe to speke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. ii. 57 Set in stead of that man, licht as lynd, Ouder a cloud or a waist puf of wynd. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiii. 32 The kyng, who gaue light credence to thaim caussedde his vncle... to be hecuded. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 b. Be not lyght to bylene every spiryte. c 1529 SKELTON *Deihe Erle Northumberlande* 175 Be not lyght of credence in no case. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* iv. (1744) 21 Thykenst thou that I wyl so some change my decre? No, no, frynde Moses; so lyght thou shalt not fynde me. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Pro.* (1552) 6 The Lyon, lyght of credite, forthwith ranne upon the wolfe and slewed hym. c 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor. v.* 52 Some... use to give light care to such whisperers. 1576 TURBERV. *Bk. Venetie* 174 When hounds are hunted with in this sorte, they become so lyght of belief that [etc.]. 1597 BEAUP *Theatre God's Judgmen.* (1612) 367 To whom the chaste Matron gaue light credence. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 80 At this exaction... the light Constantinopolitans grievously murmured. 1627 *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 56 A young man is light and moveable, an old man more grave and constant. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 410 Were he not to

have been so light of belief. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xviii. We light half-believers of our casual creeds. 1890 LACKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 46 A light man, in whom no person can place any confidence.

V. That weighs or presses but little on the powers, senses, or feelings.

17. Easy to bear or endure. Of an expense or impost: Easy to pay. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 23.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* x. 15 Lihtr bið tæoege burgas in dæȝ domes ðon ðær ceastre. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xi. 30 Min byrþyn is lecht. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 958 My burpene [is] list i-nouh to beren. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* II. 521 Luff... all paynys maks licht. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 17 3if þou wolt hane it a-forsyd with lyzt coste, Take milk [etc.]. 1523 Lb. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ci. 127. I am content ye shall come to a lyght ransome, for the looe of my cosyn of Derby. 1564 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 The office of all potestatis is lycht to thaim and plesand to the subiectis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 33 The paine, that is now present, schort and licht. 1605 SHAKS. *Levar* iii. vi. 115 (Qos. 1608) How light and portable my paine seemes now! 1611 BIBLE I. *Kings* xii. 4 Make thou... his heavy yoke which he put upon us, lighter. 1773 PHILLIPS *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 126 The afflictions of this present life will seem light. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Martial Elegy* iii. Deeming light the cost of life itself in glorious battle lost. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recall. Mil. Serv.* I. iv. 74 All that we had endured was light compared to the discomfort on board. 1896 Mrs. CAPPYN *Quaker Grandmother* 226 Your seeing me has been no light punishment.

18. Easy to perform or accomplish, requiring little exertion; now only qualifying a sb. such as *task, work, etc.*; formerly often as predicate with clause as subj. + Also, easy to obtain. + Of speech: Easy to utter; plain. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 24.)

c 1000 *Sar. Leechd.* I. 342 Hy hal bab þes be lechttran gang. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 112 It is strong to stonde longe, and licht it is to falle hard. c 1200 ORMIN 4500 Acc witt t. þatt it mis noht lit to betennn hefig silne. a 1225 *Auch.* K. 428 Be leue beo lit in alle þeo þinges þer nis sunne. c 1330 K. BURNIE *Chron.* Prof. (1810) Pref. 99 In symple speche... Pat is lightest in maine's mounthe. 1340 *Ayeb.* 99 Lit to zige an soul to onderstonde. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 78 Be nexte þie to here, And be libest for to here. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prof. Ful litte rewles. c 1400 *Laufraut's Chron.* 225 Glandule comþ be most part of fenneie, & ben lighter to resolve. c 1440 *Promp. Puvr.* 304/1 Lyght of knowynge or working, *facilis*. c 1440 *Promp. Puvr.* 1. xvii. 100 It is lit for to answer. 1450 1530 *Myrr.* *our Ladye* 7 Yt is not lyght for every man to drawe any longe thyng from latyn into oure Englyshe tongue. a 1555 PHILLIPS *Exam. & Viril.* (Parker Soc.) 335 It is not more lighter for him to slide and fall. 1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 451 Least too light winning Make the prize light. a 1700 DRYDEN *Theol. & Hou.* 247 Well pleas'd were all his Friends, The Task was light. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 186 The service will be light and easy. 1832 H. MARTEAUX *Demerara* i. 7 Invalids who were sufficiently recovered to do light work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 123 To keep down the English people was no light task even for that army. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 239. I cannot promise you that the task will be a light one.

+ b. Phrase. Of light [tr. OF. *de legier*]: lightly, easily. Obs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 106 A man that is well garnysshed is not of lighte overthrowe. 1490 - *Encyclos* xii. 45 All this people... Whiche shall mowe of lyght, aryse, and make werre ayeinst the.

19. Of literature, dramatic works, music, etc.: Requiring little mental effort; amusing, entertaining. *Light comedian*: An actor of light comedy. (Cf. *HEAVY* a. 20, 21.)

c 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like light musike. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. vii. (Ritdg.) 355 The library abounded in romances. Don Caesar seemed to give the preference to that light reading. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii. III. 79 Aeschylus was accounted no less a master of the light than of the serious drama. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 40 Light reading does not do when the heart is really heavy. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Crisis* xcv. From out your desk Hand me some lighter sample. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec. The old-fashioned plan of ending a symphony with a light and brilliant rondo, that lays no tax upon the hearer's wearied faculties. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 118 The light comedian will complete the list of our company. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 33. I remember the first time our light comedy attempted to sit down on one of these chairs. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* (1890) III. iii. 604 What may be called the lighter ornamental style, such as the after-dinner speech.

20. Of sleep: Not oppressive to the bodily sense; easily shaken off. Hence also *light sleeper*.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v. ix. (1890) 410 Me lit slep oferorn. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* *Evening* xiii. Be every mourner's sleep to-night, Like infant's slumbers, pure and light. 1844 DICKENS *Marb. Chus.* xxviii. I am a light sleeper; and it's better to be up than lying awake. 1894 HON. EMILY LAWLESS *Maelcho* II. ii. 21 A man who at all times was a light sleeper.

VI. 21. Free from the weight of care or sorrow; cheerful, merry. Obs. exc. in *light heart*. + Also *glad and light*, etc. + Const. of.

13... in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 235 Þou waxist heni þat was wel lit. 1436 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 77 They mote singen and be light. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1411 All þere lodes were light þat þat lyfte hode. a 1400-50 Alexander 532 3it be lit & lete of þis rowde. 1430-40 *LYNG. Bochas* I. x. (1554) 21 b. The people were full glad and lyght. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Koxb.) 448 He was so lyght of hir talking and of hir sight. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xviii. 23 Na ferly thocht his hart was licht. 1778 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* 23 Aug. I have rarely seen a very rich man with a light heart and light spirits. 1844 A. WELBY

*Poems* (1867) 1 When my heart was as light as a blossom in June. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 Now my heart is light again, and I could laugh like children at a pantomime. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 146 He broke into a light laugh.

VII. 22. Of the head: Dizzy, giddy. Also of persons: Wandering in mind, delirious = *LIGHT-HEADED* 1 (now *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

[Cf. sense 16; but there appears to be here a reference to a subjective sensation of physical levity.]

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 72 And thereof comes it that his head is light. 1604 - *Oth.* iv. i. 280 Are his wits safe? Is he not light of Braine? 1662 R. MATHEW *Und. Alch.* 8 89. 141 He... continued very light eight days. 1791 J. LAARMONT *Poems* 8 Light grew her head, her breast did beat. *Mod. (Dougal)* 'He's a bit light at the full and the change' (H. C. Hart).

VIII. 23. Comb. a. in syntactical combs. used attrib. or as ads., as *light-draught*, *-heart*, *-land*, *-marching*; b. in parasynthetic derivatives, as *light-bellied*, *-bodied*, *-brained*, *-disposed*, *-legged*, *-mouthed*, *-pointed*, *-robed*, *-spirited*, *-thoughtful*, *-tongued*, *-winged*, *-witted* ads.; + *light-eared* a., ready to listen, credulous; + *light-poised* a., of light weight; + *light-skirted* a. (of a woman: cf. *LIGHT-SKIRTED*), light in conduct, wanton (hence + *lightskirtedness*); + *light-tailed* a. = *precis*; *light-timbered* a., (of a horse) lightly-built, active. Also *LIGHT-ARMED*, *LIGHT-FINGERED*, etc.

1823 CRAIG *Technol. Pict.* 'Light-bellied, an epithet for a horse that has flat, narrow, and contracted sides. 1886 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2136/4 A white-sanded gray Mare. 'light-bodied. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* v. ii. (1598) H. b. The proud corrupters of the 'light-brained king. 1870 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life in Black Regim.* 166 We could then ascend the smaller stream with two 'light-draft foats. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/6 Light light draught steamers for special service. a 1554 Lb. SOMMERSET in *Fove A. & M.* (1563) 736 b. When one is ouer 'light eared, the one way, and deafe on the other side. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isliford* 37 There was a 'light-heart briskness in the air. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 'Light-land wheat, almost everywhere good. a 1586 SUNDY *Aradia* i. (1622) 87 'Light-legged. Pas l. and got the middle space. 1888 M. MORIS *Chron.* v. x. 151 The active 'light marching Huz. l. 1884 J. A. ANDERSON *Mod. Ho. semanship*. 18 It is dangerous to have a six re bit upon a 'light-mouthed horse. 1824 Miss MITCHELL *Edw. & M.* Ser. i. 263 Its 'light-pointed roof, its clustered chimney. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1873) 205 Swift is it [the water of the Kent] in pace, 'light poised, to looke in cleere. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxiv. 326 A light-robed female presenting her hand to three soldiers. a 1758 RAMSAY *Sonnet of the Contents* vii. 'Light-skated lasses, a d the ginnard wyfe. 1607 R. C. CLYDE *tr. A. & M.* 1600 J. LANS *Tom Tel. tr.* (1876) 133 'Light-tail. 1811 W. W. POTTER *Aschylus, Prometheus chapt. d* Unfruitful labour and 'light-thoughted folly. 1883 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1871/4 A 'light timbered bright bay Gelding. a 1825 FORBY *Loc. E. Anglia, Light-timbered*, light-limbed: active and alert. 1828 SCOTT *E. M. Perla* xvii. To keep 'light-tongued companions out of the way. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 269 'Light-wing'd Toyes Of feather'd Cupid seele with wanton dullesse My... offic'd Instrument. 1793 MASON *Sonn.* to *Earl Holderness* 6 Here, as the light wing'd moments glide serene. 1577 H. KNOXES *Bk. Nurture in Balces Bk* (1868) 84 For 'lyght-witted or drunken, sure, men will name thee in talke. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 68 A foolish light witted fellow.

**Light** (loit), a. 2 Forms: 1 locht, *Anglian* leht, 3 lith, 4 lith, lyzt, 4-5 lygt, 4-6 lyght, 5 leyzt, licht, 6 lighte, lycht, 4- light. [OF. *loht* (Anglian *lht*) = OFris. *li(a)cht*, OS. OIIG. *liht* (MIIG. *liht*, mod. G. and Du. *licht*): see *Licht* sb.]

1. + a. Bright, shining, luminous. Of a fire: Burning brightly. Phrase, *On of, in* a light fire: in a blaze (very common in 16-18th c.). Obs.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 9 Dibod dryhtnes leht [Vulg. *Incidentum*] inlihtende eȝan. c 1000 *Sar. Leechd.* II. 30 Seod þonne at lechtum fyre. a 1400-50 Alexander 4464 God... Sum of latoun & of lede & sum of list silur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymagis... Loke, d full ly 4 ly as any light angels. 14... *Toullet's Vis.* 2123 (M. A.) Brighter... Then ever schon sonne that was soo lyzt. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 1300 (Horstm.). To stanbe þat feyre þat was so leyzt. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. iv. 57 b. At that tyme also was fire cried at Giethorne, and soone after, many houses were seene on a light fire. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 113 Now... we might discover smoke and light fires all the way along. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xx. 3 For methought, I saw all Heidelberg on a thick smoke, but the Prince his Pallace all on a light fire. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 24 All Sodome was of a light fire. 1737 *Mem. G. di Lucca* 110 The Flashes were so thick the Sky was almost in a light fire. 1766 JORTIN *Life of Erasmus* II. 717 He piled those ancient books together and set them all on a light fire.

absol. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 269 It is a foul laseynge to chese wittingly & meynete þe lesse perlit, & forsake þe littre, sikerere, & perfitere.

b. Of a place, the time of day, etc.: Having a considerable or sufficient amount of light, not dark. + In early use also with stronger sense: Brightly illuminated; fig. enlightened mentally.

c 900 *Bada's Hist.* i. i. (1890) 26 Dis eland... lechte nite on sumera hafad. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 *Illuminatio mentis*... þat is heorte be lit. c 1305 LAY. 7238 Hit was ane time, þat þe dai was lit, and þe sunne was swiðe brht. c 1300 *Harvelok* 393 Also lit it þerinne, So þer brenden cerges inne. c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 2064 And to morewen, when it is light, Sire, thou



schalt have thine wille. *a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xviii. 9* Charite pat makis þe eghen of oure saule lyght & lusty. *c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. x. (Fox & Wolf) xliii.* The night was lyght, and penny full the mone. *1560 DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm. 235 a/2* By and by commeth he with the letters, and delyuereth them; it was skare lyght daye. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. 1. 90* Nocht be the day was lyght, natir at noneday bot at evin. *1611 BIBLE Micah ii. 1* When the morning is lyght, they practise it (euill). *1704 NORRIS Ideal World ii.* Pref. 8 A man that has a lyght shop had need sell good ware. *1844 J. T. HEWLETT Parsons & W. ix.* The boy . . . got up where it was lyght on the following morning. *1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing 56* A patient's bed should always be in the lightest spot in the room. *1862* The morning-room is a nice light room.

† *C. Clean, pure. Obs.*

*13. E. E. Allit. P. A. 681* Pat is of hert hope clene & lygt. *Ibid. B. 987* Wyth lygt louez vp-lyfte þay loued hym swyþe.

2. Pale in hue. Also = light-coloured.

*1548 TURNER Names of Herbes (1881) 73* Siligo . . . is a kynde of ryghte wheate. . . Therefore let it be called in englishe lyght wheate. *1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2182/4* He had a lyght bob Periwig. *1727 BOYER Fr. Dict., Light Hair, des Cheveux blonds.* *1799 G. SMITH Laboratory 1* 394 Draw your stuff quickly through, three or four times, according as you would have it deeper or lighter. *Ibid. 305* Body [of artificial fly] light fur of an old fox. *1873 Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 85 § 3* Her name . . . shall be marked on her stern . . . on a light ground in black letters. *1898 Pall Mall G. 3 Feb. 9/1* Never back a bird which has a light or yellow eye.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

*c 1420 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 617, 7* pannis integris de lyghtgrene. *a 1450 Fysshynge w. Angle (1883) 10* A lyght plunket colour. *a 1500 [see GLAD a. 1.] 1530 PALSGR. 239* 1 Lyght grene popynay colour, *uerygay.* *1729 SAVAGE Wanderer 1, 71* The dawn in lyght-grey mists arose. *1863 I. WILLIAMS Baptistry ii. xix. (1874) 25* Beneath an ash-tree's lyght-green shade, There side by side the Three are laid. *1885 MISS BRADON Wyllard's Weir d. 14* A background of lyght-drab cloth.

3. Comb. : parasynthetic, as light-coloured, -complexioned, -haired, -leaved, -veined, -waved adjs.

*1631 SANDERSON Sermon (1681) II. 2* A too-too 'light-coloured' habit certainly sueth not well with the gravity of a sermon. *1686 Lond. Gaz. No. 2136/4* Left in a Hackney Coach . . . a lyght-colour'd gray cloth Sur-toutte Coat. *1882 Garden 4 Feb. 78* 1 The American Ash is, as a rule, lighter coloured both in foliage and bark than ours. *1861 WAUGH Gohlin's Grave 11* Her 'light-complexioned' face beamed with . . . good nature. *1870 BRYANT Iliad i. x. 302* The husband of the 'light-haired' queen of heaven. *1896 HOUSMAN Shropsh. Lad lxiii.* And fields w'll yearly bear them As 'light-leaved' spring comes on. *1613 39 I. JONES in Leoni Palladio's Archit (1742) II. 50* 'Light-vein'd' marble. *1824 T. FENBY Hymn to May iv. 5* Von 'light-wav'd' clouds thy tresses show.

† *Light, ppl. a. Obs.* [Pa. ppl. of LIGHT v. 2] Lighted, kindled, illuminated.

*1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 27* Take a light candell and sette in the Fustyan brentyng. *1579 FULKE Refut. Rastel 722* Neither was it the custome . . . to sett light candels on the altars. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny 1. 45* 11 quencheth . . . light torches dipped therein. *1606 CHAPMAN Mons. D'Olivo 1. 1* Me thinks through the encurtained windowes . . . I see light Tapers. *1632 LITTONOW Trans. vi. 274* With light candles in our hands.

**Light** (loit), *adv.* 1 Forms : 1 léchte, 3 lichte, 3-5 lizt, 5 lyghte, 6 Sc. licht, 4- light. [OE. léchte = OS. litta (Du. licht), OHG. litta (MHG. lichte, mod.G. leicht), f. OTeut. \*lihtō- LIGHT a. 1]

1. In a light manner (cf. senses of the adj.); lightly as opposed to heavily; nimbly, † quickly; † easily, comfortably.

In the phrases to think light of, † to care light for, etc., there may be confusion with LITE, little.

*c 900 tr. Bede's Hist. iv. xix. (1890) 320* þa was heo gesezen þurh twegen dagas, þæt hire leolhor & wel wære *a 1250 Prov. Alfred 209* in O. E. Misc. 120 Þene vnþev lichte leten heo myhte. *a 1300 Cursor M. 18059* Fra hus he lepe selculi light. *c 1330 R. BRUNN Chron. (1810) 272* He wend haf had fulle light, Edward at his wille. *c 1420 Authors of Arth. 653* And þane to be lystis þe lordis lepis fulle lyghte. *c 1449 PECKOC Ymagr. 268* Every thing lik to an other thing bringith into ymaginacioun and into mynde better and ligit and esier the thing to him lik, than the thing to him lasse lik. *1483 CANTON G. de la Tour L. ij.* Blessed be the houre that my suster clothed her so light. *1573 Satir. Poems Reform. xlii. 432* Thocht of the matter thay þas light. *1590 GREENE Never too Late (1600) N r b.* So light the Ferman for loue doth care. As Venus passe not if she pay no fare. *1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. viii. 10* His boystrous club, so buried in the ground, He could not rearen up againe so light. *1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. v. i. 401* Euerie Elf and Fairie spright, Hop as light as bird from briar. *1592 Ven. & Ad. 1028* The grave stoope not, she tread on it so light. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iii. 308* He . . . trends so light he scarcely prints the Plains. *1807 WOODSW. Song at Feast Brougham Castle 75* Thoughts that pass Light as the wind along the grass. *1891 ROSSETTI East Confession 401* She went with . . . hands held light before her. *1896 HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad lix.* Lie you easy, dream you light.

*Proverb.* *1546 J. HEYWOOD Prov. (1867) 77* Light come, light go. *1728 ANASTHOS John Bull iii. iv.* Light come, light go, he cares not a farthing. *1857 HUGHES Tom Brown 1. ix.* Light come, light go; they wouldn't have been comfortable with money in their pockets in the middle of the half.

2. Comb. (with pres. and pa. pples.) as light-bounding, -charged, -clad, -disposed, -harnessed, -loaded, -poised, etc.

*1533-4 Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 17* Many wilfull and light disposed persons . . . haue attempted the . . . violacion of the same

statutes. *1561 T. NORTON Calvin's Inst. (1634) Pref.* The light-beleaving and ignorant multitude. *1596 Edu. III. l. ii.* Nor rusting canker have the time to eat their light-borne snaffles. *1598 GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann. l. xiii. (1622) 24* The Bructeri . . . Stertinius overthrew with a company of light-harnessed soldiers. *1725 POPE Odys. vii. 303* Light-bounding from the earth, at once they rise. *1726-46 THOMSON Winter 645* The top light-fluttering spreads his mealy wings. *1742 YOUNG Nt. Ph. v. 463* Earth's enchanted cup With cool reserve light-touching. *1750 CHATHAM in Seward Anecd. (1796) III. 386* 'Midst all the tumults of the warring sphere, My light-charg'd bark may baply glide. *1751 Act 24 Geo. II. c. 8 § 17* Damages do often happen to light-loaded Barges. by deep-loaded Barges. lying across. in the said Rivers. *1776 MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad 227* The dancers' heels light-quivering beat the ground. *1777 R. PORTER Aschylus, Agamem. 236* Fond as a boy to chase The winged bird light-flitting round. *1798 SOTHERBY tr. Wieland's Oberon (1826) II. 152* A veil, light-shadowing each voluptuous charm. *1812 BYRON Ch. Har. l. lxxiii.* With milk-white crest, gold spur, and light-pod'd lance. *1823 ROSCOE Simonds's Lit. Eur. (1846) II. xxxi.* 329 Our light-swinging hammocks answering to the breeze. *1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der. III. xlii.* 269 Lighter-clad intelligence. *1883 F. M. WALKER Fish Supply Norway 31* (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Add . . . a few light-fried truffles or mushrooms. *1883 R. W. DIXON Alano ii. vi. 84* The Saracen's curved sword and light-wrought mail.

† **Light, adv.** 2 Obs. Forms : 1 léchte, 3 lichte, 4-5 lizt, 5 lyghte, lyth, 4- light. [OE. léchte = OHG. litta, MHG. lichte), f. Kohl LIGHT a. 2] Brightly, clearly.

*a 900 CYNEWULF Crist 1239* (Gr.) Þæt hy fore leodum lechte bliþap. *972 Blick. Hom. 127* (Lechtatun) lechte & beorhte scinap elce niht. *c 1230 Halli Meid. 43* Euch heate of þe hah gast þat bearned se lichte wudu waste. *c 1275 XI Poins of Hall 68* in O. E. Misc. 149 A hwel of sele is furþer mo And berneþ lichte and turneþ o. *a 1310* in Wright Lyric P. 33 In uche londe heo leometh lichte. *c 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame ii. 399* These walles of berile . . . shoone ful lyghter than a glas. *c 1470 Golagros & Gauz. 485* With fei lads on lofi, lemand ful light. *14. LYDG. Siege Harfleur in Arb. Garner VIII. 17* With men of arms that lyth did leme. *c 1710 C. FIENNES Diary (1888) 137* Its [sc. coal] in great pieces and so Cloven burns light so as the poorer sort works by it.

Comb. *a 1400-50 Alexander 553* þe list lemand late laschis fra þe heuyt.

**Light** (loit), *v. 1* Forms : 1 lhtan, lyhtan, lhtan, 3 lichte'n, lizten, 3-4 lht, lyht, 4 lizt, lyzt, litz, 4-5 lizte, 4-6 lyght, Sc. lichte, lyecht, 5 lyghte, leyt, lyhte, lyzte, 5-6 lichte, 6-7 lite, 8-9 dial. leet, 4- light. *Pa. t. a. 1* lichte, 2-3 lichte, 4 lht, lyhte, 5 lyzte, lichte, north. licht, 4-5 lizt, 6 lyzt, lyghte, 4-8 light, 5 leyt, 5-6 lyght, 8-9 dial. leet. *β. a* 1 lhtid, lited, lhted, liztid, 4-6 Sc. lichteit, lyecht, -yt, 5-6 lyghted, 4- lighted; 7- lit. *Pa. pple. a.* 3-5 lizt, 4 lyzt, lht, y-lyeght, 5 lyght, 5-8 light. *β. 5* y-lyghted, -id, 5-6 lyghted, 6 lyghted, 8 lited, 6- lighted; 8- lit. Also 7 lhten. [OE. lhtan = OFris. lichte, MDu. lichten (Du. lichten), OHG. (gi)lhten (MHG. lhten, mod.G. leichten, now rare; also lhten, Naut. from Du.), ON. litta = OTeut. type \*lihtjan, \*lihtjan, f. \*lihtō- \*lihtō- LIGHT a. 1] The senses in branch II app. originate in an absol. use of the vb. in sense 2 ('to relieve a horse or vehicle of one's weight'); cf. ON. litta to dismount, halt on a journey.]

1. To lighten.

† *1. trans.* To make light, lessen the weight of. Also fig. to reduce; to mitigate, assuage. *Obs.*

*c 1000 in Narrat. Angl. Conscrip. (Cockayne) 8* Da wolde ic minne þurst leght. *1422 tr. Secreta Secret. Priv. Priv. 214* Thou shalt lyght the trauaillis of thy baronage. *c 1440 Promp. Parv. 304/1* Lyghten chargys or byrdenys, deuera. *Ibid.* Lyghten, or make wyghtys more esy (P. lighyn burdens, heuy weightis) allevia. *1552 HULOET* Lyghten or make easye, laniyo, leno. *1598 BANISTER Hist. Man 1. 34* We finde the same [bone] here, and there, attenuated, and lighted with long lyne, and flatted sides. *1582 STANVURST Aeneis ii. (Arb.) 67* Nor backward skew'd I myn eyesight, In graue of holy Ceres tyl that my burden I lighted. *a 1600 MONTGOMERY Sonn. li. 6* Vhik slaiks my sorow . . . And lights my louing largour at the leist.

2. To relieve of a (material) load or burden; to unload (a ship). Also, to 'relieve' (a person) of his property by plundering. *Obs.*

*a 1225 Ancr. R. 422* 3e schulen beon i-dodded four siðen ide 3ere, unto lhten ower heaued. *13. E. E. Allit. P. C. 160* To lytten þat lome, 3if lepe wolde schape. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce iii. 624* That schip thai lychtyst sone. *1545 RAYNOLD Byrth Maundyde 34* They can not . . . containe or draw any more, tyll they be lighted and discharged of that that is drawn already. *1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. xii. 42* Where we must land some of our passengers, And light this weary vessell of her lode. *1623 BINGHAM Xenophon 127* Tereus . . . was lighted of all his baggage by these men. *1637 R. JONSON Sad. Sheph. 1. ii.* The wash'd Flocks are lighted of their wool. *1715-20 POPE Iliad xi. 208* Many a car, now lighted of its lode. *1756 in R. Rogers's Tracts. (1883) 51* note. They saw a schooner at anchor some distance from ye shore . . . and upon this intelligence, lighted our boats and intended to board them.

b. To deliver of a child. Now dial.

*c 1394 P. Pl. Crede 79* þat þe lace of oure ladie smok listeb hem of children. *c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 71* Where oure Lady rested hire, aftir sche was lyghted of oure Lord. *c 1460 Towneley Myst. xlii. 337* I shall say thou was lyght Of a knaue childe this nyght. *1494 FARVAN Chron. vii. 339* Leuyng his wyfe with hir modyr tyll she was lyghted of

chylde. *1542 Will of R. Slanye* (Somerset Ho.) Vt . . . she be lighted of achilde wherw' she goeth nowe. *1774 Churchw. Acc. Norton & Leuchwich, Worcestersh. (MS.) P. 2* Mrs. Sanders for liting Ben Turner wife. *1866 Chesl. Gloss. s.v.* Is your wife lighted?

† 3. To relieve (of pain, sorrow, etc.); to comfort, gladden (cheer (a person, his heart, etc.)). *Obs.*

*c 1000 Sax. Leech. II. 186* Þæt seofon niht, þonne lht þæt þone gesewencedan magan. *c 1220 Bestiary 375* Lighen him of his birde. *a 1225 Ancr. R. 356* Worp awei wrom me alle mine gultes, þæt ich beo ilhted of hore heunesse. *a 1300 Cursor M. 5727* He light þam o þair wa. *c 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame i. 467* Venus, The whiche I prey . . . vs ay of oure sorwes lyghte. *1388 WYCLIF Isa. ix. i.* The lond of Zabolon and the lond of Neptalym was releesid [sc. rr. alizid, liztid]. *a 1400-50 Alexander 2814* I shall lefe & be liztyd; þarfore be 3e light. *c 1440 Jacob's Well xl. 249* Of operis charge þou art lyhted. *c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. Proli. iii.* Ane mery sport To lichte the spreit. *1473 M. PASTON in P. Lett. III. 77* Ve haue lyghtyd myne hert therein by a pound. *1520 MORE Dialoge i. Wks. 1171/1* A merye tale with a frende, refresheth a manne muche, and . . . lyghteth his mynd. *1530 PALSGR. 611/2* This tydynges lyghteth me well. *1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 10/1* She voyded matter, by the which she seemed to be lighted and eased.

† b. *intr.* Of the heart : To grow light or cheerful. Of sickness : To be alleviated. *Obs.*

*a 1300 Cursor M. 5163* Pan higan his ert to light. *c 1386 CHAUCER Spr. 3. 388* It was so fair a sight that it made alle hire hertes for to lichte. *1398 Ælfrisa Barth. De P. R. ix. xlii.* [Tollem. MS.] In þe dawninge siknesse of bestes lyzted [sc. lizte is lyghted] and abateþ. *a 1400-50 Alexander 5255* Sire Alexander hire a-vises & all his hert lizte. *c 1460 Towneley Myst. xlii. 138* Me thynk my hart lyghtys.

† 4. *trans.* To make of less effect, deprive of weight or influence. Also *Sc.*, to slight, undervalue.

*a 1619 FOTHERBY Altheim. i. viii. § 2 (1622) 56* Though he were very witty . . . yet by his inconstancy, he lighted his authority [L. letatur auctoritas]. *1822 GALT Entail III. vii. 81* When the Laird lights the Laddie, so does 'a' the kitchen boys.

5. *a. Naut. (trans. and absol.)* (See quot. 1867.)

*1841 DANA Seaman's Man. 114* Light, to move or lift anything along; as, to 'Light out to windward!' that is, haul the sail over to windward. *c 1860 H. STUART Seaman's Catech. 45* The men on the yard, light out on their respective sides. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk. Light, To.* To move or lift anything along; as 'light over to windward', the cry for helping the men at the weather-earring when taking in a reef. Light along! Lend assistance in hauling cables, hawsers, or large ropes along, and lifting some parts in a required direction. *1882 NARPS Seamanship (ed. 6) 132* All. light the sail out to windward together.

b. ? Hence to light out (U.S. slang) : to decamp, 'make tracks'.

*1884 MARK TWAIN Huck. Finn i. 2* And so when I couldn't stand it no longer, I lit out. *1888 Cornh. Mag. Oct. 373* He may light out for the country, railing West to a young city yet on the boom. *1890 Century Mag. Feb. 525/2* We'll light out 'an' find your brother.

II. To descend. Cf. ALIGHT v. 1

6. *intr.* To descend from a horse or vehicle; to dismount; to bring one's ride to an end. Also with off, down, adown (arch.). † Sometimes conjugated with to be.

*c 900 tr. Bede's Hist. iii. xvi. [xxii.] (1890) 228* He . . . lyhte of his horse & feoll him to fotum. *c 1205 LAV. 586a* Lhted of cowre blaken and stondeþ on cowre skonken. *a 1300 Cursor M. 3256* Biside a well he lighted [Gott. lhted, Trin. lizt] down. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce xiv. 121* The erll of Murres . . . Licht on fut with his menche. *c 1470 Golagros & Gauz. 130* The knyght . . . Reynyt his palfrey of pride, Quhen he was lhtid downe. *1470-85 MALOR Arthur ix. lii.* They haue desdayne . . . to lyghte of their horses to fyghte with suche a lewde knyght as thou arte. *a 1592 GREENE Orpharion (1599) 39* Set a Begger on horsebacke, and they say he will neuer light. *1596 DANFET tr. Comines (1614) 188* All the nobilitie of Fraunce lighted on foot to fight with the English men. *1691 J. WILSON Belphegor iii. 1.* Dram. Wks. (1874) 330 Sir, the company are now lighting at door! *a 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Mem. Sidn. Biddulph V. 175.* I immediately lit off my horse. *1823 BYRON Giaour 587* Stern Hassan . . . from his horse Disdains to light. *1868-70 MORRIS Earthly Par. I. 158* While from the horse he lit adown.

† b. *trans. (causal)* To light (down); to cause to descend; to help to dismount. *Obs.*

*a 1300 Cursor M. 22020* He sal þam smett, and dan þam light. *c 1420 Authors of Arth. 214* Pat is luf paramour . . . þat has me lhte [Thornton MS. gersse me lyghte and lence] and laft lo3 in a lake.

7. Of persons : To descend, go down from a high place or to a low one. Often in ME. used to describe the Incarnation and the Descent into Hell. *Occas. refl. Obs.*

*c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 79* A mon lhte [L. descendebat] from ierusalem into ierico. *c 1220 Bestiary 32* Vre louerd is te leue, he lhted ðer abuten; . . . him lhtede to lhten her on erde. *a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2494* Te engles lhten of heuene & heuen hire on heh up. *a 1240 Leisong in Cott. Hom. 217* He lhte in to helle. *a 1300 Cursor M. 20531* I lighted down and man be-cam. *a 1310 in Wright Lyric P. 73* For sunful folk, suete Jesus, Thou lhtest from the heze hous. *1377 LANGL P. Pl. B. xi. 440* Ihesu cryste on a iewes douster alyste [MS. W. lichte], gentil woman bough she were. *c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 68* How . . . Godd sent wisdom in til erthe and lhtid in Virgin Mary. *c 1420 Authors of Arth. 164* (Douce MS.) Withe lhtcyer in a lake lo3 am I lhten. *c 1460 Towneley Myst. vii. 115* He will lyght fro heuen towre ffor to be mans saueyoure. *1533 GAU Richt Vay 54* The angel said to the virgine maria ye halie spreit sal lht in the.

† b. To light low : to be brought to the ground; to be degraded or humiliated. *Obs.*



a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf bi lease wit pret tu when chest to in & light to ure lare. c 1230 *Hali Alid.* 5 Pat fram se muchel hehschipe & se self freedom schal lichte se lahe. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 3340 Wel louwe he dede hem list wip diosful dintes sars. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 2362 311 list he law at be last for all his lethire prid. 1535 *STEWART Cron.* (1858) 1. 395 Scho makis ane man rycht lawlie for to lycht, Quhome of befor schot so he on licht. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiv. 64 Law sall he lycht downe.

† 8. *fig.* To descend, emanate, proceed. *Const. from, of. Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 96 3if eni mon hit fort iscon ou, nakeð of him hwat god ferof muhte lichten. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1791 Te hali gast, hare beire lone, he lihted of ham bode [sc. the Father and the Son]. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 599 Of þe lyte þat he list off he like was to nane. *Ibid.* 4494 11k lede þat list is of þour lede.

9. To fall and settle on a surface, as a bird, a snowflake, a person leaping upon the ground, or the like. Also with *down*. *Phr. to light on one's feet or legs (fig.): to be fortunate or successful (cf. FALL v. 64 h, LEG sb. 2 c).*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 132 Brid . . . nortē sechen his mete . . . Elitē 3 ndun to her corde. c 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 26 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 236 þu ert corpe to gode sede, on þe lihte þe heuene deus. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1896 500 [sc. the dove]. fa d na sted quare on to light [lighted]. *Ibid.* 1612 Quen ious sagh þam gloriid be, He lightid of his moder kne. 13 . . . *Alit.* P. A. 988. 1 syze . . . ierusalem so nas & ryally dyzt, As hit was lyzt for be heuen adoun. 1423 31. *J. Kingis Q.* clxxxv. A turtur, vpon my hand gan lyght. 1490 *CANTON Eneides* lix. 158 That egle that lighted amonge the hepe of swannes. 1530 *PALGRA.* 611/1 Loke well where yonder fesante lyghteth. c 1541 *WYATT Poet.* Wks. (1831) 109 It is possible . . . to fall highest, yet to light soft. c 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1590 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xxxix. (1612) 193 Snow, that lights & lies a moysture moystles. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iv. 1. 244 If he must down, he seeks to fall easily, and if possible, to light on his legs. 1667 *MILTON P.* l. iv. 182 Th' arch fellow . . . overlapp'd all bound Of Hill or highest Wall, and sheer within Lights on his feet. 1759 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* 95 If the swarms part, and light in sight of one another. 1828 *SCOTT Jnl.* 6 Mar. A feather just lighted on the ground can scarce be less concerned where the next blast may carry it. 1832 *TENNYSON Enone* 102 On the tree-tops a crested peacock lit. 1852 *THACKERAY Lett.* 23 Dec. I have made scores of new acquaintances and lighted on my legs as usual. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Playgr.* *Enr.* iv. (1894) 97 You made a . . . spring, and lighted upon another rock.

10. To have a particular place of incidence or arrival. a. Of a blow, a weapon: To fall and strike; to fall (short, etc.). *Now rare.*

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristoforo*) 657 Ane arow done cane lycht & rewt by king of ane eeycht. 1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. H.* xxi. 218 His arowe lyghte upon cayn and slew hym. 1532 *CRAMMER Lett. to Hen. VIII in Mir.* Writ. (Parker Soc.) II. 234 If the stroke of an halberd had not light short. 1550 in *Dunbar's Fables* (1893) 305 Fra he begyn to schute his schot, Thow wat nocht quhen that it will licht. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. viii. 18 The stroke upon his shield so heave lites. 1604 *ROWLANDS Look to it* 41 There flies my Dart, light where it will. 1667 *MILTON P.* l. ix. 173, I reek not, so it [Revenge] light well aim'd. 1710 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 155 p. 2 But why in the Heel? . . . Because, says I, the Bullet chanced to light there. 1784 *R. BAGE Barham Down* 11. 277 Some of the blows had light upon Lord Somerset's head and face. 1855 *STANLEY Mem. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 76 The sword lighted on the arm of the monk, which fell wounded.

† b. To come to or arrive in a place; to lodge in some position; to arrive at a point; to fall into a condition; to fall or 'land' in a particular place or position. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Swales Warde in Cott.* Hom. 249 Ha [i.e. Death] lihted hwer se ha eauer kimer wið a busent deofen. c 1320 *R. BRUNNE Men.* 47 And on a burdayd bedyr he lyst Wyb hys dysceplys agens nyzt. 13 . . . *E. E. Alit.* P. A. 247, I am forpayned, & þou in a lyf of lykynge lyzte In paradyse erde. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 4785 Quare it [the fire] lit on his like it lichtid him for eue. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13686 A loonyng vneful light in his hert. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* i. (1874) 8 If ye wil seke such ways, than wil the Holy Gost lyght in your counceyl. 1551 *RECORDE Pathen.* *Knout.* l. v. Sette the one foote of the compass in the prick, where yow would houte the plumme line to lighte. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) III. 37 Letus drinke together in signe of agreement, that the people . . . may . . . know that it is true, that we be light at a point. 1609 *Shander & Cal.* iii. 54 Lidian . . . entering with a point upon his enemy, lighted just between his arme and the curats [= cuirass]. 1629 *DRAYTON Verses* 11 in *Sir J. Beaumont's Bosworth F.* 14 We are light. After those glorious Days, into the Night Of these base Times. 1651 *T. BARKER Art of Angling* (1653) 8 The Pearch feeds well, if you light where they be. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Phlos.* a 2, To make you aware of the way you have either chosen, or light into for want of a better.

c. To light on, upon: to fall or descend upon, as a piece of good or ill fortune, or the like; to descend upon the head of; to fall to the lot of, to be the 'portion': *occas.* conjugated with *to be*, as in the ME. phrase *my love is light upon* (a person). † Also, rarely, to happen to a person.

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 30 Levedi. My love is on the lilt. 13 . . . *E. E. Alit.* P. B. 213 With þis worde þat he warp, þe wake on hym lyst. c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 513 My love is lichte ylyghte. One a worthily weyght. 1526 *TINDALE Natl.* xxiii. 36 All these things shall light upon this generation. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 149 Quhat wo and miserie sall lyght on þow. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 236 Honour and reputation lighting on yong men before their time. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 366 But I do prophesie th' election lights On Fortinbras. 1607 *E. SHARPHAN Cupid's*

*Whirligig* n. D 5 b, The plague of Egypt light vpon you all. 1643 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxv. 233 The best livings light not always on the ablest men. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 833 On mee . . . all the blame lights due. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Phlos.* 447 'Tis evident, that this Eternal Loss of Happiness lights to such Men thro' their acting contrary to their Reason. 1720-21 *Let. Alit's Jnl.* (1722) 11. 111 The Infamy and Reward must then have light on their Heads. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Ireland* iii. 56 A final and overwhelming curse had lighted upon the land.

d. Of persons. To light on or upon (or of): to happen to come upon, chance upon; to meet with or discover, esp. unexpectedly or by accident; to come across, whether as the result of search or not.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1068 Ner hand . . . thailychtytapon Clyd. 1579 *SPENSER Sh. Ph. C.* Sept. 259 Diggon on fewe such frendis diid euer lite. 1583 *BADINGTON Commandm.* viii. (1637) 82 Where may we live and not light of false forgers. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 109 Making spoile of what-euer they light upon. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* n. 1701/2 Not taki' heed to the place, he lighted upon a p. eijcie and fell down. 1659 *FULLER Alph. Inf.* *Inno.* i. 34, I thought he had lighted on some rare Evidence, out of the ordinary road. 1687 *SHIRLEY Belshazzar* iv. 1. Wks. (1766) 162 If I light of him I'll tear his goatish eyes out. 1738 *WENTY Wks.* 18. 1. 38, I called at Althingam, and there lit upon a Quaker. 1779 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 16 Oct. How did you light on your specific for the tooth-ach? 1839-41 *S. WARREN Ten Thous. a Year* i. 1. 7 His eye lit on his ring. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* l. iv. 76 He . . . opened it [a Bible] like at a chance, and was sure to light of a verse . . . that set all straight. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) 1. App. (1876) 547, I have as yet only once lighted on the use of the word in the singular.

e. To come or fall into a person's hands; to chance into a person's company. *Now rare or Obs.* 1562 *COOPER Ansm. Prio. Masse* Pref. One of the Copies of this answer by occasion, as it fortun'd . . . lighted into my hands. 1651 *Tr. De las Caveras* Don Fensse 75 The letters which Theodore had sent were read, the which light in her hands unknowne to her father. 1672 *MARVELL Cor.* ccv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 405 Upon Thursday last I accidentally did light into Sir Philip Frowd's company. 1684-5 *SOUTH Serm.* (1829) L. 221 A man by mere peradventure lights into company. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Briary Creek* iv. 77 A philosopher suddenly lighting in an infant community instead of having grown up out of it.

f. To turn out (well, happily); also simply, to fall out, happen, occur. *Now dial.*

1607-12 *Bacon Ess.* *Beauty* (Arb.) 212 Brantie . . . for the most part it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a little out of countenance: But yet certainly againe if it light well, it maketh vertues shyne, and vices blashe. c 1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Oxford* (1840) III. 6 To return to our English proverb, ('He looks as the devil over Lincoln') it is conceived of more antiquity than either of the fore-named colleges, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the cathedral church in Lincoln. c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Vicu Lawe* Dial. To Rd. Wks. (1862) 34 Let's lett heav'n will. 1790 *Mrs. WHITFIELD Westm. Dial.* (1821) 62 Haw leet it preia, dadd it iwyer run away afore? 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vii. 11, Whatever lights, we will stand together.

III. † 11. *intr.* The analogy of the phrase 'to light from a horse' (see 6) suggested the use of the same vb. with preps. of opposite meaning to express the notion antithetic to this. Hence arose the sense: To mount on horseback, into the saddle, etc. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3355 Wrothely in-to hys sadlyle he lyght. c 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aymon.* 36 Soo lyghted anone on horsebak the goode duke Asmon. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 178, I toke my leave and on my stede I lyght. c 1555 *MACHYN Diary* (Camden) 54 He lycted be-hynd a gentleman unto the cowte. 1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 119/8 To Light on horse, *ascendere*.

**Light** (līt), v. 2. Pa. t. and pa. pple. lighted, lit. Forms: 1. līhtan, lyhtan, 3. līhte(n), līzte, leiten, *Orm.* līhtenn, 4. līt, līt, līt, 4-5 lighte, 4-6 lyght, *Sc. lichte*, lycht, 5. lyghteyn, (*g. dial.* leet), 4-light. 3rd sing. pres. ind. 1. līht, lyht, 3. līt, līt, 4. *Kent.* 1st. Pa. t. a. 1. līhte, lyhte, 3. līhte. β. 2. līhtede, 4. līzede, 4-6 *Sc. lyehtit*, -yt, 4-lighted; 8 līt, 6. lit. Pa. pple. a. 3. līt, 3-4 līzt, 4. i-lyzht, līt, 4-5 lyght, (5 lyghth), 4-8 light. β. 3. *Orm.* līhtedd, 4-5 līzid, 6 lyghted, -yd, *Sc. lychtet*, līchtit, 4-lighted; 6-lit. 7. *g. pseudo-arch.* litten. [OE. *līhtan* = OS. *lihtian* (MDn. *lichten*, *luchten*, Dn. *lichten*), OHG. *lihten* (mod. G. *leuchten*), Goth. *lihtjan*; -Otent, \**lihtjan*, f. \**lehta* - LIGHT sb. or a.]

† 1. *intr.* To give or shed light; to shine; to be alight or burning. Also, to lighten. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* John i. 5 þæt leaht lyft on ðystrum. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 28 *Fulmunt*, lit. līt. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Si gode beleaste light and is bright he þo herte of þo gode Manne ase gold. c 1290 *Becket* 1382 þe cloude hie [sc. þe sonne] ouer-cust þat heo ne mai no leng līte. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2492 þe lem can light, þe storm it fel. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. metr. xi. 79 (Camb. MS.) Thilke thing that the blake cloude of erour whilom hadde y-covered, schal lyhten more clerly thanne phebus hym self ne shymeth. c 1386 - *Pars. T.* 963 Right so schal youre light lighten before men. 14 . . . *Ave Regina in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 146 Heyle tho lampe that euer is lyghtand To hye and lowe to ryche and pore. 1646 *CRASHAW Steps*, Ps. xxii. 66 A beam that falls, Fresh from the pure glance of Thine eye, Lighting to Eternity. c 1774 *GOLDEN. Tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 185 And that instant the taper which was lighting in the room was burnt out.

† b. Of day, etc.: To grow light. Sometimes conjugated with *to be*. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cadman's Dan.* 158 (Gr.) þa dæg lyhte. c 1205 *LAY.* 28314 Ase þe dæg gon lichte heo bigunnen to fīhten. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xvii. 22 To the tyme that the dai were līgtid [Vulg. *dones dilucescet*]. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen.* IV. iii. 138 And that shall be the Day, when ere it lights [etc.].

2. *trans.* To set burning (a candle, lamp, torch); to kindle (a fire); to apply a light to (a combustible); to ignite. (Pa. pple. *lighted*, *lit*, † *light* = *alight*.) Also with *up*. † To light off: to ignite as an explosive.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.) Me līhtede candles to a ten bi. c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1411 And us ferliche for schal līhten in ow þe halwende lei of þe hali gast. c 1300 *Flavelok* 585 Blou the fir, and līt a kandel. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Martha* 176 þe sergis al scho lychtit, bathe gret & so al. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 423-2 Many līhts of a līt is līgtid othre-quiete, And 3it þe list at þam līht is līgtid as before. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1172 No fyre wold be līt; þat assait was fall sothely of seve men full oft. c 1450 *Kn. de la Tour* (1868) 23 He fonde . . . the candelle light. 1506 in *Alen. Hec. VII* (Rolls) 282 Having great torches lit in his and divers other ships. c 1547 *BALE Image both Ch.* xiii. (1550) f1, The candle that he lyght vs to se oner the house. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. v. 29 Shynyn lamps in Joves high house were līgt. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE Hist. Siege Ostend* 219 With . . . their matches light, Bullet in the mouth. 1645 *WALLER of the Queen* 14 Thither my Muse, like bold Prometheus, flies To light her torch at Gloriana's eyes. 1649 *ROBERTS Cæcilia Bibl.* *Intro.* ii. 29 What brightnesse is this I see? Have you light up any Candles? 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 46 p. 4, I twisted it into a kind of Match, and lit my Pipe with it. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 5 (1718) 28 Like Gunpowder, when they are lighted off, they [the mob] scatter Ruin and Destruction around them. 1763 in *Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1780) 1. 20 note, The lamps put up in the streets . . . were lighted up for the first time. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii, How would ye like to be tied to a tree, and have a slow fire lit up around ye? 1854 *W. COLLINS Hude & Seek* n. ix. (1861) 235 'He's the most generous fellow in the world', continued Zack, lighting a cigar. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, *Universities* Wks. (Hohn) II. 9; No candle or fire is ever lighted in the Bodleian. 1890 *HAGGARD & LANG World's Desire* 128 A lamp for our feet the Lord hath lit.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1679 *DRYDEN & LEE* (*Edipus* n. 28) If an immodest thought, or low desire, Inflam'd my breast, since first our Loves were lighted. 1752 *Young Brothers* iv. 1, Each morn my life I lighted at her eye. 1866 *B. TAYLOR Anastasia* Poems 267 Thine eyes were lit from other skies. 1883 *L. W. RICHARDSON Field of Discern* 211 It [Phthisis] . . . in nine cases out of ten is first lighted up by cold.

c. *absol.* To light up: to light one's pipe, cigar, etc. *colloq.*

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xlix, 'I suppose I may light up', said Drysdale . . . pulling out his cigar-case.

d. *intr.* To take fire, be lighted; *transf.* to 'kindle', become suffused with light.

c 1400 *MALMEV* (1873) v. 60 His Lampe schal lighte . . . withouten touchinge of any Man. c 1820-71 *MISS CARV Poems* (1876) 94 The eye had just begun to light, Along the lovely west. 1845 *Mrs. S. C. HALL Whiteley* xl. 97 A sky, just lighting into a pale, bright gray—an intimation of the first dawn of morning.

*fig.* 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* ii. iv, 'You poor-spirited imp,' said Tom, lighting up immediately at Philip's fire.

3. *trans.* To give light to (a room or the like); to make light or luminous; to illuminate; *esp.* to furnish with the ordinary means of illumination. (Rarely with *up*.)

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1279 Crist iss ec soþ sunnebaem þat all þiss werelid līhtteþ. c 1205 *LAY.* 25593 Mid his feure he līhte al þis lond-riche. c 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 12 in *Prin. Coll. Hom.* App. 255 A leome newe þat al þis world haueð līht. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2506 *Phillis*, The mone hath . . . Syn that thilke day . . . foure tymes lyght the worlde ageyn. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6038 Torchis and tendris the tenties to light. 1509 *HAWES Past. Phas.* i. x, Cleare Dyana . . . Gan for to ryse, lightyng our empery. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iii. 11. 38 When the searching Eye of Heaven is hid Behind the Globe, that lights the lower world. 1715 *Notice in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5351/3 They intend to . . . grant Liberty for Lighting the City of London. 1802 *CAMPBELL Hohenlinden* ii, Commanding fires of death to light The darkness of her scenery. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII. 232 1 St. Andrew's church . . . is lighted with gas. 1849 *MACALLAN Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 362 Letters patent conveying to him for a term of years, the exclusive right of lighting up London. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 216 The Irish Channel is well lighted. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 184 When he Had . . . reached the hot now litten bright. 1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Couid.* 3 An apartment so brightly lit by a window looking on the sunny canal.

b. To light up: to furnish or fill with abundance of light; to illuminate in a special manner; to bring into prominence by means of light.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 50 p. 7 A huge Room lighted up with abundance of Candles. *Ibid.* No. 90 p. 7 The Room was lighted up on all Sides. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* II. 146 Lit up by the rising moon. 1855 *MACALLAN Hist. Eng.* iii. 111. 1 In the evening every window from Whitechapel to Piccadilly was lighted up. 1884 *'RITA' Vivienne* ii. iii, The spring sunshine lit up the grey towers.

*fig.* 1850 *JEFFSON Britany* xi. 180 Once you can succeed in lighting up their imaginations.

c. *transf.* (Chiefly with *up*.) To cause (the eyes, features) as it were to gleam with animation or lively expression. Also, to brighten up (writing). Also *intr.* for *refl.* or *passive*.

a 1766 *Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Mem. Sidu. Biddulph* IV. 77 Her expressive features all lit up with Joy. 1787 *MAD.*



D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 July. A ray of genius .. instantly lights up his whole countenance. 1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mounting Farm*. I. 269 Her eyes lighted with pleasure. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. viii. A smile, rather of pity than derision, lighted up her face. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 20 The style of Locke is .. perpetually lighted up with vivacious illustration. 1855 A. MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-house* vii. 110, I never saw a Face light up with Joy as Gatty's did, that Moment. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 694 He lights up and gives us a spirited account. 1888 BESANT *Inner House* ii. 34, I see the faces of all light up with satisfaction. 1888 BURGON *Lives of Gd. Men* II. xii. 349 All his face [would] become lighted up with the fun of the story.

4. To give light to (a person) so as to enable him to see what he is doing; hence, to show the way to. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *absol.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 1089 Sop libbt. Pat libhteb all patt libhtedd iss. To gan be rihteb we3pe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 206 Prayer. lightyngh a man to the love of god. 1551 RECORDER *Pathou. Knowl.* To Rdr., If my light may so light some other, to espie and make my fautes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, s. v. *Pax*, *Præferre faciem adolescentulo ad libitum*. To be an example or sterer of a yonge man to lecherie .. as it were to light him the way. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acasta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 230 Those that labour therein, use candles to light them. 1605 SHAKS. *Atch. v. v. 22.* 1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 83 Given the *Sonne* [i.e.] boye, Pawle for lightinge mee home j<sup>d</sup>. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 817 Were the Stars only made to light Robbers and Burglars by night? 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. ii. Methinks the blaze of this Fire should light me to discern something instructive in it. c. 1700 EARL MONTAGU in *Bucklench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 350 A Dutch lantern of horn upon a great stick, to light before a coach when it is dark. a. 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Mem. Sibun. Biddulph* V. 267 A little spark of that virtue which .. might have lit me to happiness and honour. 18. *Oranges & Lemons* in Mrs. Gomme *Tradit. Gomer* (1898) II. 27 Here comes a candle to light you to bed. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jyns.* I. 121 Poetical faith enough to light her cheerfully through all these mists of incredulity.

5. To enlighten or illumine spiritually or intellectually. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Pet he .. mid his halie gast us libte. c. 1200 ORMIN 1890 All mannkin iss libhtedd purh fulluht & purh Cristenddom. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 793 That is the clere love and bryht That hee is alle with i-lyght. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 71 And of thy light my soule in prison lighte. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* 233 God .. light 3oure resoun, and make cleer 3oure understandyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* vi. 4 They which were once light d & have trusted of the heavenly gyfte. 1554 ARP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 42 Your hartis salbe lichtit with the light of grace. 1819 HUBER *Hymn*, 'From Greenland's icy mountains', We, whose souls are lighted With Wisdom from on high.

6. *absol.* To dispose the light in a picture.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Jan. 3 Rembrandt lighted falsely for the sake of effect.

Light, erroneous spelling of *lite*, LEET sb.<sup>2</sup>

1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee on Municipal Corporations* 304 [At Hull] the mayor and alderman put out two names called lights, on a vacancy for alderman. *Ibid.* 305 The chamberlains [of Hull] .. are chosen by the burgesses out of four lights.

Lightable (lōit'ābl), a. [f. LIGHT v.<sup>2</sup> + -ABLE.] That can be lighted. 1882 in OGDON.

Lightage (lōit'ēdz), [f. LIGHT sb.<sup>2</sup> + -AGE.]

† 1. A toll paid by a ship coming to a port where there is a lighthouse. *Obs.*

1606 *Charter in Brand Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 701 Two .. Light Houses at the North Shelles .. and for lights to be kept in them .. an ancient .. ductie called Lightage .. of every English shipp. 1789 BRAND *Ibid.* II. 714 note, Lightage, six-pence for an English vessel.

2. Provision of (artificial) light.

1852 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 184 On the whole there exists a tolerably efficient system of lightage, buoyage, and beaconage.

Light-armed, a. [LIGHT adv.<sup>1</sup>] Bearing light armour or arms.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. x. (1636) 205 Hee with light armed bands of Souldiers got into Gall. 1772 *Ann. Rec.* 231 We .. Are but the light-arm'd rangers on the scout. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. x. England's light-arm'd vessels ride, Not distant far, the waves of Clyde.

*fig.* 1645 MILTON *Colast.* 2, I still was waiting, when these light-arm'd refuters would have don pelting. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 306 Lead on my sons, Light-arm'd with Points, Antitheses, and Puns.

† Light-bed, v. *Obs.* rare. <sup>-1</sup>. [f. LIGHT adv.<sup>1</sup> + BED sb.] *intr.* Of a vessel: To ground lightly as on a bed of earth.

1611 SPEDD *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xiv. (1614) 271 He flying before Caesar, light-bedded upon a shelke in the Sea.

Light-bob, [BOB sb.<sup>2</sup>] (See quot. 1785.)

1785 GROSZ *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Light bob*, a soldier of the light infantry company. 1802 in C. JAMES *Alitit. Dict.* 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 618 Our active light-bobs, and our bold grenadiers. 1828 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 189 On then we went, .. great guns and small, lightbob and grenadier.

Light cheap: see LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> 13 b.

Lighted (lōit'ēd), *pph. a.* [f. LIGHT v.<sup>2</sup> + -ED.<sup>1</sup>] Kindled; illuminated.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr.* s. vii. 550 Hee vsd this stratagem of war, to sticke vp lighted matches, which [etc.] 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 64 Searching .. with a lighted Candle. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. In the lighted palace near Died the sound of royal cheer. 1884 J. C. SHARPE *Sketches* (1889) 339 Every one with his lighted torch.

† Lighten, sb. *Obs.* In 4-5 lighten, 8 Sc. lichten. [f. LIGHTEN v.<sup>2</sup>] Lightning.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 In somer es þer grete

thundes and leightens [ed. 1839 Leytes]. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) Swift as the lightens fly, When thunders crash the clouds about.

Lighten (lōit'n), v.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4 *lihtne*, 4-5 *lyghtyn*, 5 *lightyn*, *liten*, 4- *lighten*. [f. LIGHT a.<sup>1</sup> + -EN; in sense 5 *perh.* rather an extension of LIGHT v.<sup>1</sup>, the inf. termination -en being taken as part of the stem.]

1. *trans.* To reduce or remove the load of (a ship, etc.); to relieve of a burden, or something regarded as a burden. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

a. 1375 *Joseph Arin.* 644 Heo was lihted of hire euel in a lytel stounde. 1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* II. xi. 100 Lufe .. is a lyght byrdyn, þe berar not chargeand bot lightynand. 1535 COVERDALE *Jonah* I. 5 The goodes that were in the shippe, they cast in to the see, to lighten it off them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 26 She of late is lightened of her wombe. 1615 W. LAWSON *Countrie Housew. Garden* (1626) 2 In Winter your yong trees and herbs would be lightened of Snow, and your Allies cleansed. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xv. *Pythag.* *Philos.* 606 He lightens of his Load the Tree. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 114 Clement, with his young pupil, came home, quite lightened of the money they had taken abroad. 1807 E. S. BARRY *Rising Sun* III. 88 We ought to return our grateful thanks to heaven, for having lightened us from so horrid a charge. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Europe* iv. iii. 236 To lighten the cart .. I descended and walked on ahead. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 517 When vessels .. were of too heavy a burden to come up the canal they were lightened at Sharpness. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 37 The steamer *Amaryllis* .. is ashore at Savannah. She will have to lighten before she can get off.

2. To remove a burden from, relieve (the heart or mind); † to cheer, comfort (*obs.*). Now *rare*.

c. 1430 *Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 2410 Whos comyng lightened his bert sondele. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 21 A trustie vilaine .. that .. Lightens my humour with his merry jests. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* p. 258, I was greatly lightened in my mind. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 61 To lighten his conscience.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* Somewhat *rare*.

1400 *Sir Perc.* 2219 His hert lightened in by Blythe for to bee. a. 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1893) *Pro.* I Thaire suete songe made my herte to lighten. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 As I looked aloft .. my heart lightened.

3. *trans.* To reduce the weight of; to make lighter or less heavy (in various senses of the adj.); to alleviate, mitigate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2162a To Lyghtyn, *alluierare*, or to make light. 1570 *J. Evans Manlyp.* 61/7 To Lighten, *lenigare*. 1576 *Act 18 Ellis.* c. 1. v. 1. Vt any person .. deminish .. or lighten the proper Monies .. of this Realme. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. v. His fellow's Burthen lightens not his Load. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 950 How we may light'n Each others burden in our share of woe. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxviii. Wks. 1872-3 II. 325 The King .. resolved, to weigh up and lighten the Duke's efficacy, by coming himself in person. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. Juniper Jack* II. i. vii. 57 The manner of this address was far from lightening Juniper's embarrassment. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 114 A stiff loam, lightened with rotten sawdust. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* II. 26 He lightens their labour. 1843 LEVER *T. Hinton xli.* (1878) 144 To lighten the road by song and story. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 210 We .. paired to lighten our burdens and to refresh ourselves. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* II. 8 *Menier* ache perhaps to lighten. 1879 *Cassell's Techn.* *Edic.* IV. 48/2 This has the effect of lightening the appearance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/5 The task of lightening the burdens of the ratepayers.

† b. To remove the weight of; to lessen the pressure of. *Obs.*

1611 BINE *Angl. Sain.* vi. 5 Peradventure hee will lighten his hand from off you. [A literalism of translation] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 670 2 By lightening or sinking the graver with the hand, according to the occasion. *Ibid.* 671/2 The hand should be lightened in such a manner, that [etc.]

c. To make agile or nimble. *rare*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 120 Let's haue a dance .. that we may lighten our own hearts, and our wifes heels. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, To Lighten a Horse .. is to make a Horse light in the Fore-hand, i. e. to make him freer and lighter in the Fore-hand than behind.

4. *intr.* To grow lighter.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 85 Their luggage .. lightened every day. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* iv. 28 Until the rain seemed to lighten.

† II. 5. To descend, alight; to light upon. *Obs.*

The well-known passage in the *Te Deum* (quot. 1548-9) is *perh.* now commonly understood as containing LIGHTEN v.<sup>2</sup> a. 1425 *Cyclos* M. 1128 (Trin.) While þis angel toþig toþde Opere lighen [Coll. lighted] down mony folde. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv. 172 (1 Harl. MS.) Þe holy gost shalle liden in a shadow. 1548 9 (Marl. Bk. Com. Prayer, *Te Deum*, O Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us [L. *lat.* *Domine, misericordia super nos*). 1704 RAY *Creation* I. 250 They fly out of Italy into Africk: lightning many times on Ships in the midst of the Sea, to rest themselves when tir'd and spent with flying.

Lighten (lōit'n), v.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 4 *lihtne*, *lyztne*, *lytzen*, -on, -yn, 5 *lyztyn*, *lyghtenyn*, (*lyth-*), *lytyn*, *lyghton*, *lythton*, *lyten*, 4-6 *lyghten*, 6 *Sc.* *lichtin*, *lychtin*, 3- *lighten*. [f. LIGHT a.<sup>2</sup> + -EN.<sup>5</sup>]

1. *trans.* To shed light upon; to give light to; to make bright or luminous; to light up, brighten. Also *fig.* or in *fig.* context.

a. 1300 *Cyclos* M. 1860 Þe dai biakens he ded of him þut lightid [Fair. lightened] has ur ded so dim. a. 1340 HAM-ROLE *Ps.* lvi. 1 God .. lighten his face on vs [Vulg. *illuminat vultum suum*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xxi. 23 The cleerte of

God shal listen [1388 lihtne] it. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 322 Hir desir is to be quiked and lightened of youre fir [2. *lyhtenyn*, lighted, lighted]. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Þis charbuncle lightneþ all þe chaumdre on þe nyght. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlviii. 235 Than shall Therusalem be lyghtened & enserched with lanternes & lyghtes. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2, I lyghten, I sylly or store a place with lyght, *je illumine*. 1553 WINGET *Wks.* (1890) II. 77 Sanct Xistus the Pape, quba now ryght wirscheplul lychtis [L. *illustat*] the Roman Kirk. 1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 341 Lightened with deadly lamps on everie post. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxxxix. A key of fire ran all along the shore And lightened all the river with a blaze. 1766 ESTICK *London* IV. 7 The body of the church is lightened by a series of .. arched windows. 1860 PUSSEY *Min. Proph.* 348 The darkness of the captivity was perceptibly lightened by the light of the prophetic grace which shone through Daniel and Ezekiel. 1880 E. WHITE *Crit. Relig.* 32 That Lord of theirs who lightens the earth with his glory. 1887 HALL *Caine Decemter* x. 65 Pavement of deep black, lightened only by the image of a star.

b. To cause (the countenance or looks) to light up with lively expression, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* of the face, eyes, etc.

1795 *Genl. Mag.* 544/1 To lighten up the clouded countenances of a dull society. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xvi. 175 The gloom of several countenances was perceptibly lightened. 1867 OUIDA *G. Castelineau* (1879) 9 The beauty, whose eyes he had seen lighten and proud brow flush. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 168 His eye lightened, and the old gleam of pride .. spoke from it.

† 2. In Biblical lang.: To remove blindness or dimness from (the eyes); to restore sight to. *Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 9 Þe comaundment of lord shyndand, lightened eghen. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 99 (Camb. MS.) They ben lyke to byrdes of which the nyht lyhtneth hir lookyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Tobit* xiv. 1 Afir that he was lighted be lyged to two and fourti 3eer. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 195 (Harl. MS.) Penne whenne þou ert vp Risen fro slepe of synne, and I-lytenyd, & mayste see. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 3 Lighten myne eyes, that I slepe not in death.

3. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten or illuminate spiritually. *arch.*

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 63 Othere bishoppis ben more lightid of God in kunnyng and holynesse. c. 1440 HVI *ron Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxx. He lyghtned her reason & kyndeled her affection. 1508 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiv. 163 It shalbe longe or thou be gostly lyghtened. 1548-9 (Marl. Bk. Com. Prayer, *Collect. St. John Evang.*, Heeyng lyghtened by the doctryne of thy blessed Apostle and Euanelyste John. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Rom.* 23 The holy psalme wyrtor David lightened with the spirite of god. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* xviii. (1560) 94 The man which falleth after he is lightened, is not without all possibillite of amendement. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 208 Now the Lord lighten thee, thou art a great Foole. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezek.* xliii. comm. Al the world is lightened by the preaching of Christs Apostles. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 180 Oh I how they were lightened! they saw what they never saw. 1840 I. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, 'O heavenly Jerusalem', To Christ the Sun that lightens His Church above, below.

† 4. To kindle, ignite; = LIGHT v.<sup>2</sup> 2. *Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 37 Þou lightyns my lantern. a. 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 46 Ligne the fier of the loue in hem. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 Venus lyghtened the torches for to receyue hiemen the god of weddyng. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 56 Who haue had in so few seares the Candel of Goddes worde so oft lightened, so oft put out. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 8 As one Taper lightneth another.

5. *intr.* To shine, flash, burn brightly; to be or grow luminous, to glow with light.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* I. 15 And lygne thei in the firmament of heuene and lygne thei the erthe. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4630 With a lauchant laite lightnyed the water. a. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. ii. The enst begins to lighten. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 222 The Blood that lightens in their Cheeks. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* x. 135 His steely lance, that lightend as he pass'd. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxix. He will wait the hour, When her lamp lightens in the tower. 1854 II. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 350 The low-browed clouds .. that lightened and darkened by fits as the flames rose and fell. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Prelude* 120 Her mystic face Lightened along the streams of Thracæ.

b. To shine like light on. (Cf. quot. 1548-9 under LIGHTEN v.<sup>1</sup> 5.)

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xxvii. 88 From her radiant smiles, .. pleasure so divine Did lighten on me [orig. 95 to *placere diuini che mi rifulse*].

6. To flash lightning, to emit flashes of lightning. Chiefly *impers.*

c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 304/1 Lyghtenyn, or leuenyn (*lit.* lithyn, as lewyn), *coruscet*. 1470 85 MAJOW *Arthur* II. xxxi. It lyghtned and thoundred as it had ben woode. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 244 The beauen neuer ceased thunderyng rorynge & lyghtenynge with terrible noyse. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvii. 24 As the lightning that lighteneth out of the one part under heauen, shineth vnto the other part vnder heauen. a. 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Elegy*, 'Tis true, *Fm broke*, God lightens not at mans each fraile offence. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 351 Two of the men .. cried out, it lightened. One said, he saw the flash. 1824 SCOTT *Waver.* xviii. It may thunder and lighten before the close of evening. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clviii. Her dark eyes flashing through their tears Like skies that rain and lighten. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad.* I. Where doomsday may thunder and lighten And little twill matter to one.

*fig.* 1722 Mrs. E. HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* (ed. 2) 132 Scorn lightend in her Glances!

7. *trans.* To cause to flash out or forth; to send down as lightning. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c. 1586 C. TISS *PENBROKE* *Ps.* lxxix. x. Lighten indignation downe. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 27 Shee lightened out smiles from those cheeks. c. 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* (1630)



A2. Her sparkling eyes Doe lighten forth sweet Loues alluring fire. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamund* 12 Wks. (1717) 44 How that thy King... Lightens forth Glory on thy dark Estate. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 69. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 87 Calista nourished an enemy in her house, who lightened forth... miserable effects in small time after.

**Lighten**, obs. pa. pp. of **LIGHTEN** v. 1  
**Lightened** (lɔɪ'tnd), ppl. a. 1 [f. **LIGHTEN** v. 1 + -ED.] Made light; relieved of a burden.

1700 DRYDEN *Flower & L.* 297 Some tumbled Horse and Man; Around the Fields the lightened Coursers ran. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. vii. 171 Peggy returns from it with a considerably lightened heart.

**Lightened** (lɔɪ'tnd), ppl. a. 2 [f. **LIGHTEN** v. 2 + -ED.] Enlightened.

1578 J. HOCKWOOD *Serm.* 24 Aug. 28 Moste lightened, I would saye, most Seraphical Doctors. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Theol.* 383 On lighted Minds, that bask in Virtue's Beams. 1900 BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* v. 94 To help a fellow wayfarer out of darkness into the Lightened Way of Life.

**Lightener** 1 (lɔɪ'tnə), [f. **LIGHTEN** v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who lightens, makes light, easy, or less grievous; an alleviator.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded. 78 Learning and her Lightener Poesy. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 103 A sweet lightener of my afflictions. 1799 MAN. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Jan. What a lightener... would it not be, to this burthening period. 1834 SALA *Journal*, due South v. iv. (1887) 55 An accomplished lightener of the traveller's purse.

2. = **LIGHTER** sb. 1. Obs. (north. dial.)

1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1839) 168, ij kealles & a half a lightner & a botte. 1594 *Ibid.* 252 My clinkere lightner, with all her geare. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 note, Their [the keelmen's] vessels are called keels or lightners.

**Lightener** 2 (lɔɪ'tnə), [f. **LIGHTEN** v. 2 + -ER.] One who lightens or illuminates; an illuminator; one who flashes lightning.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 13 The pore and the creanour metten togidre; of either the lightner is the Lord. 1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prolog. 63 Phebus lychnar of the planetis all. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* ii. 20 The same Sunne is the lightner of our eyes. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 5 32. 482 The Thunderer and Lightner. 1898 *Academy* 26 Nov. 337/1 Aryan speech could express agents only—rainers, not rain; lighteners, not lightning.

**Lightening** (lɔɪ'tnɪŋ), vbl. sb. 1 [f. **LIGHTEN** v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The rendering light or lighter; alleviation (of pain, sorrow); + comforting, cheering.

1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Lightnyng of burdayne, alegement. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Aeth.* 44 b. He falleth to an amende-ment and lightening. 1625 GONSALVES *Sp. Inquis.* 80 To relieve his penne and heave heart with some kind of lightening. 1655 BRINSLEY *Groan for Israel* 24 The lightning and saving of the Ship. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 605 The Frier Rodrigue... carrying 50 [guns], went there without lightening. 1890 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 769/1 The volumes, which would seem to need no lightening, are further brightened by some amusing letters.

2. concr. Leaven. Obs. exc. dial. (see *E. D. D.*). 1720 GIBSON *Dispensatory* iii. § 8 (1721) 195 Knead it up with Barm or Lightning, and bake it.

**Lightening** (lɔɪ'tnɪŋ), vbl. sb. 2 See also **LIGHTNING**. [f. **LIGHTEN** v. 2 + -ING.] The shedding or shining of light; suffusion with light, lighting up; fig. enlightenment, illumination.

1340 HAMPOLE *Prætor* xxvi. 1 Lord my lightnyng; and my heel. 1420 *Prayer* (1895) 14 God, bat taustest be hertes of bi trewe searumnt bi lightnyng of be holi goost. 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 45 Bi be lightnyng of a sterre To ihesu alle pre presentis bei brouste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 Grace is an illumynacyon or lightnyng of the soule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 734 The Son with calm aspect and clear Light'ning Divine. 1814 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. x. 328 A lightening in the domestic horizon. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 148 This lightening of clear weather. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 228 A kindling of the eye, and godly lightening of all her gentle face.

b. A lightening before death; that exhilaration or revival of the spirits which is supposed to occur in some instances just before death.

Cf. 'a glimmering before death' (Fletcher *Sp. Curate*, iv. v.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 90 How oft when men are at the point of death, Have they beene merrie? Which their Keepers call A lightning before death. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 213 This lightning flew before his death; which Pallas was to give. 1641 BROME *Totipot. Crew* v. Wks. 1873 III. 441 If it be a lightning before death, the best is, I am his heir. 1654 GAYTON *Plat.* Notes iii. viii. 125 Not that I Lightning or fell Thunder feare. (Unless that Lightning before death appear.) 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 p. 2 We were once in great Hopes of his Recovery... but this only proved a Light'ning before Death. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 7 The old saying about a lightening before death.

c. attrib.: lightening-column, ? nonce-wd., a beacon-pillar (fig.).

1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* I. 413 The first emporium of commerce—the lightening-column of navigation to all the world.

**Lightening** (lɔɪ'tnɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. **LIGHTEN** v. 2 + -ING.] That lightens, shines, flashes, etc.

1592 CONSTABLE *Poems* (1850) I As my heart shall ay remaine A patient object to thy lightning eyes. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 121 Alexander... who like a lightning thunder leaped into divers parts. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. xiv. 107 This... Queene; Whose Victories... Have but as onely lightning motions beene Before the ruine that ensu'd thereon. [Cf. **LIGHTENING** vbl. sb. 2 b.] 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 *Aurum Fulminans*: Lightning

or Thundering Gold. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* iii. 48 As I went Across the lightning fields.

**Lighter** (lɔɪ'tə), sb. 1 Forms: (5) lighter, 6 -ur, 6 lyghter, 6-8 lyter, 7 liter, 7-8 leighter, loiter, (7) loyter, 5- lighter. [f. **LIGHT** v. 1 (sense 2) + -ER, or ad. Du. *lichter* of equivalent formation.] A boat or vessel, usually a flat-bottomed barge, used in lightening or unloading (sometimes loading) ships that cannot be discharged (or loaded) at a wharf, etc., and for transporting goods of any kind, usually in a harbour.

1487 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 113 R. A. shall have free choise... for the said tonne wyne to be taken in the lighter at his plesur. 1545 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* I. (1894) 137 Suche goodes wares or merchandises which is [laden] into any suche lyghter or lyghters to thintent to cary the same... from land aborde any shyppe or from borde any shippe to land. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 47 These flats make it unnavigable for shippes, yet at high water great Botes, Loiters, and Pinnaces of 20, and 30 tun, may saile up to the plantation. 1728 PORE *Dune.* ii. 275 He said, and climbed a stranded Lighter's height. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. I.* (1869) II. 307 The lighters which sail upon a navigable canal. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiog.* 2 Barges, lighters, and other boats are thus enabled... to float up or down the river.

Transf. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. To Shade of Elliston, What tearing off of histrionic robes... before the surly Ferryman will admit you to set a foot within his battered lighter.

b. attrib. and Comb., as lighter-boat, -builder, -master. Also LIGHTERMAN.

1610 GUILLEN *Heraldry* iv. ii. (1611) 216 He beareth or a lighter boat in fesse gules. 1638 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* 185/1 I. 94 The lighter master shall have ten shillings for his man & his lighter for xliij hovers. 1640 in T. Leachford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 375 One Lighter boate of the burthen of twenty tunnes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 112 Lighter-builders [were] idle, and laid by.

**Lighter** (lɔɪ'tə), sb. 2 [f. **LIGHT** v. 2 + -ER.]

1. One who lights or kindles.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 26 A lighter and carter of candles. 1753, 1853 [see **CANDLE-LIGHTER** 1]. 1885 *Fall Mall Gr.* 3 Nov. 4/2 The display [of fireworks]... came about £300. Twelve lighters are stationed at different points, and obey the signal at the same moment.

2. An instrument for lighting; esp. a piece of twisted or folded paper used for lighting a pipe, etc. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 247 He evidently thinks there is something religious about this lighter and extinguisher. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* viii. 177 This... letter, which Sir Blaise has twisted to a lighter... To fire some holy taper. 1893 LLOYD & HUBBOLD *Artillery* 2: Without a 'lighter' it [cordite] does not readily ignite.

**Lighter** (lɔɪ'tə), v. [f. **LIGHTER** sb. 1] trans.

To remove or transport (goods) in a lighter, or as in a lighter. Also absol. or intr.

1840 *Frid. Hall Docks Comm.* 212 Whenever you lighter goods from this new contemplated dock. 1861 SMITH'S *Engineers* II. 195 Their cargoes were lightered to the warehouses higher up the Thames. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 739 Our effects... were lightered ashore by means of the Indian canoes. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 143/2 A standing agreement... that he should not lighter as a common carrier. Hence **Lightering** vbl. sb.

1840 *Evid. Hall Docks Comm.* 18 Would not that very considerably increase the expense of your lightering? 1858 T. DALTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 337 The lightering to ships in the roads is done... by American... brigs.

**Lighterage** (lɔɪ'təridʒ), Forms: see **LIGHTER** sb. 1; also 7 lighterage. [f. **LIGHTER** sb. 1 + -AGE.]

Transhipment or unloading of cargo by means of a lighter or lighters; the charges made for this.

1481-90 *Unrecorded Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 370 Item, 10 s. 6 d. for lighterage vj. d. 1488 *Naval Acc.* II. n. 111 (18. 0) 12 Bote hire lighterage & portage of the same stuff. 1583 *Kept. to Edw. Burrough* in *Arch. Garner* I. 46 The lighterage, carriage and porters due o. 8. 1621 SIR R. BRYLL in *His more Papers* (1866) II. 13 The customer Lighterage and impositions to be all born and defrayed by me. 1755 MCGUIN *Insurances* I. 66 Lighterage for the unloading and Dismor-ge. 1798 R. DONN *Let. on Port Land* 14 There will be no necessity for lighterage, shipping, re-shipping, &c. 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 370 He had over since done the plaintiffs' lighterage. 1885 *Fall Mall Gr.* 9 Dec. 1/2 Freight to Odessa, insurance, lighterage, and shipping charges.

**Lighterman**. [f. **LIGHTER** sb. 1 + MAN sb.]

1. One employed on or owning a lighter.

1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 11 § 6 Any Wharfinger... Lighterman, Weigher or other Officer. 1608 H. WRIGHT in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 126 To paye the lyter men for caryng downe the planks. 1766 EXETER *London* IV. 145 Lightermen... are to be of the society of watermen and wherry-men. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1860) 198 He believes that the men of the uppermost bank [of a trireme] rowed somehow like lightermen on the Thames. 1865 DICKENS *Mud. Fr.* I. i. He could not be a lighterman or river-carter.

2. ? = **LIGHTER** sb. 1 (Cf. *Indianman*; also **LIGHT-MAN**.)

1760 *Ann. Reg.* 132 The flames... destroyed... two large lightermen on the river.

**Light-fingered**, a. Having light and nimble fingers. a. gen. b. Having fingers quick and dexterous at pilfering; thievish, dishonest. + c. Prompt in giving or returning a blow; pugnacious. Obs.

a. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 152 The... solemn gravity of the premier affords a fine contrast to the light-fingered agility of his brother. 1890 *Century Dict.* **Light-fingered**, light in touch with the fingers, as in playing the piano.

b. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxviii. (1870) 217 They be lyght fyngerd and vse pyking. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, Aristides (1595) 351 Themistocles... was a wiseman... but yet somewhat light fingered. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 148 Some light-fingered person having pickt his purse. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 14 Our men contented themselves with looking after their goods (the Tonguinees being very light-fingered). 1758 JOHNSON *Jeder* No. 26 p. 11 Sharp girls were apt to be light-fingered. 1823 SCOTT *Let.* 18 June in *Lockhart*, The light-fingered gentry melt plate so soon as it comes into their possession. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *Round. Christin.* *trac* 105 The light-fingered gentry pick pockets furiously in the darkness.

c. 1581 LAMARDE *Èprou.* ii. vii. (1588) 220 Vouth... whether braving, quarrelous, lightfingered or bloudie hanged. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 3 Light-fingered Vounkers, which make every word a blow. 1607 TOWSE *Fourf. Brasts* (1658) 370 Angry men are light-fingered and apt to strike.

Hence **Lightfingeredness**.

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIII 358/1 The general persuasion of their [Gipsies'] propensity to lightfingeredness.

**Lightfoot** (lɔɪ'fʊt), a. [**LIGHT** a. 1]

1. ppl. = **LIGHT-FOOTED**. (Very common in 16th c.)

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 304/1 Lyght foote (*M.S. A.* c. 1490 *lyt fodyd*, *leves*). 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 26 And lightfoote Nymphes can chase the luring night. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xviii. ix. To match with lightfoote stagg, he made my foote so light. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 440 Some light-foot friend post to y<sup>e</sup> Duke of Norfolk. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xxxvi. 100 The victor spur'd againe his light-foot steed. 1832 TENNYSON *Gloune* 81 Light-foot Iris. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* iv. By brooks too broad for leaping The lightfoot boys are laid.

Fig. 1624 CHARLES SLOW'S *Elegies* Poems (1717) 391 Hours, chad'd with light-foot-minutes, end. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs* *bef. Sunrise*, *Prelude* 185 By rose-hung river and light-foot rill. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. iii. x. 275 The lightfoot hours dance by.

2. quasi-sb. A name for the hare, and the deer. Obs.

1325 *Names of Hare in Rch. Ant.* I. 134 He schal sein on preinson In the worshippe of the hare... The light-foot, the fornsister. 15... *Kings & Alder* 85 in *Furnival's P's. y. Folio* (1868) II. 151 'Wiffe' quoth the Miller, 'fetch me forth lightfoote, that wee of his sweetnesse a litle may taste'. A faire venson pasty shee feiched forth presently. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 169 If light-foot elude the snare, not less than half a dozen of Chanticleer's family can compensate for the disappointment.

**Light-footed**, a. Having a light foot; treading lightly, active, nimble.

1490 [see **LIGHT** 311 b. 1, 314 b. 1, 315 b. 1, 315 b. 2, 315 b. 3, 315 b. 4, 315 b. 5, 315 b. 6, 315 b. 7, 315 b. 8, 315 b. 9, 315 b. 10, 315 b. 11, 315 b. 12, 315 b. 13, 315 b. 14, 315 b. 15, 315 b. 16, 315 b. 17, 315 b. 18, 315 b. 19, 315 b. 20, 315 b. 21, 315 b. 22, 315 b. 23, 315 b. 24, 315 b. 25, 315 b. 26, 315 b. 27, 315 b. 28, 315 b. 29, 315 b. 30, 315 b. 31, 315 b. 32, 315 b. 33, 315 b. 34, 315 b. 35, 315 b. 36, 315 b. 37, 315 b. 38, 315 b. 39, 315 b. 40, 315 b. 41, 315 b. 42, 315 b. 43, 315 b. 44, 315 b. 45, 315 b. 46, 315 b. 47, 315 b. 48, 315 b. 49, 315 b. 50, 315 b. 51, 315 b. 52, 315 b. 53, 315 b. 54, 315 b. 55, 315 b. 56, 315 b. 57, 315 b. 58, 315 b. 59, 315 b. 60, 315 b. 61, 315 b. 62, 315 b. 63, 315 b. 64, 315 b. 65, 315 b. 66, 315 b. 67, 315 b. 68, 315 b. 69, 315 b. 70, 315 b. 71, 315 b. 72, 315 b. 73, 315 b. 74, 315 b. 75, 315 b. 76, 315 b. 77, 315 b. 78, 315 b. 79, 315 b. 80, 315 b. 81, 315 b. 82, 315 b. 83, 315 b. 84, 315 b. 85, 315 b. 86, 315 b. 87, 315 b. 88, 315 b. 89, 315 b. 90, 315 b. 91, 315 b. 92, 315 b. 93, 315 b. 94, 315 b. 95, 315 b. 96, 315 b. 97, 315 b. 98, 315 b. 99, 315 b. 100, 315 b. 101, 315 b. 102, 315 b. 103, 315 b. 104, 315 b. 105, 315 b. 106, 315 b. 107, 315 b. 108, 315 b. 109, 315 b. 110, 315 b. 111, 315 b. 112, 315 b. 113, 315 b. 114, 315 b. 115, 315 b. 116, 315 b. 117, 315 b. 118, 315 b. 119, 315 b. 120, 315 b. 121, 315 b. 122, 315 b. 123, 315 b. 124, 315 b. 125, 315 b. 126, 315 b. 127, 315 b. 128, 315 b. 129, 315 b. 130, 315 b. 131, 315 b. 132, 315 b. 133, 315 b. 134, 315 b. 135, 315 b. 136, 315 b. 137, 315 b. 138, 315 b. 139, 315 b. 140, 315 b. 141, 315 b. 142, 315 b. 143, 315 b. 144, 315 b. 145, 315 b. 146, 315 b. 147, 315 b. 148, 315 b. 149, 315 b. 150, 315 b. 151, 315 b. 152, 315 b. 153, 315 b. 154, 315 b. 155, 315 b. 156, 315 b. 157, 315 b. 158, 315 b. 159, 315 b. 160, 315 b. 161, 315 b. 162, 315 b. 163, 315 b. 164, 315 b. 165, 315 b. 166, 315 b. 167, 315 b. 168, 315 b. 169, 315 b. 170, 315 b. 171, 315 b. 172, 315 b. 173, 315 b. 174, 315 b. 175, 315 b. 176, 315 b. 177, 315 b. 178, 315 b. 179, 315 b. 180, 315 b. 181, 315 b. 182, 315 b. 183, 315 b. 184, 315 b. 185, 315 b. 186, 315 b. 187, 315 b. 188, 315 b. 189, 315 b. 190, 315 b. 191, 315 b. 192, 315 b. 193, 315 b. 194, 315 b. 195, 315 b. 196, 315 b. 197, 315 b. 198, 315 b. 199, 315 b. 200, 315 b. 201, 315 b. 202, 315 b. 203, 315 b. 204, 315 b. 205, 315 b. 206, 315 b. 207, 315 b. 208, 315 b. 209, 315 b. 210, 315 b. 211, 315 b. 212, 315 b. 213, 315 b. 214, 315 b. 215, 315 b. 216, 315 b. 217, 315 b. 218, 315 b. 219, 315 b. 220, 315 b. 221, 315 b. 222, 315 b. 223, 315 b. 224, 315 b. 225, 315 b. 226, 315 b. 227, 315 b. 228, 315 b. 229, 315 b. 230, 315 b. 231, 315 b. 232, 315 b. 233, 315 b. 234, 315 b. 235, 315 b. 236, 315 b. 237, 315 b. 238, 315 b. 239, 315 b. 240, 315 b. 241, 315 b. 242, 315 b. 243, 315 b. 244, 315 b. 245, 315 b. 246, 315 b. 247, 315 b. 248, 315 b. 249, 315 b. 250, 315 b. 251, 315 b. 252, 315 b. 253, 315 b. 254, 315 b. 255, 315 b. 256, 315 b. 257, 315 b. 258, 315 b. 259, 315 b. 260, 315 b. 261, 315 b. 262, 315 b. 263, 315 b. 264, 315 b. 265, 315 b. 266, 315 b. 267, 315 b. 268, 315 b. 269, 315 b. 270, 315 b. 271, 315 b. 272, 315 b. 273, 315 b. 274, 315 b. 275, 315 b. 276, 315 b. 277, 315 b. 278, 315 b. 279, 315 b. 280, 315 b. 281, 315 b. 282, 315 b. 283, 315 b. 284, 315 b. 285, 315 b. 286, 315 b. 287, 315 b. 288, 315 b. 289, 315 b. 290, 315 b. 291, 315 b. 292, 315 b. 293, 315 b. 294, 315 b. 295, 315 b. 296, 315 b. 297, 315 b. 298, 315 b. 299, 315 b. 300, 315 b. 301, 315 b. 302, 315 b. 303, 315 b. 304, 315 b. 305, 315 b. 306, 315 b. 307, 315 b. 308, 315 b. 309, 315 b. 310, 315 b. 311, 315 b. 312, 315 b. 313, 315 b. 314, 315 b. 315, 315 b. 316, 315 b. 317, 315 b. 318, 315 b. 319, 315 b. 320, 315 b. 321, 315 b. 322, 315 b. 323, 315 b. 324, 315 b. 325, 315 b. 326, 315 b. 327, 315 b. 328, 315 b. 329, 315 b. 330, 315 b. 331, 315 b. 332, 315 b. 333, 315 b. 334, 315 b. 335, 315 b. 336, 315 b. 337, 315 b. 338, 315 b. 339, 315 b. 340, 315 b. 341, 315 b. 342, 315 b. 343, 315 b. 344, 315 b. 345, 315 b. 346, 315 b. 347, 315 b. 348, 315 b. 349, 315 b. 350, 315 b. 351, 315 b. 352, 315 b. 353, 315 b. 354, 315 b. 355, 315 b. 356, 315 b. 357, 315 b. 358, 315 b. 359, 315 b. 360, 315 b. 361, 315 b. 362, 315 b. 363, 315 b. 364, 315 b. 365, 315 b. 366, 315 b. 367, 315 b. 368, 315 b. 369, 315 b. 370, 315 b. 371, 315 b. 372, 315 b. 373, 315 b. 374, 315 b. 375, 315 b. 376, 315 b. 377, 315 b. 378, 315 b. 379, 315 b. 380, 315 b. 381, 315 b. 382, 315 b. 383, 315 b. 384, 315 b. 385, 315 b. 386, 315 b. 387, 315 b. 388, 315 b. 389, 315 b. 390, 315 b. 391, 31



**Lighthead** <sup>2</sup>. [*L. LIGHT* *a.* + *HEAD* *sb.*] A light-headed person. Also quasi-*adj.*, light-headed. [1587] FLEMING *Cont. Holiness* III. 154/1 He was induced to attempt such follie... by some light heads that were then about him. 1609 W. BIDDULPH in *Lavender Trav.* (1612) 44 This thiefe [Mahomet] perswadeth light heads... how he is the messenger of God. 1751 FIELDING *Amelia* ii. iv. (1898) l. 98 Whilst I sat by her in her light-head fits, she repeated scarce any other name but mine. 1835 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 i. 9 Thou canst make lubbard and lighthead agree.

#### Light-headed, *a.*

1. Disordered in the head; giddy, delirious. †Of a fever: Characterized by delirium.

1537 LATIMER *Let. in Seru. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 391, I am light-headed for lack of sleep. 1603 North's *Plutarch* (1612) 1204 If they be light-headed and distraught of their wits. 1693 PEWES *Diary* 31 Oct., The Quene continues light-headed, but in hopes to recover. 1747 Mem. *Nutrition* *Crit.* l. v. 89, I was carried home senseless and extremely bruised, which caused me to fall into a light-headed fever. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* l. i. 234 Some... were sore afraid That she had growa light-headed with her woe.

2. Of persons and their actions: Frivolous, injudicious, thoughtless; changeable, fickle.

1579 80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *J. Cesar* (1595) 764 These... were speeches fitter for a rash light-headed youth, then for his [Cesar's] Person. 1590 R. HIGHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 89 He is over-light-headed, to change himselfe firste into one parte, then into another. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. 388 He was no suppressor of the subjects... to enrich light-headed flatterers. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. § 120 A light-headed Nuncio, who did much mischief to his Majesty's service. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) l. 144 The poor light-headed cicada-swarm of a Chorus. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* l. iii. 144 Such thoughts were in the meantime counteracted by the light-headed doings of the Queen Dowager.

#### † 3. quasi-*adv.* Obs.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* l. v. (1640) 6 We see how light-headed this Pagan did talk, being mark drunk with pride.

Hence **Light-headedly** *adv.*, **Light-headedness**.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 187 Diliriums, and what we call Light-headedness. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 May 350/1 A fit of religious light-headedness. 1817 COLKRIE *Biog. Lit.* 291 A sort of intermittent fever with fits of light-headedness off and on. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chica.* xiv. As to light-headedness, there never was such a feather of a head as mine. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* x. (ed. 2) 128 Gloating on my crime, light-headedly devising others in the future.

#### Light-hearted, *a.*

1. Having a light heart; not oppressed by care or sorrow; cheerful, gay.

1400-50 *Alexander* 284, I sall leue & be lechid, forþi be light-hearted. 1530 PALSGR 317/1 Lyght herted or mery, *allegre*. 1719 Dr. Foe *Cruce* ii. xiii. (1840) 279, I was now light-hearted. 1784 COWPER *Tack* iv. 12 He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch, Cold and yet cheerful. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 215 Light-hearted maid. 1859 W. COLLINS *C. of Hearts* (1862) 53 Mrs. K. began to make jokes about it, in her light-hearted way.

#### 2. Proceeding from a light heart.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* i. The light-hearted song in the porch. 1891 T. K. CHRYNE *Psalter* vi. 290 The light-hearted freedom of antiquity.

Hence **Light-heartedly** *adv.*, **Light-heartedness**.

1826 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) i. vii. 89 The joy and light-heartedness which a foot-traveller feels. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Spir. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 14 As light-heartedly as the Duke 1888 MACM. *Mag.* XLVI. 207/1 He considers light-heartedness, and a turn for making the best of things, as a proof of intellectual strength. 1897 MAUDIE *Voluntary v. Compulsory Service* 131 Those who... would now light-heartedly plunge us into war with the whole of Europe.

#### Light-heeled, *a.*

1. Having light heels; brisk in walking or running; nimble.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 415 The villaine is much lighter heeld then I. 1647 WARU *Simp. Collier* 29 Light-heeld beagles that lead the chase. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 24 Light-heeld ghosts and visionary shades. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 99 Prizes had been distributed to the most light-heeled dandies of either county, for their speed in running. 1829 H. HAWTHORN *Visit Babylon* 18, I followed the light-heeled girl.

#### † 2. Of a woman: Loose, unchaste. Obs.

1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Foot-man* Wks. (1856) 14 His mother... was a light-heeled wench. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm* ii. C. 2 b, My mother a light-heeld madame that kept a walking-school at the signe of Virgo. 1638 — *Bride* iv. ii. (1640) G i b, She is sure a light heeld wench. 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 26 Has not Mr. Amathist espoused the venerable remains of a light-heeled Calypso? So † **Light-heels**, a loose woman.

1604 J. COOKE *How to choose a Good Wife* iii. ii, I'll tell my mistress as soon as I come home that mistress light-heels comes to dinner to-morrow.

#### Light horse.

1. † *a. collect. sing.* Light horsemen; a body of light cavalry (*obs.*). b. = LIGHT HORSEMAN. (Cf. F. *cheval-léger*.)

1532 [see HUSSAR 1]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 124 b, With .vi. m. archers, and .xiiij. hundred light horses. 1611 COTGER, *Estradiot*, a light-horse, an Albanian horseman. 1665 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 40 The third sort of ancient Horsemen, were called Light-horse. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 7 England for the first time saw light horse and light foot. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xx. 462 Three regiments of infantry with one of light-horse from Ireland.

*attrib.* 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 475 Cases... of close combat or light-horse skirmish. 1898 39th *Rep.*

*Deputy Keeper* 5 Books and Papers relating to the Light Horse Volunteers 1779-1831.

#### † 2. A courtesan. Obs.

1627 MIDDLETON *Witch* v. i. (1778) 96 *An. Florida. Gas.* She's I know no other, Sir, You were nev'r at charge yet but with one light-horse.

#### Light horseman.

1. A light-armed cavalry soldier.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Aij b, Suche... lighte horsemen as were comen. 1558 Nottingham *Rec.* IV. 118 Concerning the light horse men setting furthe. 1600 R. CHURCH. *tr. Fumde's Hist. Hungary* 32 Certaine of his light horsemen (who are commonly called Vssarons). 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) l. 226 A light-horseman... was discovered near the bridge on the American side. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 461 It countenanced all the unscrupulous light-horsemen of debate.

2. A slang name for one of a class of Thames thieves. (Cf. HORSEMAN 5.)

1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 59 The gangs, denominated Light Horsemen were generally composed of one or more Receivers, together with Coopers, Watermen, and Lumpers. 1849 [see HORSEMAN 5]. 1899 *Daily News* Jan. 6/1 'Light Horsemen' would look out for a lighter having valuable goods on board, and at night, stealing up quietly, would cut her drift: then following her, as she floated down with the tide, would by-and-by rescue her, and bring her back, claiming salvage.

† 3. 'An old name for the light boat, since called a gig' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Obs.

1600 J. JANE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 843 His long boat and light-horseman were lost at sea. 1634 BREKTON *Trav.* (1844) l. 1 We came to Gravesend... in a light-horseman. 1656 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 220 Leaving a Light-horseman to be taken up for their baggage at Gravesend.

† 4. A variety of fancy pigeons. (Cf. HORSEMAN 3.) Obs.

1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 244/2 Light Horse-men, a bastard kind [of Pigeons] between a Cropper and a Carrier.

5. † *a.* An early name of an Australian sea-fish, according to Morris prob. the Sweep, *Scorpius aquipennis*. b. A West-Indian fish of the genus *Lephippus*.

1789 W. TENCH *Exp. Botany Bay* xv. 129 A species of grouper, to which, from the form of a bone in the head resembling a helmet, we have given the name of light horseman. 1793 — *Acc. Settlement Port Jackson* 176 At the top of the list [of fish], as an article of food, stands a fish, which we named light-horseman. 1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 51/1 The median crest is developed to an extreme height in some fishes, as, e.g. the dolphin and light-horseman fish (*Lephippus*). 1881 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* V. 5 Sometimes the crest of the bone is exceedingly lofty, as in the Light Horseman fish (*Lephippus*) and sometimes absent, as in the sucking fish *Remora*.

#### Lighthouse. [*L. LIGHT* *sb.*: see HOUSE *sb.* 1]

2. † A tower or other structure, with a powerful light or lights (originally a beacon) at the top, erected at some important or dangerous point on or near the sea-coast for the guidance of mariners. (The earlier name was *pharos*.)

1652-3 MARVELL *Corr.* xxvii. Wks. 1872 5 II. 53, I have herewith sent you an account of your expenses about the Light-house. 1793 *London Econ. No.* 3971 3 The Light-house upon the Edystone was blown down. 1798 *Ibid.* No. 4459/4 The 28th of July last, a Light was placed on the Light-house, Rebuilt on the Edystone-Rock off Plymouth. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 167 In approaching from Turin, we pass along the seaside to the immense lighthouse, 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* (1857) 56 Perhaps I darkened, as the light-house will That turns upon the sea.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lighthouse-keeper*, *service*, *top*, *tower*.

1672 EVELYN *Diary* 14 May, From the North Foreland Light-house-top... we could see our fleet. 1798 COLERIDGE *Am. Mar.* vi. xiv, Is this indeed The light-house top I see? 1831 SCOTT *Pirate* Intro., The author was invited to join a party of Commissioners, for the Northern Light-house Service. 1851 KINGSLEY *Three Fishers* ii, Three wives sat up in the lighthouse tower. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) l. 112 Lighthouse-keeper too... by far the most life-wearily looking mortal I ever saw.

**Lighting** (*laɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [*L. LIGHT* *v.* + *ING* 1. In OE. *lithing*.]

#### † 1. Alleviation, relief. Obs.

1300 *Laus of Edgar* III. c. 2 (Schmid) Gif þæt riht to hefig ȝe, sece siddan þa lithinge to þam eynge. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27066 þat strength es o gret lithinge, quen man has casten his birthing o sin. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 789 Y<sup>e</sup> hyste sent me lyghtyng y<sup>e</sup> late was lame. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. iii. 385 Nor truste not for enen to haue secours ne lyghtyng.

2. Descend; dismounting; alighting: also with *down*.

1350-1425 *Cursor M.* 13822 (Trin.) Þe aungels listyng [Cott. þe angel listyng; Cott. þe angel lighting (*vbl. sb.*, not *pple.*) þere bood I. 1430 *Syr Genger.* (Roxb.) 6373 Mirabel... made hir ladie forto light. Of that lighting Jewel was woo. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ii. 399 Wallace with that, at his lyghting, him drew. 1506 in *Paston Lett.* III. 405 At the lyghtyng the Kyng of Castyle was of his hors a good space or ower Kyng was a lyght. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxx. 30 The Lord shall... shew the lighting downe of his arme. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1628) 22 To avoid the lighting of Crows, Pyes, &c. vpon your graffs. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Table Contents, Upon the Mounting, Singing, and Lighting of Larks. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 41 The lighting down of the grasshopper is a burden on the bending shoulders.

3. *attrib.*, as *lighting-place* (used *spec.* with reference to bees).

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* l. A 2 b, If... she [the queen-

bee] dislike the weather, or lighting place, they quickly returne home againe. 1797 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dec.* 1799 BROWN *Complete Farmer* 94 When your swarm hath made choice of a lighting-place.

**Lighting** (*laɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [*L. LIGHT* *v.* 2 + *ING* 1. In OE. *lithing*.]

#### 1. Illumination. † In quot. c. 1175 = Dawn.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 16 God ȝeworhte... þæt mare leht to þæs dages lithinge. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham ȝene restie... from non on saterdei a þa came monedeis lithing. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 16 Oct., Paris has the advantage of London, in the neat pavement of the streets, and the regular lighting of them at nights. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1176 Chemical products, obtained by purifying gas used for lighting. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 26 The lighting should be mainly from the clerestory. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. xlvii. 390 The silver lighting of the restless... sea.

*attrib.* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lighting-rate*, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/4 A conductor of the fluid from the lighting wire.

#### † 2. *concr.* Lightning. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes þer come pondringe & lithinge ek. a. 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sci.* (Wright) 146 The listing That schut abrod into al the world. c. 1400 *Johens Domesday* 25 (E. E. T. S. 1878) Oure lord schal come & smyte adoun, as lithyng dop to ground. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2191 Lyghtyn, thondyr, and rayne. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* i. xvii. (1636) 51 As if volleys of Lighting, and Thunder had bene discharged from the Clouds of Heaven upon the old earth-borne Gyants.

3. Kindling, ignition. Also with *up* (see LIGHT *v.* 2 c.).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 The sexteyn... ssal han, for lythynge of the lythe, vij<sup>th</sup>. 1499-1500 in Swayne *Sarnut Churchw.* Acc. (1896) 51 *And*... for lithyng of the Rode light. 1654 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* 124 The lighting of one Candle by another. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 223 At the first lighting of the beacons. 1897 QUIDA *Mas-sarenes* ix, Do you mind my lighting up, Pater?

4. The incidence of light upon the features, etc.; the disposition of light in a picture.

1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 648 In a statue by an Italian master, what he notices chiefly are the various effects which various lightings produce upon its features. 1865 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 826 As a study in colour and lighting the work is a model. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 142 The colour and lighting of the object to be photographed.

#### 5. = ANNEALING 3 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

**Lightish** (*laɪtɪʃ*), *a.* [*L. LIGHT* *a.* 2 + *-ISH*.] Somewhat light, in the senses of the *adj.* Also *Comb.*, as *lightish-coloured* *adj.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 25. 13 The Moon... maketh the night, one while light, another while lightish. 1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2324/4 A loose lightish coloured Camblet Coat. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6217/3 He... wears a lightish Wig. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* II. 14 A lay-habit of lightish gray. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wif. Camb.* l. xv. 237 His hair [was] a lightish brown.

**Lightless** (*laɪtləs*), *a.* [*OE. liohtlās*, f. *liohht* *LIGHT* *sb.* + *-lās* -LESS.] Without light.

#### 1. Receiving no light; unilluminated, dark.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 504 He... sæte ðæt he wære ȝeled to leohleaste stowe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 6619 For þi þat helle es no lyghtles, It es cald þe land of myrknes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1555 Such Devils steale effects from lightlesse Hell. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* (1863) 4 A man from his birth confined in a dungeon or lightlesse cave. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* III. 275 A lightless closet, in a room hired at small rate. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. iii. § 14 Not in her most ponderous and lightless masses will nature ever leave us without some evidence of transmitted sunshine. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* l. 410 Into some high lightless prison cast. 1877 BLACKIE *Wife Men* 102 An owl, a bat, Blindworm, or mole, or any lightless thing.

*fig.* 1389-8 I. Usk *Tr.* *Love* i. i. (Skeat) l. 20 Thyneke on his disease, howe lightles he lyeth, siðe the beames brendende in love of thin cien ara so bewet. 1790 R. MERRY *Laurel Liberty* (ed. 2) 13 All... who drew their profit from the lightless crowd.

#### 2. Giving or shedding no light.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4729 Þe son sal be turned in-til myrknes, And be mone in-til blode, and be lyghtles. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 4 Lust-breathed Tarquin... to Colatium beares the lightlesse fire. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1881) II. 415 O dim and dark and lightless Sun. 1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 456 Earth is but earth a dull and lightless body. 1860 PUSEY *Mis. Proph.* 130 There will be... the lightless fire, retaining in darkness the power to burn, but rest of its rays. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 43 The almost lightless flame of a Bunsen's burner.

#### Hence **Lightlessness**.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 186 Something horrible there was too in the lightlessness of the red. 1892 W. E. HENLEY *Song of Sorrow, Lond. Volunteers* iii. 16 By a jealous lightlessness oppressed.

**Light-limbed, a.** Having light limbs; agile, nimble.

1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3119/4 Lost... a brown bay Mare... pretty light limb'd. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. lxxiv. The light-limbed Matador. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* ii. (1868) 20 A young man more light-limbed than the stag.

**Lightlived**, *obs.* form of **LIGHTHOOD**.

† **Lightly, a.** 1 *Obs. rare.* [*OE. liohtlic*, f. *liohht* *LIGHT* *sb.* + *-lic* -LY.] Brilliant, lightsome.

a. 1000 *Riddler* xxx. 3 (Gr.) Lyhtfast leohlic listum ȝeþerwed. c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. xxviii. This hundreth folde that a soule shall haue... ys nought but the profyte of this lightly darkenes.

† **Lightly, a.** 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *leohhtlic*, 3 *lihtlic* h), 4 *lightli*, 5 *lihtli*, 6 *lihtlie*, 7 *lightli*. [*OE. liohtlic*, f. *liohht* *LIGHT* *a.* 1 + *-lic*,



-LY<sup>1</sup>.] Frivolous, trifling, fickle; to be slighted, contemptible; also contemptuous, slighting; easy, easy to be persuaded. Cf. the senses of LIGHT a.1

**Lightly cheap** = light cheap (see LIGHT a.1 13b).  
 c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. xlii. 309 Ond eft ðam xifram snide hredlice him willað fylgan leothlice weorc & unnyt. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1320 Ah his nawt lichte of his meidenen mot. a 1240 H. d'Ange in Cott. Hom. 273 Ah noble men and gentile and of heh burde ofte winnen lue lichte chespe. a 1300 Cursor M. 7222 Pils wijs alsa, þat þou has now, If þou ne war swa lightly to tru! Ibid. 28087 To men and wemmen bath i wate, þat oft i helde mi lightly late. 1222 tr. Secreta Secret. Priu. Priu. 241 Al tymes ette they mettis, wyche ben moiste, lightly to defye. c 1450 tr. De Imitatione l. xx. 24 It is lichter a man ay to be still þan to not excede in wordes. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 13 Ony lichtlie takine of ir quibh men wsa to schaw. 1608 J. KING Serm. St. Mary's 13 David the sonne of I-sai reigned, whose person was so lightly.

Hence † **Lightlily a.**, slighting, contemptuous; † **Lightliness**, contemptuous manner or treatment; contempt.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. iii. 192 Contemning his requestes w<sup>th</sup> cruel and lythliffull answers. c 1470 HENRY Wallace xl. 166 In lythlynes th<sup>at</sup> maid answer him till. 1533 Gau Richt Vay 13 That that . . turns the ballie wit to lightliness and scome. 1560 ROLLAND Cr. Ven. lvi. 67 They wald not thail Venus half lightliness, Nor repudic.

**Lightly** (lahtli), adv. For forms see LIGHT a.1 and -LY<sup>2</sup>. Also comparative † **leothlecor**, † **lihtlucker**, † **lihtloker**, † **leytloker**. [OF. *leothle* (= OFris. *leothle*, OLG. *lihtliho*, MHC. *lihtlethe*, mod. G. *leichtlich*, ON. *lettloga*), f. *liht* LIGHT a.1 + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a light manner.

1. With little weight, so as not to be heavy; with little pressure, force, or violence; not strongly or severely; gently, superficially; in both material and immaterial applications.

c 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. xiv. 179 Ða weras mon sceal hefigleor & studeleor læran, & ða wi leothleor. a 1300 Cursor M. 2949 If clerkes . . smites ober lightli in gamen. a 1400 *Philist of Susan* (MS. B. 1) 227 (H) life lightly be lache, and lepe ouer þe lake. 1483 CANTON G. de la Tour iv. Evb, which caused the deuyll fyrst to tempte them lyghtly. 1503 HAWES Exam. Virtue xii. 11, Come on she sayd and walke on lyghtly. 1611 Bible Isa. ix. 1 At the first he lightly afflicted the land of Zebulun. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* l. 718 Some [Letters] cut in wood, some lighter traced on slates. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 Try how the Centers are pitch, by Treading the Treddle lightly down. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 62 Soil very lightly one spoonful of white Coppas scrap'd. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 452 So lightly doth this little boat Upon the scarce-touch'd billows float. 1818 J. W. CHOKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 13 July, I must now mention to you . . what I have heretofore touched lightly upon. 1857 H. B. FARNIE *Golf's Manner in Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 143 The cleek again is still more lightly shafted. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) l. ix. 182 Crimes of bloodshed . . sat lightly on the adventurer's conscience. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* ii. 333 The fact must not be passed too lightly over.

b. With reference to sleep (see LIGHT a.1 20).  
 c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Swa swa he leothlice onslæpte. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* ii. 207, I sleep lightly enough for such emergency.

2. In no great quantity or thickness; to no great amount.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* ii. 36 Awringe þa wyrtia . . & geswet swiþe leothlice mid hunige. 1528 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. ii. 157 They are but lightly rewarded. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug. (1679) 23 You may sow Anemones seeds . . &c. lightly cover'd with fat mold in Cases. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 9 Persons lightly dipt, not grain'd in generous Honesty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii. 1 I fear me this traveller hath dipt but lightly. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* i. 204 Moulds . . rubbed lightly over with a solution of soap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) iii. 27 They are lightly clad in summer while at their work. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 4/3 Birds are so scarce in some districts that they will need to be lightly shot.

† b. In no great degree, slightly. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* iii. i. iii. 45 They lue his Grace but lightly. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Prigime & Hermite* 9 For hee that loues lightliest, Bee sure hee shall speede best. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xliii. Pamphr. 227 The Forty third Psalm is exactly of the same monofrall subject . . with the former, but perhaps lightly varied from thence. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man* i. l. 302 If he be at least but lightly skilled in Anatomy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 425 While yet the Head is Green, or lightly swell'd With Milky-moisture.

3. Without depression or heaviness; in lightsome mood; cheerfully, gaily, merrily.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1012 Who looketh lightly now but Palamon. c 1475 *Rauf Coliger* 521 'It is lyke,' said Schir Rolland, and lightly he leuch. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Adv. to Rdr., The first begins grauely and ends lightly. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 138 Bid that welcome Which comes to punish vs, and we punish it Seeming to beare it lightly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 497 Try to bear lightly what must needs be. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* ii. 313 The old man . . chatted lightly with Basil.

4. Easily, readily. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* † **One cannot lightly**, etc. = 'one cannot well'; etc. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þe put ne tūed noht lihtlice his mud ouer us. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 254 Euerichon to dealed from oðer lihtlucker to bersted. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 30 Where men may noht lightly see whilk way þai sall take. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* ii. 461 Whil the is oyle forto fyre, The lampe is lyhtly set asyre. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Tral.* 28 þay . . seiden that lyghtly that myght be done,

yf [etc.]. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gl.* 27 He wold take a knyght al armed and lyfte hym vp to the height of hys breste lyghtly. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 331 It could not lightly blowe more boisterously out of any quarter. 1578 LYVE *Dedens* i. lxxx. 103 A man shall not lightly finde it in this country. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Frap.* xvii. 53 As we see them play away a piece of Hamak at one cast at die, as those that come lightly by them. 1740 CHESTERE *Let.* (1792) i. lxii. 175 Credulous people believe lightly whatever they hear. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx. That's lightly said, but no sate lightly credited. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* l. ii. 458 As fair was he As any king's son you might lightly see.

*Proverb.* 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* i. 251 The ding-thrift's proverb is, 'Lightly come, lightly go'. 1898 *ESANT Orange Gl.* iv. iv. Lightly got, lightly spent.

5. With facile movement, nimbly. † **In early use**, quickly, swiftly; *occas.* immediately, at once.

c 1220 *Bestlary* 416 Lyhtlike 3e leþed up. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 60 Þe carewen of þe lht eien . . fleod lihtliche word. 13 . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 853 Lyghtly he ryxer & bowes forth fro þe bench into þe brode gates. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 4366 (Horstn.), Onge oft his bedde leytyliche he lepe. c 1430 *Syr Geneyr* (Roxb.) 2245 Lyghtlie she did hir redie make. c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 251 Fayre lordes, now lightly on horsback. 15 . . *Ulyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) ii. 81, I pray you my lord and lady that ye will lightly come. . . And incontinent the kyng and the queene descended. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxix. (Percy Soc.) 143 This Godfrey Gobilyve went lightly Unto dame Sapience. c 1530 *Thickcorner* 624 When you them mete, lightly them arrest. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Eromena* 75 Which said, he lightly vaulting off his saddle, drew out his sword.

† 6. As may easily happen; probably, perhaps. *Obs.* [Cf. G. *vielleicht*, Du. *wellicht*, perhaps.]

13 . . E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 88 Lyghtly, when I am lest, he letes me alone. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 321 And lihtliche oure lorde at here lyues ende Hap mercy of suche men. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Northre* 487 With a sponie lightly to ete your souerayne may be leest. c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld*, 2 Some other maters that lightly will falle to purpose. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 16 Lightly there is one Judas in the congregation to crie 'Why is this waste?' 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 105 There happens lightly some ugly little contrary accident.

† b. As is apt to happen; commonly, often. *Obs.* c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Ser. Wks. i. i Richess is ben perilouse, for lihtli wole a riche man use hem unto moche lust. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. v. xi. (1495) 116 A beest stryken in the place of the temples dethe lightly folowith. 1535 in *Let. R. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) ii. 150 He goes to market lightly, one week with another, three times a-week. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 219 The beddes heade which lightly is the appointed place for all mens purses. 1601 HOLLAND *Ulyss* ii. 153 Such as we ordinarily be to drink, & are lightly neuer sober. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 75 When he goeth abroad—which is lightly every other Friday. 1637 R. HUNNIBY tr. *St. Ambrose* l. 44 Where there is leanness, there lightly is peniveness. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 134 There's lightning lightly before thunder. 1676 ALLIN *Address Noncon.* 20 They lightly do in the total . . but frustrate and disappoint those ends.

7. a. With indifference or unconcern; carelessly, thoughtlessly, indifferently. b. Depreciatingly, slightly.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 942 In his hali nome ich schal leten lihtlice of al þat 3e cunnen kanten 3ein me. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1218 He bi-mente hire to abraham, And sumdel lihtlike he it nam. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1650, I sñd do þam lij ful lau þat letes swa lightly on min au. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. v. 268 The kyng . . lourede vp-on men of lawe and lihtliche seide. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv. 1, 1 They . . but lightly regarded the council of the most hyst. 1577-77 HOLMES *Chron.* Scot. (1808) V. 437 Offended . . that such wandering theenes should so lightly dare to contemne his power. 1611 BIBLE i. Sam. ii. 30 They that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 13 Seriousness and devotion become this house for ever. May I never enter it lightly or irreverently. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. l. v. 119 The Pope lightly appreciated the bare word of an heretical sovereign. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerita* i. 11 Her sister stared to hear her speak so lightly of being whipped. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. iv. 419 The Judges treated this argument very lightly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) iii. 702 Thinking lightly of the possession of gold.

*Proverb.* a 1200 *Moral Ode* 145 Ful wombe mei lihtliche speken of hunger and of fester. c 1400 *Apot. Chast.* 49 Þe fulle wombe disputit litly of fastyng.

8. For a slight cause; without careful consideration, without strong reason.

c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1009 (Laud MS.) Se cyng . . & þa caldor menn . . foretoen þa scipo þus leothlice. c 1400 *Melayne* 212 Lyghtly walde þey it [the city] noghte zelde. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 176 Thane will pay leue the lyghtly, þat nowe will the lowte. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 30 Strye not lightly with any man, where as he hath done y<sup>e</sup> no harme. 1751 *Affecting Narr. of Wager* 9 An Asylum that must not lightly be violated. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) iii. 177 These are opinions I have not lightly formed, or that I can lightly quit. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. 111. 555 He was not a prince against whom men lightly venture to set up a standard of rebellion. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Dec. 5/1 A warning to judges not lightly to send such suits to be retried.

† 9. 'Not chastely' (J. J.). *Obs.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Story of an injured Lady* (1746) 10 If I were lightly disposed, I could still perhaps have Offers, that some, who hold their Heads higher, would be glad to accept.

10. Comb.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2274/4 Lost . . a dark grey Gelding . . lightly handled. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) i. 76 And clasp'd her lightly-shaded breast beneath. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. viii. 180 Some lightly-budding philosophers. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 39 Her beauty walks in happier grace Than lightly-moving fawns. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 53 Butter a flat dish and put a layer of lightly-fried bread-crumbs.

**Lightly** (lahtli), v. Chiefly *Sc.* For forms see LIGHT a.1 [f. LIGHTLY a.2] *trans.* To make light of, despise, disparage, disdain.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saturs* xxx. (*Theodora*) 218 Na heis [þu] þe for riches, to lightly oþyr mare or lese. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xi. (*Wolf & Sheep*) xxii. They will lichtlie lordis in to thair deidis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. l. 70 Suppois thou lyghtlyt thaine of Lybie land. 1584 HILSON *Du Bartas' Judith* i. (1608) 16 His house . . That lightlied earth and seem'd to threat the heaven. 1588 A. KING tr. *Caenitus' Catech.* 4 To lyhtlie thame for that thay ar poore. 1650 ROW *Hist. Kirk Coronis* (1842) 422 We doe not lihtlie pearls though gathered out of a dung-hill. 1788 BURNS *Whistle & I'll come to you*, Whiles ye may lightly my beauty a wee. 1814 SCOTT *Warr.* lxvii. It's best no to lightly them that have that character. 1880 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Troublesome Dan* i. ix. 192, I'd no' hae my ae bairn gang whaur she was lightlied. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 32/1 Of which trinity two at least are to be lightlied by no man.

Hence **Lightlied ppl. a.**, **Lightlying vbl. sh.**  
 1470 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) i. 30 In gret lychtlyng and contemnyng of our auctorite. 1528 JAS. V. in *St. Papers' Hen. VIII* (1836) iv. 500 To be confortit and reassait within his Realme to our hurt lychtlyng and displeour. 1826 G. HEATHE *John d'Arnith* (ed. 5) 19 They'd gar'd a lightliet lover greet.

† **Lightman**. *Obs.* [? f. LIGHT a.1 + MAN, as in *Indianan*, etc.] ? An unladen ship. (Jat cf. LIGHTERMAN.)

1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16/1 On Friday last, 20 sail of Lightmen weighed Anchor.

**Lightman, Lightmanship**: see LIGHT sb. 16.

**Lightmans**. *Thieves' cant.* [f. LIGHT a.2: for the second element cf. DARKMANS.] The day.

1567 HARNAN *Cavert* (1869) 84 Bene Lightmans to thy quarromes. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K 4 b, I wud lib all the lightmans. a 1700 B. E. *Pict. Cant. Crew*, Light-mans, the Day or Day leac. 1725 in *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

**Light-minded**, a. Having a light or trifling mind; frivolous. Hence **Light-mindedness**.

1617 BURL. *Recl.* xix. 4 He that is hasty to give credit is light minded. 1661 G. RUST *Origin in Phenix* (1721) i. 24 Tossed about like feathers with light-mindedness and admiration of trifles. 1833 J. H. KAWMAN *Arians* v. ii. (1876) 387 The light-minded multitude clamorously required it. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 120 Among the light-minded men and women who make up society. 1884 H. GIBSON tr. *Turgeneff's Diary Supersfluous* May 26 Mar. 97 The sad consequences of light-mindedness.

**Lightner**: see LIGHTENER.

**Lightness**<sup>1</sup> (lahtnēs). For forms see LIGHT a.1 [f. LIGHT a.1 + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being light, in various senses.

1. The quality or fact of having little weight. Of a vessel: The fact of being lightly laden. Of a crop: Smallness of the quantity present.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Oli lincd þuppen him lhtnesse and softness and hele. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. xi. 77 (Camb. MS.) Wher-for elles berith Lythnesse the flarumbes vp. c 1586 CRESSP. *Perambroke* Pr. lxii. iv. Ev'n he that seemeth most of might With lightness self if him you weigh, Then lightness self will weigh more light. 1590 SIR H. LEE in *Archæologia* (1858) li. 171 A new best [plate] . . of gret lhtnes and strengthe. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 140/1 A Holland Vessel . . unable because of her lightness to bear sail. 1765 A. DI KSON *Trcat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 231 The lightness of it, and particularly the shortness of the share . . make it go very unsteadily. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* ii. 86 The different kinds of air, and the superior lightness by which some of them were distinguished. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. xii. § 2 (1876) 110 It is long . . before an English eye becomes reconciled to the lightness of the crops [in the United States]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 194 The lightness of bows and arrows is convenient for running.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: (see LIGHT a.1 9 b).

1836 *Penny Cycl.* v. 372/2 To give the bread . . porous texture and lightness. 1864 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* x. (1865) 112 The matter of lightness is the distinctive line between savage and civilized bread.

† 2. The condition of being lightened or relieved; alleviation. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24480 Her-wit come me son succur And sum lightnes o mi laugur. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 332 In lightenes and aleaunce of their sokenesse.

3. Absence of heaviness or pressure in action or movement; want of force or moment. Said both of material and immaterial things.

1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) ii. 15 From the lightness of the air of wind, the Enemy's Fleet and our Fleet were a very long time in passing. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 48 Lightness of hand consists in an almost imperceptible feeling and alternate easing of the bridle. 1885 *Speator* 30 May 704/2 The lightness of touch that so charmingly characterises the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 5/2 The lightness of the weather spoiled yesterday's race. 1893 *Law Times* xciv. 600/2 The tax falls with . . undue severity upon one class, and with unreasonable lightness upon others.

4. Of form or outline: Freedom from heaviness or clumsiness, graceful slenderness.

1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* iv. *Biographies* ii. (1870) 35 She had lost much of the lightness of her figure. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* vii. 218/1 In them we observe a progressive change from heaviness to lightness—from columns less than four diameters in height to those of nearly seven. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 84/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

5. The quality of moving lightly; agility, nimbleness, swiftness. Also in immaterial sense.



**1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 195 To shewe his lightnesse and maystrye He playeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold hye. **1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* 141 (1495) 172 The boues are blowe for the more lightnesse of moynage. **1483** Cath. *Angl.* 21/2 A Lightnesse, *agilitas*. **1530** PALSGR. 230/1 Lightnesse of understanding, *facilitas d'entender*. **1604** E. GURMISTON *D'Acosta's Hist.* Indul. iv. xxiv. 704 All these beasts for their lightnesse have passed from one world to an other. **1859** J. BROAN *Kab & Friends* (1862) 26 Kab. trotted up the stair with much lightness. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xlv. 187 The contemplation of the brightening east seemed to lend lightness to our muscles.

† **6.** Ease, facility, readiness, esp. of belief. *Obs.*  
**1300** CURSOR *M.* 27735 Lightness of rage. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Eraim. Par. Gal.* 8. l. blame your lightenes to beleue, & easynes to be persuaded. **1572** R. H. tr. *Lanternes Ghostes* (1596) 152 Oftentimes these men, through their too much lightnesse of beleefe, fall into great daungers. **1620** VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 63 Linnets are both for lightnesse of digestion, and goodness of meate better then Sparrowes. **1741** RICHARDSON  *Pamela* l. Intro. 24 Note with what Lightness even Men of good-natur'd Intention fall into Mistakes.

**7.** Levity in behaviour; fickleness, unsteadiness, frivolity, thoughtlessness, unbecom.

**1340** HANFORD *Pr.* 1050. 38 Lightness of heart reves pam drede. **1449** PROCK *Repr.* 344 Porto forsake G xl in a lightnes and in a rechelesnes. **1579** LALY *Euphues* (Arb.) 95 This chaunge will double thy lightnesse in turning so ofte. **1679** BURNET *Hist. Ref.* l. 474 Imputing this insurrection . . . to their folly and lightness. **1760** ANN *Reg.* 52 The general lightness of his faith with regard to his former allies. **1828** SCOTT *P. M. Perth* vii. My Catharine hath not by any lightness or folly of hers afforded grounds for this great scandal. **1887** E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iii. The lightness of tone with which I uttered such serious words.

† **b.** Wantonness, lewdness, incontinence. *Obs.*  
**1516** LIFE *Biographe in Myrr.* our Ladye (1873) p. xlviii. She soniwhat suspectynge the lightnesse of the virgin commaundyd a rod to be brought vnto hir. **1541** Act 33 *Hon. VIII.* c. 21 If they . . . perceive any wil acte or condon of lightnes of bodie in hir, which for the time being shall be quene of this realme. **1601** J. MARSTON *Passion & Kath.* ii. 12 Women of leuitie and lightnesse. **1654** C. B. STAPLETON *Nevadian* iii. 18 With him of lightnesse she was much suspected.

**8.** Freedom from depression or dullness, esp. in lightness of heart; high spirits, joy, mirth.

**1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xix. (1495) 66 The instrument of smellyng is not in a beest ony for lightnes and faynesse. **1440** HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1244 Myn hert is al nakid of lightnesse. **1526** PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 b. And this lightnesse or myrth may come somtyme of the clerenes of mannes conscience. **1653** R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 55 They signifie Quarrels picked out of lightness of heart. **1828** R. NESBIT in *idem* iii. (1858) 83. I am able to pursue my proper work with my usual lightness of spirit. **1851** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi. (1880) 195 He really hardly knew what to do to give vent to his lightness of heart.

**Lightness** *la'itnēs*. [OE. *līhtnes* (= OIIG. *līchtinisse*), f. *līht*, *līcht* LIGHT a. 2 + *-NESS*.]

† **1.** Brightness, light *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

**1023** WULFSTAN *Hau.* (Napier) 230 Se sunnandæx is restandæx and wuldorlic dæx and līhtnesse dæx. **1325** in Horstmann. *Altengl. Leg.* (1876) 145 Alle be līhtnesse was aleyd. Sonne & mone lom her līht. **1430** PILGR. *Lyf Maude* ii. xl. (1860) 91 The sunne . . . maketh his lightnesse passe thurh the cloude. **1531** LATIMER *1st Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1322/2 They were vnape to receyue the bryghte lightnes of the truth. **1532** De Wes *Intro.* *Fr.* in Palsgr. 922 We knowe selfely the soveraygne lightnesse to be darked of a lyght cloude. **1824** SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xiii. His countenance . . . is now rendered wild by an insane lightness about the eyes.

**2.** The condition or state of being illuminated; illumination. Now only *lit.*

**1250** GEN. & EX. 1599 In that drede his dōxt was led In to lightnesse for to sen, Quow god wulde it snide ben. **1300** CURSOR *M.* 13543 To quils i in bis wold be. It has na lightnes bot o me. **1591** SPARKY tr. *Catlin's Geomancie* (1599) 29 By the lightnesse and darknesse which shew receueth of him. **1651-7** T. BARKER *Art of Augling* (1820) 2 Thus must you to work with your flies, light for darkness, and dark for lightness. **1832** LYTTON *Engene A.* ii. vii. The first thing that struck Walter in this apartment was its remarkable lightness.

**Lightning** (*la'itnīng*). Also 4-5 *līhtnyng*, 4, 6 *lyghtnyng*, 5 6 *lightnyng*, *lyght(e)nyng*, *lyt(e)nyng*, 5 *līhtnyng*, 6 *lyghteling*, 6-8 *lightening*, 7-8 *lightning*. [Special use of LIGHTENING *phl. sb.*; now differentiated in spelling.]

**1.** The visible discharge of electricity between one group of clouds and another, or between the clouds and the ground. Also in particularized sense (now rare), A flash of lightning. *Like lightning*, with the swiftness of lightning. Also in *phr.* † *in less than, & to last no longer than a lightning*.

*Forked lightning*, *chain* or *chained lightning*; designations applied (usu. indiscriminately) to lightning which assumes the form of a zigzag or divided line. *Sheet lightning*; that in which a wide surface is equally illuminated at once. *Summer or heat lightning*; sheet lightning without thunder, the result of a storm at a great distance.

**1377** LANGL. *P.* pl. B. xix. 197 Thanne come. . . One spiritus paracletus to Pieres and to his felawes In lyknesse of a līhtnyng, he lyte on hem alle. **1388** WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxvi. 29 The līhtnyng schyneden to the world. **1425** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 314 The most horribil thunderes and līhtnyngs that euer any man herd. **1470** GREGORY's *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizien Lond.* (Candem) 185 The same yere was Syn Poulys styppely fryyd. . . whythe the lyghtenyng. **1555** FORD *Decades* 98 He shall rewarde vnye whiche sendeth thunderyng and lyghtelyng to the destruction

of myscheuous men. **1591** FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 49 It shall be reidie in less than a lightning. **1631** tr. *De las Coneras' Don Fenice* 257 A beame of her eyes . . . which lasted no longer than a lightning. **1718** POPE *Blad.* xv. 725 He drives him, like a lightning, on the foe. **1722** *De Foe Plague* (1754) 261 This Notion ran like Lightning thro' the City. **1842** MARRIAT *Peacher* xxvii. Our hero . . . ran like lightning to the gap. **1859** *All Year Round* No. 17. 400 The lightning . . . was chiefly 'sheet lightning', though now and then 'chained' or 'forked' was visible. **1880** NATURE *XXI.* 407 A few lightnings and rather more auroras were seen. *transf.* and *fig.* **1686** tr. *Chardin's Coron. Solyman* 149 The Lightning of Royal disfavour afterwards fell on Mirza Sadec. **1771** MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xlviii. (1803) 48 His eyes lost the lightning of their fury. **1821** SHELLEY *Death Napoleon* iii. The lightning of scorn laughed forth As she sung [etc.]. **1859** TENNYSON *Gubnere* 316 She . . . Makes wicked lightnings of her eyes.

**2.** *slang.* *Gin.*

**1781** C. PARKER *Life's Painter* 140 Noggin of lightning, a quartan of gin. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 160 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning'.

**3.** *attrib.* and *comb.*: **a.** simple attributive, as *lightning-flame*, *flash*, *glimpse*; **b.** instrumental, as *lightning-blackened*, *blasted*, *struck* adjs.; **c.** similitive and parasyntetic, as *lightning-footed*, *swift*, *winged* adjs.; *lightning-like* adj. and adv.

**1807** CLARK *Russell Noble Hunt* 60 Afta she was naked, withered, and lightning-blackened. **1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. l. 135 Von lightning-blasted almond-tree. **1861** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 8 To set the aire on fier with lightning flames. **1888** SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. l. 3 Secure of Thunders cracke or lightning flash. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Then sight. As by a lightning-flash, will come to thee. **1870** BRYANT *Id.* i. vii. 247 Mars, the lightning-footed. **1867** MILTON *P. L.* vi. 642 Light as the Lightning glimps they rain. **1822** SHELLEY *Prose Wks.* (1880) 111. 323 'Lightning-like the vigorous maiden strides. **1841** KEBLE *Serm.* xii. (1848) 311 The clear, the indisputable, the lightning-like evidence. **1820** S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 157 An oak. . . Now lightning-struck. **1857** C. BRONTE *Professor* li. xii. 48 So lightning-swift is thought. **1846** CRASHAW *Sophisto d'Herode* xax, The nimblest of the lightning-winged loves.

**d.** passing into an *adj.*: Moving or flashing by with the rapidity of lightning.

**1640** H. REYNOLDS *Passions* vi. To have a vanishing and lightning Fancie that knoweth not how to stay and fasten upon any particular. **1847** DISRAELI *Tancred* iv. xi. He gazed with admiration on her lightning glance.

**e.** Special combs.: **lightning-arrester**, a device to protect telegraphic apparatus, etc. from lightning; **lightning-bone**, ? = FULGURITE 1; **lightning-bug** = FIRE-FLY 1; **lightning-catarrah** (see quot.); **lightning-conductor**, a metallic rod or wire fixed to the summit (or other exposed point) of a building, or the mast of a ship, to convey lightning harmlessly into the earth or sea; **lightning-discharger** = lightning-arrester; **lightning express U. S.**, a designation given to certain very rapid trains; **lightning-pains pl.**, sharp, shooting pains of momentary duration, felt by patients suffering from locomotor ataxy (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); **lightning-paper**, a kind of firework giving off flashes of coloured light; **lightning-print**, an appearance sometimes found on the skin of men and animals and on clothing struck by lightning, popularly supposed to be photographs of surrounding objects; **lightning-proof a.**, protected from lightning; **lightning-rod** = lightning-conductor; **lightning-stone**, *tube* = FULGURITE 1.

**1870** F. L. POPE *Electr.* *Vol.* iv. (1872) 44 'Lightning-arresters must always be kept free from dampness and dirt. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 223 The name of 'lightning-bones', or 'thunder-bones', given to fossil bones. **1806** MOORE *Song* iv. Poems 166 Glean then like the lightning-bug. **1850** LVELL and *Visit U. S.* ii. 106 The elegant fire-fly is called a lightning-bug. **1883** B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* 52 A suddenly developed and intensely severe cold or catarrh, hence sometimes called 'lightning catarrh.' **1832** and *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1833) 564 This ship had not a lightning conductor up at the time. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Lightning-discharger. **1860** O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakfast* vi. The 'lightning-express-train' whistles by. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* i. 346 In organic nervous diseases they (i. e. baths) are not to be recommended, unless it be to relieve the 'lightning pains' of tabes. **1873** SPON *Workshop Rec.* 137 'Lightning Paper. **1876** CHAMB. *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 36/1 Signor Orioli brought before a scientific congress at Naples four narratives relating to 'lightning-prints. **1855** ILYNE CLARKE *Dict.*, 'Lightning-proof. **1790** in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1793) 111. 323 After a 'lightening rod has been erected. **1860** EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship Wks.* (1901) li. 407 The lightning-rod that disarms the cloud of its threat. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* viii. 208 The 'lightning-stones are metals, stones, pebbles, which the fire of the thunder has metamorphosed. **1831** *Literary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 44/2 'Lightning Tubes. In the neighbourhood of the old castle of Remstein . . . there have been found this summer very firm and long vitreous tubes.

**Light of love**, *light o' love*. Also 6 *light a love*, *lightlove*. [See LIGHT a. 1 16.]

**1.** As predicative *phr.*: Inconstant in love.

**1579** LALY *Euphues* (Arb.) 89 Ah wretched wench, canst thou be so light of love, as to change with every winder? **1592** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instruct. Chr. Woman* Nj. And if he should marry her, he wil thinke shee will have as good mind to other, as herselfe, when she is so light of love.

**2.** As *sb.* † *a.* Inconstancy in love. *Obs.*

**1578** T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* Eijh. The fickle are blamed: Their lightloves shamed.

**b.** A woman capricious or inconstant in love; also, in more unfavourable sense, a wanton, a harlot.

**1599** PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 35 Foulle strumpet, Light a loue, shorte heeles! **1618** FLETCHER *Chances* i. iii. Sure he has encountered Some light-o-love or other. **1828** SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xii. You and I must part sooner than perhaps a light o' love such as you expected to part with—a likely young fellow. **1802** J. PAIN *Mod. Whittington* II. 167 'My Kitty a light-o'-love—a trollop—' and the wretched father burst into tears.

*attrib.* **1589** NASHE *Anat. Absurditie* A ij. As there was a loyall Lucretia, so there was a light a loue Lais. **1502** GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B 2 b. To warme such light a loue wenches, not to trust every faire promise that such amorous Batchelers make them. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 25 Following . . . his light-o'-love sweetheart to the dance.

† **3.** The name of an old dance-tune. *Obs.*

**1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. ii. 83. **1599** — *Much Ado* iii. iv. 44. **1612** *Two Noble K.* v. lv.

**Lighttrudge**, *obs.* form of LIGHTERAGE.

**Lights** (*la'its*), *pl.* Forms: 2-3 *līht*, 4 *lyhtes*, 4-6 *lightes*, -is, -ys, 6 *lyght(e)s*, *St.* *līhtis*, *lychtis*, -es, 6-7 *lihts*, 6- *lihts*. [Subst. use of LIGHT a. 1]

The word LUNG has the same etymological meaning, the lungs being distinguished from the other internal parts by their lightness.]

The lungs. Now only applied to the lungs of beasts (sheep, pigs, bullocks), used as food (chiefly for cats and dogs).

† **a** **1300** *Humility in Philipps Fragm. Afric's Gramm.*, 82. (1838) 6 Pine permes. . . life & pine līht. **c** **1205** LAV. 499 Pat deat . . . resede o bene stede, and for-bat him þa breste . . . þat þa līht [c. 1275 longene] and þa liure foellen on eorðen. **c** **1320** *Sir Trist.* 498 þe left schulder 3af lie, Wiþ hert, liuer and listes And blod tille his quīrre. **c** **1400** *Deut.* *Troy* 10905 With a big arrow he Rut burgh his rybbes . . . Berwene the lyuer & the lightes launcht hym burgh. **c** **1460** *Yowmely Myst.* xxxi. 131 Then wofully sich wightys Shall gnawe this gay knyghtys, Thare lunges and thare lightys. **c** **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. xi. 80 So deip the grundin steyll heyl dwt of sycht is, Ful halt and warm it festyn in his lychtis. **c** **1578** LYTE *Doctores* vi. xli. 711 Bitter Almondes doo open the stopping of the lunges or lightes. **c** **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 26 As if his lunges and lites were nigh asunder brast. **c** **1605** WOOD *Life* 12 May. The lights of a bullock or yong ox. **c** **1671** SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xliiii. 94 The Difficulty of Breathing shews the Lights (to be affected). **c** **1797** *Lond. Art. Cookery* 133 To dress a Calf's Pluck. Boil the lights and part of the liver. **c** **1835** MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* xli. It is a piece of lights reserved for the dinner of the cat to-morrow. **c** **1873** E. SMITH *Foods* 79 The lungs, or as they are vulgarly termed lights, are eaten as a part of the pluck or fry.

**Lightship**. [*f.* LIGHT sb.] A vessel bearing a light, esp. one with a warning light or lights moored where a lighthouse cannot conveniently be placed; a floating light.

**1837** H. F. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 21 The office of the lightship is to tow vessels in the dark through the strait. **1870** *Daily News* 2 Sept. The visitors to Ramsgate . . . have had an opportunity afforded them of seeing the far-famed Goodwin lightship at close quarters.

**Light-skirts**. A woman of light character.

**1507** B. PL. *Sat.* i. viii. Solomon . . . Singing his love, the holy spouse of Christ, Like as she were some light-skirts of the East. **c** **1602** and *Pt. Return* *Parnass.* i. ii. 310 Hath not Shor's wife, although a light skirts she, Given him a chast long lasting memory? **c** **1616** T. TUKE *Treat. agst. Paint.* 39 Actions . . . becoming only light-skirts, and idle women. **c** **1735** CHARLES *Div. Fancies* iv. xii. (1660) 145 I'll tell thee, Light-skirts, whoe'er taught Thy feet to dance, thy dancing had a Fault. **c** **1834** SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* iii. iii. 14 She's a light skirts! **c** **1898** *Lit. World* 4 Feb. 103 To consider her [Highland Mary's] story . . . either (1) she was something of a light-skirts, or (2) she is a kind of Scottish Mrs. Harris.

**b.** *attrib.* (in form *light-skirt*).

**1602** and *Pt. Return* *Parnass.* i. vi. 468 You light skirt starres, this is your wonted guise, By glory light Perke out your doubtful heads. **c** **1619** W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 49 Any light-skirt Dame, or Courly Herodias shall Oct. 452/1 be imitated. **c** **1891** W. A. CLOUSTON in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 452/1 [The parrot] told tales to its master of his light-skirt wife.

**Lightsome** (*la'itsəm*). **a.** 1 [*f.* LIGHT a. 1 + *-SOME*. Cf. *MIIG. līhtsam*.]

**1.** Having the effect or appearance of lightness; now chiefly with reference to form, light, graceful, elegant. † Also, in early use, easy. Somewhat rare.

**c** **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 *Lyghtsome*, or *esy* (*f.* *līhtsam*), *facilis*. **c** **1578** *Chr. Prayers* 77 b. Let thy yoke become sweete and thy burthen lightsom to me through thy crosse. **c** **1624-5** BIRRETON *Trav.* (1844) 179 The pillars as strong as any I have seen . . . but nothing neat or lightsome. **c** **1737** BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) 11. 19 Nothing contributes more to a Horse's being easy upon the Rider's Hand, than a light-some Fore-End, and thin Shoulders. **c** **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* l. 1. of Wight 123 The Air of Newport is light-some and pleasant. **c** **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 14 Snowy blossoms . . . so lightsome, and yet so rich! **c** **1851** MOIR *Poems*, *Angler* ii. His hat of whitest straw, Lightsome of wear. **c** **1877** NIS. *OLIPHANT Makers* *Fr.* iv. 116 The lofty tower, straight and lightsome as a lily.

**2.** Not weighed down by care, pain, or sorrow; light-hearted, cheerful, merry; also, enlivening, entertaining.

† **c** **1366** CHANDLER *Rom. Rose* 956 With ladies and with bachelers, Full lightsom and [ful] glad of cheres. **c** **1400** BRYN 2073 Hir thowtis . . . did hir peyn to make līhtsom chere. **c** **1590** T. WATSON *Eccl. Death Walsingham* 121 That lightsome vaine is changd from youth to aged grauitie. **c** **1657** SPARROW *Bk. Coun. Prayer* (1661) 389 White garments . . . suit fity with that lightsome affection of joy. **c** **1679** C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 202 A lightsome story of a French gentleman . . . being asked merrily [etc.]. **c** **1712** STEELE *Spect.*



No. 547 P. 12, I now find myself cheerful, lightsome and easy. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlii, Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Lightsome saugs make merry gate. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* II. 39 The merry-makers were dancing... a lightsome crowd, with garlands and greenery.

b. Flighy, frivolous.

1533 SIR T. MORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. II. 52 Not upon the fallible opinion or some spoken words of lightsome changeable people. 1800 A. CARLEY *Autobiog.* 524 The neighbours... were all very agreeable, even the clergyman's wife, who was a little lightsome. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 77 She was as good-living a woman as ever stepped; but lightsome like, as foreign folks are.

3. Moving lightly; lively, nimble, quick.

1601 HOLLAND *Piny I.* 37 Their senses clear and lightsome, their wits pregnant. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* xi. (1697) 193 The Body will feel itself more airy and lightsome. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferryer Impr.* (1756) I. 157 Matter is drawn off, and the Head rendered brisk and lightsome. 1798 FIERRE, etc. *Anti-Jacobin* No. 32 (1832) 171 Thy limber and lightsome spirit bounds up against affliction. 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* xiii. 133 As lightsome as a bird. 1815 L. HUNT *Fest of Poets* 65 Mr. Scott, has a lightsome fancy. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxv. There flutters up a happy thought, Self-balanced on a lightsome wing. 1879 J. HAWTHORNE *Laugh. M.* etc. 315 His lofty figure was as alert and lightsome as it was majestic.

**Lightsome** (ləɪtsəm), *a.* For forms see LIGHT *sb.* and -*SOME*. [*f.* LIGHT *sb.* + -*SOME*.]

1. Radiant with light; light-giving, luminous.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesum, or fülle of lyghte, luminous. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. II. The sonne & the other sterys... we see them so lyghtsom, so pure and cleare. 1655 GURANAL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 3 Dark Lanthorn, lightsome one way, and dark another. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Abab* 102 Lightsome clouds and shining seas.

b. fig. 1382 WYCLIF *Pr.* xviiiij. 10 The heste of the Lord [is] lytsum, listende epen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John 12 God the father, the fountain of all light; from whence what soever is lightsome in heren and earth, boroweth his light. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 3 Master Camden, the most lightsome antiquary of this age. 1615 BR. HALL *Contempt.* O. T. xi. vii. The lights of Israel... should be succeeded with one, much more lightsome than they. 1728 SWIFT *Two Lett. to Publ. Publ. Wkly. Jmnl.* I. Wks. 1824 VII. 206 You must grow from chaos and darkness, to the little glimmerings of existence first, and then proceed to more lightsome appearances afterwards. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Nano* I. viii. 21 Those lightsome words that warm like summer days.

2. Chiefly of an apartment, a building: Permeated with light; well-lighted, bright, illumined.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 110 The Paroche Chirche is faire and lyghtesom. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Building* (Arb.) 548 His Stately Galleries, and Rooms, so Large and Lightsome. 1654 COKKIN *Dianea* I. 44 The Princess was full of wonder... that this habitation being under ground was so lightsome. 1726 LEONI *Designs* 212 The Ground-floor is... above the level of the Street, which... makes the offices beneath more lightsome. 1798 WORDSWORTH *Goody Blake & H. Gill* v. The long, warm, lightsome summer-day. 1873 SYMONDS *Chr. Poets* xii. 407 Beneath the lightsome vault of heaven he stands and prays.

b. fig. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* I. v. in *Anglia* VIII. 138 Pey [make] lyghtsom þe soule with a shynynge. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 101 Beyond the first Olimpiade, there is nothing but a thicke cloud of ignorance, even in the lightsomest places of all Greece. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm.* (1692) 255 The times of the Gospel are the only lightsome day. 1863 W. G. BLAINE *Better Days Work* *People* II. 48 Will the six days of labour be none the lightsomer for the sunshine of the day of rest?

3. Clear, perspicuous, manifest. Now rare.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/1 So shall I... make you that matter so lightsome and so clere. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. 1738 II. 2, I... shall endeavour... with plain and lightsome brevity, to relate... things worth the noting. 1899 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 269 But were not ancient schemes of human nature... far more lightsome, and easy of apprehension.

4. Light-hued. Obs.

c. 1586 SIOENE *Arcadia* III. (1633) 312 The lightsome colours of affection, shaded with the deepest shadows of sorrow. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 763 Black, and not lightsome, only about the edges of it there was some paleness apparent. 1674 N. FARRER *Bulk & Seiv.* 52 It must be a bright lightsome colour.

**Lightsomely** (ləɪtsəmli), *adv.* [*f.* LIGHT-SOME *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Lightly, nimbly; gaily, merrily. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. (1577) E 1 b, He setteth himself lightsomely (not thinking upon it) in a ready apptness. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xvi. (1712) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophon may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1808 SCOTT *Marm. II.* *Intro.* The bugles ringing lightsomely. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. ix. 131, I perceive a flock of snow birds, skimming lightsomely through the tempest. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* III. 88 They now most lightsomely live in that happiness to which there comes no end.

† **Lightsomely**, *adv.* 2. Obs. [*f.* LIGHTSOME *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Clearly, lucidly, manifestly.

c. 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 7/1 The same thing also in his boke, which he entitled *de Exe & Vno*, lightsomely he treateth. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 381 Gods favour shining more lightsomely had scattered away the clouds of contention. 1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 23 It is not as yet... made lightsomely famous.

**Lightsomeness**<sup>1</sup> (ləɪtsəmness). [*f.* LIGHT-SOME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lightsome or not heavy; † easiness (obs.), liveliness, cheerfulness, etc.

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c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, or esynesse, facilitas. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1687) 154 By lightsomnesse or heaninesse in learning, by easinesse or hardnesse in retaining. 1617 J. MOORE *Mappe Mans Mortalitie* II. vii. 148 Though the heavy burden of our sinful flesh doe load vs, yet lightsomnesse it is to a Christian to thinke that the way is not long. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 200 There is no paine, but rather a lightsomnesse of the body. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Pref. (1712) vi, That versatility of Wit, and lightsomeness of Humour. 1829 *Westm. Rev.* X. 428 The 'Misfortunes of Elphin'... lacks lightsomeness, grace, and invention. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 138 Drayton... had an agreeable lightsomeness of fancy. 1880 J. FOTHERGILL *Wellfields* III. xi. 290 She... was astonished at the sudden lightsomeness of heart which she felt. 1885 PATER *Marius the Epicure* II. 69 Daintily as that old divinely constructed armour of which Homer speaks, but without its miraculous lightsomeness.

**Lightsomeness**<sup>2</sup> (ləɪtsəmness). [*f.* LIGHT-SOME *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lightsome, luminous, or well-lighted; brightness; † clearness.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 304/2 Lyghtesumnesse, luminositas. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 583/1 The faith is not ordinarily with... open, inevitable, and inuincible lightsomenesse inspired into the soule. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 182 b, Spoken... with a faire more playne lightsomenesse by our expositors. 1593 HARRINGTON *Orl.* *Par.* III. xvi. A darksome place with lightsomnesse to fill. 1617 COLLING *Def. Ep.* l. iv. 170 Paul... was dazzled with the exceeding lightsomenesse. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. ix. (1762) 29 The Sun's being the Cause of the Lightsomenesse and Warmth of the Atmosphere. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. 14 Airiness, lightsomenesse, economy... are the evident results. 1892 MACLAREN *Paul's Prayers* etc. 171 There are some of you, grovelling down at the bottom of the ocean, to whom... the lightness and lightsomeness of the pure life... would seem miraculous.

**Light-touch**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [*f.* LIGHT *a.* + TOUCH *sb.*] *trans.* To paint with a light touch.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indot.* l. xxxviii, What'er Lorrain light-touched with softening hue.

**Lightwards** (ləɪtwɔːdz), *adv.* [*f.* LIGHT *sb.* + -WARD(S).] Towards the light.

1891 L. KEITH *East Illusion* II. xix. 219 The geraniums turned lightwards at the window.

**Light-weight, light weight**, *sb.* and *a.* [*f.* LIGHT *a.*]

*A. sb.* **Sporting.** A man or animal under the average weight; esp. in *Boxing*, now usually a competitor not exceeding ten stone. Also in *Racing* handicaps, one of the horses carrying light weights, or a jockey riding at a low weight.

1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 431 Send him a clever lad who can ride light weights. 1823 EGAN *Groce's Dict.* *Vulg. Tongue.* *Light weights*, a pugilistic expression for gentlemen under twelve stone. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Urst.* *Light weight*, in affairs connected with the ring, persons of 11 stone and under are light weights. 1848 THACKERAY *Ac. Snobs* xxxvi, As a light-weight, his skill is of the... highest order. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. iv. 112 Presently entered the landlord... a light weight of five-and-thirty. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 512 2 Some breeders of the... lightweights [d.g.] have gone a trifle too far. *attrib.* 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* lx. 80 Having her [a mare] broken into a perfect light-weight hunter. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 6/3 His engagement as a light-weight jockey.

*B. adj.* Light in weight; said esp. of coins = LIGHT, *a.* 1 b. Also fig.

1809 E. S. BARRETT *Selling Sun* I. 39 May we not see in them the handwriting on the wall... the end of the government of light-weight princes? 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 1/3 Some light-weight Colonial gold coins. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Feb. 9/1 It is customary to start with the lightest-weight birds—say 4 lb. 2 oz. and rising 2 oz. each bird.

**Lightwood**<sup>1</sup> (ləɪtwud). [*f.* LIGHT *a.* 1] A name given to various trees from the lightness of their wood; in Australia chiefly applied to *Acacia Melanoxylon*.

(The first quot. may belong to the next word: the writer perh. mistook the reason for the appellation.)

1685 L. WAFER *Voy. & Descr. Islanum Amer.* (1699) 95 A Tree about the bigness of an Elm, the Wood of which is very light, and we therefore call it Light-wood. 1843 J. BACKHOUSE *Visit. Austral. Col.* iv. 48 Light-wood... derives this name from swimming in water, while the other woods of V. D. Land, except the pines, generally sink. 1850 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 193 A solitary dark-folaged lightwood. 1866 H. SIMCOX *Rustic Rambles* 54 The numerous lightwood trees. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 681/1 Light-wood, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*.

**Lightwood**<sup>2</sup>, *North Amer. & W. Indian.* [*f.* LIGHT *sb.* (or LIGHT *v.* 2).] *a.* Any wood used in lighting a fire; in the southern states, resinous pine-wood. *b.* Used as a name for various trees (c.g. *Amyris balsanifera* CANDLE-WOOD) which burn with a brilliant flame.

[1685; see prec.] 1793 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The *Lignum Rhodium* Tree, called by the Planters of Barbados Lightwood. 1795 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. iii. 3 11 (1855) 136 They [Indians] generally burn pine or lightwood (that is, the fat knots of dead pine). 1763 W. ROBINSON in W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 90 Oak... cabbage, lightwood, and mangrove trees. 1859 BARTLEY *Dict. Amer.* *Lightwood*, pine wood as opposed to slower burning wood. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 880/2 The bright-blazing pitch-pine, called... 'lightwood' at the South.

*attrib.* 1856 OLMDIST *Slave States* 450 Carrying lightwood torches. 1850 K. CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 176 The lightwood tree grew to a height of a hundred feet.

† **Lightwort.** Obs. [*f.* LIGHT(S) + WORT.] = LUNGWORT. See L., ? *Mertensia maritima*.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 18 Mixe the powder of light wort (which grows among stones or on Oakes, like a dried turfe nigh the ground) with [etc.]. *Ibid.* 267 Ponelle, so called in French, in Latin Consilio, which I take to be the hearth called lightwort or compheire. 1770 SIR J. HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 163 *Pneumaria Maritima*, Sea Lightwort.

† **Lighty**, *a.* Obs. [*f.* LIGHT *sb.* or *a.* 1 + -Y.]

1. Full of light, bright, shining.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xvii. 5 Loo! a listy cloude shadewid hem... Luke xi. 34 If thin yze schal be symple, al thi body schal be listful [var. listy; 1388 listy].

2. Enlightened, well-informed.

1502 TURNER *Bathes* 2 In this our lightye and learned tyme.

† **Ligialty**, *Obs.* rare-1. [*ad.* OF. *ligeant* (Godefroy) obligation to homage, *f.* lige LIEGE.]

? A district or province in which one is a liege-lord. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. 134 Kings... must act, *Per deputatum*, when their Persons are absent in another Ligialty.

† **Ligament**, *Obs.* rare-1. [*ad.* med. L. *ligamentum*, *f.* ligus LIGAE.] An act of allegiance.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) VIII. 55 That he, his successors, and men of Scotland owe to make homage, ligament (1387 *Trevisa* legenance), and fidelite to kynges of Ynglond.

**Ligance**, **Ligier**, *Obs.* *f.* LIGANCE, LEIGER, **Liging**, **Lignage**, *Obs.* *f.* LYING, LINEAGE.

**Lign-aloes** (ləɪnəˈlɔːz). Also 4-5 ligne aloes, 6-9 lignaloe, 9 (sense c) linaloa, -aloe. [*ad.* late L. *lignum aloes* 'wood of the aloe' (aloes genitive of aloë).]

*a.* The bitter drug aloes; = ALOE 3. *b.* Aloes-wood; = ALOE 1. *c.* [= Sp. *linaloe*.] An aromatic wood obtained from a Mexican tree of the genus *Bursera*.

c. 1374 CHALCER *Troylus* IV. 1109 (1147) The woful teris... As bitter weren... asis ligne Aloes or galle. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* 84 b, Making a Pomander of it, mingled with Musk, Lignaloel, it doeth comfort the braine. 1611 BIRK *Ann.* xxiv. 6 The trees of Lign-Aloes which the Lord hath planted. 1721 BAILEY *Lign-Aloes*, the Wood of Aloes, a Drug of great Price. 1859 HOOKER in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 428 Lign aloes—The name of a remarkably aromatic wood sent to the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from the department of Vera Cruz in Mexico. 1867 JEAN INGELW *Story Dorn* I. 18 Where the dew distilled All night from leaves of old lign aloes trees. 1883 OGILVIE *Suppl.* *Linaloa*, A Mexican wood [etc.].

**Lignate**, *Obs.* Sc. variant of LIGNOT.

**Lignatile** (ləɪnəˈtɪl, -ɪl, *a.* Bot. [*ad.* mod. L. *lignatilis* (cf. L. *saxatilis*), *f.* L. *lignum* wood.])

'Living or growing upon wood, as certain mushrooms' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

† **Lignation**, *Obs.* -*o* [*ad.* L. *lignationem*, *f.* *lignari* to fetch or procure wood, *f.* *lignum* wood.])

1623 COCKERAM *Lignation*, a hewing or puneying of wood. 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Lignator**, *Obs.* -*o* [L., *f.* *lignari* (see prec.).] 1623 COCKERAM *Lignator*, he which doth it [sc. lignation].

**Ligne**, *Obs.* form of LINE.

† **Ligneal**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1. [*f.* L. *ligneus* LIGNEOUS + -AL.] Ligneous; (in quot.) obtained from wood. So † **Ligneal** *a.* *Obs.* -*o*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabellhouer's Bk. Physike* 190/2 He may vse this ligneal water; Take of the best *Ligni Guaiaci* [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Ligneous*, *Ligneal*, of wood or timber, wooden, or full of wood.

† **Lignee**, *Obs.* In 5 lignye, lygnée, -nye, lyneo. [*a.* F. *lignée*, *f.* ligne LINE *sb.* 2. Cf. Pr. *linhada*.] = LINEAGE. (Freq. in Caxton.)

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 109 Jacob and Alia praised that God wolde yeue his children lynee and generation and multiplicacion. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 68 b, Salathiel whiche was of the lignye of the Hebrews. 1490 — *Eucydus* vi. 29 To thende that their name perysshe not withoute remembrance for faulte of lygnée. c. 1500 *Melusine* i. 6 The noble lynee whiche yssued of the said woman.

**Ligneous** (lɪɡneɪs), *a.* [*f.* L. *ligneus* (*f.* *lign-um* wood) + -OUS. Cf. F. *ligneux*.]

1. Of the nature of wood; woody: said esp. of plants and their texture (opposed to herbaceous).

1626 BACON *Sylva* 8 504 They being of a more Ligneous Nature, will incorporate with the Tree it selfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 The exhalations from ligneous and lean bodies, as bones, hair, and the like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plants*, Under-Shrubs or ligneous Plants, are those that are less than Shrubs. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* 111. 118 That fossil, ligneous substance called peat. 1802 EINGLEY *Anim.* *Fig.* (1812) 111. 247 Towards the centre the galls are hard and ligneous. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvii. (1849) 365 In approaching the equator, the ligneous exceed the number of herbaceous plants. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 175 The... secondary bast of ligneous Dicotyledons.

2. (A mod. use, chiefly *jocular*.) Made or consisting of wood, wooden. Also fig.

*Ligneous marble*, 'wood coated or prepared so as to resemble marble' (Ogilvie 1882).

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x. (1823) 94 That ligneous barricado, which... now serves as the entrance of the lowly cottage. 1850 SALA *Tm. round Clock* (1861) 62 The ligneous charger... painted bright cream-colour [etc.]. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/3 Fraschini, who is ligneous as ever, and looks as if he were cut out of serviceable oak.

**Lignescent** (lɪɡneɪsənt), *a.* rare. [*f.* L. *lign-um* wood + -ESCENT.] Tending to be ligneous or woody.

a. 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* I. ii. (1776) 66 Suffrutescens are shrubs lower than the former, lignescent, and more approaching to the stalky herbs Lavender, Rue, &c. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Lignescent*, growing wooden, becoming wood. [In some mod. Dicts.]



**Ligni-** (lignī), comb. form of *L. lignum* wood, as in **Lignicole**, **Lignicoline** *adjs.* [*L. colere* to inhabit], growing on wood, as some mosses, lichens, and fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lignicolous** (-i'kōləs) *a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ous*], living in wood; 'applied to certain bivalve shells which establish themselves in wood' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ligniferous** (-i'fēras) *a.* [*see* -*ferous*], bearing or producing wood (*ibid.*). **Ligniform** *a.* [*see* -*form*], of the form or appearance of wood. **Ligniperdous** (-pē'rdās) *a.* [*L. perdere* to destroy], wood-destroying. **Lignivorous** (-i'vōras) *a.* [*L. vorus* devouring], wood-devouring.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 60 \*Ligniform Carbonated Wood. 1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. vii. 122 Beetles, and many other kinds of 'ligniperdous insects have been introduced into Great Britain in timber. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* xlix. (1828) IV. 492 In the saprophaga, the 'lignivorous tribes form more than a half. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 128 The felled timber attracts lignivorous insects.

† **Lignicide**. *Obs.*—[*ad. L. lignicida*, *f. lignum* wood + *-cidere*, *cadere* to cut.] A wood-cutter (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Lignification** (lignifi'kē-shən). [*f.* next: *see* -*ification*.] The process of becoming ligneous.

1808 GOOD in *Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* etc. 112 We can trace the age of a tree with a considerable degree of certainty, by allowing a year for every outer circle, and about two or three years for the complete lignification of the innermost. 1877 BENNETT in *Tr. Thom's Bot.* 22 The lignification or conversion into cork of cell-walls. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 62 Lignification may increase the thickness of the cell-wall.

**Lignify** (lignifi), *v.* [*f. L. lignum* wood + (-i'fy).] *a. trans.* To convert into wood; to make ligneous. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.* Lignified. *b. intr.* To become wood.

1828 in WEBSTER (*trans. and intr.*). 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 133 Lignified vessels. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 33 The corky and lignified scales of the cell-wall. 1884 SOPHIE HERRICK *Wonders of Plant Life* i. 6 The protoplasm disappears, the cellulose lignifies. 1884 BLACKMORE *Township* 1. xvii. 265 A lignified turnip.

**Lignin** (lignin). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [*f. L. lignum* wood + -*in*]. An organic substance, forming the essential part of woody fibre.

1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 131 When a piece of wood has been boiled in water and in alcohol... what remains insoluble is the woody fibre, or lignin. 1859 FOWNES *Chem.* 360 Pure lignin is tasteless, insoluble in water and alcohol, and absolutely incombustible. 1894 D. H. SCOTT *Struct. Bot.* i. *Flowering Pl.* 56 The woody character of the cell-walls of the xylem is due to the presence of a substance called lignin.

*b. Comb.*: lignin-dynamite (*see* *quot.*).

1883 *Forin. Rev.* May 645 'Lignin-dynamite', as the wood sawdust saturated with nitro-glycerine, is called. **Lignite** (lignit). *Min.* [*a. f. lignite* (A. Brongniart in 1807), *f. L. lignum* wood; *see* -*ite*.] A variety of brown coal bearing visible traces of its ligneous structure.

1808 J. ALLAN *Nantes Min.* 42. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 307 The pitch-lakes of Trinidad... are known to exude from Tertiary lignites. 1872 NICHOLSON *Paleont.* 501 The lignites of Austria have yielded very numerous plant-remains. *attrib.* 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 In the Isle of Wight (Alum Bay) lignite beds occur. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1125 Lignite blocks... used as a combustible.

**Lignitic** (lignit'ik). *a.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -*ic*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, lignite.

1843 in HUNBLE *Dict. Geol.* etc. 1852 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 507 A Lignitic formation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Aug. 6/3 Large masses of peat, lignitic branches... and animal remains.

**Lignitiferous** (lignit'ifēras) *a.* [*f. LIGNITE* + (-i'ferous).] Producing lignite.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Lignitiferous*, applied to strata or formations which contain subordinate beds of lignite or brown-coal. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 431 The lignitiferous beds of France.

**Lignitize** (lignit'ize), *v.* [*f. LIGNITE* + -*ize*.] *trans.* To convert into lignite.

1886 *Amer. J. Nat. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXI. 203 A large log two feet in diameter, and completely lignitized, was also seen.

**Ligno-** (lignō-), used as a combining form of *L. lignum* wood (*cf.* **LIGNI-**) in a few scientific and technical terms. **Ligno-hulose**, **Lignocerio** *a.* [*L. cera* wax] (*see* *quots.*). † **Ligno-graph** [-*GRAPH*], a wood-engraving. † **Ligno-graphy**, wood engraving. **Ligno-sulphuric a.** = **SULPHO-LIGNIC a.**

1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 47 \**Lignocelluloses*, lignin combined with cellulose, as in Jute fibre. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* \**Lignoceric acid*,  $C_{21}H_{42}O_2 = C_{22}H_{44}O_2$ .  $CO_2$  H. A fatty acid contained in paraffin and in beech-wood tar. 1844 MANTILL *Medals Creation* I. xviii. Contents. The excellent artists by whom the 'lignographs or wood-cuts were engraved. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 721/2 The art of Wood-Engraving, or, as it is sometimes more learnedly termed, 'Xylography and 'Lignography. 1855 OGBURN *Suppl.* \**Ligno-sulphuric acid*, sulpholignic acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on lignine.

**Lignoin** (lignoin). *Chem.* [*f. L. lignum* wood + *o* (after *benzoin* or *aloin*) + -*in*]. A brown substance ( $C_{20}H_{23}NO_3$ ) obtained by Reichel from old Huanuco bark. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695

**Lignone** (lignōn). *Chem.* [*f.* as prec. + -*one*.] (*See* *quots.*)

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 421 A specimen of wood-spirit... was found by Gmelin to contain a volatile liquid, differing in some respects from acetone, to which he gave the term *lignone*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Lignone* or *Xylite*. These names were applied to a volatile liquid of variable composition, obtained from crude wood-spirit by treatment with chloride of calcium, and subsequent rectification. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 *note*, *Lignone*, insoluble in water, alcohol and ether; soluble in ammonia, potassa and soda.

**Lignose** (lignōs), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. lignosus*, *f. lignum* wood; *see* -*ose*.] *A. adj.* = **LIGNEOUS**. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 465 Those Plants are more fit for drying Cloth, which are Lignose. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* in *mod. Dicts.*

*B. sb.* *a. Chem.* One of the constituents of lignin. *b.* 'A Silesian blasting powder made of woody fibre charged with nitro-glycerine' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* v. 165 The lignose in its turn can be changed into cellulose. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 36 *note*, Lignose, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and ammonia; soluble in solutions of potassa or soda.

**Lignosity** (lignōsiti). *rare*—*a.* [*f. LIGNOUS* or **LIGNEOUS** + -*ity*.] The condition of being ligneous or woody. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lignot**, *obs. Sc.* variant of **LINGOT**.

**Lignous** (lignōs), *a. rare* or *obs.* [*ad. L. lignosus*, *f. lignum* wood; *see* -*ous*.] = **LIGNEOUS**.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Slip Stocks, and other Lignous Plants and Flowers. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6133 Its (the Skin of a Root) compounding parts, likewise Parenchymous, and Lignous. 1707 *Curios. in Flush. & Gard.* 38 The Lignous Body is a Substance whose Consistence is more... close than that of the Bark. 1756 P. BAOWNE *Jamaica* 229 The nut or shell appears as if it had been composed of lignous fibres strongly interwoven. 1831 J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 75 The remainder is a lignous substance. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Lignosus*.

**Lignum** (lignūm). [*L. lignum* wood.]

1. *Bot.* The wood of exogenous plants, comprising both albumum and duramen.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* I. 120 The whole of the liber of one year... becoming the albumum of the next, and the albumum becoming the lignum. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

2. Occurring, with qualification, in the names of various trees and woods: lignum aloes († *occas. aloes*) = **LIGNALOE**; † **lignum aquilæ**, aloes-wood; † **lignum rhodium**, candle-wood, *Amyris balsamifera*; † **lignum sanctum**, a name for **LIGNUM VITÆ**.

1540 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 *Pe tree* bat es called lignum aloes. 1555 *Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* T. ij. a/2 Take lignum aloes .ij. ounces. 1529 *Doctors' Commonis Wills* (Camden) 14 My beades of lignum always dressed with goulde. 1553 *Lignum Sanctum* [*see* **GUAIACUM** 1]. 1555 *Eofof Decades* 239 Lignum aloes, blacke, heavy and fine. 1558, 1604 [*see* **GUAIAC**]. 1600 J. POBY *Tr. Leo's Africa* latrod. 41 Here groweth the right Lignum Aquilæ, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick. 1669 *Davden Tyrannic Love* iv. i. Wks. 1883 III. 421 The chalks and chips of lignum aloes. 1693 *Lignum Rhodium* [*see* **LIGHTWOOD** 2]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Pice* t. i. 56 The Powder of Lignum Aloes.

3. Short for **LIGNUM VITÆ**.

1899 *Sheffield manufacturers' list*, Braces, Beech and Lignum Head.

**Lignum** 2 (lignūm). *Austral.* [*Corruption of mod. L. polygonum*.] 'A bushman's contraction for any species of the wiry plants called polygonum' (Morris *Austral Eng.*). In *quots. attrib.*

1880 *Mrs. Meredith Tasmanian Friends & Foes* xxviii. 180 The poor ems had got down into the creek amongst the lignum bushes for a little shade. 1896 H. LAWSON *When World was Wide* 135 (Morris) By mulga scrub and lignum plain.

4. **Lignum vitæ** (lignūm vitæ). [*L.* = wood of life.]

1. A tree; = **GUAIACUM** 1. Applied also to several other trees having wood of similar properties.

1597 *GERARDINE Herbal* III. cxviii. 1309 Italian Lignum vitæ, or woode of Life, groweth to a faire and beautiful tree. 1655 J. S. *Jrnl. Eng. Army in W. Indies* 13 Of... Mastick and Lignum vitæ trees there are good plenty. 1712 E. COOKE *Poy. S. Sea* 336 The Trees I observ'd here, were Lignum Vitæ, Birch... and many more. 1799 [*see* **GUAIACUM** 1]. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Mar. The lignum vitæ is putting forth its blossoms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lignum vitæ of New South Wales, *Acacia falcata*. Lignum vitæ of New Zealand, *Metrosideros busifolia*. Bastard lignum vitæ, *Badiera diversifolia*.

2. The wood of this tree; = **GUAIACUM** 2.

1594 BLUNDEVILL *Exerc.* v. xii. (1636) 556 Wood of Brasill, wood of Guaiacum, called Lignum vitæ. 1660 *Pevis Diary* 21 Nov. This morning my cozen Thomas Pepsys, the turner, sent me a cupp of lignum vitæ for a token. 1793 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 74 If it be very hard Wood you are to plane upon, as Box, Ebony, Lignum Vitæ, &c. 1817 J. ADAMS *Let. 5 June* Wks. 1856 X. 263 Mr Adams was born and tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of lignum vitæ, which tied North America to Great Britain. 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I. iii. 85 My toy-bricks of lignum vitæ had been constant companions.

3. The resin obtained from this tree; = **GUAIACUM** 3. 1611 *Cotica, Gayac*, Gwacum, Lignum vitæ, Pockewood. 1616 *BULLOKAR, Guaiacum*, a wood called by some *Lignum vitæ*. It is much used in physick against the French disease. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 2 Jan. (1878) I. 116 Discourged with Ralf Carter about Lignum Vitæ.

**Lignye**, variant of **LIGNEE**. *Obs.*

**Ligoustre**, variant of **LIGUSTRE**. *Obs.*

|| **Ligula** (ligi'ulā). [*L. ligula* strap, spoon; by-form of *lingula*, *f. lingua* tongue.]

1. A narrow tongue-like strip or fillet.

*a. Bot.* A narrow strap-shaped part in a plant, as the 'limb' of a ray floret in composite flowers, a projection from the top of a leaf-sheath in grasses, 'an appendage at the base of some forms of Corona' (Henslow 1856). *b. Ent.* (a) The 'tongue' of Crustaceans, Arachnids, and Insects, being a horny, membranous, or fleshy anterior part of the labium. (b) A tongue-like process on the elytra of certain aquatic beetles (*Cent. Dict.*). *c. Anat.* 'A thin lamina occupying the angle between the cerebellum and the restiform body' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

*a.* 1766 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. xix. (1765) 30 *Ligula*, a narrow Tongue, or Fillet. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 10 [In grasses] there is often a thin membrane called a ligula, at the upper end of the sheath. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 371 Narrow leaves, with a long slit sheath and stipules adherent, forming a membranous ligula. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 392 Lycopodiaceae... The leaves have no ligula.

*b.* 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* III. 363 *Ligula*, a capillary instrument between the lancets; probably representing the tongue of the perfect mouth. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 218 The labium... is formed of two parts; one inferior... is the chin (*mentum*), the other membranous [*etc.*]... is termed *ligula*. 1834 McHURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 424 Their antennæ are always geniculate, and the ligula is small, rounded and concave, or cochleariform.

*c.* 1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 724 The diverging posterior pyramids and restiform bodies surmounted along their margin by a band of nervous substance called the *ligula*.

2. A genus of cestoid worms, typical of the family *Ligulidae*; a worm of this genus.

1840 E. BLYTH, *etc.* *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1846) 649 The fourth Family of the Parenchymata—the Cestodea—consists of only a single genus, Ligula. These are the simplest in their organization of all the Entozoa. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* latrod. When Rudolphi spoke of the ligula of fishes which could continue to live in birds.

3. A genus of molluscs (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 SOWERBY *Couch. Manual* 56.

**Ligular** (ligi'ulār), *a.* [*f. LIGULA* + -*ar*. Cf. *F. ligulaire*.]

Pertaining to or resembling a ligula. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 471 At the point where the lamina bends back from the unguis, ligular structures are often formed on the inner or upper side.

**Ligulate** (ligi'ulāt), *a.* [*f. LIGULA* + -*ate* 3.]

1. Having the form of, or furnished with, a ligula; strap-shaped; *Bot.* applied *esp.* to the ray florets of some composite flowers, and to flowers having a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. xix. (1765) 49 Ligulate, when all the Corollalæ... of the Florets are plane, flat... and expanded towards the outer Side. 1785 MAYNE *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 101 He calls... the semi-florets, ligulate floscules. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 The 5 segments that make up the ligulate floret of a Composite. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 480/2 Ligulate flowers, are such as have a monopetalous corolla slit on one side and opened flat, as in the Dandelion Lilac. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 580 Axis... of the branchlets ligulate. 1870 *Hooker's Stud. Flora* 196 Daisy... Ray-florets many, 1-seriate, female, ligulate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 547 When the leaf is ligulate and its insertion broad. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 239 The rudimentary pollex of *Myodes* bears a large ligule nail.

2. Of letters: Connected by a band.

1851 D. WILSON *Prel. Ann.* (1863) II. 75 A good example of ligulate letters, which English antiquaries are familiar with, not only on the pottery, but also on the altars and inscribed tablets of the Anglo-Roman period.

So **Ligulated a.** in the same senses.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Ligulated fuscules*. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 15 Some were round coronets of the small ligulated feathers of the man of war bird. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* t. v. *Liguliformis*, Ligulated corolla. 1864 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 34. 231 Doubled or ligulated letters.

**Ligule** (ligi'ul). [*ad. L. LIGULA*; cf. *F. ligule*.] 1. = **LIGULA** 1.

1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms*. 1870 *Hooker's Stud. Flora* 184 Composite... Corolla... ligulate, lobes elongate and connate into a strap-shaped or elliptic ligule. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 277 Observe, in any common Grass... the ligule, a scale-like stipular projection at the base of the blade of the leaf, where it passes into the sheath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rodentia* 528 The end of this ligule or girdle of bone thus encircling the tympanic.

2. 'A small (Romane) measure containing about a spoonefull; and in weight three drammes, and a scruple' (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1601 *Holland's Pliny* II. 41 If it be taken to the weight or quantity of two or three Ligules, it cures those who [*etc.*].

**Liguli-** (ligi'uli), comb. form of **LIGULA** in botanical terms, as **liguliferous** (*see* -*ferous*), **liguliflorate**, -*florous* (*L. flōr*, *flōs* flower), **ligulifolius** (*L. folium* leaf), **liguliform** (*see* -*form*).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Liguliferus*... Applied by De Candolle to compound flowers which become double by the change of their corols into elongated little tongues or ligules; \**liguliferous*... \**Liguliformis*... \**liguliflorus*, *Ligulifolius*... Having linear leaves, as the *Eryngium ligulifolium*; \**ligulifolius*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Liguliflorate*, same as *Liguliferous*. *Liguliflorous*, applied to the corona of the Composite when it is entirely composed of ligulate florets. 1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. 312 \**Liguliform*, When its [tongue] emerges from the labium, is short, flat, and not concealed within the mouth. 1880 GRAY *Strut. Bot.* 418/2.

† **Ligurate**, *v. Obs.*—[Badly *f. L. ligurare*.] 1623 *Cockeram* II. To Feed daintily, *ligurate*.

**Ligure** (ligi'ur). Also 4 *lugre*, *lugurie*, -*y*,



7 *lygure*. Also in Lat. form *lygurus*, 6 *erron*. *lygurus*. [ad. L. *lygūrus* (Vulgate), ad. Gr. *λυγύριον* (Exod. xxviii, LXX), app. a variant of a word which appears in many different forms, as *λαγύριον*, *λαγγύριον*, *λυγγύριον*, *λυγκούριον*; the last of these (adopted in late L. as *lyncūrius*) is connected with the medieval notion that the stone was a concretion of the urine of the lynx (Gr. *λύγξ*, *λύγξ* lynx, *οὐρον* urine). The word may conceivably have some connexion with the source of AZURE, LAZULI.] Some precious stone.

1305 *Land Cokayne* xi Smaragde lygre and prassune. 1382 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxix. 13 He putte in it four ordres of gemmes . . in the thirde [was] *lygury* [1388 *lygure*], achate, amatist. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lix. (1495) 572 *Lygurius* is a stone lyke to Electrum in colour. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxviii. 19 A *Lygurius*, an Achatt and an Ametyst. [1611 a *Lygure*, an Agate, and an Amethyst. 1667 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 b, *Lygurius*, is a stone in colour lyke to Tin. 1737 WINSTON *Josephus, Antig.* iii. vii. § 5 l. 80. 1750 *Dr. Leonardus' Hist. Stones* 118 *Lygurius*, as some fancy, is like the Electorist, and draws Straws. 1855 E. SMOLEV *Oceanic Sci.* 357 *Lygure*. Said to attract straws like amber.

**Ligurian** (ligiū'riān, lig-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Liguria* (f. *Ligur-*, nom. *Ligur*, *Ligus* = Gr. *Λίγυρ*, pl. *Λίγυρες* *Ligurian*) + -AN.] *a.* *adj.* Belonging to the country anciently called *Liguria* in Cisalpine Gaul, including Genoa, parts of Piedmont and Savoy, etc. Now sometimes used by ethnologists as the distinctive epithet of a race of mankind supposed to be typically represented by the ancient *Ligurians* or their modern descendants. *b.* *sb.* An inhabitant or native of *Liguria*; a person belonging to the *Ligurian* race; also, a *Ligurian* bee.

*Ligurian* bee: a kind of honey-bee, *Apis ligustica*, indigenous in southern Europe. *Ligurian* republic: the republic of Genoa, 1797-1805.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 57 Of the *Ligurians*, the most renowned beyond the Alps, are the *Sallii*, *Decates*, and *Oubij*. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* i. 11 [I am] unwilling to make relation of my passing through . . the *Sauoyen*, and *Ligurian* Alps. 1795 *GIFFORD Meriad* (1796) 58 Together we explored the steepest page of the *Ligurian*, stern tho' headless sage [Perrins]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 72 A There is a great disagreement among authors concerning the origin of the *Ligurians*, though most probably they were descended from the Gauls. 1813 *SOUTHEY Life Nelson* vi. About seventy sail of vessels belonging to the *Ligurian* Republic. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* III. 94 It is best exemplified by the constitution of the Italian Republic, which was closely copied in the *Ligurian*. 1875 J. HENKES *Bee-keeping* 14 (*heading*) *Ligurian* bees and the methods of *Ligurianizing* an apiary. *Ibid.* The name '*Ligurian*' appears to have been given by Spinola, who described it in 1805. *Ibid.* On the 19th of July, 1859, the *Ligurian* Bee was introduced to England. *Ibid.* 143 Many Bee-keepers . . have successfully replaced their Black Queens with *Ligurians*, and so eventually succeeded in *Ligurianizing* their whole apiary. 1889 I. TAYLOR *Origin Aryans* 214 The primitive Aryans must be sought for among the four European races—Scandinavian, Celtic, *Ligurian*, and Iberian.

Hence *Ligurianize* *v. trans.*, to make (a colony of bees) *Ligurian*. 1875 [see above].

**Liguria**: see **LIGURE**, **LIGURY**.

† **Ligurine**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. mod. L. *ligurinus*, app. a subst. use of L. *ligurius* *Ligurian*.] ? Some fringilline bird.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 105 A *Ligurine's* head rased vert, bearing a thistle Or. The bird *Ligurinus* feedeth much upon thistles.

† **Liguriōn**. *Obs.*—0 [ad. late L. *liguriōn-em* (Du Cange), f. *liguriōre* to be dainty, greedy.]

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liguriōn*, a devourer, a spendthrift.

**Ligurite** (ligiū'rit). *Min.* [Named by D. Viriani in 1813 from *Liguria*: see **LIGURIAN** and -ITE.] An apple-green variety of titanite.

1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introduct. Min.* (1823) 207 *Ligurite* . . occurs in a sort of talcose rocks, in the Apennines. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 481 *Ligurite*, this mineral occurs crystallized; the primary form is an oblique rhombic prism. 1855 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 *Ligurite*, a mineral having the angles and character of sphene (Dufrenoy) found in a talcose rock in the Apennines.

**Ligur(r)ition** (ligiū'ritsən). *rare*. [a. L. *ligur(r)ition-em*, f. *ligur(r)ire* to be dainty, to lick up.] Gluttonous devouring, licking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Liguration*, greediness, lycorousness. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in list of 'inkhorn' terms). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liguration*, a gluttonous devouring; immoderate appetite. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 94 Slovenly servants employed in the emptying of wine-glasses and the *liguration* of dishes.

† **Ligury**. *Obs.*—0 = **LIGURINE**.

1598 FLORIO, *Spino*, the bird *Ligurie* or a Siskin. 1659 TORRIANO, *Spluo*, a *Ligury* or Siskin-bird.

**Ligury**: see **LIGURE**.

† **Ligustre**. *Obs.* In 5 *lygoustre*. [a. OF. *lygustre* or ad. L. *ligustrum* privet.] Privet.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiii. xv. O Galathee, more whyte than the floure of *lygoustre* or of lilye.

**Ligustrin** (ligiū'strin). *Chem.* [f. L. *ligustrum* privet + -IN<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *ligustrine*.] The bitter principle of privet.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 695 The leaves of privet yield, according to Poëx . . a yellow, hygroscopic bitter extract, called *ligustrin*.

**Ligynge**, **Ligyor**, *obs. ff.* **LYING**, **LEDGER**.

**Lih**—: see **LIE** *v.* 1 and *v.* 2.

**Lihzen**, **Lihzere**, *obs. ff.* **LAUGH** *v.*, **LIAR**.

**Lihinde**, *obs. form of LYING* *pp.* *a.*

**Lih**, *obs. f.* **LIGHT**; var. **LITE** *Obs.*, delay.

**Lij**—: see **LIE** *v.* 1 and *v.* 2.

**Lijf**, *obs. form of LIFE*, **LIFE**.

**Lijk**, *obs. form of LICH* (body, corpse), **LIKE**.

**Lijt**, variant of **LITE** *Obs.*, delay; *obs. f.* **LIGHT**.

**Lik**: see **LICH**, **LICK**, **LIKE**.

**Likable**, **Likame**: see **LIKEABLE**, **LICHAM**.

† **Li-kance**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 *lykance*. [f. **LIKE** *v.* + -ANCE.] *Liking*; pleasure.

1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 56 *Loke* that ye lowte to my *lykance* . . diligently ply to my pleasure.

**Likour**, *obs. form of LIQUOR*.

**Like** (lɪk), *sb.* 1 [f. **LIKE** *v.*]

1. (One's) good pleasure. (Also *pl.*) *Obs.*

1425 *Cursor M.* 297 (Trin.) What haue I done aȝeyn bi like [Fairf. be to myslike]? 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 75 Shee may doe all things at her owne like.

2. A liking (for). *Const. of.* *Obs.*

1589 *NASHE Anat. Absurd.* Eijb, Being womne to haue a fauourable like of Poets wanton lines.

3. In mod. use *pl.* (rarely *sing.*), *likes* (coupled with *dislikes*): Feelings of affection or preference for particular things; predilections.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 495 She used to say, 'It was not her likes, but her husbands, or she'd have had me back.' 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* xii. 180 Her odd likes and dislikes. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* III. xiii. 41, I do not care a straw for his like or dislike.

**Like** (lɪk), *a.*, *adv.* (*conj.*), and *sb.* 2 *Forms*:

*a.* 4-5 *liche*, *lyche*, (also 6 *arch.*) *lich*, (4

*liche*, 5 *lych*, *leyge*). *b.* 3-4 *lic*, 3 *lik*, 4 *liik*,

*lijo*, 4-5 *liik* (e), *liik* (e), 4-7 *lyke*, *Sc. lyk*, 5 *lek* (e),

*lyek*, 6 *leeke*, *lyeke*, *Sc. lyik*, 4- *liike*. *Com-*

*parative.* *a.* 3-4 *licchere*, *lichyr*, ? *lecho* (u), *ro*.

*b.* 3-4 *lickor*, *lyckore*, 4 *lykker*, 4 6 *lyker*,

(*Sc. -ar*), 5 *licker*, *likkir*, 6- *liker*. *Superlative.*

4 *likkest*, 4 6 *likkest*, *lykest*, 4- *likest*. [Early

*ME. lich*, *lik* (f. late OE. \**lic*), shortened form

= ON. *lik-r*, Sw. *lik*, Da. *lig* of OE. *gelic* =

OFris. *gelik*, OS. *gilik* (Du. *gelijk*), OLG. *gilith*

(MHG. *gelich*, mod.G. *gleich*), ON. *glík-r*, Goth.

*galeiks* = OTeut. \**galiko-* f. pref. *ga-* (correspond-

ing in meaning to L. *com-*) + \**liko-* body, form;

the word is thus etymologically analogous to L.

*conformis* **CONFORM** *a.* The OE. *gelic* survived

into early mod. Eng. as **Y-LIKE**: see also **ALIKE** *a.*

The OE. \**lic* yields normally *lich* in Southern and *lik* in Northern ME. The former type did not survive after the 14th c.; the prevalence of the *b* form may be partly due to the analogy of the comparative, where the *k* is normal in all dialects, though the forms with *ch* were not uncommon.

The inflected comparative and superlative are now rare in educated use *exc. poet. or rhetorical*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Having the same characteristics or qualities as some other person or thing; of approximately identical shape, size, colour, character, etc., with something else; similar; resembling; analogous. (In the negative phrases, *there is none or nothing like* —, the adj. assumes a pregnant sense = 'so good or wonderful as'.)

*a.* *Const. to, unto* (now arch.), north. † *till*, † *of*, with (arch.), † *as*.

1200 *ORMIN* 7931 Pezre sang iss he wipb wop. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9324 And algat lit his fader like (*Gilt*, of his fader like). 1377 *LANGF. P. Pt. B.* ix. 33 He . . made man likest [i.e. I-likest] to hym-self one. 1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* sel. Wks. II. 245 Pe wille of God mut nedis be good, like to be Fadir of hevene. 1420 *CHRON. Vilod.* st. 108 He hadde a gret hedde leyge to a gret blok. 1430 *LYNNES* *Ving.* 47 Lijk to him y neuere noon knewe. 1449 *PECOCK* *Repr.* iv. vii. 458 The . . seid principal gouernancis ben of lijk state, condicioun, nature, and merit with this present . . principal gouernance. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uploudyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 28 What is more folysh, or lyker to madnesse, Than to spend the lyfe for glory, & rychesse? 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* *Glasse* 17 A sphere of rounde forme, like unto a Ball. 1571 *MS. Depos. Canterb. Cathedr. Libr.* xviii. ff. 60 b. You did say that one of Agnes Fullagor's children ys lecke vnto me. 16. *a. Ballad, Mary Ambree* 32 (Percy MS.) There was neuer none like to Mary Ambree. 1604 E. GRIMSTONK *D'Acosta's Hist.* *Indies* iv. xxxviii. 314 It is in face like to a monkie. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xiv. 15 Wee also are men of like passions with you. 1670 *BAXTER Cure Ch. Dir.* 238 You would shew yourselves much liker to God who is love, and unliker to Satan the accuser. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 68 Are not these Shrieks like as those from a Woman in Distress? 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. iii. 101 A state of trial, analogous or like to our moral or religious trial. 1795 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* x. 161 Dried herring . . should be steeped the like time as the Whiting in small beer. 1819 *SHELLEY Cent.* v. iii. (Song), Sweet sleep, were death like to thee. 1859 *MASSON Brit. Novelists* ii. 94 Swift, the likeliest author we have to Rabelais. 1870 M. ARNOLD *Paul & Prof.* 17 *Laud*, held, on this point, a like opinion with him. 1871 *FREEMAN Hist. Res.* Ser. II. 97 An old Greek was a being of like passions with a modern Englishman.

*b.* *Const. simple dative.* (In early use often placed after its regimen: cf. -**LIKE** *suff.* 1 a.) In

this construction the adj. when attributive follows the sb.

1200 *ORMIN* 3572 Hire sune was himm lic O fele kinne wise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 568r No lichere is broþer him was þane wolf is a lomb [i.e. r. he nas no lechore his broþer: lyker, lichyr, lechoure, lyckore, lickor]. 1340 *HAMPORE Pr. Cons.* 830-1 Whiles a man lyves he is lyke a man; When he es dede what es he lyke þan? 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* sel. Wks. II. 92 3if Y seie, Y knowe him not, I shal be liik þou, a lyere. 1386 *CHALCER Sgr.'s T.* 54 In this world was ther noon it lyche. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xviii. 199 *Lymons*, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen. 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 404 There is na leid on life of lordschip bym like. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 84 The Parisians . . like the Wethercocke be variable and inconstaunt. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. i. 39 Fooles are as like husbands, as Pilchers are to Herrings. 1720 *SWIFT Jrd.* to *Stella* 25 Oct., Addison's sister is a sort of a wit, very like him. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt.* *Chr.* I. 1. 93 There was nothing like it in the philosophy of Plato. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y.*, *Restor. R. Family*, Be some kind spirit, likest thine, Ever at hand. 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Hea. Tales* xi. (1892) 446 'Now, uncle,' said Mr. Kitterbitt, lifting up that part of the mantle which covered the infant's face. 'Who do you think he's like?' 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* iv. 4 What we have The likest God within the soul. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* xv. 226 The fixed stars are like our sun in every point in which it is possible to compare them.

7. Some phrasal uses of the adj. in this construction have a special idiomatic force. The question *What is he (or it) like?* means 'What sort of a man is he?', 'What sort of a thing is it?', the expected answer being a description, and not at all the mention of a resembling person or thing. (Cf. **WHAT-LIKE**.) *To look like* (*occas. to be like*) sometimes means 'to have the appearance of being' so and so; e.g. in 'He looks like a clever man'. (Cf. sense 7.) *Like* that, used predicatively (perh. a Gallicism = F. *comme cela*): of the nature, character, or habit indicated.

1684 *W. BONET'S Merc. Compil.* xviii. 647 The un-kilfulness of the Dissector, who was like a Butcher than an Anatomist. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxxxi. (1708) 194 The Hypocrite is never so far from being a Good Christian, as when he looks Likest One. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* i. l. 124 Do not I Look, as I feel, most like thy murderer? 1835 *MARRIAT Three Cutters* i. It is Lord B—; he looks like a sailor, and he does not much belie his looks. 1878 *PATMORE Amalia*, She ask'd what Millicent was like. 1889 A. LANG *Prince Prigio* xviii. 139 He refused to keep his royal promise. . . Kings are like that. 1899 *NEWNHAM-DAVIS Dinners & Dinners* 194, I found myself wondering what an infant incubator could be like.

**C. In mod. use** (with following dat.) often = 'such as', introducing a particular example of a class respecting which something is predicated.

1886 *STEVENSON Lett.* (1899) II. 41 A critic like you is one who fights the good fight, contending with stupidity. 1887 *COLVIN Keats* i. 1 A birth like that of Keats presents to the ordinary mind a striking instance of nature's inscrutability.

**d. Without construction**, chiefly in attributive relation; Resembling something already indicated or implied. *The like*: such as have been mentioned (cf. **C.** 3); formerly often preceded by an adj. of quantity, as † *many the like*. See also **SUCH-LIKE**, formerly also † *such a like*. For *in like manner*, see **MANNER**; for *in like wise*, see **LIKEWISE**.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6382 Of honi it had likest sauur (*Gott. likkest, Fairf. likkest*). 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 130 A lyk dreme dremyt þai bath. 1400 *Apul. Told.* 19 For þe honor of God, & profi of himself & of þe peple, wip mmi final leful leke causis. 14. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 801 In lyke case was þe wyldre bore. 1564 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. iii. 166 A proclamation of lyke substance & effect shall furthwith be drawn. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 29 For both to be and seeme to him was labour lich. 1591 — *M. Hubbard* 199 Be you the Souldier, for you likest are For many semblance, and small skill in warre. 1608 *TOLSEY Serpents* (1658) 601 Solinus reporteth of such a like Wood in a part of Africa. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 Wee shall finde many the like examples of such kind, or rather vnkind acceptance. *Ibid.* 3 An Heretike of the like stampe. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. iii. 10 Like events will follow like actions. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 69 7 5 Hips and Haws, Accords and Pig nuts in what Delicacies of the like Nature. 1840 L. HUNT in *Dram. Wks. Wycherley* etc. *Farguhar* p. lxxxvii, Equally profound is . . Mr. Lamb in whatever he says at all times on the like subjects. 1865 *TAYLOR Early Hist. Man.* i. 5 The like working of men's minds under like conditions. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) i. 169 They cause disease and poverty and other like evils.

**e. Of two or more persons or things**: Having the same or closely resembling characteristics; mutually similar; in predicative use = *alike* (now rare). *Prov.* *As like as two peas*: see **PEA** *sb.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrews) 1037 All are lyk, and 3et . . In like face . . men fyndis diuersyte. 1400 *Lamfranc's Cirurg.* 14, ij lynes . . þat ben lich in complexion. 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 471 They war al goodly persones and moche lyke of stature. 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons Reform.* 9 All these . . are exceeding diuers and no way like. 1641 *Br. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 355 The two letters of b and n being in manuscripts very like. 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) i. 181, I always looked upon them as twin-sisters, and so very like, that it was difficult to know one from t'other. 1824 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom.* 280 No two dreams are like. 1872 *BAGEHOT Physics & Pol.* i. 21 A nation means a like body of men, because of that likeness capable of acting together. 1876 *JEVONS Logic Prim.* 9 Things which seem to be like may be different.



† *f*. Inaccurately const. dative (etc.) instead of ellipt. possessive.

(Cf. *κοινα* *χορηγεω* *δοτικα* *Iliad* xvii. 51.)  
*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18408 Quat ert pou bat es here, bat has to theif so like a chere? *c* 1460 *Towneley Mss.* xlv. 72 The fader voyce, othe myrthes to amende, Was made to me lyke as a man. 1507 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 169 Hir launter lycht be lyke to trim Thyshie. 1890 *Freeman* in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1893) II. 474 His domestic arrangements... are rather like a steamer.

2. In phraseological and proverbial expressions.

† *a*. All like: in all cases the same. *Obs.*

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dites* 21 Whersomener one deye, the weye to the other worlde is all like.

† *b*. Like case (advb. phr.): in the same way, likewise. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1534 *Kirtoun-in-Lindsey Churchw. Acc.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. Paid wysonday for ij ponde sope for weching cherche clothes iij d. Paid at lammes lyke case iij d. 1552 *HULOT*, Like case and likewise, *idem*. 1579 *W. A. Speall Remedie* f iij b (Roxburgh Club), Yet haue I yielded like a coward those. And followed his pleasures vaine like case. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. Thap chauck th' watter tub oher, like case tha'ay brok th' thap on it.

† *c*. Alike; in phr. share and share like, portion and portion like. *Obs.*

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) 96 To be compelled to bere and pay their partes and porcions of the same averge after the rate of their said goods porcion and porcion lyke. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* vii. 6 Every one to go share and share-like with they took.

† *d*. In proverbial formulae of the type like master like man (as the master, so the man).

1548 *UDALL* *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 177 Beeyng lyke men lyke maister according to the prouerbe. *c* 1550 *Bale K. Johan* (Camden) 73 Lyke Lorde, lyke chaplayne. 1611 *Bible Hosea* iv. 9 And there shall be like people, like priest [Wyclif as the people so the priest]. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* i. 1, Like hen, like chicken. *Ibid.* ii. ii, Like bitch, like whelps. 1655 *FULLEN Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 20 Like cup, like cover. 1835 *MARVAT Jac. Faithf.* xxiii, But like mother like child, they say. 1842 *TENNYSON* *Walking to Mail* 55 Like men, like manners.

† *e*. Anything like, nothing like, something like: anything, nothing, something nearly as great, good, effective (etc.) as (another thing), or approaching it in size or quality. Also ellipt. something like—something like what he, it (etc.) should be, or what is desired or aimed at (chiefly *colloq.*), and serving as an emphatic expression of satisfaction).

1666 *BUNYAN* *Grace Ab.* § 32 My great Conversion from prodigious Profaneness to something like a Moral Life. 1702 S. PARKER *tr. Cleop's De Finibus* iv. 247 This is something like! 1791 'G. GAMBRADO' *Ann. Horsem.* i. (1809) 67, I have had nothing like a bad fall lately. 1798 *Geraldine* I. 176 'This looks something like, Sir,' said she. 1883 *Mauch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5 4 The Parcel Post is being conducted at a loss of something like £10,000 a week. 1884 *Ibid.* 17 June 47 There is nothing like giving a nickname to anything you wish to denounce. 1885 J. PAIN *Talk of Town* II. 117 Not that Eye is an archangel, nor anything like it. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 396 In the 'Times' the other day, a description of the largest steam-hammer yet made was headed 'Something like a hammer'.

† *f*. The phrases in *e* are also used adverbially, conveying the notion of an approximation to what would be expressed by the predicate (vb. or adj.) or its accompanying adv. Also ellipt. something like: in a tolerably adequate manner; † at a fairly reasonable price.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 105 *Anti*. What complexion is she of? *Dro.* Swart like my shoe, but her face nothing like so cleane kept. *a* 1600 J. DYKE *Serm.* (1640) 379 If a man will sell a commodity, hee will sell it somewhat like, or hee will keepe it. 1748 *RICHARDSON* *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 241 Why this is talking something like. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER* *Geo. Batenan* III. 111 [She sits her horse] nothing like so well as you used to do. 1793 *BENTHAM* *Wks.* (1843) x. 239 The £600 a year... I do not look upon as anything like adequate. 1798 T. TWINING *Recreat. & Stud.* (1882) 237 Often have I heard you something like bladed for these voluntary labours. 1851 *WHEWELL* in *Todhunter Acc. Writing* (1896) II. 371, I have not any thing like got through the work. 1874 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* xlvii. 253 No; not so well done; or anything like so well done.

† *g*. Of a portrait, etc.: Bearing a faithful resemblance to the original. Now only *predicative*.

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) T iij a, A much more like Image of God are those good Princes that loue and worshippe him. 1591 *SPENSER* *Tears Muses* 201 All these, and all that els the Comick Stage With seasoned wit and goodly plesance graced, By which mans life in his likest Image Was limned forth. 1638 *BAKER* *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 167 Those painters, that care not for making a face like, so they make it faire. 1705 *HICKERINOLL* *Priest-cr.* ii. Wks. 1716 III. 68 Its own Picture drawn so very like, that it has not patience to behold its own Physiognomy. 1756 *Mrs. F. BROOKE* *Old Maid* No. 36. 295, I have in myself seen the camps at Clapham and in Hyde-park, and must own my Correspondent's picture of the last to be like. 1775 *DR. RICHMOND* in *Burke Corr.* (1841) II. 87, I believe you will think it a good and a like portrait when you see it. 1850 *E. FITZGERALD* *Lett.* (1880) I. 203, I got your photograph at last: it is a beastly thing; not a bit like. 1854 *HAWTHORNE* *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) L. 103 It was very like and very laughable, but hardly caricatured.

† *h*. Math. (See quot. 1706.) Now superseded by *similar*, exc. in like quantities and like signs.

1557 *RECORDE* *Wheats*, D I, When the sides of one plat forme, beareth like proportion together as the sides of any other falled forme of the same kinde doeth, theore are those formes called like *flattess*... and their numbers, that declare their quantities, to like sorte are named like *flattess*. 1660

*BARROW* *Euclid* vi. iv. Schol., If in a triangle FBE there be drawn AC a parallel to one side FE, the triangle ABC shall be like to the whole FBE. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Like* *Arches* or *Arks* (in the Projection of the Sphere) are Parts of lesser Circles that contain an equal Number of Degrees with the corresponding Arches of great Ones. *Like* *Figures* (in Geom.) are such as have their Angles equal, and the Sides about those Angles proportional. *Like* *solid Figures*, such as are comprehended under Planes that are like, and equal in Number. *Ibid.*, *Like* *Quantities* (in Algebra), such as are expressed by the same Letters, equally repeated in each Quantity. Thus 2a and 3a, 6dd and 4dd, are like Quantities; but 2a and 3aa, and 6f and 4ff are unlike. *Like* *Signs*, are when both are Affirmative, or both Negative. Thus +16c and +4c, have like Signs. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. ii. § 4 (1734) 154 Like Signs give + and Unlike Signs give - in the Quotient. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 401/1 To add terms that are like and have like signs. 1859 *BARN. SMITH* *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201.

5. *Golf*. (See quot.)

1837 *DONALDSON* *Suppl. to Jaur.* s.v., When both parties have played the same number of strokes they are said to be like.

† *a*. Apt, suitable, befitting. Chiefly *predicative*. *Obs.*

1450 *Cor. Myst.* xl. (Shaks. Soc.) 394 This observance is most like you to do dewly, Wherefore tak it upon you, brother, we pray. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 196 An *Ch.*... is no money lyke for syche a joyntore as is desired of my son. 1592 C'RESS *SHREWSBURY* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 167 They are the likest instruments to put a bad matter in execution.

† *b*. Characteristic of; such as one might expect from.

1667 *Perrys Diary* 4 Apr., It was pretty to hear the Duke of Albemarle himself to wish that they would come on our ground, meaning the French, for that he would pay them...; which was like a general, but not like an admiral. 1703 *Rules of Civility* 98 That would be like a Drunkard than a Gentleman. 1711 *SWIFT* *Jrnl.* to Stella 8 Sept., It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles. 1840 *DICKENS* *Barn. Rudge* xviii, It would be like his impudence... to dare to think of such a thing.

† *c*. *predicatively*, in certain idiomatic uses, chiefly with the vbs. *feel*, *look*, *sound*: † *a*. With gerund as regimen: Having the appearance of (doing something). † *b*. Giving promise of (doing something); indicating the probable presence of (something). *c*. *colloq.* In recent use (orig. U.S.), To feel like: to have an inclination for, be in the humour for.

1654-66 *EARL* *OBERRY* *Parthen.* (1676) 690 They look'd rather like going to triumph after a Victory, than to win one. 1741 *LADY* *POMFREY* *Corr.* (1805) III. 30 The music sounds so like being accompanied by an organ, that [etc.]. 1850 *CARLILE* *Letter-d.* *Pamph.* III. 2 The Forty Colonies... are all pretty like rebelling just now. 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II. xii. 278 He did not feel like returning to his solitary room with his mind unsettled. 1868 *VATES* *Rock Ahead* II. 245 Wooded uplands suggested good cover-shooting; broad expanse of heath looked very like rabbits. 1894 *DU MAURIER* *Friday* (1895) 111 Bother work this morning! I feel much more like a stroll in the Luxembourg Gardens.

† *d*. In accordance with appearances, probable, likely. Now only *dial.*

1375 *BARBOL* *Brice* xii. 724 It was weil lik... That he mycht haff conquit... The land of Irland. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10440 He was not lik bat he lede, Shuld haue killit his kyng. 1434-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls). I. 17 Thynges incredible and not lyke [L. *incredibilia... et non verisimilia*]. 1541 *WYATT* *Defence* Wks. (1861) p. xxxiii, It was not like that I should get the Knowledge being in Spain. 1545 *BRINKLOW* *Compl.* ii. (1874) 14 Who hath the vantage, God knowyth; wether the King, or... the officers... which is most lykest. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 45 Is it not like that I... run mad? 1603 - *Meas. for M.* v. i. 104. *c* 1625 W. SCOT *Apoph. Narr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 27, I know not if it came to Mr. Knox before his death... as it is like if he did. 1664 *BUTLER* *Ind.* II. iii. 835 And is it like they have not still in their old Practices some skill? *a* 1717 *BLACKALL* *Wks.* (1723) I. 560 He only desired time, and would, 'tis like, have been able to pay thee. 1733 *E. ERKINE* *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 152 The temple where it is like Isiah got the manifestation. 1816 *SCOTT* *Antig.* xv, 'Tis like we mawn wait then till the gudeman comes hame!

† *e*. *predicatively*, const. to with *inf.*: That may reasonably be expected to (do, etc.), likely to. Now somewhat rare in literary use; still common *colloq.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 3452 Hir lif was likest to be ded. *c* 1360 *WYCLIF* *Wks.* (1880) 372 It is ful like for to stonde in he same wise wip-in a few 3enis in ynglonde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2254 Liker at be last end in langore to bide. *c* 1420 *Pallad.* on *Insab.* vi. 199 For that [brk] is maad in somer heete To some is drie, and forto chyne is like. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Poems* jv. 11 Now dansand mirry, now like to dee. 1573 *TURNER* *Aug.* xxv, (1898) 82 Those of the fairest and likest to thrive. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 187 My graue is like to be my wedding bed. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand. 1704 *SWIFT* *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 239 Discovering how high the Quarral was like to proceed. *a* 1715 *BURNETT* *Oven Time* (1724) I. 368 A man much liker to spoil business than to carry it on dextroously. *a* 1806 C. J. FOX *Jas.* II. (1808) 194 He thought himself like to get rid of him. 1873 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* IV. xlviii. 268 But we are in hard times, now, for all men's wits; for men who know the truth are like to go mad from isolation. 1886 *BYNNER* *A. Surriage* iii. 34 The two or three places I am like to have business relations with. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxii, Such leagues apart the world's ends are, We're like to meet no more.

† *b*. (Now *colloq.* or *dial.*) Apparently on the point of. † Formerly sometimes (?) by anacoluthon) with ellipsis of the vb. substantive, so that like becomes = 'was (or were) like' (*obs.*). Also in confused

use, had like to (for was like to), chiefly with *perf. inf.*: = 'had come near to, narrowly missed (—ing)'. (A further grammatical confusion appears in the form had liked to: see *LIKE* v. 2 a b.)

*c* 1560 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) II. 125 Wherefore that plee would not serve, and so [they] had like to have had judgment without trial. 1565 J. SPARKE in *Havokins' Top.* (1878) 26 Which had like to have turned vs to great displeasure. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1623) 80 That he had like to have knockt his head against the gallows. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iv. 48, I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. 1657 W. RAND *tr. Gassendi's Peiresc* I. 20 And these digressions... had like to cost him dear. 1709 *STRYPE* *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xx. 367 After the treaty had been like to have been broken off. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY* *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 160 She advanced toward the Land of Coquetry, and like to have arrived there. 1711 *STEELE* *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The young Lady was amorous, and had like to have run away with her Father's Coachman. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 28, I had like to murder poor Mr. Vindex. 1823 *SCOTT* *Quentin D.* ii, The eldest man seemed like to choke with laughter. 1826 - *Jrnl.* I. 124, I had like to have been too hasty. 1853 *MRS. CARLYLE* *Lett.* II. 241, I am like to cry whenever I think of her. 1873 *RUSKIN* *Fors. Clav.* xxvii. 7, I had like to have said something else.

† *c*. *dial.* (north. and north midland): Constrained, obliged, having no option but to (do so-and-so). Also with ellipsis of the *inf.* (Cf. *fain.*)

1828 *Trials* W. Dyon at *York Assizes* 21, I promised him I would not tell: I was like for fear of losing my life. *Mod. (Sheffield)* You'll be like to let him have his own way.

† *d*. Comb., as like-minded (whence *likenindedness*), -natured, -seeming, -shaped, -sized *adjs.*

1526 *TINDALE* *Rom.* xv. 5 That ye be 'lyke mynded won towards another. 1841 E. MULL in *Nonconf.* I. 248 Sir Robert Peel will find thousands likeninded with us. 1888 *BURTON* *Lives* 22 *Ed. Men* I. iv. 381 They were devoted to one another, inseparable, and entirely like-minded. 1638 *SANFORD* *Serm.* (1681) II. 120 Our 'like-mindedness... must be according to Christ Jesus. 1579 *FULKE* *Heskins' Parl.* 192 That this rude and earthly body by a 'like natured taste, touching, and meate, should be brought to immortalitie. 1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* (1852) 26 Like-natured with them. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* I. iii. 26 By his 'like-seeming shield her knight by name Shee weend it was. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 11/5 'Like-shaped and 'like-sized balls.

† *e*. In proposed mathematical terms: † like-jamb, a parallelogram; † like-side, a rhombus. 1551 *RECORDE* *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Those squares which have their sides all equal, may be called... like-sides... and those that have only the contrary sides equal... those wyl I call likeiammys, for a difference.

† *f*. *adv.* (quasi-*prep.*, *conj.*).

1. In or after the manner of; in the same manner or to the same extent as; as in the case of. Const. as in A. 1 a, b; also rarely, † const. after. Also (const. *dat.*), in the manner characteristic of. Like (that): in that manner (Cf. A. 1 b c).

1300 *Cursor M.* 5133 pai com ham noght as prisuns like [Gott. like, *Trin.* like] Bot als pai war knyghes rik. 1370 *Robt. Cyrcle* 58 He rode non odur lyke. 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks.* (1880) 253 Pan schulden prestis lyke lich to angels. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prof.* 590 His top was dokked lyk a preest biforn. - *Frankl.* T. 517 Phebus was old, and bewed lyke latoun. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1613 Rome... I lid vpon Tiber after Troy like. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 187 Floenge like to the water, aufflege place like to the aier. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 3170 Ful lyk o knyght one to the feld he like. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Flying* v. *Kennedy* 174 Ay loungeand, lyk an loikman on an ledder. - *Tua marit* *Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund. *c* 1590 *MARLOWE* *Faust.* xi. (1604) E 2, Like an asse as I was, I would not be ruled by him. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD *tr. Machiavelli's Florent.* *Hist.* (1595) 221 The disorder of his ministers (who lived like Princes, then priante men). *c* 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xxix, Featur'd like him, like him with friends possess. 1601 - *Twel. N.* v. 1. 275 Thou neuer should'st lone woman like to me. 1654 *EARL* *MONNI.* *tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 133 Fearing their Town would fire like Oudwater. 1713 *ADDITION* *Guardian* No. 97 ¶ 1 This... is using a man like a fool. 1734 *BERKELEY* *Alciph.* II. § 23 Working like moles under ground. 1779 *MAD. D'ARBLAY* *Diary & Lett.* (1842-6) I. 256 She sings like her, laughs like her, talks like her. 1821 *KEATS* *Lamia* 2. 49 Striped like a zebra, freckled like a pard. 1854 *MRS. JAMESON* *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 20 A lecture should not read like an essay. 1871 *MORLEY* *Voltaire* (1886) I The name of Voltaire will stand out like the names of the great decisive movements in the European advance. 1872 *Punch* 2 Mar. 88/2 What was the use of his talking like that? 1879 *MCCARTHY* *Donna Quixote* xxi, But I never was good like that.

† *b*. In colloquial phrases denoting vigour or rapidity of action, as like anything, like a shot, like fun, blazes, etc.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Hieracitus Ridens* No. 48 (1713) II. 53 He storms and spatters like— *Test.* What I prithe? *Earn.* Why—like any think. 1695 *CONGREVE* *Love for L.* v. iv. (ed. 2) 76, I have been looking up and down for you like any thing. 1778 *MISS* *BURNEY* *Euclina* xxi. (1784) 157 All the people in the pit are without hats, dressed like anything. 1848 *LEE* *fun* (see *Fun* s. 1 b). 1872 L. CARROLL *Through Looking-g.* 72 They went like anything to see such quantities of sand. 1885 *Illustr.* *Lond. News* 18 Apr. 324/3 If she doesn't know anything about it, she'll say so like a shot.

2. = ALIKE. *a*. In a like degree; equally. Now arch. or poet. (only qualifying an adj. or adv.).

1340-70 *Alex. & Din.* 105 Whan everi lud liche wel lyuede up-on erpe. *c* 1384 *CHAUCER* *II. Fame* I. 10 Why this [is] a dreme, why that it swevene And noght to every man lyche euene. 1393 *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 20 Men of grete welpe, And liche witty and wys. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4760 It was al liche longe & wyde. *c* 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 158 Whanne pat alle be brawnys traueilen liche inyeche. 1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) I. xxvii. 64/2 The



sonne in hymselfe is alway atte one and shyneth alwaye all lyke. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxxi. (1636) 1231 [Milton] is . . . not like good in all places in England. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 41 Subtle as the Fox for prey, Like warlike as the Wolfe, for what we ate. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxi. 1 In our late troubles, it was a like difficult thing, to finde among our enemies, a wicked man in their prisons, or a godly man out of them. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy Wks.* 1716 l. 326 That other like ill-advised expression. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. xvii. Hut and palace show like filthily. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 237 All His gifts Like wondrous, like unlimited, like fair, As when the wind first blew.

† b. In like manner. *Obs. rare.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 317 b (marg.), Quoque the conjunction, & coce the vocative of cocus, sonned both like in Cicero his tyne. 1545 ASCHAN *Foroph.* (Arb.) 107 To shote compasse, to draw euermore lyke, to lowse euermore lyke.

† c. Followed by an adj. or adjectival phrase: In the manner of one who (or that which) is —. *Obs. exc. in like mad* (see MAN a.).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 130 Man in lyke out of his mynd. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. x. 56 All looking on, and like astonisht staring. 1682 CREECH *tr. Lucretius* (1683) 87 The look is vivid still, nor seems like dead, Till every Particle of Soul is fled. 1801 *tr. Gabriell's Myst. Husb.* III. 211 Being his tenant, he was like in his power.

† d. In accordance with, according to. *Obs.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv.* 131 And to ham yene thow lyke har deserte. 1426 LYDO *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14281 The fox, lyk has entente, take the chese, and forth he wente. 1430 — *Chichev. & Bye. il. Min. Poems* 120 These bestis . . . he fatte, or leene . . . Like lak, or plente, of theyr vitale. — *Reas. & Sens.* 5784 Arrayed lyke to hir degre. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 209 She . . . vved him much liker his birth, then his fortune.

5. *Like* as. a. Introducing a clause: In the same way as, even as; (just) as if. Also, *like* as if (now somewhat rare, occas. *as if* and *as*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 368 Pai cowde not schake away his bonde by a contrari gode, lyke as oure prestis kan now. c 1450 *Mertin* iii. 41 He . . . tolde him alle thynges like as were befall. 1457 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 298 The playntiff shall declare . . . lyke as the defendant were present. 1523 FITZGERARD *Surre.* xiii. (1539) 31 Lyke as and it were extortion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1531 130 b, Lyke as nwan the wyndowe is opened, the . . . beames of the sonne foloweth in . . . so [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Pr. ciijil.* 13 Like as a father pitieth his owne children, even so is the Lord mercifull vnto them that feare him. 1609 MONTANO *Amur. Marcell.* 53 Hee came to Augustudunum aforesaid; like as if he had bene a leader of long continuance. 1611 BIBLE *Job* v. 26. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1235 And now our lawes for Mammons caused golde Like as at open mart are bought and sold. 1691 *tr. Emiliane's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 197 They are all of dry'd Flesh, like as her Heart is. 1717 *W. de W. Corr.* (1843) II. 347 Likeas the Synod did, and hereby do, approve thereof. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 272. I held the letter in my hand like as if I was stupid. 1881 FORGAN *Golf's Handbk.* 34 *Like-as-wedde*, when both parties have played the same number of strokes. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses*, *In Hospital* vi. Likeas a flamelet blanketed in smoke, So through the anaesthetic shows my life.

b. With ellipsis of the vb. of the clause. *Obs. exc. poet.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* ix. 222 Lete vs goo there lyke as true and worthy knyghtes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 5 For as thow come sa sail thow pass, Lyk as are schadow in aue glass. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 34 Thair senelle schrowd likeas siluer schene. 1559 ABB. *HETHE Speelle in Park*, 21 Feb. in *Styrene Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 9 Kinge Davyd did . . . leappe before the arke of God, lyke as his other subiectes. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 149 They travel four Cammels in a breast . . . tied one after the other, like as in Teams. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolino* iv. 1, She's now rising: Like as a sun, so shines she in the east.

6. Used as *conj.*: = 'like as', as. Now generally condemned as vulgar or slovenly, though examples may be found in many recent writers of standing.

This use originated partly in an ellipsis of *as* or an extension of the quasi-prepositional function of the adv. (sense 1) to govern a clause instead of a sb., and partly in an anacoluthic use (somewhat common in the 16th c.) by which the sb. or pronoun which is primarily a dative governed by *like* is used as the subj. or obj. of a following clause. A good example of this anacoluthon (but with *to* instead of simple dative) is the following:

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 42 Like to an Eagle, in his kingly pride Soring through his wide Empire of the aire . . . by chance hath spide A Goshauke.

a. Introducing an unabbreviated clause.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* 500 Ye have said lyke a noble lady ought to say. 1531 BYRON *Gov. int.* viii. Lyke an excellent Phisitoun cureth molte dangerous diseases, so doth a man that is valiant [etc.]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* i. l. 163 Like an arrow shot from a well expert Archer hits the marke his eye doth leuell at. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Surg.* iii. xix. 280 The patient still moveth the wounded joint, like the jack of a watch doth move. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* l. 253 To act like Judith did with Holofernes. 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) l. 12 He talks like Brunswick did. 1866 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 58 Unfortunately few have observed like you have done. 1867 H. MAUNSLY *Phys. & Path. Mind* 18 They are strange and startling, like the products of a dream oftentimes are, to the mind which has actually produced them. 1869 BONAMY PRICE *Princ. Currency* v. 162 Is the demand of the cotton and of the iron for money so real and specific, that the coin is produced, like wine is produced in bottles for the drinkers who desire to drink wine? 1873 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) l. 301 Dreading the model day like I used to dread Sunday. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macanlay* (1889) 169 Those assemblies were, not wise like the English parliament was. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idis Thoughts* (1889) 5 Did he [Robinson Crusoe]

wear trousers? I forget. Or did he go about like he does in the pantomime?

b. Introducing a clause with vb. suppressed.

Many apparent instances of this use may belong to 1, what is suppressed being a pp. or adj. and not a vb. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 194 Did not David thirst after thee, like the thirstie hart the fountaines of cleane water? 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 219 Do not you think me past recovery, and in that faith, do like Physicians to Patients, which are so, permit them anything? 1803 *Spirit Pub. Frills*, (1804) 140 The servants . . . mare upon me like the deer On Selkirk, in Fernandez. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 129 Ere yet we have shed our locks like trees their leaves.

c. Followed by a noun or pron. (virtually the subj. or obj. of a suppressed clause) or a phrase.

15 . . . *Smyth & his Dame* v. 54 in *Harl. E. P.* P. III. 203. I sawe hym never wyth myne eye That could weike lyke I. 1723 *Pres. States Russia* l. 343 They are not kept in Fish-pools and Stews, like in other Places. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) I. 120 A few who like thou and I drink nothing but water. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 324 Stalls, like in cathedrals. 1840 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 155 There is more of morning visiting, like in country life in England. 1895 MISS BALFOUR 1200 *Miles in Wagon* ix. 98 The strain is causing opening of the boards like in a ship after a storm. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 7/4 Snow . . . is descending in thick flakes like in January.

† d. As well as; as also. *Obs. rare.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. v. 9 Gastly Lookes Are at my service, like enforced Smiles. 1663 GURRIER *Council* v. 14, You that know what good Building is both by a Genius . . . infused into your spirit, like by your particular applications to all things answerable thereunto.

e. † As if, 'like as'. *Obs.* Also (now dial.) as *like*.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W.) 1515 89 b, To . . . here a candell brennyge in procession [on Candlemas Day] as lyke they wente bodily with our lady. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* 138 He was bygge and hye above all other, and coloured like the rede rose had been set on the whyte lyly.

7. *dial.* and *vulgar*. Used parenthetically to qualify a preceding statement: = 'as it were', 'so to speak'.

1801 *tr. Gabriell's Myst. Husb.* III. 252 Of a sudden like. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* vi. The ledgy, on ika Christmas night . . . gaie twelve siller pennies to lika pur body about, in honour of the twelve apostles like. 1826 J. WILSON *Arth. And.* Wks. 1855 l. 179 In an ordinar way like 1838 LYTON *Alice* II. iii. If, our honour were more amongst us, there might be more discipline like. 1840 41 DE QUINCY *Style* in *Wks.* 1862 X. 224 Why like, it's gaily nigh like to four mile like. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rad/Skirk* l. 112 Might I be so bold as just to av, by way of talk like, [etc.].

8. *Likely*, probably. *Rare exc. in phr. like enough, very like, (as) like as not* (colloq. or dial.).

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1219/1 Some sayd it was his wife, some sayd the keeper. Like enough (my lord) quoth Symons, for he is one of the same sort. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 265 Will money buy em? Ant. Very like. 1621 — *Cymb.* v. v. 259 Most like I did. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Postser. Wks. 1716 II. 166 He may fire a Canon, and kill a Friend, as like as an Enemy. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. ix. 'Like enough,' cries the squire, 'it may be so in London, 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paid* 285 When I was yet with you I told you these things. Like enough. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 154. iii. xiv. Like enough, to judge from the sound, his back was broken on the spot. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 321, I was much deceived in them. . . Very like. . . It takes a smart man to be up to chaps of their sort. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 479/2 The players, like as not, handling the ribbons. 1898 G. MERZDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 29 No more at midway heaven, but like, midway to the pit.

† 9. As if about to. (Cf. A. g. b.) *Obs.*

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* 143 The paleys trembled like to haue gone all to peeces.

10. *Comb.*, as *like fashioned* (adj.), *feelingly* (adv.), *-made, -persuaded* (adjs.); *like-dealers*, the designation assumed by certain pirates about 1400.

1401 *Petition to Hen. IV* in *Rymer Fadera* (1709) VIII. 193 Publicos Dei & omnium Mercatorum bonorum inimicos, Pyratas, alio Vocabulo Likedealers Nominatos. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less.* (1593) Mm 4, Yet is God of this nature, that he maketh his chosen to be like fashioned vnto the image of his sonne. 1621 LD. W. BROTH *Urania* 489 Wedded to a vow I made to cue, whose breach of his like-made-one to me cannot yet vnnaryrue. 1691 NORRIS *Princ. Disc.* 57 The warm influence of a like-persuaded Princes Favour. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvi. (1848) 263 He yet feels the frailties of the things He has made And therefore can, like-feelingly, judge them. 1849 *Sidonius Sore.* II. 144 That brotherhood who . . . lived like brothers amongst themselves, dividing all goods alike, so that they were called 'Like-dealers'. (These Like-dealers were the Communists of the Northern Middle Ages.)

c. *absol.* and *sb.*

1. With qualifying poss. pron. or its analogue: Counterpart, equal, match, analogue, etc.

Sometimes in *pl.* (his, etc.) *likes*, though a collective or typical sing. often occurs where a pl. might be used.

c 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 483 (Hans knecht) Faire hi habbe here in thome At on palais, nas non his like. c 1372 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 76 Of trouthe is ther non her lich Of all these wyymen. c 1400 *Soudowle Bab.* 44 Whan firith and felde weken gaye, And every wyght desirith his like. c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huen* lvii. 102 His lyke is not in al y world. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 40 Her like shee has not left behinde. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 65 Socrates was a man excellent for humane wisdom, the like to whom could not be found among thousands of men. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 188. 1618 BOLTON *Floris* iv. xii. (1636) 321 A man of a barbarous blunt wit, but which did well enough among his likes. 1656 EARL MONM. *Beccallut's Add.* *fr. Parnass.* 105 He rendered his Family as famous . . . as the like of the greatest Princes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 428. 1804 PAVLEY *Nat.*

*Theol.* iv. (ed. 2) 55 Producing their like, without understanding or design. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 321 Pass, and mingle with your likes. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 13 When he first begins to employ preterits and plurals and their like. 1879 JAS. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn.* *Educ.* IV. 96/1 Two men, whose like will scarcely ever be found in the world.

2. Something considered in respect of its likeness to something else; an instance of similarity; chiefly in proverbial expressions, as: *like (will) to like, like draws to like, like begets like, etc.; like for like; like cures like.*

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 543 Lyk to lyk accordis wele. *Ibid.* xii. (*Matthias*) 134 Lyk to lyk drawis ay. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxi. A good knyght wyll fauoure another and lyke wyll drawe to lyke. 1528 PAYVEL *Salerue's Regim.* (1535) 68 b, Lyke ioyned to lyke maketh one the more furios. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 8 Lyke wyll to lyke. 1581 DERRICK *Image Irel.* II. F. j. *marc.* Like vnto like saide the Denill to the Collier. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbert* 48 The Foxe and th' Ape . . . determined to seek Their fortunes farre abroad, lyke with his lyke. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 128 Every like is not the same. 1607 W. SCLATER *Funeral Sermon* (1609) 2 Illustrated by a comparison of likes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. ix. 206 In case of *fallis*, or requiring like for like. 1633 T. ADAMS *Kap. a Peter* iii. 10. 1304 No like is the same; Similitude and Identitie are different things. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxv. 395 Two Likes may be mistaken. 1696 TRAYN *Misc.* i. 4 Every Like works upon its Likeness. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 55 Like breeds like, they say. — *Two Voices* 357 For those two likes might meet and touch. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iii. ii. 61 Only like can know like.

3. *The like*: something or anything similar; the same kind of thing.

Now chiefly in negative contexts, as 'I never saw the like.'

1553 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 375 Sum doo wysse he had doonne the lyke by theyrs. 1556 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop* (Arb.) 77 *margin*. The verie like in England in the river of Thainys. 1588 PARKER *tr. Meudon's Hist. China* 388 Which is the like as we have said of the kingdom of China. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry MS.* II. i. 70. 1616 *Ballad, Mary Anne* 70 (Percy MS.) The like in my life I neuer did see. 1606 G. W. JODOCKE *Hist. Istine* iv. 21 The like to this may be accounted of the continual fire burning in the mountaine of Etna. a 1626 BACON *New Att* (1900) 34 His Under Garments were the like that we saw . . . in were in the Chariot. 1678 WANLEY *Hand. Lit. World* v. i. 87 467/1 Henry the seventh . . . having composed matters in Germany, hastened to do the like in Italy. 1772 84 COOK *1<sup>st</sup> Voy.* (1797) IV. 124. The drops were so h as no experienced seaman on board had seen the like. 1820 SHUTELL *A Dipic* i. 11. 85 She never can commit the like again. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 35 It is confessed that Hawkins and Cobham were meant to be buccaniers, and it is absurd to deny the like of Sturley.

† b. Preceded by *any, many, other*. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 7, I pray you let this suffice in stead of a man the like. c 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 97 As for these objectio's, or any the like 1599 HAKLUYT *1<sup>st</sup> Voy.* II. 118 Had not C. Curtius or some other like . . . revived the remembrance of him. 1631 T. POWELL *Tam. All Traills* (1876) 145 And very many other the like.

c. *And the like, or the like*: a formula used to avoid further enumeration of an indicated class; = 'and so forth'. See also *SUCH-LIKE*.

1592 WEST 1st *PL. Symbol.* § 100 With these words following, or the like in effect. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Studies* (Arb.) 13 Bowling is good for the Stone and Raines; Shooting for the lungs and breast; gentle walking for the stomacke; riding for the head; and the like. 1657-83 FVELYN *Hist. Kelis.* (1850) I. 3 Every body agrees that there is in our very nature sentiments of right and wrong; to do as we would be done by; . . . to clothe our bodies, and the like. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 In travelling together in the same hired Coach, sitting near each other in any publick Assembly, or the like. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 43 If you have any acquired talent . . . such as music, painting, or the like. 1833 S. AUSTIN *Charact. Goethe* I. ii. 30 Questions concerning time, space, mind, matter, God, immortality, and the like. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) IV. 146 The mundane, earthy, instruments of taxation, police, soldiery . . . and the like.

† d. Used as a mere demonstrative pronoun: = *that* or *those* (followed by *of*). *Obs. rare.*

1650 EARL MONM. *tr. Senault's Man be. Guilty* 146, I doubt not but that 'twas ambition which kept Scipio (that, that was the sweetness of glory which charmed the like of Pleasure. 1653 NISSANA 145 He had changed his love-affections into the like of Friendship, or rather of obsequiousness. 1654 EARL MONM. *tr. Beutling's Wars Flanders* 214 His death was accompanied by the like of Orange.

e. *The like(s)* of (rarely *to*): such a person or thing as; now often depreciatory. *colloq.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 384 Many of God's children beleive that there is something in a broken reed the like of me. 1787 *Minor* 171 Never more presume for to speak to the likes of me. 1825 CORBETT *Rur. Rides* 185, I never saw, nor heard of the like of this before. 1826 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 270 The like of which exists in no other spot on the surface of the earth. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 137 This is the best school that the like of me was ever put to. 1872 BROWNING in *Life & Lett.* (1891) 292 The second edition is in the press. . . 2,500 in five months is a good sale for the likes of me. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* (1895) 210 Are there no harems still left in Stamboul for the likes of thee to sweep and clean?

4. *Golf*. (See *quot.* 1881.)

1863 *Macm.* *Mag.* Sept. VIII. 411/2 The Captain hookit his ba' into the Principals Nose, and the Laird lay sung on the green at the like. 1878 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Football* etc. 89 (Golf) The reckoning of the game is made by the terms *odds* and *like*, and *one more, two more*, &c. 1881 FORGAN *Golf's Handbk.* 35 If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—i. e., 'the odd', your next stroke will be 'the like'.



†5. Likelihood, probability. *Obs. rare*—1.

1609 YONGE *Diary* 19 There is like of war between them.

6. In phrases formed with preps.

†a. *With like*: as is (was, etc.) fitting, in a fitting manner. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 819c *pat opert folle al zede hun*, Swa summ itt birp, wipb like. c 1240 *Wokunge in Coll. Hom.* 285 Thesu þu to fah for me aaines mine sawle fan þu me derennedes wið like.

†b. *In like* (also *Se. in to like*), *in like*: = ALIKE. Also, without change. *Obs.*

13. etc. [see INLIKE]. c 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints ii.* (Paulus) 210 His ryk *pat eutre lestis in to lyk.* *Ibid.* xxxv. (Thadee) 70 His ryke is stedfaste lestand ay in lyke. c 1430 *Syr. Tryam.* 1571 Hedd and fete lay bothe in lyke. To grounde was he caste! 1540 *Hynde tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) U ij. She... which ought to count all in like faire & foul, saving her husband. a 1555 *RIOLEY Pit. Lament.* (1566) B v. b. All sped in lyke. 1557 *PAYNE Barclay's Jugurth* 75 His enemies and his owne subiectes he dreeded and suspected both in lyke and after one manner.

†c. *Of (a) like, by (the) like*: probably, BELIKE.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 337 b, Harpalus (who by like had a good insight in such matters). 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 213 In which respect (of like) he gave to the hundredth, the name of the same Towne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-oks.* (Camden) 50 Of a like that purpose to pluck Jupiter out of heaven. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 24½ King William... conceived displeasure against Urban... and alledged by the like, that no... bishop within his realme should have respect... to anie pope. 1579 [see BELIKE]. 1605 *YERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 89 The white rocks or cliffs (by like about Douer).

**Like** (laik), *v.* Forms: 1-2 *lician*, 2-3 *likie* (n, 3 *lykyen*, 3-5 *li*, *lyken*, -i(n), -y(n), (4 *likko*, *lykky*), 4-7 *lyke*, *Sc. and north. lik*, (5 *lykey*, *lijk*, *leke*), 6-7 *leeke*, (7 *lyk*), 4- *like*. Also *Y-LIKE*. [OE. *lician* = OFris. *likia*, OS. *likôn* (Du. *lijken*), OHG. *lithên*, *lichên*, ON. *lika*, Goth. *leikan*; -O-Tent. \**likijan*, \**likôjan*, f. \**liko-* body (orig. appearance, form): see *LICH sb.*]

1. *intr.* To please, be pleasing, suit a person. Chiefly quasi-trans. with *dative*; † in early use also const. *to, till*. Also *impers.* as in *it likes me* - I am pleased, it is my pleasure to do so-and-so. Now only *arch.* and *dial.*

971 *Blickt. Hom.* 129 *Æghwylc man, sy þær eorðan þær he sy, þurh gode dæda* (Gode lician secl). c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxvii. 14 Heo bið gearwode, swa heo wiste þat hi fæd r licode. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 God... zife us swa his wil to donne þæt we gode likie and monne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 *Pane he wile don oðer queðen hwat him þanne liciað after deðles lora.* c 1205 *LAY.* 8746 *Hit þe likede wel þat þu us adun laizdest.* 1240 *Aenb.* 187 *Efterward ase merci liketh to god also* his he ne liketh noþing to be dæuele. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) The victories cause lykede to the goddess and the cause ouercomen lykede to catoun. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 905 *It likit till his will.* 1413 *Pilgr. Southe* (Caxton) l. 103 *This is my loured one that lyketh me.* c 1430 *Two Conkerers.* 31 *Take Porke or beef, whereþe þe lykey, & leche it pinne þwerte.* c 1449 *PECKOK Rpr.* ii. xix. 267 *Cheste the seers whi h of the answers to hem likith.* 1535 *COVERDALE Esther* i. 8 *The kyngde had commaunded... that eueryone shulde do as it lyked him.* 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. ix. (1877) l. 201 *To give his roiall consent to such statutes as him liketh of.* 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* i. l. 200 *Like it you Grace.* The State takes notice. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edm.* II (1680) 87 *How that way they like you, that I know not.* 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 405 *There they are free, And howl and war as likes them, uncontrouled.* a 1850 *ROBERTSON Dante & Circ.* (1874) l. 47, *I rode suddenly Upon a certain path that liked me not.*

†b. *simply.* To be pleasing, be liked or approved. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *Ælfric Boeth.* xviii. § 3 (Sedgefield) *Forðy sceolde ealc mon bion on ðæm wel zehæleken þæt he on his agnum ealde licode.* c 1315 *SUOKELAN Poems* (E.V.T.S.) 98/13 *Senne hys swete and lykþe, Wanne a man hi dep.* 1385 *Wyclif Gen.* xvi. 6 *Lo! the seruante is in thin bond; vse thou hir as it likith.* 1616 H. *JONSON Devil an Ass* Prolog. *If this Play do not like, the Duell is in 't.*

c. *To like well or ill*: to be pleasing or the reverse.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 409 *Ille liked ðanne balaac Eueric word ðe prest balaac spæc.* 1297 R. *GLOUC. (Rolls)* 11829 *Him þuhte þe wide contreie wolde him liki bet.* c 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 76 *Wan he was war of þe frenschemen on hert* him likid ille. a 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 18 *My fader asked me 'how likithe you?' . And y tolde my fader how me liked.* 1590 *MARLOWE and Pl. Tamburl.* iv. i. 15, *He dispoise them [women] as it likes me best.* 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* (1614) 61 *They sallied forth where liked them best by the breaches thereof.* 1608 *Forskh. Frag.* i. iii. *Good Sir, keep but in patience, and I hope my words shall like you well.* 1657 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 353 *They... colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best.* 1668 *Perrys Diary* 22 Nov. *My boy's liver is come home . . . and it likes me well enough.* 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 222 *Either with Moldings or other Work upon it, as best likes them.* 1709 *WORDSW. Ruth* 209 *Where it liked her best she sought Her shelter.* 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* vi. xv. *At first in heart it liked me ilk.* 1834 *ARNOLD Sermon.* II. 320 *If there be no God, . . . let us eat and drink, or follow what likes us best.* 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xii. 703, *I wish any respected bachelor that reads this may take the sort that best likes him.*

†2. *refl. and intr.* for *refl.* To please oneself, take pleasure, delight in (something). *Obs.*

a 1300 *P. E. Psalter* xxxvi. 4 *Like in Laverd.* a 1300 *Curior M.* 10231 *Ik suik it-self bisuikes.* And letthes mast þat þar in likes. *Ibid.* 28336, 1 *ha me liked al vm-quile in vnuit-jokes.* 1340 *Aenb.* 177 *Me zeneþeþ wel ofte . . . be þe nase ine to moche him to liky in guode smelles.* 1549 *CHALONER Erasm. ou Folly* F ij. b. *Yet dooe these my old gurlcs not a little lyke their selves herein.*

3. *intr.* To be pleased or glad. *To like ill*: to be displeased or sad. Now only *Sc.*

13. *Guy Warw. (A.)* 500 *Perf for him sori was, Ther liked non in that plas.* c 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 1151 *Pei marke liked ille.* c 1400 *Gauchyn* 618 *And Adam Spencer liked right ille.* c 1460 *Towneley Hist.* xxvii. 114 *Ve ar all heuy and lykylt yll for this way.* c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 39 *Be that it drew to the night, The King lykylt ill.* 1896 J. BALFOUR *PAUL in N. & Q. Ser.* viii. X. 45½, *I should like if Mr. Reid would be good enough to inform us if the note-book states [etc.].*

†4. To be in good condition; to get on, do well, thrive. Chiefly with *adv.*, *well*, *better*, etc.

c 1235 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) xlv. *Thi maystre is i-wonne And lyketh.* 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 53 *It may fortune there be some [sheep] that like not and be weike.* 1567 *MARLET Gr. Forest* 33 *It [the beech tree] . . . liketh best being sowne in moyst grounds.* 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* xciv. (1636) 176 *Children . . . live and like better with that [milk], than with any other thing.* 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 92 (Qo. 1600) *By my troth, you like [1623 look] well, and beare your yeeres very well.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* l. 500 *Trees generally do like best that stand to the Northeast wind.* 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1666) 3 *We meddle not with Appricocks nor Peaches, nor scarcely with Quinches, which will not like in our cold parts, vnlesse [etc.].* 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. iv. *The Cattle . . . like as well with it.* 1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* *Italia* 296 *Indigo . . . agrees with the soil, and likes and thrives there very well.* 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vadem.* xxviii. § 4 (1689) 245 *The Ponds where they like well.*

5. To derive pleasure of, occas. *by, with* (a person or thing); to approve of, become fond of. Also with *adv.* (*well* or *ill*). *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener. (Roxb.)* 3124 *Of this message he liked yll.* 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 186, *I understode he lykyd not by hys dysposicion.* 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 63 *To see his notable lawes . . . so well established and liked of by experience.* 1590 *GR-ESE Ord. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b, *Daughter like of whom thou please.* 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 2 *But was that his magnificence liked of by all?* 1643 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1816) 98 *He . . . began to like better of his employment.* 1672 *SIR C. LYTTELTON in Hatton Corr.* (1878) 100 *Va King likes so well of St. T. I. that [etc.].* 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* i. xxv. (1824) 419 *Opinions, by no means liked of by the Bishop Cheney.* *Ibid.* ii. xlv. (1824) 167 *They hoped . . . that their prince . . . would like well with this their doing.* 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 77 *If any beggar's child . . . shall be liked of by any subject of this realm of honest calling.* a 1825 *FORRY Voc. E. Anglia.* *Like* of, to approve. 'My master will not like of it.' 1854 *MISS BAKER Northamptonsh. Gloss.* i. 397, *I daren't do it; my master wouldn't like of it.*

6. *trans.* (The current sense.) To find agreeable or congenial; to feel attracted to or favourably impressed by (a person); to have a taste or fancy for, take pleasure in (a thing, an action, a condition, etc.). In early use often *to like well* (now *arch.* in this form, though we say freely *to like very, pretty well, and to like better or best*), and antithetically *to like ill* (*arch.*) - to dislike.

As used with reference to persons, the *vb.* is often contrasted (as expressing a weaker sentiment) with *love*. The two earliest quotes. may belong to sense 1.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 *Mildhearted be þe man þe reoup his neigheures unselfe, and liked here alre selde.* 1297 R. *GLOUC. (Rolls)* 2039 *Conan þe kinges neuue ne likede noþt þis game.* c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 167 *Dido.* And for he was a straunger sumwhat sche likede hym the bet. c 1470 *Golagros & Gau.* 1015 *He that schir Wawane the wy likit the wer.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 611 *2, I can nat lyke hy m better than I do.* 1581 *T. HOWELL Denius* (1879) 200 *Wante makes the Lyon stowte, a slender pray to lecke.* 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix. 24 *Yet eveyr one her likte, and eveyr one her lov'd.* a 1592 H. *SMITH Sermon* (1637) 338 *He which would have chosen the best, yet liked another before him.* 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xl. lxxvii. (1612) 285 *With women, that no lesse attract our senses them to lecke.* 1671 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 171, *I never lik'd thy talk, thy offers less, Now both abhor.* 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 79 *P 4 My Lover does not know I like him.* a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) III. 237 *Where a man neither loves nor likes the thing he believes.* 1741 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Mr. Wortley* 5 Nov. *The people here [Geneva] are very well to be liked.* 1781 *COWPER Frith* 210 *He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay.* 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. *Maybe ye may like the ewe-milk . . . cheese better.* 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. *I may like him well enough; but you don't love your servants.* 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a) v. 50 *Most persons say that lawgivers should make such laws as the people like.*

b. *absol.*

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 7 *If you like elsewhere doe it by stealth.* 1595 - *John n.* i. 512 *If he see ought in you that makes him like.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl. 583 *Till in the Amorous Net Fast caught, they lik'd it, and each his liking chose.* a 1742 J. *HAMMOND Love Elegies* vii. *They met, they lik'd, they stay'd but till alone.* 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* v. introd. *Looking [he] liked, and liking loved.*

c. *With direct obj. and inf. or complementary pa. pple. or adj., or (now rarely) a clause introduced by that.*

1534 *MORE On the Passion Wks.* 1290/2 *Such as are lerned, will like also, that [etc.].* 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* v. xxx. *Less lik'd he still, that scornful jeer Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear.* 1824 J. H. *NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II. 393 *Would he like the subject discussed in newspapers?* 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xlv. *It was Blanche who . . . asked him . . . whether he liked women to hunt?* 1887 *COLVIN Acts* viii. 207 *The sonatas of Haydn were the music he liked Severn best to play to him.*

d. *With inf. as obj.* To find it agreeable, feel inclined to do or be so and so. Often somewhat idiomatically in conditional use, to express a desire, as *I should like* (= *F. je voudrais bien*, *G. ich*

*möchte gern*); often derisively in *I should like to see* - (intimating that what is referred to is impossible), *I should like to know* (implying that the question has no natural answer). Also with ellipsis of *inf.*, as in *to do as one likes*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 528 *Se þat like in lous swiche þinges to here.* c 1440 *Generydes* 2010 *Do as þe like, for this is my counsell.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 *Who so lyktes to luk it oure.* c 1470 *HENRY H'alters* 133 *Quia likis till half mar knawledge in that part.* 1568 *CARDINUS in Pocock Rec. Ref.* i. l. 122 *His holiness for pastime liked well to hear thereof.* 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 1 *Off cullours cleir quia lykys to weir, Ar sindry sortis in to this toun.* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii. 152 *Euerie an mycht marie how many wyfes he lyket.* 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* i. 28 *They did not like [Gr. οὐκ ἐδοκίμασαν] to retaine Gnd in their knowledge.* 1662 *Perrys Diary* 22 Aug. *I had liked to have begged a parrot for my wife.* 1690 *LOCKR Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 50 *He may either go or stay, as he best likes.* 1694 *ATTERBURY Sermon* (1726) i. 191 *He is already under the Dominion and Power of his own Lusts, and perhaps likes to be so.* 1819 *SHELLE Julian & Mad.* 199 *If you would like to go, We'll visit him.* 1830 *MACAULAY Rob. Montgomery Ess.* (1872) 130 *What, we should like to know, is the difference between the two operations which Mr. Robert Montgomery so accurately distinguishes from each other.* 1831 - in *Life* l. 233, *I should have liked to have sate through so tremendous a storm.* 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxiii. *[Mr. Gunter threatens to throw Mr. Noddy out of window] 'I should like to see you do it, sir,' said Mr. Noddy.* 1859 *MILL Liberty* v. 187 *A person should be free to do as he likes in his own concerns.* 1868 *BAIN Ment. & Mor. Sci.* iv. xi. 406 *To say we can be virtuous if we like, is [etc.].* 1874 *RUSKIN Fors. Clam.* xxxix. 68, *I should like to have somebody for a help.* 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/4 *Those critics . . . who maintain that we are free to do as we like in Egypt.*

e. Often used, esp. with conditional auxiliary, for *like* to have.

1822 *SHFFLEY Faust* ii. 1 *Would you not like a broomstick? Mod. I should like more time to consider the matter. Would you like the arm-chair?*

f. The neutral sense inferable from the qualified uses, *to like well or ill* (see above), survives in the interrogative use with *how*, as in 'How do you like my new gown?', 'How would you like to be called a fool to your face?', etc.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* v. iii. v. 77 *How dost thou like the Lord Bassanio's wife?* 1606 *DAY The Guls* b. d. *Boy, how dost like me in this attyre?* 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.* s.v. *Trouver*, *Comment le trouvez-vous?* How do you like it? 1819 *SHELLE Cyclops* 532 *How does the God like living in a skin?* 1860 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 194 *How like you this old satire?*

g. In the colloquial half-jocular expression, used of an article of food or the like, 'I like it, but it does not like me' (i.e. does not suit my health), the use seems to be a mere perversion of sense 6, and not directly connected with sense 1.

1899 H. *FREDERIC Market-place* xxiii. 307 *He liked the water, and the water liked him. He decided that he would have a yacht.*

**Like**, *v.* Also 5-6 *lyko*. [*f. LIKE a.*]

†1. *trans.* a. To fashion in a certain likeness. b. To represent as like to; to compare to. c. To make a likeness of; to imitate. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1460 *In haly speche he lyked [Beda assimilaui] his lunde.* 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 48 *Like me to the peasant Boyes of France.* 1613 W. *BROWNE Brit. Past.* i. v. 489 *Her hly hand (not to be lik'd by Art) A pair of pincers held.* 1620 *WITHER Mistr. Philar.* F 7 b, *If to gold I like her Haire.*

2. *intr.* (Const. *inf.*) †a. To seem, pretend. *Obs.*

b. To look like or be near to doing (something) or to being treated (in a specified manner). Now *vulgar* and *dial.*, chiefly in compound tenses, *had* (rarely *were*) *liked to*, or (*dial.*) *am* (is, etc.) *liken* (for *liking*) *to*, etc. (Cf. *had like* s.v. *LIKE a.*)

1426 *Paston Lett.* l. 24 *The gret tendrenesse ye lyke to have of the saluacion of my symple honeste.* 1598 *PARSONS Antihrist Controv.* (Camden) l. 32 *The other disorders that I have signified . . . were liked to have received a severe sentence & punishment.* 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. i. 115 *Wee had likt to haue had our two noses snapt off with two old men without teeth.* a 1622 K. *HAWKINS Voy.* (1878) 91 *Her old lenke . . . had liked to have drowned all those which were in her.* 1654 *EARL. OKKRY Parthen.* (1676) 18 *Joy had lik'd to have performed what grief but begun.* a 1689 *MRS. BURN Novels* (1722) l. 182 *The Rabbie had lik'd to have pulled him to pieces.* 1716 *AMB. NICHOLSON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 396 *The judges, whom he had liked to have provoked by his clownish behaviour at the bar.* 1724 *RAMSAY Tent. Affic.* (1733) II. 219 *My heart alake, is liken to break when I think on my winsome John.* 1760 H. *WALPOLE Lett. to G. Montagu* 25 Oct. *He probably got his death, as he liked to have done two years ago, by [etc.].* 1781 *BENTHAM Wks.* (1843) X. 92 *He . . . was once what I had liked to have been, a methodist.* 1802 *Ibid.* 390, *I would not serve you as X. Y. Bel-lamy had liked to have served us.* 1853 J. A. *BENTON California Pilgr.* 127 *The evening liked to have been a tedious evening.*

-like, *suffix*, forming adjs. and advs. In strictness, the words containing this suffix are compounds of *LIKE a.* and *adv.*, in the senses in which these words govern a dative or are followed by an adj. (see *LIKE a.* 1 b, *LIKE adv.* 1, 3). The compounds so formed not unfrequently resemble in sense the derivatives formed with *-lik(e)*, *ML. dial.* form of *-ly* 1, *-ly* 2, but the two formations are entirely



distinct: thus ME. *greedlike* adv. (= greedily) is not the same word as the mod. Sc. *greedy-like*.

1. Appended to sbs. a. Forming adjs. with the general sense 'similar to —', 'characteristic of, befitting —'. Early examples are *circlelike* (a1420), *chiefstainlike* (c1470) Henry Wallace vi. 489), *devil-like* (c1470), *godlike* (1513), *bishoplike* (1544), *flesh-like* (1552). The suffix may now be appended to almost all sbs., including proper names; in formations intended as nonce-words, or not generally current, the hyphen is ordinarily used.

Some particular writers have shown an extraordinary fondness for words of this formation; e.g. more than 60 occur in Bailey's *Festus*.

1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Sij b, Making Hoidalgo-like Rhodomontades. 1603 DEKKER *Grisel* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Then can you blame me to be hunter like, When I must get a wife? 1607 R. CLARKE, tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 188 The testimonies which themselves give of their Sardanaple-like sobriety. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* 1. 100 An unaccountable unqual-like fit of the spleen. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Frats*, 151 The professor thought this conduct extremely rude and ungodsmilike. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 11. 38 Their leaves and habits are so salad- and kitchen-garden-like, that we cannot recommend them. 1841 *Id.* 11. 84 A low shrub, with heath- or fir-like leaves. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 1. 753/2 He gave an Egan-like description of a pugilistic encounter. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 286 And swore to make all souls Believe alike in clockworklike content. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 189 That plumbago-like substance found lining the interior of long-used con-gas retorts. 1857 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1886) 1. 263 June over! A thing I think of with Omar-like sorrow. 1866 W. ATKIN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* 11. 598 If the noise... is that of a friction-murmur, soft and bellows-like. 1901 *Academy* 13 July 29/2 Strong, cudgel-like Anglo-Saxon words.

b. Forming advs. with the sense 'in or after the manner of —', 'so as to resemble —'. Early instances are *fellowlike* (c1530), *gentlemanlike* (1542), *phraselike* (1549), *bishoplike* (1555). These advs., and the method of formation, are now perli. to be regarded as obsolete or at least archaistic, the apparent examples in recent use being explicable as quasi-advb. uses of the adj.; at least, the advs. or quasi-advs. are now employed only to characterize the subject of the sentence, not, as formerly, to indicate the manner of an action. In accordance with this change of signification, *-like* in the quasi-adverbial use now takes optionally a second principal stress, and is nearly always hyphenated.

1564-78 BULLEIN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 80 This is a comely parlour, very netly and trimly apparelled, London like. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 104 She... drest hir Bacchus like. 1624 D. COWLEY *Humilitie* 39 How vainly and garishly (poppingaye-like) are our men and women attired? 1719 DE FOE *Croiser* II. xii. (1840) 255 How... coward-like they had behaved. [1768 W. DONALDSON *Life Sir B. Sapskull* 1. 71 His father... (dotard like) seem'd fully satisfy'd. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* 1. 768/2 Mr. Justice Rivers, Brutus-like, was constrained in justice to condemn. 1871 BROWNING *Prince Hohenst.* 97 Only continue patient while I throw Delver-like, spadeful after spadeful up.]

2. Appended to adjs. a. Forming adjs. In Sc. the suffix is added freely to almost any descriptive adj., esp. those relating to mental qualities, conditions of temper, or the like; the general sense of the compounds is 'having the appearance of being —'. In Eng. use the formation is not common, and the sense is usually 'resembling, or characteristic of, one who is —', as in *gentlelike*, *humanlike*.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 694 Schir Rawff Gray saw at that war Sotheron leik. *Id.* x. 210 'Allace', he said, 'the world is contrar like!' 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holinshed* 111. 1355/2 Of countenance amiable, and complexion English like. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 182 Twas not sillines he saw, that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vi. 264 Wee found twelve Venerable like Turkes, ready to receive vs. 1639 [see ALIVE-LIKE]. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* IV. A man... Right auld lyke, and bauld lyke. 1789 A. WILSON *Let. in Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) 1. 48 John's grim-like smile. 1825 LO. COCKBURN *Memo.* II. 110 It was a low square-like room. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* 11. 15 A low herbaceous-like shrub. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 1. 357, I think Peter's looking auld-like. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 389 Their sublime-like beauty. 1866 ATKIN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* 11. 719 A gluey-like material.

b. Forming advs. With the sense 'like one who is —'. Obs. exc. in Sc., where the sense of the advs. is rather 'so as to appear —'.

Chiefly in contexts where the word might admit of being taken as adj.; cf. 1 b.

c1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 577 All his four men bar thaim quietlik. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* 154 b, With suche pompe as this triumphant lyke, and with such a trayne about him, did the Lord Iesus goe vnto Iherusalem. 1594 *Warres Cyrus* 1646 The Goddess turnde her face, offend-ing-like, frowning with angric brows. 1681 RYCAUT *Critick* 182 You, Phrygian, or inconsiderate like, replied Critilo, propound late Remedies. 1682 *Songs & Ball.* (Percy Soc.) 126 When thundering like we strike about. *Mod. Sc.* Diana rug at it sae rochlike [=roughly], or 'lyk' brack it.

Like, obs. f. LICK v.; var. LICU, LICHE.

Likeable, likable (lɪˈkəbəl), a. [f. LIKE v.1 + -ABLE.] That can be liked; pleasing; agreeable. 1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 119, I would fain know you; for I often hear more good likeable things than 'tis possible any one can deserve. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, We made a long visit here, as the people were mighty likeable. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor xxxiv.* (1862) 82 It is a

very likeable place, being one of the most comfortable towns in England. 1882 STEVENSON *Pau. Stud.* 389 The most likeable utterance of Knox's that I can quote.

Hence Likability rare = next.

1823 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* V. 144 My civilities to them are regulated... a little more perhaps by their likeability. Likeableness (lɪˈkəbəlness), [f. LIKEABLE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being likeable.

1860 RUSKIN in *Cornh. Mag.* 11. 545 The agreeableness of a thing depends not merely on its own likeableness, but on the number of people who can be got to like it. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ix. § 60. 164 The different opinions concerning the likeableness of this or that occupation.

† Liked, ppl. a. Obs. [f. LIKE v.1 + -ED.] Regarded with predilection or affection; beloved.

1577 87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 133/2 When the bride Alfreda understood the death of hir liked make and bridegrome... she cursed father and mother. 1583 BARRINGTON *Commandur.* ix. (1637) 87 How stealth it the love of man from his wife... a friend from his long and liked acquaintance? 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* t. xii. 19 It shall either induce me to a new good, or confirm me in my liked old.

† Likeful, a. Obs. Also 4 lievol, likful, 6 likefull. [f. LIKE v.1 + -FUL.] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

c1305 *Land Cokayne* 20 in *F. F. P.* (1862) 158 Per beh rosis of rede lye And likful for to se. 1340 *Syene* 217 To pan bet be bene by patifliche lioul to gode and wort i to bi y-herd. 1340 70. *Ilv. & Doul.* 498 Vs is likful and lef in lindus to walke. 1592 WATLEY *Armorie* 158 How loathsome now that earst so likful seemd.

† Likelihood, Obs. rare. [f. LIKE a. + -HOOD.] Likelihood, probability.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 75 So uttelye beyounde all expectation and likelihood.

† Likeless, a. Obs. [-LESS.] Unlike.

c1250 *Gn. & Ex.* 1726 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, lien don for iacob for a-weit; 503 him boren des ones bles Vn-like manie and likeles.

† Likelihead, Obs. exc. arch. Also 4 likli-h(i)ede, 5 likehede, 5-6 lyk(e)lyhed, c. [f. LIKELY a. + -HEAD.]

1. Probability. Chiefly in phr. by or of likelihood; probably, in all probability (cf. LIKELIHOOD, 2 b). c1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* 144 She gooth... To every place, where she hath supposed By liklihed hir litel child to fynde. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Preamble, Extreme rigour... whereby by likehede many of them shuld lose their lives. 1501 *Phononon Corr.* (Camden) 151 Ye may have trial by lyklyhed what their answers shalbe. 1533 MORRIS *Apol.* 151 Certayne letters whyche some of the bietherne lette fall of late, and lost them of lyklyhed as some good kytte leseth her kayes. 1867 MORRIS *Tyson v.* 96 Fellows, what have we done? by liklyhed An evil deed and luckless. 1870 — *Fairly Par.* I. ii. 553 Alas! full little likelihead That he should live for ever there.

2. Likeness; resemblance. 1390 COVER *Conf.* II. 147 Men mai wel make a liklihed Between him which is avarous Of gold and him that is jelous Of love. 1423 *Wyrt.* *Sowle* (Caxton) II. xli. (1859) 46 Though it passe my wytte, and myn abyete, for to counterfeten it in every trouthe of lyklyhed, yet [etc.].

Likelihood (lɪˈklihəd). Forms as those of LIKELY a. + 4-6 -hede, 5-6 -hod, 6- -hood. Also 5 lykehood, 6 lightlihood, likeloode, lykelhood. [f. LIKE a. + -HOOD.]

† 1. Likeness; resemblance; similarity. Also an instance of this; a semblance, similitude. Obs.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 Parables & semblances or liklihoods of thynges naturelles and arty-ficyelles. 1548 GERT *Pr. Misse* Biiij, Sacramentes (-nyth Augustin) vntose they haue certayne lyklyhood wyth the thynges wherof they be sygnes, they be no sacramentes at al. 1567 MARPLE *Gr. Forest* 11 It is called Iris for like-loode to the Raimbow. 1591 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* I. (1599) 96 Thus wee see what likelihood there is betwene the spirit and fire. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 1. (1634) 23 There is no likelihood betwene pure light and black darkness. 1642 J. BALL *Anstio. Canne* ii. 9 It hath too much likelihood to the masse-book. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 200/1 Fables [are] Tales of Untruth, yet have a likelihood of Truth.

2. The quality or fact of being likely or probable; probability; an instance of this. Const. of; † occurs. to with inf. † To take likelihood: to infer as a probability.

c1449 PEECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 78 Principis openest in probabilitie or likelihood to treathis. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/1 Seyng... theyn selfe in likelihood to be endamaged. 1488 *Paston Lett.* III. 344 They sey [=saw] no lykelhod that they schuld have lycens. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 309 Who may not now take eyndent lyklyhood & coniecture vpon this, that [etc.]. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* II. (1884) 14 The prince may pardon the offender, if there appere lyklyhood of amendment in him. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 Neither is there any likelihood, that [etc.]. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 38 In May or June... there is no great likelihood of a second or third swarm. 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1663) 9 Hearing of the lykelihood of my removal. 1771 *Entertainer* No. 7 (1718) 39 The State may be in great likelihood to suffer Shipwreck. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 16 There was a likelihood of rain. 1856 PROUVE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 397 That he really might be too late appeared an immediate likelihood. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 301 The story has strong internal likelihood in its favour.

b. In phrases (mostly obsolete) † by likelihood, † by all or most likelihood, † in, in all likelihood, † of likelihood: in all probability, probably.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 423/1 Ye which had ellys by lyklyhood be lost. 1486 CRESS OXFORD in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 7 To the entente by alle lyklyhood, to finde the wates and meanes to gette shipping. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 5

§ 1 Every quinzine... of liklyhood shalbe gretly mynyshed and lessed. 1525 LO. BURNES *Trav.* II. clxxvii. [clxxv.] 270 Their speres grated nat; if they had, by most lykelhod they had taken hunte. 1585 AM. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 287 The eldest, & therefore by liklyhood the discreetest servant of his house. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 238 Then I can lay it downe in likelihood. 1600 W. WATSON *Decemvrior* (1602) 121 Who of likelihood... was possessed... with so affectionate an opinion of his brothers advancement, that [etc.]. 1631 WILKIN *Ant. Funeral Mon.* 812 It hath no inscription, but in likelihood it is the Tombe of Sir Roger. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 129 In all likelihood, he that made this great Automaton of the world, will not destroy it, till [etc.]. 1667 DAMPER *Voy.* I. 95 By all likelihood these ridges of Mountains do run in a continued Chain from one end of Peru and Chili to the other. 1762-71 II. WALPOLE *Vernes's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 259 Oliver... was in all likelihood of French extraction. 1862 MRS. CARLISLE *Lett.* III. 102 In all likelihood we will go home together on Monday.

c. The likelihood: the probable fact, or the probable amount. Obs. exc. Sc.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 287/1 The lyklyhode of the costes and expenses... weyed and considered. 1542 S. BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 85 Yea & yet knowe not you whether they heare you or not, as the likelihood is they do not. *Mod. Sc.* The likelihood is I'll not be able to go.

† 3. Something that is likely, a probability; hence, a ground of probable inference, an indication, sign. Frequent in pl. Obs.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 The likelihoodes and apparances being so far contrarie to that, which... is now founde true. 1576 TURNER, *Foreris* 23 If there be two [fellow]laws it is an euill likelihood. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. ii. 43 These likelihoods confirme hir flight from hence. 1601 SIR W. CONNELLIS *Disc. Seacra* (1631) 63 Man cannot diuine what end followeth beginning, the nearest is a likelihood. 1611 SPILL *Theat.* *Cl. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 85/2 Which... by high-ways paved leading upon it, and other likelihoods, seems to have bene a worke of the Romanes. 1641 SUCKLING *Lett.* (1646) 64 Thrusting upon your judgment impossibilities for likelihoods. 1646 MILTON *Phil.* II. 113 Against which testimonies, likelihoods, evidences, the bare denyal of one man cannot countervale. 1656 EARL MONM. in *Ed. alini's Lett.* *far. ass.* I. xxiii. (1674) 24 This last is a suspicion grounded only upon likelihoods.

4. The quality of offering a prospect of success; 'promise'. Now only as an echo of Shakspeare.

1595 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelihood. 1606 G. W. [GOOD] *1 Hen. IV.* 31 Amongst all the... Captaines... there was none of greater likelihood. 1818 LAMB *Lett.* xi. 104 There are actresses of greater merit and likelihood than you. 1847 L. HULST *Men, Women & B.* II. x. 232 An individual of no mark or likelihood.

Likeliness (lɪˈkleɪnəs), [f. LIKELY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. Resemblance, similarity; a semblance, similitude; = LIKELIHOOD 1. Obs.

1375 *Parlour* *Pr.* II. 88 But at the last thar slayne Ie wes; In that failget the lyklynes. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Adrian*) c88 he feynd in-fetol be lyklynes... of a martyre one be sey to haue an apere. 1412 20 *IVIG. Chron.* *Tony.* iii. Jupiter. Takyng lyklynesse of An-phition. 1571 G. HILLING *Caxton* *Pe. Al.* 14 They change the letter (Beth) into (Caph) the mark of lyklynesse. 1595 S. FISHER *J. Q. v.* vii. 29 She knew not his favours liklynesse. For many scarres and many hoary heares. 1600 HAMILTON *Præd. Tractise in Cath. Tractates* (1902) 222 The halie spirit descendit vpon Christ in lykynes of one whyt dowe. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* III. iv. 97 The similitude of inclinations, And likeliness of passions. 1680 H. DONWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 117 Books conjectured by Erasmus to be his from the likeness of their Style. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. xli. (1852) 442 There is frequently... much likeness betwene a Phryism and a fable.

2. Probability; = LIKELIHOOD 2. Now rare. † Also in phrases by, of likeliness (cf. LIKELIHOOD 2 b). † Also, probable amount - LIKELIHOOD 2 c.

c1370 CHAUCER *Amorous Complaint* 15 Sooth is, that wel I woot, by lyklynesse, if that [etc.]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Alachor*) 997 God is mychty to helpe; dred nicht; quhar man na likliness ma se. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7544 For thing that may have no preying, but lyklynesse, and contriving. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 By the whiche alienes... by lyklynesse, the Counsaill... of our said Souverayn Lord... is discovered. 1447 BOKERHAM *Scyntys* (Roab.) 39 Seyng no lyklynesse to ben ameynd of his hom he took his leve that nyht. c1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 620 'Maister', he said, 'as fer as I haiff feyll, Off lyklynes it may be wondyr well'. *Id.* ix. 1010 Be lyklynesse Wallace suld wyne the land. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 55 As by possibillite and alle liklynesse may be honourable and truly vanquishid and wonne bye armes. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Liklynesse of a thyng that maye happen, *possibilité*. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Likelihood*, *likeliness*,... *possibilité*.

† 3. An indication, sign; = LIKELIHOOD 3. Obs. c1450 LYOG. & BURGH *Signes* 2671 Shuldrys sharpe... Off evyl feith is lyklynesse.

4. = LIKELIHOOD 4. ? Obs.

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxiii. iii. There was no king Christen had such sonnes sue Of lyklynesse. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 Liklynesse or towardnes, *indole*. 1735 DYCHER & PAROON *Dict.* *Likeliness*, Handsomness or Worthiness.

Likely (lɪˈkli), a. and adv. Forms: 4 bely, likli, likliche, 4-6 likly, lyk(e)ly, 5-6 lik(e)li, 5-7 *Sc.* likl(i)e, 4-6 likoly. [a. ON. *liklig-r* (also *glitlig-r*), f. *lik-r* (*glit-r*) LIKE a. + -lig-r -LY 1. (OE. had the equivalent *geliclic*.)]

A. adj.

† 1. Having a resemblance, like, similar. Const.



still, to. Also, resembling the original, portraying accurately. Obs.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 485a For shulde setten al his wil To geten a likly thing him til. c1425 *Cursor M.* 2132 (Trin.) þei were likly elþer to ober. 1513 *DOUGLASÆneti* ii. xiiij. 64 Mast liklie a waverand swerand dreymen [L. *simillima sonno*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Lykly of countenance, sembla- ble. 1596 *SPENSER Hymne Beantie* 198 For Love is a celestial harmonie Of likly harts composed of starres concent. 1657-61 *HEYLIN Hist. Ref.* L. ii. iv. 38 Haid not the Father given us... a most excellent Nirror, wherein to see the ill complexion of the present times? Doth not he set them forth in such likly colours as if [etc.].

2. Having an appearance of truth or fact; that looks as if it would happen, be realized, or prove to be what is alleged or suggested; probable. † Also in advb. phrase by likly.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. I. 44 Sum men þenken likly þat [etc.]. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I herde... no manner lykly be credible evidence. 1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 501/2 To the greatest likly myschief y<sup>e</sup> may falle to the said Roialme. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 101 By likly to hit the prickle alwayes is vnpossible. c1592 H. SMITH *Four Sermon.* (1612) I. 3, Hee would rather content himselfe with his present ease, then commit himselfe to so likly misery. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. 11 Have you heard of so likly Warrs toward? 1648 *MILTON Tenure Kings* (1650) 25 No likelier cause can be alleg'd. 1814 *CHALMERS Evid. Chr. Revel.* iii. 8x The apparent contradictions admit of a likly... reconciliation. 1826 *KANE Art. Exph.* II. xxix. 291 The green spots... would be the likly camping-ground of wayfarers. 1879 *FROUDE Cesar* xvii. 275 The story told by Ambiorix was likly in itself. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 780 A likly source of infection.

b. As predicate to a quasi-impersonal vb., with complement † an inf., or clause; also in parenthetical phrase, as (it) is likly or it is likly.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 475 But it is likly, to many men, that siestre synned in his hyng. c1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 64 For that she wolde fleen the compaignye Where likly was to tretten of folye. 1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1831) 82 We suppose, as it is lich, that King Jon [etc.]. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6639 It was likly he was made preste At fyue and twenty yere at neste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 b, It semeth... more lykly that he ascended up certene steeppes to y<sup>e</sup> crosse. c1530 *Lo. BERNERS Arth. Lyr.* 152 It was likly thet to have been a great fray. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 37 It is verie likly they doe so. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 156 King Edward, by force, as is likeliest, though it be not said how, reduc'd him to Peace. 1695 *LU. PRESTON Boeth.* iii. 106 note, It is the likeliest also that Catullus did intend a Reflection upon Nonius. 1696 *BR. PATRICK Comm. Exod.* i. 10 They had heard the Israelites discourse, it is likly, that they never meant always to stay there. 1710 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Wortley Montagu* 25 Apr. This verily likly you will never receive this. 1776 *LU. STIRLING in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 173 It was not likly any more British troops would be sent out. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 16 It will be more likly that I should some things extenuate.

c. As predicate to a personal vb., followed by to with inf., where he (etc.) is likly to = 'it is likly that he will'. † Also rarely, const. of with gerund.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4878, Isai it noht for-qui þat yee Ne ern likliþ lē men to be. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylas* iii. 1221 (1270) Pou me... Hast holþin þere I likly was to steruyn. 1406 *HOCCELYE Mirrour* 74 Ful seelde is seen, þat yowthe takith heede of perils, þat ben likly for to fall. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1138 Þai were likly lost to be. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 752 He was not likly to speake it of naught. c1548 *HALL Chron.* 1210 Kyng Henry the VI, thus readepted, his crowne & dignitie Royall... lykly within short space to fall agayn. c1592 H. SMITH *Four Sermon.* (1612) I. 6 h, Thou art much weaker then a Prophet... and the likeliest to haue a most greuous fall. 1622 *DONNE Sermon.* (Judg. v. 20) 24 Men exercised in Judgement are likeliest to thinke of the last Judgement. 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii. 154 A hole where a Pike is, or is likly to lye. 1701 *W. FENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 79 The war is likly, and goods bear a price. 1713 *STEELE Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 2, I am glad to find you are likly to be disposed of in marriage so much to your approbation. 1747 *SARAH FIELDING Fam. Lett.* 90 Putting themselves to a very unnecessary Trouble to prevent that Pain which seemed not likly of befalling them. 1793 *SMERATON Edystone L.* § 123 The heavy expence they were likly to be at. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. i. 144 Lambert seemed likly to be the first of these rulers. 1896 *Law Times* C. 466/2 The coronet... did not so closely resemble a Royal Crown as to be likly to be taken for it.

3. Apparently suitable or qualified (for a purpose or an action); apparently able or fitted (to do or to be something expressed or implied).

c1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Job. Baptista) 837 A basare... stark & likly able to let to strik in twa his als. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1174 *Dido*, Me thynkith that he is... likly for to ben a man. c1393 — *Scogan* 32 That ben so lykly folk in love to spede. c1440 *Geverydes* 2107 In euery wise He was a likly knyght for that Offic. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* ii. 364 Haile he [Wallace] was likly to gang and ryd. 1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 1 Standis or Storis, likly to prove and to be Timber-trees. 1557 *Act 4 & 5 Ph. & Mary* c. 3 § 1 Suche as were most able and lyklyest to serve well in the same. 1591 H. SMITH *Affin. Faithf.* A 3 b, Deuising the likeliest policie to frustrate & disgrace but one of his Sermons. 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 74 Himself likly in time to blesse a Regall Throne. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* v. ii. § 6 (1654) 597 The best and likeliest means of their common safety. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 45 We are not yet come to a likly place. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables, Life Æsop* (1708) 4 He... Carry'd them [slaves] to Samos, as the Likeliest Place for a Chapman. 1713 *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 283 ¶ 19, I regard Trade... as the most natural and likly Method of making a Man's Fortune. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii.

ii. 131 This Island was the likeliest place... to meet with us. 1789 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. vii. 410 Lely gave me these papers as the likeliest person to get them perfected. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 365 The most likly rocks have been tried with aqua fortis. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) I. 380, I call at every likly house in the towns or villages.

4. a. Having the appearance, or giving evidence, of vigor or capacity; strong or capable looking. b. (Now chiefly U.S.) Of young persons (occas. of animals): Giving promise of success or excellence; promising, hopeful.

1544 *Paston Lett.* I. 265 The Duke of York... wole come with his household meynne, clenly beseen and likly men. c1548 *HALL Chron.* 1210 b, The kyng had... marked bothe his wit and his likly towardnes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kinged. & Commur.* (1603) 48 The likeliest and ablest springals are chosen. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Tail, well-set, likly Fellows. 1795 S. WILLARD in *Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 235, I arrived at Dunstable with a Company of very good, likly, effective men. 1793 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writings 1891 XII. 381, I am very sorry to hear that so likly a young fellow... should addict himself to such courses. 1863 *Advt. in Dicey Federal St.* I. 254 He [a fugitive slave] is... stout and well built; very likly. 1883 *GILMOOR Mongols* xviii. 226 Chinamen go to Mongolia in spring, buy up likly animals.

5. [? Influenced by LIKE v.] Of seemly or comely appearance; good-looking, handsome? Now U.S. and dial.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. ii. 77 The damoyzel beheld the poure knyght, and sawe he was a lykly man. c1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* I. (1590) 66 b, These young companions make themselves beleue they love at the first liking of a likly beaute. 1728 *VANBR. & CIB. Procr. Husb.* iv. i, You looked a good likly woman last night. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) III. 325 She is very likly and gentle. 1808 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 69 You are white, and she is brown; but you are both likly. 1807 P. GASS *Trin.* 32 The women are homely... but the young men likly and active. 1854 *MRS. STURGE Uncle Tom's C.* xii, You'll soon get another husband—such a likly gal as you. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* xxv, That is Hetty Sorrel... a very likly young person. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ii. 16-17 All the others that were likly for sight and good for food.

† 6. Seemly, becoming, appropriate. Obs.

c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 379 Be wryt or word quhilk likis yow best til haiff? 'In wryt', thaid said 'it war the liklyst'. c1674 *MILTON Wks.* (1738) I. Life 44 After likly Discourses [Lo!] prepares for three entertainment. 1742 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 587 The Vessel had been cleansed and Aired in the likeliest Manner.

† 7. Was likly, also catachr. had likly: came near to do or be (etc.); = was or had like. Obs.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* II. xxxi. 24 The... Gallis... came into y<sup>e</sup> Capitoll & were lykly to haue wonne it. c1503 J. FLAMMAR in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 235 Els, I hade lykly to be putt to a greet plunge for my trothe. 1652 *LD. MONM. Hist. Warrs Flanders* (1654) 274 A very hot skirmish had likly to have been, had not the King [etc.].

8. Comb., as likly †-looked, -looking adjs.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 6, 42 He must be a likly-look'd Fellow. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1305 The United States Navy Board... are ready to try any likly-looking rivenion. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 46 Big Eloby is a fine, likly-looking island.

B. adv.

† 1. A in a like or similar manner; similarly.

b. With close resemblance (in portraiture). Obs.

c1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 3348 The faderes redemyd for helle loyned he til angels likly. 1554 *HOLCOTE s.v. Sr., Sc.* and Sk. bene very likly used. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* iii. xi. S b, Then are those vessels likly proportionall. 1720 *in Montgomery's Poems* (1887) 274 Not abill, in tabill, With colours competent, So quiklie or liklie A form to represent.

2. Probably, in all probability.

Now chiefly most likly, very likly; otherwise rare exc. Sc. or dial.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 434 Likliche hem wantip to be þe leeste membre þat Crist has ordeyned to be of his Chirche. c1420 *HOCCELYE De Reg. Princ.* 412 And likly, þat þou demest for folye Is gretter wysdom þan þou canst espye. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kinged. & Commur.* (1603) 104 When of one house there be three or fower brethren, likly one or two of them give themselves to trafique and merchandize. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Deut.* 159 And were ready to wish (likly) as the Romanes did of Augustus, that [etc.]. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶ 9 That part of his Copy... being such as his whole Copy... will likeliest Come-in alike with. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus Mor.* (1737) lvi, You're likly in the right, when blamd by them. 1754 J. SHEBBEAR *Matrimony* (1766) l. 15 The young Man who is to succeed him may likly spend his Fortune. 1821 P. DEALTRY *Lett. to Parr* 17 Dec. in *P's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 363, I shall most likly say a good deal on the subject when we meet. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I. 124 A quartz reef had been... abandoned, likly as unprofitable. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 21 You may be very likly right in that. 1883 *GILMOOR Mongols* xviii. 211 Ask him where he is going... and likly he will tell you he is going to some shrine to worship. 1895 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Sept. 4/8 He will likly be asked afresh whether [etc.].

† 3. In a fit manner, fitly, suitably, reasonably.

c1380 *WYCLIF Sermon.* Sel. Wks. II. 335 þus in þes fyve figuris many men likly suppose þat [etc.]. c1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 1440 So was that Lord receyved... lykly to hys pleasure. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seiv.* 48 The knowledge of heat that we haire from the feeling of it, is far more off from the right knowledge of it, or such as may likeliest become God, than [etc.].

Hence † Likly v. trans., to make 'likly' or attractive; to adorn, embellish.

1513 *DOUGLASÆneti* I. Prol. 124 Or than to mak my sang schort sum tyme, Mair compendious, or to liklie my ryme.

† Likement. Obs. rare-1. [f. LIKE v. + -MENT.] Liking; pleasure.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Bechmen's Epist.* (1886) 27 Take likement and delight therein.

**Liken** (lō'k'n). v. Forms: 4 licene (n, (likkin)), 4-5 lic'kne, lykne (n, -nyn, 4-6 licken, -yn, 5 lycken, lykeny, lyknye, (leecon, legeney, lekyn, likon, -yn), 4-6 lyken, 4-6 liken. [f. LIKE a. + -EN; cf. OIIG. *ki-lhinhon* (MHG. *gelichenen*), MLG. *likenen*, Sw. *likna*, Da. *ligne*.]

L. trans. To represent as like; to compare. Const. † into, to, unto, with. Also to liken together.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4759 And to þe crows by gode skylle Ys þe harpe lykenede weyle. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 97 Þei may be wel likned to swolwis of þe see & helle. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xx. 168 To a torche ober to a taper the trinite is likened. c1400-50 *Alexander* 3095 It limps not all-way þe last to licken with þe first. c1420 *Chrou. Filod.* (Horst.) 1128 Dowys... ben legeneyd to þe holy gost. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* 22 Loue y carlie in-to a fier þat slakken may for no þing. c1485 E. E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 9, I leccome my lyfe unto the morrowtyde. 1549 *LATIMER Sermon. Ploughers* (Arb.) 19 Wel may the preacher and the ploughman be lykened together. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. l. 97 The Prince broke thy head for likning me to a singing man of Windsor. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 573 By likening spiritual to corporal forms. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. l. 375 Every good servant, for the future, will be proud to be likened to honest Joseph Leman. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes Wks.* (1841) 147 The world has been likened to a variety of things. 1808 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 90 You liken her to Henry. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* I. l. (1872) 5, I likened him often... to sheet-lightning. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilgobran* 93 You must not liken her To your wild-eyed Aspasias.

† b. To make imputations on (a person). Obs. rare.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* x. 42 Þo þat... Licken men and lye on hem that leneth hem oþ siltes. 1515 *Ibid.* 277 Lewed men may likne þow þat be þem liþe in þowre eyghen.

† c. To liken (a person) to do (something): to represent as doing. Obs.

1500 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* i. 6/1 Athlas... ye whiche is lykened to bere up heuen on his sholders.

† d. passive. To be assigned by repute to (a person) as a lover or a future husband or wife; also, to be reputed to be (so-and-so). Obs.

c1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 304 They haith ben likned to-gither more and a yere. 1575 *Ibid.* 304 He saith that the said Jaet was never by any report lykened to any man for the getting of the said child, but only the said Robert... The said Robert is lykened to be the father of the said child.

2. To make like. rare.

c1400-50 *Alexander* 4350 To sett him in-to seruente... Pat god has foured to be free & to his face lickned. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 216/5 To make lyke (A. to Lykyne), assimilate, conformare. 1780 *Duncan Fraser* in *Evans O. B.* (1784) III. xvii. 172, I will liken her to a laidly worm, That warps about the stone. 1811 *LD. BROUGHAM* (Ogilvie), The occasional deviations from its fundamental principles in a free constitution, and the temporary introduction of arbitrary power, liken it to the worst despotisms.

† 3. intr. To be like, to resemble; also, to become like. Const. to or dative. Also trans, to symbolize, represent. Obs.

131... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1064 If þou wykkes on þis wyse, þat ho wyk we, Hir schal lyke þat lyk þat lyknes hir tyll. 1340 *Ayeno.* 88 Þe more he him loueþ þe stranglaker, þe more he him likneþ propelihe. c1400-50 *Alexander* 666 Þi fourme Is likenand on na lym ne like to my selfe. c1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 11 The plater drawn oute of the donge likenith (Fr. *signifie*) the soule in the bedi. 1809 *BIANCHI Levity & Sorrow* I. 70 Her own conduct towards Braunau had much likened to coquetry. 1811 *Ibid.* II. 200, I once knew a lady... that likened surprisingly to you. 1838 *CHALMERS On Rom.* II. 87 We are daily likening unto Christ in superiority over the world.

Hence † Likener, one who likens.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/1 Lykenare, or he þat lykenythe.

**Likeness** (lō'knēs). For forms see LIKE a. and -NESS. [OE. (Northumb.) *licnes*, shortened form of *gelicness* I-LIKENESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being like; resemblance, similarity; an instance of this. Const. to; † formerly in the same sense, const. of (or genitive of pron.), with.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 9515 Witte clothes þe dude hire on... ilich þe snowe, þat me ne ssolde hire nor þe liknesse ise ne knowe. c1300 *Cursor M.* 3332 Liknes to corbin had he nan. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P. R.* ii. xv. (1495) 40 The lyknesse of god is shewed in a lower maner in the lowest ordres of angels. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxviii, The vertu of my ryng... that is reed it will torne in lykenes to grene. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. K v b, It may be called... ciste sage, of the lyknes that it hath with sage. 1596 *SHAKS 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 8 The Lord of Stafford deere to day hath bought Thy liknesse. 1601 *SIR W. CORNWALLIS Est.* (1632) ix, Confounding a Gentleman, and a Peasant with the liknesse of salutation. 1612 W. COLSON *Gen. Treasury* title, The practise... to adde and subtract all vsual Fractions vntil, without reduction into liknesse. 1651 *HOWELL Venice* Pref., Moreover if likenes may beget love, England hath reason to affect Venice more than any other. c1715 *BURNET Oum Time* (1724) I. 51 His other writings being such that no man from a likeness of style would think him capable of writing so extraordinary a book. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 386 Neither of them has a shadow of likeness with the lyric poetry of Petrarch. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* lxviii, As sometimes in a dead man's face... A Likeness... Comes out—to some one of his race. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* iii. ii. § 23 (1864) 499



37







Case II. 1. The application to 1 is particularly good, is app.  
due to the German herbals of the early 15th c. 37-2



1538 TURNER *Liliculus*, *Ephemerus* est liliū conuallium grandius, quod angli uocant Great parke lily. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* 35 The Potiarics in Germany do name it *Lilium conuallium*; it maye be called in englishe May Lillies. 1563 HULL *Art Garden*. (1593) 98 The wood Lillie or Lillie of the valley, is a floure merualous sweete. 1579, etc. [see CONVALLY]. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. 331 Of Lillie in the valley, or May Lillie. 1788-46 THOMSON *Spring* 444 Where scatter'd wild the lily of the vale Its balmy essence breathes. 1790 [see LILY-BELL in 5]. 1814 WOODSW. *Excursion* ix. That shy plant... the lily of the vale, That loves the ground. 1840 *Wood Up Rhine* 221 A wreath of artificial lilies of the valley on her head.

b. *Lily-of-the-valley tree* (see quot.).

1895 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 30 The beautiful lily-of-the-valley tree (*Clethra arborea*) which bears branches of white flowers, like five or six sprays of lilies-of-the-valley growing from one stalk, and emitting the most delicious scent.

3. *fig.* Applied to persons or things of exceptional whiteness, fairness, or purity; e.g. a fair lady; the white of a beautiful complexion (*sing.* and *pl.*; cf. *rose*).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 87 The name of seinte Cecile. It is to seye in english heuenes lillie, For pure chastenes of virginitie. c. 1440 York *Myst.* xxv. 320 [To Jesus] Hayll! lilly lufsome lenyid with lyght! 1498 ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* a. ii. b. The beuteous lilyes of chastite in body and soule. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. v. 62 A Virgin, A most vnspotted Lilly. 1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* D. 7 b. The Lillies oft obtayne Greatest sway, vnlesse a blash Helpe the Roses at a push. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 174 r. 5 The gamester-ladies... wear away their lilies and roses in tedious watching. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1388 Farewell, fair lily.

4. A figure or representation of the flower. a. *gen.* 1459 in *Paston Lett.* I. 478, j. fellow of silk the crown white with lyllys of blew. 1464 *Ibid.* III. 433 Item, one bush of silver... chased with lillies. a. 1586 SIONEY *Arcadian* III. (1592) 260 Pamela... was working vpon a purse certayne roses & lillies. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. II. 134 He eiket to the circle of the croune four lillies of golde w<sup>t</sup> four golde signes of the croce. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 60 Sometimes, like Wax, she rolls the Butter round, Or with the wooden Lilly prints the Pound.

b. The heraldic fleur-de-lis, esp. with reference to the arms of the old French monarchy (also *golden lilies*); hence, the royal arms of France, the French (Bourbon) dynasty.

a. 1352 MINOT *Poems* x. 3 Both be lily and be lipard suld gader on a grene. [See note, ed. J. Mall.] 1535 STEWART *Crois. Scot.* (1858) II. 357 In their armes, to wear the reid lillie, Quhilk hes bene ay the king of Frances flour. 1660 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 18 We sighed to hear the fair Iberian bride (the Infanta Maria Theresa) Must grow a lily to the Lily's side. 1738 F. WISE *Lett. cont. Antiq. Borks* 27 The Emperor of Germany is sometimes stiled The Eagle, and the King of France The Lilly, from the Arms they bear. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* iv. 39 Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow From haughty Gallia torn. 1815 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* (ed. 2) 48 [A Frenchman—faithful adherent of the Bourbons], took the strangers home to his small cottage, to talk fondly of the reviving lilies. 1843 MACAULAY *Tory* iv. Fair gentlemen of France, Charge for the golden lilies.

† c. The fleur-de-lis which is used to mark the north on a compass. *Obs.*

1613 M. RIDLEY *Alleg.* Bodies 12 The Lilly of their compasses was turned alwaies towards the North-pole. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 If wee place a Needle touched at the foote of tongues or andirons it will obvert... its lylie or North point. 1661 PHILLIPOTT *Disc. Navig.* in *Harb. Misc.* (1744) II. 328 But, sailing farther, it veers its Lilly towards the West.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*: simple attrib., as *lily-avenue*, *-bank*, *-bed*, *-bloom*, *-bud*, *-bulb*, *-terop*, *-crown*, *-family*, *-garth*, *-group*, *-honey*, *-root*, *-shade*; similitive, as *lily-clear*, *-shaped*, *-shining*, *-whitening* adjs.; *lily-like* adj. and adv.; instrumental and locative, as *lily-cradled*, *-crowned*, *-paved*, *-paven*, *-robed*, *-silvered*, *-strangled* adjs. Special combs.: *lily-beetle*, the beetle *Crioceris merdigera*, parasitic on lilies; *lily-bell*, lily cup, the flower of the lily-of-the-valley; *lily-encrinite*, an encrinite resembling a lily in shape; *lily-iron*, a harpoon having a detachable head used in killing sword-fish; *lily-pad* U.S., the broad flat leaf of a water-lily as it lies on the water; *lily-star*, (a) = *feather-star*, a crinoid of the family *Comatulidae*; (b) the star-like flower of the water-lily; † *lily-water*, a 'water' distilled from lilies; *lily-work*, architectural decoration containing designs of lilies. Also *LILY-FLOWER*, *LILY-POT*, *LILY-WHITE*.

1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's H.* 162 A 'lily-avenue' climbing to the doors. 1793 RANSAY *Fair Assembly* x. Like 'lily-banks see how they rise. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 13 Where I may wallow in the 'lily beds' Propos'd for the deseruer. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 204 'Lily-Beetles' (*Crioceris*). 1790 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, &c. 82 The Poet... To render his Melissa vain, Calls her the lily of the Vale... The Tears, with which her Eyesidels swell, Are Dewdrops on the 'Lillybell. 1854 F. TENNYSON *Days & Hours* 87 Some lilybells Plucked ere the flush of dawn. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 84 White 'lily-blooms. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Sella* 344 She laid The light-brown tresses smooth, and in them twined The 'lily-buds. c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* III. 538 Now 'lily bulbies sowe Or sette. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Poems* II. 309 Her face is 'lily-clear—Lily-shaped. 1834 TENNYSON *Enone* 29 The golden bed Is 'lily-craddled. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 249 The 'lilie croppes on and on... He smot of. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Peter*) 708 II is angelis...

with 'lily and rose-crois in band. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 55 Nodding their 'lily-crowned heads. 1826 Hood 'I remember' 11 The violets and the 'lily-cups, Those flowers made of light. 1808 PARKINSON *Organic Rem.* II. 174 The 'Lily Encrinite' (described). 1570 LAVINS *Manif.* 34/13 Y. 'Lilygarth, liliethum. 1658 ROWLAND Moullet's *Theat. Ins.* 908 It takes the name of Grasse-honey... 'Lilly-honey, Violet-honey, &c., respect being had to those things from which it is collected. 1854 M. H. PERLEY *Rep. Fisheries New Brunswick* (ed. 2) 187 They [sword-fish] are captured by means of an instrument called a 'lily-iron', from the form of its shaft, or wings, which resemble the leaves of a lily. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catn.* 195 Sword-fish lily-irons and lances and harpoons. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Loia* 23 That Rose and 'Lilly-like colour mingled together. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 243 The lilylike Melissa droop'd her brows. 1868 LOWELL *Willow* Poet. Wks. (1879) 373/2 A pike lurks balanced 'neath the 'lily-pads. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. Eden 531 By some cleer River's 'lilly-paved side. 1822 SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 368 O'er 'lily-paven lakes. c. 1450 M.E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 211 Tak 'lylie rote. 1650 H. VAUGHAN *Silic. Scint.* *Relapse* 25 Sweet downie thoughts, soft 'lilly-shades, calm streams. 1821 J. S. MILLER (*title*) A Natural History of the Crinoidea, or 'Lilly-shaped Animals. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 268 Half-naked, lay The 'lily-shining child. 1744 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 303 To Isles of fragrance, 'lilly-silver'd vales. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 324 Pedunculated 'Lily-stars (Pentacrinidae). 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 121 Mid splashing waters, sedge, and lily stars. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* Wks. 1868 II. 722/1 Some 'lilly-strangled pool. 1599 A. M. tr. *Cabellian's Bk. Physique* 254/4 Take 'Lilly-water, Rosewater, and water of Mayflower... a. 1743 SAVAGE *Employ. of Beauty* 44 The well-rang'd teeth in 'lilly-whitening rows. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* vii. 19 The chapters... were of 'lilly worke in the porch.

b. In plant-names (of little currency): *lily asphodel*, daffodil, names for the genus *Amaryllis*; *lily-bind*, *-bine dial*, bindweed; † *lily-grass*, Gerard's name for an aquatic species of corn-flag (*Gladiolus*); *lily hyacinth*, † *jacinth*, the genus *Scilla*, esp. *S. Lilihyacinthus*; † *lily leek*, Gerard's name for *Moly*; † *lily narcissus*, a proposed name for the tulip; *lily pink*, the genus *Aphyllanthus*; *lily thorn*, the genus *Catesba*; *lilyworts*, Lindley's name for the N.O. *Liliaceae*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lilio-asphodelus*. The common yellow flower'd 'lilly-asphodel. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Lily Asphodel*, *Amaryllis*. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 244 Snow-white 'lily-bines, and light fragile hare-bells. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* *Lilio-narcissus* (is so called, because it resembles both these Plants), 'Lily-Daffodil. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 *Lily Daffodil*, *Amaryllis*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxi. 27 Water Gladiole... hath on the top of every rushe stialke a fine vmbel... of small flowers, in fashion of the Lillie of Alexandria, the which it is very like, and therefore I had rather call it 'Lillie grasse. *Ibid.* lxx. 97 *Hyacinthus stellatus Liliifolius*, 'Lillie Iacinth. *Ibid.* 98 The 'Lillie Hyacinth is called *Hyacinthus Germanicus Liliifolius*, or Germanie Hyacinth, taken from the countrey where it naturally groweth wilde. *Ibid.* Table Eng. Names, 'Lillie Leeke, that is *Moly*. 1578 LYVE *Doctus* II. lii. 213 The greater is called both *Tulpia*, and *Tulpian*, and of some *Tulpia*,... we may call it 'Lilly-narcissus. 1848 CRAIG s.v. 'Lily pink, the plant *Aphyllanthus monspeliensis*. 1816 20 GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 267/2 *Catesba spinosa*; 'Lily Thorn... Discovered near Nassau Town in Providence. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 135 *Liliaceae*—'Lilyworts.

B. as *adj.* a. White or fair as a lily; lily-white; lily-like. Also in parasynthetic comb., as *lily-checked*, *-fingered*, *-haired*, *-wristed* adjs.

15. *Cf. of lily* 781 And lily fordehd this creature. a. 1553 UDALL *Reyter D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 72 It shall be enea vo, by his lily woundes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 6 He... lick her lilly hands with fawn ng tong. 1590 GREENE *Never too Late* (1600) 31 Lilly cheekes whereon beside Buds of roses show their pride. c. 1590 — *Fr. Bacon* i. (1630) A3. She turn'd her smooke over her lilly armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 160 The ayre hath... pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* xvii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 325/2 Thy brow... Fairer then snow, or the most lilly thing. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Country Life* 246 The lilly-wristed mermaid. 1649 DAVENANT *On Death* Ld. Hastings 58 Blisters... Like rosebuds, stuck in the lily-skin about. 1720 GAY *Sweet William's Farew.* 48 Adieu, she cries! and wad'd her lilly hand. a. 1810 SOUTHEES *Barthram's Dirge* v. They rowed him in a lily-sheet, And bare him to his earth. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 84 No lily-handed Baronet he. 1859 — *Elaine* 2 Elaine, the lily maid of Astolat. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thale* v. 69 He was no more lily-fingered idler about town. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Little People* of Snow 210 She saw a little creature, lily-checked.

b. Pale, pallid, colourless, bloodless; lily-livered a. white-livered, cowardly; so lily-liver, a 'lily-livered' person.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 337 These Lilly Lips, this cherry nose, These yellow Cowslip cheekes. 1605 — *Blach.* v. lii. 15 Go prickie thy face, and over-er'd thy featre, Thou Lilly-liver'd Boy. 1805 JOANNA BAILEY *Rayner* I. i. 9 That plain word Still makes Sebastian, like a squeamish dame, Shrink and look lily-fac'd. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xiv. Surely... you will not be so lily-livered as to fall into this trap which has baited for you. 1860 THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers* xii. (1869) 130 When people were yet afraid of me... I always knew that I was a lily-liver.

Hence *Lilyty v. trans.*, to make lily-like. 1866 READE *Griff. Gwent* (1887) 109 The full moon's silvery beams shone on her rose-like cheeks and lilyfied them.

**Lily-flower.** The flower of the (white) lily; occas. the heraldic fleur-de-lis.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 2530 (Götl.) Par bu lay in bi bright boure, Leuedi t quite als leli floure. 1340 *Asch.* 230 My lemmen is ase be lylie among be pornes... Dis lilye flour lokeþ his wayrhede among be pornes of wondingges of be

ulesse. c. 1385 CHAUCER *J. G. W.* ProL. 161 A garland... of rose lenys Stekid al with lylie floures newe. c. 1440 York *Myst.* xii. 91 Pe lilly floure full faire of hewe. 1612 WEBSTER *Wh. Devil* v. Stage Direction 1. 2 marg. A pot of lilly flowers. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 94 Poems 56 The smooth-swarded bower, Lustrous with lilyflower.

**Lily-pot.**

1. A flower-pot with a lily growing in it; a representation of this, commonly occurring as a symbolic accessory in pictures of the Annunciation, and hence frequent as a religious emblem.

1540 *Invent. Ch. Goods* in *Gentl. Mag. Libr., Ecclesiology* 157 A single vestment of white damask imbroidred with lily pots. 1578-9 *New Year's Gifts* in *Nichols Progr. Etr.* (1823) II. 257 A lily pot of agathe, a lily flower going owte of it garnished with roses of rubyes. 1898 *Archzol.* *Jrnl.* LV. 172 On the brass of Bishop Andreas at Posen, dated 1479, the lily-pot forms the central upright band of the episcopal mitre.

2. An ornamental vase imitating the 'lily-pot' of sacred art; in the early 17th c. app. *spec. a tobacco-jar*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii. He keeps it [Tobacco] in fine Lilly-pots, that open'd, Smell like consue of Roses, or French Beanes. c. 1618 FLETCHER *Q. Corinth* II. iv. *Vintner*: Look into the Lilly-pot. a. 1652 BROME *Weeding Covent-Gard.* II. ii. (1658) 34 *Vint.* Yare welcome, Gentlemen, take up the lillie-pot.

b. *Her.* (See quot.; the use seems incorrect.)

1780 EDMONDSON *Her.* II. Gloss., *Lily-pot* see Covered Cup.

† 3. A size of writing paper distinguished by the 'lily-pot' as a water-mark. *Obs.*

1839 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Suffering*. (1592) 138 Stationers... find more gain in the lily-pot blank than in the lily-pot Enphued.

**Lily-white, a.** (Stress variable.) Also 4 *lily-*. White as a lily.

a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. vii. 30 Lylie-whyt hue is... that reveth me mi rest. 13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 977 Loth & þo lily-whit his lesty two dexter. a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 16 Heo was... Loneliche & lillie whit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ennas* I. ProL. 453 In loiffing of this ladyis lilly quylite. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 A silken Camus lilly whight. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xi. Cherry Cheeks, small Lily-white Hands. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 280 As to despotism, your lily-white hands must never touch it. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* vii. With... ten lily-white groats in his pouch.

b. as *sb.* (a) Lily-white colour. † (b) *Old Cant.*

A chimney-sweep.

a. 1700 R. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Lily-white*, a Chimney-sweeper. 1713 *Eng. Gratitude* 7 See how my Flowers are dy'd in Lily-white or Rosy-red.

So † **Lily-white** a. in same sense; hence **Lily-whiteness**.

1560 PHAER *Æneid* IX. (1562) Ee liij. Some lilywhytyed swan. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Apr. xxii. Psyche, all in lily-whiteness veil'd.

**Lima**, obs. form of **LIME**, *sb.* I, **IMM**.

**Lima** (līmā), the name of the capital of Peru, used attrib. in the following names of products of that locality: *Lima bark*, the bark of certain species of *Cinchona*; a kind of Peruvian bark; *Lima bean*, *Phaseolus lunatus*; see also quot. 1858; *Lima-wood*, a kind of Brazil-wood.

1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl.* IV. Ind. 152 The Lima Bean is said to be more like a pea than a bean. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lima Bark*, common name for the *Cinchona pallida*, or pale Peruvian bark. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lima-bean*, the *Phaseolus Limensis*, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean, *P. peruvianus*. 1864 CRAIG *Suppl.*, *Lima-wood* is a fine kind of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Fool Grains* Ind. 155 The Lima or Duffin bean... is cultivated almost everywhere throughout India.

† **Limace**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *limace* (s=) L. *limāca*] slug, formerly also shell-snail, or ad. L. *limāca-em*, *limax* slug, snail.] A shell-snail.

1491 CAXTON *Vitis Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 93 a/2 His skyne was as harde as the shelle of a limace. 1592 LONGE *Euphues Shadow* (1822) 32 The Limace stayeth what shee toucheth.

**Limaceous** (līmā'si-fəs), a. [f. L. *limāca*, *limāx* slug, snail + -EOUS (cf. -ACEOUS).] Pertaining to slugs or snails; snail-like; also, in mod. use, pertaining to the genus *Limax* of slugs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Limaceous*, snailly, snail-like. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Limaceous*,... Applied by Mencke to a Family... of the *Gasteropoda calypso*, having the *Limax* for their type; limaceous. 1851 WILSON & GRIEKE *Mem. E. Forbes* xiv. 499 Delicacies suited to the limaceous appetite. [In mod. Dicts.]

**Limacian** (līmā'si-fān). *Zool.* [f. L. *limāca*, *limāx* + -IAN. Cf. F. *limacien*.] A limacid or slug. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 185/4 Lamarck... concludes by comprehending under his *Limacians* the... five genera: *Ouchidium*, *Parmacella*, *Limax*, *Testacella*, and *Vitrina*.

**Limacid** (līmā'si-d). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacid-w.*, f. *limāx*: see -ID.] A gastropod of the family *Limacidae*; a slug. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

**Limaciform** (līmā'si-fīm), a. [f. L. *limāca*, *limāx* slug, snail + -(i)FORM.] Having the form of a slug; limaceous.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 285 It is probable that the other limaciform larvæ are similarly circumstanced. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Moths* 197 *Ceniz* Cuckstii. Animal limaciform, back elevated.

**Limacin** (līmā'si-n). *Chem.* [ad. F. *limacine*, f. L. *limāca*—*limax*: see -IN.] (See quot.)

1865 WAITS *Dict. Chem.* III. 666 *Limacin*, a substance



obtained by Dracconot... from the garden-snail (*Limax agrestis*).

**Limacine** (ləi-mä-sin, -in), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacina* (see below), *f. L. limac-, limax* slug: see -INE.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae* of land-snails, typified by the genus *Limax*; limaceous. *b. sb.* A slug of the subfamily *Limacinae* or family *Limacidae* (Cent. Dict.).

1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Limacine*, viscous or slimy, like a snail.

**Limacinean** (ləi-mä-sin-fän), [*f. mod. L. Limacinae*, *f. L. limac-* (see prec.) + -AN.] In De Blainville's classification, a slug belonging to the third family, *Limacinae*, of his *Pulmobranchiata*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 485/1. The second section of the Limacineans of M. de Blainville, or those which have the border of the mantle enlarged into a species of buckler.

**Limacinid** (ləi-mä-sin-id), [*f. mod. L. Limacinae*: see -ID.] A pteropod of the family *Limacidae*, typified by the genus *Limacina*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

**Limacoid** (ləi-mä-koid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Limacoides*, *f. L. limac-, limax* slug: see -OID.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the *Limacoiden*, a family of gastropods typified by the genus *Limax*. *b. sb.* A slug of the family *Limacidae*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Limacoides*,... applied by Goldfuss, Ficinns, and Carus to an Order (*Limacoides*, more correctly *Limacoides*) of the *Entelmintha*, comprehending the intestinal flat worms which have some resemblance to the *Limaces* or slugs: limacoid.

**Limacoon** (ləi-mä-son). Also 6 li-, lymassoon. [Fr. = shell-snail, spiral staircase, snail-wheel, etc., *f. limace* (see LIMACE).]

†1. A kind of military manoeuvre. [So in O.E.R.]

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* 1. 68 You shall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwise called a lymassoon. 1597 *Garrard's Art Warre* 207 To the end they may assure themselves the better, it is necessary they make lymassoons when they are in simple and single array.

2. (See quot.; some Dicts. give the sense as Eng.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 315/2 The Univalve Shells, as they were then [1757] called, or as Adanson denominates them, the *Limacoon*.

3. *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VI. 186 note, The *Limacoon* of P. de la Hire, 1677, is in *Euclid* VI. 27/1. A form which presents itself when two ovals, one inside the other, unite, so as to give rise to a curve in default of a better name this may be called, after the curve of that name, a *limacoon*. 1879 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 3) 41 In like manner on the radius vector to a fixed circle from a fixed point on it a portion of fixed length is taken on either side of the circle. The curve is called Pascal's *limacoon*.

4. A metallic gimp (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893).

**Limail, limel** (līm-ēl), *n.* Only *techn.* Forms: 4-5 *limail* (le, lymail le, ayl/e, lemalle, 5 *limayle, lymayl, 6 limall, 7 limaille, limmell, 9 lemell*, *Sc. lummle*. [*n. F. limaille, f. limier*: = *L. limare* to file.] Metal filings.

c. 1286 CHAUCER *Cau. Feom. Prolog.* & T. 1267 An Ounce... Of silver lemalle. 14. *Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 592/45 *Limaiterium*, lytarge or lymayle. 1460 70 Bk. *Quintessence* 9 If 3e wole not make lymayl of gold, parre make herof a soill pynne plate. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Parle Facious* n. l. 115 *Limall* of golde. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 205 Take *Limell* of Gold, Silver, Latine, Copper, Iron [etc.]. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Lummle*, the filings of metal. 1893 *Bham. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 3/3 The waste comprised wire-ends, called gold scrap, and gold dust, called *limell*.

**Limān** (līm-ān). [Russian ЛИМАНЪ estuary; applied to the salt-marshes at the mouths of the Dnieper (cf. Turkish *liman* harbour, mod. Gr. Λιμάνι, ? Gr. Λιμνῆ).] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Limān*, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made. 1859 RAWLINSON *Herat*. III. iv. 111. 48 note, The word in the Greek... is rather 'marsh' than 'lake', and the *liman* of the Dnieper is in point of fact so shallow as almost to deserve the name. 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Limān*, the deposit of slime at the mouth of a river.

**Limassoon**, obs. form of LIMACON.

†**Limatē**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. limāt-*, ppl. stem of *limāre*, *f. limā* file.] To file. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Limation** (ləi-mä-sion). Now rare. [ad. late L. *limation-em*, used by Calixtus Aurelianus, in sense 'diminishing (of the body)', *n.* of action *f. limāre*: see prec.] Filing; fig. 'polishing up'.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Made Wks.* (1653) 272 *Limation* proper to Metals... is a preparation with a file, whereby they yield dust for divers uses. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limation*,... In Surgery, the filing of the Bones, or hard Parts of the Body. 1854 S. R. MAITLAND *Night Ess.* 197 Two years... during which the new commissioners were employed in the *limation* of the work [preparation of a book] committed to them.

†**b. Astron.** Correction of errors in calculation or observation. *Obs.*

1669 FLAMSTED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 77 You know how much it may conduce to the *limation* of astronomy, and the correction of our canons, to have the celestial phenomena accurately observed. 1669 — in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1109 How the Motion of the Moon's Latitudes, which shall need its *limations*, is to be reformed.

**Limature** (ləi-mä-ti-ur). Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *limatura*, *f. limā-re* to *LIMATE*: see -URE. Cf. obs. *f. limature*.] Metal filings.

c. 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 90 *Limature* of iron... *Limature* of bras. 1658 in *Porta's Nat. Magic* vi. iv. 180 Take three or four pounds of the *limature* of Iron, wash it well [etc.]. 1721 in BAILEY. (In mod. Dicts., which, however, give as the first sense 'The act of filing', without quot. or reference.)

|| **Limax** (ləi-mäks). Pl. *limaces* (ləi-mäks-iz). [*L. limax* snail, slug.]

1. The typical genus of the *Limacidae* or slugs; a member of this genus, a slug.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxx. (1495) 825 *Limax*... hath that name for he breedeth in lyme other of slyme. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Limax*, a Snail without a Shell; a Dew Snail, a Slug. 1752 SIR J. HULL *Hist. Anim.* 87 The body of the *Limax* is of a figure approaching to cylindrical. *Ibid.*, *Limax* alter, the black *Limax*. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III. 31 *Limax Rufus*, L. (the Red *Limax*). *Ibid.* 32 These *Mollusca*... closely resemble the common *Limaces*. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 103 Some of the *limaces* lower themselves to the ground by a thread.

2. (See quot.; the sense is recognized as Eng. in some modern Dicts.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 484/1 Linnaeus uses the word *Limax* to designate the soft parts of most of the genera of his (*Vermes*) *Testacea*.

**Limb** (lim), *sb.* Forms: *sing.* 1 8 *lim*, 3-4 *leome*, *leme*, *lime*, 3-7 *lym*, 4-6 *lyme*, *lymme*, (5 *leyme*), 6-7 *limme*, *limbe*, 6- *limb*. *pl.* 1 *limu*, *leomu*, -o, -a, *Northumb.* *lioma*, 1 3 *lime*, (2 *leoman*), 2-3 *limen*, *lemen*, 3 *leome* (*n*, *lemen*, *lemman*), *leomes*; also 2- regularly inflected in -s. [OE. *lim* str. neut. = ON. *lim* r str. masc. (Sw., Da. *lem*) = OTEut. type \**limo-*; according to Kluge from a root \**li-* in OTEut. \**lihu-* LITH sb.; cf. also Lith. *lumb* (= \**loimen-*) trunk, stature.]

1. Any organ or part of the body. *Obs. exc. dial.* c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 274 Gif an lim bið untrum, e 1 k da oðre drowid mid þam untrum. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21-23 Naked o þat lime luf he þat nau. þak mast schat to v. c. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 9 A mai. las na lym þat he is warew wip þan wip his e. 1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) II. 115 We sighe... a may be... f. b. d. into a lym, and was f. b. d. a lym, and an on hadde a lym. is a ma. s. chelle hane [L. *barbanque et cetera virilia producta*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* iii. xvii. (Tollm. MS.) þe lyme of scyple [L. *organum visus*]. 1484 CANTON *Pables of Page* v. The lymes of generation were shewed many feasty. 1642 ROGERS *Anatome* 166 Self is overpried in all the lym and faculties of this body and soule. 1880 W. CORNOLIO *Gloss. s.v. Limb*, 'Your daughter looks well'. 'No, she's but a lym; her face is her best limb'.

2. A part or member of an animal body distinct from the head or the trunk, e.g. a leg, arm, wing.

971 *Bluch. Hom.* 13 þa clesan leomu þære halgan fa. man. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (laud MS.) [11] þrengde þe man þar inne þet him breccan alle þe limes. 1375 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 þu sungeist mid summe of þisse limen after þenne þu scoldest. c. 1205 LAY. 19507 Sa me seal laciens his le. ms. þat beoð sare. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 252 Leomen buten li. c. 1250 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 6/164 þe strenche him failede in his limes. 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 139 His lyndes & his lymes so longe & so grete. 1375 BARNOR *Brace* i. 385 Off lymmys he wes well maid. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prolog.* 32 Ourc oðre lemes mowe wel ben unweide. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3762 A large man of length with limis full brode. c. 1440 *Tork Myst.* xviii. 21 My lymmys are heny as any lede. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xli. iii. He felle amonge the serpentes, & eary beest took hym by a lymme. 1508 *Fishe* 7 *Pent. Ps.* cxlii. Wks. (1876) 239 Faddes to refreche thei wey lymmes. 1558 G. CALYNSH *Poems* 125 II. 80 *The Harle of Surrey*. In dewe prophyete the nature wrought hath every lyme [limes, lyme, chyme]. 1581 M. CANTON *Positions* vi. (1887) 41 Their weake limes and faili g. ioyntes. 1649 J. W. TAYLOR *Gr. French* vi. D. 58 vii. 163 He made crooked limes become straight. 1747 WISELY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 37 This will stop the bleeding of an amputated Limb. 1814 S. ORT *L. of Isls* v. xx, His trembling limbs their aid refuse. 1872 MIVART *Phil. Anat.* iv. 152 A vertebrate animal may exist without limbs, as we see... in most serpents.

fig. 1580 *Inv. Enphus* (Arb.) 417 There is... no bird that flyeth with one wing, no louse that lasteth with one lym. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 7-8 Through the three Regions, Naturall, Vitall & Animal, we have carried our Story... it followeth now that we prosecute our History vnto the Limes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* iv. 10 The very body of Antichristianity, with the distinct Limbs and Articulations thereof.

b. = LEG. Now only (esp. U.S.) in mock-modest or prudish use.

c. 1400 MAUNDRE. (1839) lxxvi. 175 Summe han here Armes or here Lymes alle to broken, and somme the sydes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying to Kennaile* 182 Thy hanchis birkles, with hakebanis harch and haw, Thy laithly lymis ar lene as ois treys. 1559 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1803) 316 The limgard brayis on adid syde Scho powterit with hir lymis wyde. a. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv. His lymis wer lyk two rukkis. 17... RAMSAY *Scribbles* *Last* 116 If Nellie's hoop be twice as wide As her two pretty limbs can stride. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* st. Air iv. I lastly was with Curtis, among the floating bairns, And there I left for withn... an arm and a limb. 1837 S. KNOWLES *Love Chase* ii. 1. Dram. Wks. 1856 II. 15 I'll show a limb with any of them! Silks I'll wear, nor keep my legs in cases more! 1839 MARRIAT *Diary Aut.* Ser. I. II. 245, I am not so particular as some people are, for I know those who always say limb of a table, or limb of a piano-forte. 1858 *Pittsburg Chron.* June (Bartlett), The poor brute [a horse]... fell... fracturing his limb. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. 61 83 'A bit of the wing, Remy, or the—under limb?'

†*c. pl.* The pieces of a suit of armour.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* l. vi. xlv. Some, who once were steadfast foot... snatch those limbs which only horse-men wore.

d. Phrases. *Life and limb*, + *limb and lith*, + *limb and head*, + *limb and bone*, *limb and carcase*, *limb and wind*, expressions intended to refer inclusively to all the bodily faculties employed in certain connexions. + *Limb and land*, body or life and property. + *Ik(a) limb, ich a limb*, used advb. in sense 'in every limb, in every part of the body, all over'. *To tear or pull (one) limb from limb*.

c. 1205 LAY. 702 3e sculen habben lif & leomen [c. 1275 *line*]. *Ibid.* 2817 He hehte badden grif & frif vppe leome & vppe lif. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24619 Sna lam in lime and lith. c. 1300 *Harleok* 2555 Als he loude leme or lif. a. 1330 *Roland & V.* 493 He bi-held him ich a lim. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 81 Hope his lyfand his leome was lost þow my tonge. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 43 Sane þee harmeless, lyme & heed. c. 1440 *Tork Myst.* xix. 2 Peyne of lyme and lande, Sente of youre steuenes stonde. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 26 He is blyssyd, ich a lym. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. lxxvi. 62 He had pyte of hem and yaf hem lyf and lymme. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 132 That their lifes and lymmes should be saved. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 23 Lym nor lyth I may not steir. 1584 HENSON *Du Bartas* *Judith* v. (1608) 71 That Duke whose name alone Hath made great warreours quake both lim and bone. 1599 *Nash's Leuten* *Stuffs* Wks. 188-154 V. 299 He will... tear him limb from limb, but hee will extract some capital confession from him. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 120 Of able Body, sound of Limb and Wind. 1710 *De For* *Crus.* II. III. 4 51 They pulled down... their houses, and pulled them... limb from limb. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii. The traveller... examined him in limb and carcase. 1888 *Times* weekly ed. 9 Nov. 16/2 You ag men, strong of limb and wind.

3. In uses originally *fig.* (cf. MEMBER).

a. A member (e.g. of the church as 'the body of Christ', of Christ, of Antichrist); a branch or section; an element or component part. *Obs. exc.* in nonce-uses, with distinct reference to a metaphorical 'body'.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Hom.* II. 276 Ge... sindon Cristes lichama and leomu. [c. 1200 *Lucas & P. Bines* 1238] 27 He sculen lichama mine lymen, and ich here heaured. a. 1225 *Anon.* R. 360 Nis God nre heaured, and we afe his limes? c. 1315 *Sun. Nis* *Poems* (L.A.T.S.) 23 3e f. b. d. a lym of loly churche. 1340 *De he* 180 þe kae. s. þet bych be þis... w. o. e. þ. 1350 þe limes of antichrist. c. 1380 *W. r. l. l. l.* (1830) 412 6 d. h. o. p. o. c. e. d. i. s. c. e. d. i. n. g. of h. o. l. y. churche. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* P. 762 Ye w. r. e. the lymen of God, and h. y. m. e. of the regne of God. 1547-54 BAILLWIN *Mor. Philos.* (1616) 91 In the scales of men is ingenerate a lymbe of science, which with the mixture of a terrestrial substance is darkened. 1550 *Yvonn Gully* *Sayings* (1846) 13 His Christian brethren, whom he heareth also to be the lymmes of Christ. 1565 *Jewell* *D. f. Apol.* (1614) 402 Your Schoolmasters and you are a lymme of Antichrist. c. 1586 STILES *Prologue* P. 1. xlv. 6 All lands, the lymmes of earthy round. 1597 *Hooker* *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 9 A part of the house of God, a lymme of the visible church of Christ. 1607 *Huron Wks.* I. 115 The whole order thereof in every part and lymme set downe in His eternall wisdome and providence. 1601 *MARVELL* *Corr.* xxv. Wks. 1872 x. II. 61 So considerable a body in yourselves and so honourable a limb of the towne. 1679 *Dryden* *Tristram & C.* Pref. b. 3 b. Fletcher... was a Limb of Shakespear. 1773 *HARRIS* *Corr.* (1844) I. 441, I neve, can forget that I am an Irishman... I think I would shed my blood, rather than see the limb I belong to oppressed. 1853 *Kane* *Grimm* *II* *Cap* II. (1856) 22 Our little crops of off cuts... including that non-effective limb, the doctor. 1863 *KINGSLAKE* *Crimes* (1876) i. vi. 83 An army is but the limb of a nation.

b. + *The devil's or the fiend's limb*, *limb of the devil*, of *Satan*, of *hell*: an agent or seion of the evil one; an imp of Satan; hence, a mischievous wicked person (now *dial.*). + *So also thieves' limb*.

971 *Bluch. Hom.* 33 Cup is þat se awyrda gast is heafod ealra unrihtwisra deada, swylec unrihtwisse syndon deofles leomo. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 78/20 Zaron and Arphaxat þat þe deofles limes were. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 1 Many, þat is, fendes & þe fendes lymmys, rises azayns me. c. 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 212 in *Horst.* *Attengl.* I. 2. (1881) 83 A, lym of Satanas, þi sire! c. 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 109 þe deufelis lym madden disencion. azayns hem. 1434 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 435 A disciple and lyme of the fende called the Pucelle. c. 1450 *Milour* *Salutacion* 2763 Judas yf thevis lymme. a. 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 189/3 Such a vyllyanne, and lymme of y<sup>e</sup> deuell. 1607 *Hieron* *Wks.* I. 201 The gift of regeneration, which is that whereby a man, of a lymme of Satanas, is made a member of Christ. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 45 He hath made many black limbs of hell fair saints in heaven. 1660 DICKSON *Job* x. Sel. Writ. (1845) I. 71 Ye may as well say, 'I am naturally a devil's limb'. 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* 86 (E. D. D.) Divide my game, ye devil's limbs!

c. Hence *limb* alone is used for: A mischievous person (now applied mostly to children); a young imp or rascal. *collog.*

1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N. III.* *Intermeum* (1631) 49, I had it from my maid Joane Heare-say; shee had it from a limbe of the schoole, shee saies, a little limbe of nine yere old. 1735 *Dyche & Pardox* *Dict.*, *Limb*,... sometimes 'tis a Term of Reproach, signifying a Scold, or very turbulent Woman. 1760 *Foots* *Alman.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 269 Ah, Foot's a precious limb! Old Nick will soon a fooball make of him! 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii. Now listen, you young limb. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C. A.* x. 'See there!... don't that show she's a limb?' 1862 CALVELEY *Verses & Transl.* 7 He was what nurses call a 'limb'.

d. *Limb of the law*: a derivative name for a legal functionary of any kind, e.g. a lawyer, a police officer. Also occas. *Limb of the bar*: a barrister.



1730 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 35 He is a Limb of the Law and will over see [at York] at our Assizes.  
1753 *School of Man* 149 There's another Limb of the Law starting from his bed to peruse a case recommended to him.  
1770 *Footie Lane Lower* III. Wks. 1799 II. 92 Well said, my young limb of the law. 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* I. v. p. 7 A limb of the law, who had hitherto taken us under his protection. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 260 As a limb of the Bar, I with honour renown 'em.

† e. applied to things. Obs.

1593 Q. FLIZ. *Boeth.* III. Pr. x. 64 What tho' all these good things, sufficiency, power, all be but lymbs of blissidnes.  
c. 1640 *New Sermon of newest fashion* (1877) 37 That Heathenish Structure the lim of Idolatry Cheapide Crosse. 1661 *Merry Drillery* I. a But she a Babe of grace. Thought kissing a disgrace A Limbe of prophanation In that place.

4. Transferred senses.

a. A main branch of a tree.

*Beaulieu* 97 (Gr.) Se admilita. gefratwade foldan sceatas leomum and leaflum. 1578 *LYTE Dodones* VI. lxxxiii. 764 His [the cedar's] lymmes and branches be long and stretched out.  
1664 *EVELYN Acad. Hort.* Jan. (1706) 5 In taking off an whole Branch or Limb, cut close to the Stem. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crusoe* I. xx. (1840) 354 A large limb of the tree. 1863 *WOOLNEK My Beautiful Lady* 114 Giant shadows trenched the frosty ground From bole and limb. 1879 *JEFFERIES Wild Life* in S. Co. 271 Elms are often stripped . . . to make the timber . . . free from the great branches called 'limbs'.

b. In various uses, chiefly of material things and more or less technical: A projecting section of a building, e.g. the outworks of a castle; one of the four branches composing a cross; a member or clause of a sentence, or the like; a spur of a mountain range; one of the pieces which compose the lock of a gun.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 477/1 They wanne the lym of the house upon them, forcing the capitayne . . . to retire within the dongeon. 1577-87 *Ibid.* III. 593/1 After that all the lymmes of the Castell had bene reversed and throwne downe, they kept the maister Tower. 1609 *HIERON II* I. 411 Now followeth that lymme of the prayer, which concerns the man. 1612 *WEBSTER W. H. e Devil* I 3 b, I have heard you say, giuing my brother sucke. Hee tooke the Crucifix betwene e his hands, And broke a limbe off. 1793 *MEATON Fydstone* I. § 97 A carpenter's square, having a spirit-level fixed upon one of its Limbs. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. viii. A slender cresset. The shaft and limbs were rods of yew. 1832 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1838) II. 2.8 The outer gateway and court which stood on the most northerly limb of the hill. 1858 *HAWTHORNE F. & H. Tracts.* (1872) I. 20 There is a spiral stair-case within one of its [an arch's] immense limbs. 1859 *ALSKLEY Instruct.* III. 11 Name the limbs of the lock, and the other principal parts of the rifle. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimen* (1876) I. xv. 355 In another limb of the same sentence. 1868 *FRYMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 515 A short eastern limb, ending in an apse, contained the high altar. 1898 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* V. 845 So great an increase of arterial pressure as to rupture a limb of the aortic valve.

† c. [ir. med. l. membrum.] An estate, etc. dependent on another. Obs.

1442 in *Madox Formul. Anglie.* (1702) 147 Manerium de Raskell cum omnibus suis membris & pertinentiis suis.  
1605-47 *HABINGTON Surv. Wores. in Wores. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 403 Thus chappell is a lyn of Suckley, havinge neyther buryall nor Armes. *Ibid.* 405 Kescelle, Wolscote and Wolaston are but lym of the Manor of Swinford.

5. attrib. and Comb., as limb arch, -bone, -case, -muscle, -nerve, -vessel; limb-numbing, -strewn adjs.; † limb-broken  $\alpha$ , affected with hernia, ruptured; limb-girdle *Anal.* (see GIRDLE sh.) 4 b); limb-guard, defensive armour for the arm or leg; limb-length advb phr., with limbs stretched out to their full length; † limb-lifter, a fornicator; † limb-take  $\alpha$ , crippled. Also LIMB-MEAL.

1883 *MARTIN & MERRY Verteb.* Dissert. 102 The general arrangement of the skeleton; its . . . limb arches and limbs. 1854 *OWEN Skel. & Teeth.* (1856) 6 The strength and lightness of the 'limb-bones'. 1398 *TARVERSA Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xiv. [Tollem. 1184], It helpeth him at the beste pat hep 'lyme broke [ed. 1535 lymme broken L. herniosis]. 1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* I. i. 6 Longing for 'limb-ease, and tooth motion. 1870 *ROLLESTON Antiqu. Life* 33 Possessed of no functional limbs nor 'limb-girdles. 1869 *BOTTELL Arms & Arm.* VIII. (1874) 125 At this time [c. 1350] the 'limb-guards' were made to enclose the limbs within back and front pieces, hinged and buckled together. 1873 *SYMMONS Grk. Poets* VII. 211 Where the Iacchantes lie 'limb-length beneath the silver-firs. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 Better might they say them selves to be . . . perfect 'Lymme lifters for teaching the trickes of every strumpet. 1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* V. iii. Abroad thou'rt like a stone horse, you old limb lifter. 1611 *FLORIO, Levante*, . . . a lim lifter, an vptaker, a bold pilferer. 1898 P. MANSION *Trop. Diseases* XIV. 231 Atrophied 'limb-muscles. 1897 *ALLIBUTT's Syst. Med.* III. 309 The sweat-nerves, although ultimately in the 'limb-nerves, do not leave the cervical or lumbar regions of the cord in the anterior roots of these nerves. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 173 The stifling Carpepe, th'eyes-foe Hemlock stinking. 'Limb-numming belching, and the sinew-shrinking Dead-laughing Apium. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* V. 101 Amid the horrors of the 'limb-strewn field. 1519 *HORNAM Enig.* 106 Brute beestis cherisshe vp thej kynde: though they be 'lym take, or be nummed. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 333 All the larger 'limb-vessels must also be simultaneously affected.

**Limb** (lim), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 6-7 lymb(e, limbe, 7 lembe). [ad. L. *limbus* hem, border, edge, fringe, zodiac, or F. *limbe* (= It., Sp., Pg. *limbo*). Cf. LIMBUS, LIMBO.]

† 1. Sr. = LIMBO 1, LIMBUS 1. Obs.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 492 (1888) 18 For sawles fro helles lymbe shuld passe maugre thaire foos. 1513 *DOUGLAS*

*Aeneis* VI. Prol. 92 The lymb of faderis anld, With *Lymbus puerorum*. 1528 *LYNDESAV Dreime* 360 That was the Lymbe, in the quihik did remaine Our Fore-fatheris, because Adam offendit. 1588 A. KING tr. *Caristius Catech.* 8 The fatheris, quha war abyddand, in the limbe and place of rest. 1600 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traictise* X. 3, To yd the deliuerance of the patriarches and vthers Iust men, in the auld law out of the lymbe of the fathers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. s.v. *Limb, Limbus*. . . The limb of the patriarchs. . . The limb of infants dying without baptism.

† 2. A border or edging. Obs. rare -1.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* XXX. (1645) 321 There must appeare at the bottom of the paper, a Lembe of deepe blew.

3. In scientific use; 'The edge or boundary of a surface. a. gen.

1704 *NEWTON Optics* (1721) 209 The violet and blue at the exterior Limbs of each Ring, and the red and yellow at the interior. 1791 W. BARTHAM *Carolina* 501 Their ears are lacerated, separating the border or cartilaginous limb. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 *Disk*, the middle of a surface. *Limb*, the circumference. *Margin*, the extreme sides. 1831 *Literary Gaz.* 15 Jan. 40/3 The points thus formed being carefully marked on the limb of the circle, the intervals are then subdivided [etc.].

b. The graduated edge of a quadrant or similar instrument.

1593 *FALE Dialling* 50 b, The 63<sup>d</sup>. 30<sup>m</sup>. of the limbe of the Quadrant. 1594 *BLUNDEVILLE Exere.* VII. xx. (1636) 677 The limbe of the Mariners Astrolabe is traced . . . with three Circles, making two spaces to containe therein the degrees and numbers of altitude. 1690 *LEYBOURN Curs. Math.* 715 b, The Limb of the Quadrant is divided into 90 . . . Degrees. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 34 Mark down the Degrees and Minutes shewn on the Limb. 1837 *WHWELL Hist. Indust. Sci.* (1857) I. 154.

c. The edge of the disk of a heavenly body, esp. of the sun and moon.

a. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 364 The perception of Sense . . . judgeth . . . the Limb of the Heavenly Horizon to be contiguous to the Earth. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 39 The Eastern Limb of the Moon will first cover the Western of the Sun, and the Western of the Moon will last uncover the Eastern Limb of the Sun. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 305 When astronomers, in describing an eclipse, talk of the shadow of the earth touching the outer limb of the moon. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* XI. 90 The lower limb of the Sun when setting. 1879 *NEWCOMB & HOLDEN Astron.* 309 Similar prominences were seen about the sun's limb. 1891 T. HARDY *Test* I. ix, The sun's lower limb was just free of the hill.

d. Bot. The lamina or expanded portion of a monopetalous corolla, of a petal or sepal. Also, the lamina or blade of a leaf.

1735 *DYCHE & PARSON Dict.* *Limb*, among the Florists, 'tis the Edge of Leaves, Flowers, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. iii. (1765) 7 One Petal; it consists of two Parts, viz. . . the Limb, or upper Part, which usually spreads wider. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* I. 6 The upper large part of the petal is termed the limb, and the lower the claw. 1873 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* I. v. 85 In a gamopetalous corolla . . . the lower united portion is called the tube; the free divisions, which indicate the number of parts cohering, the limb.

e. Zool. In trilobites (see quot.).

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* VI. 258 The limb, or lateral are on either side [of the glabella] answers to a thoracic pleuron. *Ibid.* 259 The limb is thus divided into two parts—one fixed, . . . attached to the glabella; the other separable . . . on which the eye is placed.

**Limb** (lim), v. [f. LIMB sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. trans. To pull limb from limb; to dismember. Also with up.

1674 K. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Scho.* To Rdr. As the one had wrackt and limm'd up my thoughts . . . so had the other nipt in my soul and shrivell'd up my thoughts. 1693 *SMALLBRIDGE Jul. Caesar in Dryden's Plutarch* IV. 482 They . . . ran . . . up and down the city, to find out the men, and limb them. 1731 *HALLIVY vol. II.* To limb, to pull limb from limb. 1885 *TRIMHOULT Aurora Borealis* I. 172 The intestines being taken out, the trunk is limbed up, each joint being skilfully dissected. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 7/1 As to hearing the defendant threaten to 'limb' the complainant.

† 2. refl. To provide oneself with limbs. Obs.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 352 As they please, They Limb themselves, and colour, shape or size Assume, as likes them best.

**Limb**, obs. form of LIMX.

**Limbachite** (limbāxəit). *Min.* [Named by A. Frenzel, 1873, from Limbach in Saxony, its locality: see -ITE.] 'A hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium, resembling cerolite' (A. J. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1882 *DANA Man. Min. & Lithol.* 309.

**Limbate** (limbət),  $\alpha$ . *Biol.* [ad. late L. *limbat-us*, f. *limbus* LIMB sb.<sup>2</sup>, LIMBUS.] Of a part or organ: Having a limb or border; bordered; Bot. said esp. of a flower having an edging of a different colour from the rest.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 291 *Limbate*, when the disk is surrounded by a margin of a different colour. 1826 *LOUGDON Encycl. Plants Gloss.* *Limbate*, having a colored or dilated surface. 1866 *TRENT Bot.* *Limbate*, having one colour, surrounded by an edging of another. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 418/2 *Limbate*, bordered.

**Limbation** (limbətʃən). *Biol.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.] The formation of a border; a border distinguished by colour or structure.

1881 H. B. BRADY in *Trans. Microsc. Sci.* Jan. 59 Sutures limbate, the limbation taking the form of raised beads. 1894 in *Gould Illustr. Dict. Med.*

**Limbeck** (limbek), sb. arch. Forms: 4 lambyke, 5-6 lembike, -byke, 6 lembyok, -beok,

lymbeke, 6-7 lim-, lymbeck(e, -bique, 7 limbek, -bie(ke, 6-9 limbec(k, [appetized f. ALENBIC.] = ALENBIC.

c. 1350 *Med. MS. in Archaeologia* XXX. 409 *Lambyke*. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 11 Panne putte it in a lembeike and distille it at a good fier. 1529 *Test. Fbor* (Surtees) V. 277 A lymbeke for stilling of watters. a. 1599 *SPENSER F. O.* VII. vii. 31 The dull drops, that from his purpled bill, As from a limbeck, did adown distill. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 605. 1667 *DRYDEN Secr. Love* I. iii, I feel my Strength each Day and Hour consume, Like Lillies wasting in a Lymbeck's Heat. 1713 *Pope Guardian* No. 92 7 4 Like a limbeck that gives you, drop by drop, an extract of the simples in it. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 277 Let the distiller pass it and repass it through his limbecs.

Comb. 1650 *FULVER Pisgah* IV. i. 16 An engine, which limbecklike extracted sweet water out of the brackish Ocean.

b. fig.

1593 *LONGE Phillis* (1875) 54 My loue doth serue for fire, my hart the fornace is, The apperies of my sighes augment the burning flame, The Limbique is mine eye that doth distill the same. 1598 *TORRE Alba* (1880) 3 What my sad eye Distills from Lymbeck of a bleeding Hart. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. vii. 67. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 29 (1676) 372 The remaining part [of the bones of the Fathers] have passed through the limbecks and strainers of Hereticks [etc.]. 1840 *HOOD Miss Kilnswager, Her Misery* ix, The waters that down her visage rilled Were drops of unrectified spirit distilled From the Limbeck of Pride and Vanity. 1887 *ATHENIUM* 20 Aug. 243/2 There are [in the translation] French forms of expression . . . which ought to have been passed through the limbeck.

† **Limbbeck**, v. Obs. [f. the sb. Cf. OF. *lambiquer* (16th c.), It. *lambicare*.]

1. trans. To treat as in an alembic; to subject to the process of distillation or extraction of essence, etc. Chiefly fig.; esp. to rack or fatigue (the brain) in the effort to extract ideas.

1599 *SANDYS Europa's Spec.* (1632) 162 Where the greater doe nothing but limbecke their braines in the Arts of Alchymy and Ballouncing. 1622 *MABRE tr. Aleuian's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 50 Wasting my wits, and Limbecking my braines, without drawing any iuice or substance thence at all. a. 1652 *BLOOM Song.* etc. (1661) 255 His Patients grow impatient, and the fear of death, lymbeck'd their bodies into tears. 1661 *FELTHAM Reuelus. Disc.* Eccl. II. 11 (1677) 346 And when he had try'd and Lymbeck'd all, the spirit and Extract comes forth, Vanity, Vexation.

2. To distil or extract (an essence, etc.) as by an alembic.

1598 *FLORIO, Lambicare*, to distill, to limbecke. 1648 *EARL WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 139 The spring-head, where Crystall is lymbeckt all the yeere. 1657 W. MORICE *Coenia quasi Koury* Dial. III. 140 The quintessence to be limbeck'd and distilled [etc.].

Hence **Limbbecked** ppl.  $\alpha$ , **Limbbecking** vbl. sb.

a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco battered* 233 The stench and Stuff Extracted from their limbeckt Lips and Nose. 1647 *WARD Simp. Colder* 18 Metaphysical Limbeckings.

**Limbbed** (limbd),  $\alpha$ . Also 4-5 i-limbed, i-lymed. [f. LIMB sb. + -ED.] Having limbs. Nearly always with adv. or adj. prefixed, as *well-limbbed*, *straight-limbbed*.

c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 624 Hose now I-sege heere A child pat riht i-limbed nere, pat preo feet and preo honden beere. 1412 30 *Lyng. Chron.* Froz I. v. So well i-lymed and compact by measure Well growe on heygth and of good stature. 1555 *FORD Decades* 125 Thinkhabitates are . . . well lymmed and proportioned. 1598 *GRENEWAY Tacitus* Ann. I. xiii. (1621) 26 The Cheruscians being a great limmed people. 1611 *SPED Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1623) 538 Little of stature, ill-limmed, and crook-backed. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VII. 456 Innumerable living Creatures, perfect formes, Limb'd and full grown. 1697 *DAVDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 231 Strong limb'd and stout, and to the Wars inclin'd. 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* III. v. 339 These Indians are a bold well-limbed people. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 173 It was a colt about two years old, well grown, finely limbed. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* (1874) 4 A man . . . straight-limbbed, and sinewy in frame.

**Limbekill**, obs. form of LIMB-KILL.

† **Limbelite**. *Min. Obs.* [Named (limbilité) by H. B. de Saussure, 1794, from Limburg, its locality: see -LITE.] A synonym of chrysolite.

1837 *DANA Min.* 335 The minerals Chusite and Limbelite of Saussure, from the volcanic district of Limbourg, appear to be decomposed varieties of this species [Chrysolite]. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 696.

**Limber** (limbər), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 5 lymor(e, 5-6 lymour, 6 lymowr, lym(m)er, St. lymnar, 6-7, 9 limmer, 9 limber. [Of obscure origin. The F. *limon* = sense 1 below; the derivative *limonière* means 'the shafts and connected framework of a vehicle'. If the form *lymnar* in Douglas be genuine, it may be an adoption of *limonière*, and perh. the forms *lymour*, etc., though recorded earlier, may be corruptions of this.]

1. The shaft of a cart or carriage. Obs. exc. dial. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edm. IV* (1830) 123 A crouper for the lymour, price iijjs. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pat. Hon.* xxxiii. The lymnar [of the chariot] wer of birmeist gold. 1513 - *Aeneis* IX. vi. 23 The caris stand with lymowris bendyt strek. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch. Coriol.* (1595) 248 They made him carie a limmer on his shoulders that is fastened to the Axeltree of a couch (= coach). 1611 *FLORIO, Tindore*, the limmer or beame of a Wagon or Waine. 1839 *UNE Dict. Arts & Mts* (Pitcaat) The rolley horses have a peculiar kind of shafts, commonly made of iron, named limbers, the purpose of which is to prevent the carriage from overrunning them. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Limmer's*, the shafts by which the horses draw.

† b. Short for *limber-horse*.

1632 *SHERWOOD, A limmer, limonier. Voyen* a Thill-horse.



**2. Mil.** (In early use *pl.*) The detachable fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of two wheels and an axle, a pole for the horses, and a frame which holds one or two ammunition-chests. It is attached to the trail of the gun-carriage proper by a hook.

Quot. 1628 seems to be an erroneous explanation.

**1497 Naval Acc. Hen. VII** (1896) 84, 11 paire lymores with boltes forlorokes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe. **1598 Bourns Invent. & Devices** xcvi. 85 The Lymers that the horses doth draw in. **1628 R. Norton Gunner** lix. 130 The sides and Cheekes [of the Carriage] called Limbers. **1801 Wellington in Hist. Desp.** (1837) I. 325 A six-pounder, its carriage and limber, and ammunition in the limber box. **1851 Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers** xix. 96 Twelve pieces of Field Artillery, with their Carriages and Limbers. **1859 F. A. Griffiths Artill. Man.** (1862) 103 No. 7 attends the limber and serves ammunition.

**3. attrib.**, as (sense 1 b) *†limber croup*, *†hame, pillow*; *limber-box*, *-chest* *Mil.*, the ammunition box carried by a limber; *limber-hook* (see quot.); *limber-horse dial*, the horse which is placed between the shafts; *†limber-plank Mil.* (see quot.); *limber-saddle*, a cart-saddle.

**1801 "Limber-box"** [see sense 2]. **1876 Jas. Grant Hist. India** I. xiv. 1291 Wood's field-guns had only five rounds left in the limber-boxes. **1888 Century Mag.** May 103/2 Some of whom [the enemy], springing nimbly on his limber-chests, shot down his horses and then his men. **1883 Wand. Arc. in Grose Antiq. Repert.** (1897) I. 47 "Lymour crowsps." **1890 Philo. Phil.** 1876 Voyle *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Limber*. At the back of the limber is an iron hook or pintle, termed a "limber-hook, to which the trail of the gun carriage is attached. The limber-hook is stated to have been invented . . . in 1804. **1628 R. Norton Gunner** lx. 131 The "Limber Planks or sides of the Carriage must be 4 and a half, or 5 diameters broad, one thick. **1480 Wand. Arc. Edw. IV** (1830) 123 For a "Lymour saddle price vs. for a payre "Lymour hams garnisht xvijij. **1806-7 J. Berkeford Miseries Hunt. Life** (1826) vi. vii. The flap of a limber saddle rolling up and galling and pinching your calf.

**Limber** (límber), *sb.* *Naut.* [*?* a corruption of *F. lumière* hole, perforation (lit. 'light'), used *Naut.* in the same application.]

**1. One of a series of holes cut through the floor-timbers on each side of the keelson to form a passage for water to the pump-well.**

**1626, 1721, etc.** [see *limber-hole*, *board* in 2]. **1729 Capt. W. Wriglesworth MS. Log-bk. of the "Tyell"** 6 Sept., Cleared the Limbers in the Forehold. **c.1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.** 63 See the limbers are clear, and limber boards shipped. **1898 F. T. Bullen Cruise Cachalot** 326 The ship . . . never made a drop of water more than just sufficient to sweeten the limbers.

**2. attrib. in spec. combinations:** *limber-board* (see quots.); *limber-chain*, a chain used like a limber-rope (Webster, 1864); *limber-hole Naut.* = sense 1; *limber-passage Naut.*, the passage or channel formed by the limber-strakes on each side of the keelson; *limber-rope Naut.*, a rope passing through the limber-holes, by which they may be cleared of dirt; *limber-strake* (or *-streak*) *Naut.* (see quots. and STRAKE); *limber-tar* (see quot.).

**1711 W. Sutherland Shipbuild. Assist.** 70 One Strake next the "Limber Boards. **1769 Falconer Dict. Marine** (1780). *Limber-boards*, short pieces of plank, which form a part of the ceiling, or lining of a ship's floor, close to the keelson, and immediately above the limbers. They are . . . removed, when it becomes necessary to . . . clear the limber-holes of any filth, or gravel, by which they may be clogged. **c.1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.** 69 The limber boards . . . cover these channels or 'limbers', and serve to keep dirt out, which would soon choke the pumps. **1866 Capt. Smith Acad. Eng. Seamen** 8 Then lay all the Floor timbers, and cut your "Limber holes above the keele, to bring the water to the well for the pumpe. **1769 Falconer Dict. Marine** (1780) s.v. *Limbers*. Every floor-timber has two limber-holes cut through it, viz. one on each side of the keelson. **1859 Sir E. J. Rees Shipbuild.** v. 79 The limber-holes in the floor-plates are, as a general rule, cut above the frame angle-iron. **c.1850 Rudin. Navig.** (Weale) 129 "Limber-passage, a passage or channel formed throughout the whole length of the floor, on each side of the keelson, for giving water a free communication to the pumps. **1769 Falconer Dict. Marine** (1780). "Limber-Rope, a long rope, frequently retained in the limber-holes . . . in order to clear them by pulling the rope backwards and forwards. **1841 Dana Seaman's Man.** 114. **1797 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 3) XVII. 404/2 The "limber strake. **1841 Dana Seaman's Man.** 114 *Limber-streak*, the streak of foot-wall nearest the keelson. **1874 Thearle Naval Archit.** 55 The limber strakes, while constituting a longitudinal tie over the floors, served also to form watercourses on each side of the keel, leading to the pumps. **1858 Simmonds Dict. Trade**, "Limber Tar, the bilge-water or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

**Limber** (límber), *a.* Also 6 *limmer*, *lymmer*, 6-7 *lymber*. [Of obscure origin; Skeat suggests connexion with *LIMP a.*, which, however, has not been found before 1706; it may perh. be some compound of *LIMB sb.* (cf. the derivation of *LEATHWAKE* from *LITH, limb*). Cf. also the synonymous *limmock dial.*]

**1. Easily bent (without damage to shape or structure); flexible, pliant, supple.**

**1505 Cooper Thesaurus**, *Limbus*, soft, tender, pliant, that boweth easily, limber [etc.]. **1567 TURBERV. Epit.** etc. 87 The Borgemans that doth rowe with long and limber Oare. **1578 Lyte Dodonaiv. lxxx.** 543 The roots . . . tough and limmer, and harde to breake. **1601 v. xxxii.** 591 The Gourde hath long limmer stalkes. **1657 AUSTEN Fruit Trees** 1. 50 Do not prune off

the side branches, lest the body of the plant be too small and limber to beare his head. **1667 MILTON P. L.** vii. 426 Those way'd their limber fans for wings. **1684 Boyle Poroson. Anim. & Solid Bod.** v. 46 With another piece of the same bladder, made limber by being a little wetted in common water. **1713 CHEELEN Anat.** I. i. (1726) 12, I. i. found . . . in one instance several of the bones as limber as leather. **1738 [G. SMITH] Curious Relat.** II. v. 108 A Sort of Paper . . . as fine and limber as Silk. **1787 J. FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery** (ed. 4) 7 The feet [of a goose] will be limber, if it be fresh, but stiff and dry if old. **1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast** xxx. 111 That the [new] ropes might have time to stretch and become limber. **1874 BLACKIE Lays Highl.** 73 Ye Norsemen brave That ply the limber oar.

**b. Of persons, their bodies, movements, etc.: Bending or moving easily; lithe and nimble.**

**1582 STANFURD Ennis** iv. (Aib.) 100 Limber in her whisking . . . shee worts vp nimble toe skyward. **1603 DRAYTON Bar. Wars** vi. xxviii. In Postures strange, their limber Bodies bending. **1605 B. JOHNSON Volpone** III. i. I could skip Out of my skin, now, like a subtil snake, I am so limber. **1635 FORD & JAMES Top. N. H.** (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 378 The sunne shone, and thawed our men and made them more limber. **1694 CROWNE Married Beau** II. 20 Methinks you are As limber in your tongue as in your hams. **1736 CARTE Ormonde** II. 549 At getting up, he took notice . . . that his legs were more limber and bended with greater ease. **1751 SMOLLETT Per. Pic.** (1779) II. xlv. 71 The Italian . . . a thin limber creature. **1817 COLBRIDGE Christabel** II. i. A little child, a limber elf. **1844 DISRAELI Coningsby** I. i. A limber and graceful figure. **1859 WRANALL tr. R. Houdin** vi. 27 The fingers remaining perfectly free and limber. **1885-94 R. BRIDGES Fens & Psyche** Mar. xiv. Her comely boy, The limber scion of the God of War.

**†c. In unfavourable sense, of things which are properly firm or crisp: Limp, flaccid, flabby.**

**1592 WARRER Alb. Eng.** vii. xxviii. (1612) 182 My limber wings were Leather-like vnpumpe. **1602 MIDDLETON Blurt** II. i. Limber like the skin of a white pudding when the blurt is out. **1658 tr. Portia's Nat. Menn** I. xv. 20 Flowers are . . . to be gathered . . . before they wax limber. **1736 BAILEY Housh. Dict.** 195 Observe to clap very quick and very hard, for if you let them dry they will be limber. **1747 MRS. GLASSE Cookery** (1767) 323 A rabbit, if stale, will be limber and slimy; if new, white and stiff.

**2. fig.**

**1604 MARSTON Ant. & Mel.** I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Cot fusion to these limber sceptacles. **1611 SHAKS. Ham. I.** i. 1. 47 You put me off with limber Vowes. **a.1639 WORTON in Gutch Coll. Cur.** I. 219 He had tried and found him a Prince of limber virtues. **1695 Remains Late Serje** (ed. 2) 2 Men of limber and pliable Conscience can easily do this. **1719 D'URFREV Pills** (1879) II. 244 Tho' both in his sense, and his Loyalty limber. **1858 ROBINET Serje. New Life** 250 His whole nature becomes limber and quick to his love. **1887 BETHAN-EDWARDS Nest of Kin** mounted I. AN. 272 [He] proved limber as a wily in her hands.

**†3. quasi-sb. Limber quality, limberness. Obs.**

**1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT Juvenile Indiscretions** I. 12 The whole depth of his talents lying in the mere limber of his tongue.

**4. Comb., as limber-backed, -footed, -legged adjs.**

**1601 HOLLAND Pliny** I. 96 The Himantopodes be some of them limber legged and tender. **1720 Humourist** 162 A poor limber-backed Beau. **1747 MRS. GLASSE Cookery** (1767) 322 The duck . . . if new, limber footed; if stale, dry-footed.

Hence **Limberness.**

**1565 COOPER Thesaurus**, *Lentitudo*, softness, plianctesse, limberness. **1669 BOYLE Contin. New Exp.** I. 160 The limberness of them [the sides of a bladder] would permit the Air to accommodate it self and the Bladder to the Figure of a Cylindrical vessel. **1743 Lond. & Country Revue** IV. (ed. 2) 278 In this [tough] ancient Planks are laid for the confin'd Steam of hot Water . . . to impregnate and reduce them to a Limberness. **1835 M. SCOTT in Blackw. Mag.** XXXVII. 460 The extreme pliancy and ee-like limberness, if I may so speak, of the whole body. **1889 F. M. CRAWFORD Grefenstein** I. viii. 236 He has the most surprising limberness of wrist.

**Limber** (límber), *v.1* [*f. LIMBER a.*] *trans.*

To make limber, pliant, or supple. Hence *Limbering ppl. a.*

**1748 RICHARDSON Clarissa** III. 356 Her stiff hams . . . are now limbered into courtesies (three deep at every word. **1753 Ess. Celibacy** 39 They exempt themselves from the free and limbering situations and circumstances of action. **1874 O. W. HOLMES Poet Break-ft. iii.** (1885) 60 She worked her wrists . . . to limber 'em. **1883 F. M. CRAWFORD Mr. Isaacs** viii. 164 The stiffest arms can be limbered.

**Limber** (límber), *v.2 Mil.* [*f. LIMBER sb.1*] *trans.* To attach the limber to (a gun). Hence *absol.* to fasten together the two parts of a gun-carriage, as a preparation for moving away. Usually to limber up.

**1843 LEVER J. Hinton** vi. (1878) 34 The heavy artillery was seen to limber up, and move slowly across the field. **1851 Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers** xix. 65 Breadth of Shed, Guns limbered up. 40 ft. oin. **1861 Man. Field Exercise Artillery** 50 Limbering is always done at a trot. **1868 KINGLAKE Crimea** (1877) III. i. 278 The guns of Turner's battery were limbered up and pushed forward.

**†Limberha m. Obs.** [*f. LIMBER a. + HAM.*]

The quot. from Wycherley shows that Dryden did not, as is generally supposed, invent the name; whether Wycherley invented it, or whether it was already current as an appellation or a nickname, remains at present uncertain.]

**a. In etymological sense:** One who has 'limber hams', a supple-jointed person; *fig.* an obsequious person, 'lackey'. **b. A character like that represented in Dryden's play, a 'kind keeper'.**

[**1675 WYCHERLEY Country-wife** II. 27 There can be no more scandal to go with him, than with Mr. Tatle, or Master Limberham. *Lad.* With that nasty Fellow! no—no. **1678 DRYDEN Limberham** (1680) Pers. Dram., *Limberham*, a name,

foolish keeper, persuaded by what is last said to him, and changing next word.] **1689 HICKERINGILL Ceremony younger** I. Wks. 1716 II. 390 If I were a Papist . . . I profess I would bow and cringe as well as any Ecclesiastical Limber-ham of them all. **a.1704 T. Brown Praise Poverty** Wks. 1730 I. 99 He's a true limberham, a prodigal cully to the jilt he keeps for the use of the public. **1755 SMOLLETT Quix.** (1803) IV. 251 When the challenger was asked how the weight of both should be made equal, he insisted on the other's carrying the difference in bars of iron, by which means, Limberham would be upon a footing with Loggerhead. **1756-66 Amory Bundle** IV. xiii. § 3. 249 She lives . . . to ruin . . . the miserable man, who is dunced enough to become a Limberham to the execrable wretch.

**†Limberly, a. Obs. rare-1. ? = LIMBER a.1**

**1782 FLEMINGSON tr. Martial** I. xliii. 47 Not the pears, that are bonny by the limberly broom.

**Limbic** (lím-bik), *a. Anat.* [*ad. F. limbique* (see quot. 1901), *f. limbe*, *LIMB sb.2* + *-ique*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or having the character of, a border; in *limbic lobe* (of cerebrum), term applied by Broca to the gyrus fornicatus and its prolongation, constituting the anterior part of the uncinate gyrus, because they are marked off in nearly all mammals from the surrounding convolutions' (*Syl. Soc. L.A.*); also *limbic fissure*, the fissure surrounding this lobe.

**1882 Quain's Anat.** (ed. 9) II. 341 The two ends of the limbic lobe of Broca, which are separated by the deep part of the Sylvian fissure. **1894 Gould Abstr. Nat. Med.** s.v. *Fissure*, *Limbic Fissure* of Broca, the fissure surrounding Broca's great limbic lobe. It includes the supracallosal, preuncal, and part of the collateral fissures. **1899 W. B. LEWIS Mental Dis.** (ed. 2) 102 The limbic fissure, which here separates the lower limbic are from the extra-limbic mass. **1901 Gray's Anat.** (ed. 15) 631 The term limbic lobe (*gyrus and fovea limbique*) was introduced by Broca in 1878, and under it he included two convolutions, viz. the callosal and hippocampal.

**Limbie** (lím-bi), *Sc.* [*f. LIMB sb.1* + *-ie* dim. suffix.] A little leg.

**1789 Burns To Dr. Blacklock** (21 Oct.) v. Ye glaiket, gleesome, dainty damies, Wha by Castalia's wimplin' streamies, Lomp, sing, and lave your pretty limbsies.

**Limbless** (lím-les), *a.* [*f. LIMB sb.1* + *-LESS*.] Having no limbs, deprived of a limb or limbs.

**1594 R. Wilson Coler's Proph.** v. 52 So fles the murderer from the nangled limbs Left limles on the ground by his fell hand. **1644 MASSINGER Renegado** IV. i. 16 [H 21, Till nought were left me But this poor, bleeding limblesse Truncke. **1644 GAIKAKER Transylv.** 12 Where the exultatula is given and received in the Eucharist, is (as Epiphanius well observeth) livelesse and limblesse. **1770 Forti's Lame Lover** III. Wks. 1799 II. 86 A tree not only limbless and leafless, but very near lifeless. **1881 MICHXAT Cat** 453 The class also contains certain limbless creatures which look like something between snakes and earthworms.

**Limb-meal** (lím-mé), *adv. Obs.* exc. arch. and dial. Forms: see *LIMB sb.1*; also 3 -mele, -meel 9, 5-7 -meale, 9 dial. *limb-mull, limmel*. [*OE. limmēlum*: see *LIMB sb.1* and -MEAL.] Limb from limb, limb by limb; piecemeal.

**c.1050 Voc. in Wt.-Wulcker** 440/36 *Membratum*, limmēlum. **c.1205 LAY.** 25618 He ber bene beore of sloh, and him limmele [c. 1275 leome-mele] to droh. **a.1225 Juliana** 99 per a wilde deer limmel to loken ham. **c.1290 Becket** 1779 in *N. Eng. Leg.*, Dei ich Leo drawe him meale. **1387 Trevisa Higden** (Rolls) V. 281 Maximus . . . was alto harked . . . and i prove lyme meele into Tysber. **1470-85 Malory Arthur** viii. xxxvii. 330 He was drawn lymme meale. **1590 FENNER Prutes** 41 Readie to teare in peeces, and plucke him-meale the bodie of the bloudie tyrant. **1611 SHAKS. Cymb.** II. iv. 147 O that I had her heere, to teare her Limb-meale. **a.1680 BUTLER Rem.** (1759) II. 309 Tears Cards Limb-meal without Regard of Age, Sex, or Quality, and breaks the Bones of Dice. **1709 tr. P. de Cien's Trav.** 78 Putting him to exquisite Torments and tearing his Body Limb-meal. **1860 T. MARTIN Horace** 309 Up with their nails the earth they threw, Then limb-meal tore a coal-black ewe. **1894 S. F. WOODS Glass, Linnel.**

Hence **†Limbmeally adv.**, in same sense.

**1569 UNKNOWN Ovid agst. Ibis** Ilijh. He was . . . tome limmeally, that is to say, each pece from other.

**Limbo** (lím-bo). [*L.*, abl. sing. of *limbus* (see *LIMBUS*), occurring in such phrases as *in* or *e* (= in or out of) *limbo*. Cf. *It. limbo* and *LIMB sb.2*]

**1. A region supposed to exist on the border of Hell as the abode of the just who died before Christ's coming, and of unbaptized infants.**

More explicitly *limbo patrum*, *limbo infantum* or of the infants: see *LIMBUS*.

**13. St. Erkenwold** 291 in Horst. *Alengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Quene þou herghedes helle-hole & hentes hom per-oute, . . . oute of limbo, þou laftes me þer. **1377 Langl. P. Pl.** B. xvi. 84 The denel . . . Bar hem forth boldly . . . And made of holy men his horde in limbo infernall. **c.1450 Mirour Sal-nacionis** 198 How crist entred hell To glad our baly fadres in Limbo as clerkes tell. **c.1460 Towneley Myst.** xxv. 96 These lurdans that in limbo dwell. *Ibid.* 213 Lymbo is lorne, alas! **1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Dvjh.** After her deth she [Eve]. . . fylle in a de ke and obscure pryon . . . that was the limbo of helle. **1526 Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 53 h. After they deth they went to limbo patrum a place of derkenes nye to hell. **1528 TINDALE Ubed.** Chr. Man To Rdr. 19 Of what texte thou provest hell, will a nother prove purgatory, a nother limbo patrum. **1605 Heywood Trouth.** Q. Eliz. Wks. 1874 I. 221, I am freed from limbo, to be sent to hell. **a.1658 CLEVELAND Wks.** (1687) 81 'Tis a just idea of a Limbo of the Infants. **1749 WESLEY Wks.** (1872) X. 101 In what condition were they [the Old Testament Saints] while thus detained in limbo? **1818 MOORE Fudge Fam.** Paris 57 Souls in Limbo, damnd half way. **1857-8 SEARS Athan.** xviii. 163 If a spiritual body is desirable at all, why are the saints kept waiting for it in limbo?



b. in extended use (see quot.).

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 54 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these. 1667 MURTON *P. J.* iii. 495 All these upwield aloft fly o're the backside of the World far off into a Limbo large and broad, since call'd The Paradise of Fools. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 7 The Picture which he (Milton) draws of the Limbo of Vanity. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* iii. i. (1879) 163 As yet my books are lying as ghost books, in a limbo on the banks of a certain Bristolian Styx.

† c. used gen. for: Hell, Hades. Obs.

1581 T. HOWELL *Devotes* Diiij. And let my Ghost in Limbo low be led, To Tanals thyrst, or prowde Ixions wheele. 1584 STANLEY *Epics* ii. (Arb.) 56 And with hoar assailing too Limbo we plunged a number [i. multos demittimus Orcos]. 1612 *Proceedings of Virginia* v. 30 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 111 These uninhabited Iles; which (for the extremity of gusts, thunder, raine, storms, and il weather) we called Limbo. 1634 W. TIAWHYT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 270 She hath fill'd Limbo with her pericidiall leachery. a 1637 R. JOHNSON *Bacallan* vii. 50 in T. Morton's *New Eng. Canaan* (1637) 147 Minos, Eacus and Radamand, Princes of Limbo.

2. *transf. and fig.* a. Prison, confinement, durance; also, † pawn. *slang.*

1590 GREENE *Newer too Late* (1600) 56 If coyne want, then cyther to Limbo, or else clap vp a commodity. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. ii. 32. 1613 etc. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 67, I have some of 'em in Limbo Patrum. 1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) 111. 51 So that John is now faster in Limbo than Ever. 1664 BUTLER  *Hud.* ii. l. 100 Oh she went, To find the Knight in Limbo pent. 1689 CONGREVE *Old Bush* ii. l. 1 let him have all my ready Money to redeem his great Sword from Limbo. 1798 HERBERT *in Lib. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) 111. 441-2 We have colonels and lieutenant-colonels, and majors and captains enough in limbo. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. viii. Monks, must not speak too loud, under penalty of foot-ryes, limbo, and bread and water. 1849 CONDEN *Speeches* 84 Men of bad character, who have been put into limbo, or flogged. 1881 DUNSTON & RICE *Chapl. of Elect.* i. x. (1883) 79 There were, besides the sinners, poets not yet in limbo.

b. Any unfavourable place or condition, likened to Limbo; esp. a condition of neglect or oblivion to which persons or things are consigned when regarded as outworn, useless, or absurd.

1642 MILTON *Apul. Spect.* Wks. 1851 111. 275. I am met with a whole ring of words and phrases not mine, for he hath mang'd them in this his wicked Limbo. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* i. 218 O! pass more innocent, in infant state, To the mild Limbo of our Father Time. 1828 MOORE *little* Limbo of Lost Reputations. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 60 Comte dismisses religion into limbo. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveldt* ii. xiii. 89 To send the Golden Bull itself to the limbo of worn out constitutional devices. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* ix. 164 The piece ran for eleven nights before descending into the limbo of oblivion.

3. *attrib.*, as † limbo-dungeon; limbo-like adj.; † limbo-lake, the 'pit' of Hell (cf. LAKE *sh.* 3).

1555-8 PIERRE *Enrid* iii. Givh, For Cyrces yle must first be seen, and lands of Limbo lake [i. infernus lacus]. 1590 SPENSER *F.* Q. i. ii. 32 What voice of damned Ghost from Limbo lake. 1606 POLAND *Christianity's Myst.* 27 They should not say they are in Limbo-Dungeon. 1748 THOMSON *Cant. Ind.* 458 His father's ghost from limbo-lake, the while. Sees this. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvi. From haunted spring and grassy ring, Troop goblin, elf and fury; To Limbo-lake, Their way they take. 1848 GKO. ELIOT *in Cross Life* (1885) i. 179, I am even now, in a very shattered, limbo-like mental condition.

Limbo<sup>2</sup>. [Zulu; see quot. 1899.] A South African name for a kind of coarse calico.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 6/5 This present is accompanied by a quantity of limbo (in coarse quality of calico). 1896 A. B. BAUFOR 1200 *Africa in Wagon* 62 Bright-coloured cotton stuff, limbo, as it is called here. 1899 B. MITFORD *J. Ames* ii. 14 A dark blue fabric, commonly called by the whites 'limbo', being a corruption of the native name 'ulembu', which signifieth 'web'.

Limburgite (lim'burgait). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. Limburg, a Belgian province + -ITE.] A semi-glassy rock consisting of olivin and augite with some magnetite and apatite.

1882 DANA *Alam. Min. & Lithol.* 453 Limburgite. 1897 GRINKER *Am. Volcanors* *Gl. Brit.* i. 31 The basic series includes Dolerites, .. Limburgites .. and Pierites.

Limbus (lim'būs). [L. = edge, border; in med. L., a region on the border of Hell.]

1. Occas. used (as the normal form for English adoption) = LIMBOL. *Limbus patrum* = 'the limbo of the fathers', i.e. of the just who died before Christ's coming. *Limbus infantum* = 'the limbo of infants'; see LIMBO 1. Also *transf.*

1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 198 What haune, is lybmus lorne, allas! 1532 MORE *Complete Tindale* Wks. 514 The state of soules, both in heauen, hell, purgatory, paradise, & *Limbus patrum*. 1581 J. REIL Haddon's *Anson* *Osor.* 418b, There be sayd to be 4. Mansions in hell... The second Lybmus, a place for such as are not Baptised. a 1623 FENNER *On Pauc.* (1629) 148 He. had ransomed the Fathers out of their Purgatory, or infernal Limbus. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 1000 As if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Divine Limbus. 1651 BROS *New Disp.* § 264. 104 The Limbus or Physitians purgatory. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Expus. Ephes* Wks. 1681 l. ii. 121 The Papis, put Children... into a state call'd *Limbus Infantum*, wherein they do as it were eternally sleep. 1790 BINKE *Rev. Rev.* (C. P. S.) 224 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this *Limbus Patrum*.

† b. A prison; = LIMBO 2 a. Obs.

1583 *Leg. Pa. St. Andrie* 349 Laich in a lybmus, whair they lay, Then Lowrie lowsit them long or day.

2. *Used techn. in lit. sense of 'border' or 'edge';* e.g. the ridge which borders the crater of a volcano; in *Antiq.* the rim of a crater or wine-bowl; in *Bot.* = LIMB *sh.* 2 d; in *Conch.* 'the circumference of the valves of a bivalve shell from the disc to the border or margin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888).

1671 WILLOUGHBY *in Phil. Trans.* VI. 2126 Having tipped the ends, inverted them, and fasten'd a Limbus or ring of soft wax to the great ends. 1697 T. SMITH  *Voy. Constantinople*, *Misc. Cur.* (1708) 111. 23 Now we see plainly the Smoke briskly issuing out of the Crater, the Limbus of which was all black. 1727 52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Limbo*, *Limbus*, the outermost border, or graduated edge, of an astrolabe, quadrant, or the like mathematical instrument. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Limbus*, the border or upper dilated part of a monopetalous corolla. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 62 Primula. 1. ...limbus of the cor. flat. 2. ...limbus of the cor. concave. 1857 BIRCH *Proc. Pottery* (1858) 11. 272 Round the crater is the limbus, which is a decorated border of floral or other ornaments.

Lime (laim), *sh.* 1. Forms: 1 lim, 1, 3 liim, 3, 7 lim, 3-7, 1-7, 3-8 lyme, (4 liym), 3- lime. [OE. *lim* str. masc. = MDu. *lim* masc. (mod. Du. *lijm* fem.), OHG. *lim* (MHG. *lim*, mod. G. *leim*) masc., ON. *lim* neut. :- OTeut. \**limo* = L. *linus* mod. f. Waryan root \**li-* in L. *li-nire* to smear; another grade of the root occurs in LOAM, LAIR *sh.* 2.]

1. A viscous sticky substance prepared from the bark of the holly and used for catching small birds; = BIRNLIME. Now only poet. (In OE. any adhesive substance, e.g. glue, paste.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 133 *Ritumen*, *lim*. a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Collog.* in Wt. Wulcker 95 Ic beswicge fingelas hwilon mid neton mid grimum mid lime. c 1000 — *Gram.* (L.) 258 Swa swa lim gefestanð þe to sumum brede. a 1250 (L. & J.) 126 Jesus MS) þe loved. 1. *lim* (Cott. *lim*) and grune .. Sette and leyde þe for to lache. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12982 Mani man. þa hit was als fux in lime. a 1440 *Primp. Foure*, 305 1 lyme, to take wythe byrdes. *viscus*. 1505 6 *Churches*, a. St. Martin's, *elcester*, a 1661 166 For Lime to cathe 3 sterynges in 5<sup>e</sup> church, vi 4. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.* p. xvi 34. I find My fathers in the lyme. 1697 *Druiden Virg. Georg.* i. 211 101 in Beas, and Lime for Birds were found. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 377 The Bark [of Holly] becoms to be full of Lime. a 1850 WARD (W.) Like the lime that fish birds are caught with.

b. in allusive phrases (cf. LIME *sh.* 1, 2, 3). 13. a. *Alit.* 419 Heo byleth in folie so in the lym doth the flyc. 1477 NORRIS *Ord. Alit.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 84 For Fier with Erth hath most concord of all; Because that societe is the lyme of beate. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 68 You must lay lime to tangle her desires by walfull Sonnets. 1592 LONER *Euphues Shadow* (1882) 100 Philamour that was first caught in the lime, was most of all tormented in his love. 1604 EARL *Stirling Parvities* to Pr. Henry xxxiii. While fancies are not glue with pleasures lime. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 246 Monster, come put some Lime upon your fingers, and away with the rest.

2. Usually coupled with stone: Mortar or cement used in building. In quot. a 1225 *fig.* Now Sr.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C. 320 *Cementum*: *lim*, *lipidum*. a 1100 *Pro.* in Wt. Wulcker 114/23 *Cementum*, *lim* to walle. a 1200 *Orm* s. 16284 þatt draghen swerd was inn an hamd, & lim & stan inn opper. a 1205 LAY. 1581 Ich habbe lim & stan on lewle his betere nam. a 1225 *Amc.* R. 226 So ueste limed mid lim of ancre lyme euerichon of on to oder. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2532 Do sette sundri hem to waken His tiel and lim, and walles maken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25468 Castel mad o lime and stane. a 1380 *Wacur Serm.* Sel. Wks. 11. 209 þe church is taken. for þe hous of liym and stoon, þat conteyneþ sich men. a 1400-30 *Alexander* 5088 þar was a cite in þat side awid all with gemmes, With-outen lyme or laire. c 1470 *Hervy Wallace* st. 685 Mudwall went with-outen lym or stany. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. 36 King Richard lyes Within the limits of yond Lime and Stone. 1745 SIR J. WARE *Wks.* com. *Ind.* l. 127 Those slender round Towers of Lime and Stone, which are seen spread through divers Parts of the Country. 1786 BURNS *Two Brigs* 101 Your ruin'd, forlorn bulk of stane and lime. 1827 *Unhappy Pastry* *Shew'd* i. 25 Throu' the thick stane and the lime, He slippit like a beam throu' glass. *Mod. Sc.* A stane-and-lime wall is better nor a dry-stane dyke.

3. The alkaline earth which is the chief constituent of mortar; calcium oxide (CaO). It is obtained by submitting limestone (carbonate of lime) to a red heat, by which the carbonic acid is driven off, leaving a brittle white solid, which is pure lime (or QUICK-LIME). It is powerfully caustic and combines readily with water, evolving great heat in the process, and forming hydrate of lime (slaked lime).

The designations *carbonate*, *phosphate*, etc. of lime are still current in popular use, though in technical language they have given place to the more systematic terms *calcium carbonate* (or *carbonate of calcium*), etc. *Chloride of lime*: see CHLORIDE 2.

a 1000 *Pro.* in Wt. Wulcker 197/6 *Calceis uina*, gebbernd *lim*. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxiii. (1495) 560 Whyte lyme is colde in handling it conteyneth preuely within fyre and grete hete. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 122 Caste above þe wounde þe poude of lym tofore seid. c 1450 *M. Med.* Bk. (Heinrich) 217 Tak arpmenit, & slekyd lyme, & argoyle. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 11 The people shal be burnt like lyme. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 137 Vou Rogue, here's Lime in this Sacke too. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Yop. S.* Sea xliii. 103 Since the Spanish Sacks haue bene common in our Tancernes, which (for conservation) is mingled with Lym in its making, our Nation complaineth of Calentures, of the Stone [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VIII.* 137 They were now (like Sand without Lym), ill bound together. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Hush.* 32 Lime, when properly and judiciously applied, ranks first amongst

the class of manures. 1816 J. SMITH *Panoravia Sci. & Art* 11. 428 Lime is detected most effectually by the oxalic acid, which forms with it an insoluble precipitate. 1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 130 Lime is found in chalk, marble, &c., and is the basis of animal bones. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 489/5 Phosphate of lime has been recommended in rickets.

† b. = lime-wash. Obs.

1593 *Rites of Durham* (Lawson MS. 1656) 2212, Which pictures have been washed over with Lime, and yet do appear through the Lime.

c. Lime and hair: a kind of plaster or cement to which hair is added to bind the mixture closely together. Also *attrib.*

1626 *1stry Bks.* (Surtees) 781 For lyme and haire for lyminge the wyndowes, viiij. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 46 Lime and Haire Birdcage-like-Buildings. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 640 Cements, used by plasterers for inside work. The first is called lime and hair, or coarse stuff.

† d. Oil of lime [F. *huile de chaux*]: an old name for the so-called 'chloride of lime' in a state of deliquescence.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Adm.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Oyle of Lime [printed Lime] and water. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 76. 1800 tr. *Lagerberg's Chem.* i. 275.

† 4. a. The CALX of metals. b. Used generically for: An alkaline earth. Obs.

1707 *Curios. in Hush. & Gard.* 225 Metals, after they are reduc'd into Lime. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 3 When this [aerial, i.e. carbonic] acid is expelled, the earth is then called lime, or common or calcareous lime, to distinguish it from other earths, which also form limes, when free from all combinations, viz. the Barytic and Scottish earths.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lime-basket, -burn, † -coop (dial.), -crag, † -fat, -keese, -maker, -man, -merchant, -mortar, -process, † -quarry, quarrier, quarry, -salt, -score, -scuttle; lime-daubed, -dressed, -like adjs.; lime-ash dial., a composition of ashes and lime used as a rough kind of flooring for kitchens, etc.; lime-ball (light), limelight; † lime-bush, a bush dressed with birdlime; hence, a means of entanglement; lime-cartridge (see quot.); lime-cast, a covering or layer of lime mortar; also *attrib.*; † lime-chalk, quicklime; lime-coal (see quot.); † lime-core, unslakable lumps in quick-lime; lime-cylinder, a cylinder of lime used in the production of limelight; lime-liniment (see quot.); lime-liquid, liquid grout of lime; lime-marl (see quot.); lime-milk, milk of lime, slaked lime diffused in water; lime ointment, an ointment consisting of slaked lime, lard, and olive oil (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); lime-phial *Antiq.*, a phial filled with quicklime, fixed at the end of an arrow, used in mediæval warfare for the purpose of blinding the enemy. Hewitt *Ant. Armour* III. 729, *Index*; cf. Strutt *Horde Angelynnan* L 98; lime-putty, (a) (see quot.); (b) = lime-slab; lime-rock, lime-stone (? now U.S.); lime-rubbish, broken mortar from old walls, etc., used as a dressing for land; lime-shells, burnt lime before it is slaked; lime-sink, a rounded depression in the earth found in limestone districts; lime-slab, a pasty smooth composition of slaked lime and water used in plastering; lime-sour = grey sour, see GREY a. 8 (*Cent. Dict.*); lime-wash *sh.*, a mixture of lime and water, used for coating walls, etc.; ro., to white-wash with such a mixture; lime-white, -whiten *ro.*, to lime-wash; lime-work, † (a) stucco (quot. 1589); (b) a place where lime is made (also *pl.*); † lime-yard = LIME-TWIG. Also LIME-BURNER, LIME-FINGERED a., LIME-KILN, LIMELIGHT, LIME-PUT, LIME-POT, LIME-ROD, LIMESTONE, LIME-TWIG, LIME-WATER, LIME-WORT, etc.

1813 VANCOUVER *Agrie. Devon* 66 The 'lime ash-floor' .. costs 6d. in the square yard, tempering and laying down. 1893 QUILLER *Cotton Dict.* *Durk* 103 Their clothes dripping pools of water on the sanded lime-ash. 1890 DUNMOND *in Phil. Trans.* CXX. 391 The intensity of the 'lime-ball' being therefore 264 times that of the Argand lamp. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 238 The lime-ball light of Lieutenant Drummond. 1826 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii. Mr. Chilling wished he might be buried if he wasn't as dry as a 'lime-basket'. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 538 The 'lime-burns' occurred in plasterers. 1577 FANTON *Gold. Epist.* 91 No other things are the riches of the world, but .. a stambling block for the wicked, a 'limebush' for the good. a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Sack.* 1881 33 Like a fish in a net or a selie bird in a limebush. 1883 GREYS *Coal-mining*, 'Lime cartridge, a charge or measured quantity of compressed dry caustic lime made up into a cartridge, and used instead of gunpowder in a somewhat similar manner for breaking down coal. 1851 NALY *Atlas Debutat.* etc. 96 Here, much hidden by 'lime-cast, I made out the inscription. 1873 O'CURRY *Lawyers* *Am. Irish* 111. 16 Many lofty lime-cast castles, built of limestone. 1637 HAYWOOD *Dial. Anna & Philis* Wks. 1874 VI. 300 Water doth make the 'lime-chalk' scorch with heat. 1883 GRISLEY *Glass*, *Coal-mining*, 'Lime coal, small coal suitable for lime burning. 1674-91 RAY *Collected Words* 38 *Coal*, as a wuck-coop, a 'lime-coop; a cart, or wain, made close with boards, to carry anything that otherwise would fall out. 1699 MONRO *Mech. Exerc.* 128 Good dry Earth, 'Lime-Core, Robbish, &c. 1649 Burgh. *Rec. Glasgow* (1881) 11. 177 Ancient the wall and 'lyme-craig it is ordourit [etc.]. 1872 tr. *Schellin's Spec. Am.* ix. 64 Let the 'lime-cylinders then be raised to















been limited away from a man altogether, he never looks at it. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 175 In the release there was a power .. to revoke the uses contained therein, and to limit other uses.

†b. To appoint (a person) to an office; to assign (a duty) to a person. *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 140 *Free offices of heerdia* but Crist has lymyted to hem. 1380 — *Wks.* (1880) 331 As if a pope make a lawe pat who ever he lymyt to here confession of his man or confession of his comynates, he shal here pise menes shrifte. 1420 *Searchers Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 Sercheours .. assigned and lymyt by Thomas de Gare. 1488 *M. Paston's Will in P. Lett.* III. 286 After the stipend of the preste lymyted to synge for me be yerly levied. 1505 in *Plumpton Corr.* 189, I had the keyes levered me .. & had a fellow lemytt to keep the said schawnter with me, & he faylled me in my most neede. 1557 *PAYNEL Barclay's Tugwirth* 42 He had lymyted hym in Numidy in his stede to be captayne of the army. 1638 *Hewwood Wise Woman* iv. i. Wks. 1874 V. 319, I limit you to be a welcome guest unto my Table.

†c. To lot or plot out; to allot, apportion. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR. 612/1* Our groundes were lymyted afore our fathers dayes. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Carmogr. Glasse* Pref. A vj. And by .. the equinoctial, polary circles, and altitude of the pole, to limite out the Zones, Climates, and Paralleles. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. iv. (1877) 1. 91 England was limited out by families and hidelands. 1579 *Tomson Calvins Sermon*. *Tim.* 765/2 God .. hath limited out all our life. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 157 Markenrye, that is the country or Kingdom, marked or limited out. 1619 *FOTHERBY Aethem.* ii. i. § 8 (1622) 190 He had all his learning and knowledge limited out unto him: yea, and that by a scant scantling. 1649 *Prayers in Chas. I's Wks.* (1662) 197 Let thy infinite Power vouchsafe to limit out some proportion of deliverance unto Me.

†d. *Math.* To lay down, 'give' in the hypothesis of a proposition. *Obs.*

1551 *RECORDE Pathmy. Knowl.* i. xv. The likeiamme .. hath one angle .. like to D, the angle that was limited. *Ibid.* ii. iii. This triangle .. hath two corners equal eche to other, that is A and B, as I do by supposition limite.

†e. *Arch.* of proportions or contour: To be outlined or drawn (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1636 *W. BRETTE Titania & Theseus* B. 7, Seeing his face so perfectly featured, and viewing each limb, the portraiture of his body so well limited, that [etc.].

2. To confine within limits; to set bounds to (rarely in material sense); to bound, restrict. *Const. to.* †Also, to prohibit (a person) from (something).

1400 *Morte Arth.* 437 Thy lycence es lemete in presence of lordys. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 225 The mercy of god .. can never be lymt to any creature. 1530 *MORE ANSE. Fritik Wks.* 841/1 Than must he limite Gods power howe farre he will geate God leaue to stretche it. 1555 *FORN Decades* 11 They have lymyted and enclosed certeyne grounde to make gardenes and orchardes. 1585 *ABR. SANDRYS Sermon*. xvii. 298 He limyted and restraineth his permission, saying, Rest a while. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 1 If in continuance also limited, they all have .. their set .. termes. 1634 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 83 *St Francis Leake* .. made a deed limiting the use to my Lady Leake. 1662 *EARL ORRERY State Lett.* (1743) 1. 77 *Lady Hylas* was not limited to numbers and rhyme, as mine is. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* ii. iii. 186 He was limited in his Victuals, and tyed up to a certain allowance every day. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) 1. 557 He thought a government limited by law was only a name. 1722 *DE FOE Moll Flanders* (ed. 3) 62, I had a Husband and no Husband ..; Thus I say, I was limited from Marriage, what Offer soever might be made me. 1732 *LEIDIARD Sethos* II. x. 362 He limited his number of cavalry to six thousand men. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 182 II. 143 The act of parliament .. did expressly limit the duration of their office to the term of five years. 1813 *LADY HAMILTON in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) 1. 272 You do not know how limited I am. I have left everything to be sold for the creditors. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 418 A man cannot by any conveyance at common law limit an estate to his wife. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* i. vii. 216 The philosophical inquirer will not limit his researches by simple dates. 1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 249 And it [the succession] was afterwards further limited to the descendants of James I.'s daughter. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. xxviii. 282 Our draft on the stores .. had been limited for some days to .. eggs [etc.]. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 1. 218 The commerce .. was still mainly limited to the exportation of wool to Flanders. 1900 *F. ANSTEE Brass Bottle* iii. 35 If you remember, sir, you strictly limited me to the sums you marked.

b. To serve as a limit or boundary to; to bound; to mark off from. Also to limit in. Now rare.

1582 *STANFURD Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 26 This rule thus fixed no time shal limit, or hazard. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc.* v. (1636) 560 The Provinces that .. are limited with the Provinces of China. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Hart.* Ev. Limits there be for every thing beside, No banks can limit in the sea of pride. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 122 The kingdom of the Parthians .. is limited and separat by these mountaines and streights. 1625 *K. LONG tr. Barclay's Argens* i. xx. 60 The soldiers reached to the doore of the Temple, in two ranks, limiting the way to them that came to the Princess. 1633 *EARL MARCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 185 God cannot bee God, if Nature limit him. 1889 *GEDDES & THOMSON Evolution of Sex* xl. 146 Round the chroatin rods vacuoles are formed, limiting them from the surrounding protoplasm.

†3. *intr.* To border upon (a country). *Obs.*

1613 *SHERLEY Trav. Persia* 4 Those countries limiting upon the King of Spaines vniual partes.

†4. To beg within specified limits. [A back-formation from LIMITER (sense 1).] *Obs. rare* — 1.

1577 *NORTHEROKE Dicing* (1843) 57 They [Popish friars] go sdelly a limiting abroad.

**Limitable** (lī-mīt'āb'l), *a.* [f. LIMIT + -ABLE.] That may be limited.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xlv. (1887) 287 When the child knoweth his certaintie in all limitable circumstances. 1643 *HERRLE Answ. Ferne* 29 A power .. limitable .. not to be exercis'd within fifty dayes. 1685 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 363 If they are limitable by any other Power, they are Subjects to that Power.

Hence **Limitableness**.

1644 *HUNTON Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 22 Neither its being supreme doth hinder its limitableness. 1684 — 5 H. MORE *Let.* 19 Jan. in *Norris Theory Love* (1688) 154 Those terms *Totum* and *Omne* .. imply also a comprehensibleness, limitableness, or exhaustibleness of the number of those parts.

†**Limitage**. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. LIMIT + -AGE.] That which is limited or allotted to a person or persons; an allotment.

1634 *RAINBOW Labour* (1635) 29 Their limitage were fallen to them in a goodly ground.

**Limital** (lī-mīt'al), *a.* [f. LIMIT + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary.

1877 *GILBERT Rep. Geol. Henry Mts.* iv. 90 A laccolite of small volume will not exceed the limital area, but will grow by lifting its cover.

**Limitanean** (lī-mīt'ē-niān), *a. Rom. Antiq.* [f. late *L. limitaneus* (f. *limit*-, *lines* LIMIT + -AN-).] Stationed on the border.

1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* i. 129 Lands given to those who were named the Limitanean and Riparian soldiery.

†**Limitaneous**, *a. Obs. rare* — 9. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to bounds or frontiers.

1721 in *BAILEY*. Hence 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

†**Limitary**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. [f. as prec. + -Y.] Dwelling on the border.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Cl. Brit.* ix. ix. § 66 The Poictouines .. were the limitary or border-subjects of the English Dominions in Aquitaine.

**Limitarian** (lī-mīt'ē-riān), *a. and sb.* [f. LIMIT + -arian as in *unitarian*, etc.] A designation applied by adversaries to those theologians who hold the doctrine of 'limited redemption'.

1844 *J. CAIRNS Let. in Life* x. (1895) 228 Graham is somewhat delayed in licence by a limitarian presbytery. 1848 *CRAIG, Limitarian*, one who limits, one who maintains the doctrine, that only a part of the human race are to be saved.

1852 *J. B. JOHNSTONE title* Who are the Limitarians?

**Limitary** (lī-mīt'ā-ri), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. limitarius*, f. *limit* LIMIT: see -ARY 2.] *A. adj.*

1. Subject to limits; limited in action, range, etc. †*Const. to.*

1620 *BRATHWAITE Five Senses* iv. 46 Delights momentary and limitarie to an instant, may for the present yeeld a satisfaction. 1673 *BYRDEN State Innocence* iii. i. Wks. 1808 V. 143 Let me with him contend, On whom your limitary powers depend. 1727 *C. PITT Callinus's Hymn to Jupiter* 119 What no inferior Limitary King Could in a length of Years to Ripeness bring. 1814 *SCOTT Ess. Drama*, etc. (1874) 143 The synd of Olympas .. were themselves but limitary deities. 1822 — 56 *DR. QUINCEY Confess.* (1862) 169 The poor limitary creature calling himself a man of the world. 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* axix. (1866) II. 107 We cannot, indeed, rise superior to our limitary nature. 1850 *FISHER'S Mag.* xli. 358 The Stuarts looked abroad for models of kingship, and repined at their limitary right-divine.

b. Of a friar: Licensed to beg within certain limits. (Cf. LIMITER 1.)

1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* vi. 175 Chaucer .. ascribes the exile of the fairies .. to the warmth and zeal of the devotion of the limitary friars.

2. Of or pertaining to a limit or boundary; situate on the boundary. †Of a sentinel: Stationed on the boundary.

In quot. 1667 the sense is doubtful: it may be 1.

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* ii. v. 125 All the former were limitary places in the tribe of Asher. 1661 — *Worthies, Cumberland* i. (1668) 216 This County (because a limitary) did abound with Fortifications. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 967 Then when I am thy captive talk of chames, Proud limitarie cherub! 1723 *BAILEY vol. II, Limitary*, belonging to the limits or bounds. 1819 *Banquet* 57 Visit your limitary huts, and see where cleanliness reside, and industry. 1885 *W. T. WATKIN in Academy* 1 Aug. 773 We have another limitary mark on a centurial stone at Manchester.

3. Serving as a limit or boundary; limiting, confining, containing. *Const. of.*

1807 *ANNA SEWARD in Athenaeum* Mar. (1895) 282/1 Where the horizon's limitary line Meets the gloom'd sea. 1822 *B. CORNWALL Dram. Scenes, Julian the Apostate* ii. A limitary power, Which strikes and circumscribes the soul. 1845 *TRENCH LECT. Ser.* i. v. 98 Refusing the Scriptures as .. authoritative in and limitary of the Truth. 1847 *W. R. HAMILTON Let. to De Morgan, Ess. Analytic Logical Forms* 3 The once formidable array of limitary rules has vanished. The science now shines out in the true character of beauty. 1847 — 9 *TOON Cycl. Anal.* IV. 451/2 The hepatic cells are enclosed in a limitary membrane. 1899 *J. HUTCHINSON Archives Surg.* x. 151 There was deep erosion of the nail .. presenting an abrupt limitary margin.

**B. sb. = LIMITER 1.** (Cf. A. 1 b.)

a 1662 *HEVLIN Land* (1668) 10 Great were the Sums of Money which the Piety of the Design, and the Diligence of their Limitaries brought in from their several Walks.

**Limitate** (lī-mīt'ēt), *pa. pple. and ppl. a.* In 6 *Sc. limitat*. [ad. *L. limitatus*, *pa. pple.* of *limitare* to LIMIT.] †*A. pa. pple.* = **LIMITED**. *Obs.*

1581 *N. BURNE in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 164 As gif .. his power of viking miraclis var limitat to the parris onlie quhair your Sanctis var bureit. 1585 *Jas. I. Est. Poetic* (Arb.) 21 Translations are limitat, and restrained in some things, more than free inventions are.

**B. ppl. a.** a. Of land: Parted off by limits or boundaries. *rare.*

1853 *WREWELL tr. Grotius' De Jure Belli* I. 407 Land ..

determined by its measured quantity, is governed by the same rule as limitate land.

b. *Bot.* Bounded by a distinct line, as the hypothallus in some lichens.

1871 *W. A. LEIGHTON Lichen-flora* 401 *Arthonia ilicina*, smooth, shining, scaly, limitate.

†**Limitate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. limitat*-, ppl. stem of *limitare* to LIMIT.] *trans.* To put limits or bounds to; to limit. Hence †**Limitated** *ppl. a.*

1560 — 78 *Bk. Disclpt. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 3 The persons nominate .. to .. define and limitate the jurisdiction of the Kirk. 1563 *WINSET Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 125 Gif we .. limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Beningoglio's Wars Flanders* 457 A clause so general and so limited, would be interpreted rather in favour of them.

**Limitation** (lī-mīt'ē-shən), [ad. *L. limitatio* -ōn, f. *limitare* to LIMIT. Cf. *F. limitation*.]

1. The action of limiting (in senses of the vb.); an instance of this.

1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 70 *Pei* commanden bat no man schal preche be gospel but at here wille & lymytacion. 1483 *Cath. Angel.* 217/1 A lymytacion, *limitatio*. 1533 *MORE Aphr. ix.* Wks. 865/2 They .. leaue not one man for Goldes part thes eyght hundred yere paxte by their owne lymytacion. 1542 — 2 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Their heires inheritable by the limitation of such gifts. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 76 This absolute limitation and restraint of Satan. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 63 The Monarch himself must be Judge, and then farewell Limitation. 1720 *WATERLAND Eight Sermon.* 250 It is here, without any restriction or limitation, applied, by the inspired Writer, to our Saviour Christ. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Berkeley* i. viii. 159 Some objected to this, that mere convertibility was not enough without limitation. 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metr.* II. 610/1 The proper limitation of mathematical accuracy to things without matter. 1863 *H. COX Instit.* iii. iii. 623 A fresh limitation of the succession to the throne was made towards the end of the reign of William III.

†b. *spec.* The action of determining the boundaries of (a country) or the contour of (a figure). *Obs.*

1677 *W. HURBARD Narrative* II. 5 Letters Patent granted by the King for the Limitation of Virginia. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* III. 31/2 Limitation we call the determining or fixing the sweeps of all the lines, the projections of the angles .. and the depression of every hollow.

†2. a. An allotted space; the district or circuit of an itinerant officer or preaching friar; the region belonging to a particular nation; *fig.* one's allotted sphere. *Obs.*

1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. II. 182 Oo frere grutchip asens anoper, and fytlyp wip him, whanne he prechit trewe in his lymytacion. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 21 The lymytoun .. seyth his matyns and his hooly thynges As he gooth in his lymytacion. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 21 Your limitours .. will not suffer one in anothers limitation. 1426 *LYNG. De Gnil. Pilgr.* 12620 Whyt thou the holdest by resoun Wyth-Inne thes lymytacion, Nat to erryn, nyh nor fier. 1527 *R. THORNE in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 256 The saide Islands fall all without the limitation of Portingall. 1535 *Act. 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Auditors .. yerely riduge their several circuits and limitacions. 1552 *B. GILPIN Sermon*. *bef. Edm.* VI (1630) 25 Some [pulpits] have not had foure Sermons theses fiftene or sixtene yeres, since Friars left their limitacions.

†b. An allotted time. *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 146 You have stood your Limitation. 1637 *The condition of being limited; limitedness.*

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 1 As the substance of God is infinite, and hath no kinde of limitation. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* ii. i. 283 Am I your Selfe But as it were in sort, or limitation? 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 4 The natural dulness and limitation of our faculties. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 323 Through the limitation of the human intellect. 1871 *R. H. HUTTON Ess.* I. 109 What seems to us limitation, may be, not limitation, but a mode of divine power. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxxviii. 331 The limitation of groups of distinct species to regions separated from the rest of the globe by certain natural barriers. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog.* vi. 272 The limitation of special families and sub-orders to special Continents.

4. A point or respect in which something is limited; a limiting provision, rule, or circumstance.

1523 *FITZGERB. Surv.* 12 The lymytacion expressed in the statute of Westminster. 1590 *H. SWINBURNE Testaments* 134 This limitation is suspected of some not to be sounde. 1642 *MILTON Aphr. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 295 That limitation therefore of after settling is a mere tautology. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* x. 33 Let him mince it as well as he can with mental limitations and restrictions. 1667 *PURVIS Diary* 10 Apr. So as that he that goes there may go with limitations and rules to follow. 1723 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* ii. viii. § 1 (1734) 193 I shall have little further to add, but some Limitations, with regard to particular Cases. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 63 This limitation was made by parliament, that [etc.]. 1855 *PRESBURY Philip II.* I. ii. xi. 261 Most of the provinces coupled their acquiescence with limitations which rendered it of little worth. 1875 *MAIR Hist. Inst.* ii. 53 He was heir to the earldom of Tyrone according to the limitations of the patent.

5. *Law.* a. The statutory specification of a period, or the period specified by statute, within which an action must be brought. *Statute of Limitations*: any of the statutes (now esp. 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27) fixing a period of limitation for actions of certain kinds. b. The specification of a period or the period specified for the continuance of an estate, or the operation of a law. c. The settlement of an estate by a special provision or with a special modification or modifications; the modification or provision itself.



a. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 196 Limitation is an assignement of a space or time, within which hee that will sue... ought to prove, that he or his ancestor was seised of the thing demanded, or otherwise he shall not maintaine his suit or action. 1768 *BLACKSTONE COMM.* II. 178 It is enacted by the statute of limitations, 21 Jac. I. c. 16. that no entry shall be made by any man upon lands, unless within twenty years after his right shall accrue. *Ibid.* 188 In all these possessory actions there is a time of limitation settled, beyond which no man shall avail himself of the possession of himself or his ancestors. *Ibid.* 250 Sixty years... is the longest period of limitation assigned by the statute of Henry VIII. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 313 If it be a legal debt, this Court being applied to for a discovery, will not prevent the statute of limitations from running. 1852 *LD. PALMERSTON in Croker Papers* 17 June (1854) J. I. 18 There is... no statute of limitation as to epistolary debts.

b. 1767 *BLACKSTONE COMM.* II. 155 When an estate is so expressly confined and limited by the words of its creation, that it cannot endure for any longer time than till the contingency happens upon which the estate is to fail, this is denominated a limitation. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 495 The future limitation being only for the life of a person in esse. 1881 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metz. Syst.* III. (1871) 245 The limitation of the act was to three years, or the end of the next general assembly.

c. 1767 *BLACKSTONE COMM.* II. 193 A tenancy in common may... be created by express limitation in a deed. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 201 By the limitation of the will, he was to make a grant of the rent. 1827 *JARNIAN Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 73 The... failure of the objects of the several limitations. 1868 F. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 66 Most grants of this kind were attended by conditions and limitations.

d. = LIMIT 1 and 2. Also *pl.* bounds, boundaries. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxviii. 344 They of the... marches and limitations of the realm of Castelle, Came... and made homage. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) i To the conservation of the body of mankynde within the limitation of helth. 1602 *FULBECKE Pandector* vi. Numa Pompilius... did cause as well a publick perambulation to be made throughout his whole kingdom as private limitations & bounds betwixt parties. 1616 *CAPT. J. SMITH Descr. New Engl.* 23 The Government, Religion, Territories and Limitations. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* II. viii. 193 She knew the limitations of her own powers too well to attempt more than she could perform with credit. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 2) I. 119 The supposed exceptions... do not come within the reason and limitation of the rule. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* I. 25 When the use of words is not checked by a frequent recurrence in thought to the precise limitations of their meaning.

**Limitative** (limitatīv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *limitatif*, -ive (16th c. in Latinf.), ad. med. L. *limitatīvus*, f. L. *limitare* to LIMIT: see -ATIVE.]

**A. adj.**

1. Tending to limit; limiting, restrictive.

† *Limitative place*: in Scholastic philosophy, 'place' in the sense in which it is predicable of things that do not occupy space; = DEFINITIVE *a.* 2. *Limitative judgement* (Logic): used by Kant to denote judgements of the type 'Every A is a not-B', which he regarded as a class co-ordinate with affirmative and negative judgements; also occurs used for a judgement serving to limit or modify another.

1530 *RASTELL Purgatory* III. xi. 64 Therefore purgatory can be no place contentyng but purgatory may be a place lymytatyue, and also a place operatyue. For where so ever that god doth lymyt the soule of man after it is separate from the body to be purged, there is y<sup>e</sup> place lymytatyue of the soule. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 464 Without using the limitative particle (only) or (alone) to restrain his extravagant interpretation. 1825 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peet's Sp.* (1830) 53 Before the words 'every other country' stands... the limitative word 'almost'. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 143 The incidental judgement expressed in an additional word or clause may be either explicative or limitative. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 307 Nor need Logic regard the infinite or limitative judgment as distinct from the affirmative. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 151 Their several undertakings... should be co-extensive and mutually limitative. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 722/3 Being essentially negative and limitative, it can only end in negative conclusions.

† 2. Subject to a limit or condition, conditional.

1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 67 A prudent Possessor of the Bill will accept of no conditional or limitative Acceptance.

**B. sb. Logic.** A limitative judgement.

1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 144 In respect to Limitatives, no question can arise concerning the truth or falsity of the incidental Proposition.

**Limited** (limitēd), *apl. a.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

† 1. Appointed, fixed. *Obs.*

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 67 He... hiereth some of them for meate and drynke, and a certeyne limited wayges by the daye. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 882/1 That euerie man... should paie the whole subsidue... out of hand, not tarieng till the daies of payment limited. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. 1. (1810) 225 They did somewhat exceede the time limited.

2. Circumscribed within definite limits, bounded, restricted. Of circumstances; Narrow. *Limited mail*: a mail train in which only a limited number of passengers is conveyed. *Limited monarchy*: one in which the functions of the monarch are exercised under conditions prescribed by the constitution; so *limited government, monarch, royalty*.

1610 *WILLET Hexapla Dan.* 259 The knowledge of angels is limited. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xix. 98 That King whose power is limited, is not superior to him, or them that have the power to limit it. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 265, I cannot imagine what it is makes men in England believe y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> of Ireland to be for a Limited Time of Three Years. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Persec.* Introd. 5 The blessings of a limited government. 1789 *GOUV. MORRIS*

in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 72 The King of France must soon be one of the most limited monarchs in Europe. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxi. I thank your Highness... for your cautious and limited testimony in my behalf. 1832 *AUSTIN Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 247 In limited monarchies a single individual shares the sovereign powers with an aggregate or aggregates of individuals. 1833 *MYLNE & KERN Reports* II. 244 His co-executor... was in narrow and limited circumstances. 1833 *BONTE Fillette* viii. (1876) 68 That school offered for her powers too limited a sphere. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. ii. 15 A limited number of images only will be seen. 1865 *MOZLEY Mirac.* iv. 86 A limited Dely was a recognised conception of antiquity. 1883 P. FITZGERALD *Kareah. Lit. Ann.* 80 He started for Dublin by the mid-day limited mail.

**b. Limited company**: short for *limited liability company* (see LIABILITY).

1855 *Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 133 § 1* The Word 'Limited' shall be the last Word of the Name of the Company. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 The Nevada Land and Mining Company, (limited).

3. quasi-sb. = *limited mail* in 2. (U.S. colloq.)

1887 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 577 Let the great steamship founder, the limited crash through a trestle... living or dead, these men will be found at their posts.

Hence **Limitedly adv.**, **Limitedness**.

a 1614 *DONNE Bannarus* (1644) 74 You see nothing is delivered by him against it, but modestly, limitedly, and perplexedly. 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr. T. White's *Urgent Inst.* 288 A difference of Substance distinct from corporeity and limitedness. 1812 *SHUTLEY in Hogg's Life* (1858) II. 91, I assume a character which is... undapplied to the limitedness of my experience. 1891 H. JONES *breathing* 235 He pushes the limitedness of human knowledge into a disqualification of it to reach truth at all. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 76 We in London need such limitedly local relaxations.

**Limitier** (limitā), Forms: 4 *lim-*, *lymitour*, 5 *-your* (c. 7 *g* *limitour*), 6 *lim-*, *lymiter*, -*yer*, *limmeter*, 7 *limitor*, 6-*limiter*. [f. LIMIT *v.* + -IER.]

1. (Also *frier limitier*.) A friar licensed to beg within certain limits. *Obs.* ex. *Hist.*

1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl. B. v.* 138 On fuitures and li tues-lesynges I symped. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 15 The zete charitee and prayres Of lymytours and othere hooly forres. 1516 *Will of R. Peke of Walsford* 4 June (MS.). To every lymyter of the liij orders of freers. xxd. 1552 *LATIMER Sermon* (1556) 94 A limitoure of the graye fryers, in the tyme of his limitation preached manye tymes and hadde but one Sermon. 1556 J. HUYMON *Spider & F.* ix. 1 There neuer was Fryer limitier, that duckt so low, where beggyng woom him twenty cheeses. 1597 *SPENSER M. Unbend* 85, I mene me to disguise... like a Pilgrim, or a Lymyter.

*transf.* or *allusive*. 1624 *BR. MONTAGU Gage To Rd.* Some of our Catholique Limitiers had bene roving in the country and brake into my pale secretly.

2. One who or that which limits (in senses of the vb.).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 217f. A Lymytour, limitatour. 1570 *LEAVIS Marib.* 84/2 A Limitier, limitatour. 1761a *Two Noble K.* v. l. 30 So hoyst we the sayles, that nist these vessells port even where the heavenly lymyter pleases. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atholou.* II. i. § 5 (v. 2) 120 The Summe is not that infinite limitour, which... setteth severall bounds, unto all other things. 1639 *LD. G. DOWE Lett. onc. Recb.* (1651) 27, I am sure they are the best declainers and limiters of their own [doctrines]. 1645 *MILTON Letra. n. Wks.* 121 IV. 222 Abolishing a law so good and moral, the limit of sin.

**Limiting** (limitīg), *vb. sb.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ING.] The action of the vb. LIMIT; an instance of this.

1580 *HOLLYNARD Treas. Fr. Tong. Modification*... a qualifying, moderating, limiting, or releasing. 1608 *HIERON Hks.* I. *To Chr. Kdr.* (ante 689) Formis of prayer, are adjudged to be a kind of... limiting of Gods Spirit. 1677 *GILPIN Denonol.* (1857) 405 A bold limiting of the time of forty days.

**Limiting** (limitīg), *apl. a.* [f. LIMIT *v.* + -ING.] That limits, in senses of the vb. *Limiting angle* (see quot. 1873). *Limiting parallels* (see quot. 1867).

1849 *RUSKIN Ser. I amps* vii. § 7. 192 It would be needful to accept some well known examples. For final and limiting authorities. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* v. 131 The Condition... can always be expressed by a limiting adjective. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. 33 Even with well-meant efforts of the practical spirit it [sc. criticism] must express dissatisfaction, if in the sphere of the ideal they seem impoverishing and limiting. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Limiting parallels*, the parallels of latitude upon the earth's surface, within which occultations of stars or planets by the moon are possible. 1873 W. LEE *Acoustics* II. iii. 53 In order that a ray may pass from a dense medium into a rarer, the angle of incidence must not exceed a certain limit, ... this angle is called the limiting or critical angle of refraction. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phenex.* 539 The limiting zone between the external cortex and the basilar layer.

**Limitless** (limitlēss), *a.* [f. LIMIT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having or admitting of no limits; unlimited, illimitable; unbounded, unrestricted.

1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stella* (1591) G 4 b, Say, whether thou wilt crowne With limitless renowne. 1612 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgrimage* civ. (Grosart) 20 To this Sea of Citie Common-wealth (i. e. limitless) London. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 129 Sir Philip... observed this limitless ambition of the Spaniard. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 57 While the king acts in consent with the parliament... he is limitless, irresistible. 1868 *LOCKYER Guenille's Heavens* (ed. 2) 436 In the depths of limitless space, exist numerous assemblages of stars. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 58 Almost limitless power of giving pain.

Hence **Limitlessly adv.**, **Limitlessness**.

1865 *RUSKIN Sesame* (ed. 2) 145 When the affection has become wholly and limitlessly our own. 1865 *Spectator*

4 Mar. 239/2 The Imperial throne... the power *solutus a legibus* which in its limitlessness could redress all wrongs.

**Limitor**, -our, *obs.* forms of LIMITER.

**Limitrophe** (limitrōf), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *limitrophe*, ad. late L. *limitrophus*, *limitrophus* (a hybrid f. L. *limit-*, *limes* + Gr. -*τρόφος* support- ing), applied to lands set apart for the support of troops on the frontier.]

**A. adj.** Situated on the frontier; bordering on, adjacent to (another country).

1826 [J. R. BERT] 4 *Years France* 129 Russia has already absorbed, within its empire, that great limitrophe nation which might have been a barrier against further progress. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* vi. 503 Like many of these limitrophe Pyrenean districts it became independent soon after... 1881 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 5/3 The policy of a limitrophe frontier with Russia revived. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Apr. 1/2 England... was perfectly free to enter into any relations she pleased with the States limitrophe to India.

† **B. sb.** A border-land, *Obs.*

1589 A. MUNDAY *Hist. Palenquens* v. (1653) 32 He... became... famous through all the neighbour Marches and limitrophes of Tharsus. 1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* C ij b, The Prince ought to have of them [sc. castle] in his frontier places, and Lymtrophes (as they call them).

Hence † **Limitrophing ppl. a.**, bordering, adjacent; † **Limitrophous a.** (see quot.).

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* iv. vii. 29 The Counties of Boulougne, Saint Paule, and other limitrophing Seigneuries. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Column*, Limitrophous, or boundary Column, is that which shews the limits of a kingdom, or country conquered.

† **Limity**, *Obs.* Also 6 *lymytee*. [Formation uncertain; possibly *limites*, -*tees*, represents L. *limites*; but cf. OF. *limit*,] = LIMIT.

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ccc. [ccvi.] 648 There shoulde be in their company of the lymities of France, mo then fyue hundred knyghtes. 1545 *JOVE Exp. Dan. Ved.* A iij b, The very lymities & boundes of the world. 1553 *EKEN Trav. Nere Ind.* (Aib) 29 They go not out of ye lymities of their own coutrie.

**Limm**, *obs.* form of LIMN.

† **Limma** (limā), [Late L., a. Gr. *λείμμα* remnant, part left, semitone, f. *λείπειν* to leave.]

1. *Mus.* The semitone of the Pythagorean scale see quot. 1694/1.

1694 W. HORN *Harmony* vi. 152 The Pythagoreans, not using Tone Minor, but two Equal Tones Major, in a Fourth, were forced to take a lesser Interval for the Hemitone; which is call'd their Limma, or Pythagorean Hemitone; and, which added to those two Tones, makes up the Fourth; it is a Comma less than Hemitone Major 16 to 15; and the Ratio of it, is 256 to 243. 1887 W. S. ROBERTSON *Gram. Dict. Mus.* IV. 503 The Ditonic Diatonic... consisting of two greater Tones and a Limma, as set forth by Pythagoras.

2. *Gr. Pros.* A time or mora in a line required by the rhythm but not expressed by a syllable in the words: indicated in schemes by the sign Λ.

**Limme**, *obs.* form of LIMB *sb.*

**Limmeal**, -ly, *obs.* vars. LIMB-MEAL, -MEALLY.

**Limmell**, variant of LIMALL, metal filings.

**Limmer** (limmā), *sb.* and *a.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 *lymmare*, 6 *lymare*, -*er*, *lymmar*, 6-7 *limmar*, *lymber*, *lymmmer*. [Of obscure origin; connexion with LIMB *sb.* is possible.]

**A. sb.**

† 1. A rogue, scoundrel. *Obs.*

1456 *SIR G. DAVE Law of Arms* (S.T.S.) 233/24 Ane unworthy lymmare, that settis nocht for honour bot for pillery. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* v. (*Part. Beasts*) xli. [To the fox] 'Byde', upod the lion; 'limmer, let us see Gif it be suthe the sillie zow he said'. 1536 *BELDENHEIM Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxxv, He causit hir to be schawfully defowlit with rebalds and limmaris of his cuntre. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 219 Adam doct special borderier and limmer, commonlie callit king of traytouris. 1602 *JAS. VI Let. to Eliz.* (Camden) 147 The repressing of fugitives and lymmeries [sic]. 1607 *SCOT Acts Jas. VI* (1819) IV. 379/2 That insolent and wicked race and name of the glengengour and not virous lym eris and malefact uris. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shiph.* II. i. Fowle Limmer! dritte Loune! 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* iv, There have been a 110 per set of limmers about to scale your windows, father Sam m.

2. Applied to a woman. † a. A light woman; a strumpet. b. In weaker sense: A jade, hussy, minx. 1566 *Durham Pepos.* (Surtees) 83 In causis diffamacionis, viz. that his wif was a lymmer. 1728 *RAMSAY Last Sp. Mier* viii, I wore nae frizz'd limmer's hair. 1786 *BURNS Tam Dogs* 182 Except for brizakia of their timmer Or speakin lightly o' their limmer. 1814 *SCOTT Waz. Knit.* Kate and Maity, the limmers, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragons, and I hne twa new queans instead o' them. 1851 *FORBES Lavengro* lxxxv. (1900) 460 Leave my husband in the hands of you and that limmer, who has never been true to us. 1897 *CROCKETT Lad's Love* xlii. 141 'Oh—the limmer—huw dared she', cried my mother, on fire instantly at the hint of an insult or rejection to her eldest son.

**B. adj.** Knavish, scoundrelly.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xavii. 9 With mony lymmar loun, 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) I. 53 For lymmer lawdis and lile lassus lo. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shiph.* II. i, Hence with 'hem, limmer lowne, Thy vermin, and thy selfe, thy selfe art one. a 1785 *ROOKHOP Kyde* iv. in *Child Ballads* III. 439 Limmer thieves drives them away.

Hence † **Limmerful a.**, knavish; † **Limmery**, knavery.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 152 Thy lymmerfull luke wald fle thame. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 206 The lymmerie lang hes lesit.



**Limneter**, obs. form of **LIMETER**.

**Limning**, obs. form of **LIMNING**.

**Limn** (lim), *v.* Now literary and arch. Also 5 *limyne*, *lymn*, 5-7 *lymn(e)*, 6-7 *limm(e)*, *limb(e)*, *limne*. [Altered form of **LUMINE** *v.*].

† 1. *trans.* To illuminate (letters, manuscripts, books). Also *absol.* Obs.

14-15 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 205 His bisschop hymself schoned not to write and lumine [MS. β (early 15th c.) *lymne*] and bynde bookes. 12440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 *lymnyd*, as bookys (A. *lymnyd*), *elucidatus*. 1499 *Churches. Acc. Crocombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 A mass boke of veln *lymnyde*. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. v. Their fyrst letters to be paynted or *lymned*. 1534 *RICH. LEL. to F. Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xxxiv. 179 A certain tale of M. Magdalen, delivering her a letter from heaven, that was *lymned* with golden letters. 1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* i. iv. By vijh, And if their toyes, in letters *lymde*, be printed once in booke, Thea [etc.]. 1573 *Art of Limning* title-p., Diuerse kyndes of colours to write or to *limme* withall vpon velym. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 94 When they write letters vnto anie principall person, they gylde the margent of the paper, and *limbe* it.

† 2. To adorn or embellish with gold or bright colour; to depict in (gold, etc.). Also (*rare*), to lay on (colour). Obs.

1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII* 73 Images .. richely *lymned* with golde and Albyn colours. 1573 *Art of Limning* title-p., How siluer or golde shalbe layed or *limned* vpon the size. 1587 *FLEMING Contin. Holinshed* 111. 490 i. Their bannerols displayed, and richly *limned* with my lords armes. 1653 *H. COGAN tr. Pinto's Trav.* xliii. 84 The Royal Arms of Portugal were *limned* in Gold.

3. To paint (a picture or portrait); to portray, depict (a subject). † Formerly *spec.* to paint in water-colour or distemper (see **LIMING** *vbl. sb.* 2). † Also with *forth*, *out*.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 290 Looke, when a Painter would surpass the life, In *limning* out a well-proportioned steed. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 83 Pictures which are *lymned* in oyle. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 222 Nicot that famous painter of Greece, when he had most curiously *limbed* forth a Horses perfection [etc.]. 1632 *WITHER Fair Virtue* II, Where Apelles *limb'd* to life Leashed Vulcans lovely wife. 1641 *MILTON Anima tr.* Wks. 1851 111. 230 He may be the competent Judge of a neat picture, or elegant poem, that cannot *limne* the like. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxxvii. for there by magic skill, I wis, Form of each thing that living is Was *limn'd* in proper dye. 1854 *MRS. OLIPHANT Macd. Hebrum* II. 55 The dim chapel .. with Scripture stories *limned* in its ancient glass. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 335 If he be *limned* aright in the canvas which has descended to us.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 *NASHE 4 Lett. Confut.* 30 With life and spirit to *limne* deadnes it selfe *Hoc est Oraoris proprium*. 1600 *SHAKS. A. T. L.* II. vii. 194 As mine eye doth his effigies witness Most truly *limn'd*, and living in your face. 1602 *MARSTON Aut. & Met. Induct.* I fear it is not possible to *limne* so many persons in so small a tablet as the compass of our playes afford. 1645 *FULLER Good Th. in Bad T. Mist. Contempl.* xxi. (1649) 83 It is easie for one to endure an affliction, as he *limns* it out in his own fancie. 1653 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY Sp. Glosy* in. iii. What's beauty but a perfect white and red? Both here well mix'd *limn* truth so beautiful. 1661 *FELTHAM Lusoria* xxxvii. in *Resolves* (1709) 607 He must *limb* Spirits never tir'd. 1856 *SPURGEON New Park St. Puttit* I. 56 Instances of persons given to the house of God, and having their characters *limned* out to perfection. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* x. (1876) 284 Perhaps the most complete picture of a great man ever *limned* in words. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 130 The Odusseus is *limned* with .. incomparable art.

4. *Prov.* To *limn* the water, *limn* (something) on water: said of something transient or futile.

1620 *BACON Poems* (Grosart) 49 Who then to fraile Mortality shall trust, But *limmes* the Water, or but writes in dust. 1692 *INDICIA Caroline* ix. 73 All he had done was but a kind of *Limning* the Water, to them. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxx. 4 A woman's words. .. *Limn* them on ebbing floods, write on a watery gale [*L. in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua*].

† 5. *absol.* or *intr.* To paint; *esp.* to paint in water-colour or distemper. Obs.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 44 To paint or *limne* with the colours that are taken from hearbs or flowers. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 126 The vertuous Margaret Queene of Navarre beside her excellent veine in Poesie could draw and *limne* excellently. 1655 *PERRY Diary* 7 May, Yesterday began my wife to leare to limn of one Browne. 1675 *CROWE Country Wit* iv. 57 *Merry*. Cannot you *Limne*, Sir? *Ranlder*. *Limne*, what dost thou mean? *Merry*. Why *Limne*, Sir, draw Pictures in little. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 30. 136 If Oxen, Lions, Horses and Asses .. were able to *limn* and paint.

**Limnacean** (limnē'shān), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* mod. L. *Limnacea* (see below), for \**Limnaceae*, *f.* **LIMNÆA**; see **ACEAN**]. *a.* *adj.* Pertaining to the *Limnacea*, one of the three families of *Pulmo-branchiata* in De Blainville's classification. *b.* *sb.* A gastropod of the family *Limnacea*; a pond-snail (*Cent. Dict.*). Also *Limnæceous* *a.* = *prec.* *adj.* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1855).

|| **Limnæa** (limnē'ā), *zool.* Also *erron.* **Limn-** [*mod. L.*, *ad. Gr.* *Λιμναία*, fem. of *Λιμναίος*, *f.* *Λιμνῆ* pool, marsh]. A genus of the family *Limnæidae* or pond-snails, typical of the sub-family *Limnæinae*; a pond-snail of this genus. Hence **Limnæan**, a gastropod of the genus *Limnæa*; **Limnæid** (also *limneld*), a gastropod of the family *Limnæidae*;

a pond-snail; **Limnæine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Limnæinae* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1834 *McMURREY tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 111. 38 Having a shell very similar to that of a *Limnæa*. 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusc* 11 The air-breathing limnæids live in fresh water. 1856 *Ibid.* 11. 361 The *Litorina* and *Limnæans* are found living together.

**Limnanth** (lim-nānth). *Bot.* [*f.* *Gr.* *Λιμνη* lake, marsh + *άνθος* flower]. *a.* A plant of the genus *Limnanthemum* (*N.O. Gentianaceae*) of perennial water-herbs. *b.* A plant of the genus *Limnanthes* or tribe *Limnantheae*, *N.O. Geraniaceae* (Cassell).

1873 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 209 The .. orbicular floating leaves of Common *Limnanthemum* (*Limnanthes*).

**Limned** (*limnd*), *pp. a.* [*f.* **LIMN** *v.* + **-ED**]. † Illuminated (*obs.*); painted, depicted, portrayed. 1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Miniati libri*, *limned* bookes, hauyng letters of dyuers colours. 1573 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) 111. 26 The *lymned* letters and pictures. 1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville, To the fayrest wyf*, III *limn'd* memorial of diuine grace. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 3. 18 Like the first Letter of a Patent, or *limned* Booke. 1628 *F. GREVILLE Sidney Ep. Ded.* (1652) 1 Both your Bloud and Vertues do so strongly Intitle you to this well-*limb'd* Piece. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 216 The *limned* picture of my wife. 1814 *CARY Dante, Par.* xxvii. 90 The human flesh Or .. its *limn'd* resemblance.

**Limner** (lim'nar). Now literary or arch. Forms: 4-5 *lymnour*, 4-6 *lymenor(e)*, 5 *lymnore*, *lympner*, 6 *lymmer*, 6-7 *lymnor*, *limmer*, 7 *limbner*, *limpner*, 6- *limner*. [Altered form of **LUMINER**; see **LIMN** *v.* and **-ER** 1].

1. An illuminator of manuscripts. *Hist.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 9 Johannes Dancastre, *lymenor*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxi. (1495) 698 Grajourns, *lymnours* and payntours etith Rewe to sharpe theyr syghte. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 *lymnore* (A. c. 1490 *lymnour*), *elucidator*, *miniogryuer*. 1483 *Act 1 Rich.* III. c. 9 § 1 That this Acte .. in no wise extende .. to any writer *lympner* hynder or imprinter. c. 1513 *Cocke Lovell's B.* 30 Barbers, boke bynders, and *lymnors*. 1555 *EVEN Decades* 188 The lytle byrdes whiche the *lymnors* of bookes are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of church bookes. 1607 *R. C[AREW] tr. Esienne's World of Wonders* 334 A *limmer* .. had drawne S. Peter and S. Paul so liuely. 1859 *C. BARKER Associat. Princ.* i. 18 The *Rector Chori* .. had .. the charge of the writing materials .. and of the colours for the *limners*.

2. A painter, esp. a portrait painter. † Sometimes *spec.*, a water-colour artist.

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 23 The fine and subtil earth of the hearbe or flower, out of the which some curious *Limner* may draw some excellent colour. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 10 The Poets (with their apes, the painters, *limners*, and carvers). 1638 *USSHER Immanuel* (1645) 16 A curious *limner* draweth his own sons portraiture to the life. 1659 *J. ARROWSMITH Chain Princ.* 137 The *limbner* drew it as he was an artist, not as one of this or that nation. 1661-2 *Perry's Diary* 2 Jan., Cooper, the great *limner* in little. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 147/2 A *limner*, a Painter in Water colours. 1752 *FOOTE Taste* i. i, Pray now, Mr. Carmine, how do you *Limners* contrive to overlook the Ugliness, and yet preserve the Likeness? 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas.* I. III. viii. 186 Many refined strokes show that the *limner* had studied his original by her side. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) 111:250 The drawing of a *limner* which has not the shadow of a likeness to the truth.

Hence **Limnery**, the work of a *limner*.

c. 1831 *H. COLERIDGE Ess.* (1851) I. 199 The few remnants of church-limnery that have escaped the fanatics and the modernisers.

**Limniad**, *rare*. [Erroneously for \**limnad*, *ad. Gr.* *Λιμναδ*, *Λιμνῆς* fem. *adj.*, 'pertaining to lakes', *f.* *Λιμνῆ* lake.] A lake-nymph.

1818 *L. HUNT Foliage, The Nymphs* p. xii, The *Limniad* takes Her pleasure in the lakes.

**Limning** (li'minj, li'm'ninj), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LIMN** *v.* + **-ING** 1].

1. Illuminating of manuscripts, etc. Also *concr.* c. 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 72 There begynneth the crafte of *lymnyng* of bokys. 1573 (*title*) A very proper treatise, wherein is briefly set forth the arte of *limning*, which teacheth how siluer or golde shalbe layed or *limned* vpon the size [etc.]. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Luminacion de libros*, *lymning*, *miniculation*. 1612 *PEACHAM Gent. Exerc.* title-p., The making of all kinds of colours, to be used in *lymning*, *Painting*, *Trickling*, and *Blason* of Coates, and Armes. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Aword. Paint.* (1786) I. 39 Of the third Edward, says Mr. Vertue, many portraits are preserved .. in illuminated MSS. .. He has not marked where these *limnings* exist. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMES Paint.* 200 The art of illuminating, or *limning*, as it was formerly called.

2. *Painting* († formerly *spec.* in water-colour or distemper).

1606 *G. WOODCOCKE Lines Emperors in Hist. Justine* G 1 b, *Siaging*, playing, and phisick, geometry, painting, and *limning*. 1675 *SALMON Polygraph.* II. xv. 73 *Limning* is an Art whereby in Water Colours, we strive to resemble Nature in every thing to the life. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. 147/2 *Limning*, *Painting* in Water colours with Gum or Size. 1772 *ANDERSON Spect.* No. 328 *Limning*, one would think, is no expensive Diversion, but .. she paints Fans for all her Female Acquaintance, and draws all her Relations Pictures in Miniature. 1884 *B. B. WARFIELD in Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The skilled *limning* of a Michael Angelo.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* a painting. 1680 *London Gaz.* No. 2517/1 A Collection of Paintings and fine *Limnings* by the best Masters. 1721 *SHAFESB. Charac.* (1737) 111. 295 E'er you attempt those accurate and refin'd *limnings* or portraictures of mankind, or offer to bring gentlemen on the stage. 1816 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 67 A great

many *limnings* in rather a rude style of art. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 145 The *limnings* of early painters on the walls.

3. *attrib.*, as † *limning* gold, † *picture*, -*skill*. 1420 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 120 *Pro auro vocato* 'lymnyng gold'. 1617 *L. OLIVER in Wills Doctors Com.* (Camden) 84 All my drawings .. and *lymning* pictures, or any thing of *lymning* whatsoever .. as yet unfinished. 1737 *MATT. GREEN Splen* 450 When fancy tries her *limning* skill To draw and colour at her will.

**Limning**, *pp. a.* [+ **-ING** 2]. *Painting*. 1782 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) 3rd Ode to R. A.'s* iv, Thus should young *limning* lads themselves demean.

**Limnite** (limnōit). Also *lymnite*. [*f.* *Gr.* *Λιμνη* lake + **-ITE**].

1. *Paleontology*. A fossil species of the genus *Limnæa*.

1854 *WEBSTER, Lymnite*, 1882 *OGILVIE, Lymnite*.

2. *Min.* Bog iron ore, containing more water than limonite.

1868 in *DANA Min.* 178.

**Limnograph** (limnōgrōf). [*f.* *Gr.* *Λιμνη* lake, marsh + **-GRAPH**]. An apparatus for automatically recording the variations of level in a lake.

1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 427 Beside the fixed limnograph of M. Plantamour.

**Limnology** (limnōlōjī). [*f.* *Gr.* *Λιμνη* lake, marsh + **-λογία** -LOGY]. *a.* The study of the physical phenomena of lakes. *b.* That department of science which treats of pond-life.

1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 1953 Limnology was dealt with (at the Geographical Congress) by Dr. F. A. Forel. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 709 The study of microscopic aquatic life and general limnology.

**Limnometer** (limnōmētēr). Also *erron.* *limni-*. [*f.* *Gr.* *Λιμνη* lake + **-METER**]. An apparatus for measuring the variations of level in lakes.

1852 *Th. Ross Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 14 The Marquis del Toro has undertaken to put this design into execution .. establishing limnometers, on a bottom of gneiss rock, so common in the lake of Valencia. 1879 *Nature* 23 Oct. 615/2 M. Edouard Sarasin has recently established a registering limnimeter .. near the eastern extremity of the Lake of Geneva.

**Limnophilous** (limnōfīlēs), *a.* [*f.* *Gr.* *Λιμνη* marsh, pool + **-φίλος** -loving + **-ους**. Cf. *f.* *limnophile*]. Fond of or living in marshes or pools, as certain molluscs, etc. 1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

**Limno-** (lai'mō), taken as comb. form of *L. limus* mud, in the sense 'clayey and ...'

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 13 A certain earth of the limno-crataceous kind.

**Limon** *e*, obs. form of **LEMON**.

† **Limoneer**. *Obs.* In 6 *lymoner*, -*eer*. [*a.* *f.* *limonier*, *f.* *limon* shaft; see **-EER**]. A horse which is attached to the shafts of a vehicle.

1523 *WOLSEY in Fiddes Life* (1726) II. 112 That new *lymoners* and horses for draught and carriage should be recovered. 1524 .. in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1836) IV. 120 Provision of *lymoners*, carriages and draughts.

**Limonin** (limōnin). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [*f.* mod. L. *limonin* (*f.* *limon*) **LEMON** + **-IN**]. (See *quot.*) Also (*rare*) **Limone** [*as in Fr.*].

1845 *GREGORY Organic Chem.* 459 *Limnone*, or *Limone*, a bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c. 1864 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 111. 699 *Limonin*, the bitter principle contained in the pips of oranges and lemons.

**Limonite** (lai'mōnēit). *Min.* [Named by Haussmann, 1813, probably from *Gr.* *Λιμῶν* meadow, a rendering of its earlier Ger. name *wiesenerz*, meadow-ore; see **-ITE**]. A name at first confined to bog iron ore, but now extended to include all forms of hydrous sesqui-oxide of iron, containing about 15 per cent. of water.

1823 *H. J. BROOKE Introd. Crystallogr.* 472 Bog, Meadow, &c.; Iron ore, *Limonite*. 1852 *C. U. SHEPARD Min.* (ed. 3) 276 *Limonite* occurs in beds and veins. 1879 *RUTLEY Sundry Rocks* x. 156 *Limonite* occurs in stalactitic, mammillated, pisolitic, or earthy, conditions.

*attrib.* 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 308 A deposit of *limonite-iron* ore.

Hence **Limonitic** *a.*, consisting of or resembling *limonite* (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Limonium**. *Obs.* [*mod. L.* *limonium* = *L. limonion* (Pliny), *a. Gr.* *Λειμώνιον*, neut. of *Λειμώνιος*, *f.* *Λειμών* meadow]. Any plant of the genus *Pyrola*, esp. *P. rotundifolia*; wintergreen.

1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 48 *Limonium* named of the Herbaries *Pyrola*, is named in dach wintergrowen. .. It maye be called in english wyntergrene. 1562 .. *Herbal* II. 39 The sede of *Limonium* .. is good agaynst all kyndes of fluxes. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 21 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting. .. Indian Tuberous Jacyoth, *Limonium* [etc.]. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 386 You have besides the scarlet Lichais, .. divers kinds of *Limonioms*.

**Limose** (lai'mōs), *a.* *Geol.* and *Bot.* *rare*. [*ad. L.* *limōs-us*, *f.* *limus* mud]. Pertaining to, of the nature of mud; growing in mud.

1855 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Limosus*.

† **Limosity**. *Obs.* [*ad. mod. L.* *limōsilitas*, *f.* *limōs-us*]. 'Muddiness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

**Limotherapy**. *Med.* *rare*. [*f.* *Gr.* *Λιμός* hunger + *θεραπεία* medical treatment.] Treatment of disease by fasting; the hunger cure.

1893 in *Dunglison's Dict. Med.* (ed. 2).



**Limous** (lɪ'mʊs), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also *lymous*, -*ows*. [ad. L. *limosus*, *f.* *limus* mud, slime.] Muddy; slimy.

c1420 *Pallad.* in *Hush*. ix. 139 Yf water ther be lymous or efecte, Admyntion of salt wol hit correcte. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 198/2 Gleywomous, or lymous, lymous, rucous, glutinous. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud.* Ep. vi. i. 275 The mud and limous matter brought down by the river Nilus. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* a 1734 Sir J. Floyer (J.). They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the limous or slimy feculent part of the blood. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II. 157 A limous lava, which consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths mixed with iron.

Hence † **Limousness**, sliminess. c1440 *Promp.* Parv. 198/2 Gleywomousness, or lymow(-)ness, limositas, viscositas.

† **Limp**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare -*l*. [f. *LIMP* *v.* 1] Cf. *OE.* *gelimp*, *f.* *gelimpan*.] An occurrence.

c1800 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 On alle hose limes ne untrowe neure lob to genes are drihten.

**Limp** (*limp*), *sb.* 2 [f. *LIMP* *v.* 2] The action of limping; a limping gait or walk.

1818 *Todd* sv. He has a limp in his walking. 1870 *Dickens E. Droid* iii. The sun-browned tramps, quicken their limp a little. 1876 *Chamb. Jnl.* 15 Jan. 35/4 The Grecian bend and the Alexandria limp—both positive and practical imitations of physical affliction.

**Limp** (*limp*), *sb.* 3 *Mining.* An instrument used for throwing off the refuse from the ore in the operation of jigging (see *quots.*).

1747 *Hoogon Miner's Dict.* *Limp* [is] a very small and thin Piece of Board, shaped almost half round, and it is Shod on the circular edge with Iron. 1778 *Phycis Min. Cornub.* 323 The uppermost light stony waste may be easily separated and skimmed off by a piece of semicircular board, called a Limp. 1875 in J. H. Collins *Metal Mining Gloss.* 1881 in *Raymond Mining Gloss.*

**Limp** (*limp*), *a.* [Of obscure origin; *G.* *lampen*, 'to hang limp', has been compared.]

1. Wanting in firmness or stiffness, flaccid; flexible, pliant. Of a textile fabric: Unstiffened;

1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey). *Limp*, limber, supple. 1750 M. Browne *Walton's Angler* iii. 42 The Chub, eats waterish, and the Flesh of him is not firm, but limp (earlier *edit.* short) and tasteless. a 1825 *Forbes* *For.* E. *Anglia*. *Limp*, limpy, flaccid. 1840 *Brown's Old C. Shop* xvi. His [Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position, all loose and limp, and shapeless. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 318 A female with a heap of limp veil thrown up over an obsolete bonnet. 1884 *Bazaar* 19 Dec. 658/1 Scarf arrangements, are made in almost any limp material. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 116/1 Struggling in our starch we can rally him [Byron] familiarly on his limp collars.

2. Bookbinding. Used to designate a kind of binding in which no mill-board is used.

1863 *Parker's Catal. Bks. printed for Univ. Ox.* 2 Sophocles Tragedies, each Play separately, limp cloth. 25. 6d. 1882 *Clar. Press List New Bks.* 40 The Oxford Bible for Teachers, Turkey Morocco, limp, 22s. 6d.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wanting in firmness, strictness, nervous energy, or the like.

1853 G. J. Cayley *Las Alforjas* I. 196 We told them that our nation had no taste or genius for dancing, preferring to imitate in a limp and spiritless manner, the dances of foreign countries. 1872 *Bagehot Physics & Pol.* (1876) 76 Creeds or systems that conduce to a soft limp mind tend to perish. 1880 *Venn. Lee Stud. Italy* ii. 24 His contemporaries composed in loose, limp rhymes. 1885 *Dobson At Sign of Lyr.* 142 Whether, the limp Matron on the Hill Woke from her novel-reading trance.

† **Limp**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 *limpan*, *pa. t.* *limp*, *pa. pple.* *limpen*, 2-5 *lympe(n)*, 4-5 *lympe(n)*; *pa. t.* 5 *lympedo*, -*ide*, *pa. pple.* 4 *limpen*. [OE. *limpan* str. = OHG. *limphan*, *limfsan*, *limfan*, *limfen*; also *limpan* (MHG. *limpfen*); cf. OHG. *gelimf* suitability, fitness, mod. *G.* *glimpf* moderation, lenity.]

1. *intr.* To befall, happen. Const. *dative*. Chiefly *impers.* or quasi-*impers.*

*Beowulf* 1987 Hu limp eow on lade leofa Biowulf. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. 8 2 (Sedgefield) þa ysian habbað zesaða, & him limpð of æfter hiora ægnum willan. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 412 3if out limpeð misliche þet [etc.]. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 424 Nyf oure lorde haden þen her lodem hem had limpen harde. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Kat.* 907 Hit was Wawen hym-self þat in þat won sytze, Comen to þat krystmasse, as case hym þen lympeð. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3095 It lympeð not away þe fast þe lymkynd to be first. c 1420 *Antes of Arth.* 615 Not him lympeð þe werse, and þat me wele lykis.

2. To belong, pertain, relate to.

858 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 438 Butan ðem wioda ðe to ðem sealtan limpð. c 1175 *Laund. Hom.* 41 We eow wulleð suteliche seggen of þa fredome þe limpð to þan deie. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 50 Þet hwite creoz limpð to ou.

3. *trans.* To incur, meet with.

13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 174 And who-so lympeþ þe losse, lay hym þer-out. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 875, I hadde leste my lyfe are cho hade harme lympeð.

**Limp** (*limp*), *v.* 2 [cogn. w. MHG. *limphin* (rare) of the same meaning. Cf. also *LIMPHALT* *a.* 1] *intr.* To walk lamely, to halt. Also with *about*, *along*, *away*. Occas. with cognate object.

1570 *Levins Manif.* 139/11 To Limp, claudicare. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr.* ii. 1. 254 Why does the world report that Kate doth limp? 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 274 Of Hawks, the Circus, is lame and limpoth of one leg. 1648 *Br. Hall Breachings* *Deuout Soul* xxii. 34 That holy servant of thine, I went limping away. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 80 p. 7, I must therefore humbly beg Leave to limp along the Streets after my own Way. 1787 *Burns Tam Samson's Elegy* x.

Owre mony a weary hag he limpit. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. i. Limp along like a pig in a string. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 259 His trail was followed for a long distance, which he must have limped alone. 1867 *Dickens Lett.* (1880) II. 275 He limps about and does his work.

b. *fig.*; in *quot.* c 1400, to fall short of.

c 1400 *Dest.* *Try* 36 Sum lokyt ouer hile and lympt of the sothe. 1586 *Stanyhurst Decr.* *lrel.* i. 11/2 in *Hollis-shed*, And if anie of these three [sc. marks of the subjection of a country] lacke, doubtlesse the conquest limpeth. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 105/1 (*ibid.*) Sir John Allen, was found to limpe in this controuersie. 1596 *Shaks. Merch.* I. iii. ii. 130 So farre this shadow doth limpe behind the substance. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 566 The whole chain will become a rope of sand, and the consequence limp lame behind. 1821 *Lamb Elia* Ser. I. *My Relations*, I must limp often in my poor antithetical manner. 1887 *Fremman Exeter* iv. 90 The pentameter might perhaps have limped less [etc.].

2. *Comb.*, as *limp-verse*; *limp-legged* adj.

1523 *Skelton Carl. Lauret* 625 With that I herd gunnie rushe out at ones. It made sim lympe legged, and broiid the bones. c 1648-50 *Drayton's Barnabas Runt*, Upon the Erculas, What tho my limp-verse be maimed?

† **Limpard**. *Obs.* [f. *LIMP* *v.* 2 + *-ARD*.] A contemptuous name for one who limps, a cripple.

1653 *Urchans Rabelais* I. xxxix. What could that gouty Limpard haue done with so fine a dog?

**Limper** (*limper*). [f. *LIMP* *v.* 2 + *-ER*.] One who limps.

1632 *Shewwood*. A limper, *in boisteux*. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 77 p. 1 Before the Limpers came in, I remember a Race of Limpers. a 1868 *Whitman Boston Town* iii. Back! Lack to the hills, old Limpers!

**Limpet** (*limpēt*). Forms: 1 *lempedu*, 4 7 *lempet*, 1, 7 *lempert*, *lympit*, -*pot*), 7-9 *limpit*, (8 *limpid*), 8-9 *Sc.* *lampion*, *lempcke*, 7 *limpet*. See also *LIMPIN*. [OE. *lempedu*, a. late L. *lampēda* limpet, also *LAMPREY*.] A gastropod mollusc of the genus *Patella*, having an open tent-shaped shell and found adhering tightly to the rock which it makes its resting-place.

c 1050 *For* in *Wr.* *Wulcker* 438/17 *Lempida*, lempedu. 1312-13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sutton) 10 In lempetis. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S. v. 33) Lap-taris, lempetis, mussillis in schellis. 1602 *Carew Cornwall* 30 Of shell fish, there are Wrinkles, Limpets, Cockles [etc.]. 1673 *W. W. Scroog's Let to Ld. Hutton in L. Cor.* (1878) 117 Those lymputs I'wer never scene in England lack wine to make 'em tast. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1698) II. 155 Every day we had plenty of Limpets and Mussels of a very large size. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1824 And tast as well as Lymputs or Wrinkles. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* iv. xi. 163, I continued three Days feeding on Oysters and Limpits, to save my own Provisions. 1748 II. *Ellis Hutton's Bay* 171 Shells are seldom met with; the only ones I saw were Limpits, Mussels, and Periwinkles. 1842 *Johnston in Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 76 The Limpet or Lempecks. These have a rather thin shell of a greenish colour.

b. *fig.* and *allusive*.

1824 *Scott St. Ronan's* xxxi. He, stuck like a limpet to a rock. 1875 *Tennyson C. Mary* III. i. He limpets to this pillar, or we are torn Down the strong wave of brawlers.

c. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *limpet rock*, *shell*; *limpet shaped*, -*shelled* adjs.

1577 *Harrison England* ii. xiii. (1877) I. 255 The workmen happened oftentimes upon lempet shells. 1786 *Burns Earnest Cry & Prayer* vii. Triumphant crushin' like a mussel Or limpet shell. 1818 *K. & F. to Reynolds* 88 The first page I read Upon a Limpit rock of green sea-weed Among the breakers. 1822-34 *Cowd's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 477 Limpet-shelled blain. 1897 *Mary Kingsley W. Africa* 17 The hat, a large limpet-shaped affair made of palm leaves.

† **Limpfalt**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 1 *lempihalt*, *lempfalt*, -*h* (*alt.* 6 *lympe halt*). [OE. *lempfalt*, *f.* \**lampf*, abl.-var. of \**limp*; see *LIMP* *v.* 2] *Lame*, limping. Hence † **Limpfaltung** *vbl. sb.*, limping.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, lempihalt [*Erft* *lempihalt*; *Corpus lempihalt*; *Leiden lempfalt*]. c 1050 *For* in *Wr.* *Wulcker* 433/17 *Lempit*, lempfalt. 1530 *Palser*, 317/2 *lympe halt*, *boiteux*. 1549 *Chaloner Erasim*, on *Folly* A iii. Vulcan, that lymphault smithe. *Ibid.* Cij. But when the Gods are sette at bankette, he plaitheth the jester, now wyth hys lymphaultynge, now with his skoffinge.

**Limphtic**, *obs.* form of *LYMPHATIC*.

**Limpid** (*limpid*), *a.* Also 7 *limpidde*. [ad. F. *limpide*, or L. *limpidus*, prob. related to early *limpa*, class. L. *lympa* clear liquid; see *LYMPH*.] Chiefly of fluids: Free from turbidity or suspended matter; pellucid, clear.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). *Limpidde*, cleere, pure. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud.* Ep. ii. i. 54 Chrysell, is a mineral body, made of a lentious colament of earth, drawne from the most pure and limpid iuyce thereof. 1682 *Dyden Religio Laici* 341 And still the nearer to the spring we go, More limpid, more unsoiled, the waters flow. 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 374 Winds from all quarters agitate the air, And fit the limpid element for use. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Cosmos*, *Phys. Sci.* xiv. (1849) 127 The pure and limpid crystal of Iceland spar. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* i. viii. 34 The eyes are of that soft, limpid, turquoise blue, so often sung by the poets.

b. of immaterial things and *fig.*

1649 *Needham Case Commn.* 16 It was vaine to raise more dust out of the Cobwebs of Antiquity in so limpid a case. a 1734 *North Lites* (1826) III. 329 Death the only means to free a limpid soul, from that dungeon of flesh. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/1 She possesses a pure

and limpid soprano of considerable compass. 1848 *Dickens Dombey* xv. Devoutly hoping that his limpid intellect might not be brought to bear on his difficulties until they were quite settled. 1878 *Gladstone Prim. Homer* 6 There is a singular transparency in the mind, as there is also in the limpid language, of Homer.

**Limpidity** (*limpiditi*). [ad. F. *limpidité* or late L. *limpiditas*, *f.* *limpidus* LIMPID.] Clearness, transparency, with reference to both material and immaterial things.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 245 Rivers what they signifie, in respect of their limpidity. 1758 *Reid tr. Macquer's Chym.* I. 133 We are surprised to observe the solution of copper, retain its limpidity. 1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. 1 (1873) 178 The limpidity of its expression allows us to measure it at a glance. 1886 *Ruskin Preterita* I. 294 Waters, of a perfect limpidity.

**Limpidly** (*limpidli*), *adv.* [f. LIMPID + *-LY*.] In a limpid manner.

1870 *Lowell Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. 280 Goethe himself, limpidly perfect as are many of his shorter poems, often fails in giving artistic coherence to his longer works. 1875 *Browning Inn Album* iii. 84 He's, Limpidly truthful.

**Limpidness** (*limpidness*). [f. LIMPID + *-NESS*.] The quality of being limpid; = LIMPIDITY.

1664 H. MORE *Synops. Proph.* 248 'Tis the other consideration of rivers is their limpidness and irrigation. 1758 *Flabouratory Land Open Introd.* 75 Having that greater degree of lightness, volatility, and limpidness, which brings it to what is called the ethereal state. 1870 *Lowell Study Wind* 198 Nothing can be finer than the delicious limpidness of his phrase. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Phila of Crossways* II. i. 8 Lake waters under rock, unfathomable in limpidness.

**Limpin**. *Obs.* exc. *dialect*. Also; *lympyne*. = LIMPET.

1585 *Hiccius Junius* *Nom-nicator* 70 *Tellina*, *mytilus*, a limpin. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 265 The Limpins, Muskley, and Scallops. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Berdin*, the shell-fish called a Lympyne, or a Lempet. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 123 There are... the largest Limpins that perhaps are any where to be met with. 1821 *Owen's Pembroke* 120 note, Limpin is still the local name for Limpet.

**Limping** (*limping*), *vbl. sb.* [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-ING*.] The action of LIMP *v.* 2

1555 W. WATKIN *Parle Facions* I. vi. 61 The Claudians; which they so terme of claudication or limping. 1604 F. HERING *Prof. Carcat* 15 The extreme limping and halting thereof will easily appear.

**Limping** (*limping*), *pple.* [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-ING*.] That limps.

1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 28 Well apparrell'd April on the heels Of limping Winter trudge. 1607 *Timon* iv. i. 14 Some (printed Some) of sixteen, Plucke the lym'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1724 *Ramsay's Vision* xix. Limp'd Vulcan. 1791 *Cowper's Odyssey* vi. 430 The limping smith far-famed replied. 1801 A. WELCKER *Wild West* 10 They were followed by Limpin, many Indian dogs.

b. *fig.* *cf. halting, lame*.

1577-87 *Holiness Chron.* I. 164/1 The Dives had a lame and limping rule in this land. 1599 *Mason's S. v. Litanie* n. v. 195 Rude limping lines fits this lewd halcyon age. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* (1634) 490 Nothing wretched, nothing limping; all marcheth with like tenour. 1702 *Dennis Monument* xxi. She to new slaughter laid on limping Fate. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 146 To give the vigor of an athlete to our limping will. 1876 *Seagrave Commenting* 123 His prophetic work has been reprinted, but not this limping poetry.

*Comb.* 1577 *Gosson in Kiton Mistr. Mans Life* K vijh, A lame and loth-ome limping legged wight.

Hence **Limpingly** *adv.*, **Limpingness**.

1579 *Tomson Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 86/1 Though we goe limpingly, yet... we strive with our selves to go forward. 1611 *Cotgr.* *Boiteux*, limpingly. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* (1781) VI. iii. 345 Both were applauded; the time of life of the Lady, the limpingness of my Lord, considered. 1787 *Berkeford Italy* (1834) II. 38 Our conversation was limpingly carried on in a great variety of broken languages.

† **Limpish**, *a.* 1 [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-ISH*.] Somewhat limping; inclined to limp.

1570 *Levins Manif.* 146/10 *Lymphish*, claudus. **Limpish** (*limpish*), *a.* 2 [f. LIMP *a.* + *-ISH*.]

Somewhat limp (in *quot.* *fig.*: cf. *LIMP* *a.* 2).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 509/1 He was trying to cut a Limpish figure.

† **Limpitude**. *Obs.* rare -*o*. [ad. L. *limpitudine*, *f.* *limpidus* LIMPID.] = LIMPIDITY.

1623 in *Cockram*. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.*

**Limpkin** (*limpkin*). [f. LIMP *v.* 2 + *-KIN*.] The bird's movements resemble those of a limping man. A name for the genus *Aramus* of birds, holding a place midway between the Cranes and the Rails; called also *COURLAN*. (See *quot.*)

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 127 The family of the limpkins or courlans is a very small one, consisting only of one genus of two species. *Aramus pictus* is restricted to Central America, the West Indies, and southern Florida. *A. scolopaceus* inhabits eastern South America.

† **Limply**, *a.* *Obs.* In 3 *limpliche*. [OE. *limplic* (Sweet), *f.* *limp-an* to befit (= LIMP *v.* 1) + *-lic*, -*ly*.] Suitable, appropriate.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader feide... to elche lime limpliche mihte.

**Limply** (*limpli*), *adv.* [f. LIMP *a.* + *-LY*.] In a limp manner.

1869 *Latest News* 10 Oct. 6 The legs dangling limply on either flank. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 630/1 He shook hands somewhat limply.

**Limpness** (*limpnēs*). [f. LIMP *a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being limp.



1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thule* xv. 241 Gentle and obedient, not through any timidity or limpsiness of character. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxxii. 545 The moral laxity and limpsiness which may be remarked in the lower classes of Russia.

**Limpsy** (lɪmpsi), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* Also *-sey*. [*f. LIMP a.* For the ending, see FLIMSY.] *Limpy*, *a* 1825 [see *LIMP a.* 1]. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* viii. 284 That child... makes two steps forward before its limpsy body loses its balance. 1868 WHITMAN *Sel. Poems* 119 The death-bowl, the limpsy tumbling body, the rush of friend and foe thither. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Ottobow Folks* xlviii. (1870) 525 She... looked sort of limpsy, as if there wasn't no starch left in her.

**Limpwort**: see LIME-WORT 2.  
**Limstock**, obs. variant of LINSTOCK.  
**Limuloid** (lɪmʊləɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. next + -oid*]. *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Limulus*. *b. sb.* A limuloid crustacean. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v. *Limulus*. Several limuloid crustaceans have been discovered in the coal-measures. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 313 In general appearance they [Trilobites] certainly approach Limuloids.

**Limulus** (lɪmʊləs), *Zool.* Pl. -I. [*mod.L.* use of *L. limulus* somewhat askance, *f. limus* askew.] A genus of *Nerostomata* (Order *Limulidae*); the king-crab or horse-shoe crab.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 393 A second approximation to the character of Trilobites occurs in the Limulus or King-crab. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Limulus*, the Molucca-crab, king-crab, or horse-shoe crab. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Alan* v. 94 The Limuli, or horse-shoe crabs.

**Limus**, *Obs.* [*L. limus*]. Mud, slime. 1649 J. [Llistow] *tr. Behmen's Epist.* i. § 64 Being out of the limus of the earth.

**Limy** (lɪmi), *a.* [*f. LIME sb. 1 + -y*].

1. Besmeared with birdlime. 1558 HULOTER, Lynye or clammy, viscidus. 1591 SPENSER *Minotaur*, 429 He... wrap his wings twaine In lynie snares the subtil loupes among. [In *mod. Dicts.*]

2. Consisting of or containing lime. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 615 Some bolus, some sandy, some talky, some limy. 1681 GRILW *Museum* 7 A human skull covered all over with the skin. Having been buried... in some limy... soil, by which it was tanned. 1813 J. C. FOSTER *Italy* I. xi. (1815) 387 His limy ruins spread over the surface, burn the soil and check its natural fertility. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text Bk. Geol.* iii. 66 Their limy and limy cases... being aggregated in countless myriads. 1893 Black & White 15 Apr. 464/2 Limy dust... fills the eyes.

3. Of the nature of lime, resembling lime. 1775 A. BURNARD *Trans.* 31 There is a peculiarity in the water at Winchester, owing... to the soil's being of a limy quality.

**Lin**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 linnan, 2 linnen, 3-7 lynn e, 5-7 lyn(e), 6 lenne, 7 Sc. lein, 6-7 linne, 6-8 lin, 8 Sc. lean, leen. *Pa. I.* 1 lann, 4 lan, 5 lyne, 6 lin; weak 6 linde, 7 lind, lynnede. [OE. *linnan* = OHG. (*bi*-) *linnan* (cf. BLIN *v.*), ON. *linna* (Da. *linne*, *lunde*), Goth. (*af*-) *linnan*—O'Fent. \**linnan* (? = \**linno*), cogn. w. ON. *lin* *r* soft, yielding, OE. *lode* (= \**linþjo*) gentle: see LIRHE *a.*

The Sc. forms, *lin*, *leann*, *lean*, seem to be due to association with *leant*, *LEND v. 2*.

1. *intr.* To cease, leave off; desist from (something); in OE. const. *dative*; also const. *to* with *inf.* Of the wind: To drop, lull. Also as a command, 'Leave off!' 'Let go!'

*Beowulf* 1478 Gif ic æt beaſe þinne scolde aldre linnan. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 67 For ær fond nefre ne linnen for to fonde 93 mid tunnen. a. 1255 Leg. Kath. 1717 Pe neauer ne linned nowder ne lested, æl lested aa mare. a. 1300 K. Horn. 354 Rymenild 3ef he cuþe Gan lynne wif hire Muþe. c. 1320 Sir Tristr. 38 Pat neuer þai no lan þe power to wirche wo. 1539 CRANMER *Pref. to Bible*, Which thyng [i.e. reading the Bible at home] also I neuer lynne to beate into the eares of them that bene my famylers. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Clifford i, Couer fire, and it will neuer linn. 1560 In Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 473 My lippes shall neuer lenne To power thy prayes to my penne. 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garm.* (1616) 63 All things did from their weary labour linn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 315 If one pluck off the wings from a drone, and put him again within the hie, he will neuer lin vntill he haue done the like by all the rest of the same kind. 1605 B. JONSON *Staple of N. w.* Intermeane (1631) 62 Set a beggar on horse-backe, hee'll neuer linn (till hee be a gallop. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* 26 (Jam.) For th' uncle and the nephew neuer lin, Till out of Canaan they haue chac't them cleane. 1658 C. B. STAPVLTON *Herodian* ii. 85 On both sides to Assayle they neuer lin. 1693 R. LYDE *Acc. Retaking a Ship* 23 At two in the Afternoon, the wind was at N.N.W. and Lynn'd a little. *Ibid.* 25, I bore away... thinking to go in over the Bar in the Morning tide, but by five the Wind Lin'd. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 96 (Jam.) Paring time, and all the year, Is one to them, they neuer lein [*fine keen*]. (1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Dec., When the year with MD gins, It without MD neuer lins. (These Proverbs have always old words in them; *lins* is leaves off.) 1785 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i. (1728), Let gang your Grips, fy, Madge!—howt, Bauldy leen [*fine seen*].

**Lin**, *v.* Misused for: To fail, omit. c. 1700 PRIOR *Vand. Pilgr.* 20 They seldom miss to bake and brew, Or lin to break their fast.

2. *trans.* To cease from, leave off, discontinue. a. 1300 K. Horn. 319 Þi tale nu þu lynne, For Horn nis noȝt her-linne. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 53 Þe ladvabyll lyfe of lecherry let hur neuer linn. 1548 PATTER *Exped.* Scot. I. iv b, Our Northern prikkers... sum hoopynge, sum whistelyng... never linde these troublous... noyses all y'

night long. 1610 *Cruel Shrew* 9 in *Rech. Fall.* (1871) I. 95 She neuer linneth her hauling Her tongue it is so loud.

**b.** with *vbl. sb.* as *obj.*, or *intr.* with *pr. pple.* as complement.

13. *Gay Warr.* (A.) 5950 His leman lan neuer wepeing Anſt, when sche alon was. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm.* *Par. Tim.* 5, I was so cruell a persecutour, that I coude neuer lynne doynge of violence. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Aristides* (1595) 358 He [a horse] neuer lin flingling till he cast his maner on the ground. 1607 MINNLETON *Your Five Gallants* I. i. 292 A ruby that ne'er lins blushing for the party that pawned it. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., We should neuer lin hammering out of our own hearts, as it were out of a flint, the sparkles of new misery to ourselves.

**Lin**, obs. *inf.*, *pres. pl.*, and *pa. pple.* of *LIE v. 1*

**Lin**, obs. variant of *LINE sb. 1*, *LINN*, waterfall.

**Linable**, *lineable* (lɪnəbəl), *a.* [*f. LINE sb. 2 + -ABLE*]. Ranged in a straight line.

1698 in PICTON *L. pool Minie. Rec.* (1883) I. 289 Buildings running linable from that and an old house. 1700 *Ibid.* 290 Y<sup>r</sup> building some time since intended for a Chapell and linable to y<sup>e</sup> southward. 1708 *Ibid.* (1886) II. 60 That a bridge be made... lineable with the new intended street. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 75 His Feet... should be carried lineable. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 7/2 By opening a valve the slide... becomes lineable with the barrel of the gun.

**Lineage** (lɪnɪdʒ). Also *lineage*. [*f. LINE sb. 2 + -AGE*]. *a.* Position (of figures) in line.

*b.* Quantity of printed or written matter estimated in number of lines. *c.* Payment according to the number of lines.

*a.* 1883 in *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in lineage—were more legible than the 'old style' figures.

*b.* 1884 *Nouvauſ. & Indeſ.* 9 May 44/1 Fair progress was made, though no great amount of lineage of the Bill was disposed of.

*c.* 1888 *Globe* 27 Oct. 6/5 An editor... offered him [Mr. Swinburn] 'lineage' for a poem. 1898 *Kendal Mercury* 7 Jan. 5/6 One of the terms of the engagement was that he [a reporter] was to have half the 'lineage'.

**Linage**, obs. form of *LINEAGE*.

**Linaloa**, *-aloe*: see LIGN-ALOE.

**Linentament**, *Surg. Obs.* [*ad.L. liniment-um, f. linum flax*]. Lint rolled into a tent for surgical use.

1643 in COCKERAM. 1781 in BAILEY *v.* Hence in *mod. Dicts.* **Linarina** (lɪnəˈrɪnə). *Bot.* Pl. -as. [*mod.L.* *f. linum flax*]. Toad-flax (*Linaris vulgaris*).

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 376 Linaria... wilde flaxe, or tode flaxe. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Pier.* iii. 367 Double Violets yet remain, Linaria's. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 509 A little yellow and white flower we found, like linaria.

**Linarite** (lɪnəˈraɪt). *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1837, from *Linares*, Spain, where it is alleged to be found.] Sulphate of lead and copper, found in brilliant blue crystals.

1844 ALGER *Phillips' Min.* 552. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Min.* 554 *Linarite*. Cupreous sulphate of lead. 1868 DIANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 664 *Linarite* occurs altered to cerussite.

**Linary**, *Obs.* In 6 linary, linari. [Anglicized form of *LINARIA*]. Toad-flax.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 58 If it [Oxyris] haue no name it maye be called in englyshe Linary or todes flax. 1562—*Herb.* ii. 93 Pinespounge hath much milke which linari lacketh in hyr lefe.

**Linative**, corruption of *LENITIVE*.

1601 M. MAGD. LAUREN. *Concl.* 139 in *Fuller Worthies' Miscell.* (1871) II. Thy linative applide, did ease my paine.

**Lince**, *dial.* *f. LINC*; *obs.* *f. LYNX*.

**Lincean**, *Lincoous*: see LYNCAN, -ROUS.

**Lincey**, *obs.* variants of *LINSEY*.

**Linch** (lɪnʃ), *sb. 1* *Obs.* exc. in *Comb.* Forms: *a.* 1 lynis, 4 lins, 5 lynce, 4, 8-9 dial. lince. *b.* 6 lince, 9 linc. [OE. *lynis* masc. = OS. *lunisa* fem. (Du. *luns*, *lens*, late MHG. *luns*, *lunse*, *mod.G.* *linse*). A shorter form *lin* (POE. \**lynis* = \**luni*) corresponding to OHG. *lun* fem., *mod.G.* *dial. lunn*, *lon*, appears in LIN-NAIL and LINPIN.]

**1.** = LINC-PIN. *Obs.*

a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 8 *Axetodens*, *lynisas*. c. 1000 *Agg. Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 267/29 *Axeto*, *lynis*. c. 1315 SHORHAM iv. 223 (E. E. T. S.) Perfore me makeþ prynses þe host to gouerni, And ase whewelen þe lincses To-gadere heldeþ hy. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Boites forlokkes kayes lyncses and a taile pyne for the said Cortowe.

**2.** *Naut.* ? A belaying-pin. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Haile the lince and the scheitis.

**3.** *Comb.* : a linc-box, ? = axle-box; linc-chout (see quot.); linc-drawer *dial.*, a tool for drawing out linc-pins; linc-hoop, a ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linc-pin (Cent. Dict.). Also LINC-PIN.

1721 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4953/4 One other sort with both Edges Cyphered off, commonly call'd the Linc-box. 1782 *Rees's Cycl.* *Linc-chout*, in Artillery, the flat iron under the ends of the arms of an axle-tree to strengthen them, and diminish the friction of the wheels. 1892 *Auctioneer's Catal.* *Farm Sale (Kent)*, Linc drawer and grease pots.

**Linch** (lɪnʃ), *sb. 2* *dial.* [*repr. OE. hline*: see LINC sb. 1] A rising ground; a ridge, esp. one on the side of a chalk down; an unploughed strip serving as a boundary between fields.

1591 in *Wiltsh. Archæol.*, etc., *Mag.* VI. (1860) 195 There leandge westwarde... to a lincbe; there contynuinge the

same lincbe to Maddington Waie. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Linch* (Sax.), a Bank, Wall, or Causey between land and land, or Parish, and Parish, to distinguish the bounds. 1787 *Survey in N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., The lands in the fields are called dalles and the lincses or green strips on each side are called marfurs or meefurrows. 1797 MATON *West. Counties* II. 186 Those singular natural terraces... the lincses or lincches, as they are called. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 350 'Lincches' naturally formed by the action of the plough on a hillside.

**Linch**, *v. 1* *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* *intr.* To limp. 1570 *LYNNE Manif.* 134/34 To lincche, claudicare. 1825 80 in JAMIESON.

**2.** *Obs.* [*f. LINC v. 2*] *intr.* ? To prance. Only in *pl. a.*

1593 HOLLYBAND *Fr. Diet.*, s. v. *Coquelineux*, *Cheval Coquelineux*, a limching horse.

**Linch** (lɪnʃ), *v. 3* [*f. LINC sb. 1*] *trans.* To fasten with or as with a linc-pin.

1898 VISCOUNT DILLON in *Archæol. Jrnl.* Ser. II. V. 313 The pargard is also lincbed on a pin standing out of the elbow-piece.

**Linch**, variant of *LINC d.*, to beat.

**Linchet** (lɪnʃet). *dial.* Forms: 7-9 lynchet (t, g lynchard, 8- lynchet. [*f. LINC sb. 2*; perh. by confusion with *lanche*, *LANDSHABD*].

1. A strip of green land between two pieces of ploughed land.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 71 A Lynchet, a green balk to divide lands. a. 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1750) 67 There happened in this ground to be a lynchet ploughed up in the winter. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Lynch* or *Lynch*, *Lynch* or *Lynch*, the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Linch*, *Lynch*,... *Lin. hard*, &c.

2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down. (*f. LINC sb. 2*)

1797 [see *LINC sb. 2*]. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1 169 The parings from road-sides, old banks, and lynchets, ant-hills, &c., are burnt. 1888 T. HARVEY *Wessex Tales* (1889) 26 The 'lynchets', or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards. 1898—*Wessex Poems* 125 That Highway the linc, which trails its pale riband down Wessex O'er lynchet and lea.

**Linch-pin**. Also 4 lyncs, 7-9 lince, lins (e, g doubtfully genuine) link-. See also LINC-PIN. [*f. LINC sb. 1 + PIN*]. A pin passed through the end of an axle-tree to keep the wheel in its place.

1376-7 *Computus Roll Hyde Manor* (MS. *Deeds Westm. Abbey*), In ij camelis ferri vocatis lyncpins emptis pro correctis iijij. 1677 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 The pins at the ends of the Axletree is called Linc pins. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 93 In ye Parlor 3 Cart boxes, i lince pinn & a washer coo-ii-coo. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Linc-pin*. See *Linc-pin*. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Pool of Qual.* (1809) II. 5 One of the linc-pins that kept the wheel on the axletree. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 441 If the rogue... Left out his linc-pin, or forgot his tar. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Linc-pins*. Linc-pins are called also link-pins and linc-pins in the provinces. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. vi. (ed. 3) 137 There was the good old custom of taking the lincpins out of the farmers' and bagmen's gigs at the fairs. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 418 But who dares draw out the linc-pin from the wagon-wheel.

Hence *Linc-pinned a.*, having linc-pins.

1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 109 Rough little cars, with wheels loosely linc-pinned.

**Lincious**, *Linck*, *obs.* *ff. LYNCEOUS*, *LINK*.

**Lincloth**, *Obs.* [*f. LINE sb. 1 + CLOTH*; the vowel of the first element underwent the shortening usual in compounds.

In the first quot. however *linne* seems to represent the accus. of *LINEN a.*]

*a.* Lincen cloth; a piece of the same. *b. pl.* Sheets for a bed.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 171/2261 Fastinge for to make, And... Linne cloth and schurte of sell for is sunnes forsake. 1340 *Aynch.* 178 Vor to zeehe þe more grace of clenness, ase þet linc cloþ þet is y-huyted be ofte wessinge. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 140 And þar him eft clethis, All his liche in lyn cloþe. c. 1450 *Donce MS.* 55 (Bodl.) xxix, Ley bem in a feyre lincloth. 1506 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* III. 408 Item, ij payre of lyncloys vijld. *Ibid.* Item, ij schertis and a quarter of lyncloth iij. vijld. *Ibid.* 409 Item, a stomaker of lencloth vijld. *Ibid.* 410 Item, a yerd of lyncloth vijld. *Ibid.* John Kedaray, a payre of lynclothes. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 249 Paper, or lyn clothe... make fenestralis in steds of glazen wyndowes. 1582 *Acc. Bk. W. Way* in *Antiquary XXXII*, 117, i pece of harborow lynne clothe, vs. vijld. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* I. (1891) 5 Well served of manye forraine Comodities... as with Wynes... Iron Lincloth &c.

**Lincoln** (lɪnkən). Also 6 lyncolne, -cum, -kome, lincome, 8 linkome. [The name of an English city, the county town of Lincolnshire.]

1. Used *attrib.* or *adj.* in the following: **Lincoln farthing**, a hearth-tax payable at Lincoln; **Lincoln green**, a bright green stuff made at Lincoln; **Lincoln say**, a say or fine serge made at Lincoln; **Lincoln twine**, (a) a twine or thread made at Lincoln; (b) a material woven from flax.

1444 *Ba. Abnwick's Reg.* in Wordsw. *Lincoln Stat.* II. (1897) 487 Commissio ad leuand' h. smoke flardynge alias dicit' Lincoln farthinges. c. 1510 *Gest R. H. Hode* cccxxii. In Child *Ballads* III. 77 When they were clothed in 'Lyncolne grene, They keste away theyr graye. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 5 All in a woodman's jacket he was clad Of Lincolne grene. c. 1845 *Hood Forge* i. xiii. With little jackets... Of Lincoln grene. 1910-11 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 506 In xvij ulms de 'Lincolnesse empt. pro Plore et sociis suis, Alija, &c. 1565 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item of 'lyncum tynne to schew the Queens cures



tinuance, 1724 RAMSAY *Tea & Misc.* (1733) II. 183 A sark made of the linkome wine.

† b. Short for *Lincoln green*.

† c. 1568 *Christie Kirke Gr.* 14 Thair kirkillis wer of lynkome licht

2. *ellipt.* as *sb.* in *pl.* A variety of sheep originally bred in Lincolnshire.

1837 VOUATT *Sheep* viii. 338 The Lincolns were decidedly inferior—they were fensheep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 155 Lincolns made some good figures. 1897 *Trans. Higl. & Agric. Soc.* 61 The Teeswaters themselves were descended from the same stock as the Lincolns.

**Lincture** (lin'ktūr). [*ad. L.* type \**linctūra*, *f. lingere* to lick: see -URE.] = next.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. 1. v. (1624) 306 Confection, Treacle, .. Eclegmes or Linctures. 1818 in Tenn. 1888 in *Syl. Soc. L. v.*

**Linctus** (lin'ktūs). Pl. *linctuses*. [*a. L.* *linctus* a licking, *f. lingere* to lick.] A medicine to be licked up with the tongue.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., Linctus, a medicine that is to be lick'd with the tongue. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gyn.* (1718) 78 The Lozenge and Linctus are in every Bodies hand. 1749 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. i. 2 Balsams, Linctus's, Pectorals. 1749 *Short Hist. Air*, etc. I. 222 Slippery, thickening, Linctuses were found of most Service. 1812 CRABBE *Flirtation Wks.* 1834 V. 276 I've heard of pangs that tender folks endure But not that linctuses and blisters cure.

† **Lind.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 lind, lindre, 3 5 lindre, 3-6 lynde, (5 lynde), 5-6 lynd, 3- lind, 6-8 lyne, line. See also LINN. 2. [*OE.* *lind* str. fem. and *lunde* wk. fem. (Du. *linde*), OHG. *linda*, *linta* (MHG. *linde*, *linde*, G. *linde*), ON. (Sw. and Da.) *lind* = *OE. lund*, \**lenti*, perh. = pre-Tent. \**lentā*, cogn. w. WARYAN \**lntā*, represented by Gr. *λάτρη* silver fir.]

1. The lime or linden (*Tilia Europaea*). In ME. poetry often used for a tree of any kind, esp. in *phr.* under (the) *lind*.

a. 6700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1004 *Tilia*, lind, 972 in Bond *Facs. Charters Brit. Mus.* (1877) III. xxx, Of steapan leahe in ða greatean linden. 1250 *Out & Night*, 1750 *Pe wrenne* sat in hore lynde. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In May hit mureth when hit dawes, .. and let is light on lynde. 1314 *Guy R.* 1205 (A.) And to pleyne vnder lindre, he pert to chacen and be hinde. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 513 he king, told him vnder lindre þe best, hon it was boun and brought. 1377 *Langl. P. P.* B. I. 154 Ne were leet vpon lynde lister after. 1386 CHAUCER *Clark's T.* 1155 þe ay of chere as light as leet on lindre. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 454 Lugge þe selte undyre lynde, as þe leefe thynges. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 339 lason as lentyly as euer was the lynde. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 525 Syne vp and down, al lyght as leif of lynd. 1546 *Pluier Bk. Child.* (1553) R. v. Ye may still a water, of the floures of lind, it is a tree callid in latin *Tilia*. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 538 Elms, and linds are not here so stately as further north.

β. 1250 *Lyndgilde* R. *Hoc ccccviij.* in Child *Ballads* III. 12 On enery gyfte a rose-garlande they shot vnder the lyne. [*Cf.* cccxliv, vnder the lynde.] 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) 1. 342 We haue varie great plentie .. of these [trees] .. so are we not without the cheynut, the line [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Phly* I. 521 As for the Line or Linden tree. 1611 *R. Hood & Guy of Gisbourne* xii. in Child *Ballads* III. 92 How these two yeomen together they mett, vnder the leaues of lyne.

γ. 2. Used erroneously for 'wood'.

1200 *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 572 in *Anglia XVIII.* 321 In an harys skyn do it bynde, And let it so lyn in feld or lynde.

3. *attrib.*, as *lind-grove*, *tree*; *lind-coal*, charcoal made of the wood of the lime.

1450 *Loc.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 569/54 *Calea*, a lyndre. 14.. *MS. Soc. Antig.* 101 16 76 (Halli. s. v. *lyndecole*) Half an unce of lyndecole. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 532 Euerie evening he would write twelue tables, such as they vied to make on the lind tree. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 12 All prisoners Sir In the Line-grove which weather-flees your Cell. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* viii. (1632) 279 On Phrygian hills there grows An Oke by a Line-tree.

**Lindabrides** (lindæ'bridiz). *arch.* The name of a lady in the romance 'Mirror of Knighthood', used allusively for: A lady-love, a mistress.

1585 R. P. tr. *Mirr. Knighthd.* i. n. xxi. (1599) 75 Beeing with childe by the Emperour [Alicandro], she was delayed at one birth of a sonne and a daughter, the Damsell is called Lindabrides, and the Knight Meridian. 1590 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. iii. *Amo.* Lindabrides! *Asa.* I, sir, the Emperour Alicandro's daughter. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* II. 1. 1640 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelly* II. i. One that I would love and honour above all, my lady-paramount and superintendent Lindabrides. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* iv. i. Such a woman is my wife, and no Lindabrides. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 39 When he is laid to sleep, his Lindabrides and his dear friend divide the spoil. 1821 SCOTT *Kenthu.* II. i. I will visit his Lindabrides, by Saint George, be he willing or no.

**Lindackerite** (lindæ'kærit). *Min.* [Named by Lindacker, 1853, after J. Lindacker, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulph-arsenate of copper and nickel, found in oblong green crystals.

1857 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) II. 427 Lindackerite [occurs] .. in oblong, rhombohedral tables. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 590 Lindackerite .. on charcoal gives allieaceous fumes.

**Linden** (lindən), *sb.* [LINDEEN a. used subst. The recent currency of the word is prob. due to its use in translations of German romance, as an adoption of G. *linden* pl. of *linde*, or as the first element in the comb. *linden-baum* = 'linden-tree'.]

1. The lime-tree (see LINE sb. 3).

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1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* II. 206 b, The Lynden [*printed* Lynder], in Greeke *φύλαρία*, and so in Italian, in Spanish *Latina*, in Dutch *Lynden*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxiii. 754 The broth of the leaues of Lynden sodde in water cureth the noughthe ulcers and blisters of the mowthes of young children. 1785 T. POTTER *Moralist* II. 20 A majestic Linden reared his towering branches over the mouldering battlements. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xxv, Himself would, sent her down upon some linden's root. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* III, Air-swept lindens yield Their scent. 1889 COOK in *Nature* 3 Oct. 559 When the linden was in bloom a single hive of bees would sometimes store up 15 lbs. of honey in the day.

2. *Antig.* Used to render the OE. *lind*, shield of lime-tree wood.

1855 J. HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 78 The shields placed in the graves were the ordinary 'lindens', of which no part commonly remains but the metal-boss and handle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *linden-tree*; *linden-shaded* adj.

1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 102 The 'linden shaded courtyard'. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1631) 373 'Linden tree: for filthy sores of childrens mowthes. 1591 PERIVALL *Sp. Dict.* *Teya*, a linden tree. 1760 J. I. L. *Latrod. Bot.* App. 817 Linden-tree, *Tilia*. 1818 SCOTT *Battle of Scouphach* I. 17 was when among our linden-trees The bees had hunched in swarms.

† **Linden**, a. *Obs.* [*OE.* *linden*, *f. lind*: see LINE.] Made of the wood of the lime-tree. a. 1000 *Gnomie Verses* (Exeter MS.) 93. G. 1. *Scip* secal genærb, seylid zelanden, locht linden boad. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2039 In water he sent adoun 133 linden spens.

**Linder** (lindar). *Sc.* A woollen waistcoat or undershirt.

1768 A. ROSS in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360 'He'll sell his jerkin for a goat His linder for another o't'. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV. 142 They wear waistcoats, or linders, reaching no further down than the waist-band of the petticoat. 1897 *Aberd. Weekly Free Press* 26 Feb. (E. D. D.), Charged with having stolen a linder.

**Lindiform** (lindifarm), a. *Zool.* [*f. mod. L.* *lindia* + *-form*.] Resembling the genus *Lindia*, said of certain apodous insect larvae (Webster 1890).

**Lindsayite** (lindzə'pit). *Min.* [*f.* the surname Lindsay + *-ite*. Named by Nordenskiöld, 1843, but the reference has not been traced.] An altered variety of anorthite.

1850 *Amer. Joun. Sci.* IX. 412 Lepolite and Lindsayite. 1892 DANA *Min.* 339 Lindsayite is a somewhat altered variety.

**Line** (loin), *sb.* 1. Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 1 lin, 4-5 lynno, 4-6 lyn, 4 7 lyne, 5 7, 8-9 dial. lin, 6-7 lynno, 3- line. [*OE.* *lin* neut. = OS. *lin* (Du. *lijn* in comb.), OHG. *lin* MHG. *lin*, mod. G. *lein* in comb.), ON. *lin* (Sw. *lin*), Goth. *lein* = *Com.* Teut. type \**linō*, a. or cognate with L. *linum* flax (whence F. *lin*), cognate with Gr. *λίον* (i), and perh. with *λίρι* dat., *λίρα* accus., linen cloth. The mod. dial. form *lin* (with the antecedent *lynne*, *lynne*) is app. a back-formation from compounds like LINCLOTH, LINSEED.]

1. = FLAX. + a. The fibre of flax. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

In the 16-17th c. asbestos was often described as a kind of 'line' or flax (cf. LINEN B. c. 1. *linum indicum*, *linum fossile*).

1075 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 20 Iread þæt waxende ne to breceþ & lin smikende ne adwascet. 1300 *Harleik* 539 The bondes .. weren of ful strong line. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xi. 49 þat ressayued þe messengers of Israel .. and feled þam in hir hoas among towes of lyne. 1425 *Pitt. Loc.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 795/18 *Hoc asperum*, a stryke of lyne. 1548 *Prætor Dict.* *Asbestinum*, a kynde of lyne which can not be burned. *Ibid.*, *linum*, lyne or flax. 1611 COTGR., *Lin*, lin, flax. *Lin vif*, a kind of Indian line, or linen, which the fire purifies, but consumes not. 1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensual.* (1672) 221 Line and Hemp, being rated in water and dried again, are braked with a wooden brake.

b. In mod. technical use, flax of a fine and long staple, which has been separated by the hackle from the tow. Occasionally applied to the similar fibre of other plants.

1835 URR *Philos. Mannf.* 215 The heckled flax, called *line*, when freed from the tow, is carried away to be sorted. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 China grass .. half-bleached and full-bleached line from this grass. *Ibid.* 278 The long fibres called line, which remains in the hand of the heckler.

c. The plant itself.

1420 *Pallad. ou Hush.* xii. 28 Now lyne and pulis is sowen. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Sundown*) XXX. The lint typt, the carle pulit the lyne. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte. 1603 HOLLAND *Flurth's Mor.* 1289 The herbe Line .. furnishest us wherewith to make a simple, plaine, and slender vestment. 1616 SUREL & MARKE. *Country Farme* 37 In August he shall pull his Line and Hempe. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Archæol.* 28 Fields of hemp are now no longer to be seen; but line or flax is still grown.

2. Flax spun or woven; linen thread or cloth. + Also, a napkin of linen; and in *pl.* linen vestments.

a. 700 *Epinal Gl.* 634 *Manitergium*, lin [a 800 *Corpus Gl.* 1270 lin]. 1075 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 6 Simon petrus .. in ða byrgenne & zesech ða lin giseated. 1200 *Prin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe haueð lin sward, and hire winpel wit. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11112 He .. wored noper wolne line. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 730 [He] soled alle his goud hope wolne and lynne. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 82 A fair towaille of lyn. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 30 Fars

hit thurgle a clothe of lyne. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz. c.* 17 § 1 No person, .. with any Devise or Engyne made of Heere, Woolle, Lyne or Canvas .. shall take and kyll .. Spawne or Frye of Heeles, Salmon, Pyke or Pyckerell. 1591 SPENSER *Aluigot.* 364 Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth leat in dieper, in damaske, or in lyne. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ind* II. 459 Little he was, and ener wore a breastplate made of linne. 1631 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 299 Ten yeaeres of line for a sirpidoth. 1641 *West Farm. Bk.* (1857) 106 The kindes of linnen or huswife-cloth are brought about of peddlers. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græcæ* iii. 222 Some of the thornes were made of line, or hemp twisted into small cords, and set close together. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Lin*, linen; the fabric made with the fibre of flax; in contradistinction to the plant itself, which is sounded *Line*.

† b. *Phr.* Under line (occas. in line), in one's clothes; used in ME. poetry as a mere captative. Cf. under gore (see GORE sb. 2). *Obs.*

a. 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 46 Ah wolde lylie leor in lyn v-here lovely lores myn. 13.. *Garr. & Gr. Knt.* 1814 Pat lufsum vnder lyne. 1330 *Sir Tristr.* 1202 Þe quene, Leasom vnder lyne. 1400 *Roseland & D.* 846 He .. discece hym in his worthy wede, þat lufesome vnder lyne.

† 3. The seed of flax; LINSEED. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOL in *Fyrth Mankynde* 78 Take camomell and lyne of elche lyke much. 1558-68 WARRE tr. *Aleris' Secs* 90 b, Take thre pounde of the Oyle of lyne. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1580) 38 b They call the seede Lin, and the plant flaxe.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) + *line beat* (cf. *WATSH.* 2), + *beater*, + *bol* (cf. *BOUL. sb.* 3), + *dresser*, + *house*, + *sorter*, + *spinner*, + *spread*, + *stump*, + *toe*, + *weaver*, + *wether*, + *wick*, + *work*, + *yard*, + *yarn*; (sense 2) *line bed*, *clout*, + *draper*, + *sock*, + *stock*, *table-cloth*; + *line-finch*, 2 a linnet (cf. *flax-finch*); *line-gout*, some plant which hinders flax in its growth; + *line-spurge*, a proposed name for *Euphorbia Esula*; + *line-strike*, a hank of flax.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2172 A \*Lyne bete, *linitorium*, *lind*; A \*Lyne veter, *linifer*, *linificator*. 1418 R. L. *Wills* (1883) 37, ij remenanz of the \*lyne beet. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2172 A \*Lyne bolle, *linodium*. 1450 *Two Cookes-bks.* 132 Tak a fare \*lyne cloute, & do therynne a dishful of ote mele. 1855 ROBINSON *Ward's Gloss.*, *Lin-clout*, linen rag. 1366 *Cole Rol.* 15 Hen. I. 1, 13 mndraper. 1515 *Coke Lorell's R.* 9 Lyne webbers, settlers, with lyne drapers. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5099/4 John Northrop, late of Leeds, \*Line dresser. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2172 A \*Lyne synche, *linosa*. 1616 SUREL & MARKE. *Country Farme* 568 The good huswif must be careful when the line is growne, & see it fit to be intangled with the weed using to wind abut it which of -me is called 'line g. ut'. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2172 A \*Lyne howse, *linatorium*. *Ibid.* 2172 A \*Lyne soke, A \*lynstoke, *linopodium*. 1835 URR *Phil. S. Mannf.* 215 \*Line-spreaders, ate employed to unite the locks of line into one silver. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 93 *Pituisa* .. may be called 'lynspurge' of the lyknes 'it hath with linaria. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2172 A \*Lyne stryke, *linopulus*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 198 \*Line stumps, or the raw flax plant with the seed, as pulled and dried. 1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 75 One 'lin tablecloth .. for the communion table. 1857 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 8/6 'Line tow and jute yarns in buyers' favour. 1415 in *York Myst. Introd.* 27 \*Lynwevers. c. 1483 CANTON *Dialogues* viii. 38 Gabriel the lynweaver. 1890 DAILY NEWS 20 Aug. 2/7 Some stocks of 'line wets' are almost nil. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expt.* II. i. 10 With a 'line-wick, another Esquimaux plan, we could bake bread. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/1 \*Lyne warke, *linificum*. 1611 COTGR., *Lignerye*, a 'line-yard, or flax-yard. 1886 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/7 'Line yarns quick.

**Line** (loin), *sb.* 2. Forms: 1 line, 3-7 lyne, 4 lin, *lingno*, 4-6 ligne, *lygne*, 5 lyn, *lynno*, 3-line. β. Sc. 4 lyngo, 4-6 ling. [Two words, ultimately of the same etymology, have coalesced. (1) OE. *line* wk. fem. = MDu. *line* (mod. Du. *lijn*), OHG. *lina* (MHG. *line* cord, line, mod. G. *lein* cord), ON. *lina* (Sw. *lina*, Da. *line*); either a native Teut. formation on \**linō*-flax, LINE sb. 1, or (more probably) an early Teut. adoption of L. *linea* (see below); (2) ME. *ligne*, *line*, a. F. *ligne* = Pr. *ligna*, Pg. *linha* (Sp. and It. in learned form *linea*) = popular L. \**linja* repr. classical L. *linea* (earlier *linia*), orig. 'linen thread', a subst. use of *linea* fem. of *linus* (\**linius*) adj., flaxen, f. *linum* flax = LINE sb. 1; the subst. use of the adj. is due to ellipsis of some fem. sb., possibly *fibra* FIBRE.

In continental Teut. the popular L. \**linja* was adopted as OHG. *linia* (MHG., mod. G., Da., *linie*.)

1. Cord or string (and derived senses).

a. A rope, cord, string; + a leash for dogs or for hawks. *Obs.* in gen. sense; now chiefly *Naut.* or as short for *clothes-line*, etc. Also applied with words prefixed to particular 'makes' of rope, c.g. *cod-line*, *house-line*, *whale-line*.

a. 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) Yldo .. reed wide langre linan, lissed call ðæt heo wile. 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr. *Wulcker* 182/24 *Spirae*, linan. 1350-61 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 40 Pro. v lyne parvis pro les ankers et seyles. 1400 *Cursor M.* 9532 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lyne þat harles a man to hell pine. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 52 The seymen .. Their lyns kest, and wayyit weyll the tyd. 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 260 Pro vj<sup>th</sup> fawdom long lyne for the conuauns of the schryne with ij lytill lyns callyd syde ropes. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* II. 21 She knyt the rose coloured lyne in the wyndowe. 1569 RIBES *Bib. Scholast.* 1727 The gesses, *tennisus*. The



lines, *trinit.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 4 And by her in a line a milkwhite lambe she lad. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 136/2 The string wherewith we lead them; . . . for a Spaniel (it is called) a line. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Line seldom holding to strein, above 50 or 60 feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Lines*, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. 1758 JOHNSON *Jolly* No. 8 7 Shirts waving upon lines. 1807 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. Deep-sea soundings for scientific purposes are recorded in thousands of fathoms, in which case the line is sometimes made of silk. 1889 A. B. GOULDEN *Mission of St. Alphege* 51 Family washing is hang on lines stretched across the lane.

b. In generalized sense, as a material: Cord. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 437/1 The making of two strand and three strand line.

† c. A 'cord' in the body. *Obs. rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Linia alba*, the white line, the ymbellical veine, the line or hollow tying from the navel. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 437 She pours a sensibility divine Along the nerve of every feeling line.

d. Applied to a spider's thread. *poet.*

1731 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 218 The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine! Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 495 Spun as fine As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line. 1839 BAILEY *Pestus* (1852) 72 A gossamer line sighing itself along the air.

e. A telegraph or telephone wire or cable. Also (with mixture of sense 26), a telegraph route, a telegraphic system connecting two or more stations. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 1191 Five great electric telegraphic lines. . . The extent of line thus served appears to be about fifteen hundred miles. 1854 [see CABLE *ib.* 3].

f. *pl. Reins. dial. and U.S.* 1854 BRISTED *Upper Ten Thousand* 67 Handing the lines to Ashburner, as he stopped his team, Masters leaped out. 1895 RYONING *Manx Tales* 77 He'd jus' puk up the lines on the horses back. 1901 G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* x, 11c stepped into the carry-all and took the lines.

† g. *fig. Line of life*: the thread fabled to be spun by the Fates, determining the duration of a person's life. *Obs. Cf. sense 27.*

c. 1580 SIDNEY *P's. xxxix.* iii. Lo, thou a spans length madest my living line. 1600 CERV. *Prayers in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 624 That the line of thy mercies and the line of her life may be lengthened and run forth together. 1601 VARINGTON *Two Lament. Tragi.* iii. ii. E. 3 b, This fatal instrument, Was mark'd by heaven to cut his line of life, And must supply the knife of Atropos. 1623 HUGH HOLLAND *Trag. Versor in Shaks.* 1st *Ant.* 1623 Though his line of life went some about, The life yet of his lines shall neuer out. 1681 FLAVEL *Met. Grace* ix. 188 Our troubles about sin are short, though they should run parallel with the line of life.

2. A cord bearing a hook or hooks, used in fishing. (Also *fishing-line*.)

c. 1300 CURSOR *M.* 12, 33 At see sant John and Jam he find, Quik his bar lines war waitand. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 777 To fysshen here, he leyde out hook and lyne. c. 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 8 Arme your crop at be ovr ende down to the fete with a lyn of vi herys & double the lyne. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Aeneas* xvi. Of a fyssher whiche with his lyne toke a luyll fyssh. 1590 L. M[ANSCALL] (title) A Booke of Fishing with Hoike & Line. a. 1613 J. DENNIS *Sour. Angling* i. xx. 134 The Line to lead the Fish with wary skill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 55 Put it [a grass-hopper] on your hook, with your line about two yards long. 1827 PRAPPE *Red Fisherm.* 97 The line the Abbot saw him throw had been fashioned and formed long ages ago. 1834 W. C. SMITH *Kilbristan* 50, I thought you never left your hooks except to trim the boat and set the lines.

b. In allusive phrases referring to the 'playing' of a hooked fish at the end of the line; esp. *to give line*: to allow full play, scope, or latitude.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 39 Give him line, and scope, Till that his passions (like a Whale on ground) Confound themselves with working. 1611 *W. Inter T.* i. ii. 181, I am angling now, (Though you perceive me not how I give line) 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemania's Gewann* d. Alf. ii. 124 We began to play, and I went wearying of them out by little and little, giving them line enough to runne themselves out of breath. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 31 So soon as he gets hold of a text, he . . . falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then 'tanatus, high jingo, come again'. a. 1687 WALLER *Pride* 7 The meanest wretch, if Heaven should give him line, Would never stop till he were thought divine. a. 1715 Br. BURNET *Own Time* (1724) l. 435 The King was willing to give Oates line enough, as he expressed it to me. 1834 DICKENS *Hard T.* ii. viii. It's policy to give 'em line enough.

† 3. *pl. Strings* or cords laid for snaring birds. *Obs.* c. 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 130 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 136 *pe* schadewe cacchen *pe* ne myht for no lynes *pat* *pe* coupe lay. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. v. 199 As hose leib lynes to lacche wif fowles. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Lines*, among fowlers, is used to express the strings by which they catch birds. . . These lines are made of long and small cords, knotted in different places.

4. A cord used by builders and others for taking measurements, or for making things level or straight. (Cf. PLUMB-LINE.) *Line-and-plummet* (attrib.): rigidly methodical.

1240, 1262 [see LEVEL *ib.* 1]. c. 1440 York *Myst.* viii. 98 To hewe his burde I will be-gynne, But firste I wille lygge on my lyne. 1525 FITZGERAR. *Bk. Husb.* § 124 To take a lyne, and set it there as thou wilt hane thy hedge, and to make a trenche after thy lyne. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane biggare can nocht make ane evin up wal without direction of his lyne. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xl. 3 A man . . . with a line of flaxe in his hand, & a measuring reed. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Cordoun*, a line divided into fathoms, feet, &c. to mark out-works

on the ground, used by Engineers. 1848 Chamber's *Inform.* i. 515/2 The gardener measures and marks off all his figures in the ground with his line and spade. 1849 MISS MULLOCK *Ophelia* xii. (1875) 89 There was a line-and-plummet regularity, an angular preciseness, in Mrs. Breynton's mind and person. 1877 BYRANT *Odyssey* v. 297 Trees then he felled . . . and carefully He smoothed their sides, and wrought them by a line.

fig. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 1068 Eueri wight *pat* bath an hous to founde . . . wole . . . send his hertes lyne out fro with Inne Alderfirst his purpos for to wyne. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 This decencie is . . . the line and leuell for al good makers to do their busines by. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omara* xli. (1899) 82 For 'Is' and 'Is-not' though with Rule and Line And 'Up-and-down' without I could define.

b. *Phr. By line*: chiefly in figurative contexts, with methodical accuracy. Also *by line and level*, *by rule and line*, etc.

c. 1490 *Anturs of Arth.* 477 (Douce MS.) *pei* settene listes by lyne one *pe* loz lande. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xlv. (1873) 101 Through punning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, by line and by leuell, trim garden is made. 1578, 1610 [see LEVEL *ib.* 1]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. i. F. 3, To carry Quarrells As Gallants do, to manage 'hem, by line. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. l. § 10 It (i.e. the matter) is not pulled, but built up by Plummet and Line, with proportion to Time and Place. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 Plantations of our Europeans, which are laid out by the Rule and Line. 1781 COWPER *Conversal.* 789 A poet does not work by square or line, As smiths and joiners perfect a design.

c. *pl. Appointed lot in life*. In echoes of Ps. xvi. 6, where the reference seems to be to the marking out of land for a dwelling-place.

1612 BIBLE *Ps.* xvi. 6 The lines are fallen vnto mee in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 73 The poor Pope's lines seem just now to have fallen in most unpleasant places, and are indeed hard lines. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Trul.* Prose Wks. 1889 l. 175 My brother's lines have indeed fallen unto him in a pleasant place.

† 5. Rule, canon, precept; standard of life or practice. [Cf. 4 b.] *Obs. rare.*

*Line* has been used in several places in the A. V. to translate Heb. *ḥayyot* (primarily 'cord') in this sense. *Cf. line upon line* (sense 23 b).

1340 AYENB. 124 Uor be piise uirtue al bet man deb. al he digt and let and reulep to be lyne of secle. *Ibid.* 160 Po bet ne zenezep. . . ac doþ al be rihtuinesse and be lingne. 1538 STARKLEY *England* ii. iii. 212 Thys thyng apperyth muelone strange—pepul to haue the lyne of their lyfe to be wyrtie in a strange tong. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 Cor. x. 13 We will not relyce aboue measure . . . but according to the measure of that line [κατὰ τὴν μέτρον τοῦ κανόνος], wherof God hath distributed vnto vs a measure. 1563 WINSTON *II* 25. (1809) 11, 7 An infallible, as it is a general, real to al right, an ewin lyne of lawtary. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. l. 3 Let none then blame me, if . . . I doe not forme them to the common line Of present dayes, which are corrupted sore. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* ii. l. C. h. A man must not so muv h. as spit but within line and fashion. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xix. 4 Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world.

6. *Hard lines*: ill luck, bad fortune. (Prob. nautical in origin; now often associated with 4 c.) *Hard line money* (Naut.): extra pay in consideration of special hardships.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii. The old seaman paused a moment. 'It is hard lines for me,' he said, 'to leave your honour in tribulation.' 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* iii. It will be 'hard lines' upon him. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two J. Ago* i. iv. 270 'Gad, Sir, that was hard lines! to have all the pretty women one had waltzed with . . . holding round one's knees, and screaming to the doctor to save them. 1884 PAE *Enclave* 210 You seem to have had hard lines yourselves. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 2/1 *On a Torpedo-boat*, Besides, there is hard-line money, which makes up for a good many discomforts.

II. A thread-like mark.

7. A stroke or mark, long in proportion to its breadth, traced with a pen, a tool, etc. upon a surface. *Line of burden, floatation, war* (on the hull of a ship): see the *sbs*.

1380 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8, I shal make to turne azeen the shadewe of lynes, bi the whiche it hadde goe down in the oriloge of Acah, in the sunne, backward bi ten lynes. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 184 Be the gret Compas devised be Lines in manye parties; and that alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. c. 1440 *Fromp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyne, or lyneye, *linea*. 1551 RECORDE *Palkow. Knowl.* i. Defin. Every lyne is drawn betwene two prickes, wherof the one is at the beginning, and the other at the ende. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 322 Draw a right line from A unto D. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* l. ii. 210 As many Lynes close in the Dials center so [etc.]. 1610 GUILM *Displ. Her.* (1679) 32 [Gules] is expressed in Graving by Lines drawn straight down the Escucheon. [Azure] is expressed by Lines drawn cross the Shield. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 195 Archimedes . . . was drawing of his lines. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 The line of Burthen, or fourth Line. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Lines*, in heraldry, the figures used in armories to divide the shield into different parts, and to compose different figures. 1781 COWPER *Hops* 607 He draws upon life's map a zigzag line. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* ii. 100 An expression of forms only by simple lines. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) l. 139 The writing-master first draws lines with a style.

fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 83 His life is parallel Even with the stroke and line of his great Iustice. 1633 Br. HALL *Ocas. Medit.* § 1 If thou have drawn in me some lines & notes of able indowments. 1677 TEMPLE *Let. to Chas. II.* Wks. 1731 II. 438, I promised to represent the whole to Your Majesty in the truest Lines and Colours I could possibly. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* i. 80 The lines of his character are indeed too broad and clear to be overlooked.

b. *Mus.* One of the horizontal parallel equidistant strokes forming the stave, or placed above or below it (*ledger lines*).

1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. II.4 Cantat, Iudgement gentlemen, judgement. Wast not alone line? I appeale to your mouths that heard my song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. l. 4 Five lines is only used for one of those Parts as being sufficient to contain the Compass of Notes thereto belonging. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 157/1. 1818 HURRY *Gram. Music* 3 The Spaces, as well as the Lines of the Stave, furnish situations for the notes.

c. *Line of lines*, Gunter's line. *Line of numbers*, of shadows: see NUMBER, SHADOW.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* sv. *Gunter's Line*.

d. *Fine Art.* Applied spec. to the lines employed in a picture; chiefly *collected*, or in generalized sense, character of draughtsmanship, method of rendering form. Also *pl.* (cf. sense 15) the distinctive features of composition in a picture. *Line of beauty*: the curve (resembling a slender elongated letter S), which according to Hogarth is a necessary element in all beauty of form. Also, with reference to engraving (see *line engraving* in 32).

1616 B. JONSON *Forest* xli. 20, I, that . . . have not . . . so my selfe abandon'd, as . . . I should . . . feare to draw true lines, 'cause others paint. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vii. 38 The waving line, which is a line more productive of beauty . . . for which reason we shall call it the line of beauty. . . The . . . line of beauty . . . being compos'd of two curves contrasted, becomes still more ornamental. *Ibid.* x. 52 For as . . . there is but one that truly deserves the name of the line of beauty, so there is only one precise serpentine-line that I call the line of grace. 1799 G. SMYTH *Laboratory* II. 46 A bold stroke with the line of beauty, and well-shaped stalks, leaves and flowers . . . are the only things a designer has to observe in completing a well-designed damask pattern. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. iv. Miniature engravings in the line manner. 1849 Chamber's *Inform.* II. 727/1 To this state of etching . . . professional engravers bring their plates to be finished in the line manner. 18. *Bookseller's Catal.*, First impressions of . . . the 27 fine portraits . . . all beautifully engraved in line. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. l. 126 To translate into colour and line all this huge pageant of life. *Ibid.* ii. iii. 154 We praise the mellow Virgilians in Tennyson, but we are down upon the painter who repeats another's lines.

e. *Geometry*.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. l. 49 Lines, circles, scenes, letters, and characters.

f. In various games, as tennis, football, etc., the line denotes a particular line which marks the limit of legitimate or successful play.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 35 Thou hast, striken the ball, vnder the lyne. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1753) 127 Poor mortalls are so many balls Toss'd som of 'em, some under fortune's walls. 1800 HEATCOTE *etc. Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 334 It will often be extremely difficult for him to judge on which side of the line the ball was dropped. 1809 F. MITCHELL in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 210 When the throw-out belongs to his opponents, every forward on coming up to the line must mark his man.

8. Something resembling a traced mark, chiefly in natural objects; e.g. a thin band of colour; a suture, seam, furrow, ridge, etc. *Line of growth* (Conch.): see *quot.* 1839.

c. 1290 S. Edmund 96 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 299 In al is bodi nas o weom. . . bote ase is heued was of i-smyte. . . A smal red line is al-a-boute. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, Gov. Lordsh. 91 Longe leuys. . . pat haun whit lynys yn hem. 1566 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 266 The Lion he settis in the midis; than tua lynes, on the vittir syd, Wouen in threid of gold. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. l. 203 Von grey Lines, That flet the Clouds, are Messengers of Day. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 476 The lynes it bath are long and almost superficial, yet diuided manifold. . . by the thin membrane running betwixt them. 1672 GRWF *Anat. Plants, Idea Philos. Hist.* (1682) 16 Those several Lines, by which both the said Varieties [of plants] are determin'd. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 290 Line, a narrow longitudinal stripe. 1839 SOWERBY *Couch. Man.* 57 *Lines of growth*, the eccentric stripe or lines, formed by the edges of the successive layers of shelly matter deposited by the animal, by which it increases the shell. 1860 TYNDALL *Ulat.* i. iii. 26 Along the faces of the sections the lines of stratification were clearly shown. 1880 RUMER *Land & Freshw. Shells* p. xxiii. The line of growth. 1883 F. M. PRAPPE *Contrad.* xiv. There were black lines under her eyes the next morning. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* i. x. 111 A thin line of light crept again under the door.

b. A furrow or seam in the face or hands. In *Palmsistry*: A mark on the palm of the hand supposed to indicate one's fate, temperament, or abilities; e.g. *line of life*, *of fortune*, *of the head*, *of the heart*, *of health* or *liver* (*hepatic line*).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.* *Inclura*, the lynes in the palme of the hande. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 56 The small lynes in our hande. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 169, I shall have good fortune; goe too, here's a simple line of life. 1601 *Twel. N.* iii. ii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new Mappe. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) 55 You . . . meane not to marrie by the lyne of your life. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 42 The Line of Life or of the Heart. . . He that hath this entire, long, clear and ruddy, shall live a happy life. *Ibid.* Line of liver, liver line [see LIVER *ib.* 1 and 6]. a. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 7 No more than he can read the future estate of his soul in the lines of his face. 1842 LONGE *Sp. Stud.* iii. v. The line of life is crossed by many marks. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* iii. ii. 290 There were lines of premature age on the handsome face.

c. A narrow region in a spectrum, appearing to the eye as a fine straight black or shining stroke transverse to the length of the spectrum. Called collectively *Fraunhofer's lines*.



1832 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. v. 117 Dr. Woollaston .. discovered six fixed dark lines in the spectrum, 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 21/1 The beautiful discovery made by Woollaston and Fraunhofer of the existence of dark spaces, bands transverse to the length of the spectrum, and now generally designated Fraunhofer's lines.

d. *Jewellery*. (See quot.)

1883 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb. 5/2 The cat's-eye .. is characterized by possessing a remarkable play of light resulting from a peculiarity in its crystallisation. This ray of light is called 'line' by jewellers.

9. *Malth.* An element of configuration such as must be represented in geometrical figures by a 'line' (sense 7); a continuous extent (whether straight or curved) of length without breadth or thickness; the limit of a surface; the trace of a moving point.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 17 A Circle is a plane and flat figure comprehended within one line, which is called a circumference. 1570 HILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 1 def. ii 2 A line is a magnitude having one only space or dimension. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* 1 Def. ii. 2. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 434 If from any Point *L* of the Ellipse two right lines *LS*, *LE* be drawn. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 280 Lines are either Parallel, Oblique, Perpendicular, or Tangential. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv 6 He considers a line as composed of an infinite number of points. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 155 The line  $x = \pi \log f$ .

b. With various defining words: A curve connecting all points having a common property.

1826 [see ISOTHERMAL]. 1850, 1873 [see ACCLINIC]. 1877 [see ADIABATIC].

10. A circle of the terrestrial or celestial sphere; e.g.  $\dagger$  *celestial, equinoctial,  $\dagger$  tropic line*. Now rare. 1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) II. 9 In Armenia, Macedonia, Italia, and in other lands of be same line. 1391 CHALCER *Astron. Prol.* The arising of any planet after his latitude for the Edictic line. 1511, 1551 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1]. 1553 BOEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arab.) 8 The line, called *Tropics Canceri* and the *Equinoctial* line. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 282 Under the Ethiop Line By Nilus head. 1667-8 NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* v. i. D's Wks. 1883 III. 83, I have seen your .. *celeptics*, and your *tropic lines*, sir. 1837 [see EQUINOCTIAL A. 1].

b. *The line*: the equinoctial line; the equator. *Under the line*: at the equator. (Sometimes written with a capital.)

1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 392 (marg.) The straight of Malacca is vnder the line. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. iii. 5/1 The ships are at the least two months before they can pass the line. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 1. 2 Sebastian Cabot .. sayled to about forty degrees Southward of the line. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 27 Some of the Indians that live near the hearts of the line. 1728 PORE *Punc.* III. 62 Where spices smoke beneath the burning line. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 69 The naked negro, panting at the line. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* XII. 92 To prohibit all trade in slaves north of the Line. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 606 In a darker isle beyond the line.

*allusively*. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 235. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 44. a 1667 COWLEY *Misc.* Account 42 Cold frozen Loves with which 1 pine, And parched Loves beneath the Line. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Inge* (1754) 125 The Beams of his glory strike it but obliquely and feebly, but shortly it will be under the line, and there the sun shall stand still.

11. Often used for 'straight line' (sense 9); esp. in *Physics* and *techn.*, as in *line of the apses*, of *distance*, of *force*, of *sight* (for which see those words). *Line of fire* (see quot. 1859).

c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xx. 90 *Pe lyne* bat es betwene bise two sternes departez all be firmament in two partes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 139 Marking diligently that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sight. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. xiv. 116 By means of the shadows, or visual lines, representing the said shadows. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 266 The forces which act upon a body .. may be resolved into the directions of three lines or axes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss. 778 *Line of centres*, a line drawn from the centre of one wheel to the centre of another when their circumferences touch each other. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 310 Whenever the axis of a single lens comes in the line between the observers and the focus. 1859 'STONEHENGE' *Shot-gun* 312 The line of fire is the indefinite projection of the axis of the barrel. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 82 I. 84 If a line be drawn whose direction at every point of its course coincides with that of the resultant force at that point, the line is called a *Line of Force*. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 250/1 Any number of players can take part .. so long as they are not so crowded as to get into each other's line of play.

b. *Fencing*. (See quot.)

1727-28 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Line*, in fencing, is that part of the body directly opposite to the enemy, wherein the shoulders, the right arm, and the sword, ought always to be found; and wherein are also to be placed the two feet, at the distance of 18 inches from each other. In this sense, a man is said to be in his line, to go out of his line, &c.

c. *On the line*: said of a picture in an exhibition which is hung so that its centre is about on a level with the eye.

1859 GULLICK & TRIMPS *Paint.* 314 The centre of the picture should not be much above the level of the eye. In an exhibition the pictures in this most favourable situation are said to be on the 'line'. 1873 *Punch* 26 Apr. 169/1 Pictures hung 'upon the line' at the Academy, for reason of their merit. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 134 And I was also on the line in the big room.

12. In advb. phr. (mostly *obs.*) having reference to the straight line, e.g. *even as line*, *even by line*, *as straight as line* (now, as a line), *as line right*, *right (up) as a or any line*, in (*until*) *one line*

(*Sc.*): in a direct course, straightforward; also, straightway, at once. (Cf. *LINE-RIGHT*.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 150 After in a while com R. euen as lyne. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl* 6370 (Kolbing) Purch be wombe & purch be chine *Pe spere* 322 euen bi line. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1412 (1461) To his Neece hous as streit as lyne He com. *Ibid.* III. 179 (228) Pandarus, as faste as he may dryue, To Troilus he com as lyne right. c 1375 *Se. Lige. Saints* iv. (Jacobus) 208 He gette fele knyghtis in a lyne pryke after pame. 1375 BARROW *Bruce* XII. 49 Then sprent that samyn in illa y shal as streit as lyne. *Learn to Die* 692 To purgatorie y shal as streit as lyne. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* x. (Fox & Wolf) xvi. To the woff he went in to ane line. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. viii. 43 Lyke as ane lyoun .. Cummys braidand on the best fast in a lyng. 1535 STEWART *Crown. Scot.* (1858) II. 687 Quhilk causit him go leip furth in ane line. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prem.* (1867) 27 Thou folowest their steppes as right as a lyne. 1889 'ROLF' BODDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xliii. He .. went as straight as a line.

13. A direction as traced by marks on a surface or as indicated by a row of persons or objects. *To bring into (a) line*: to align; *fig.* to cause (persons) to agree, to make unanimous.  $\dagger$  *To draw in a or one line*: to be unanimous.

a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 ff. 20 b (*Chess rules*). Draw thy kynge furth in to the lyne ther his kynge goth yn. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prem.* (1867) 25 He louted me: We drew both in one line. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 152 Now Powers fir in home, and discontents at home! Meet in one line. 1600 HOLLAND *Lib. XLII* xli. 1127 Seeing the L. of the Senat thus drawing all in a line. 1676 MEXON *Print. Lett.* 611 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1763 HAYL *Chess* 163 When your Adversary has a Bishop and one Pawn on the Rook's Line. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 335 As the breach sight, the murelle sight, and the object aimed at, are .. at different distances from the eye, it is difficult to bring them at once into line. 1857 LAWRENCE *Gray Liv.* ix. 89 Livingstone .. was going to get the horses in line, to start them for the farmer's Cup. 1860 GIBB, P. THOMPSON *Andi All.* III. c. 2 Jonathan, too, is coming into line; his caustic wit is making its way into the press. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 It was found a matter of no small difficulty to get all the owners into line.

b. *Mil.* (See quot. 1872 6.) Cf. sense 21.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1817) 73 When the open Column, halted on the ground on which it is to form, wheels up into line. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. When the light infantry companies are in line with their battalions. 1826 6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. The term *line* is applied to a battalion when its companies are deployed on the same alignment to their full extent, i.e. 11 two ranks. Columns are said to be in line when their fronts are on the same alignment. 1881 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* I. And he call'd 'Left wheel into line'!

14. Contour, outline; lineament.

1590 GREENE *Mourne. Carn.* (1616) C 3 b. Seemingly him was his wife, Both in line, and in life. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 109 Eueric line and trick of his sweet favour. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. i. 10 The Lines of my body are as well drawn as his. 1818 SHILLERY *Lines on Enganeau Hills* To the dim long line before Of a grey and distant shore. 1844 KINGLAKE *Lothian* viii. (1878) 122 The line of my features. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. i. 450 The savage lines of his mouth. 1891 *Truth* to Dec. 1240/2 The skirt falling in straight, plain lines to the ground. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* v. iii. 286 The round line of the sea was cleared and broken.

15. *pl. a.* The outlines, plan, or draught of a building or other structure; *spec.* in *Ship-building*, the outlines of a vessel as shown in its horizontal, vertical, and oblique sections. (Also *fig.*)

1673 JAMBLE *Ess. Del. Wks.* 1731 I. 121 The raising such Buildings as I have drawn you here the Lines of. 1691 T. HJALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. xiii. Nor have I heard of any other Ship built by the Kings-fisher's Lines. 1776 G. SEVIER *Building in Water* 66 The principal Lines of my Design of a Bridge suitable to that Place. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 188 Carnac .. remained .. to lend his countenance and aid to measures, the line of which he had contributed to draw. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exh.* 336 Model of a ship's hull. The novelty claimed in the uniformity of its lines. 1860 KEADY *Clister & H.* lvi. (1896) 174 Her extravagant poop that caught the wind, and her lines like a cocked hat reversed.

b. *fig.* Plan of construction, of action, or procedure; now chiefly in phr. *on* (such and such) *lines*.

1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. ii. 13 In all very uncultivated countries .. there are but obscure lines of any form of government. 1807 S. COOPER (title) *The First Lines of the Practice of Surgery*; being an elementary work for Students [etc.]. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. iv. 18 The lines of their policy are often to be traced for the most part by conjecture and inference. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. (1877) 404 He did not live to lay even the first lines of his great work. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* viii. 80 He had reorganised the constitution on the most strictly conservative lines. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. lxi. 432 Nearly all these offices are contested on political lines. 1889 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 286 No later work of Victor Hugo's, written on the same lines or in the same temper, can reasonably be set beside the *Châtiments*.

16. [After *F. ligne*.] A measure of length, the twelfth part of an inch.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 61 It did bear but 2 inches and 9 lines French for its greatest Aperture. 1759 ADAMSON *Voy. Senegal* 101, I was informed, that there fell two inches three lines of water. 1849 *Sc. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 62 The Long-tailed Field-Mouse .. Length of head and body three inches eight lines. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* i. 3 Varying from less than a line to many inches in length.

b. In recent technical use (see quot.).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 123 Button Gauge .. The numbers indicate the quantity of 'lines' in diameter. This 'line' is equal to the French millimetre.

17. A limit, boundary; more fully, *line of demarcation*. Phr. *To draw the line* (see *DRAW* v. 59 b); also, with similar meaning, *to lay, form a line*. *To run the lines* (U. S.): see *RUN* v.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* (Arab.) cxii. And now the night grew neerer her middle line. a 1613 J. DRYDEN *Secr. Angling* I. iv. B 1 b, Of Heanen the middle Line That makes of equal length both day and night. 1727-52 [see DEMARCATION]. 1732 POPE *Ess. Mm* I. 228 And Middle natures, how they long to join, Yet never pass the insuperable line! 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation Wks.* 1842 I. 108 Their different principles compose some of the strongest political lines which discriminate the parties even now subsisting amongst us. 1770 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Diac.* iii. (1876) 33 It is this intellectual dignity .. that ennobles the Painter's art; that lays the line between him and the mere mechanic. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. (1840) I. 69 To form a line between them and the Company, it was ordained, that [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 30 The line which bounded the royal prerogative. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vii. Hold on and hit away, only don't hit under the line. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xviii. 303 The lines of separation of the great watersheds.

b. *Mason's and Dixon's line*: the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, so named from the two astronomers who surveyed it (1763-1767), and forming the line of demarcation between the free and the slave States.

1850 WHITTIER *Old Ports. & Mod. Sk.* Pr. Wks. 1829 II. 195 Every petty postmaster south of Mason and Dixon's line became *ex officio* a censor of the press. 1861 LOWELL *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 51.

$\dagger$  18. Degree, rank, station. (*Obs.*)

1598 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 121 Skiparis and SEPHARDIS of euerie lyne. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. iii. 168 To shew the Line, and the Predicament wherein you range under this subtile King. *Ibid.* III. ii. 85 And in that very Line, Harry, standest thou. 1782 PAINÉ *Let. Abbe Raynal* (1791) 37 One whom years, experience, and long established reputation have placed in a superior line. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol.* (etc. ed. 3) IV. 46 She .. had received a more liberal education than is usually bestowed upon English women in the middle line of life.

III. Applied to things arranged along a (straight) line.

19. A row or series of persons or objects.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* II ij. Men call a line of Bri kes, and a line of Assheles stones, when many be laied in a rowe, in lengthe. 1605 SHAKS. *Ma. A.* IV. i. 117 What will the Line stretch out to the cracke of Doome? 1711 AMISON *Sp. t.* No. 63 p. 4 The 4 flocks planting themselves in a Line on the left Hand of cab C. Lamm. 1718 I. 13 M. W. MOSTA *Let to Chess* 28 Aug. 1 The Street is perhaps the most beautiful line of building in the world. 1776 *Trial of Nundecor* 57 2 The bond was .. to be obliterated from right hand to left, the sea in a line, on the margin. 1836 W. FRYING *Astoria* III. 260 A line of trading posts from the Mississippi and the Missouri across the Rocky mountains. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 31 Trees in formal line. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Expt to Pal.* xiv. (1879) 301 The valley .. enclosed by lower lines of hills than [etc.]. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xiii. The line of festal light in Christ-Church hall. 1863 Mrs. CARLEY *Let. III.* 158 In the whole line of the procession.

b. A fancy name for: A flock of geese.

[1802 DANIEL *Rur. Sports* II. 465 (Geese in flight) form two oblique lines like the letter V, or if their number be small, only one line.] 1882 *Standard* 10 Feb. 5/3 To speak by the book, of a 'line' instead of a 'flock' of geese.

20. *Mil.* A trench or rampart; *pl.* (also *collect. sing.*), a connected series of field-works. Also, one of the rows of huts or tents in a camp or cantonment (see quot. 1872-6 and 1876). *Line of circumvallation, defense*, &c.: see the second sbs.

1665 MAXLEY *Grotius' Low C.* Wares 613 The Line that encompassed his Camp was 800 feet high. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad Taking Namur* 113 Regain the lines the shortest way, Villeroy. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 139 ¶ 7 He took the French Lines without Bloodshed. 1793 BURNS *Sadger's Return* I. I left the lines and tented field. 1839 KIGHTLY *Hist. Eng.* I. 352 Lines were now run from bastille to bastille, and the town was completely shut in. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 21 To attack the Gorkha positions at the western extremity of their line. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 263 Lines are formed for the entrenchment of armies, and are composed of a succession of redans, &c. (joined by curtains). 1872 6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cantonments*. In India .. a cantonment contains barracks for European troops, and native huts termed lines for the Sepoys. 1876 MURRAY's *Handbk. Surrey*, etc. 173 In the North Camp [Aldershot] the buildings are principally of wood, arranged in 'lines' .. which are lettered from A to Q. Each line is an oblong block of about 40 huts.

*fig.* 1825 J. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 220 They hastened to entrench themselves within the lines of absolute despotism.

21. *Mil.* and *Naut.* A row or rank of soldiers (distinguished from a *column*); a row of ships in a certain order. Also *occas. collect. sing.* = ships of the line. *Line of battle*: see *BATTLE* sb. 12. *Ship of the line*: a line-of-battle ship.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4054/1 Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 24 Gallies. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4223/3 He had then 30 Ships of the Line, besides two or three Frigates. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A 2 b. The line is said to be formed abreast, when the ships sides are all parallel to each other, on a line which crosses the keels at right angles. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Characters* 56/2 Lord Cornwallis put him in command of the second line of the army. 1801 CAMPBELL *Battle of the Baltic* II. While the sign of battle flew On the lofty British line. 1805 in DUNCAN *Life of Nelson* (1806) 231 We have only 11 line, 3 frigates, and a sloop. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* vi. The fleet from Cadiz .. consisting of from seventeen to twenty sail of the line. 1815 BYRON *Ode, 'We do not curse thee, Waterloo'*



iii. While the broken line enlarging, fell or fled along the plain. 1838 LYTON *Letia* IV. i. Suddenly the lines of the Moors gave way.

**b. The line:** in the British army, the regular and numbered troops as distinguished from the guards and the auxiliary forces; in the U.S. army, the regular fighting force of all arms.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurf. Despatch* (1838) XI. 141 To prevent the men from volunteering to serve in the line. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 184/2 The pay of a private... in the cavalry of the line (is) 1s. 4d... in the infantry of the line, 1s. 1d. 1858 LYTON *What will he do?* II. v. Then Charlie Houghton sold out of the Guards... [and] went into the line. 1865-6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 The Connecticut line assembled to return to their homes and leave the army to its fate. 1881 J. (GRANT) *Cameronians* I. iii. 37 The new head-dress for the Line.

**c. All along the line:** at every point.

1877 SPURGEON *Sermon* XXI. 246 God will be victorious all along the line in the present battle. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Invaders* I. 1. i. 117 The campaign of 378 opened auspiciously for the interests of Rome along the whole line.

**22. A regular succession of public conveyances plying between certain places; e.g. the Cunard line (of steamers), the White Star line.**

1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 424/2 Lines of large steamers are got up by companies, as a speculation. 1900 F. T. BURNETT *Idylls of Sea* 198 The better class of seamen will be found making voyage after voyage in the same vessel or at least in the same line. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 10/1 The first vessel of the new direct line to Jamaica from England.

**23. A row of written or printed letters.**

**a. gen.** One of the rows of letters in any piece of writing or letterpress: often, esp. in *pl.*, put for the contents or sense of what is written or printed.

*Line by line:* from beginning to end, serially. To read between the lines: to discover a meaning or purpose not obvious or explicitly expressed in a piece of writing.

a 1000 *Riddles* xlin. 10. (Gr.) Se tritha Asc an an linan. 1364 LANGE. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 94 Pe Bule In two lynes hit lay and not a lette more. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 84 Quhen the marshall the cowyne Till bath the lordis lye be lye Had tald. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. v. 428 In canoun ne in pe de reiales I can nougte rede a lye. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1871 *100* 'till thefe' in ilka lye his lette me callis. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* III. i. 1 Com'st thou with deepe premeditated Lines? With written Pamphlets? 1638 BAKER *tr. Bulzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 100 The good opinion you have of me, which is to be seen in every lye of your letter. 1709 H. FELTON *Classics* (1718) 80 Two Lines would express all they say in two Pages. 1721 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4807/4 Let him send a Line or two directed to the Blue Anchor and Crown. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 53. 344 Clerks amongst us make distant Lines, few words in those Lines. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v.* (In the plural) A letter; as, I read your lines. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxvi. (1813) 130 Not a note, not a line, did I receive in the mean time. 1816 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* 31 We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 299 The distance between your lines in the letter just come. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 118 No writer... was ever more read between the lines. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 194 In every line that he wrote Cicero was attitudinising for posterity. 1880 SPURGEON *Sermon* XXVI. 327 They do not say as much to their secret selves; but you can read between the lines these words—'What a weariness it is!' 1896 *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* p. xviii. A line-for-line and page-for-page reprint of the original text. *fig.* 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 210 The last line of all things is death.

**b. spec. in Printing.** A row of types or quads.

1659 C. HOOLE *tr. Comenius's Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 101 The Compositor... compositeth words in a composing stick, till a Line be made. 1676 *Maxon's Print Lett.* 11 You must indent your Line four Spaces. *Ibid.* It is not graceful to end a Break with a short word only in a line. 1683 — *Mech. Exerc.* II. 394 *White-line*, a Line of Quadrats. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 310 *Head line*, the top line of a page in which is the running title and folio, but sometimes only a folio.

**c. collect.** A written record, message, etc. Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1932 [Hid] Vn-lappis lity be lefe & be line [*v.r.* lines] rede. [Hid. 2060 And vneith limpid him be lee be lye ne recordis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 628 The Second day syng, saie me the lye, pe Troiens full tymli tokyn be feld.

**d. A few words in writing; often applied to a short letter.**

1647 H. MARKHAM *Lett.* in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3. I... desire a line under your own hand to whom I shall deliver the castle. 1751 BERKELEY *Lett. to Johnson* 25 July, Wks. 1871 IV. 326 A line from me in acknowledgment of your letter. 1775 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 352, I have this morning received a line from Mrs. Warren. 1849 MACALLAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 415 History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the garret of the mechanic. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 279 Dearest,—Just a line to say that all goes well. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 307 Marcella scribbled a line on a half sheet of paper, and... despatched Benny with it.

**e.** The portion of a metrical composition which is usually written in one line; a verse; *pl.* verses, poetry. Also *pl.*, (so many) lines of verse (sometimes, of prose) set to be written out as an imposition in school.

To read the line (*Sc.*): to give out the words of a metrical psalm or hymn a line at a time (cf. *LINE* 22/6).

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andras* Wks. (1892) 8 The regent sal cause thyme to writ twa or thre lynes of Terence. 1599 DRAYTON *Idea* xlii. And in my lines, if shee my loue may see! 1633 B. JONSON *To memory of Shakespeare*, Marlowe's mighty line. 1630 MILTON *On Shaks.*, Each heart Hath from the leaves of thy noyall'd Book, Those Delphick lines with deep impression took. 1709

Pope *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 211 Each line, each word, in Catullus, has its merit. 1792 COWPER (*title*) Lines addressed to Dr. Darwin. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Burd & Review*. 390 Lines forty thousand, cantos twenty-five! 1867 A. DICKSON *Rambling Recol.* (1868) 33 To dispense with reading the line in psalmody was by many held to be profane. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 252 The lines of Homer which you were reciting. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 72 To commute the punishment to 500 Latin lines.

**f. pl.** Short for marriage lines, the certificate of marriage. Applied also *dial.* to other kinds of certificates (e.g. of church membership).

1809 J. HUNTER *Hallam's Gloss.* *Lines*. Marriage-lines is a certificate of marriage often asked for and kept by the bride. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xi. She could not produce her marriage lines. 1861 A. THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xii. (1869) I. 254 'How should a child like you know that the marriage was irregular?' 'Because I had no lines', cries Caroline quickly. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Kaundry* 81 'Lines of admission', or as we should call them letters of recommendation. 1901 *Union Mag.* Mar. 106/1 The old minister fell into a reverie in the very midst of filling in Sandy M'Turk's lines.

**g. pl.** The words of an actor's part.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec. He [an actor] said, 'Do let me get into my own lines'.

**h. Line upon line:** now taken as referring to the reiteration of statements in successive lines of writing or print (for the orig. meaning see 5-).

1611 *Bible* Isa. xxviii. 10. 1837 MRS. T. MORTIMER (*title*) Line upon line; or, a second series of the earliest religious instruction the infant mind is capable of receiving. 1896 *Home Mission* (N. V.) Aug. 218 A line-upon-line presentation of these facts.

**IV. Serial succession.**

**24. A continuous series of persons (rarely of things) in chronological succession.** Chiefly with reference to family descent, a series in which each member is the parent of the one next following. *So male, female line, direct line.* For *heir of line*, see *HEIR* 1 b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 279 If gentillesse were planted naturally vn-to a certeyn lineage, Ioun the lye. 1426 *Lynde. De Guil. Pilgr.* 14696 'Flatrye', by dyssent off lye Ioun Eldest daughter off Falsnesse. c 1440 *Jacob's Will* 48 In pe lye vnpward, bi fadyr is to be in pe first degree of kynrede. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 34 The fyrst ryght lye of the fyrst Stewart. 1513 Bk. *Kerryngye* in *Babes Bk* 285 A marshall muste take hede of the byrthe, and nexte of the lye, of the blode royall. 1640 L. DUBAY in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* II. (1692) I. 146 By the concentrating of all the Royal Lines in his Person. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 13 There is no House in Europe that can show a longer Line of Heroes. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 457 Isaac, Jacob, Judah... & Solomon, were preferred without any regard to the next in line. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 211 In the line of his descending progeny. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 The property... derived from a long line of ancestors. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 358 Purchases in the line of the mother or grandmother. 1862 STANLEY *Jew.* Ch. l. xiii. 254 He and his sons founded a long line of Priests. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 817/1 The case is governed by a line of authorities extending over a century.

**+b. By line:** by lineal descent. Obs.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1481 Of his lord descendede Tydens by lyne. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Synon & Judas*) 3 Of Symone... & of Judas... Pat brethire were by lyne of fles in Sancte James callit be les. c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't's T.* 693 Of his lynage am I, and his of spryng By verry lyne. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1841 Lord of pe londe as be lye olde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. My fader is lynally descended of Alysander... by ryght lyne. 1596 DRAKE *ple* I. *Lettie's Hist. Scot.* II. 134 The lawful youth quha ryght be lye was sprong of the kingis blode.

**25. Lineage, stock, race.** ?Somewhat arch.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5462 (Kölbling) Agilun, A wyrt knijt of gentyl lin. c 1400 *Sowdow* Bah. 357, I trowe, he were a deuyles sone, Of Belshabbus lyne. c 1440 *Parlanope* 7253 He is of the lyne of king Priam. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 21 They had put out of some tarquyn and al his lyne. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VII. 6 Sole heyre male leffe of the lyne of Richard duke of Yorke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 923 Virgin, daughter of Locrine Sprung of old Anchises line. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 303 Th'imortal Line in sure Succession reigns. 1795 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 48 Shame not the line whence glorious you descend. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. 145 The party hostile to his line, his office, and his person. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xiii. (1877) 139 He belongs to no consecrated line. 1874 BANCROFT *Pooler. Time* I. 78 The line of Cyrus being extinct.

**V. A direction or course of movement.**

**26. Track, course, direction; route; e.g. line of communication, of march, of operations.**

For *telegraph line* see 1 c.

1426 *Lynde. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21779 That lyne ryght shal lede the To the place... Wyth thow hast... south. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. II. (1625) 15 All earthly bodies are by a right line directed to the Center of the Terrestrial Globe. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 224 Sounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 213 This would have carried us in a direct line to the Island of Quibo. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 54 Though... the shaft... err but little from the intended line. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 737 Lying in a diagonal direction across the line of march. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* *Line*, the route of a stage-coach, railroad, packet, or steamer. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimée* II. 103 The neck of country by which he keeps up his communications with the base is called the 'line of operations'. 1872 H. STUART *Physics* II. (1876) 3 You must know... the direction or line in which I am moving. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. vii. 82 They ran on parallel lines that never met.

**b. Short for line of rails, railway line, tram line.** Cf. *branch III.*

In railway lang. variously applied (a) to a single track of rails, as in *the up line, the down line*; (b) to a railway forming one of the parts of a system, as in *main line, branch line, loop line*; (c) sometimes to an entire system of railways under one management, as in *the Midland line*.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 643 The numerous projected lines of rail-road for diminishing the friction of carriages. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 251/1 Curves on a main line of railway being... objectionable... When the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected. 1848 *Chambers's Inform.* I. 411/2 The plan of laying down continuous lines or tramways of smooth pavement for the wheels to roll over. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1148 Model of a patent railway, with a third line of rails, to prevent running off the line. 1861 *Musgrave By-roads* 195 The farmers... use the line to advantage by sending flour to inland and coast consumers by every train. c 1886 R. KIPLING *Railway Folk* 56 Naturally a father who has worked for the line expects the line to do something for the son. 1898 FLORE. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 11 A few stations down the line.

**c. U. S. To ride the line:** to make the circuit of the boundary of a cattle-drift in order to drive in stray cattle.

1888 T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 669/1 Those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to ride the line day in and day out.

**d. Hunting.** The straight course in the hunting field, esp. in phrases to ride the line, to take, keep one's own line.

1836 *New Sporting Mag.* X. 62 Nothing is so unportsmanlike or so dangerous as to cross a man at a leap; every one should keep his own line, and if a man when he gets close to it fears the fence before him, he should pull up. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 196/2 A parson he was, after a sportsman's heart... Though an old man when I knew him, he always rode the line religiously. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 15 Nov. 6/3 Hounds drove along after their fox in rare style... the line was worked out to Houghton.

**27. Course of action, procedure, life, thought, or conduct.**

1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6492 (Kölbling) Pe king aris by wrungliss lye &... He forlay be stewards wit. 1629 N. CARPENTER *Achilles* 39 The same hand of Kingly munificence which... pointed him out the lines of his obliged loyalty. 1877 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 112 The line I have observed with him has been [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HARVEY *Mourning Fam.* III. 57 Promising to consult with him, in regard to what line of life he should pursue. 1866 DISRAELI *For. Grey* II. xiv. I should then have inherited some family line of conduct, both moral, and political. 1850 LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 233 The Protectionists, as a party, have taken no line in the matter. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. 131 You should consider by what lines of thought... you would be able to make the truth clear to them. 1882 *Pebody Eng. Jom nalist* xvi. (1882) 121 The line that shall be taken upon all the questions of the day. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 42 Few men... whose line of life lay so far apart from a naturalist's or a poet's can ever have loved nature or poetry better.

**28. A department of activity; a kind or branch of business or occupation.**

The sense seems to be largely due to the influence of quot. 1611, where, however, *line* (= Gr. *κλίμα*, lit. 'measuring rod', R.V. 'province') was prob. meant by the translators in a sense belonging to branch II. The phrase *line of things*, sometimes used instead of *line* in the sense above explained, certainly arose from misapprehension of this text, where the words 'in another mans line' are parenthetical.

1611 *Bible* 2 *Cor.* x. 16 And not to boast in another mans line of things made ready to our hand. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 148 Keep thou especially in thine own line neither trouble thy self for the line of another. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 23 It is not out of Curiosity or Busyboddiness, to be meddling in other mens Lines. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 86 To intrude our selves into that which is out of our Line, or beyond our Sphere. 1691 WOOD *Arth. Oxon.* I. 266 He entered on the 'physick line', but took no degree in that Faculty. 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 20 Sept. Seeing things in this light I consider every letter as something in the line of duty. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 95 If I can be made useful to you in any line whatever here, 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* 23 Sept. an. 1777, Johnson was... prompt to repress colloquial barbarisms... such as *line*, for *department*, or *branch*, as the civil line, the banking line. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries* (*Hann. Life* (1826) IV. *Intro.*), Any thing much worse than usual in that line? 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. I. § 65, I had got into the matrimonial line. 1820 BYRON *Blues* II. 94 Stick to those of your play, which is quite your own line. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Char.* IV. (1892) 238 Mr. Augustus Cooper was in the oil and colour line. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 535/2 The line of this story is correctness rather than interest.

**b. In (or out of) one's line:** suited (or unsuited) to one's capacity, taste, etc.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvi. Have you got anything in my line to-night? 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Duties*, etc. (1899) 35 Her jokes aren't in my line. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 183 Store-keeping was not in my line.

**+29. Used by Shaks. in *pl.* for: 'Goings on', caprices or fits of temper. [Cf. the Warwickshire *dial.* phrase *on a line* = in a rage.]**

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. II. 22 Your husband is in his old lines againe. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. III. 139 Yea watch His pettish lines. [*Mod. edd. limes in both places.*]

**30. Comm.** An order received by a traveller or agent for goods; the goods so ordered; also, the stock on hand of a particular class of goods.

1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar. Spinners content themselves with supplying special lines and immediate requirement. 1892 *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 6/6 In spite of the new French tariff we still continue to receive fair 'lines' for silver goods from Paris. 1892 *Money Market Rev.* 6 Feb., Another error committed



by some of the Trusts has consisted in taking inordinately large 'lines' of particular Stocks.

## VI. Combinations.

**31.** Simple attrib. and objective, as *line battalion*, *end*, *-guard*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-pair*, *-regiment*, *-rime*, *-room*; *line-throwing* adj.

**1876** VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 501, 2 companies from each of the 'line battalions' assigned to the sub-district. **1748** W. HAKOY *Miner's Guide* 184 Your Assistant having made a mark upon the Ground, where the 'Line End' touched last. **1886** J. BICKERDYKE *Bk. All-round Angler* 11. 28 A Nottingham reel fitted with a little invention, intended to prevent the line uncoiling off the reel. This 'line-guard' has answered beyond my expectations. **1897** *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/3 Some six miles further on, the point where [railway] 'line-making' was actually in process. **1867** CAVLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1892) VI. 201 A conic is a curve of the second order and second class; *qua* curve of the second order it may degenerate into a pair of lines, or 'line-pair'. **1864** TREVELYAN *Compt. Hallak* (1866) 235 Eighteen months in such a school would have turned the French 'line-regiments' into Zouaves. **1860** MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxv. 554 'Line-rhyme' is a constituent of all but the most ancient forms of Icelandic verse. **1843** W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* iii. 10 To hang up cloaths, or any thing you please, Your Worship cannot want 'line-room'. **1897** *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/7 A 'Line-Throwing Gun'.

## † b. Bot. Used = linear. Obs.

**1787** FARR *Plants* 1. 37 The leaflets line-lanc'd, keel'd, erect. *Ibid.* 41 Seeds one, cover'd, line-oblong. *Ibid.* 105 Filaments five, line-compress'd.

**32.** Special combs.: † *line-angular* *a.* (see quot.); *line-bait*, bait used in line-fishing; *line-ball* *Baseball* (see quot.); *line-breeding* *U.S.*, 'the breeding of animals with reference to securing descent from a particular family, especially in the female line' (Webster *Suppl.* 1879); *line-cod*, cod-fish caught with a line; *line-conch*, a large gastropod of Florida, *Fasciolaria distans*, marked by black lines (*Cent. Dict.*); *line-coordinate* *Math.*, one of a set of quantities defining the position of a line; *line density* (see quot.); *line drawing*, a drawing done with a pen or pencil; *line engraving*, the art of engraving 'in line', i.e. by lines incised on the plate, as distinguished from etching and mezzotint; an engraving executed in this manner; *line-filling*, a flourish or ornament serving to fill up a line of writing; *line-firing* *Mil.*, firing by a body of men in line; *line-fisherman*, a man who fishes with a line; so *line-fishing* *sb.* and *a.*; *line-hunter*, a hound which follows its quarry by the line of the scent alone; so *line-hunting* *a.*; *line-integral* *Math.*, the integral, taken along a line, of any differential that has a continuously varying value along that line; *line-integration*, the operation of finding a line-integral; *line-knife*, a knife used on a whaler for cutting the harpoon rope; *line-maker*, 'a manufacturer of rope, sash-lines, clothes-lines, etc.' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); *line pin*, one of the iron pins used to fasten a bricklayer's line (see quot. 1859); † *line-reel*, a reel upon which a gardener's line is wound; *line-riding* *U.S.*, riding the line (see sense 26 c); *line-rocket*, a small rocket attached to a line or wire along which it is made to run; *line-soldier*, a soldier of the line, a linesman; *line-squall*, a squall, consisting of a violent straight blast of cold air with snow or rain, and occurring along the axis of a V-shaped depression; so *line-thunderstorm*; *line-storm* *U.S.*, an equinoctial storm; *line-way*, † (a) a tow-path; (b) 'a straight direct path' (Halliwell 1847); *line-wire* *Telegraphy*, the wire which connects the stations of a telegraph-line; *line-work*, drawing or designing executed with the pen or pencil (as opposed to wash, etc.). Also *LINEMAN*, *LINEMAN*.

**1774** M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Survey* p. xviii, A 'Line-angular Survey' is, when the Coast is measured all along with a Chain, or Wheel, and the Angles taken at each Point and Turn of the Land with a Theodolite, or magnetic Needle. **1895** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 432/3 Minnows, frogs, crayfish or any favorite 'line bait'. **1874** H. CHADWICK *Base Ball Man.* 55 A 'line ball' or 'liar' is a ball sent swiftly from the bat to the field almost on a horizontal line. **1877** Holdsworth *Sea Fisheries* 80 Very few 'line-cod' are caught in the North Sea for the next three months. **1866** CAVLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1892) V. 521 Considered as (what in the theory of 'line-coordinates' it in fact is) a particular case of the double tangent. **1873** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 64 l. 68 In this case we may define the 'line-density' at any point to be the limiting ratio of the electricity on an element of the line to the length of that element when the element is diminished without limit. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* 11. vii. 205 To undertake wash-drawings, 'line-drawings, colour-work or lithography. **1810** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 14 'Line Engravings of Historical Subjects. **1849** Chambers's *Inform.* 11. 729/2 Effect is obtained in etching in the same manner as in line-engraving—namely, by depth. **1895** M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund's at Bury* 93 The small initials... as well as the 'line-filings, are of the most absolutely perfect kind. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, 'Line-firings are executed separately and independently by each battalion. **1858** GREENER *Gunnery* 405 For close quarters, line-firing, or quickness of loading, the musket will hold its place for centuries to come. **1899** *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/2 The 'line-fishermen off our coasts. **1848**

C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 242 They depend for this supply on 'line-fishing. **1897** *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/2 The screw 'line-fishing boat George Baird. **1852** R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1892) 355 Many of them [sc. hounds] had their heads up... Some few of the 'line hunters were persevering with the scent over the greasy ground. **1856** WHYTE MELVILLE *Kaie Cos. xii.* They are capital 'line-hunters', so says John. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 135/1 In the vast forests of Europe a line-hunter on the scent of an ungalled hare would be lost to all eternity. *Ibid.* The old slow 'line-hunting staghound. **1873** MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 69 l. 71 'Line-Integral of Electric Force, or Electromotive Force along an Arc of a Curve. *Ibid.* (1881) 11. 232 The magnetic potential, as found by a 'line-integration of the magnetic force. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale Ali.* 202 The captain seizing the 'line-knife from his broken prow, had dashed at the whale. **1667** *Piers Diary* 19 July. The pretty woman, the 'line-maker's wife that lived in Fenchurch Street. **1688** R. HOLME *Anatomy* iii. 395/2 Two 'Line Pins, with a line lapped or raped about part of both. **1700** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 247 A Pair of Line Pins of Iron, with a length of Line on them. **1823** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 387 The Line Pins, consist of two iron pins, with a line of about sixty feet, fastened by one of its extremities to each. **1859** GULL'S *Engel. Archit.* (ed. 4) 11. iii. 514 The line pins... for fastening and stretching the line at proper intervals of the wall, that each course may be kept straight in the face and level on the bed. **1616** SWELL & MARSH *Country Farme* 256 When you have cast your ground, you shall begin to stretch your line with good and frame 'line-reels, to take the breadth and length of your borders round about. **1888** T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Mar. 668/2 'Line-riding is very cold work, and dangerous, too, when the men have to be out in a blinding snowstorm. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 19 Charges for the 'line rockets. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 551 Two-thirds of each 'line-soldier's service is passed abroad. **1867** R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 241 This class of atmospheric disturbance, which, for the sake of classification, we will call 'Line-squalls'. **1867** WHITTIER *The Palatine* 63 Along their foam-white curves of shore they heard the 'line-storm rave and roar. **1897** R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* 248 We will now give an example of 'line-understorms which are not associated with the trough either of a V or a cyclone. **1464** *Rolls of Parls.* V. 569 2 A waye on either syde of the seid water called a 'lyn waye, to convey the said Trouves, Botes, Colles and Shutes, on the seid water. **1870** F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel. in.* (1872) 24 A Telegraphic Circuit consists of one or more batteries, the 'line wire, the instruments and the earth. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* 11. vii. 205 Cross-hatching, solid black, 'line-work.

† *Line*, *sb.* *Obs.* In quot. *lyne*; see also *LIQUE*. [*a. OF. lin, ligne, ling(e).*] Some kind of ship.

[c. 1394 MALVERN *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 91 Franci et Hispani in uno balyngier et una lyna sukantes maria circa ora maritima Anglie.] c. 1400 T. WALSHINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls) II. 135 Dine grandes galeyes, et aliud qñe rati quod vocatur 'lyne', et una bargia, et septem balingaria. **1543** Lm. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxviii. 514 He made redy for him a shyp, called the Lyne, the whiche wolde go on the see with all maner of wyndes, without perell.

[*Line*, *sb.*, 'a hat-maker's pad', given in some Dictionaries (as an application of *LINE sb.*) seems to be a spurious word, due to a misreading of *LYNE sb.*]

*Line* (*lein*), *v.* 1 Forms: 4-7 *lyne*, 5 *lynyn*, 7 *loyn*, 5- *line*. [*f. LINE sb.*]; with primary reference to the frequent use of linen as a lining material for articles of clothing.]

1. *trans.* To apply a second layer of material (usually different from that of the article 'lined') to the inner side of (a garment; in later use, any covering or containing object); to cover on the inside.

c. 1386 CHAUCE *Prolog.* 440 In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al Lyned with Taffata and with Sendal. **1432** E. *de Wille* (1882) 91 A russet gowne lynyt with whyt blanket. **1458** *Ham. Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 239 The sleeves and brest were cutte, lynch with cloth of gold. **1591** LODGE *Calharus* (1875) 30 Thou buiest a warme gowne against Winter and lynch it well. **1607** TOWSE *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 575 Then must the inside be lined with boards, to the intent that the beast... make no evasion. **1664** WOOD *Life* 5 Dec. (O.H.S.) 11. 24 For loynng and lengthning my new yam stockings. **1676** WISEMAN *Surg.* vi. 423 You may use... Thin plates lined with soft linings to receive the fractured Member. **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less Alar* 28 Aug. The church of the Annunciation is finely lined with marble. **1795** BURKE *Regia. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 123 An ambassador, whose robes are lined with a scarlet dyed in the blood of judges. **1820** SYD. SMITH *Mem.* (1835) 11. 197 Lady Granville is nervous on account of her room being lined with Spitalfields silk. **1839** SOUTHEY *Young Dragon* 1. v. 8 With amianth he lined the nest, And incombustible asbest. **1845** BUON DIS. *Liter* 147 Abscesses, lined by a distinct, but very thin membrane. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 339 A mode of lining culinary... articles with enamel.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* **1586** CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* lv. iii, Mischief cloth'd in deceit with treason lin'd. **1608** TOWSE *Serpents* (1658) 602 Nature hath... lined them [serpents] with a more thick and substantial flesh. **1649** Br. HALL *Cases Cons.* (1650) 132 How can you escape to be involved in a treason, lined with perjury? **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 161 Unless some Antidote... lines with Balsam all the Noble Parts. **1742** YOUNG *Nl. Th.* viii. 503 With modest laughter lining loud applause. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 149 In a few minutes... it is lined with bright, small air bubbles. **1780** COWPER *Table T.* 59 The diadem with mighty projects lined. **1784** — *Task* 1. 310 The willow such, And poplar that with silver lines his leaf.

† 2. To strengthen by placing something along the side of; to reinforce, fortify. Also *fig.* *Obs.* **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. iv. 7 To lyne and new repayre our Townes of Warre. **1605** — *Macb.* i. iii. 112 He... did lyne the Rebell with hidden helpe And vantage. **a. 1606**

**BARCLAY** *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Perly Soc.) p. 151, He had a painter with purses many folde And surely lined his purse with silver and with golde. **1550** CHOWLEY *Last Trump* 8. 1 Thou wylt viset no sicker man that cannot lyne thy purse with golde. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 27 Who lincd himself with hope, Eating the ayr, on promise of Supply. **1600** — *J. J.* ii. vii. 154 The lustie c, In faire round belly, with good Capon lincd. **1611** — *Cyph* ii. iii. 72 What If I d line one of their hands, tis Gold Which buyes acuntance. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* iv. i. I will not fail my lincd... Nor I, to linc my Christmas coffer. **1663** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* 1. i. (1725) 97 When I have lincd my sides with a good dinner. **1672** — *Assignment* Prolog. You come to plays with your own follies lincd. **1731** W. BOWMAN *Serm.* xix, This such change would linc our breeches. **1795** J. O'KEEFE *Song, Friar of Orders Gray* ii. With old sack wine I'm lincd within. **1820** COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Consol.* 1. (1809) 144 For now I have my purse well lincd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. **1844** CARR *Crown Dial.* Gloss. go Lincd, drunk. 'He's weel lincd'. **1866** WHITTIER *Maid of Atitash* 30 No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold That is not lincd with yellow gold.

3. To fill (one's purse, pockets, stomach, etc.) with something that may be spoken of as a lining; to cram, stuff.

**1514** BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Perly Soc.) p. 151, He had a painter with purses many folde And surely lined his purse with silver and with golde. **1550** CHOWLEY *Last Trump* 8. 1 Thou wylt viset no sicker man that cannot lyne thy purse with golde. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 27 Who lincd himself with hope, Eating the ayr, on promise of Supply. **1600** — *J. J.* ii. vii. 154 The lustie c, In faire round belly, with good Capon lincd. **1611** — *Cyph* ii. iii. 72 What If I d line one of their hands, tis Gold Which buyes acuntance. **1625** MASSINGER *New Way* iv. i. I will not fail my lincd... Nor I, to linc my Christmas coffer. **1663** DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* 1. i. (1725) 97 When I have lincd my sides with a good dinner. **1672** — *Assignment* Prolog. You come to plays with your own follies lincd. **1731** W. BOWMAN *Serm.* xix, This such change would linc our breeches. **1795** J. O'KEEFE *Song, Friar of Orders Gray* ii. With old sack wine I'm lincd within. **1820** COMBE *Dr. Syntax*, *Consol.* 1. (1809) 144 For now I have my purse well lincd Nor doth a fear assail my mind. **1844** CARR *Crown Dial.* Gloss. go Lincd, drunk. 'He's weel lincd'. **1866** WHITTIER *Maid of Atitash* 30 No bridegroom's hand be mine to hold That is not lincd with yellow gold.

4. To cover the outside of; to overlay, drape, pad, lit, and fig.; to face (a turf-slope). *Obs.* *exc. Naut.*, to add a layer of wood to.

**1572** GASCOIGNE *Heardes, Comell to Barthol.* *Withpall* (1575) 152 Theyr smoothed tongues are lyned all with guyle. **1626** (see CLAVICHORD). **1663** WOOD *Life* 5 July (O.H.S. I. 481) The rayles... were loyned in mourning. **1664** POWELL *Exp.* 461 *Philos.* 1. 5 A fuzzy kinde of substance like little sponges, with which she [Nature] hath lined the soles of her [the fly's] feet. **1712** J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 67 Slopes... require more Circumpection in the Method of lining them with Turf. **1794** RIGGS & Seaman'ship 1. 31 Bowsprits made of two trees, are coaked together in the middle, and bolted as masts, and lined to the size. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden*, xviii. (1813) 293 If the bed gets over cool, line it, or cover round with straw.

5. In certain technical senses, chiefly to line up.

a. *Bookbinding*. To glue on the back of (a book) a paper covering continuous with the lining of the back of the cover. b. *Cabinet-making*. To put a moulding round (the top of a piece of furniture). **1880** ZANGWILL *Bookbinding* xiv. 85 This class of work is not lined up. The leather is stuck directly upon the book. **1885** CRANE *Bookbinding* xv. 118 Before lining the back, the headband should be set. **1889** *Work* 22 June 1. 234/1 A small toilet table was being lined up.

6. To serve or be used as a lining for. (*f. senses* 1, 3, and 4.)

**1796** SALT *Bar's Birthday* 8 Nov. 34 Domestic business never mind Till coffee has her stomach lincd. **1733** — *On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 188 Your poem lincd, And sent in quires to line a trunk. **1794** COWPER *Needles Alarm* 25 Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn; Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago. **1850** TAYLOR *In Mem.* lxxvii. 6 These mortal ballads of pain May lind a book, may line a box. **1885** *Law Times Rep.* 111. 735/1 Small quantities of gold and silver... became imbedded in the bricks lining the fur faces. **1892** *Speaker* 3 Sept. 289 — Wi d rose... falling down to the daisied grass that lines the ditches. **1895** ZANGWILL *Master* 11. iv. 167 Caricatures of... sensuous faces lined the walls.

*Line* (*lein*), *v.* 2 Also 4-6 *lyne*. [*f. LINE sb.* 1 Cf. *L. lineare*, *F. ligner* (*OF. lignier*), *Sp. linear*, *It. lineare*.]

1. *trans.* To tie with a line, string, or cord (*rare*); † to string (a bow) (*obs.*).

**1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (Johannes) 478 Pe zunge man þon his boy bent syne, and with his hand bare- with can lyne. **1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 663 The flex is... gadred all hole and is theene lyned. **1872** DE VERT *Americanisms* 131 Cunning nudes... are lined, that is, the forefoot is tied to the hindfoot on the same side.

2. To measure or test with a line, to cut to a line; also *absol.* *Ocas. fig.* to reach as with a measuring-line. *Obs. exc. in technical use.*

**1400** Burgh *Laws* cv. (Sc. Stat. I.) þat þai sall leilly lyne in lenth as brindies baith for part and back part of þe land. **1466** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 93 The bordes shaibe lynyd and leynd on hys on the gistes. **1541** Aberd. *Reg.* xvii. (Jam.), The Bailies ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and marche the same, &c. **c. 1575** Balfour's *Practicks* (1754) 44, I sall lyne landis lallie be twa partis. **1655** H. VAUGHAN *Sillex Scint.* 57 A sweet self-privity in a right soul Out-runs the Earth, and lines the utmost pole. **1708** J. C. Compt. *Collier* (1845) 32 As they line or sound for the depth of a River. **1890** W. J. GORDON *Feenay* 116 Then if the trunk is to be squared it is 'lined'. The string is fastened at one end, and, mounting the tree, the foreman moves the line about until he finds what branches should be cut away to trim the trunk to the best advantage.

3. (*U.S.*) To angle with a hook and line. *rare.* **1833** [see *LIRING* *vb.* *sb.* 1]

4. To trace with, or as with, a line or lines; to delineate, sketch. Chiefly in combination with *adv.* *To line in*: to put in with a hard-pencil the



permanent lines of (a freehand drawing); also, to insert (objects) in the outline of a picture. *To line off*: to mark off by lines. *To line out*: to trace the outlines of (something to be constructed); to prescribe in general outline; to forecast, adumbrate. 1560 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. 97 All the pictures fairest Linde, are but blacke to Rosalinde. 1618 MYERSHUT. *Ess. Prison* 1 My purpose is, with din water-colours to line me out a heart. 1650 HANLEY *Saints* R. IV. xiii. § 1, I have... lined you out the best way that I know for your successful performance. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 138 Here is a way plainly lined out to cheat the Rats and Mice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 264 Mr. D... has boldly lined off streets and a market place through the very heart of the moor. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* x, He again strongly conjured him to construct a sence upon the round hill called Drumsab, and offered his own friendly services in lining out the same. 1880 G. MERRITT *Tragic Com.* (1881) 197 She had seen them [mountain heights] day after day thinly lined on the dead sky. 1885 MILLIGAN *Revelation* vi. (1887) 231 The picture may not yet be realised in fulness, but every blessing lined in upon its canvas is in principle the believer's now. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 304 Thick or compressed lips, open or sunken eyes, straight or hooked noses, may enable one to roughly line out a disposition.

5. To mark with a line or lines; to impress lines upon; to cover with lines. Also with *off*, *out*. *To line through*: to draw a line through (an entry), to cross out.

1530 PALSGR. 611 1/2 Have you lyned your paper yet? *Ibid.* 612 1/2, I lyne, as a carpenter dothe his tyner with a coloured lyne before he square it. 1703 MOXON *Arth.* *Ever*, 100 The Staff being thus lined is fastened with wedges over the Pit. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 130 It [the land] must be lined out into oblong squares. 1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 420 Selfish cares with barren plough. Not age, had lined his narrow brow. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. v. 64 The chart was lined off... for tracing upon it the rise, and progress. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xiii. This entry was afterwards lined through. 18... (Ogilvie), He had a healthy colour in his cheeks, and his face, though lined, bore few traces of anxiety. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Workbk.*, *To line a ship*, is to strike off with a batten, or otherwise, the directional lines for painting her. *Ibid.* *Line out stuff*, to mark timber for dressing to shape. 1874 THOMAS *Natural Archit.* 99 The edges and Luts of the plates are lined off. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 1 Every piece of wood [should] be correctly lined before being cut or planed. 1900 A. BLACK in *Expositor* Sept. 223 The pale winged face, lined with melancholy resignation.

6. To read out (a metrical psalm, a hymn) line by line for the congregation to sing. Also *to line out*.

1853 N. D. GOULD *Ch. Mus. Amer.* 47 This custom... of reading, or lining, or, as it was frequently called, 'denouncing' the hymn or psalm in the churches. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549 1/2 The preacher was lining out a hymn. He lined out two lines, everybody sung it.

7. U.S. To follow the line of flight of (bees).

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 78, I had lined a beautiful swarm that very day into the hollow of a dead beech. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 32 Girls... lining the wild bees to their haunt in the hollow tree. 1879 J. B. BROWN *Locusts & W. Honey* 25, I emerged... just in time to see the runways disappearing over the top of the hill... Lining them as well as I could, I soon reached the hill-top.

8. a. *trans.* To bring (ships, soldiers, etc.) into a line or into line with others; to bring (one's boat) into line with that of (another); also with *up*. Hence U.S. to assign (a person) to (certain work).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 193 The pivots being lined, and the wheeling distances being true. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 75 Too much time must not... be lost in lining the gabion accurately. 1886 *Philadelphia Times* 21 Mar. (Cent.), No actor of American birth and training can be lined to this class of work. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/1 The cast iron frames are lined up in place before the concrete is poured in. 1899 *Ibid.* 20 July 8/7 Blackstaffe... crossed over in front of Howell and lined him.

b. *intr.* (a) To present to the eye a line of a specified kind. (b) To form (a good) line with others; to fall into line; also with *out*, *up*; *fig.* to come *up* to a certain line. (c) To run in line with; to border upon.

(a) 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 16 Masts that have cheeks differ in this; they line tapering athwartships... The aftersides of top-masts line straight.

(b) 1790 *Bystander* 159 This the printers describe by saying a letter does not line well. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 34 The men as they come up endeavour to line well on the part already formed. 1864 *Troop's Small Ho. at Allington* xv, She struggled to line up to the spirit of her promises and she succeeded. 1887 *Shulman Football* (Badrn. Libr.) 316 The forward must always be ready to line up and face one man, and one only. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 5/2 Nearly two hundred 'old students' lined up to receive the Royalties. 1894 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/7 The two old birds and the four cygnets then lined out in battle array. 1897 *Ontario (U.S.) XXX.* 334 1/2 These boats... enjoyed a world-wide renown for their speed, anterior to their lining up against boats of another type.

(c) 1881 *Harper's Mag.* No. 369. 433 1/2 Three hundred acres of good fresh land, lining... with the Booker estate.

9. a. To arrange a line (orig. of troops) along (a hedge, road, etc.). b. To have or take one's place or (of inanimate objects) to have a place in line along (a road, etc.).

In both significations the vb. is now apprehended with a mixture of the sense of LINEAL.

a. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 248 They having lined the hedges behind them with their reserve. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* v. 115 And Lined the Wood in each side of the Narrow Way with several Companies of Musketeers. 1740 S. SIEKID in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS.

Comm.) I. 393 Their coats were lined with soldiers on that account. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1866) II. 611 The ramparts were lined with trembling spectators. 1809 MALKIN *Gr. Blas* x. liii. (Ridg.) 344 The walks well gravelled and lined with orange trees. 1812 *Ann. Reg., Gen. Hist.* 139 The numerous batteries with which it [the shore] is there lined. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 155 At such times the street is lined with listeners. 1835 LYVON *Kienzi* VI. 8, He came into a broad and spacious square lined with palaces. 1849 MACADAM *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 380 The thick hedges which on each side overhung the narrow lanes, were lined with musketeers. 1859 JEPHSON *Britannia* VII. 88 A fine quay lined with shipping. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 8 The Greeks... lined the southern shores of Italy with that fringe of colonies, which [etc.]. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 112 A cutting in the hill lined with overhanging snow-drifts.

b. 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* 48 At that instant have the shot that line the battell, their time to serve. 1671 LN. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 30 They... had set about five hundred Musketeers to line the hedges about the Town. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4345/3 The Streets were lind by the Militia. 1746 HERVEY *Med.* (1818) 126 The violet... condescends to line our edges. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXXV. 496 Not feeble years, nor childhood stay'd, but all Alike impatient throug'd to line the wall. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Chron.* 55/2 Council-house-street... was lined by the body guard. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Broad landing quays covered with cranes lined the river bank. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* VIII. (1874) 132 The English archers... lined the pass. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 126 1/2 For some twenty years he annually dispatched ten or twelve vessels to the ports lining the Mediterranean.

Line (lain), v. 3 Also 4, 6 lyne. [ad. F. *ligner*.] *trans.* Of a dog, wolf, etc.: To copulate with, to cover.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. XXV. (1495) 784 The Yndens teche bytches and lene them in wodes by nyghte for Tygres shold lyne them and gendre w' them. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 57 And scho was lynt with one of that birth, Sic hunds that said for hunting ar na worth. 1576 TURBURY *Venerie* II. 5 From that time they beganne to have bitches lined by that dogge and so to have a race of them. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 179 These last deduce him from the Helvetian kind, Who near the Leman lake his consort lined. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. H iv/1 Mongrels, that come from a Hound-bitch, that has been lind'd by a Dog of another Kind. 1889 MIVART *On Truth* 379 Analogous effects are often produced when a thorough-bred bitch has been once lined by a mongrel.

Lineable, a.: see LINEABLE.

Lineage (link'dz). Now only literary. Forms: 4-7 l(i)gn-, ly(g)nage, (5) len-, lyne-, lynynage, 6 linn-, lynn(d)ge, 7- lineage. [a. OF. *linage*, *linage* = Pr. *linatge*, Sp. *linaje*, Pg. *linhagem*, It. *linaggio*, *lineaggio*; -L. type *lineaticum* (see AGE), f. *linea* LINE sb. 2.] The spelling *lineage*, which appears late in the 17th c., is prob. due to association with LINE sb. 2; the mod. pronunciation is influenced by *lineal* or *L. linea*.

1. Lineal descent from an ancestor; ancestry, pedigree.

a 1330 *Olud* 336 Tel me... Of what lineage thou art come. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1820 *Lucrèce*, Tarquinius that... sholdst as be lynage & be right Don as a lord & as a worthi knyght. c 1440 *Geueyrdus* 3873 The Kyng of Egypte, born of hygh leynage. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 16 The gretenes of his lynage and hye blood of his persone. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 64 He, that to his noble lynage addeth vertue & good condicions, is highly to be praised. 1586 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 23, I am not of so base a lynage, nor cary so vile a minde. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Instinc* xli. 129 There was at the same time one Arsaces, though of unknown lynage, yet of approved valor. 1701 ROWE *And. Sep-Moth.* III. iii. 41 Thou art the Father of our Kings, The stem whence they their high lynage springs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 209, I have... been thought to disgrace my lynage. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 233 When the lynage is clearly lined out, there is no need of this auxiliary proof. 1835 LYVON *Kienzi* I. i, The quiet and lowly spirit of my mother's humble lynage. 1852 MAS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VII. 43 She was... so white as not to be known as of coloured lynage without a critical survey. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 546 Norman lynage was vulgarly regarded as the more honourable.

† b. said of animals and inanimate objects. *Obs.* c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 493 They be hawks, ase I herd seyne, That byn of lenage gene. 1607 TORSELT *Four-f. Beasts* (1638) 253 These are said to refuse copulation with any other Horses that are not of their own kinde and lynage. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 153 White hoar-frost is of the house and lynage of dew. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 195 They proceed in the Main from the same Stock and Lynage, and are all more or less of the Kindred of Salts. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 253 Distinguish all betimes, with branding Fire; To note the Tribe, the Lynage, and the Sire.

2. quasi-concr. (Chiefly collect.)

† a. The persons through whom one's 'lineage' (sense 1) is traced; one's ancestors collectively. [So F. *linage*, in opposition to *lignée* = descendants.] *Obs.*

13... K. ABIS. 3068 Thow woldest geve yyl trowage; So duke Duke non of thy lynage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x, Duke Josue and Machabeus were of oure lynage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XVII. 402 My lynage and forebennis war ay lele. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall* FY. 46 His lynage was not of the lowest sort of the people... but were men that lyved by the swete of their browes.

b. The descendants of a specified ancestor [= F. *lignée*]. † Also rarely applied to an individual descendant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Haudd.* Synne 2883 She wepte nat for any outrage But for of here come no lynage; pat no fruyt of

here myt spryng [Orig. *pur default de lignel*.] c 1375 *St. Leg. Sainis* xlix. (Placidus) 254 pat heritag pat to man I heit & his lynage. 1400 *Arthur* 269 Y am heir Byr & beyre lynage. 1430-40 LYNG. *Bochas* I. vii. (1554) 70 Tencrease his lynage... He toke a wife that was but yong of age. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 27 Pepyn... was chosen kyng of France when the lynage of kyng cloyls faylled. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 153 With whym died... heires of grete parentage in the Southe parte, whose lynages reuenged their deaths. 1573 L. LOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1586) 167 b, Fully perswaded with himselfe that hee was of the lynage of the Gods. 1623 *Fr. Frouin's Theat. Hon.* v. iii. 118 Of this Mariage ensued a plenteous lynage, to wit, three Sones and foure Daughters. 1750 JOHNSON *Kambler* No. 34 P 3, I am now arrived at that part of life in which every man is expected to settle and provide for the continuation of his lynage. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 154 Callias, a seer sprung from the gifted lynage of Iamus. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 65 The dignity of the peerage... was confined to the lynage of the person ennobled.

† c. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ii. 37 The 'Eastern Question', as it was called, had become consecrated by its descent through a great lynage of Statesmen.

† c. A family or race viewed with reference to its descent; a tribe, clan. *Obs.*

141366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 258 She [Envye] is ful glad, in hir corage, If she see any greet lynage Be brought to nought in shamful wyse. 1387 TREVISIA *Hugelin* (Rolls) III. 51 pat was be bygnynge of be bialdom of be ten lynages of Israel. c 1400 MAUKOEY. (1839) xxi. 224 The first Nacyoun or Lynage was clept Tartar. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d v b, The fait or dede whiche... the humayne lynage bought ful dore. 1532 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 405 Whatsoever man or woman shall make any comperacion betwixt lynage and [U]nlynage... shuld... forfayte an hundred shillings. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Y Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. xiv. 80 From him sprang two families or lynages.

Lineal (lín'al), a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 lineal, 5-6 línial, (5) linealle, -yalle, 6 lin-, lyneal (l-, -ial, -yall), 6- lineal. [a. F. *lineal*, f. late L. *linealis*, f. *linea* LINE sb. 2.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a line or lines; consisting of lines. † *Lineal alphabet*: one in which the symbols consist of lines. *Lineal demonstration*: one performed by means of lines. *Lineal translation*: one in which the original is rendered line for line (rare). *Lineal number, perspective*: see LINEAR. Of writing: Arranged in regular lines.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxvi. (1495) 926 The nombre lineal begynneth from one and is wryte arowe and lyne vnto endless. c 1430 *Art Noubring* 14 Of nombres one is lineal, another superfiçiale, another quadrat, another cubike or hoole. 1654 WOTTON *Elen. Arch.* I. 50 Errors euer occurring more easily in the management of grosse Materials, then Lineall Designes. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* II. ii. (1734) 10, I might have here inserted a Lineal Demonstration of this Rule of Addition. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 7 (1794) I. 91 This way of writing may be as swift, limber, and legible, as the operations of daylight. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxiii. 113 They were not... ignorant of lineal perspective. 1875 E. C. STREMAN *Victorian Poets* 371 He now is said to be engaged upon a lineal and literal translation of Virgil.

b. Of measures: Relating to a single dimension of space; = LINEAR a. 3.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Enclid* (1705) 92 And let this measure be called the Lineal Unite. 1848 GREGORY's *Mathematics* (ed. 3) 120 An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 129 The claim is 1,200 feet lineal measurement in length.

2. a. Of descent, ancestry, consanguinity, inheritance, or succession (hence also of a descendant, ancestor, heir, etc.): That is in the direct line; opposed to *collateral*.

1426 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 132 Henry the sext, is truly borne heir unto the corone of Fraunce by lynyalle succession. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 285 They shewed a lineall descent, how their first ancestor, Wolstan, came out of France. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI 178, I am the... lineall heyre. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 12 And after them the royall issue came which of them sprung by lineall descent. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xi. § 161 The Prime and Ancient Right of Lineal Succession to any thing. 1751 JOHNSON *Kambler* No. 172 P 8 Enriched in the common course of lineal descent. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 203 Lineal consanguinity is that which subsists between persons, of whom one is descended in a direct line from the other. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* x Abdalla... a lineal descendant from the Great Zingis. 1858 LO. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* x. 65 Under recent legislation the father and other lineal ancestors are let in in default of lineal heirs. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* VI. 262 Whether they may not both be the lineal descendants of older and extinct kin crabs.

b. Pertaining to or transmitted by lineal descent. *Lineal warranty* (see quot. 1767).

1486 in *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 54 By course of lineal possession. 1570 T. NORTON in *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 173 The Jews claimed... the Church of God as peculiar and by lineal right due to their nation. 1656 D'EWES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 217 To whom the crowne of his ancestors and predecessors is now devolved by lineal right. 1719 YOUNG *Basiris* I. i. (1757) 13 Basiris, who now reigns, was first of males in lineal blood, to which this crown descends. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 301 Lineal warranty was where the heir derived, or might by possibility have derived, his title to the land warranted, either from or through the ancestor who made the warranty. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* VIII. (1848) 34 As if they waged some lineal feud with time. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 520 In lineal dignity, he [Achilles] was even before Priam.

c. Of persons: Lineally descended (rare). † Also, of children, legitimate (*obs.*).







1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attributes God* III. xlvii. 284 The Palmetto is beautiful in its radiation, a Grass in its simple linearity. 1891 *Atheism* 17 Oct. 515.2 Back-lobes and upright strokes are practically discarded, linearity is well preserved.

**Linearize** (lin'fāiz), *v.* Also **linearise**. [*f.* LINEAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To represent in a linear form; to transform into a linear figure. Hence **Linearization**, the action or process of linearizing.

1895 *Daily News* 2 May 5/1 The Cretans used a symbol of a double axe-head, bipennis. They linearised this into an X with the top and bottom closed. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 213 When the Northmen used the Tau for the hammer of Thor, they merely linearised a picture of a real hammer. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Academy* 13 June 494/1 Characters of a type representing the linearisation of originally pictographic characters.

**Linearly** (lin'fāli), *adv.* [*f.* LINEAR *a.* + -LY.] *a.* In a linear direction. *b.* By linear measurement. *c.* By means of lines.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 331 A cell  $n$  times greater linearly each way. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Integral Calculus* i. 316 The arc of the general bicircular quartic can be determined linearly. 1891 W. A. JAMIESON *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 6 The upper part is marked with prominences called papillae arranged linearly.

**Lineary**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad.* I. *lineārius*, *f.* *linea LINE.*] - LINEAR *a.* 2 and 3.

1551 RECORDE *Pathway*, *Knave*, II. Pref. Euclides woorkes in foure partes, with diuers demonstrations Arithmetically and Geometrically or Lineare. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 525 The lineare portraying or drawing shapes and proportions by lines alone. 1641 W. PRICE in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 59 Whether all that may be performed by algebraical equations may likewise be wrought geometrically according to a lineary operation. 1654 GAULE *Alagastrom*. 93 We speak of such a figure as is not an accident of a body, but a meer lineary and superficial character. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Front's Archit.* 118 The more easy and useful principles of those lineary Arts.

**Lineate** (lin'fā), *pp. a. and sh.* [*ad.* I. *lineātus*, *f.* *linea LINE.*] *a.* *pp. a.* Marked with lines, *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1866). *† b. sh.* A figure formed of lines. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* III. vii. I am my self as void Of all [perfections], as Tables not yet lineate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 334 Species are Quantities or Magnitudes, denoted by Letters, signifying Numbers, Lines, Lineates, Figures Geometrical, &c. 1777 ROBINSON *Brit. Flora* 15 *Lineate*, slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel lines, not impressing the surface. 1793 MARTIN *Lang. Bot.* *Lineatum folium*, a lineate leaf. 1826 KIRBY & SPENCER *IV*. 290 *Lineate*, painted with several such [longitudinal] stripes. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* *Lineate*, lined, marked by fine parallel lines

**Lineate** (lin'fā), *v.* Also 6 *liniate*, 7 *lyniate*. [*f.* I. *lineāt*, *pp. stem of lineāre* (see prec.).] *trans. a.* To mark with lines. *† b.* To delineate; to represent either by drawing or by description.

a 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis Sec.* (1568) 114 b. Then with a cutting yron . . . you shall liniate and make equal the said Bourmes. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. i. 37 A fainty Pebble, black without, lineated within with Stripes of white, yellow and red, encircling one another.

b 16. SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* viii. Life, to the life, The Chess-board lineates. 1614 C. BROOKER *Ghost R. h. III*. H. They seemed in the object of such Glory 'T'inate some Pen to lyneate their Story. 1648 EARL WYNTMORELAND *Olfa Sacra* (1879) 128, I would my Fancy rear, To lineate a day most clear.

Hence **Lineated** *pp. a.* = LINEATE *pp. a.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 100 Of these [stones] there are some curiously lineated, and others plain. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. i. 36 Several . . . lineated or crusted Pebbles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [Botany.] A Surface is . . . Lineated, lined, the nerves being depressed. 1810 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.*  *Buccinum lineatum*, Lineated Whelk. 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 199 *Acme lineata*, Lineated Acme.

**Lineation** (lin'fā-jən), [*ad.* I. *lineātiō* *em*, *n.* of action *f.* *lineāre*: see LINEATE *a.*]

1. The action or process of drawing lines or marking with lines; an instance of this; also, a contour or outline; quasi-*concr.*, a marking or line on the surface (*e. g.* of the skin).

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P. R.* II. iii. (1495) 30 Angels haue noo matere nother lyncacions and shappe of body. 1426 LVOG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21182 The vysage and the hand also, Vp-on wych Men may . . . Telle the condicions By dyvers lyncacions Wych ther be set. a 1450 COV. *Dyst.* xx. (Shaks. Soc.) 189 Of lyncacion that longyth to jematrie. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b. Not ymagynynge in the deite oio corporall figure or lincacyon. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 275 It is a . . . root, which by excisacion hath contracted wrinkles and lineations. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Luminous Historian* Intro. iii. (1872) 304 Nature's lineations plainly tell There's room and room enough to act them well. 1892 F. GALTON *Finger Prints* i. 5 The ridges, whose lineations appear in the finger print.

b. *collect.* A marking with lines; an arrangement or group of lines.

c 1550 *Symphysing Lover* in *Evans Old Ballads* (1784) III. xxx. 226 Her countenance with her lyncacion. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 101 Conchites . . . differing in colour, lineation and valves. a 1728 WOODWARD *Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. i. 32 There are in the honey Ground two white Lineations, attended with two of a pale Red. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. I. Oxford* 392 Nothing upon it, but somewhat like a Chalice, and crooked Lineation. 1896 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* § 339. 596 The peculiar lineation of the

surface of naere. 1884 GRIFIN in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/2 Striated planes . . . covered with a fine parallel lineation.

2. A division into lines.

1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 431 There is no authority to assume one lineation [of a hymn] rather than another. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 1/3 The large initials . . . disturb the lineation of the verse.

**Lineature**, *Obs.* [*ad.* I. type *\*lineātūra*, *f.* *lineāre*: see LINEATE *v.*] *a.* Something having an outline or shape. *b.* An outline; also *Gcom.*, a periphery.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 557 There accompanied him a certene shadowy and dark lineature. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (Draught of Frontispiece), Perfection is only shadowed, because in his native lineature hardly to be expressed. 1651 J. FERRAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 253 By its lineature by which it hath within five oblique angles, and without five acutes.

**Line-boat**. Also 7 *lime*, *lymboat*. ? A boat used for line-fishing.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. lii. I shall see you Serve in a lowly Line boat, ere I die, For mouldy cheese and butter Billingsgate Would not endure. 1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Engl. way to wealth* (title), Wealth that is yearly taken out of his Maiesties Seas, by the Hollanders, by their . . . Russes, Pinkes, and Line-boates. 1652 ROY, *Trade of Fishing* 12 Now I will descend to the particulars of the Hollanders Russes, Pinkes, Yagers, Lymboats, and the use of them in their several fishings. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 8/1 He put it to those who were employed on board line boats if they should lose Sunday at their vocation.

**Lined** (lind), *pp. a.* [*f.* LINE *v.* 1 + -ED.] In various senses of LINE *v.* 1. *Lined blades* (see quot. 1833). *Lined gold*, gold having a backing of another metal, used for making jewellery and ornaments. Also in *Comb.*, as *red-lined*, *silk-lined*, *tin-lined*, etc., *q. v.* under their first elements.

a 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 306/1 Lyncyd, as clothys, *duplincat*. 1492 Bury Wills (Camden) 75 Item I be queite to the wyff of Robert Halowe my best lyned gowne and my cloke. 1502 *Primp. Parv. Exp. Ellis*, of York (1830) 68 Alle the Quenes lyned gownys. 1520 PALSGR. 239/2 Lyned gowne, robe double. 1602 *and 161. Return fr. Farness* II. vi. 968 A pair of lined slippers. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 14 Plucke the lyn'd Crutch from thy old limping Sire. 1691 *tr. Emiliane's Fruits* *Koush Monks* (ed. 3) 396 This which at this day makes the Monks of Italy so full of Money and so well linc'd. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Boat*, *Lined Boat*, is that whose Scarp and Counterscarp are cas'd with a Wall of Massons Work lying in Talus or a-sloap. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 38 *Lined blades*—Scissors of all the larger sizes are often made entirely of iron, with the exception of a slip of steel welded along the edge of the blade. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1246 Lined gold is merely gold lined with copper. 1881 *GREENER Gun Index* 667 Lined barrels.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1893)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 395/2 The ends turned over his head cloathed of the third, Garnished (or Faced or lined) Or. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v. A mantle gules, lined ermine. 1893 CUSSENS *Her.* 129 *Lined*, . . . applied to the lining of a Mantle, Chapeau, &c., when borne of a different tincture from the garment itself.

c. *Lined-up* (see LINE *v.* 1 5).

1889 *Work* 22 June I. 210/3 The meaning of a 'lined-up' top is . . . well known among cabinet makers.

**Lined** (lind), *pp. a.* [*f.* LINE *v.* 2 and *sh.* 2 + -ED.]

1. Marked with lines, having lines traced or impressed on the surface.

1776 J. LIFE *Intro. Bot. Explan.* Terms 385 *Lineatum*, lined, with depressed Nerves or hollow Lines. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 260 App., Provincial Terms for Sexes and Ages of Cattle. . . Colours . . . brindled, light brown, approaching to dun; lined, with white back. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 *Zizyphus lineatus*, lined Zizyphus, a shrub from China. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 122 They [compound magnifiers] do actually exhibit all sorts of lined and ordinary objects better than single ones. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 194 If my brow grow lined while young. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xvi. 165 Old George, looking woefully worn and lined, sat up. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 215 In the camera the lined negative undergoes a certain amount of shifting.

2. In parasynthetic combs., as *five lined*, *right-lined*, *straight-lined*, etc., *q. v.* in their alphabetical places.

3. *Her.* Of an animal: Having a 'line' attached to its collar.

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. s.v., Lines, as well as chains, are often affixed to the collars of animals . . . and are then termed collared and lined. 1847 *Gloss. Her.* s.v., A greyhound gorged and lined. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. § 3 (ed. 3) 281 A wolf arg., collared and lined or.

**Lineless** (lōn'les), *a.* [*f.* LINE *sh.* 2 + -LESS.]

† 1. Of a person: ? To whom no bounds can be set. *Obs. rare*— (If not a misprint for *linelesse*.) 1594 CAREW *Tasso* II. lix. The tother is Circasian Argant cold . . . Vntreatable, vnpatient, vnappaid, In armes linelesse [i. *infatigable*], and peerlesse valiant.

2. Having no impressed or indented lines.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 His countenances have the physiognomy of nature, not the vague lineless face of the statues. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 70 Her face . . . was smooth and lineless. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas, Coastwise Lights* II. Through the endless summer evenings, on the lineless, level floors.

**Lineman** (lōn'mān), [*f.* LINE *sh.* 2 + MAN.]

1. A man employed to attend to the condition of a railway, telegraph, or telephone line.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*, men employed on a railway. 1876 PREECE & STEVENS *Telegraphy* 138

The lineman placed in charge of a length by road must walk his length. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/4 While a lineman was repairing an electric wire . . . he received an electric shock.

2. One who carries the line in surveying.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linemen*, . . . persons carrying the measuring line for a surveyor.

3. A line fisherman. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

**Linen** (lī'nēn), *a. and sh.* Forms: 1 *linen*, 1-8 *linnen*, 3-7 *lynnen*, (3 *linn*, *linin*, 4 *lenyne*, 5 *lynynd*), 4-6 *lyn(n)yn(e)*, (4 *lynyn*), 5-6 *lynen*, -ine, -on, 6-7 *li-*, *lyn(n)ing*, -yng(e), 3- *linen*. [*OE. linen, linnen* = *OFris. linnen* (Du. *linnen*), *OS. and OHG. līn(n)* (G. *leinen*) : -*OTent* type *\*līnino* - *f.* *\*līno* *sh.* 1; see LINE *sh.* 1 and -EX 4.]

*A. adj.* Made of flax. In mod. Eng. apprehended chiefly as an attributive use of the *sh.*, with the sense: Made of linen. *† Linen wings* = sails.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 108: *lininn* ryhae. c 897 K. ALFRÉD *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 82 *Dræt brægl* was beboden *dræt* sceolde lion geworht of . . . twisþunnum twine linenum. c 1160 *Matton Gosp.* John xix. 40 *Hyo . . . be-wunden line* mid *linene clāde*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 *Nexst fleshe* ne schal mon werien no *linene clōð*. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 8962 *þis gode mold*. . . gurdy aboute hire middel a vair line [i. *linen*] sete. 1340 *Ayrenb.* 235 *Linene kertel* erþan *li* by huyte, uelzeibe him be-houþ þet he by ybeate and y-wesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xiii. 422 *Thai*, lynyng clothis had, but nair. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 59 *Leu* ne clath he oysit ay. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. i. (1839) 1 She covered it lapping [it] in a clete linnen clothe. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 270 For grey linnen cloth and sylk lrengre for the hers. 1508 *JUNIAN Flying* vii. *Kennedie* 214 I se him want ane sark, I reid sow, cummer, tak in your lynnyn clais. 1525 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlv. 18 They shal haue fayne lynnynge bonettes vpon their hendes. 1571 GRINDAL *In-func.* at York Brij. A comely and decent table . . . with a faire linen clothe to lay vpon the same. c 1600 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Trag. Barnabell* v. iii. Who Unbared the Havens that the floating Merchant, Might clap his linnen wings up to the windes. 1660 *Perry's Diary* 24 May. Up, and made myself as fine as I could, with the linnyn stockings on, and wide canons. 1676 HOBBS *thad* ii. 485 A linc-armour he wore on his breast. 1678 WATLEY *Wood. L.* *World* v. iii. 8. 8. 1741/1 *Sextus* [II. ordered, that Priest, should minister in Linen Surplices. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv.* Trade 88 Our Returns are chiefly in Linen and Linnen Varn. 1759 GRANGER *Tibullus* i. v. 17 And I nine Times, in linnen garbs array'd. In silent Night, nine Times to Trivia pray'd. 1808 *Edel. Triv.* XIX. 328 Some persons . . . washed their children with cold water by means of a linen cloth. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Linen-yarn*, spun flax.

*B. sh.*  
1. Cloth woven from flax.

The explanation 'cloth woven from flax or hemp', given by Johnson and copied in most subsequent Dictionaries, appears to be a mere blunder, founded on occasional loose uses (*cf.* 3). 1362 *JANGL. P. Pl.* A. i. 3 A lovely ladi on leor In linnene 1-cloped. 1377 *thid.* B. *Pro.* 219 Wollewebsters and wewiers of lynnene. c 1450 CAMBRAYE *Chron.* (Rolls) 82 In this same tyme was Linus Pope, which ordeyned that women schuld with lynnard curre her heer. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nature* 935 Looke þet be blanket cotyn or lynnyn to wipe þe neþar end. 1513 BRANSHAW *St. Weyborge* i. 2540 She neuer ware lynnyn by day or by nyght. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* ii. 18 The childe was gyrded with an ouer body cote of lynnene. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 29 There was a certayne ryche man w<sup>o</sup> was clothed in purple and lynnene. 1596 DAIRWELL *tr. Leah's Hist. Scot.* i. 91 Of linnine lykwyse they maid wyd sarkis. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 10 That other precept was made agayne wearing a garment of linnen and woollen, because [etc.] 1695 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3099/2 An Act for larying in Scotch Linen. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Phys.* (1762) 69 Apply a Suppository of Linen. 1768 *Hume Ess.* *Balance Trade* xxvii. 194 A tax on German linen encourages home manufactures. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV. 309 Large quantities . . . are exported . . . in an unbleached state; that is, under the name of *brown linen*, and *green linen*. 1843 HOOD *Song of the Shirt* i. It is not linen you're wearing out, But human creatures' lives! 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's* p. 659 For thine Fares richly, in fine linen. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *linen*, cloth made from flax or wool. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/4 An article described as linen which was partially made of cotton.

b. *pl.* Various kinds of linen; linen goods.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 238 The cottons from the Comandant coast, make the European linnens almost useless. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1158 An assortment of unbleached linnens. 1892 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 Dress linnens keep firm in price.

† c. *Fossil linen*: a kind of asbestos. (*cf.* LINE *sh.* 1 and FLAX *sh.* 5 b.) *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83/4 *Fossile Linen* is a kind of amianthus, which consists of flexible, parallel, soft fibres, . . . celebrated for the uses to which it has been applied, of being woven, and forming an incombustible cloth.

2. Something made of linen; a linen garment.

*Obs. in sing.*; the *pl.* is found in Scottish writers. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 137 All the Reste of the lynnens that belong to the papiste prioste. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life J. Woodrow* (1828) 57 Her friend went into another room and put on clean linnens. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept. A very decent girl in a printed linen. 1864 DUNN *Scot. Ab.* II. ii. 184 A little bag, wherein were my linnens and some books. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 147 Dressed in . . . preternaturally unsullied linnens, and a short sheepskin.

† d. *pl.* The sails of a ship (*cf.* *linen wings* in A).

1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* i. i. Farle up all her Linnens, and let her ride it out.

3. *collect.* a. Garments or other articles made of linen; often by extension applied to garments normally or originally made of linen, even when the materials are actually used. Often *spec.* = under-



garments, e.g. shirts; also = bed-linen, table-linen. *To wash one's dirty linen at home*: to say nothing in public about family affairs, disputes, or scandals. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Alle hei fled on rowe, in lynen white as milke. c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 876 Wayte hys lynnyn bat hit be cleane. c. 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Asynon* xxi. 466 Lady, aryse and fette hym suche linnene as he needeth. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 140 All my linnen except my too best shirts. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 40 In any case let 'Tisby have cleane linnen. 1607 *Tourneure Rev. Trag.* ii. ii. He and the Duchesse By night meete in their linnen. 1632 *Litigow Trav.* x. 449 My Linnen, Letters, and Sacket was lying in my hostery. 1653 *Walton Angler* iii. 61 Lets go to that house, for the linnen looks white, and smells of Lavender. 1695 *Congreve Love for L.* ii. x. Miss Pru. I'm resolv'd I won't let Nurse put any more Lavender among my Smocks —ha, Cousin? *Prail*. Fie, Miss; amongst your Linnen, you must say—You must never say Smock. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3809/5 A Party of 30 of Paul Diack's Husars. took away the Linnen that was hang'd out to dry upon the Palisades. 1731 *Lo. Bathurst Let.* 19 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 649 Washing your linnen and mending it, darning your stockings, &c. 1802 *Mar. Edgeworth's Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 132 He... bespoke a suit of clothes. He bought new linnen. 1820 *Keats Eve St. Agnes* xxx. And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep, in blanched linnen, smooth, and lavender'd. 1840 *Maryat Poor Jack* xxvii. Take our dirty linnen on shore. 1877 *R. J. More Under the Balkans* xv. 216 The parents of the bride gave a present of homespun linnen to the godfather and godmother. 1895 *Clube* 23 May 1 People who ought to wash their dirty linnen at home will not be satisfied with a less public laundry than Piccadilly.

† b. A piece or pieces of linen, esp. strips of linen for use as bandages. In pl. graveclothes. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 99 *Alist. Ford*. Go, go, sweet Sir Iohn: Mistrius Page and I will looke some linnen for your head. 1651-3 *JER. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1678) 104 In a single Linnen [he] laid his honour'd head. 1653 S. MEWCE *Let. to Lady II.* in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) I. 9 Linnen to dresse the wounded men was required. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. viii. (1712) 111 The Family... gave out that he died... got him washed and laid Linnens... handsonly about him. 1676 *HALE Contempt* i. 121 The linnen that wrapped his body in one place, and the linnen that bound his head in another. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 38 They were some of the Linnings in which Christ was wrapped. c. 1796 *BURNS O merrly hae I been* 'till Bless'd be the hour she coold in her linnens.

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as *linen loom*, *manufacture*, *paper*, *work*. b. objective, as *linen-keeper*, *printer*, *stainer*, *weaver*, *webster*; *linen-darning*; *linen-making*; *weaving* adjs. c. instrumental and parasynthetic, as *linen-fitted*, *suited*, *vestured* adjs.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 88 An old harden sheet or apron is invaluable as practice for teaching 'linen darning and patching. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 3/2 Woman... has parloined for her own use... the 'linen-fitted flannel shirt. *Mod. Adv.*, Required, Position as Housekeeper, 'Linen-keeper, Matron, or Lady-Help. 1904 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22 Item, j. 'Lynnyn lome. 1908 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 133 Unum lynnyn-lome. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1837) II. 382 A great hearing at council between the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and the 'linen manufacture corporation. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS S. V. Paper*, 'Linen or European Paper is chiefly made of linen rags beaten to a pulp. 1765 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N. Test.* 17 About the twelfth century linen paper came to be substituted. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 90 The prisoners were 'linen-printers. 1775 *J. ADAMS Fam. Lett.* (1876) 119, I think there is a particular occupation in Europe, called a paper-stainer or 'linen-stainer. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* 185/1 A limp stream... Where 'linen-suited Salfor water goes. 1866 *J. B. ROSE Ovid's Metam.* 30 The 'linen-vestured race, Hold her in deepest reverence. 1781 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* IV. iv. 49 'Linnin-wearing bishops. 1974 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* 14 *Edu.* IV. 22 Nov., 'Lynnen weaver. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* iv. 21 The kynred of y<sup>e</sup> lynnynwevers in y<sup>e</sup> house of Asabea. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/4 Thomas Tuttle, a Linen-Weaver. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 680 Richard Parcellall of Kirkman-Shalme in the said County of Lancaster, 'Linen-Webster. 1790 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5889/4 George Malton, late of Woodkirk, Linnen-webster. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Chron.* iii. 14 He made a vayne also of Yalow Sylke, scarlet, purple, 'lynnynworke.

5. Special combinations: † *linen ball*, some instrument of torture (cf. *LAWN sb.* 1 3 b); *linen-decency* *nonce-use* (see quot.); *linen-fold* = *linen scroll*; *linen lapper* (see quot.); † *linen-lifter*, a man given to adultery; *linen-hall*, a market-hall for the sale of linens; † *linen-man*, a shirt-maker or linen-draper; *linen-mill* (see quot.); *linen-panel*, one decorated with a linen-scroll; *linen-pattern* = *linen-scroll*; *linen-prover*, a microscope used to determine the fineness of a linen fabric by counting the threads; *linen-scroll* (see quot.); † *linen-teller* = *linen-prover*; † *linen-wheel*, app. a kind of sewing machine.

a. 1630 *Pothomachia* iii. iv. 29 Vnlesse thou confesse... the Spanish Strappado, 'Linnen Ball, and Peare of Confession shall torment thee. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 75, I fear yet this iron yoke of outward conformity hath left a slavish print upon our necks; the ghost of a 'linen decency yet haunts us. 1850 *WHIFFLE Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) II. 12 All the conventional proprieties and linen decencies of language, he would find continually violated. 1891 *Trans. Soc. Antiquaries* 22 Jan. 225 The panels are ornamented with 'linen-fold patterns. 1765 *Wesley's Trinit.* 4 May, I preached in the 'Linen-Hall... a large square, with piazzas on three sides of it. 1780 *A. Young Tour Irel.* I. 167 He... sells it at the linen-hall in Dublin. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, 'Linen Lappers, men who examine, measure, and fold the linen for the various markets. (Term used in the

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North of Ireland.) 1652 *FELTHAM Char. Low C.* (1659) 24 They [Dutchwomen] are not so ready at this play as the English... nor are their Men such 'linen-lifters. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. L.* i. O Founder, no such matter, My Spurrer, and my Hatter, My 'Linnen-man, and my Taylor. 1631 *MASSINGER Emperor East.* ii. How low a new stamp'd countrey May vaile to... His linnen-man, and taylor. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. S. V. Mill*, 'Linen-Mills. Their use is, to scour linnens, after their having been first cleared when taken out of the luvium, or lye. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge I.* 270 *Lignis undulatis*, that is, with undulated or wavy woodwork. The words probably denote what is now termed 'linen panels'. 1850 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* s.v. Panel, One kind of ornament which was introduced towards the end of the Perpendicular style... consists of a series of straight mouldings... so arranged... as to represent the folds of linen, it is usually called the 'linen pattern'. 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 68 The mirror in this case is mounted somewhat after the fashion of a 'linen-prover. 1854 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art.*, 'Linen-scroll, a peculiar style of decorative ornament, extensively used to fill panels in the latter part of the fifteenth, and during the sixteenth century; so termed from its resemblance to a small napkin folded in close convolutions all over its surface. 1797 *MILNE'S FISHER in Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1798) V. 316, I examined the... skin, with a glass which magnified considerably, and which is known in Ireland by the name of a 'linen-teller. 1638 *J. MOUS Diary* (Camden) 85 He [a handless man] took three stitches in a cloathe with a 'linen-wheel (prepared with a turner's devise for the foot).

**Linen-armourer.** a. *Hist.* A maker of 'linen armour' (i.e. gambesons and similar adjuncts to armour); in mod. renderings of the original title of the guild now known as the Merchant Taylors' Company. † b. Allusively used in jest for: A tailor. Hence † *linen-armouress*.

In AF, the guild was called 'La Fraternite des Tailloirs et Armuriers de Lyngne Armurie', anglicized as 'The Fraternite of Tailloirs and Lyngne Armuriers'; the Latin charters were addressed 'Cisioribus et Armurarii Linearium'. (See *Clode Mem. Guild Merch. Taylors* 58-9; Herbert *Guilds* II. 385.)

1603 *Stow Surv. Lond.* (ed. 2) 542, I finde that king Edwards the first, in the 28. of his reign, confirmed that Guild by the name of Taylors and Linnen Armours. 1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Fraise Clean Linnen* Ded., Wks. II. 165 You are the only Linnen Armouress, Cap a pie from the declination of the Stocke to the exaltation of the Nightcap. 1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkewood* i. § 1. The Merchant-Taylors, then called Linnen-Armourers, were eminent not only in Peace, but War. a. 1700 *B. L. Dict. Cant. Crete*, *Linnen-armouress*, Tailors. So 1795 in *GROSE Dict. Vulgar Tongue*.

**Linen-draper.** [f. *LINEN sb.*] A retail trader who deals in linens, calicoes, and the like.

1549 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 6 Johannes Cleyter, linnen draper. 1600 *Chester Pl. Banes* 86 Cappers and lynnyn drapers, see that you south bringe In well-ched order that worthy storie of Balaam and his Asses. 1607 *DEKKER & WEAVER Westward Ho!* i. i. Like politic penthouses, which commonly make the shop of a mercer or linen-draper as dark as a room in Bedlam. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 21, I am a linen-draper bold, As all the world doth know. 1858 *LATTON What will he do?* II. v. Mrs. Haughton was the daughter of a linen draper.

Hence *Li'ndra peress*, the wife of a linen-draper, a female linen-draper. *Li'ndrapery*, the occupation of a linen-draper; goods in which a linen-draper deals.

1868 *MISS BRADDON Dead Sea Fr.* I. vi. 104 The linen-draperess seated herself in one of the holland-covered arm-chairs. 1849 *F. J. FOXON Pop. Chr.* 10 The heterodox linen-draper of the Tractarians. 1895 *P. WHITK King's Diary* 4 Colossal linnendrapery ending in such a daughter is a glorified trade.

† **Linener.** *Obs.* [f. *LINEN sb.* + *-ER*]. A linen-draper or shirt-maker.

1609 *B. JONSON Sil. Wom.* II. iii. I doe also loue to see her... haue her counsell of taylors, linneners, lace-women, embroyderers. 1625 — *Staple of N.* The Persons of the Play, Linener, Haberdasher, Shoemaker.

**Linenette** (linen'et). [f. *LINEN sb.* + *-ETTE*.] A textile fabric made to imitate linen.

1894 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 9 3 Velvet and velveteen, satin and sateen, linen and linenette... were wholly different materials. 1896 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 10/3 A piece of linenette or dress material purchased of the defendants.

**Linenless** (linen'less), a. Devoid of linen or underclothing; discarding linen. Also *Comb.*

1855 *Cham. Jnrl.* IV. 290 It was the tall... buttoned-up, linenless-looking, crisly old Pole. 1859 *Ed. Words* 82/1 The horsehair shirt and linenless rude aduants of no exception.

**Lineo-** (lini'o), used as combining form of 1. *linea* line; as in *Lineo-circular a. Math.*, said of an apparatus for converting rectilinear into circular movement. *Lineograph* [see *-GRAPH*], an instrument for drawing lines of a definite character (*Cent. Dict.*). *Lineo-linear a. Math.*, linear with respect to each of two different variables or sets of variables. *Lineo-polar a. Math.*, produced by taking the (n-1)-th polar of a locus with respect to a function of the nth order; so called because such a polar of a point is a line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1858 *CAYLEY in Coll. Math. Papers* (1890) II. 317 The lineo-linear covariant becomes the lineo-linear invariant  $ad' - a'b$ . 1874 *SYLVESTER in Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 186 note, In the lineo-circular or parallel-motion adjustment imagine the connectors to be detached from the angles of the diamond, and [etc.].

|| **Lineola** (linē'ōlā). [L. *lineola*, dim. of *linea* LINE sb. 2.] † a. *Math.* A line. *Obs.* b. *Anat.*

and *Zool.* A little line. Hence *Lineolet Ent.*, a fine or obscure line (*Cent. Dict.*).

1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 77 The Lineola *sp.*, is to the Lineola *br.*, as the Causes producing them. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lineola*, a little line.

**Lineolate** (linē'ōlēt), a. *Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. *LINEOLA* + *-ATE* 2.] Marked with minute lines. Hence *Lineolated a.*, in the same sense.

1819 *G. SAMUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 421 *Noctua lineolata*, the lineolated Dart [moth]. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 354 Postero-lateral region faint lineolate. 1880 *GRAY Strich. Bot.* 418/2 *Lineolate*, marked with fine or obscure lines.

**Liner** (lā'nēr). [f. *LINE v.* 1.]

1. One who lines or fits a lining to anything.

1611 *FLORIO, Foderaro*, a liner. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 74 Straw Hat and Bonnet Making: Liner. *Ibid.* 78 Furrier, Working: Liner. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 7/2 William Glover, a bucket liner, was thrown forward and struck among the girders. *Mod. Adv.*, Mantle finishers and liners wanted.

2. *Mech.* Something which serves as a lining. a. An inside cylinder, or a vessel placed inside another. b. A thin slip of metal, etc. placed between two parts to adjust them; a shim. c. A slab on which pieces of marble, etc. are fastened for grinding or polishing (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

a. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The gun has a thin liner put in from the breech, extending over the powder-chamber... it is advisable to have thin liners, which can be easily taken out. 1887 *D. A. Low Machine Draw.* (1892) 58 A is the cast-iron casing or barrel of the pump; B is a brass liner fitting tightly into the former at its ends. 1894 *Times* 28 Feb. 6/6 The trial had to be abandoned owing to the heating of the eccentric strap of the port low-pressure engine and the destruction of the brass liner.

b. 1869 *SIR L. J. REED Shipbuild.* x. 181 On account of the edge-strips being worked inside the plates, liners had to be fitted at each frame. 1874 *THURABLE Acad. Archit.* 114 Wide liners are fitted between the bulkhead frames and bottom plating. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 237 The barrels are bored up within three inches of the muzzle with a fine-bore bit, using a spill and liners.

**Liner** (lā'nēr). Also 5 *lynner*, 5, 7 *lynner*, 6 *lynar*. [f. *LINE sb.* 2 or *LINE v.* 2.]

I. Of persons.

1. *Sc.* An official whose duty is the tracing of the boundaries of properties in burghs.

14... *Burgh Lawes* cv. (Sc. Stat. I), pe saidis lynneris sall suer bat fai sall killy lyne in lenth as bradnes baith four part and back part of be land according to be richt and auld merchis withyn be burgh. 1461 *Edwards Burgh Recs.* *Proles* (1872) 139 Thir ar the lynnoris to seir the burgh of Peblills: + Wylyen Bulle, Rychar Chart [etc.]. 1541 *I. v. tracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 453 It was fundyn and determinyt be the lynaris anence the debatis betuex Iohne Henrisone Culane... and Iohne Nachty, twicheing thair landis, hand in the Gastraw [etc.]. 1894 *K. HEWAT Little St. World* i. 20 The Liner has still important duties to perform in tracing the boundaries of properties.

2. One whose business it is to paint lines on the wheels, etc. of carriages. Also *linier-out*.

1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 299 Salmon, Thos., Springer and Liner, King-street, Clerkenwell. 1884 *Thames Daily Post* 28 July 3/3 Carriage-painters.—Wanted, two good Liners out and Varishers.

3. A writer of miscellaneous items for the newspapers, which are paid for at so much per line. (Cf. *PENNY-A-LINER*.)

1851 *D. COOK Part Foster's Dau.* xix. II. 87 Because now and then a liner is found in the gutter, it doesn't do to cry shame on every man that wields a pen. 1865 *Reader 20 May* 567 'The account in the *New York World* of the pursuit and capture of Booth is by a price amongst liners.

4. One who 'lines a tree. (Cf. quot., 1890 s.v. *LINE v.* 2.)

1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* Jan. 28 The scorers and liner fell the trees and roughly trim the two opposite sides.

5. = *LINESMAN* 1.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., Such troops are less likely to commit excesses in a conquered town than regular liners.

II. Of things.

† 6. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. p. 7 The Liner is... a thin Plate of Iron or Brass... that being applied to the Face of a Punch, or other piece of Work it may shew whether it be straight or no. *Ibid.* xvi. He examines by applying the Liner... and holding it so up between his Eye and the Light, tries whether or not the Liner ride upon the part that was extuberant.

7. (See quot.)

1886 *MRS. SHARP-AYRES Mirror Painting* Introd. 4 Take a very fine brush, called a liner, dip it in the colour, and go over the traced outline of the water lily.

8. a. A vessel (now usually a steam-ship) belonging to a 'line' of packets (see *LINE sb.* 2 2).

1838 *HALIBURTON Clockm.* Ser. II. v. All they got to do is, to up Hudson like a shot... and home in a liner, and write a book. 1848 *KINGSLEY East v.* (1851) 96 The railroad, Cunard's liners and the electric telegraph. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 4/7 If the bar was silted up 3 ft. it also... prohibited large Atlantic liners from entering Liverpool. 1897 *R. KIPING Captains Courageous* 1 The big liner rolled and lifted, whistling to warn the fishing fleet.

b. A line-of-battle ship.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*. 1859 *G. A. LAWRENCE Sword & Gun* xvii. 228 A huge 'liner', with English colours at the main... close on the enemy's quarter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 602 There was... a fleet in commission of three liners and three or four frigates. 1863 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 147 The huge liners of the hostile fleet. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., Wooden liners had become universally acknowledged as useless to compete with ironclad frigates.



9. A boat engaged in sea-fishing with lines.  
 1901 *Scottsman* 4 Mar. 6/a The want of herring bait is handicapping the steam liners who are working the cod and ling fishing.

10. Sports. (U.S.) a. Baseball. A ball which, when struck, flies through the air in a nearly straight line not far from the ground.

1874 [see *line-ball*, *LINE sb.* 2 3].

b. A ball, marble, or other object that rests on a traced line (Cent. Dict.).

11. *collog.* A picture hung 'on the line' at an exhibition (see *LINE sb.* 2 11 c).

1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* 1, x. 114 The work... in due time made its appearance in Trafalgar Square, where it was amongst the fortunate 'liners'.

12. 'A threshed sheaf of corn' (*W. Cornwall Gloss.* 1880).

1602 *CARREW Cornwall* 110b, As the threshing lout, Rusheth his Lyners out, So Lyners on his course rusheth.

† *Line-right*, a. and adv. Obs. [*f. LINE sb.* 2 + *RIGHT a.* and adv.]

A. adj. (Situated) in a straight line; straight.

1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* 1. § 21 Under which lyne, whan that the Sonne and the Mone ben lyne-ryht... than is the Eclips of the Sonne or of the Mone. 1465 *Hist. Doc. Rech.* (E. E. T. S.) 6 Which wall or syde hous is crokyd, and unt lyne-ryht.

B. adv. In a straight line; rectilinearly; straight.

1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* 1. § 23 Til that any sterre sit lyne-ryht perpendicular over the pol Arkyt. 1419-20 *LAUD. Chron.* 1, vi. 1, line right agayne the wormes heade They holden it tyll that he deade. 1419 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 We awarde that a lyne be drawn lyne-ryght.

1430 *LYNG. REAS. & SENS.* 2536 Lyne ryght thy cours to dresse To thilke path. 14. *Ephiphanye in Yndate's Vis.* (1843) 108 The sterre hem brought to Beedlem And lyne ryght the chylde above.

† *Linessat*, Obs. In 5 lyncet, -set. [*f. line flax* (see *LINE sb.* 1) + *SEAT*.] The stool on which women sit while spinning.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyncet, a werkynge stole. 1465 *Mamm. & Housch. Eip.* (Roxb.) 484 Item, to Cumberton fore a lyncet the same day, viij. d.

*Linessed*: see *LINSEED*.

† *Linesshark*, Obs. rare - 9.

1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 773/12 *Hec enlingua*, a linesshark.

† *Line-sharker*, Obs. rare - 1.

1504 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 61 Certain line-sharkers that have coursed the countries to seek you out.

*Linesman* (lɔɪnzmen). [*f. line's*, genitive of *LINE sb.* 2 + *MAN*. Cf. *LINEMAN*.]

1. A soldier belonging to a regiment of the line.

1856 E. NAPIER (*titl.*) The Linesman, or Service in the Guards and the Line during England's long peace. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. p. xliij/a The ugly shako and the coarse red trousers of the French linesman.

2. = *LINEMAN* 1.

1883 *Standard* 3 May 6/5 James B... telegraph linesman. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 8/2 A number of line-men engaged... in unloading a large of heavy sleepers.

3. a. *Lawn Tennis*. An umpire posted near to one of the 'lines', whose duty it is to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not.

b. *Football*. In the Association game since 1891, an official whose chief duty is to mark when and where the ball crosses the touch-line or the goal-line.

1890 *HEATHCOTE*, etc. *Lawn Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 349 There should certainly be not less than three linesmen (for the further side-line, and the base-lines) in addition to the umpire-in-chief. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 2/3 [*Football*] Any player of the opposite side—selected by the referee and linesmen. 1897 *Whitaker's Alman.* 644/f [*Football*] Neutral linesmen shall officiate in all games. 1898 *Laws Assoc.* § 13 in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 326 Two linesmen shall be appointed, whose duty... shall be to decide when the ball is out of play and which side is entitled to the corner kick, goal kick or throw in, and to assist the Referee in carrying out the game in accordance with the laws.

*Linnet*, obs. form of *LINNET* and of *LINT* 1.

*Liney*: see *LINY*.

*Ling* (lɪŋ), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-5 *lengo*, 4 *leynge*, 4-5 *leenge*, 4-7 *lyng(e)*, 4 *lingo*, 4- *ling*. [*ME. lenge*, *lienge*, later *ling(e)* (whence, according to *Hatz.-Darm.*, *f. lingue*); cf. early mod. Du. *lenghe*, *linghe* (now *leng*), G. *leng*, *lange*, *lange*, ON. *langa*, Sw. *länga*, Norw. *langa*, *länga*, Da. *leng*. Connexion with *LONG a.* is probable.]

1. A long slender gadoid fish, *Molva vulgaris* or *Lota lotka*, inhabiting the seas of northern Europe. It is largely used for food (usually either salted, or split and dried). † *Old ling*: salted ling. *Organ ling*: see *ORGAN*.

1300 *Havelok* 832 Ne he ne mouthe on the se take Neyther lunge, ne thornbake. 1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 14 In... ij Lenges empt, iijjs. viij d. 1377 *Ibid.* 46 In j Turbut et j leynge emp, xss. vijd. 1435 in *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 255 Cum i viridi lunge, cum iij congers. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 43 Nym Millwel or lunge, bat is wely waterdy. 1459 in *Paston Lett.* l. 490 Item, ij saltyng rubbes. Item, viij lynes. 1573 *Tusser's Hush.* lvij. (1878) 133 Ling, Saltfish and Herring, for Lent to provide. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* v. iij. (1600) L 4 b, Hee looks like... a drie Poule of Ling upon Easter-eue, that has furnisht the table all Lent. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. ii.

12, 23 Our old Lings, and our Isbels a'th Country, are nothing like your old Ling and your Isbel a'th Court. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housh.* II. ii. (1668) 78 Take the jole of the best Ling that is not much watered. 1619 *Pasquil's Palm.* (1877) 152 When Flesh doth bid adue for divers weekes, And leaves old Ling to be his deputy. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* viij. (1662) 1. 23 Ling, that Noble Fish, coriual in his Joule with the surloin of Beef. 1667 *Pepps Diary* 20 Mar. Had a good dinner of ling and herring pie. 1712 A. VAN LEEUWENHOK in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 409, I stood by a Fishmongers Shop, whilst they were laying their dry Ling in the Water to soften it. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* ix. 91 Old ling, which is the best Sort of Salt Fish, lay it in Water twelve Hours, then [etc.]. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 29 The Ling in the neighbourhood of Iceland are so bad, that [etc.]. 1823 *LAMB Etia Ser.* II. *Rejoie.* New Yr., He... protested there was no faith in dried ling. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 182 The most usual length of the Ling is from three to four feet.

2. Applied in America, New Zealand, etc. to other fishes, as the hurbot (*Lota maculosa*), the cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*), etc. (see *quots.*).

1850 [see *LAWVER* 5]. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 112 In eastern Florida it (*Elacatecanalia*) is called the sergeant-fish, and along the western coast of the peninsula it is known as the ling or snooks. *Ibid.* 200 One [fish] living in the sea round New Zealand (*Gonypterus blacodes*) is known as the ling or cloudy bay-cod. 1888 [see *CULTUS-COD*]. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Ling.*, *Ling*. In New Zealand and Tasmania, it is applied to *Gonypterus blacodes*, Forst.; also called Cloudy Bay Cod. *Lotella marginata*, Maccl., is called Ling, in New South Wales.

3. *attrib.*, asling fish (cf. *cod-fish*), fishery, hook, pie.

1496 *CAXTON Fayles of A.* II. xvi. 11 vj b, Grete foyson of 'ling' fysshe, and haburden. 1566 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 224 Sir, ye spoke with me that you wold have had som good ling fish. 1836 *Chamh. Jyrd.* Dec. 388 Spain presents a good... market for dried cod and ling fish. 1798 *MALTHUS Popul.* (1878) 222 The 'ling fishery'. 1896 *LINNEKER Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 436 The ling-fishery is an important industry, large quantities of these fish being cured and dried. 1822 *HARRERT Deser. Shedd.* 1st. 510 The lines are fitted with 'ling hooks. 1603 *MARKHAM Eng. Housh.* 100 A 'Ling pie.

*Ling* (lɪŋ), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 4-7 *lyng(e)*, 5 *lynk*, 5, 7 *linge*, 6-7 *linge*. [*a. ON. lyng* (Da. *lyng*, Sw. *lyng*); -O Teut. type \**lingwōm*. Cf. Sw. *lingon* cowberry.] A name applied to various ericaceous plants, chiefly *Calluna vulgaris*; see *HEATHER*.

1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 559 Et in reparacione stagni inoland. Abbathe cum Mos et Lyng pro eadem. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 336 He hal slawe in a slak florty score on a pak... Dede in the lyng. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 *Lyng(e)* of the hethe, *braura*. 14... *Arund. MS.* 42. f. 23 b in *Promp. Parv.* 305 note, An heth bat growe ful. of lynk.

c 1475 *Rand. Collier* 327 Gif thou meltis ony leid lent on the ling. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 249 For xiiij. thrave of lyng. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* V. 122 In the Dales of Richemondshire they burne Lyng, Petes, and Turfies. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 35 *Erica*, is named in english *Heth*, *hather*, or *ling*.

1577-87 *HOLMESHOE Chron.*, *Hist. Scot.* 95/f There was growing in that the Scotchmen call hadder. 1603 *HOLLAND's Netherlands Mor.* 1206 Little beds... made of chaste tree and of heath or lings. 1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* v. 235 Heath is the general or common name, whereof there is one kind, called *Hather*, the other, *Ling*. 1686 *Plot Stafford.* 357 Sheep will now abide that heath and feed upon *Ling* all the hardest winter. 1819 *CRABBE Tales Hall* xix, She... staid the fire of ling, and brush'd the wicker chair. 1822 *Bewick Mem.* 21 The shepherd might have his hovel thatched with heather and ling. 1880 *Ojioa Maremma* I. 124 Their huts were always... thatched with rushes and ling.

b. *attrib.*, asling-thatch; ling-bird, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 245 note, The small heath-bird or 'ling bird'. 1893 *J. WATSON Confess. Poacher* 110 The 'cheep-cheep' of the awakening ling-bird rises from every brake. 1482-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 648 Pro tractacione xl travis (sic) del 'lyngthake, xxxd. 1884 *Gal. Words* 21 The heavy ling thatch hung low over window and wall.

*Ling*, sb.<sup>3</sup> [*Chinese 菱 ling* (Giles).] The water-chestnut of China, *Trapa bicornis*, the seeds of which are much eaten as food.

1860 *SCARTH Twelve Yrs. China* 8 Gathering the rich mould and decayed vegetable matter where the 'ling' has grown in the water. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

† *Ling*, v. ? *dial.* Obs. [*Cf. ling(e)*, to put out the tongue (Oxfordshire, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)] *intr.* Of the tongue: To protrude from the mouth.

1674 *Woods Life* (O. H. S.) II. 303 Her tongue would ling out of her mouth.

*Ling*, variant of *LENG v.* Obs.

-*ling* (lɪŋ), suffix<sup>1</sup>, appended to sbs., adjs., vb-stems, and (rarely) advs., to form sbs., is a Com. Teut. formative (OE., OS., OIIG. -*ling*, ON. -*ling-r*, Goth. -*liggs* in *gadiiliggs*). It doubtless arose from the addition of the suffix -*lygo-s* -*ling* 3 to noun-stems formed with the suffix -*lyb-* (-*EL* 1, -*LE* 1), but in all the historical Teut. langs. it has the character of a simple suffix.

1. In OE., -*ling* added to sbs. forms sbs. with the general sense 'a person or thing belonging to or concerned with (what is denoted by the primary sb.)', as *hyrling* hireling, *terdling* ploughman (*f. terd* ploughing), *repling* prisoner (*f. rip* rope). The derivatives from adjs. have the sense 'a person or thing that has the quality denoted by the adj.', e.g. *deorling* darling, *efening* an equal, *feorbling* quarter, *farthing*, *geongling* youngling, *gesibling*,

*sibling* kinsman; similarly from an adv., *underling* subordinate. One or two names of birds have this suffix in OE., as *swertling* ? some black bird (? *i. swart* black), *sterling* starling; here it may possibly have a diminutive force (see 2 below).

In ME. and mod. E. the suffix continued to be freely employed with the same function as in OE.; examples are *alterling*, *deathling*, *falling*, *firstling*, *grayling*, *nestling*, *nursling*, *sapling*, *suckling*. The personal designations in -*ling* are now always used in a contemptuous or unfavourable sense (though this implication was not fully established before the 17th c.), as *cowling*, *earthling*, *groundling*, *popeling* (= papist), *vainling*, *worldling*.

On the analogy of words like *nursling*, where the grammatical character of the initial element is ambiguous, a few sbs. in -*ling* have been formed on vb-stems (taken in passive sense), being personal designations of contemptuous import, such as *shaveling*, *starveling*; of similar origin is *stripling*, though it has lost its primary derisive sense.

The suffix is no longer productive in the uses above explained.

2. In ON. the suffix had a diminutive force, of which there are only slight traces in the other Teut. langs. (cf. OE. *sterling* mentioned above, and G. *spierling* sparrow); chiefly in words denoting the young of animals, as *gastling-r* gosling, *kelling-r* kitten, *kidlin-gr* young kid, † 'kidling', but also in a few other words, as *bekking-r* booklet, *vetting-r* glove, *yrmling-r* little worm. In Eng. the earliest certain instance of this use appears to be *colling*, recorded c 1374 (*bitling*, which appears a 1300, being of dubious formation), in the 15th c. we find *gosling* (of which the earliest quoted form, *gestling*, points to adoption from ON.), and *duckling*. In the 16th c. and subsequently the suffix has been employed in many new diminutive formations, chiefly contemptuous appellations of persons, as *godling*, *lordling*, *kingling*, *princeling*; in this use it is still a living formative.

In the formation of diminutives expressing merely smallness of size, -*ling* has never been extensively used; a few writers of the 19th c. have so employed it in nonce-words.

c 1800 *LAMB Lett.* (1837) I. 127 Gentry dipped in Styx all over, whom no paper javelin-lings can touch. 1815 J. GULCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 8 Philosophling. *Ibid.* 22 Thinking. *Ibid.* 24 Metaphysicling. 1885 *HOWELLS in Century Mag.* XXX. 541 'A pity for you!' cried the hunchbackling.

-*ling* 2, -*ling* (s), suffix, forming adverbs, most of which survive only *dial.* The Teut. root \**liŋg-*, *lagg-*, *lygg-*, to extend, reach, appears in its three ablant-forms as the terminal element in certain OE. advs. expressive of direction or extent, as in *becling* BACKLING; and *lang* (see *ALONG*, *ENDLONG*); *nithlanges* for a night; *grundlunga* (also *grundlinga*) to the ground. In certain instances the suffixes -*linga*, -*lunga*, were already in OE. substituted for -*linga*, -*unga*, advb. terminations originating in some case (? ablative) of sbs. in -*ing*, -*ung* (see -*ING* 1); so in *nadlunga*, *nedlunga*, whence, with adverbial (genital) *es*, the ME. *nedlingis* NEEDLINGS, of necessity. The original OE. use (in which the suffix is added to sbs. to form advs. of direction) is continued in the later formations *grufelyng* (GROVELING), *headling*(s), *sideling*(s); more numerous, however, are the words in which the suffix forms advs. of condition or situation from adjs., as *blindling*(s), *darkling*(s), *firstlings*, *falling*(s), *hidlings*, *mostlings*.

*Lingal*, variant of *LINGEL*.

|| *Lingam* (lɪŋgəm), *linga* (lɪŋgə). Also 8 *lingum*, 8-9 *lingham*. [*a. Skr. līṅga*, nom. case *liṅgam*; the flexional *m* has been preserved in the word as adopted into the non-Aryan langs. of India.] Among the Hindus, a phallus, worshipped as a symbol of the god Siva.

The first quot. contains some misunderstanding.

1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 326 The third Way of attaining Salvation, is by offering to the *Viratti Lingum*, which is an Image of a Man made of Dung.

1793 W. HODGES *Trav.* v. 94 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center... with a lamp hanging over the Lingham. *Ibid.* note, The Lingham is the great object of superstition among the followers of Brahma. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life v.* (1873) 152 A number of little altars, with a *linga* of Mahadeva on them. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 364 Two respectable brahmins... who... had... performed the accustomed ceremonies to the *linga*. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* v. 120 Several stones, of four feet in height... which appeared to be Lingams.

Hence *Lingamism*, the worship of lingams.

1843 *MACAULAY Sp. Lit. Ellenborough's Govt. Sp.* (1853) II. 9 To what religion was it that the offering was made? It was to Lingamism.

*Lingam*, *lingat*, obs. ff. of *LINGEL*, *LINGOT*.

*Lingcan*: see *LICHAM*.



**Linge, lundge** (lindz), *v.* Obs. exc. dial. Also *g* dial. *linch, linse.* [Of obscure origin: the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* cites (s.v. *Linck*) from Moisy a mod. Norman *lincher* to whip.] *trans.* To beat, thrash.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LVII. Florus Brev. 1242 Met he with a soldier out of his rank and file? If he were a Roman, up he went and was well linged & swaddled with vine-wraps by the centurion. 1606 — *Sueton.* Annot. 27 As if he had been well linged with lether thongs. 1824 MAC-TAGGART *Gallivod. Encycl.* 319 *Lingel*, lashed, beaten, &c. 1825-80 JAMESON, *Linge, Lunge*, to flog, beat, &c. 1847 HALLI-WELL, *Linse*, to beat severely. *Deron.* 1858 N. & Q. 2nd Ser. VI. 278/2 The . . . magistrate . . . exclaimed, 'Give me a stick, and I'll linge him myself!' 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Linch*, to flog or thrash; to beat with a whip or flexible cane.

**Lingel, lingle** (lingl), *sb.* Now dial. Forms: 5 *lynyolf, lynolf, (inniof), 6 lyngell, 6-7 lingell, 7 St. linyel, 8 ligan, 9 lingal, linel, 6- lingel, 7- lingle.* [a. OF. *lignol, lignul*—popular L. *lineolum*, f. L. *linea* LINE sb. 2.] A shoemaker's waxed thread.

c 1440 *Primit. Part.* 306/1 *Lynyolf*, or *inniof* [H. f. *lynolf*], threde to sow wythe schone or boty, *indula, liti-nium.* 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 142 Bodkyn, knyfe, lyngzell, gyve thy horse mete, se he be shoed well. 1530 PALSGR. 239/2 *Lyngell* that souters sowe with, *cheffros, lighter.* 1562 J. HEWYND *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 For may he once get his shoes on his feete, without last or lingel his wordes make them neete. 1576 TURBER. *Venerie* 231 And he must have a lyngell in readinesse to row up the skin, and at every stitch that he taketh let him knit his threed or lyngell. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn.* *Pestle* v. iii. Whose Master wrought with Lingell and with All. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 396 He had his elsin and linyel for sewing of leather. 1721 RANSAY *Ode to Mr. P.*—I, Hinds wif elson and hemp lingle, Sit soleing shoon out o'er the ingle. 1777 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 July. A little hemp, which he spun into lingels. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 306 George . . . scratched his head with the awl, and gave the lingels such a yerk, that he made them both crack in two. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 104 Settling in haste to his awl and his lingel.

b. *atrlth*, as *lingel*—(or † *lingel's* end, tail.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 25 My shoe shall rend, my nail blade bend, My lingels end, first shall I spend, Before his work goe downe. c 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Hat* v. (1801) 48 They pow and rax the lingel tails. 1899 COLVILLE *Vernacular* 16 The sutor . . . deftly birds a fresh lingel-end.

† Hence *Lingel v. trans.*, to bind firmly with cobbler's thread. *Sc.*

1819 HOGG *Jacobite Relics* I. 102 Come like a cobbler, Donald Macgillivray, Beat them, and bore them, and lingel them cleverly.

**Lingel, lingle** (lingl), *sb.* Now dial. Forms: 5 *lingell, (lynnell), 5-7 lingell, 6 lyngell, 7 lingal, 7- lingel, 8- lingle.* [app. repr. an AF. \**lengle*—L. *lingula* strap, thong, also spoon; dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LANGLE.]

† 1. *collect. sing.* The leather straps, etc. of a horse's harness. *Obs.*

1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1364 (Kaluza) His scheld was blak as pich, Lingel, armes, trappure swich. *Ibid.* 1664 And of be same painture Was lingel and trappure.

2. A thong or latchet.

1528 ELVOT *Dict.* *Cohunn*, a thonge or lyngell wherwith the oxe bowe & the yoke are bounden togider. a 1595 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Polwart* 342 Shame and sorrow on her snout that . . . louses off thy lingals sa lang as they may last. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lingel*, a little tongue or thong. 1790 A. WILSON *To E. Picken* Poet. Wks. (1846) 107 This half a year yer funny tales, Over mosses, mountains, seas and dales, I've carried f my lingle. 1801 BEATTIE *Parings* (1873) 4 (E. D. D.) Afore the ingle she knit a lingle to swing the roast. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Præc.* 129 It's short while since the sow bore the lingle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Lingel*, a small thong of leather for sewing or lacing bands. [syn.] *Lingle.* 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxv. 183, I had my sword dangling by a lingle or tag at my right wrist. 1896 — *Grey Man* xxix. 200, I . . . saw nothing but some discharged pistols lying with broken lingels abroad on the sand.

† 3. A flat blade or spoon, a spatula.

1680 FLORIO, *Paletta di spetiale*, a lingell, a spoon, a tenon, a spatle or slice as Apothecaries use. 1611 COTGR., *Fringette*, a lingell, small sklice, little scummeer. *Ibid.*, *Palette*, a Lingell, Tenon, Slice, or flat toole wherwith Chirurgians lay salve on plaisters.

† Hence *Lingel v. trans.*, to listen with a thong. (Cf. LANGLE *v.*) *Sc.*

1870 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* xlv. (1880) 293, I never read the ballant about the worn lingel round the tree.

† **Lingence.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *lingere* to lick: see -ENCE.] A linctus.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Nottinghamsh.* II. (1662) 315 A stick hereof [of liquorice] is commonly the spoon prescribed to Patients, to use in any Lingences or Leaches. † **Linger, sb.** *Obs.* [f. LINGER *v.*] Delay.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Esch.* 34 Who but they could abyde such hunger and colde, . . . besydes the lynger of pye, sycknes and mortalitie? **Linger** (lingə), *v.* Forms: 4, 6 *lenger, (4) langer, 6 lyngar, -er, 6-inger.* [Northern ME. *lenger*, frequentative of LEX *v.*: see -ER 5.]

† 1. *intr.* To dwell, abide, stay (in a place). *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 604 Per for he gafe him to be-gin A luesum land at lenger in. a 1300 *Ibid.* 1211 And leuer was [adam] siben to lenger [Fairf. langer] in heff þan langer in his lue to duell.

2. To stay behind, tarry, loiter on one's way; to stay on or hang about in a place beyond the proper or usual time, esp. from reluctance to leave it.

1530 PALSGR. 612/1, I lyngar behynde my compagne, I tarye behynde them, *je targe.* 1553 EDEN *Treat. Aene Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Leaste any linge behynde bis companie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 313 A number of the Souldiours . . . came home agayne unpayde and lyngered and still hanged vpon the prince. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. iv. 54 Then linge not, my Lord, away, take horse. 1594 BENSER *Amorette* lxxxviii. And, in her songs, sends many a wish-full vow for his returne that seemes to linger late. 1667 PERYS *Diary* 30 June. They had no orders, and lay lingering vpon the way. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & I. 254 They pretending they had lost their way, but more truly lingred, not having us to spur them on. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. In scenes like these she would often linger alone. 1816 SMITH *Alastor* 93 He would linger long In lonesome vales, making the wild his home. 1838 LYTON *Alie* 67 Evelyn could have lingered all day in the room. 1864 J. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* 245 The broken gentleman grips for hours beside the portraits of the old Count. 1874 GRAY *Shore Hist.* II. § 6. 94 The White Ship in which he had embarked lingered behind the rest of the royal fleet. 1893 G. E. MATHESON *About Holland* 22 The Dutch trains do perhaps seem to linger somewhat on the way.

b. To proceed at a slow pace; to go lingeringly (*down, past*).

1826 MRS. SULLIVAN *Last Mar* II. 120 Soon the dim orb passed from over the sun, and lingred down the eastern heaven. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Br.* 7, *Scenes* III. (1890) 54 These men linger listlessly past. 1840 BAIN *Kudge* xv. He was never lingering or loitering, but always walking swiftly. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 294 Lingerling through one of the aisles.

c. *fig.* (with a prep. as *on, over, round*): To dwell upon, give protracted consideration to, be reluctant to quit (a subject).

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. N. v. § 8. 103 Every one of those broad spaces she would linger over in protracted delight. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. iv. 168, I linger round a subject. 1871 R. ELMS *tr. Catullus* lxxv. 117 Yet, for again I come to the former story, be seems not to linger on all done there.

3. 'To remain long in languor and pain' (J.); to continue alive, though oppressed by sickness or other distress. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl.* a. b.)

1534 [see LINGERING *vb.* sb.]. 1570 LEAVIS *Maup.* 78 23 To linger, languore. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 88, I would not have thee linger in thy paine. 1607 — *Cor.* III. iii. 89 Pent to linger But with a graine a day. 1819 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 320 He lingered a few days, possessed of his senses, reconciled to his fate. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 251 He lingered as a prisoner of the Inquisition for sixteen years. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* 6 He lingered for nearly two years. *fig.* 1781 COWPER *Hope* 723 When hope, long lingering, at last yields the ghost.

4. To be tardy in doing or beginning anything; to hesitate, delay; to dawdle. † *Const. inf.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Ensam. Par. Matt.* iii. 7-10 As they 34 make last are perakers of health, so they that linger are al perakers of peril. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Ind.* in *Unfinished* II. 16/1 The King . . . differed the time, and lingered to give any answer. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV.* III. ii. 58 We haue linger'd about a match betweene An Page, and my cozen Slender. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Pet.* II. 3 Whose iudgement now of a long time lingereth not [Gr. *οὐκ ἀγρεύει*]. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. ii. 17 And if my Eyes have pow'r, He should not sue In vain, nor linger with a long delay. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* iv. 50 Off the stern Catalan . . . Muttered dark threats, and linger'd to obey. 1851 GRAY *Gt. Greece* VIII. 420 His accuser denounces him as having . . . designedly lingered in the business, for the purpose of prolonging the period of remuneration. 1855 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. I. 268 By no remonstrance . . . could he prevail on his allies to be early in the field. . . . Every one of them lingered, and wondered why the rest were lingering. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 186 Either Malcolm lingered in his preparations, or [etc.].

5. *fig.*, chiefly of immaterial things. a. To remain, to be slow to pass away or disappear; to stay or persist, though tending to wane and dwindle. *To linger on*, to continue to linger.

1764 GOLDSM. *Jas* 172 But winter lingering chills the lap of May. 1805 WORMSW. *Wagoner* 15, 189 Nor could the wagon long survive, Which Benjamin had ceased to drive: It lingered on—guide after guide Ambitiously the office tried. 1855 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 707 It is by no means improbable that this superstition . . . may still linger in a few obscure farm-houses. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxi. 483 When the Plague had departed from most parts of London, it often lingered in the Tower. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 110 But he has still a doubt lingering in his mind.

b. To be slow in coming or accruing.

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 142 Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. 1863 GLO. *Etym. Romule* I. *Introd.* (1880) 9 The wages of men's sins often linger in their payment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xx. 593 When the sentence was once passed its execution did not linger.

c. Of actions or conditions: To be protracted (warily or painfully), to drag on. (Cf. LINGERING *ppl.* a.)

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 74 One would have lingring Warres, with little cost. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xvii. 8 As the siege of Ithome lingered, the Spartans called on their allies for aid.

6. quasi-trans. a. with advb. compl. (*forth, on, out*): To draw out, prolong, protract by lingering, tarrying, or dallying. *To linger away*: to waste (time) by lingering.

1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon*, *def. Edw.* VI (1562) 137 It shal cause things to haue good successe, and that matters shal not be lingred forth from daye to daye. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 265, I can get no remedy against this Consumption of the purse. Borrowing only lingers, and lingers

it out, but the disease is incurable. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 9 Let your briefe plagues be mercy, And linger not our sure destructions on. 1622 MASSINGER *Pier.* *Mart.* II. iii, I'll not insult on a base, humbled prey By lingering out thy terrors. 1695 DRYDEN *Death* *Mr. Parrell* 29 Now live secure, and linger out your days. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 36 The first linge away their lives in perpetual drudgery. 1721 ASHBURST *Terra Fil.* No. 34 (1754) 179 To prevent the scholars from lingring away their time, and neglecting their studies. 1829 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Half measures do but linger out the feud. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*. We all began to be afraid that a suit which as yet had abated none of its ardours, might at last be lingered on, till passion had time to cool. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 522 His policy, therefore, was for the present to linger out the negotiations. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 130 Ford lingers-out his heart-breaks too much.

b. To pass (life) sadly or wearily.

1785 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 411 Far from gay cities, and the ways of men, I linger life. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* II. 230 They . . . left him to linger in this manner, unattended, the remains of his wretched life.

† 7. *trans.* To cause to linger; to prolong, protract, draw out (the time, a business, etc.); also, to delay, put off, defer. *Obs.*

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 18 Edward . . . thoughte he wold not lynger his busines. 1565 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* A iiij b, I forbare and lingred the time to see if any [etc.]. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 307 The bread, that our Lord gaue to his Disciples, he lingred it not [tr. L. *non distulit*], nor lad it to be kept until the morning. a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* II. 7 That wee lye no occasion should lingre ye amendment of our liues until age. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 215 Wherefore I advise a l men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 231 He goes into Mauritania . . . vlesse his abode be lingred here by some accident. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ.* *Cæsar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* II. ii. § 3. 175 The Leigers . . . could not be perswaded to linger the time and stay their advantage. 1632 SANDERSON *Sermon*, 301 Secure ones may linger their repentance till it be too late. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV. iv. To linger Pain, which I strive to cure, were to be cruel.

† b. To keep waiting, put off (a person). Also with off. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Let. to Marg.* *Refer* Wks. 1429/1 They were not lingred nor made to daunce any long attendance. as satours were sometime wont to be. 1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* vii The Henry speedily prepared him selfe because he would lynger his friends no longer. 1594 WEST 2nd *Pl. Symbol* 8 33 Least the parties should . . . be long lingred with vaine hope of an eie dise end. 1606 G. WILSON *Occur. Hist. Festive* xxi. 80 Hee sollicit the Afflicks and the King of Mauritane for supply, being lingred off with delays.

8. *intr.* To have a longing or craving, to hanker. *Const. after*; also (rarely) with infinitive.

1641 BISHOP *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) II. 11 They [sc. tups] will be ginnie to linger after ewes and decline. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 54 Such as fell into discontent, and lingered after their former condition in England. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xavii. (1730) 120 The Cardinal finding the King's mind to linger after another Bedford. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 14 More remarkable it seems that they should extoll and linger after the Cucumbers and Leeks, Onions and Garlic in Egypt. 1718 MONTAIGNE *Quæ.* (1733) I. 255 Thou lingrest with Impatience to exercise thy talking Faculty. 1893 SURVEY *Words* (E. D. S.) s. v. Being used to hay makes them linger more after it.

**Lingerer** (lingərə), [f. LINGER *v.* + -ER 1.]

One who, or that which, lingers, taries, etc.; † a dawdler, idler; † one who hankers (after).

1579 TOWSON *Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* 610 a As oft as we play the lingerers, & cold starnelingers. 1646 GAULT *Cases Consci.* 3 Our late leaners and lingerers after such a kinde of sect. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 131 P. 1 The mighty body of lingerers, persons who . . . waste away in gentle inactivity the day. 1740 J. LOVE *Crickel* (1770) I. 53 O Flea, you Lingerer, Flee! 1820 SCOTT *Monast. vii*, 'But you, ye lingerers', he added, looking to a knot of bees which still bore their withered leaves [etc.]. 1891 SMILKS *J. Murray* I. i. 11 The book was a lingerer on his shelves and did not sell. 1892 STEVENSON *Wreker* vii. 122 A waterside prowler, a lingerer on wharves.

† **Lingerie** (lænzɪrɪ). [Fr., 'the making or selling of linnen cloth; also, linnen, linnen stuffe, things made of linnen' (Cotgr.), f. *linge* linnen.] Linen articles collectively; also the articles of linen, lace, etc. in a woman's wardrobe or *trousseau*.

1835 COURT *Mag.* VI. p. xviii/2 It is expected that lingerie will be this season in very great request, both in morning and half-dress. 1885 *Illustr.* *Lond. News* 21 Nov. 516/1 A happy bride supplied with 'a handsome lingerie'. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Apr. 3/1 The ribbons of the lingerie are sky-blue.

**Lingering** (lingərin), *vb.* *sb.* [LING 1.] The action of the *vb.* LINGER. Also rarely in *pt.*, last remaining traces (of something).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16292 And quils bou liues here wit vs þi lengring sal be care. c 1375 *Ibid.* 6685 (Fairf.) þe smyrtor sal quite his leching and make amendis for his þe lengring. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1717/1, I know my lingring not likely to last long, but out wil my snuffe sodainly some daye within a while. 1570 SIR T. WILSON *Demosthenes* 45 Lingring is noysome when necessity requies haste. 1584 STANVURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Now, quod he, no lingring, let vs hence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 702. 1822 W. JEVONS in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 80, I am still troubled with lameness and inflammation in the ankles, the lingerings of my tedious malady. 1854 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 267 After a lingering. . . The little innocent soul flitted away. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 625 A delay of three years . . . is a striking illustration of . . . the lingering of all college work.







a synonym for Cerebral (c.g. in Whitney's *Sanskrit Grammar*, 1879).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xiv. § 2. 374 Then u, o, s, should be first, as being Labial, and e, a, e, i, next, as Lingual, or Linguapalatal, and y last, as being Guttural. 1773 W. KENRICK *Dict. Rhet. Gram.* § 2. 3 He would be at no loss to perceive, that the guttural and nasal modes of enunciation are less pleasant than the labial and lingual. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie F.* (1861) 167 Not a lip, certainly, but the least possible imperfection in articulating some of the lingual sounds.

4. a. Pertaining to the tongue as the organ of speech. b. Pertaining to language or languages.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 456, I was advised to take a country lodging for the benefit of the air; but as a lingual noise is not the only one I dislike, I was for ever changing my situation. 1813 T. BURNY *Luerdus* II. v. 1311 If others yet no language knew, then, tell me, whence their lingual talent grew. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 415 He [a tongueless boy] underwent a strict examination as to the lingual powers he still possessed. 1837 CARLWY *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii. One great difference between our two kinds of civil war; between the modern lingual or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battle-field. 1855 J. WILSON in *Mitchell Mem. R. Nesbit* (1858) 396 His lingual studies in India were confined to the Marathi and to the elements of Sanskrit. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 79 Your talk is not a mere exhibition of lingual dexterity; it means something. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 923 The lingual ingenuities of logic.

B. sb. 1. A lingual sound (see A. 3).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xiv. § 2. 374 In conformity with the common Alphabets, I begin [in enumerating the vowels] with the Linguals. a 1709 W. BAXTER *Lett. in Gloss. Rom. Antip.* (1731) 409 The second Sort I call Linguals, which are proper to Mankind, and borrowed by Imitation from animal and other Sounds. 1817 DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 261 Four linguals, *chim, shal, sed, and sin*. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. System* 36 The linguals and labials among letters are particularly troublesome.

2. Anat. The lingual nerve (see A. 2).

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. i. 345 Here the sensory lingual was evidently the means of causing motor effects.

Linguality. [f. LINGUAL a. + -ITY.] The quality of being lingual. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1893.)

Lingualize (lingwəlaɪz), v. [f. LINGUAL a. + -IZE.] trans. To make lingual.

1875 F. HALL in *Nation* XX. 1862 The letters d, n, and t, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized, so as to conform to their character everywhere on the Continent, and these letters on reaching England, where there are no vernacular dentals, were, in turn, lingualized. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 59 The final *r* or *n* of a preposition or other lex prefix ordinarily lingualizes the initial *r* of the root to which it is prefixed.

Lingually (lingwəli), adv. [f. LINGUAL a. + -LY.] In a lingual manner; as regards language. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Lingualpalatal: see LINGUO-.

† Lingued, ppl. a. Obs. [f. L. *lingua* tongue + -ED.] Tongued. Only in Comb. *honey-lingued*. 1650 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* C 4 b, Honey-lingued Polihymnia.

Linguet, variant of LINGUET.

1644 DICKY *Nat. Hist.* xix. 166 The body or linguet [as 'a tongue, or labell of flannen'] by which the water ascendeth, being a dry one. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Linguet, a tongue; as in some organ-pipes. A linguet. *Ibid.*, Linguet, the piece of a sword-belt which turns down over the mouth-piece of a scabbard.

Linguiform (lingwɪfɔrm), a. Bot., Anat. and Zool. Also less correctly *lingua-*, *linguæ-*. [ad. L. type \**linguiformis*, f. LINGUA; see -FORM.] Shaped like the tongue.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Linguiform leaf*, a linear leaf in shape of a tongue, which is obtuse, fleshy, depressed, convex on the under side, and usually cartilaginous at the edge. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 186 *Linguiform, Tongue-shaped*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 424 When you look within the mouth, you will find a linguiform organ, which evidently acts the part of a tongue, and therefore ought to have the name. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 703/1 The foot, which is shaped like a tongue, is named linguiform, as in the *Solen strigatus*. 1848 CRAIG *Linguiform*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusc* II. 304 Veneridae: foot linguiform. 1862 COOK *Man. Bot. Terms*, *Linguiform*. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jour.* 13 Mar. 641 In some instances the gall-bladder projects beyond the apex of the linguiform projection.

Linguipotence, *nonce-rod*. [f. L. *lingua* tongue + *potentia* power. Cf. *armipotencia*.] ? Mastery with the tongue, or of languages.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 108 The New Testament contains not the least proof of the *linguipotence* of the Apostles, but the clearest proof of the contrary.

Linguished: see LINGUIST ppl. a.

Linguism (lingwɪzɪm), *nonce-rod*. [f. L. *lingua* tongue + -ISM.] Conversance with, or predilection for, (foreign) languages.

1819 MOORE *Mem.* 4 Mar. (1853) II. 274 The faults of Mr. Fox's writing may perhaps be traced to his linguism, and some of the purest writers of English have been those that knew but little of other languages.

Linguist (lingwɪst), [f. L. *lingua* tongue, language + -IST. Cf. F. *linguiste* (from 17th c.).]

1. One who is skilled in the use of languages; one who is master of other tongues besides his own. (Often with adj. indicating the degree or extent of the person's skill.)

1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 57 Seeing you are beautiful With goodly shape; and by your own report A Linguist. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Answ.* Lett. 253 b, Be thou John, the many-tongued Linguist, like Andrewes, or the curious Intelligent, like Bodley. 1599 TUVINNE *Admiral*, 71 Veleste a namic be a good savoniste, frenche, and Italiane linguiste. 1602 BOYLE in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 39 A general Linguist and particular so in insight in the Irish tongue. 1604 MARSTON *Makcontent* I. i. I study languages. Who doost think to be the best linguist of our age? 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gregory Father Greyhound* 256 Clean Latin style... pencil'd whether by himself or any other linguist. 1678 WATLEY *Wend. Lit. World* v. i. § 89, 467, 1 The Golden Bull... requires Emperours to be Good Linguists to confer themselves with Embassadors. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 1 The great Linguist, John Minsheu. 1855 MACADAM *Hist. Eng.* viii. III. 276 He was a linguist, a mathematician, and a poet. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1862) 24 And here I must protest... against the supposition that the student of language must necessarily be a great linguist. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. III. 81 He is... a wonderful linguist, speaking not only Hebrew and Greek, but most of the Arabian dialects.

transf. 1604 DRAYTON *Coel* 47 Each Sylvan sound I truly understood, become a perfect Linguist of the Wood

2. One who speaks a (specified) language. 1674 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. Tracts (1769) 371 All the names of artificial things brought into use, since the empire of these linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their conquerors.

† 2. A student of language; a philologist. Obs.

1641 WILKINS *Mercury* iii. (1707) 12 Many of the other [words]... are of such secret Sense, as I think no Linguist can discover. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 3 Here linguists and philologists may find that which is to be found no where else. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man. I. iii. § 1 30 A light in which Grammarians and Linguists alone consider Words. 1817 J. EVANS *Recess. Windsor*, etc. 171 And what will be curious to the linguist, here are the Iliad and Odyssey, the very books from which Pope made his translation.

† 3. An interpreter. Obs. Cf. LINGUISTERY.]

Formerly much used in the East. It long survived in China, and is there perhaps not yet obsolete! (Vule.)

1711 C. LOCKER *Trade India* 104 Get it translated without your Linguists. Knowledge. 1714 C. MIDDLETON in A. DOLBS *Hudson's Bay* (1744) 192 The Southern Indian, who was Linguist for the Northern ones, returned with the boat. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frail Anson's Voy.* 300 This Evening came... a Chinese Interpreter or Linguist. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* 204 The persons who acted as linguist, surgeon, and surgeon's mate. 1843 PIERCE *Mexico* (1850) I. 251 Marina... made herself so far mistress of the Castilian as to supersede the necessity of any other linguist. 1882 *'Pan Kione' at Canton* 50 Other Chinese were closely allied to the foreign community as 'Linguists'... They were appointed by the Hoppe to act as interpreters.

† 4. One who uses his tongue freely or knows how to talk; a master of language. Obs.

1588 T. HARRIOTT *'Virginia' (Cent.)*, Artamokes, the linguist, a bird that imiteth and useth the sounds and tones of almost all the birds in the country. 1599 T. MOORE *Silkworms* 43 All linguists, *parrots, piers, parrots, stures, &c.* eke that beg what hart would crane belling your tongues for everytrifle seee Vyalmonds, mutes[etc.]. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v. i. He dispute with him. He's a rare linguist. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Orion* I. 374 Richard Martin... was a plausible linguist, and eminent for speeches spoken in Parliaments.

† Linguist, linguished, ppl. a. Obs.

[app. evolved from a misunderstanding of prec. (perh. in the phrase 'the best linguist'), the ending being taken for that of a pa. pple.] Skilled in languages, 'linguaged'.

1607 BRETOS *Marmur* (Grosart) 7/1 So profoundly read in the rules of the best learning, and so well Linguist in the most necessary Languages. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Eccey Prince Henry* Wks. II. 336/1 Mean time she [my Musc] 'mongst the linguish'd Poets throngs, Although she want the helpe of Fournaine tongues. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* 8. 409 They are... delicately linguish'd, the most part of them, being brought up in France or Italy.

Linguister (lingwɪstɪz). Now only U. S. Also 7 linker, 8 languister, 9 lingster, linker. [f. prec. + -ER.]

1. An interpreter; = LINGUIST 2.

a 1649 WYTHMORE *New Eng.* (1864) II. 237 He, being linker (because he could speak the language). 1713 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield (Mass.)* (1895) I. 350, 1 Employed my Indian Linguister to talk to her. 1760 *Lett. to Gov. Fort St. George* in A. Dalrymple *Orient. Report* (1793) I. 396, 1 There was no further concern than as a Linguister for the King's Officer who commanded the Party. 1840 J. F. COOPER *Pathfinder* xiii. On the Atlantic... where a seafaring-man has occasion sometimes to converse with a pilot or a linguister in that language [French]. 1865 H. M. STANLEY *Congo* I. 123 Massalla, the linguist of Chinsalla village. 1889 F. R. GOULDING *Marooner's Isl.* (1890) 65 Linkster... is a word in common use in many parts [of Georgia and Florida], being a corruption of linguister, and means interpreter.

† 2. *nonce-use*. A linguist, philologist.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 265 He who writes to be read, does not write for linguisters.

Linguistic (lingwɪstɪk), a. and sb. [f. LINGUIST + -IC. Cf. F. *linguistique*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the knowledge or study of languages. Also used for: Of or pertaining to language or languages; = LINGUAL 4 b. The latter use is hardly justifiable etymologically; it has arisen because linguistic suggests irrelevant associations.

1856 C. J. F. LINGOTT in *Camb. Eng. Lex.* 187 Orthographies... and... the varied mouths of linguistic difference. 1858 J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* I. 12 His linguistic talent was logical as much as philosophical. 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* I. (1862) 2 The most striking improvement in linguistic

study may be dated from the discovery... of the Sanskrit. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unearth. Lond.* 31 In a linguistic point of view the peoples were one.

B. sb. [-IC-2.] The science of languages; philology.

a. sing. (Cf. F. *linguistique*, G. *linguistik*) rare.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1840) I. p. cxiv, We may call the science of languages linguistic, as it is called by the best German writers. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 334 Mr. Hooper is always weak in his linguistic.

b. pl.

1855 in OGDEN, *Suppl.* a 1858 S. W. SINGER (Worce.), A work containing a complete chronological account of English lexicography and lexicographers would be a most acceptable addition to linguistic and literary history. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 101 A fundamental principle in linguistics. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 112 The extreme interest which I take in philology and linguistics.

Linguistical (lingwɪstɪkəl), a. [f. LINGUISTIC + -AL.] = LINGUISTIC a.

1823 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 311 To... garnish one's paragraphs with... outlandish sprigs, not personally plucked from the linguistic trees. 1845 HENRISS BRUNER in *Hare Life* II. iii. 85 A remarkable linguistic talent. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2308 In this dictionary he does not pretend to give a linguistic explanation of the words occurring in the N. T.

Linguistically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In regard or relation to language or linguistics.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* axii. 473 It is also linguistically important because [etc.]. 1865 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxi. 267 The similarity of customs... among races linguistically related to each other. 1876 LOWE *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 230 Gawain Douglas, whose translation of the *Æneid* is linguistically valuable.

Linguistician (lingwɪstɪʃən), rare -1. [See -ICIAN.] One who is versed in linguistics.

1897 *Classical Rev.* 94 The earliest linguisticians regarded as in the words for twenty as a by-form of *de*.

Linguistics: see LINGUISTIC B b.

Linguistry (lingwɪstri), rare. [f. LINGUIST + -RY.] Study of language.

1794 T. PAINE *Age of Reason* v. 33 But the apology that is now made for continuing to teach the dead languages, could not be the cause at first of cutting down learning (the narrow and humble sphere of linguistry. 1853 G. J. CAMPBELL *Las Alforjas* II. 246 To bring down their estimate of my linguistry, I gave them a literal translation of that proverb which deimes comparisons as odious.

|| Lingula (lingwɪlə), Pl. lingulae (-i). [L., dim. of *lingua* tongue. Cf. LINGULA.]

1. A little tongue or tongue-like part.

Now only spec. in Anat., short for various nos. I. nos. of structures, as *fistula* (the epiglottis) *f. carabell*, etc. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvi. 1679, 74 They... make the Incisor with a Chisel in the body very neatly, in which they stick a Leaf of the Tree, as a lingula to direct it into the aperture of the Vessel. a 1734 NORTH *Life of Gulliford* (1747) 28 The ingenious Mr. Hook put this scheme of Musick into Chas. work, and made Wheels, with small Lingulae in the Manner of Cogs. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lett.*

2. A genus of bivalve molluscs, including many fossil species; any shell of the genus.

*Lingula flag.*, micaceous flagstones and slates of N. Wales, containing the lingula in large quantities.

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 312/2 *Lingula* has been found in a fossil state in the inferior oolite of Yorkshire. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 240 Observations on the living *Lingula*, not much wanted. 1873 DIXON *Earth & Man* iii. 32 The Lingulae, from the abundance of which some of the Primordial beds have received in England and Wales the name of Lingula flags.

Lingular (lingwɪlə), a. Anat. [f. prec. + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a lingula.

1855 MAXM. *Expos. Leç.*, *Lingular*, of or belonging to a little tongue - lingular. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 126 In the child at birth the lingular folia are rounded and distinct.

Lingulate (lingwɪlət), a. [ad. L. *lingulatus*: see LINGULA and -ATE.] Tongue-shaped.

1849 HARDY in *Proc. Berol. Nat. Club* II. No. 7. 351 Antennae with the third joint parallelgrammatic, with its tip rounded (lingulate). 1863 BIRKBEY *Brit. Mosses Gloss.* 312 *Lingulate*, tongue-shaped. 1881 *Nature* 4 Aug. 308 In three years... I found exactly one hundred implements, mostly lingulate examples (a few ovate).

So *lingulated*, in the same sense.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 244/2 [Botany.] Lingulated, tongue-shaped.

Linguo-, obs. form of LINGO.

Linguo-, † lingua-, used as combining form of L. *lingua* (the correct form would be *lingui-*) in *Linguo-*, † *linguadental* a., of or formed by tongue and teeth; also sb., a sound so formed. (Cf. DENTILINGUAL.) *Linguo-*, † *linguapalatal* a., formed by the tongue and palate; also sb.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xiv. § 2. 374 M must be the first, as being Labial; N next, as being Dental; and then NG, as being Lingua-palatal. 1669 W. HOLLER *Elem. Speech* 71 T. and D. are Gingival; T. and Dh. are Linguadental. *Ibid.* 128 The Labiodentals *f, v*, which are also the Linguadentals *th, dh*, he will soon learn by the method before directed. 1817 DUPONCEAU in *Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1818) I. 262 Three linguo-palatal, *lamed, ro, nīm. Ibid.*, Four linguo-dentals, *as delta, tar, thick, thence*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Linguadental*, an articulation formed by the tongue and teeth.

† Linguosity. Obs. -1 [ad. L. *linguositatē-em*, f. *linguōs-us* talkative (f. *lingua* tongue); see -ITY.] Talkativeness. 1747 in BAILEY vol. II.



† **Lingwort.** *Obs.* [?f. *LING* sb.<sup>2</sup> + *WORT*; perh. named from the appearance of the root.] White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*).

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Lingwort*, *Elleborum album*. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* II. xiv. 347 This kind of Hellebore is called... in English White Hellebore, Newswort, and Lingwort. 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 407 Mingle them together with Lingwort and Pepper. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* x. 68 The Hellebore is as followeth. The Nettle, .. Lingwort, Onions, Scammony [etc.].

**Lingy** (lɪŋgi), a. [f. *LING* sb.<sup>2</sup> + -y.] Abounding in or covered with ling or heather.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 133 A Lingy Heath or Common. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* iv. (1710) 103 margin, His Cell was upon a Lingy Moor, about two miles from Mulgrave Castle. 1845 WATSON in *Fruit. R. Agric. Sec.* VI. 1. 79 Heath land, or, what is generally termed in the North of England 'lingy land'. 1884 *Kendal Mercury & Times* 26 Sept. 2/6 Three beautiful meadow fields, which were a great contrast to the surrounding lingy land.

**Lingy** (lɪŋgi), a. *2* *dial.* In 7 lingy. [a. OF. *ligne*, *linge* thin, supple.] Limber; supple.

1674-92 RAY *N. C. Words* 44 *Lingy*; Limber. 1850 in OGDEN. [Common in mod. dialects; see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

**Linhay** (lɪni), s. *10* *dial.* Also *linn(e)y*. [Of obscure origin; the first element may possibly be the stem of OE. *hlinau* LEAN v.] A shed or other farm building open in front, usually with a lean-to roof.

1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 30 Backward in the Court there was a Linny that rested upon a wall. 1768 TOPLEY *Wks.* (1793) I. 41 The dwelling-house, the barn, the linhays, the stable, &c. were... all in flames at once. 1800 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 25 1 Nearly the whole of the dwelling-house, office, extensive barns, stables, linneys, &c. were consumed. 1837 COTTE *Remin.* i. 9 The sties for their pigs, and the linnies for their cattle. 1864 T. Q. COUCH *E. Cornw. Gloss.* in *Fruit. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* I. 17 *Linhay*, a shed consisting of a roof resting on a wall at the back, and supported in front by pillars. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duchy* 291 Run up to the linhay an fetch a rope.

**Liniat**, **Liniation**, obs. ff. **LINEAL**, **LINEATION**. **Liniel**, variant of **LINGEL** sb.<sup>1</sup>

† **Liniigerous**, a. *Obs.* -o [f. *L.* *liniger* (f. *linum* flax + -ger bearing) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Liniigerous*, that beareth flex or linen. 1721 in BAILEY and in mod. Dicts.

**Liniment** (lɪnɪmənt), s. Also **lynymment**. (7) leniment. [ad. L. *linimentum*, f. *linire* to smear, anoint. Cf. F. *liniment*.]

† 1. Something used for smearing or anointing.

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 440 In lymment for tonnes best doth askis of sarment. 1601 RAY *Creation* i. (1602) 130 The bird... compressing the Glandules, squeezes out and brings away therewith an oily Pap or Liniment, most fit and proper for the inunction of the Feathers.

2. An embrocation, usually made with oil.

1543 TRIVIPON *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Interpr. strange Words*, Liniment is an ointment. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 252 The Artificial Liniment of Doctor Levinus Lemnius for a comely Beard. 1631 BRYANT *Wks.* *Questum* 127 Liniments, emplasters and unctions. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Anemone*, Anemones... boiled in old Wine, and apply'd in the Form of a Liniment. 1829 LYTTON *Discovers* 19 Bossolton urged the application of liniments and bandages. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 237 Liniment of Verdigris was formerly an article of the Pharmacopoeia.

**Linin** (lɪnɪn), *Chem.* Also **-ine**. [f. *L.* *linum* flax + -in.] A crystallizable bitter principle obtained from *Linum catharticum* (Purging Flax).

1852 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, Suppl., *Linine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 700 Linin melts and decomposes when heated.

**Lininess** (lɪnɪnɪs), [f. *LIN* a. + -NESS.] The condition of being liny: undue prominence of lines. 1857 *Ecclesiastical* XVIII. 169 The mouldings of these windows are... composed mainly of a succession of bold rolls, and so entirely free from any lininess.

**Lining** (lɪnɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.<sup>1</sup> Also 5-6 **lynynge**, **-eng**, 5-7 **lynynge**, 6 **lyenyng**, 7 **loynynge**. [f. *LINE* v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING.]

1. *concr.* The stuff with which garments are lined; the inner or under surface of material stitched into a coat, robe, hat, etc. for protection or warmth.

1401-2 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 393 In .. factura .. trinum casularum cum lynynges. 1462 *Mann. & Housch. Evp.* (Roxb.) 149 For lynyng to the sayd jaket, xij*d*. 1502 *Prin. Purs. Exp. Eliz.* of York (1830) 54 Betwene the outside and the lynyng of the Quenes cloke. 1666 *Wool Life* 26 Feb. (O. H. S.) II. 73 Loynynge for my breeches and pockets. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 1057 Patterns of hat-linings. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 163, I write with a bit of coal on the lining of my hat.

*fig.* 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 701 As bumbeast and as lining to the time. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors in Comm.* Ep. 648 Allin had a Cardinals hat, but with so thin lining (means to support his state) that he was commonly called, *The starveling Cardinal*.

b. *pl.* Drawers; underclothing. *dial.*

1614 B. JONSON *Darth. F.* II. i. 1 ha' seen as fine outside, as either o' yours, bring lowlie linings to the Brokers, ere now, twice a weeke. 1855 *Tr. Com. Hist. Franconia* iv. 1 His lynyngs hanging out of his breeches down to his shoes. 1669 *Wool Life* 19 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 174 A pair of flannil loynynge, 25. 1693 *SOUTHERNE Maid's Last Prayer* iii. iii. 31 *L. Mat.* Drawers, my Lord, you mean. *Ld. Mat.* Jesu! no; you know I never wear Linings. 1865 T. EDMONSTON *Gloss. Shetl. & Orkn.* s.v. I was standin' i' my hare loins. 1894 *Hutton-le-Hole Gloss.*, *Linings*, pillow's drawers, fastened at the knee by strings.

2. In extended use: Any material occurring or placed next beneath the outside one (for spec. applications see quots.).

1713 *Pope Guardian* No. 4 P. 3, I have found novalued repositories of learning in the lining of handboxes. 1813 *EDISTACE Italy* i. vii. 261 Some fragments of marble linings... remain to attest the ancient magnificence of this port. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 61 Ironstone of black colour (black-stone lining). 1830 LINCOLN *Ant. Syst. Bot.* p. xlvii, Placentae covering the whole lining of the carpella. 1834 *Pickering's Catalogue* i. Biblia Sacra Hebraea... Bound in blue morocco, with morocco linings. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 300/1 The lining of the abdominal muscles. 1841 *BREES Gloss. Civ. Engin.*, *Lining*,... a term applied to puddle laid along the bottom and upon the sloping sides of canals, whereby it prevents the water from escaping. 1859 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v., Lining is distinguished from casing, the first being a covering in the interior of the building, whilst the latter is the covering of the exterior part of a building. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Linings*, the reef bands, leech and top linings, butt-line cloths, and other applied pieces, to prevent the chafing of the sails. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 231 These barrels... are welded upon a 'chemise', or plain iron lining. 1895 *Cassell's New Techn. Educ.* III. 362/1 The lining of the edges of modern dining-tables is composed of wood similar in age and character... to that of the table-top.

b. *Proverb.*

1634 *MILTON Comus* 221 Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud Turn forth her silver lining on the night? 1871 *SMILES Charac.* viii. (1876) 218 While we see the cloud, let us not shut our eyes to the silver lining. 1885 *GILBERT Mikado* iii. Orig. Plays Ser. iii. (1895) 198 Don't let's be down-hearted! There's a silver lining to every cloud.

3. *fig.* Contents; that which is inside.

1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 52 Ne hath no joie to do no businesse, Sauff of a tankarde to plunk out the lynyng. *Ibid.* 53, 54, 55. 1580 *STOWE Ps.* v. iv, Mischief their soules for inmost lynyng have. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iv. 61 The lining of his coffers shall make Coates To decke our souldiers for these Irish warres. 1632 W. ROWLEY *Woman never wear* iv. i. 64 This leane Gentleman looks As if he had no lining in 's guts. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 2 And (whatever the linings were) certain it is there was such a fair outside of love, as eye scarce ever beheld the like. 1738 *Lady's Decoy* i. in A. & Q. Ser. vii. VI. 205 My money is spent; Can I be content With pockets depriv'd of their lining? 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Louise & W. Honey* (1884) 86, I was sure to return at meal-time with a lining of berries in the top of my straw hat.

4. The action of **LINE** v.<sup>1</sup>; providing with a lining. Also **lining-up**. See **LINE** v.<sup>1</sup> 5.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 636 [The hat] is then ready for the last operations of lining and binding. 1880 *ZAHNSDORF Bookbinding* xix. 84 Books that have been over-cast in the sewing should have rather a strong lining up. 1885 *CRANE Bookbinding* xv. 118 This stage of the lining is represented at Fig. 305. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234 1 The following directions do not pretend to cover the whole subject of lining up (in cabinet-making). 1895 *ZAHNSDORF Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* Gloss. 26 *Lining-up*, i.e., gluing the back to receive the necessary paper, linen, or soft leather before the final cover goes on.

5. *attrib.*, as *lining cloth*, *paper*, *piece*; *lining side*, the inside or under side.

1585 *POLWART Flying v. Montgomerie* 566 With laidly lips, and lynyngside turned out. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 On the after part of the sail is a lining cloth for receiving the chafe of the tops. 1880 *ZAHNSDORF Bookbinding* Gloss. *Lining Papers*, the coloured or marbled papers at each end of the volume. 1889 *Work* 22 June I. 234 2 The lining pieces will be of... 3-in. width.

**Lining** (lɪnɪŋ), *vbl.* sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. *LINE* v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING.] The action of **LINE** v.<sup>2</sup>

1. Arranging in line, alignment. Chiefly *Mil.*

1598 *BARRET Theor. W'arres* iii. ii. 48 That kind of lining which is used in placing a pike and a shot. *Ibid.*, Linyng of battels with shot or bowes. 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A Lining (or making straight by a line) a thing drawne by line, *alignement*. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 50 The looking and lining of the soldier is always towards that point. *Ibid.*, By the men's lining themselves to one hand (inwards).

2. The use of the measuring line or of a stretched cord for alignment.

1823 *CRABUE Technol. Dict.*, *Lining*, the act of marking the length, breadth, or depth of any piece of timber, according to instruction and design, by a cord rubbed with red or white chalk. 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 625 When the slater has finished the eaves, he strains a line on the face of the upper slates... This lining and laying is continued close to the ridge of the roof. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Lining*, dialling or surveying underground.

b. In Scottish royal burghs: The authoritative fixing of the boundaries of burghal properties. Now usually short for *decree of lining*, the permission granted by a Dean of Guild to erect or alter a building according to specified conditions. Before the institution of Dean of Guild Courts, this permission had to be obtained from the Chancery, the instrument being called a *briefe of lining*.

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 11 The quhill day the three Bailies and one parte of be counsaill past to visie and decyde be questione of Lynyng and nybourheid betuix Thomas Crawford... and maister David Conynghane. 1881 *Vect. Stat. Inst.* *Law Soc.* iv. iii. § 13 (1693) 554 The third Unfavourable Brieve, is the Brieve of Lynyng, which is of this Tenor. 1888 *Cases Cr. Session* 4th Ser. XVI. 259 If, for instance, it was proposed to set up a blubber or a glue wheel in one of the divisions of Princes Street, the Dean of Guild might refuse a lining because [etc.]. 1898 *N. B. Daily Mail* 23 Sept. 3 This year... 649 linings having been granted at a valuation of £2,106,760.

3. Tracing of lines. *Lining out*: see quot. 1823.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 537 Lining-out; drawing lines on a piece of timber, &c. so as to cut it into boards, planks, or other figures. 1839 W. A. CHATTO *Wood Engraving* viii. 663 Some wood engravers are but too apt to pride themselves on the delicacy of their lining. 1869 Sir E. REED *Shipbuild.* viii. 144 When the lining-out had been completed the beam-arms were punched out.

4. The giving out of a hymn (by the precentor) line by line. Also *lining out*.

1863 S. L. J. *Life in South I.* xvii. 355 Next follows a hymn of alternate singing and 'lining'. 1883 G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 14 2 The ancient leading and lining of the hymn gave way to modern psalmody. 1894 N. DICKSON *Auld Sc. Precentor* 20 This practice was called 'lining out', or 'reading the line'.

5. Fishing with a line.

1833 J. V. C. SMITH *Fishes Massachusetts* 262 It (Weak-Fish) is taken both by lining and seining. 1897 Ld. Mayo in *19th Cent.* Aug. 199 note, Cross-lining, a mode of fishing with two boats; a long line dressed with flies is dragged between each boat.

6. *attrib.*: lining gauge, † lining-stick, a type-founder's tool for testing the exact evenness of the bottom serifs of the letters.

1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xvii. ¶ 2 The Lining-Stick is about two Inches long for small Letters.

† **Lining**, *vbl.* sb.<sup>3</sup> In 7 ligning. [f. **LINE** v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING.] The action of **LINE** v.<sup>3</sup>

1611 *Cotnam, Alignment*,... the ligning of a bitch.

**Lining**, *mpl.* a. [f. **LINE** v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING.] That lines or forms a lining.

1852 *MARKHAM Skind's Anscult.* 265 Catarrhal inflammation of the lining-membrane of the bronchial tubes.

**Lining**, obs. form of **LINEEN**.

**Linition** (lɪnɪʃən), [ad. late L. *linitio*-em, n. of action f. *linire* to smear, anoint.] The application of a liniment. 1869 in *Syl. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Linitis** (lɪnɪtɪs), *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *linon* flax + -itis: see quot.] 'Inflammation of the areolar tissue which surrounds the blood-vessels of the stomach' (*Syl. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1859 *BRINTON Dis. Stomach* v. 320 Circrhotic inflammation or plastic linitis. *Ibid.* 321 note, I would suggest that the inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue... might be well expressed by some such word as *linitis* (from the Homeric *linon*, rete ex lino factum). *Ibid.* 331 Suppuration of the areolar tissue, or suppurative linitis.

**Link** (lɪŋk), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 **hlink**, 3 **lynk**, 5 **pl. lɪnz**, 6 **lynke**, 6- **link**. See also **LINCH**. [OE. *hlink*, possibly a derivative, with *h* suffix, of the root *hlīn*- to LEAN.] a. Rising ground; a ridge or bank. *Obs.*, exc. *dial.* b. *pl.* (Sc.) Comparatively level or gently undulating sandy ground near the sea-shore, covered with turf, coarse grass, etc. c. *pl.* The ground on which golf is played, often resembling that described in b.

931 in *Earle Land Charters* 166 Donne norð oadlong 935 hlinkes. c. 1000 *Phariz* 25 (Gr.) Ne dene ne dattu... hlawas ne hlinkas. c. 1250 *Neuwinster Cartul.* (1870) 57 In 12z Lynkys apud Blythemowth. 1487 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 42 No cattal sale hat pastour of gyrss upon the lynkis. 1514 *Ibid.* 93 That every man compeit upon the lɪnz after noun. 1545 *Ibid.* 223 To find fue personis... to valche their blokhouse, linkis, and havin nychtlie. 1563 *STOCKER Civ. Warres* *Leve C.* iii. 86 There were... placed... in the linkes... about two hundred horse. 1649 *Br. Guthrie Mem.* (1702) 48 The Marquis came ashore... to the Links of Harburgall at midnight. 1669 *DALLAS Stiles* 593 The saids Lands... with the Castles, Towers... Links, Cunninghames, and whole remanent Pertinentis of the samine. 1728 in *Burton Lives Lovat & Culloden* (1847) 330 This day... I got the foot of my son at the goul in Musselburgh links. 1766 *De Foe's Torr. Gl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 70 Many Millions of Trees are planted in a sandy Down, or Links, as they call them here, between the House and the Sea. 1836 W. D. COOPER *Gloss. Provinc. Sussex*, *Link*, a green or wooded bank, always on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land. 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 8 A narrow strip of links formed of sand knolls fixed by means of bent and similar plants. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvii. 259 The Scots army was paraded on the links of Leith by... Leslie. 1882 *STEVENSON (title)* The Pavilion on the Links.

**Link** (lɪŋk), sb.<sup>2</sup> Forms: 5 **pl. lɪnz**, 5-6 **lynk** (e, 5-7 **lynke**, 6 **lynke**, 6-7 **link** (e, 6- **link**. [a. ON. \**hlinkr* (Icel. *hlinkr*), OSW. *lenker*, mod. Sw. *länk*, Da. *lænke*); -O Teut. type \**hlaykō*-; cogn. w. OE. *hlengan* pl., armour, OIIG. *lanca* FLANK, loins, bend of the body (MIG. *lanke*), whence MIG. *gelenke* (collective) flexible parts of the body, mod. G. *gelenk* articulation, joint, link.]

1. One of the series of rings or loops which form a chain. † Also; formerly, *pl.* chains, fetters.

c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 606 That no creature Of lokis nor lynx mycht lousse worth a lence. c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 2433 In Anglia IX. 426 Thinkand thairthrou to lok him in his linkis. 1505 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 100 Duo paria de lenkis; duo paria de guyvies de ferro. 1535 *COVEDALE Ps. exilix*, 8 To bynde their kynges in cheynes, & their nobles with lynkes of yron. 1555 *Eden Decades* 163 Two cheynes of golde, wherof the one conteyned viii. lynkes. c. 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 763 Sins follow one another like linkes in a Chaîne. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* i. iii. 94 Nor ayre lesse Dungeon, nor strower Linkes of Iron, can be retentive to the strength of spirit. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1470, I praise thy resolution, doff these links. 1790 *BURNS The lass that made the bed to me*, Her hair was like the links o'







d. To pass (one's arm) *through or in* another's. 1843 BROWNING *Ret. Druses v. (init.)*. Come, old Nasif—link thine arm in mine. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. v. 173 Anthony... linking his arm within his lordship's. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cavalier Franch.* 349 Mr. Pokyz, linking his arm through that of his friend. 1872 BROWNING *Figure* i. O trip and skip, Elvire! Link arm in arm with me! 1884 'I'. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 29 Nino...linked an arm in his as we went away.

o. To link in (fig.): to entice, beguile. Now dial. 1592 GREENE *Disput.* etc. Hath your smooth looks linket in some Noutice? 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* Link, to entice; beguile; mislead. 'They linked him in along with a passel o' good-for-nothin' ranagates'.

2. *intr.* To be coupled, joined, or connected (e.g. in friendship, marriage, etc.).

c. 1540 J. Heywood *Four P. P.* Bij, Wynting to drynkinge is alwaye lynkinge. 1582 STANFURD *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 A cluster Of theyre companions they let in, thee companye linketh. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 115, I were loth To linke with him, that were not lawfull chosen. 1618 RALEIGH *To Spm* II. in *Rem.* (1665) 84 Though thou canst not forbear to love, yett forbear to linke. a. 1680 BUTLER *On Drunkenness*. 70 Rem. 1759 l. 116 Piercest Pardons. In Love and close Alliance link. 1735 DRYDEN & PARNON *Dict.* Link (v.), to enter into a Cabal or Company of Robbers, Rioters, or Rebels. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 181 No one generation could link with the other. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/1 We ought forthwith to link in with the Cape Railway system on our southern border.

b. To go arm in arm, or hand in hand. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Chamberl. Ball.* Caret Pair, Sae we link'd, an' we laugh'd, an' we chatter'd. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rannan's* II. Clapping palms w' them, and linking at their dances and dallings. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* 8, linking home arm-in-arm like dounce guidman and guidwife.

Link (link), v. 2. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. *Noiw.* *linka* to give a toss or bending motion with the body (Åasen), to fling, or drive backwards and forwards (Ross). Cf. also LINCH v. 2.] *intr.* To move nimbly, pass quickly along; to trip. To link off: to pass away, disappear quickly.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. xxiv, Maidenheads gae link in Aff a' that day. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* l. i, I saw my Meg come linkin o'er the lee. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xx, Some luckless hour will send him linkin. To your black pit, 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 150 Ika caulin... linket at it in her sark! 1882 J. WALKER *Tanist to Auld Reekie*, etc. 21 The hours gae linking by. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 68 Hæc... this billet as fast as ye can link to the captain.

b. *causal.* To cause to move or circulate rapidly. 1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* II. He disna live that canna link The glass about.

Hence Linking *phl. a.* 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or fifteen hundred linking lads to do his will.

Linkage (link'edz). [f. LINK *sb.* 2 or 2.1 + -AGE.] The condition or manner of being linked; a system of links.

Applied e.g. (Chem.) to the union of atoms or radicals in a molecule; (Geom.) to a system of straight lines, etc. pivoted together so as to rotate about one another (by Sy-lvester used with restricted application; see quot. 1874 for link-work, LINK *sb.* 2.1).

1874 SYLVESTER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* VII. 182 note, A compass or a pair of scissors is the simplest form of linkage; a set of lazy-tongs is another. 1877 KEMPE (title) How to draw a straight line; a lecture on linkages. 1887 *Trin. Franklin Inst.* Jan. 74 Brühl showed that in case of 'double-linkage' each such carbon-atom has a refraction equivalent to about 6.1. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Sept. 462/x Chemists are persuaded that the ethylenic form of linkage is not the equivalent of two paraffinic linkages. 1893 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1897) XIII. 292 The results given by the MacMahon linkage. 1897 *Standard* 1 Feb. 5/2 The linkage of life to life in Nature. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 512 Such places of linkage of neurons being called 'synapses'.

Link-boy. [LINK *sb.* 3] A boy employed to carry a link to light passengers along the streets.

1660 PEVYS *Diary* 4 Feb., Thence to Sir Harry Wright's, and after that with a link-boy home. 1716 GAY *Trivia* III. 114 Nor need th' officious Link-boy's smoky Light. 1739 J. MOTTLEY *Joe Miller's Jest* No. 239 A Link-boy cry'd, Have a Light, Gentlemen? 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxxvi, The red glare of the link-boy's torch. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xvii. 161 Link-boys with their torches lighted the beaux over the mud.

Fig. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* II. i, This is the page, love's link-boy, that must light me the way.

Linked (linkt), *phl. a.* Also 5 lynket, 6 ylincked, 6-7 lincked. [f. LINK v. 1 + -ED.] Connected by or as by links; joined, coupled, associated. †Also, made or fashioned with links. †Linked line *advb. phr.*, in a continued line.

a. 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 8 Make þe yarde mete vn to the hole of the seyde stafe yn to þe halfe stafe lynket lynch. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. l. ij, By and by were vices by that linked contrarietie necessarily accompanied with them. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. vii. 46 He held a great gold chaine ylincked well. 1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of linked sweets... with linked Thunderbolts Transfix us to the bottom of this Gulfe. 1790 BURNS *Bonnie Peg*, W' linked hands, we took the sands Adown yn winding river. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 29 Notions, linked arguments [etc.]... influence only the comparatively few. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 136 The dark linked ivy tangles wild. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, I. His limbs... fitted to wear his linked hauberk, with as much ease as if the meshes had been formed of cobwebs. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxii. (1873) 180 What trouble... could enter into these linked lives?

b. *Mil.* Since 1872 used of two infantry battalions (or regiments) which are coupled together to form a regimental district (see also quot. 1872-6).

1872 L. L. CECIL in *Hansard Parl. Debates* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 1343 The linked regiments seemed in some instances rather ill-assorted unions. 1872-6 VOWLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 2) 239 These regiments are termed linked, and in the case of one of the regiments going or being on foreign service requiring men to make up its numbers, soldiers are drafted from the regiment remaining at home. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 6/1 The line battalion in England, which has a linked battalion abroad, is naff in every way to go into the field.

Linker (linkar), [f. LINK v. 1 + -ER.] One who or that which links or joins.

1856 F. L. MACKENZIE in *Miles Mem.* 237 The linker of the seasons, The snowdrop,—it shall bring. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1883) Coal miner; Linker, Hitcher. Hosiery Manufacturer; Linker. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Linkers, workers (females) of links, that is machines for joining or linking together the loops of fabrics.

Linking (linkin), *whl. sb.* [f. LINK v. 1 + -ING.] Connexion by or as by links; coupling together, association.

1545 UDALL *Erasm. Par.*, *Link* Pref. (1548) [v.] For the better lynking of one sentence to another. 1668 HIFORD *Wks.* I. 759/1 The linking of my self into this wedlocke band. 1837 J. J. MCNICOLL *Wks.* 202 The beautiful linkings by which the New Testament is combined with the Old. 1894 *Times* 19 May 10/1 The occasional linking of the regiments.

Linking, *phl. a.* [f. LINK v. 1 + -ING.] That links or joins together.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 161 In linking circles wide extending. 1901 *Blackwood's Mag.* June 845/2 There is a linking sonnet, 127, between the series addressed to Herbert and the shorter series... to the Dark Lady.

Hence †Linkingly *adv.*, so as to be linked or connected.

1635 PIERSON *Varieties* I. vi. 18 Ptolomee his opinion is more true, that the earth and waters, mutually and linkingly embrace one another and make up one Globe.

Linkster, corrupt U.S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linkman. A man employed to carry a torch.

1776 GAY *Trivia* III. 139 Though thou art tempted by the link-man's Call Vet trust him not along the lonely Wall. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 596 A remarkable robbery was committed near Moor-fields by a linkman. 1851 D. FERROLD *Sr. Giles* v. 44 A ballad-singer may hold his head up with a linkman any day. 1881 *Census Instr.* (1885) 31 Linkman. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 7/3 To receive two and six each for acting as linkmen at a wedding.

Linkster, corrupt U. S. form of LINGUISTER.

Linky (linki), *a.* [f. LINK *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Having the character or appearance of links.

1859 PARKER *Alleg. Poems* 19 (E.D.D.) The lang linkie lea rig, once pleasant to see. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 127 The linky, boggy murland that they call the Figgate Whins.

Lin-lan-lone. An echoic formation intended to suggest the sound of a chime of three bells.

1889 TENNYSON *Far-far-away* II, The mellow lin-lan-lone of evening bells.

Lin<sup>1</sup> (lin), Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 hlynn, 6 lyn'n, 6-8 lin, 8- linn. [Two words seem to have been confused: OL. hlynn str. fem., torrent (?related to hlynn masc., 'clangor', hlynnan, hlynnian to resound), and Gaelic linne = Irish linn, earlier lind, Welsh llyn, Cornish lin, Breton lann.] 1. A torrent running over rocks; a cascade, waterfall.

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 Se hæled eode... ofer þah hlynn þe mon Cedron nenneth. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* XI. vii. 9 The ryvers... brystand on skelleis our thir demmyt lynnies. 1536 [see LEAP v. 2 d]. 1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S.T.S.) 118 Watter [that] fast rinnis ouer ane lin, Doit not retourne againe to the awin place. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. Between two links out o'er a little lin The water fa's. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxv, Whyles owre a linn the burnie plays. a. 1810 TANNHAUL *Poems* (1846) 99 The roar of the lin On the night breeze is swelling. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 311 A linn falling from a height to which foot-paths had been made. 1892 *Standard* 8 Jan. 5/2 In Wales and Scotland there are lins which could render Manchester and Dundee independent of the pitmen of the Black Countries.

2. A pool, esp. one into which a catarract falls.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* *Descr. Scot.* xii. 18/1 A loch, lin, or poole there. a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 80, I saw an river rin out our craggie rok of stane, Syne lichtit in ane lin. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 118 Toothy, tripping downe from Verwin's rushie lin [margin note, A Poole or watry Moore]. 1790 A. WILSON *Swicde* Poet. Wks. (1846) 130 Driven by mad despair, To poison, dagger, or the engulfing linn. a. 1802 EARL Richard xxii, in Child *Ballads* II. 153/1 The deepest pot in a' the linn They fand Erl Richard in. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, I. Prel. 3 He... sees nixes in the dark lins as he fishes by night.

3. A precipice, a ravine with precipitous sides.

1799 *Med. Tral.* II. 356 It is found at the bottom of a deep and narrow ravine, or linn. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Intro. 3 Gazing down the steepy linn, That hems our little garden in. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* I. If you come here again, I'll pitch you down the linn like a foot-ball. 1856 BRVANT *Compt. of Greiers* v, They dance through wood and meadow, they dance across the linn.

Lin<sup>2</sup>. Now dial. Also 5 lyn, 8 lin, 8-9 lynn. [Altered form of LIND *sb.*, the vowel being shortened as is usual in the first element of a compound.] The linden or lime; also, the wood of this tree;

*attrib.*, in linn-bark, -board, -tree. c. 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 217/2 (Addit. MS.) A Lyn tre, lilia.

1674 GREW *Jegrl. Trunks* vii. § 4 Some Woods are soft, but not fast; others are both, as Linn. 1796 in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 577 The more useful trees are, maple, ... lynn tree. 1796 MARSHALL *Traksh.* (ed. 2) II. 351 Lin; lilia europæa, the lime or linden tree. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Newark, Ocean.* (1801) 30 A cover was made of lynn bark which will run even in the winter season. 1808 PARK *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 1. App. 54 The banks of the Mississippi are still bordered by the pines of the different species, except a few small bottoms of elm, lynn and maple. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *17ers Louisiana* (1814) 104 The timber is not such as is usually found in swamps, but fine oak, ash, olive, linn, beech, and poplar of enormous growth. 1833 Act 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 56 Linn Boards, or White Boards for Shoemakers. 1847 HALLIWEEL, *Linn-tree*, a lime-tree. *Derb.*

|| Linnæa (lin'æ). *Bot.* [mod.L.; so named by Gronovius, 1749, after the Swedish naturalist C. F. Linné, better known by his latinized name Linnaeus.] A slender evergreen flowering plant (*L. borealis*, N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*) of the north temperate and frigid zones.

1802 H. MARRAT *Year in Sweden* II. 297 The linnæa loads the air with its perfume. *Ibid.* 396 The forest is here carpeted with the linnæa.

Linnæan, Linnean (lin'æn) *a.* and *sb.* [f. Linnæ-us (see prec.) + -AN. (The spelling Linnæan is the more common, though the Linnean Society adopts the other form.)] *Adj.* Of or pertaining to Linnaeus or his system; given or instituted by Linnaeus; adhering to the system of Linnaeus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Botany* Tab. 1 Characters of the Classes in the Linnaean System. 1759 B. STILLINGF. *Calendar Floræ* Pref., Misc. Tracts (1762) 243, I have retained the Linnaean names of every plant, and animal in the Swedish Calendar. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 491 The Linnaean genera of Mosses are chiefly founded on the situation of the capsule. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 343 The Linnaean Classification of plants.

B. *sb.* A follower of Linnaeus; one who adopts his system.

1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 300 If... a bird, which is supposed to migrate in the winter, passes almost under the nose of a Linnaean, he pays but little attention to it, because he cannot examine the beak.

Hence Linnæanism, the doctrines and practice of Linnaeus, or of his school.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 9 Nobody beyond the barriers of Linnæanism could ever dream of designating any of these... a natural history.

Linnæite (lin'æit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, after Linnaeus, who first described it: see -ITE.] Sulphide of cobalt, containing some nickel and copper.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 457 Linnæite... occurs in octahedrons and cubes. 1894 *Mineral Mag.* X. 339 Cleavage and density of linnæite and polydymite being the same.

lin-nail. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. \*lin (see LINCH *sb.* 1) + NAIL. Cf. Ger. dial. *lannagel*.] = LINCH-PIN.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item, for fysty iij chenzels, to the lynnalls of the carvis and the erleddir pyning... 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207 One wayne wth yron bound wheeles, axill nailles, lyn nailles. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*

Linnen, obs. form of LINEN.

Linnet (lin'et). Forms: 5 llnet, 6 lenet, linnette, lynnet, 7-8 lennet, linot, 6- llnet. [a. OF. *linette*, *linot*, *linotte* (mod. F. *linotte*), f. *lin* flax, on the seeds of which the bird feeds. OE. had a *linetwige*, whence LINTWHITE, and there is one example of *linnee*, f. *lin* LINE *sb.* 1, flax.]

1. A common and well-known song-bird, *Linota* (or *Linaria*) *cannabina*, of the family *Fringillide*. Its plumage is brown or warm grey; but in summer the breast and crown of the cock (when wild, not when caged) become crimson or rose-colour. Allied species are the Mountain-Linnet or Twite (*Linota flaviventris* or *L. montium*) and the Lesser Redpoll (*L. rufescens*).

[c. 1050 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. Wülker 286/21 *Cardella*, linnee.] c. 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1412 'What meneth this?' Seid that the linet; 'welcom Lord of blisse'. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 134 b, Men fede byrdes with the sede of it [sesamum]... namelye sykenness, and linnettes. 1604 DRAYTON *Orl.* 109 Fie, quoth the Lennet, tripping on the Spray. 1631 BIRCHWAT *Eng. Entom.* (1641) 290 The shee-Lennet flew away and left the male alone. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 261 The Mountain Linnet: *Linaria Montana*. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii, I envy not in any moods... The linnet born within the cage. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 515 According to its sex, or the season of the year, it is known as the Red, Grey or Brown Linnet.

2. Applied, with qualifications, to birds of other genera. *Green linnet*, the greenfinch (see GREEN *a.* 12 b). *Pine linnet*, a siskin of N. America, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.

1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. 550 The Indigo Bird or Blue Linnet of America (*Spiza cyanea*). 1884 BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* vi. (1895) 140 The greenfinch or green linnet is an abundant bird everywhere. 1885 — *Signs & Seasons* II. (1895) 41 The pine grosbeak and the pine linnet are both nurslings of this tree.

3. *Mining. pl.* Oxidized lead ores. (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as linnet-bird, -finch; linnet-like adj.; linnet's heads (see quot. 1727-52). 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86/43 A Linnet bird, *acanthus*. 1596







Isabell every yere one bonde of lynt. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxiv. lxxxvii. Each roome therein was full of divers fleeces Of wool, of lint, of silk, or els of cotton. 1741 in A. Laing *Liudors Abbey* xxi. (1876) 272 For one hundred weight of lint to be given out to the poor people of the parochie to spin. 1799. BURNS *Wearie Pund o' Tow* 5, I bought my wife a stane o' lint As gude as e'er did grow; And a' that she has made o' that Is as poor pund o' tow. 1830 SCOTT *Demonel* ix. 330 It was at different times a lazier's shop, and a magazine for lint.

3. A soft material for dressing wounds (formerly also to burn for tinder), prepared by ravelling or scraping linen cloth. † In *pl.*, pieces of this material.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Fille be wounde wipinneforp with linnen of linnen cloob. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 306/1 Lynt, schauynge of linnen clothe, carpea. 1578 *Lynt. Dodens* i. xii. 333 The same . . layde to with fine linte or linnen, doth swage and mitigate the payne. ?c1600 *Disfracted Knip*, v. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* 111. 249 Maye there sore was theire linnen into lynte. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaue-Dr.* (1876) 55 Let him but finde the least sparke in the lint, he neuer ceaseth blowing till he haue made it a huge flame. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sea-Koy*, iii. i, O that I had my boxes and my lints now. 1670 *Cotton Esperson* iii. x. 498 Very much weakened with ten great wounds, and rouled up with Lints and Plasters. 1707 *FARQUHAR Beauz Stralagem* v. iv. Do, do, Daughter—while I get the Lint, and the Probe and the Plaster ready. 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* i. 189 Lint or Puff-ball, moistened in Alcohol Vini. will generally answer the purpose. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. He . . hastily took from his purse some dry lint, to apply to the slight wound. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 51 To scrape lint and nurse the wounded was proper woman's employment down in Poland yonder. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* ii. 63 Drainage [of the abscess] was kept up by means of a strip of lint.

b. Fluff of any material. † Also, a particle of the same, rare.

1611 CORN., *Freliche*, . . a small straw, or lint, a 1663 *H. W. A. Committee* ii. i. *Four Plays* (1665) 88 Driving the lint from his black Cloaths With his Wet Thumb. 1808 *Century Mag.* Jan. 372/2 After a little the saws clogged with lint, the wheel stopped, and poor Whitney was in despair.

4. a. Now only *dial.* or *U.S.* Netting for fishing-nets. † b. A net for the hair. *Obs. rare*—

a. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in *Arb. Garner* 111. 629 Which 245 yards of Lint or Netting (ready made or knit) will cost three pence a yard. 1874 *HOLDSWORTH Deep sea Fishing* ii. 101 That length of line being appropriated to the 4 yards of [dist]-net, so that the 'lint' or netting is set slack. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Lint* (Fishing), a fisherman's name for the netting of a pound or seine. 1892 P. H. *JACKSON Sun of Pens* 37 They ligged the ground rope in, and began pulling in the lint to the cod end.

b. a 1828 *Ld. Livingston* xxxii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 433/2 There's never lint gang on my head

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lint-boll* (-bow), -mill, -pad, -sheaf, -speck; *lint-sown* ppl. a.; *lint-box* (U.S.), the upper part of a cotton-press; *lint-doctor* *Calico-printing* (see *quot.*); *lint-haired* = *flaxen-haired*; *lint-paper*, ? = *linen-paper*; *lint-scraper*, a person employed to scrape lint (for hospital use); also (*slang*), a contemptuous name for a young surgeon; † *lint-spurge*, a name proposed for the plant *Euphorbia Esula*; *lint-top* (Sc. -*top*), as much flax as is usually laid on a distaff for being spun off. Also *LINT-WHITE* a.

c1470 *HENAYSON Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*) xxvii. Me think, quhen that yone "lint-bollis ar rypp, To mak w f-list. a 1525 *POLWART Flying w. Montgomerie* 552 Athort his nitty now fike louse lyres lincand like a large lint bow. 1901 G. W. *CABLE Cavalier* xxi. The "lint-box of the old cotton press, was covered with wet morning-glories. 1839 *THE Dict. Arts* 217 Another . . sharp-edged ruler, called the "lint doctor, whose office it is to remove any fibres which may have come off the calico in the act of printing. 1891 V. C. *COTES 2 Girls on Birge* 78 A dirty "lint-haired ragamuffin. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scott* IV. 49 Upon this water there are . . two "lint-mills. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 482 Wet "lint-pad and bandage applied. 1794 *MILNENBACH in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 380 The outward ones had some traces of our common "lint paper. 1851 *THACKERAY Lovel* vi. (1866) 241 If Miss Prior . . prefers this "lint-scraper to me, ought I to baulk her? 1981 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 43 *Lint* Scraper. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 163 Some persons . . recommend to set up the "lint sheaves . . in stooks, like grain. 1458 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 128 Al the wast land that was "lynt or corn sawin. 1827-35 *WILLIS Parrhasius* 53 The "lint-specks floated in the twilight air. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 63 Pityusa . . ought to be called . . "Lint-spurge, for it hath small leaves like Flax. 1721 *RAMSAY Bessy Bell & Mary G.* 6, Bessy's hair's like a "lint tap.

**Lint**<sup>2</sup> (lint). *dial.* [Short for *little LENTIL*.]

**LENTIL** (chiefly in *pl.*). 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

**Lintan**: see **LINTEN**.

† **Lintearious**, a. *Obs. rare*—o. [f. *L. lintearius* (f. *linteus* linen) + -ous.] Of or belonging to linen (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

**Lintel** (lintel). Forms: 4-5, 7 *lyntel*<sup>1</sup>, 5, 7 *li*, *lyntal*<sup>1</sup>, 6 *lyntil*, *lynttyll*, 7 *lental*, *lindal*, *lindle*, 8 *linitil*, 9 *lential*, 7- *lintel*. [a. OF. *lintel* threshold (f. *linteran*)—popular *L. \*linitale* or *\*linitellum* (f. *linit*, *limes* *LINT* sb., confused with *linitin*, *liniten* threshold).]

1. A horizontal piece of timber, stone, etc. placed over a door, window, or other opening to discharge the superincumbent weight.

1388 *WYCLIF Exod.* xii. 22 Sprynge 3e therof the lyntel (Vulg. *superliminare*), and ewer either post. c1450 *Merton*

436 The Emperor . . wrote letters on the lyntell of theodore in grewe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxx. 39 Alheid that thow were never sa ston, Vndir this lyntell sall thow lout. 1601-2 in *WILKS & CLARK Vnderlie* (1886) II. 629 Paid for lyntalls at the fontaine tiii' viij'. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintal to discharge the two Windows and Balcony, eight foot of Timber. 1725 *POPE Odys.* vii. 216 The pillars silver, on a brazen base; Silver the lints deep-projecting o'er. 1839 *YOWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* xii. (1847) 139 A moorstone lintel is placed across the top to support the little roof. 1863 A. FONBLANQUE *Tangled Skin* II. ii. 29 Upon the lintel of No. 7 [he] found painted the name of Mr. C. L.

† 2. ? A spoke of a wheel. *Obs.*—

1570 *LEVIN'S Manip.* 125/13 Lyntil of a cart, radius.

3. *attrib.*, as *lintel-piece*, -post, -stone, -tree.

1842-99 *GWILT Encycl. Arch.* Gloss. s.v. If a wall be very thick, more than one "lintel piece will be required. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 402 The lintel-piece alone weighs about 3,000 pounds. 1806 J. GRAHAM *Birds Scot.* 622 Others [sc. birds] sometimes are driven within our "lintel-posts by storms. 1575 *BURGH Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 50 Item, to James Law, for be thre "lintall stanes to be loais window, xij's. 1879 *LINCOLN Adm. Pol. & Educ.* x. 197 The lintel stones of the doorway are 40 feet to inches in length. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 580 The . . maine "lintel-tree which lay over the . . cheekes of the great dore. 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* (1677) 77 The door-posts silver . . The lintel-tree upon them silver too.

Hence **Lintelled** a., furnished with a lintel.

**Lintelling** *abl. sb.*, the action of providing with lintels; the material used for this purpose.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 98 Lintelling, Guttinger . . &c. at 50 much per foot. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. ii. 9 A doorway with a lintelled architrave. 1894 *DOYLE Mem. S. Holmes* 111 Over the low, heavy-lintelled door.

**Lintel**<sup>1</sup> (lintel). *U.S.* [f. *LINT*<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A machine for stripping off the short-staple cotton-fibre from the cotton-seed after ginning. Also *lint-machine*. (In recent U.S. Dicts.)

**Lintel**<sup>2</sup>, † *linton*, *dial.* corruptions of **LEAN-TO**.

1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 714 'Tis judged the cause [of a fire] was from a spark falling out of the linton chimney which was lower than the house. 1861 *Mrs. STONE Pearl of Orr's Is.* 10 A brown house of the kind that the natives call 'lean to' or 'lintel'. 1893 *ZINCKE Wherstead* 261 A penthouse is a 'lintel' (lean-to).

† **Linteler**, *Obs.* [Perh. a corruption of **LINT-TEL**; perh. a dim. of OF. *linter* (? = *L. type \*linterium*), *linter*] = **LINTEL**.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII (1809) 639 A mightie building of tymbre . . the linterelles inhaunshed with pillars.

**Lintern**, *linton*, altered *fl.* **LINTEL**; cf. *prec. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1533 *Kepar. Tower* in *Bayley Tower Lond.* (1821) i. App. 22 Item for ij. lintonis made for the ij. wyndowes. 1612 *CORVAT Crucillides* 133. I read this inscription in a piece of stone . . directly over the linterne of the dore. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* ii. (1624) 212 When every one of the Hebrewes had slaine a Lambe . . and with the blood thereof coloured the poste and linterne of the doores. 1864 T. Q. *CULCH E. Cornu.* Gloss. in *Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornu.* I. 17 *Lintern*, a lintel.

**Lintie** (linti). *Sc.* Also *lenty*. [f. *lint* in **LINTWHITE** + *dim.* ending -IE (-Y).] = **LINTNET**.

1795 *BURNS Verses Destr. Woods* 4 Where linties sang and lamblins play'd. a 1835 *HOGG Ringers & May* 41 Poet. Wks. 1838 I. 300 She trows . . The lenty's cheip a ditty tane. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 198, I heard the linties singing where I was falling asleep.

**Lintil**, **lindle**, *obs. forms* of **LENTIL**.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Met.* ii. l. i. 504 The Barre and the Lintil cannot endure one another [L. *lappa lentil* adteratior].

**Lintonite** (lintonait). *Min.* [Named after Miss L. A. Linton, who analysed it.] A variety of thomsonite found in green amygdaloids in trap.

1879 *PECKHAM & HALL in Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XIX. (1883) 122.

**Lintseed**, **Lint-stock**: see **LINSEED**, **LINSTOCK**.

**Lintwhite** (lint,hwait, sb. Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 1 *linaethuize*, *linetwize*, -twize, 4 *lynkwwhyte*, 6 *lyntquhit*, -yte, 7- *lintwhite*. [OE. *linetwize*, perh. f. *lin* flax + -twize (? cogn. w. OHG. *zwigôn* to pluck, *zellere*, *carpere*), found also in *pistelwize* thistle finch. Cf. **TWITE** sb.]

The etymology involves a difficulty because the first element appears as *line* (or *lince*) instead of *lin*; but the correspondence in sense with the Rom. name of the bird (see **LINNET**) is in favour of its correctness. Apart from etymology there is no evidence that the first vowel in the O.F. word was long.]

= **LINNET**.

c 795 *CORPUS Gloss.* (Hessels) C 147 *Carduelis*, *linetwize*. c 800 *Ælfred Gloss.* 300 *Carduelis*, *linaethuize*. c 1000 *Ælfred Gloss.* in *Wt. Wölscher* 11/26 *Carduelis*, *linetwize*. To 1200 *Morte Arth.* 2674 With bowde taghtures one lufe for lykynge of byrdes, Of larkes, of lynkwwhytes, bat luflyche soogene. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. Prol. 240 Goldspynk and lyntwwhyte fordynnand the lyft. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The lyntwwhyte sang cuntipoint quhen the osel zelpit. c1690 *Roxb. Ballads* (1888) VI. 607 The Lint-white bird, and Progne proud . . do sing as sweetly as in Yarrow. 1785 *BURNS To William Simpson* xii. When lint-whites chant among the buds. 1830 *TRANSMON Poems* 76 The lintwhite and the throeslock Have voices sweet and clear.

**Lint-white** (lint,hwait, a. *Sc.* [f. *LINT*<sup>1</sup> + **WHITE**.] White as lint or flax; flaxen.

1794 *BURNS 'Now nature cleeds'*, Lassie w' the lint-white locks. 1866 *MISS MURDOCK Noble Life* viii. 148 With the sun shining on the lint-white hair.

† **Lintworm**. *Obs.* [a. *MIIG. lintworm* dragon.] ? A figure of a dragon.

1443 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 218 *Inventory Jewels of Hen. V.* Ung Lintworme d'or avec a Crois. *Ibid.* 219 Item, iii Lintwormes.

**Linty**, sb.: see **LINTIE**.

**Linty**, *linti*, a. [f. **LINT**<sup>1</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] † a. Resembling lint; soft like flax or lint (in *quot. fig.*). b. Full of lint or fluff.

1607 *MIDDLETON Phant' II. iii.* F 2, One good hang vpon a Buckler would make moste of our Gentlemen flye a peeces, tis not for these linte times. 1705 N. *TATP tr. Cowley's Plants* v. (1721) 392 To see such Keruels such strong Armour wear; First with a lenty Wad wrapt close about, (Useful to keep green Wounds from gushing out). 1880 *GORDON STABLES Dog Owners' Kennel Comp.* v. § 4. 54 Mixture of about two-thirds hardish hair and one-third lenty. 1891 *Bazaar* 30 Feb. 261/3 Swansdown . . is better than cotton-wool, because it is not so lenty.

|| **Linum** (lā'nūm). *Bot.* [mod.L. use of *L. linum* flax, *LINE* sb.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Linaceæ*) of which flax is a well known example. In popular use, applied to the ornamental species of this genus.

1867 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L. v.* 138 The hill-sides [on the road to Bethel] were covered with the most lovely spring flowers; dwarf irises, the delicate pink linum [etc.]. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 Linums have stood the past winter better than heretofore.

**Link**, *obs. pl.* **LINK** sb.; *obs. form* of **LYNX**.

**Liny**, **liney** (lā'ni), a. [f. *LINE* sb.<sup>2</sup> + -Y<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a line or streak, thin, meagre.

1807 *ORIE in Lect. Paint.* (Bohn 1842) 254 Somewhat that is stiff, crude, 'liney' and harsh in respect to anatomy. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* ii. 207 The narrow liny clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapoury streaks along the horizon. 1830 *FRASER'S Mag.* i. 146 The architect's . . are cut away, and made to look weak and liny. 1855 *ECCELESIOLOGIST* XVI. 365 It looks thin, 'liney', and attenuated. 1874 T. *HARDY Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii. Shaping their eyes long and liny, partly because of the light.

2. Full of lines, marked with lines.

1817 *KEATS Sleep & Poetry* 364 Then there rose to view a fane Of liny marble. 1835 T. *WALKER Origin* vi. (1837) 65 The brooding affections of the mind . . make the countenance fallen, pale, and liny. 1849 *RUSKIN Ser. Lambs* iii. § 22. 90 The leaf being . . rendered liny by bold markings of its ribs. 1872 *ROUTLEDGE'S E. B. Boy's Ann.* 356/2 To give the grounding a liny appearance.

**Lion** (lā'ən), sb. Forms: a. 1 *lēs*, *lō*, *lō*, 3 *leō*, 3 *Orm. le* (*genitive* leoness, leoness, leoness). *B.* 3 *leun*, *leun*, 3-4 *leoun*, *liun*, *le*, 3-5 *leōn*, 3-8 *lyon*, 4 *leone*, *lyen*, 4-6 *ly*, *lione*, *lioun*, 5 *lyown*, *lywn*, 5-6 *lyoun*, *le*, 6 *lione*, 3- *lion*. [The mod. form represents an adoption (first appearing c 1200) of AF. *liun* (f. *liōn*), a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *leo*, Sp. *leon*, Pg. *leão*, It. *leoné*, *lione* = *L. leōnem*, nom. *leo*, a. Gr. *λέων* (stem *λεων-*, perh. altered from an earlier \**lefor-*). The Gr. word was perh. adopted from some foreign lang.; a noteworthy similarity of sound is presented by Heb. *lābi* lion (pl. *lābīm*), also occurring in the sense 'lioness' with the vocalization *lābiyyā*; cf. also Egyptian *lābi*, *lūwāi* lioness. The synonymous Gr. *līs* (cf. Heb. *lāyish*) is not etymologically connected.]

Before the adoption of the Fr. word, English possessed forms directly representing the Latin *leo*, *leōnem*. The word was used, with difference of gender and inflexion, both for 'lion' and 'lioness', the *L. leona* not having been adopted. Owing to the two-fold form of the *L.* word in the nom. and the oblique case, the declension in OE. is irregular and variable. The recorded forms are: nom. sing. *leo* (Anglian *lēs*), gen. sing. *leōn* (Northumb. masc. *leās*), dat. sing. *leōn*, *lione*, *leōnan*, acc. sing. *leōn* (fem. also *leō*), nom. acc. pl. *leōn*, gen. pl. *leōna*, dat. pl. *leōna*, *leōm*, *leōnum*.

The *L.* word has been adopted into all the Teut. langs.: cf. OFris. *lawu*, MDu. *leuwe*, *leuwe* (Du. *leeuw*), OHG. *leuo*, *leuo*, *leuwa*, *lū* (MHG. *lōne*, *len*, mod. G. *löwe*, *leu*), ON. *león*, *līón* (MSw. *león*, Sw. *lejon*, Da. *løve* from Ger.). From *lir*, or *lā*, but in some cases through Teut. as the immediate source, are the forms in the Balto-Slavic langs.: Lith. *lėnas*, *lėnas*, Lettish *lāwvas*, OSl. *lěm*, Russ. *лѣвъ*, Polish *lew*, Czech *lev*.

1. A large carnivorous quadruped, *Felis leo*, now found native only in Africa and southern Asia, of a tawny or yellowish brown colour, and having a tufted tail. The male is distinguished by a flowing shaggy mane. (The Maneless Lion of Gnejrat is a recognized Asiatic variety with only a slight mane.) It is very powerful, and has a noble and impressive appearance; whence it is sometimes called 'the king of beasts'. In early use the name was applied to both sexes; from the 13th c. the derivative **LIONESS** has been used for the female.

The young are now commonly called 'lion's cubs'; the older designation 'lion's whelps' survives in rhetorical applications, owing to its use in the Bible.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 3 Dyles æfre geselece swe swe lea stwle mine. c 893 K. *ALFRED Oros.* di. xi. § 3 Seo lea bringð his hungregum bewelcum hwæt to etanne. c 1000







as lion-keeper, -stalking, -tamer, -taming; c. simulative, as lion-bold, -sick adjs. (see also 12); d. parasynthetic, as lion-footed, -headed, -hued, -maned, -mettled, -thoughted adjs.; e. instrumental, as lion-guarded, -hailed, -haunted adjs.

1666 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 21 Wisemen stout, and stung, grow \*Lion-hold. 1551 *A* *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 23 Any other color or colors then. \*Lyon color motteley or ired grey. 1664 *MURRETT tr. Ner's Art of Glass* xlii. In the bottom there will remain a Lion colour. 1727 *GAY Fables* i. xix. 13-14 A \*Lyon-cub, of sordid mind, Avoided all the lion-kind. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 686 Ausonius makes her [i.e. the Sphynx]. \*Lyon-footed. 1898 *J. DAYTON Last Ballad* etc. (1899) 149 The trader and the usurer have passed the \*lion-guarded door. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxxii. 76 Cybele, the thong relaxing from a \*lion-haled yoke. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 239 The \*lion-haunted woods. 1264 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* iii. 115 The human-headed lions and bulls, and perhaps conversely, the \*lion-headed men were religious, not political symbols at all. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Leonado*, \*lion hued, \*salmon. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm. pl. bk. Ser. ii.* 645 If one of these lions enraged is going to assail the spectators, the \*lion-keepers hold under his nose the confiture of Gazelles' meat [etc.]. 1712 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* 1737 II. 138 Representations of human victories over the \*lion-kind. 1727 [see lion-cub]. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 361 Nineveh was still one vast \*lion-lair. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale* lxxxvii. 428 The \*lion-maned buffaloes of the West. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. i. 90 He \*Lyon metted, proud. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. ii.* iii. 93 He is not sick. *Alia*. Yes, \*Lyon sick, sick of proud heart. 1805 *SOUTHEY Ballads & Metr. Tales* Poet. Wks. VI. 267 He could have swallowed Hercules, Club, \*lion-skin, and all. 1890 *ROLF BOLGERWOOD Miner's Right* xlv. We are permitted to try a little \*lion-talking in Algeria. 1798 *SOUTHEY tr. Wieland's Oberon* v. viii. O'er me the \*lion-tamer holds his hand. 1820 *KEATS Hyperion* ii. 68 Tiger passion'd, \*lion-thoughted, wroth. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ciii. 22 \*Lyonn whelpes, seke fra god mete into þa. 14. \*Wylf's *Gen.* xlix. 9 (MS. S) Judas a Lyon whelp. 1864 *TENNYSOON En. And.* 98 The portal-warding lion-whelp, And peacock-yewtree of the lonely Hall.

11. Special comb.: lion-ant, the same as ant-lion; \*lion-cat, an Angora cat; \*lion-cudweed, the Edelweiss (see lion's foot in b); lion-dog [after *F. chien-lion* (Baffion)], a variety of dog having a flowing mane; lion-dollar (see DOLLAR 5); lion-dragon, a heraldic beast having the fore-part like a lion and the hind part like a wyvern; lion forceps (see quot.); lion-hunter, one who hunts lions; one who is given to lionizing celebrities; lion-hunting, the action of a lion-hunter, *lit.* and *fig.* (in quot. † going in quest of the \*lions' of a place); \*lion-leopard (*F. lion léopard*), a lion passant guardant; = LEOPARD 3 b; lion-lizard, the basilisk, its crest being compared to a lion's mane; lion-monkey, the markina or silky marmoset; † lion noble = 6 n; lion-poisson *Her.* [*F. poisson* fish] (see quot. 1878); lion-show popular, a gathering of \*lions' or celebrities; lion-skinned *a.*, clothed in a lion's skin, *fig.* with allusion to the ass in the fable (cf. 2 e); † lion-string, some kind of string for musical instruments; lion-tailed baboon, monkey, the waderoo (*Macacus silenus*); lion-tawny *a.*, of the tawny colour characteristic of lions; also *sb.*; lion-tiger, used *attrib.* of a cub bred between a lion and a tiger.

1774 *GOLDSM. Ant. Hist.* 1776 VII. 1. Of the Form a Lion, or \*Lion-Ant. 1845 *DARWIN Pop. Nat.* xiv. (1859) 447 note. This Australian pit fall was only about half the size of that made by the European lion-ant. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 75 The \*lion cat; or as others more properly term it, the cat of Angora. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* lxxv. § 10. 1517 *Leontopodium sine Pice Leoninus*, \*Lion cudweed. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. i. 9 The \*Lion Dog greatly resembles that animal, in miniature, from whence it takes the name. 1845 *YOUATT Dog* 50 The Lion Dog. The origin of this breed is not known; it is, perhaps, an intermediate one between the Maltese and the Turkish dog. 1697 *Virginia St. Papers* (1875) I. 52 Dollars, commonly called \*Lyon or Dog Dollars, have no value ascertained whereby they may pass currently amongst the inhabitants of this County. 1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* iii. xxvi. 183 \*Lions-dragons, Lions-Poissons, and whatsoever other double shaped animal of any two . . of the . . kinds, before handled. 1864 *P. HOLMES Syst. Surg.* IV. 1045 The \*lion forceps' of Ferguson . . is a strong straight forceps provided with two sets of teeth . . by which it obtains a firm hold on a bone. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 324 (art. *Lion*) The dangers and hair-breadth escapes of the \*lion-hunters. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 330 These Lion-hunters were the ruin and death of Burns. [Cf. the name 'Mrs. Leo Hunter' in Dickens *Pickwick* (1837).] 1878 *ATHENÆUM* 19 Jan. 81/2 Keats, the obscure medical student, who died before a single lion-hunter had found him out. 1770 *JENNER Placid Man* (1773) I. 120 \*Lion-hunting . . being the whole end and design of travelling. 1612 *SELDEN Notes on Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. 182 Being blazon'd in Hieron de Bara, and other French heralds, \*Lion-Leopards. 1707 *FUNNELL Pop. ii.* 35 A large sort of lizard called a \*Lion-lizard. 1738 *MORTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XL. 347 *Lucertus griseus*. The Lion Lizard. 1803 *SARRETT New Pict. Lond.* 115 In one of the glass cases is a beautiful \*lion-monkey. 1586 *MIN. Priory* c. 30 Dec. in Burns *Coinage Scot.* (1887) II. 389 \*Lyonn nobilis. 1887 *WYLLIE ibid.* 388 Lion nobles or Scottish angels. 1610 \*Lion-Poissons [see lion-dragon]. 1868 *CUSSANS Her.* vi. (1882) 101 The Lion-poisson, or Sea-lion, which has the head and shoulders of a Lion, with fins for paws, and the moved tail of a Fish for a body. 1839 *LOCKHART Scott* (1860) III. xix. 186 note, Mr. Coleridge's own stately account of this \*lion-show in Grosvenor Street. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lit. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Hail, glorious

Liberty! \*Lion-skinned Freethinking, safe affecter of thy bravery . . claims to be the sole gatherer up of thy spoils. 1659 *HOWELL Poem.* I. Sig. V yyyvyy. Wire strings, gut strings, Venice catlings, mimikins, Lion strings; *Diverse sorti di corde.* 1782 *PENNANT Quadrupeds* I. 183 \*Lion-tailed Baboon. *Ibid.* Plate xxii. Lion-tailed Monkey. 1893 *LYONERKER Roy. Nat. Hist. I.* 113 The Lion-Tailed Monkey (*Macacus silenus*). These monkeys inhabit the Malabar, or Western, Coast of India. 1573 *Art of Limning* 8 If you mingle redde Lead and Masticot together, you shall have thereof a \*Lyon tawney. 1611 *COTGR.* *Leonin* . . of a Lyon-tawny colour. 1885 *BUTTS Arab. Nt.* (1886) I. Foreword 7 The boundless waste of lion-tawny clays and gazelle-brown gravels. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 351 \*Lion-Tiger Cubs.

b. Combinations with lion's (mostly plant-names): † lion's claw, (a) Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*; (b) a kind of oyster; lion's ear, 'a common name in the Andes for some species of *Culcitum*; also *Espeletia* and *Leonotis*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); lion's foot, (a) Lady's Mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*; (b) Black Hellebore; (c) the genus *Leontopodium*, esp. *L. alpinum*, the Edelweiss; lion's heart, a plant of the U.S., *Physostegia virginiana*; lion's leaf, any plant of the genus *Leontice*, esp. *L. Leontopodium*; lion's leap, an acrobatic leap or somersault; cf. *F. saut du lion* (Cotgr.); lion's mouth, a name for *Antirrhinum majus*; lion's paw = lion's foot; lion's snap = lion's mouth; lion's tail, (a) the plant *Leonotis Leonurus*, from the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence to the tuft of a lion's tail; (b) Motherwort, *Leonurus Cardiana*; lion's tooth or teeth, the Dandelion; † lion's turnip, = lion's leaf.

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Lion*, *Patte de lion*, \*Lions claw, Setterwort, Settergrasse, lustard blaue Ellebore. 1759 *MRS. DE LANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 560 Kind of oysters called the lion's claw. 1835 *BOOTH Analyst. Dict.* 261 *Leonotis*, \*Lion's ear. c 1000 *Sa. v. Leechb.* I. 98 Deos wyrt þe man pedem leonis, & oðrum naman \*leonsfat nemed. 1538 *TURNER Libellus*, *Lions fote*, *Elleborum nigrum*. 1611 *COTGR.* *Alchimille*, *Lionsfoot*, *Ladies mantle*, *great Sanicle*. 1845 *A. WOOD Cat. Pl. Bot.* 221 *Physostegia Virginiana* . . . A beautiful plant native in Penn. and southward. \*Lion's heart. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* ii. iv. § 4. 182 *Plinie* doth call it also *Leont. petalon*, *Apuleius* *Leont. pedion*. In English \*Lions leafe and Lyons Turnep. 1760 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 *Lion's leaf*, *Leontice*. 1882 *J. SMITH Dict. Plants* 247 *Lion's leaf* (*Leontice Leontopodium*), a heracleoid plant of the Barberry family. 1883 *Chambr. Trul.* 131 The \*Lions leap, flip flop, &c., of the acrobat. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lion's Mouth*, *Lion's Paw*, *Lion's Tooth*, several s. rts of Herbs. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. North Amer.* xi. iii. 189 The flower called the lion's-mouth . . forms a sweet nosegay of itself, and is worthy the gardens of kings. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Pata de Leon*, \*Lions paw, *Leontopodium*. 1601 *HOLLAND Flory* II. 262 The leaves of Lions paw. 1597 *GERARDUS Herbal* ii. clv. § 4. 439 Snaydragon is called, in English Calues snout, Snaydragon, and \*Lyons snap. 1760 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 \*Lion's tail, *Leonurus*. 1562 *BULLIUS Def. agest. Sick-ness* (1579) 10 The virtue of Dandelion or \*Lyons teeth. 1886 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.* Lion's teeth, *Leontodon Taraxacum*. 1597 \*Lyons Turnep [see Lion's leaf]. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Lion*, Some also tearme Lyons leafe, and Lyons Turnep, *see Lioninus*.

12. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* = 'lion-like; characteristic of a lion; strong, brave, or fierce as a lion'. 1614 *JONSON Barth. Fair* ii. iii. (1631) 21 You shall not fright me with your lion-chap. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 139 The bold Ascalonite fled from his Lion ramp. 1881 *DYCEON Sp. Fryer* i. 1 'Pax o' this Lyon-way of wooing though. *Ibid.* iv. 57 Gross Feeders, Lion talkers, Lamb-like fighters. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* i. 1 Wks. 1757 II. 205 We'll seek his lion Sire, Who dares to frown on us, his conquerors. 1757 *GRAY Burd* 117 Her lion-port, her awe-commanding face. 1795 *J. FAWCETT Art of War* 31 The savage soldier . . Nured in no sliken lap, his lion-nerves, Strings strong as steel. 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mab* viii. 106 The jackal of ambition's lion-range. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. 274 May, . . barking in her tremendous lion-note, and putting down the other noises like a clap of thunder. 1824 *TENNYSOON Eng. & Amer.* in 1782, 3 Strong mother of a Lion-line. 1849 *BLACKBURN Mag.* Feb. 156 This true soldier . . had fallen in that lion-rush which Richard made at his foe. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 266 Jonah feared not the fierceness of their lion-nature, but God's tenderness.

Lion, Lion Herald, Lion King-at-arms: see LION.

† Lionceau. *Obs.* Chiefly *Her.* Forms: *pl.* 5 leonnceux, lyonsowes, 6 lionne-sewys, 7 lionceaux. [*a. F. lionceau*, *OF.* also *leonceau* 'a Lyons whelp' (Cotgr.), later form of *lioncel* LIONCEL.] A young lion; = LIONCEL.

c 1450 *Merlin* 123 This lion crowned hadde in his company xviii lyonsowes crowned. c 1450 *Morour Saluacioun* 1167 Twelve leonnceux ouer sex greces Salomones throned exourned. c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 147 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 99 Twathingis in armis salend in schewall [wey]. As lionne-sewys, to sey, and heronne-sewys. 1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* i. vi. 24 Six. \*Lionnceux rampant pure.

Lionced, leonced (lō'ntst), *a. Her.* [*irreg. f. LION.*] (See quot.)

1888-90 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* I, *Lionced* or *Leonced*, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lions' heads. In mod. Dicts.

Lioncel (lō'dusel). Also † lioncell, lyoncel. [*ad. OF. lioncel*, dim. of *lion* LION. Cf. LIONCEAU.] A small or young lion; chiefly *Her.* (see quot.).

1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* iii. xv. 139 In the Blazoning of Armes consisting of more Lions in a Field then one, you

must terme them Lioncels. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 134/1 A Lioness Lionceth a Lioncell, or Lions Whelp. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lioncels* is also a Term in *Heraldry* for Lions, when there are more than two of them born in any Coat of Arms, and no Ordinary between them. 1864 *MISS VONGE Trial* I. xl. 225 She was more flattered by the civilities of a lioncel like Harvey Anderson. 1864 *BOUILLÉ Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 153 Three chevrons sa., the middle one charged with a lioncel passant of the field.

† Lion-drunk, *a. Obs.* Said of a man in the second of the proverbial four stages of drunkenness, in which he becomes violent and quarrelsome.

The mediaeval saying was that wine makes a man successively resemble a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. (See Skeat's note to Chaucer *Manciple's Prolog.* 45.)

1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* 23 b. The second [kind of drunkard] is Lion drunk, and he sings the pots about the house, calls his Hostesse whore [etc.]. 1623 *MASSENGER Bondman* iii. iii. a 1640 *Day Feregr. Schol.* (1881) 52 When the lions liondo mates with a furious disposition, . . it converts to rage, stablings, and quarrells; and such we call Lion-Drunk.

Lionel (lō'ōnēl). *Her.* [*a. OF. lionel*, dim. of *lion* LION.] = LIONCEL.

1661 *MORGAN Sp. Centur.* iv. ii. 15 Three demy Lionels passant argent. 1736 *SKEAT in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 366 His Arms (a Chevron between 3 Lionels) carv'd on it.

Lionesque (lō'ōnēsk), *a.* [*f. LION + -ESQUE*] Characteristic of a lion.

1882 *ALLEN Mag.* XLVI. 245 His profile was that of a Greek statue; the eyes small and piercing; the whole face lionesque. 1894 *FENN in Alpine Valley* II. 166 His lionesque tramp up and down their prison.

Lioness (lō'ōnēs). Forms: 4 leoun, lionn-, (lyonn-), 4-5 leon-, 4-7 lyon-, lyonn-, 4-8 lionn-; 4-es, 4-7-es(s), (5-asse, -ys); 7-lioness. [*a. OF. lion'nesse*, *leonesse* (now superseded by *lionne*), *f. lion* LION.]

1. The female of the lion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12356 Night be þat water side lai a leonesse [*Paif.* *liones*, *GML.* *leone*]. 13. . . *Six Bones* (MS. A.) 2465 Stontliche þe lionnesse þan Asaule de Beues. c 1375 *SA. Leg. Saints* xlix. (*Teche*) 210 Wmang þai bestis ves richt stark & fel a lyonesse. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prolog.* 637 Stibourne I was as is a Leonesse. 1601 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 475 The Office of keeping Lyons, Leonesses and Leopards, within ourre Tour of London. 1588 *SHARS. Tit.* A. iv. ii. 138 The chafed bore, the mountaine lyonesse. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 393 They rejoyce Each with thir kind, Lion with Lioness. 1717 *Pope* *Ham.* x. 213 The gaunt Lioness, with Hunger bold. 1706 *ALYFFE Parerore* 46 Lyons do in a very severe manner punish the adulteries of the Lioness. 1813 *BYRON Glauco* 1215 Go, when the hunter's hand hath wrung From the forest-cave her shrieking young, And calm the lonely lioness.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

1413 *Pilgr. Sewle* (Caxton 1483) i. xv. 12 Yet wote I wel that leon is he nought ne thou ne myght no leonesse be. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. i. 291 Were I at home At your den sirrah, with your Lionness, I would set an Ox-head to your Lyons hide. 1847 *TENNYSOON Princess* vi. 147 O fair and strong and terrible! Lioness! That with your long locks play the Lion's mane.

2. A female celebrity; a woman who is lionized.

† Also (*Oxford University slang*), a lady visitor to a member of the university.

1808 *SCOTT Let. to Lady Louisa Stuart* 19 Jan. in *Lak-hart*, Miss Lydia White . . is what Oxonians call a lioness of the first order, with stockings nineteen times nine dyed blue. 1824 — *St. Roman's* vii. Bring Mr. Springblossom—Winter-blossom—and all the lions and lionesses. 1848 *J. H. FRANKMAN Lass & Gair* v. 26 He . . had promised him tickets, for some ladies, lionesses of his, who were coming up to the Commemoration. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxv. The whole load . . were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called lionesses. 1894 *FENN in Alpine Valley* I. 8 She was received in society and petted as the new lioness.

Lionet (lō'ōnēt). [*a. OF. lionet*; see LION and -ET.] A young lion.

c 1586 *STONEY Arcadia* iii. (1629) 252 A braue Lion, who taught his young Lionets how in taking of a prey to ioyne courage with cunning. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* ix. xx. So may we see a little Lionet—When newly whelped, a weak and tender thing, Despised by every beast. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* x. 382 Emulous he strove, like the young lionet When first he bathes his murderous jaws in blood. 1819 *LAMB Lett.* xi. *To Miss Wordsworth* 109 The whelps (lionets) he was sorry to find were dead. 1845 *HOOD Remonstr.* Ode 19 All the nine little Lionets are lying Slumbering in milk, and sighing.

Lion-heart. † a. A heart like that of a lion, i.e. brave, courageous; in quot. 1665 with pun on *hart*. b. A lion-hearted, courageous person; commonly used to translate *Cœur de Lion*, the traditional appellation of Richard I of England.

1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* i. ii. My lion-hart is with love's toils beset. 1682 *OTWAY Venice Preserved* iii. ii. Oh! I could tell a Story would rouze thy Lion-Heart out of its Den. 1832 *TENNYSOON Margaret* iii. What songs . . The lion-heart, Plantagenet, Sang looking thro' his prison bars? 1872 *RUSKIN Engle's N.* § 240 The Christian chivalry which was led in England by the Lion-Heart, and in France by Roland, and in Spain by the Cid.

Lion-hearted, *a.* Having the heart or courage of a lion; courageous; magnanimously brave.

1708 *J. PHILLIPS Cyclo.* ii. 563 See Lyon-Hearted Richard, Piously valiant. 1755 *POPE Odyssey* x. 182 Two dogs of chase, a lion-hearted guard. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xxx. Farewell, my noble, my lion-hearted boy!

Hence Lionheartedness.

1885 *RUSKIN Pleasures Eng.* 155 The lion-heartedness which gave the glory and the peace of the gods to Leontides.







c. In wider sense: Any edge or rim, esp. one that projects; *spec.* in *Coal-mining* (see quot., 1883).

1608 *WILKIE Hexapla Exod.* 589 Certaine clasps which caught hokle of the edge or lip of the table. 1823 *Shipping Mag.* XLII. 130 The lip of the hammer [of a gun] overhangs the upper edge of the inclined plane. 1830 *MURKIN Silber. Syst.* I. xxiv. 379 Round the northern lip of this coal tract. 1883 *GREENGLASS. Coal-mining, Lip.* the low part of the roof of a gate-road near to the face; taken down or tipped, as it is called, as the face advances. 1890 *J. SERVICE Thir Notandum* xv. 102 The Laird o' Auchin-skeich had a bit mailin' on the lip o' the moss.

5. In scientific and technical uses.

a. *Surg.* One of the edges of a wound.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 He war bat . . . no þing . . . þat lettþ consolidacioun, falle biþwene þe lipps of þe wounde. 1547 *R. COPLAND Galyen's Therap.* 2 Fiv, VI the lipps of the vhere appere harde and stony, they must be cutte. 1685 *BOYLE Fug. Notion Nat.* 333 The Chirurgion does often hinder Nature from closing up the Lips of a Wound. 1758 *J. S. Le Drun's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Introd. 3 The Lips of a Wound must be joined. 1807 26 *S. COOPER First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 288 As soon as the bones are reduced, the lips of the wound are to be accurately brought together. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

b. *Anat. and Zool.* = LABIUM or LABRUM.

1597 [see LABIUM 2 a]. 1611 *COTGREVE, Lantier*, the two Pterigones, or great wings within the lips of a woman's Primitives. 1722 [see LABIUM 1 b]. 1828 1862 [see LABIUM 2]. 1875 *Encyclop. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 2304 (*Arachnida*). A rudimentary sternal lip (*labrum*). 1880 [see LABRUM]. 1901 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 15) 631 The central lobe or island of Reil lies deeply in the Sylvian fissure, and can only be seen when the lips of that fissure are widely separated.

c. *Bot.* (a) One of the two divisions of a bilabiate corolla or calyx. (b) = LABELLUM 1.

1776 *J. LEX. Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 395 *Ringens*, gaping, irregular, with two lips. 1776-96 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 41 Lip scolloped, blunt, longer than the petals. 1807 *J. E. SMITH Phys. Bot.* 434 *Ajuga* [has] scarcely any upper lip at all. 1832 *LINCOLN Introd. Bot.* I. ii. § 7. 118 The lower lip or labellum, the latter term is chiefly applied to the lower lip of Orchideous plants. 1892 *Garden 27 Aug.* 184 Orchids. *Cattleya Schilleriana*. . . The lip is three-lobed.

d. *Conch.* One of the edges of the aperture of a spiral shell.

1681 *GRAY Mollusca* 114 Note, That when I speak of the Right or Left Lip of a shell, I mean, as it is held with the Mouth downward. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* I. xxx. 216 One of the innumerable groups of curves at the lip of a paper Nautilus. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 The outer lip is thin, not thickened or reflected as in the majority of the land shells.

e. *Math.* In various senses (see quotes.).

1850 *RUDIM. Nævus*. (Weale) 130 *Lips of scaphs*. The substance left at the ends, which would otherwise become sharp, and be liable to split, and, in other cases, could not bear caulking. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* Lip, the helical blade on the end of an auger to cut the chip. 1898 *Cycling 53 Split bracket*; 'lips' compressed by screw bolt.

f. *Organ-building*. (See quot. 1876.)

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Organ*. Over this aperture is the mouth BRCC; whose upper lip, CC, being level, cuts the wind as it comes out at the aperture. 1852 *SMITH Organ 79* The good intonation, or speaking of a pipe, depends on the correct position of the lips. 1876 *HILES Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 24 Above and below [the mouth of an organ pipe] are two edges called the lips. 1881 *C. A. EDWARDS Organs* 128 The opening between the lips of a pipe is called 'the mouth'.

6. *Attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attributive: (a) belonging to a lip or lips, as in *lip-end*, *favour-hair*, *position*, *quiver*, *smile*; also *lip-like* adj.

1874 *THEATRE Naval Archit.* 70 Sometimes, only those at the 'lip ends of the scaphs are left. 1892 *GREENE Philo-sophy* (1615) E 2, Lutesc kind, gave the Gentlewoman a kiss: for he thought she valued a 'lip favour more than a piece of gold. 1873 *W. CORN Lett. & Jnls.* (1897) 325 Snobs and gents, and men with waxed 'lip-hair. 1836-9 *Tooo Cycl. Anat.* II. 543 'The 'lip-like folds of skin before the membrana tympani. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 128 The upper lip-like portion of the anterior suckers. 1632 *MASINGER Maid of Hon.* iv. iii. His house full of children, clyents, servants, flatterers, friends, soothing his 'lip-positions. 1851 *H. MELVILLE Whale xxiv.* 167 Dough-Boy's life was one continual 'lip-quiver. 1871 *G. MEREDITH H. Richmond xvii.* She had her lips tight in a mere 'lip-smile.

(b) In uses relating to the lips as the organs of speech (sense 3), chiefly with the implication 'merely from the lips, not heartfelt', as in *lip-babble*, *-Christian*, *-confort*, *-comforter*, *-cosenage*, *-devotion*, *-gospeller*, *-holiness*, *-homage*, *-love*, *-lusciousness*, *-physic*, *-religion*, *-resignation*, *-revel*, *-reverence*, *-reward*, *-righteousness*, *-wisdom*; *lip+good*, *-holy*, *-learned*, *-wise* adjs.

1895 *ZANGWILL Master I. vi.* 70 Were these things, then, merely 'lip-babble? 1888 *FARRAR Early Chr. I.* 448 note, He is speaking, not of 'lip-Christians but, of converts who lapse into 'wretchedness of unclean living. 1632 *MASINGER Maid of Hon.* iii. i. Lip comfort cannot cure me. 1815 *SOUTHEY Soldier's Funeral* 43 Reverend 'lip-comforters that once a week proclaim how lifeless are the poor. 1627 *E. F. Hist. Edm. II* (1680) 40 Pretends himself, with a new strain of 'lip-cousenage, to be the Heir of Edward the First. 1607 *HILTON Wks. I.* 92 There may be somewhat like prayer, which yet is not prayer, but 'lip-denotion. 1603 *B. JOHNSON Sejanus I.* ii. But, when his Grace is merely but 'lip-god, And that [etc.]. 1558 *E. P. tr. Cramer's Confut. Unarist. Verities* Pref. A iijj, We were . . . 'lippe gospellers, from the mouth outward and no farther. 1624 *DAVENPORT City Ne-Cap I.* i. She that is 'lip-holy is many

times heart-hollow. 1591 *GREENE Maiden's Dream in Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 141 'Lip-holiness in Cleargie men [Dyce suggests Lip-holy Clergie men] he could not brooke. 1858 *R. A. VAUGHAN Ess. & Rem.* I. 46 The transcendentalist bestows upon it [Christianity] his 'lip-homage. 1863 *TRYON Way to Health* 531 The fashion which our 'Lip-learned Physicians and Apothecaries, practice is this [etc.]. 1873 *BURKITT On M. T. Philom.* 7 There is a frozen charity, and a 'lip-love found among many professors, whom Christ will disown at the great day. 1650 *FULLER Pioush I.* iv. 10 Some conceive voluptuousness thereby is forbidden; others 'lip-lusciousness and hypocrisy in divine service. 1665 *DEAUM & FL. Lower's Progr.* I. i. This is cold comfort, And, in a friend, 'lip-physic. 1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Arch.* 14 These marchants deceive moche by there paynted faulshode and 'lipp religion. 1876 *Geo. ELIOT Dan. Der.* IV. lxxx. The Invisible Power that has been the object of . . . 'lip-resignation. 1815 *MILMAN Fazio* (1831) 42 'Tis an old tale Thy fond 'lip-revel on a lady's beauties. 1843 *CARLYLE Hist. Sk. Jas. I & Chas. I* (1838) 204 Not with 'lip-reverence but heart-reverence. 1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grimole*, To every act shee gives huge 'lip-reward. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba v. xxv.* For the dunes Of human-kind keep this 'lip-righteousness! 18586 *SINNEY Arcadia I.* (1669) 65 All is but 'lip-wisdom, which wants experience. 1603 *FLOIRIO Montaigne I.* li. (1632) 166 They only are good Pretors, to do justice in the Citie, that are subtle, cautelous, wily and 'lip-wis.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *lip-biting*, *feeding*, *-treatment*; *lip-blushing*, *-dewling*, adjs.

1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. viii. § 10 (1740) 589 How they had posted themselves in the View of the Prisoner, and made Signals at all Turns with Winks and 'Lipblings. 1588 *KYD 1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1605) li. By this 'lip blushing kisse. 1791-3 *WORSWORTHY Descr. Sk.* 132 'Lip-dewling song. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xiii. 52 God hath purposely put honey and milk under their tongues, that they may look to 'lip-feeding. 1897 *ALBUTT's Syst. Med.* III. 343 Neglect of this precaution is almost certain to produce failure of the 'lip-treatment.

c. instrumental and locative, as *lip-bearded*, *-born*, *-licked* adjs.

1615 *A. NICHOLES Marr. & Wiring* vi. 17 Moore Croanes . . . 'lip-bearded, as wiches. 1872 *Geo. ELIOT Middlem.* lxxx. IV. 279 Why had he brought his cheap regard and his 'lip-born words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange? 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 4 Clouted complements, stonle Phrases, and 'lip-licked labours, of lamp-lining spirits.

7. Special comb.: *lip-auger* (see quot.); *lip-berry*, 7 any small red berry, esp. that of the Arum; *lip-bit* (see quot.); *lip-blossomed a.* (*nonce-wd.*), labiate; *lip-bolt* = *lip-head bolt*; *lip-clip*, a kiss; *lip-fern* (see quot.); *lip-fulla a.* dial., full to the lips; *lip-glass* (see quot.); *lip-head bolt* (see quot.); *lip-hook*, (a) the upper hook of several on a line, which is put through the lip of a live bait; (b) 'a grapnel for catching in the lip of the whale, to tow it to the vessel' (Knight); *lip-language*, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) language communicated by movements of the lips; *lip-letter*, a labial (see LABIAL sb. 1); *lip-lick*, a kiss; *lip-piece*, a plug of wood thrust through the lip and worn as an ornament; *lip-pipe Organ-building*, a flute-pipe; *lip plate*, the hypostome of trilobites (*Cent. Dict.*); *lip-plug* = *lip-piece*; *lip-reading*, (in the instruction of the deaf and dumb) the apprehending of what another says by watching the movements of his lips; *lip-ring*, a ring passed through the lip, and worn as an ornament; *lip-speaking*, speaking to one who is deaf by means of movements of the lips (cf. *lip-reading*); *lip-spine Conch.*, a spine on the edge of a shell (*Cent. Dict.*); *lip-strap* (see quot.); *lip-sworn a.*, that has taken an oath of secrecy; *lip-thatch* (*jocular*), a moustache; *lip-tooth*, a tooth on the lip of a shell; *lip-vein*, a labial vein (see LABIAL a. 1 b); *lip-wing* (*jocular*), a moustache; *lip-work* = *LIP-LABOUR* (so *lip-working* adj.); *lip-wort* seed *nonce-wd.* (*humorous*) = idle talk. Also *LIP-DEEP*, *LIP-LABOUR*, *LIP-SALVE*, *LIP-SERVICE*, *LIP-WORSHIP*.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s.v. *Lip*. A 'lip auger has pod and lip; in contradistinction to the screw auger. 1613 *DENNYS Seer. Angling* II. xxxv. C 8 b, 'Lip berries from the bryar bush or weede. 1681 *CHURCHMAN Auger's Vade-mecum* iv. § 27 (1689) 27 Lip-berries. Whose true name is Aron berries or Berries of Cookow-pints or Wake-Robin. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Lip-bit, a boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cutting lip projecting beyond the end of the barrel. 1876 *E. R. LANKESTER Hist. Creation I.* I. 15 The great natural family of 'lip-blossomed plants. 1874 *THEATRE Naval Archit.* 38 These 'lip bolts are likewise shown. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 21 A Maid cannot loue, or catch a 'lip clip or lip clasp, but heers such little tattle. 1890 *Century Dict.*, 'Lip-fern, a fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*, in allusion to the lip-like indusium. 1828 *H. ANSLIE Land of Burns* 16 The recent rains have . . . swollen the river 'lip full. 1845 *T. CORNETT Footman's Direct.* 128 Two sets of finger-glasses, and 'lip-glasses for the company to wash their mouths in. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Lip-head Bolt, a bolt with a head projecting sideways. 1870 *CHOLMONDELEY-PENNELL Mod. Pract. Angler* 12 The 'lip-hook is a very important portion of the spinning-light. 1602 208 The single lip-hook is passed through the upper lip of the bait. 1879 *H. CALDERWOOD Mind & Br.* 209 The German method of instructing deaf-mutes by 'lip-language. 1591 *R. PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, B is a 'lip-letter. 1582 *STANLEYHURST Babel I.* (Arb.) 40 When she shall embrace thee, when 'liplycks sweetlye shee fasteth. 1796 *MONROE Amer. Geog. I.* 111 note, This custom of the women's wearing the 'lip-piece' by way of ornament.

1855 *HOPKINS Organ* 354 'Lip, mouth, or flue pipes . . . are such as have an oblong opening, called the mouth . . . bounded above and below by two edges called the lips; which are made to sound by the wind first passing through a narrow fissure, flue, or wind-way. 1876 [see LABIAL A. 1 c]. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 June 451/x The Suyá are made fun of for their 'lip-plug, or *beloco*. 1874 *CARPENTER Ment. Phys.* § 185 a. 204 It has long been known that individuals among the Deaf-and-Dumb have acquired the power of 'lip-reading'. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Last Journals I.* i. 24 The teeth are filed to points, and huge 'lip-rings are worn by the women. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 9/5 If 'lip-speaking could not be taught, the deaf, while they must have continued a community apart, would have [etc.]. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 232 'Lip-strap, a small strap with a buckle passing from one cheek of the bit through a ring in the centre of the curb chain to the other cheek, for the purpose of preventing the horse from seizing the cheek of the bit in his mouth. 1602 *MIDDLETON Blurt Master-Const.* iii. iii. E 4 b, Your 'lip-servant servant may there visit you as a Physician. 1892 *R. KILLICK Barrack-Ballads* 167 For each man knows, ere his 'lip-thatch grows, he is master of Art and Truth. 1886 *E. D. CORN Origin Fittest v.* (1887) 178 The 'lip-teeth characteristic of the genus *Triadopsis*. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guilemard's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 1/2 The seaventh is the 'lippe vayne, whereof on each syde are two. 1885 *C. M. WEST-MALOTT Fug. Spy* II. 58 Twisted the dexter side of his 'lip-ping. 1616 *B. JOHNSON Devil an Ass* I. ii. lxxx. . . I except all kissing . . . I forbid all 'lip-work. 1649 *MILTON John. i. Wks.* 151 III. 131 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the lip-work of every Prelatical Liturgist clapt together, and quitted out of Scripture phrase. 1894 *Lb. WOLSTLEY Lib. Marlborough* II. lxxx. 231 There can be no doubt, that Marlborough did make these protestations of penitence . . . But it was all lip-work. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 321 Their office is to pray for others. And not to be the 'lip-working deacons of other men's appointed words. 1562 *J. HENWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 21 Lynewort I have none: but 'Lipwort seede I have.

**Lip** (lip), v. 1 [LIP sb.]

1. *trans.* To touch with the lips, apply the lips to. 1826 *E. IRVING Babylon I.* iv. 262 As it were liping the cup, whose bitterness this generation shall have to drink. 1839 *FRASER Poems* (1864) II. 156 Or the bubble on the wine, which breaks before you lip the glass. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xviii. 154 After the final adjustment of the mouthpiece liping the instrument with an affectionate exquisitely grotesque. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xlii. No good sleep-dog even so much as lips a sheep to turn it. 1876 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Lip*, to, to adjust the lips so as to produce the proper tone of wind-instruments played by the mouth.

b. *to kiss. poet.*

1604 *SHAKES. Oth.* iv. i. 72 To lip a wanton in a secure Cowch. 1606 = *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 30 A hand that Kings Have lip, and trembled kissing. 1605 *MARSTON Eastward Ho!* I. i. Lip her, kneave, lip her. 1845 *MOOD What can old Men do?* li. Love will not clip him, Mads will not turn it him. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems, Eden Bower* xix. Lip me and listen. 1888 *HARPER's Mag.* Dec. 116 With the traders' wives made merry, Lipped the young and mocked the old.

c. *transf.* Of water: To kiss, to lap.

1842 *TENNISON Audley Cr.* 21 The dying elb. faintly lip'd the flat granite. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* II. 61 Her cargo was . . . stowed away by deck and hold, till the waters lipped the gunwale. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* i. When the waxing element lips . . . but a single pebble of the founder's name. 1877 *L. MORRIS Epic Shades* II. 210 The clear cold crystal of a mossy pool Lipped the soft emerald marge. 1889 *HERRING & ROSS Irish Cousins* II. ii. 34 The murmur of the sea, slightly liping the rocks.

absol. 1875 *BLACKMORE A. Lorraine* III. ix. 149 It did not lip, or lap, or ripple, . . . as all well-meaning rivers do.

2. a. To pronounce with the lips only; to murmur softly. b. To take upon one's lips, to utter (?abs.). (slang) to sing (a song).

1789 *G. PARKER Spirit's Painter* 113 But come, I'll lip ye a chaunt. 1799 in *Life of Pub. Jnls.* III. 353 Sir John lip't us the favourite chaunt of Jerry Abershaw's 'Ye scamps [etc.]. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* I. 965 Salt tears were coming when I heard my name Most fondly lip'd. 1840 *LYTTON Pilgr. Rhine v.* The . . . fame . . . is lipped by the Babel of the world. 1861 *Temple Bar I.* 269 A respectable British Bacchus . . . liping soft lyrics to the blushing Ariadne at his side. 1887 *T. HARDY Woodlanders* III. xiii. 274 'Ah, I thought my memory didn't deceive me,' he lip'd silently. 1893 *B. ABBOTSON But 74*, I lip'd 'Good-morning' to him. 1896 *Punch* 21 Jan. 25/1 There's Arnold and there's Morris, both can lip the laureate line.

3. (Chiefly Sc.) a. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To rise to, cover, or flow over the lip or brim of a vessel. Also with *in, over*. Also of the vessel: To have the water, etc. flowing over its brim or edge.

1703 *D. WILLIAMSON Sermon. bef. Gen. Assembly Edin.* 47 The wrath of God liping in over their Souls. 1839 *R. M. McCHEYNE in Mem* (1872) 334 It [your] joy will be like a bowl liping over. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sp.* 231 To carry [the waterpail] with the water liping at the edge. 1883 = *Tiens. Isl.* iv. xvii. The gunwale was liping astern.

b. *trans.* To serve as a lip or margin to. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xx. (1852) 478 Oval basins of coral-work just liping the surface of the sea. 1880 *BLACKMORE Mary Ancrell* II. xviii. 305 The margin . . . instead of being rough and rocky, lips the pool with gentleness.

c. To overlay the lip or edge of (a vessel).

1607 *TOWSELL Fourty Bands* 722 With the horns are made drinking Cups, and for that purpose the richer sort of people do edge or lip them over with silver and gold.

d. To notch on the lip or edge.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 323 That broth pot ladle, sorely lip'd, and riven. 1888 *SCOTT P. M. Perth* viii. It were worth liping a good blade, before wrong were offered to it.

e. *intr.* Path. Of a bone: To form a lip or morbid outgrowth at the extremity. Also of a casting: To have an irregular projection at the edge.



1891 *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 3/1 When a statue is cast in several pieces and one of the pieces 'lips'. 1894, 1897 (see LIPPING *vb.* *sb.*).

f. *trans. Golf.* To drive the ball just to the lip or edge of (a hole).

1899 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 1066 At the fourteenth Mr. B. again lipped the hole and lost.

g. *Sc.* To fill the interstices of (a wall) up to the lips or face.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1. 115 Walls... may frequently be made either more durable, or more ornamental, by being dashed, lipped, or harled with lime. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* X. 307 He has built stone dikes of more than 9 miles in length lipped and pointed with lime.

† **Lip**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. LOP *v.*] *trans.* To cut off (the head of an animal); to cut short, prune (a root); to shear (a sheep).

c. 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* lxxv. Some the hed for the hals Hit lypatt fulle euyt. 1601 *HOLLAND Phny II.* 21 Lightly to barbe and pluck off with a scaveling hook, the beards or strings of the root; that being thus nipped and lipped... they might [etc.]. 1607 *TORSELL, Hours.* *Beasts* 648 Their sheepe bring fourth twice in a yeare, and are likewise twice lipped.

**Lip**, *obs.* form of LEAP *v.*

**Lipæmia**; see LIPO-.

**Lipard**, *obs.* form of LEOPARD.

**Liparite** (lip'arīt). *Min.* [Named, 1847, by Glocker, f. Gr. λιπαρός-shining + -ITE.] FLUORITE. 1865 in WATTS *Diet. Chem.* 1879 *ROUTLEY Study Rocks* xi. 177 The vitreous rocks of the first or highly-silicated subclass closely resemble the liparites, trachytes, andesites [etc.].

**Liparocele** (lip'arōsēl). *Path.* [f. Gr. λιπαρός-oily + κῆλη tumour.] A fatty tumour of the scrotum (see *quots.*)

1830 KNOX *tr. Bédard's Anat.* 90 At the exterior of the peritonæum, this tumour constitutes the adipose hernia or liparocele. 1844 *HOBLYN Diet. Med.* *Liparocele*, a species of sarcocele, in which the enclosed substance is fat. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Diet.* *Liparocele*, a circumscribed fatty tumour growing from subperitoneal connective tissue, and making its way through the abdominal walls, simulating an abdominal hernia.

Hence **Liparocele** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

**Lip-deep**, *a.* a. Immersed to the lips; in *quots.* *fig.*

1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 233 Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet curst With prohibition and perpetual thirst. 1867 *ANDERSON Rhymes* 129 (E.D.D.) Lip-deep in poverty he rove.

b. Going no deeper than the lip; superficial.

1803 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myd. Visit* 1. 257 Sentiments that were merely lip-deep. 1831 *THE LANCY Adv.* *Younger Son* 1. 288 Their courage is but lip-deep. 1863 *COWDER CLARKE Shaks.* *Char.* ii. 36 No cold profession merely, - no lip-deep ostentation. 1897 L. KEITH *Bonnie Lady* ix. 95 The love of them are bonnie bargains, and their promises but lip-deep.

**Lipe** (lip), *sb.* 1. *Obs.* exc. *dialect.* Forms: 4 *lippe*, *lyppe*, 6, 9 *lipe*, *lype*. [cf. OF. *lippe*, *F. lippe*.] *a.* A portion, a slip. *b.* A pleat or fold.

a. 1377 *LANGEL. P. P.* R. v. 250, 1. Ilene foke bat lese wul a lyppe at every noble. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xli. 226 Me lene leuere, - a lippe of godes grace. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xli. 226 Me lene leuere, - a lippe of godes grace. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xli. 226 Me lene leuere, - a lippe of godes grace. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xli. 226 Me lene leuere, - a lippe of godes grace.

b. a 1600 *Queen's Wardrobe* in *Nichols Progr. G. Eliz.* III. 508 One pecticate of tawney saiten, - with lypes, lnyed with orange-colour sarconet. 1808-80 *JAMIESON, Lype*, a crease, a fold.

† **Lipe**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* A sudden movement, a jerk. 1545 *ASCHAM Toroph.* 1. (Arb.) 89 You shall se a weakie smithe, which wyl wyth a lipe and tunyng of his arme, take vp a barre of yron, yat another man thrise as stronge, cannot stirre.

**Lipemania**, incorrect form of LYPEMANIA.

† **Lipet**. *Obs.* rare. 1. [f. LIPE *sb.* 1 + diminutive ending -ET.] A small piece, a bit.

c. 1430 *LYDC. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 A loy Checrelik was his sworn brothir, Of every disse a lipet out to take.

† **Lip hæmia** 1. *Obs.* In 8 leip hæmia. [mod. L., f. Gr. λιπ- weak stem of λείπειν to leave, fail, he lacking + αἷμα blood.] (See *quots.*)

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Blood*. An excess in the quantity of blood constitutes what we call a *plethora*; a defect or want of a competent quantity, a *leip hæmia*.

**Lip hæmia** 2, var. LIPHÆMIA: see LIPO-.

**Lipic** (lip'ik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. λιπ- *os* fat + -IC.] *Lipic acid*: a crystallizable acid produced by the action of nitric acid upon a fatty acid.

1852 *BRANNE Diet. Sci.* etc. *Suppl.* *Lipic acid*, an acid formed by acting upon stearic and oleic acid, by means of nitric acid. 1865 in WATTS *Diet. Chem.*

**Lipidarye**, **Lipken**, *obs.* ff. LAPIDARY, LIBKEN.

**Lip-labour**. [See LIP *sb.* 6 a (*v.*)] Labour of the lips. a. Empty talk; *esp.* vain repetition of words in prayer. Also *attrib.*

1538 *BALE Three Lawes* 1140 No Sabbath wyl we with Gods worde sanctifiey, But with lippe labour, and ylle ceremonye. 1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 235 Those heatbenish repetitions and unnatural lip-labours which our Saviour censured. 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* in *R. Brumie's Chron.* (1810) I. App. Pref. 130 A lip-labour devotion, and a will-worship. a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* II. (1704) 286½ They will think it a little lip-labour for their Tongues to pronounce it. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trind Wakeman* 6 Marshal not being shy of his lip-labour, fell to impertinent questioning him. 1723 *Law Sermons* C. x. (ed. 2) 152 They [our Prayers] become an empty lip-labour. 1788-92 T. SCOTT *Comm., Pract. Obs.* on *Eccl.* v. 1 Our wandering imaginations, render our attendance on divine ordinances little better than a mere lip-labour.

† b. *Kissing. Obs.*

1583 STANFURD *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 145 Syth mye nose outspeaking, good syr, your lip-labour hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apeereth. 1665 BRATWALT *Comment.* 2 *Tales* 17 They express their mutual love in lip-labour.

Hence † **Lip-labouring** = LIP-LABOUR; † **Lip-laborious** *a.*, given to lip-labour.

1549 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 124 Many talke of prayer, and make it a lip-labouring. *Ibid.* 132 It is no prayer that is without fayth, it is but a lippe labouring. 1630 LORD *Hist. Banians* xiii. 86 'The Bramanes grew hypocritical and lip-laborious.'

**Lipless** (lip'less), *a.* [f. LIP *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no lips.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roab.) xlii. 100 Pai hafe a platte mouth, lipless. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Deser. India* (1864) 85 Drawing away the cover of their lips, as if they were lipless. 1793 HODGKIN *Lavater's Physiogn.* x. 59 A lipless mouth... denotes coldness. 1798-1812 JOANNA BAILLIE *Orra* v. ii. Wks. (1831) 259 And lipless jaws that move and clatter round us in mockery of speech. 1849 52 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 88½ The lipless mouth of the snake. 1862 GIBB, *Lip* 101 *Remora* 1. xvi. A... flat broad face, with high ears, wide, lipless mouth [etc.].

**Liplet** (lip'let). [f. LIP *sb.* + -LET.] A little lip; *spec.* in *Ent.*, a small lip-like projection.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 333 The case... terminates in two turgid liplets.

**Lipne**, *obs.* form of LIPPEN.

**Lipo-** (lipo) (before a vowel lip-), combining form of Gr. λίπος fat, used in various pathological terms, chiefly mod. L. **Lipocardiace** *a.* [CARDIAC], pertaining to a fatty heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Lipochrin** [see OCHRE and -IN], 'a yellow colouring matter obtained by treating the eyes of frogs with ether after removing the retina' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Lipobromia** *Path.* [FIBROMA], a fibrous lipoma. **Lipogenesis** [cf. GENESIS], the formation of fat. **Lipo-genic** *a.* [Gr. γεν- + -IC], tending to produce fat. **Lipo-genous** *a.* [Gr. γεν- + -OUS] = *prec.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Lipohæmia** (also *lipæmia*, *lipæmiæ*) *Path.* [Gr. αἷμα blood], prevalence of fatty matter in the circulation. **Lipolytic** *a.* [Gr. λιτικός loosening], having the property of dissolving fat. || **Lipomyxoma** *Path.* [MYXOMA], a tumour composed partly of fatty and partly of mucous tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1882 QUAIN *Diet. Med.* 1052½ The current views on 'lipogenesis' or fat formation. 1897 *J. Hutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 308 They are often obese, and hence the name 'lipogenesis' has been used in these cases. 1866 A. FUNK *Princ. Med.* 18301 72 In diabetes the blood often has a slightly milky appearance from an increased amount of fat. This condition of the blood has been called 'lipæmia.'

1872 THOMPSON *Chem. Phys.* 24 This particular form of fatty acid emulsion occurs in 'lipæmia.' 1898 LAZARUS-BARLOW *Man. Gen. Pathol.* 507 The 'lipolytic ferment' of the pancreas (steapsin).

**Lipogram** (lip'ogram). [Back formation f. Gr. λιπογράφος *adj.*, wanting a letter, f. λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting + γραμμα-, γράμμα letter. Cf. F. *lipogramme*.] A composition from which the writer rejects all words that contain a certain letter or letters.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 2 3 Anagrams, Chronograms, Lipograms and Acrosticks. 1880 W. T. DOBSON *Lit. Friend*, 58 Lipogram is the name applied to a species of verse in which a certain letter, either vowel or consonant, is altogether omitted.

**Lipogrammatic** (lip'ogrammat'ik), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -IC. Cf. F. *lipogrammatique*.] Of or pertaining to a lipogram; of the nature of a lipogram.

1739 J. MERRICK *Triphiodorus* p. xv, Triphiodorus is said... to have composed a Lipogrammatic Odyssey, from which he entirely excluded the letter Sigma. 1891 H. MORLEY *Note to Spect.* No. 59 2 The earliest writer of Lipogrammatic verse is said to have been the Greek poet Lasos, born in Achaia 538 B.C.

So **Lipogrammatism**, the art or practice of writing lipograms. **Lipogrammatist**, a writer of lipograms.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59 2 The first I shall produce are the Lipogrammatists or Letter-droppers of Antiquity. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* vi. (1839) I. 206 No author ever shackled himself by more absurd restrictions (not even the Lipogrammatists). 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 394 Lipogrammatism... would not deserve to be noticed, had not distinguished authors... occasionally practised it.

**Lipography** (lip'ograh'fī). [f. Gr. λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting + -GRAPHY.] The omission of a letter or syllable in writing.

1888 *Gow Companion to Classics* 55 *Haplography* or *Lipography*, writing once a letter or syllable which should be written twice, is a special and very common case of omission. 1893 *Classical Rev.* Oct. 360 2 The reading... is invoked as evidence for ancient tradition: is it not simply a case of lipography?

**Lipoid** (lip'oid), *a.* [f. Gr. λιπ- *os* fat + -OID.] Resembling fat.

1876 W. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 349 A peculiar 'lipoid transformation' of a fetus.

|| **Lipoma** (lip'omā). *Path.* Pl. lipomata. (lip'omātā). [mod. L., f. Gr. λιπ- *os* fat + -ωμα: cf. *steatoma*, etc.] A fatty tumour.

1830 R. KNOX *Bédard's Anat.* 91 The lipomata... sometimes present the appearance of the omentum when they

are drawn out. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 9 Dec. 1274½ A large diffuse lipoma.

Hence **Lipomatosis** [after Gr. words in -ωσις], excessive accumulation of fat in a tissue. **Lipomatoid**, **Lipomatous** *adjs.* [-OID, -OUS], resembling, or of the nature of, a lipoma.

1847-9 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* IV. 120½ A lipomatous mass had formed in the pleura. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1. 1 *Lipomatoides*... lipomatoid. 1866 A. FUNK, *Lip.* 101, (1880) 647 Lipomatosis or development of adipose tissue between the acini which may be thereby obliterated.

**Lipomorph** (lip'omorf). *Zool.* [f. Gr. λιπ- (weak stem of λείπειν to leave, be wanting) + μορφή form.] (See *quots.*)

1897 *SCATER in Geog. J.* June IX. 474 'Lipomorph' is a group which characterizes a particular district by its absence from it. *Ibid.* 673 Bears and deer are 'lipomorphs' of Africa south of the Atlas, and cats (*Felis*) of Australia.

**Lipostomous** (lip'ostōmōs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + Gr. στόμα mouth + -OUS.] Having no mouth. In some mod. *Dicis.*

**Lipostomy** (lip'ostōmī). *Zool.* [f. as *prec.* + -Y.] Absence of a mouth or osculum.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* v. 2. 83 *Lipostomy*, absence of a mouth. 1883 ROBERTSON & JACKSON *Ann. & Jour. Life* 793 The absence of an osculum is known lipostomy.

**Lipothymy** (lip'othymī), **lipothymia** (lip'othymīā). Also 7 *leipothymy*, *leipothymy*, 7-8 *lipothymie*, 7 *lipothymia*, 9 *leipothymia*. [ad. and a mod. L. *lipothymia*, ad. Gr. λιποθυμία, f. λιπ-, weak stem of λείπειν to leave, fail, be lacking + θυμός animation, spirit. Cf. F. *lipothymie* (16th c.).] Fainting, swooning, syncope; an instance of this. † Also *fig.*

1603 F. HARRIS *Cert. Rules Contingim.* (1625) Biiij b. The words of these Amulets have fallen into sodaine Lipothymies and soundings. 1654 H. F. ESTANCER *Chas.* I (1655) 5 This lipothymie, this faint heartedness, lost him [James] the reputation and respects of his people. 1660 J. R. JAMISON *Diet. Dubit.* (1676) 807 When nature is in a lipothymy. 1665-6 *BOYLE Let. to Stalder* 9 Mar. Wks. 1772 I. *Life*... Others are freed from lipothymias by being pinched, or having cold water thrown in their faces. 1681 *tr. B. illis Rem. M. t.* II. 1. 331 A faint weak voice, an aptitude to fall into lipothymies from slight causes. 1787 W. L. S. *over Influence Passions* 1797 30 never, He lum-ell w... affected with lipothymia at seeing a criminal broken on the wheel. 1835 6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 776 2 Syncope occurs without any antecedence of pain or lipothymy.

So **Lipothymial**, **Lipothymic**, † **Lipothymious** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to lipothymy; characterized by or tending to lipothymy.

1665 G. HARVLY *Adice a. st.* *Plague* 26 If the patient is surprised with a Lipothymious angor, agitation, or great oppression about the stomach or Hypochonders, expect no relief from Cordials. 1689 - *Curing Dis. by Expect.* IV. 23 Bleeding very oft... doth upon the stopping of the blood throw them into a long and deep swooning or Lipothymy m. 1836 J. JAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* 319 All the facts connected with... paralysis and lipothymy state of the system, will, if fairly considered, either confirm or exclude the theory we adopt. 1898 *Allen's Syst. Med.* V. 371 The lipothymial symptoms soon predominate.

**Lipotype** (lip'ōtīp). *Zool.* [f. Gr. λιπ-, λείπειν to leave, be wanting + ΤΥΠΕ.] (See *quots.*)

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Mar. 319 Mr. Slater stated that... he had found it convenient to coin a term for the designation of a type of animal, the absence of which was characteristic of a particular district or region. This term he proposed should be 'Lipotype'.

**Lipoxenous** (lip'kēnōs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as *prec.* + ξέν- *os* a host + -OUS.] Deserting its host; said of certain parasitic fungi which after a time quit the plant which served as a host for them. So **Lipoxeny**, the phenomenon of desertion of the 'host' by parasites.

1889 GARNSEY *tr. Dr. Bary's Fungi* 383, 406.

**Lippard**, *obs.* form of LEOPARD.

**Lippe**, *obs.* form of LEAP *v.*, LIP *sb.*

**Lippe**, variant of LIPE *Obs.*

**Lipped** (lip't), *pp.* *a.* [f. LIP *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having or furnished with a lip or lips; having lips of a specified kind. Often in parasynthetic comb., as *blubber-, red-, thick-lipped*.

1377 onwards (see *BLABBER*, *BLABBER*, *BLUBBER*, *BLUBBER*). 1604 SHAKS. *Oct. IV.* II. 63 Thou young and Res-lip'd Cherubin. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lipped*, having lips. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 1. 139 A virgin purest lipped. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* 1. 644 Lamps concealed in bells of alabaster, Lipped like a lily. 1851 Beck's *Fl. Hist.* 143 Stalk... inserted in a small, sometimes a lipped, hollow. 1865 J. WILSON in *Circ. S. d.* I. 47½ A lipped vessel should... be used. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1058 The *filariæ* are long filiform worms with a lipped, a papillated, or a sim, le mouth. 1897 MAY KINGSEY *W. Africa* 72 Delicate little nostrils, mouths not too heavily lipped. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 879 The synovial membrane was found rather inflamed, and the edges of the cartilages were lipped.

2. *Bot.* = LABIATE; also, having a labellum.

1836 LONDON *Fucyl. Plants Gloss.* *Lipped*, having a distinct lip or labellum. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* *Intro.* 16 (*Gloss.*), *Lipped* = bilabiate. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* II. (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower, is the... hemp nettle.

**Lippen** (lip'pēn), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 2 *lippen*, -ien, 4, 6 *lip*-, *lyppin*, (4 *lepny*, 6 *lippne*), 5-6 *lip*-, *lyppin*, -yn, (7 *lipen*, 9 *lippin*), 6-



**lippen.** [Of obscure origin; cf. the synonymous **LICKEN** v. and **LITTEN** v.]

1. *intr.* To confide, rely, trust. Const. *to, till*; occas. *in, into, of, on, unto*. Also in *indirect pass.* To *lippen for*: To look confidently for.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Ne lippie 3e no al to eower festene, a 1200 *Moral Ode* 25 Ne lippie na mon to muchel to childe ne to wive. c 1470 *Golagros & Gars* 832 Thus may ye lippin on the lake, throu fair that I leir. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lx. 70 To thy auld schervandis have an E, That lang has lipplit into the. 1503 *DAVIDSON Confut. Kennedy in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 208 Thay disseave baith thaim selves and all uthers quha lipplims in thaim. 1577 *BUCHANAN Let. to Randolph Wks.* (1892) 58 Vye gett it not or thys winter be passit, lippin not for it. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 456 We must lippen much to the old charter, *Provident Dominus*. 1685 L. SHARP *Let.* 5 Mar., in *Thoresby's Corr.* (ed. Hunter) 1. 63, I lippened, as we say, of you, else [etc.]. 1789 *BURNS To Dr. Blacklock* (21 Oct.) ii, I lippen'd to the child in trouth. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* ix, I jaloused him, no to be the friend to the government he pretends: the family are not to lippen to. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* 1. 49 A gude-herit cruter, but ye cundna lippen till him. 1893 *STEVENS Catrona* 1. ii. 23, I would lippen to Eli's word - ay, if it was the Chevalier, or Appin himself.

2. *trans.* To entrust. Const. *dative or to, (till)*, occas. *in*. Also, to trust (a person) *with* (a thing).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxi.* (Laurentius) 128 pat pu before lepnit to me of godis hard be priwete. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 456, I loue you mair for that lovis 3e lippin me till. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* v. xiv. 46 Or quhat in windis sa dis-saillfull to us, . . . Wald thou I lipnit the mai-t noble Enee? 1636 *KUTHERHEAD Lett.* (1862) 1. 179 Christ will lippen the taking you to heaven, neither to your-self, nor any deputy, but only to Himself. 1823 *BLACK FOUR Slacurid* v, The people would say I had done wrong in lippening a boat to such a young crew. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson Addenda* s.v., I'll lippen ye wi' my siller.

3. To expect with confidence. Also with sentence as obj. + *To lippen* (a thing) *in, upon* (a person): To expect from.

c 1445 *WYNTOUN Cron.* xii. iv. 554 Than is to lippyn sum reneide. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) 11. 150 Lippynng richt lang that the suld thaim reskew. 1558 *AMP. HAMILTON Lett.* (1884) 50 To traist upon God, lippin all gud upon him. 1559 *L.N. HUME in Sadler State Papers* (1809) 11. 137 To sende to me your resolut answer, . . . that I may perfille understand quhat I may lippin. a 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 1. 74 Your cord and lousie coit and sark, Ye lippin, may bring yow to salvation. 1637 *KUTHERHEAD Lett.* (1862) 1. 444, I can yet lippen that meikle good in Christ as to get a suspension. c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bob-Lin) *New Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 68 Hoo lippen't her feather war turned strackling. 1768 *ROSS Helouere* (1785) 51 But some child yd upon us keeps an ee, And sae we need na lippen to get free.

Hence **Lippening** *vbl. sb.*

1735 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 238 Thai ar cummin heir, For lippyn in thair gret power. 1751 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) 11. 280 All his beief and lipping was in thaim. 1565 *Postler, to Q. Mary's Let.* in *Keith Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1845) 11. 328 This we doubt not bot ye will do according to oure lippinuis with all possible laist.

**Lipper** (lip'paz), *sb.* 1. *Ant.* and *dial.* Also 6 *Sc. lippr.* [Belongs to **LIPPER** v.] A rippling, slight ruffling of the surface of the sea. Often *collect.* Also *wind lippr.* See also *quot.* 1867.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* vii. ix. 119 Lyk as the see changis frst his hew In quhyt lippris by the wyndis blast. 1789 *FRANK. Soc. Arts* 11. 221 A deal of sea and wind lipper. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xv. (1865) 67 1/4 'As to the seas, they runs more in lippris in the Bay of Hecay'. 1855 *ROBINSON Hithy Glas.* s.v., There's no great sets o' wind, but a great deal of lipper on. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lipper*, a sea which washes over the weather chess-tree, perhaps *leaper*. Also, the spray from small waves breaking against a ship's bows. 1882 *Good Cheer* 33 A light breeze was blowing, making what sailors call a lipper on the surface of the water. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 6/2 The approaching torpedo, so clearly identifiable by . . . the lipper of its wake.

**Lipper** (lip'paz), *sb.* 2. *Glass-making.* [f. **LIP** v. 1 + **-ER**.] An implement used in forming the lip on a glass vessel.

1869 J. LEICESTER in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 282/2 The workman then takes his lipper, which is merely a round piece of glass, the shape of a small rolling-pin.

**Lipper** (lip'paz), *sb.* 3. *Whalefishing.* (See *quot.*)

1887 G. B. GOODS etc. *Fisheries U.S.* 11. 287 In lippering up decks a man takes an oil scoop in one hand and the lipper in the other, with which he brushes the refuse fluid into the receptacles and transfers it to the tubs. [Note] A lipper is a piece of thin blubber of an oblong shape, with notches in one end for the men to grasp. . . Sometimes a piece of leather may be used. Different vessels employ different utensils of this kind. A large metal ladle used for scooping up the oil from the deck is also called the lipper.

**Lipper** (lip'paz), *v.* 1. [? frequentative formation related to **LAP** v.] *intr.* Of water: To ripple.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneid* viii. xi. 73 The lipperand wallis quhyt War polderit full of fomy froyth myk quhit. *Ibid.* x. vi. 31 Nor 3it na land lrist lippering on the wallis. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 1. 107 A little burn, with scarce audible noise, runs lippering in the bottom.

**Lipper** (lip'paz), *v.* 2. *dial.* [? freq. of **LIP** v. 1 (cf. **LIP** v. 1 3.)] *intr.* Of a boat: To have its lip or gunwale level with (the water).

1822 *HUBBERT Descr. Shetld. Isles* 511 Nor can these lighten the boat so much as that she will not appear, according to the phrase of the fishermen, just lippering with the water. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scot.* xv. (1835) 136 The boat . . . being . . . sunk so far as just to lipper with the water.

**Lipper** (lip'paz), *v.* 3. *Whalefishing.* [f. **LIPPER** *sb.* 3.] *trans.* To wipe (the deck) with a lipper. Chiefly to lipper up, off.

1887 G. B. GOODS etc. *Fisheries U.S.* 11. 287 The decks . . . are . . . 'lippered up' regularly while boiling, for the sake of cleanliness and economy as well. *Ibid.* Lippering up [see **LIPPER** *sb.* 3]. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., To lipper off the deck.

**Lipper**, var. **LEPER** *sb.* 1. *Obs.*; obs. f. **LEPER** *sb.* 2 + **Lippet**. *Obs. rare - 1*. [cf. **LOPE**.] The lobe (of the ear).

1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* 1. 29 The lower part whereof [sc. the ear] is called the lippe or lippet.

**Lippie** (lip'i), *Sc.* [f. **LIP** *sb.* + **-IE**.] A little lip. 1779 *BURNS Song*, 'O, whar did ye get' 9 My blesin's upon thys sweet wee lippie.

**Lippie**, variant of **LIPPY**, *sb.* *Sc.*

**Lipping** (lip'piz), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. **LIP** v. + **-ING** 1.] The action of **LIP** v. 1 in various senses.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lipping*, making notches on the edge of a cutlass or sword. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 5. 1 Soon the gentle lipping of the tide was replaced by the roar of white-crested waves.

b. *spec. in Pathology.*

1894 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 June 1188/1 The lipping of the articular ends of the bones being characteristic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 111. 106 The presence of bony thickening and lipping about the joints. 1899 E. BLAKE *Study of Hand* (ed. 2) 21 Attacks of chondritis with fibrous degeneration, followed by bulging of the cartilage, known as 'lipping', due to muscular traction, on the opposing articular surfaces.

**Lipping** (lip'piz), *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. **LIP** v. 2 + **-ING** 1.] (See *quot.*)

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* vii. (1813) 100 Lipping is cutting the slope face of the cion so as to leave a rib down in the middle.

**Lipping** (lip'piz), *ppl. a.* [f. **LIP** v. 1 + **-ING** 2.] That lips, in senses of the vb.

1843 J. JONES *Sens. & Event* 29 She rose against the lipping wind. 1850 W. MILLER *Songs Nursery in Whistle-binkie* 1890 11. 66 Hairst time's like a lipping cork. 1851 *MAYNE RAIN Scalp Hunt.* xix. 135 The first little rivulet that trickled forth from their lipping fulness would be the signal of their destruction.

**Lippit**, *obs. Sc. form of LIPPER *sb.* 1*

**Lippitude** (lip'pitud), *Now rare.* Also 7

**lipitude** [ad. L. *lippitudo* (f. *lippus* 'blear-eyed'), either directly or through F. *lippitude*.] Soreness of the eyes; blearedness; an instance of this.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 297 Such are Pestilences, Lippitudes, and such like. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 121 The lippes bruised and applied help the dry lippitude. 1680 *ALEXANDER LEX* (1808) 11. 169 His lippitude then was come even to blindness. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* 11. 217 Ointments . . . are useful in cases of lippitude. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* 11. 57 An morbidly lippitude and excision of the lower eyelid, are hence a very comm in result of a scrofulous attack on this organ.

**Lippy, lippie** (lip'i), *sb. Sc.* Also 7 **leippie**, [dim. of **LEAP** *sb.* 2.] The fourth part of a peck; in goods sold by weight usually 1 1/2 lb.

1612 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) 11. 374 To tak na mair for furlet, jek, and leippie, fra the burrows bot forty merk in tyme cumming. a 1693 *Urquhart's Relics* 10. xviii, I there shall find justin both in Peck and Lippy Le furnish'd to the full eternally. 1725 *Newburgh Council Rec.* in *Lairg Lindores Abbey etc.* xxiv. (1876) 310 All concerned ar to pay the said herd flk ilk beast off Coft six lippies off good and sufficient hear. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sc. Plans.* 272 Give each Beast twice a Day, Morning and Evening, . . . a Lippy and a half. 1749 *Lindhog Measure*, of the best Oats. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* xvii. 464 The return of flat is commonly a stone of flux from the lippie. 1868 *Perthsh. Jnl.* 13 June, We lately heard of some being caught after rooting whose stomachs were found to contain one-fourth of an imperial lippy of grain. 1896 *BARRIE Marg.* (Gleity iv. 1897) 65, I was sounded as to the advisability of sending him a present of a lippie of shortbread.

b. A measure or vessel holding this quantity.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 168 A measure, much like what in Scotland we would term a meal lippy.

c. *Comb.* **lippy** (s-bound), the space of ground required for sowing a 'lippy' of flax-seed.

In some districts = 100 square yards. 1876 *Lairg Lindores Abbey etc.* xxiii. 300 Domestic servants had a small patch (two lippies-bound, equal to about five and a half poles) allotted to them.

**Lippy** (lip'i), *a.* [f. **LIP** *sb.* + **-Y**.] Of a dog (see *quot.*).

1877 *GORDON STABLES Pract. Kennel Guide* iii. 35 *Lippy*—applied to hanging lips of some dogs where hanging lips should not exist, as in the Bull Terrier.

**Lipsalve** (lip'salv), [f. **LIP** *sb.* + **SALVE** *sb.*]

Salve or ointment for the lips; an example of this; also fig. flattering speech. *attrib.* in *Lipsalve-box*.

1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Diet., Cerillas*, lip salve, *Fugaculum labiorum*. 1627 E. F. HILL *Edw. II* (1680) 91 One that . . . taught him not to trust a Woman's Lip-salve, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour. 1631 *BRATSWALT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 297 Let not their lip-salve so annoynt you, as it make you forgetfull of him that made you. 1750 *STEELE Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 A Collection of Receipts to make . . . Pomatums, Lip-Salves. 1767 *MRS. CLASSE Cookery* 383 A fine lip salve. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Misceries Hum. Life* (1825) vi. xxxi, You supply the deficiency of the former with wafers, pocket-pieces, lip-salve-boxes, cut eards, &c. 1826 *SCOTT Jnl.* 13 May, Praise . . . costs men nothing, and is usually only lip-salve. 1882 J. ASHTON *Social Life Reign Q. Anne* 1. 128 Rose and white lip salves were used as now.

† **Lipse**, only in riming phr. *without lipse*, app. = 'without fail'.

a 1380 *S. Paula* 34 in *Hortsm. Attengl. Leg.* (1878) 4.

**Lipse**, *obs. variant of LIP v.*

**Lip-service.** [See **LIP** *sb.* 6 a (b).] Service of the lip; service that is proffered but not performed.

1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* Pref. 2 Plesing themselves in their lip-service in bearing a part in it. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* 1. 419 No lip-service for me. 1850 *Syn. Doanell Roman* 1. Poet. Wks. 1875 1. 15 They . . . subdud the world and with superior scorn heard its lip-service. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scorpagoat* xiv, People who had showed him lip-service when he was thought to be rich.

So **Lip-server**, one whose service is in profession only.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 44. 419 Such a noisy lip-server as that pauper.

† **Liptote.** *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *liptotēs*, blundered form of *liptēs*. Cf. *MDu. liptote*.] = **LITOTER**.

1589 *PURCEKRAM Eng. Poetrie* iii. xvii. (Arb.) 195 Ily another [figure] we temper our sense with words of such moderation, as in appearance it abateh it but not in deede, and is by the figure Liptote. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Cambridge* 1. (1662) 157 Hale beginneth very coldly in his commendation . . . *Vir non omnino stupidus* . . . but we undernd the language of his Liptote.

|| **Lipuria** (lip'ū-riā), *Path.* [mod. L. *lipūria*, f. Gr. *λίπ-ος* 'fat' + *ούρ-ος* 'urine'.] 'The presence of oily matter in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 262 The so-called characteristic symptoms . . . namely, fatty stools and lipuria.

**Lip-worship.** [See **LIP** *sb.* 6 a (b).] Worship that consists only in words.

1630 *SANDERSON Sermon* 11. 262 The knee-worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings. a 1716 *BLACKALL Hks.* (1723) 1. 216 They worship him in vain, who give him only a Knece, or a Lip-worship. 1862 *MÉRIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 75 The lip-worship of courtiers and time-servers.

Hence **Lip-worshipper**, one whose worship is limited to professions.

1884 *SIR A. DE VERE 1st Pt. Mary Tudor* iv. ii, True love Visits not thrones. 'The lonely sifter there Finds flatterers, lip worshippers, but not True love'.

† **Liquability.** *Obs. rare - 1*. [f. L. *liquabilis*: see next and **-ITY**.] The state of being liquable.

1662 S. P. ACC. *Latitude Men* 17 That softness should signifie liquability, answered just to humidity signifying fluidity. 1731 in *BAILEY* vol. 11.

† **Liqueable**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 **liqueble**, 7 **liqueable**. [ad. L. *liquabilis*, f. *liquare*: see **LIQUATE** v. and **-ABLE**.]

**A. adj.** That can be liquefied; capable of melting. Also, soluble (in a liquid).

1471 *RHILEY Comp. Aleh.* Ep. x. in *Ashm.* (1652) 111 Such bodies whi h in nature be liquable. 1567 *MARPLE Gr. Forrest* 20 Quicksilver and Brimstone are the . . . cause of beginning in all things liquable or those which melt, which are commonly called Mettals. 1657 G. STARKLY *Helmont's Vind.* 14 A Salt . . . liquable in water or Wine. 1768 A. CATCOFF *Treat. Deluge* 32 The matter contained within the shell exactly resembled any liquable substance cast fluid into a mould.

**B. sb.** A substance that may be liquefied.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Wryn not alnooh holdip in it be propertes of gold, but myche more be propertes of alle liquables if bei be quenched berine. 1612 *STURTEVANT Metallica* 109 Any kind of liquor or liqueable . . . which is put into the Furnace, Pot, Kettle, Caldron or Copper, to be further heated, and boyled.

Hence **Liquableness**. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. 11.

|| **Liquamen** (likwā'men), [L. *liquāmen* a liquid mixture, f. *liquare*: see **LIQUATE** v.] † a. A substance reduced to a liquid state. Also, the name of a kind of fish-sauce used by the ancient Romans; garum, *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 111. 827 And make liquamen castimomiall Of peres thys. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* vii. 5059 That Liquamen or softer pulp (which I took to be bees-meal). 1770 *Ibid.* LXI. 343, I mixed . . . six drams of the putrid liquamen, with . . . this liquor. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 60 The Romans had a raw salad . . . made savoury with liquamen, oil, and vinegar. The liquamen was something like our anchovy liquor.

b. 'A fluid for administering medicine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquament.** *Obs. rare - 1*. [ad. L. *liquāmentum*, f. *liquare*: cf. *prec.*] A concoction, liquid mixture.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renow's Disp.* 731 Mix the brayed Litharge with the liquament.

**Liquate** (likwēt), *v.* [f. L. *liquāt-*, ppl. stem of *liquare* to melt, cogn. w. *liquor* **LIQUOR**.]

† **L. trans.** To make liquid, to cause to flow. Also *intr.*, to become liquid, melt.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 69 Disenteries, which grating upon the tender tunics thereof, liquates the blood from the rack . . . at every tormenting liquation puts nature upon the rack. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) 1. 1. 10 If the Salts be not drawn forth before the Clay is baked, they . . . are apt to liquate afterwards. *Ibid.* 19 Being wet . . . the Salts liquating, it becomes soft like Marle.

2. **Metallurgy.** To liquify metals in order to separate them or to free them from impurities. Also *to liquate out*.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 A liquation-furnace, used for liquating the bullion, in order to free it from such impurities as may not have been eliminated in its passage through the lead-softening furnace. 1882 T. E. THORPE in *Nature* XXVI. 172 Heating dis-



integrated snet., when a clear yellow oil is (to borrow a term of the metallurgists) 'liquated out'.

Hence **Liquated** *ppl. a.*, **Liquating** *vbl. sb.*  
1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 700 A Bath promotes the flowing of the blood, liquating of it. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 483 The liquated lead is completely desilverized.

**Liquation** (likwə'ti-ŋ). [*ad. L. liquation-em*, n. of action f. *liquare*: see *prec.*]

1. The process of making or of becoming liquid; the condition or capacity of being melted.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Liquation is when as that which shall be made into one body, is dissolved, that it can flow abroad like waves. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. 49 Crystal is nothing else, but Ice or Snow .. congealed beyond liquation. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* n. xviii. 74 Liquation differs from Dissolution, in that Liquation is always caused by heat, and seldom or never with any humour; Dissolution always with humours, seldom with heat. 1669 [see *LIQUATE v.* 1]. 1722 *QUINCY Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. Such unctuous Substances as are procured by Liquation, or Liquification, which signify the same.

2. **Metallurgy.** The action or process of separating metals by fusion.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* vii. v. in Ashm. (1652) 170 As yt [Gold] the fyre doth fele, Lyke Wax yt wylde redy unto Lyquacyon. 1605 *TYMER Quersit.* i. xiii. 56 In the liquation or melting of gold with other metals. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 161 Metals in their liquation, although they intently heat the air above their surface, arise not yet into a flame. 1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 774 Lead and antimony are the metals most commonly subjected to liquation.

3. **Comb., as liquation furnace, hearth, tube; liquation cake,** a cake, composed of black copper and lead, used in charging a liquation furnace.

1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 775 The flames, after playing round about the sides of the liquation tubes, pass off. Into the chimney. *Ibid.* 824 The working area charge 1 with the liquation cakes and charcoal. *Ibid.* These cakes are placed in the liquation furnace. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Alch., Liquation* *hearth, or Furnace*.

† **Liquative**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [*f. L. liquare*: see *LIQUATE v.* and *-ATIVE*.] Of or pertaining to liquation.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* n. xvii. 75 The Alchemists .. have invented many things, whereby the liquative or fustive Art is enriched.

† **Liquator**, *Obs. rare*—<sup>0</sup>. [*a. L. \*liquator*, agent-n. of *liquare* to melt.]. (See *quot.*)

1623 *COCKERAM, Liquator*, he which melteth.

**Lique**, an alleged name for a kind of small sea-going vessel, is prob. a spurious word: in the Fr. text of Froissart, which Berners followed, *lique* is believed to be a mistake for *ligne*: see *LINE* *sb.* 3.

1523 *J.D. BERNERS Froiss.* l. lxxviii. b b. 2 A lytell shypppe called Lyque [*f. ligne*]. 1847 *NICHOLAS Hist. R. Navy* II. 164 *Lique* was a small, light, swift vessel. Froissart says [*etc.*] 1894 *C. N. ROBINSON Brit. Fleet* 210 'Liques' and 'lynes', small swift rowing galleys.

**Liquefacient** (likwə'fai-ŋent), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. liquefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *liquefacere* to LIQUEFY: see *-FACIENT*.] *a. adj.* 'Making liquid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *b. sb.* Something which serves to liquify; *spec. in Med.*, an agent (such as mercury and iodine) supposed to have the power of liquifying solid deposits (*Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1853). Also, an agent which increases the amount of fluid secretions (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

† **Liquefacted**, *ppl. a.* [*f. L. liquefact-*, *ppl. stem of LIQUEFACT* to LIQUEFY + *-ED* 1.]. *Liquefacted*.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23 b 1 With the liquefacted and moulten corrosive. 1599 — *tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 902 Inungate therwith externally yow Crophe, with liquefacted Bacoen.

† **Liquefactable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [*f. as prec.* + *-IBLE*. Cf. *OF. liquefactible*.] That may be liquified, liquefiable.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xvii. (1658) 391 Those bodies .. which by heat are mollified or are liquefactable.

† **Liquefacting**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [*f. as prec.* + *-ING* 1.]. Used in the liquefaction of metals. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23 b 2 We must yet make greater fyre thervnder, with violente flames, as if it were a liquefacting fyre.

**Liquifaction** (likwə'fai-ŋən). Also 8-9 *erron.* liquifaction. [*a. F. liquifaction*, *ad. L. liquifaction-em*, n. of action f. *liquefacere* to LIQUEFY.]

1. The action or process of liquifying, or the state of being liquified; reduction to a liquid state.

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 59 Ayer also with his Coaction, Maketh things to be of light liquifaction: As Wax is and Butter, and Gummies all, A little heate maketh them to melt and fall. 1633 *T. ADAMS Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. v. 602 Which [cloudes] were encreased by the liquifaction and distilling of the aire into water. 1768 *74 TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 12 The qualities of fire remain the same, whether you throw gold or clay into it; yet upon casting in the latter no liquifaction will ensue. 1800 *HENRY Epit. Chem.* (1808) 37 Ice, during liquifaction, must absorb much caloric. 1818 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xxi. (1844) 106 The liquifaction and solidification of gases. 1851 *J. H. NEWMAN Cath. in Eng.* vii. 298, I think it impossible to withstand the evidence which is brought for the liquifaction of the blood of St. Januarius at Naples. 1880 *C. & F. DARWIN Movem.* Pl. 69 The softening or liquifaction of the outer surface of the wall of the hair.

† 2. *fig.* Said of the 'melting' of the soul by ardour of devotion, etc. (Cf. *F. liquifaction*.)

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1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1571) 150 A liquefaction or a meltynge of the soule. a 1631 *PONNE Seru.* xxvi. 257 Till thou feele in thy selfe .. a liquefaction, a colliquation, a melting of thy bowels under the commination of the Judgements of God upon thy sin. 1633 *FARR. MANCH. At Mondo* (1636) 201 They laboured by a liquefaction of their soules into God, to insonle themselves in God. a 1711 *KEN Hymns* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 228 She rap't at his endearing Eye .. in sweet, am'rous Liquefaction dy'd.

**Liquefactive** (likwə'faktiv), *a.* [*ad. L. type \*liquefactiv-us*, f. *liquefacere* to LIQUEFY.] Having the effect of liquifying.

1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 47 Fatty or liquefactive change .. may lead to its absorption. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 164 The liquefactive softening which may occur in old thrombi.

**Liquefiable** (likwə'fai-əb'l), *a.* Also *liqui-*. [*f. LIQUEFY v.* + *-ABLE*. Cf. *F. liquefiable*.] That may be liquified.

1558-66 *WAROE tr. Alexis* Sec. iii. vi. 69 b. To make all metalles liquefiable. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 839 The Consistencies of Bodies are .. Liquefiable, Not Liquefiable. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. L. 34 Their more fluid and liquefiable parts. 1865 *MANSFIELD Salts* 298 Both these substances are, at ordinary temperatures, gases, but liquefiable by pressure and cold.

1829 *BENTHAM Justice & Cod. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 485 The penance and the excommunication themselves have been made liquefiable into fees.

**Liquefier** (likwə'fai-ə), [*f. LIQUEFY v.* + *-ER* 1.]. One who or that which liquifies.

1824 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XV. 721 Punch—cold line and run punch, I mean—the best liquifier, perhaps, it has yet been invented for this season. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 3 The great liquifier [*i.e.* of air and gases], Professor Dewar.

**Liquefy** (likwə'fai), *v.* Also 6-9 *liquify*. [*a. F. liquifier*, *ad. L. liquefacere* to make liquid, f. *liquere* to be fluid: see *-FY*.]

1. *trans.* To reduce into a liquid condition. With obj. a solid substance; also in *Physics*, air, gases. † Formerly, to dissolve (in a liquid).

1547 *BOORNE Brew. Health* 75 I do lyquifye it in the oyle of Roses. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 133 Liquefy the Sygar in Meisse water. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct. Some of them may be Liquefyed by liqours, as earthis, salt, &c., some by fire, as metallicke fluores. 1756 *J. tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 63 The substance in the phial .. looks like balsam of Peru, which may be very easy liquified. 1824-9 *LANDOUR Inag. Conn.* Wks. 1846 II. 245 Sweat ran from them liquifying the blood that had .. hardened on their hands and feet. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* ii. § 21 (1870) 26 Simply to liquify a mass of ice an enormous amount of heat is necessary. 1881 *LUNBOK Adh. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 618. 411 Oxygen and nitrogen have been liquified.

2. *fig.* To 'melt' with spiritual ardour. (Cf. *F. liquifier*. Also *intr.* for *passive*.)

1483 *CANTON Gold Leg.* 313 From that houre the sowle of hym lyquified and the passion of Jhesu cryst was inqueyously infixed in his herte. 1502 *ATKINSON tr. De Imitatione* iii. vi. 201 That I may lerne .. what is to man to be lyquified and molten in love.

3. *intr.* To become liquid; † rarely to dissolve (in water).

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 29 Othersome will cast wette salt into it [wool], which in time will liquifie. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 840 The Disposition not to Liquefie proceedeth from the Easie Emission of the Spirits, whereby the Grosser Parts contract. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (1733) 119 Blood .. which liquify'd at the Approach of the Saint's Head, tho' .. it was hard congeal'd before. 1750 *tr. Leonardus's Merr. Stones* 18 Some stones .. do not liquify, and also sink in water. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* Wks. 1840 IV. 71 Crystalline muriate of lime and snow, both cooled to 0° Fahrenheit .. act upon each other and liquify. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. xl. 289 The ice liquifying rapidly.

4. *trans.* To give (a consonant) a 'liquid' or semivocalic pronunciation.

1714 *FORTSCUE-ALAND Notes Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Alou.* 27 This letter g is also liquified in the middle, as in the word sail from the Saxon *scegl*. 1842 *M. RUSSELL Polynesia* i. (1849) 39 They [the consonants] are liquified to a soft and almost vowel sound.

5. *jarular.* To moisten or 'soak' with liquor or 'drink'. Also *absol.*

1826 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 5 Mar. Something of toddy and cigar in that last quotation, I think. Yet I only smoked two, and liquified with one glass of spirits and water. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 12 When thoroughly liquified, his loquacity is deluging.

Hence **Liquified**, **Liquifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 243/1 Which foresayed .. paper balls, she must winde in liquefyede waxe. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 252 Iron melted into a liquified Matter. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 741 Liquefied amber .. separated from all the portions which alter its consistence. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 83 After we had divided the liquified snow .. amongst us we had nothing to drink. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 365 Some irritating liquifying body derived from the decomposition processes going on on the surface of the dysenteric ulcer.

**Liqueres**, -is(e), *obs. forms of LIQUORICE*.

**Liquerish**, *obs. form of LICKERISH*.

**Liquerous**, variant of LICKEROUS.

1609 *W. M. Alan in Moore* D 2.

**Liquesce** (likwə's), *v.* *rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [*ad. L. liquescere* to become liquid.]. *intr.* To become liquid.

1831 *T. HOPE Ess. Origin Man* I. 157 When by degrees .. the heat .. penetrates within the ice so as to make it distend and liquesce.

**Liquesce** (likwə'sens), *rare*. [*f. LIQUE-SCENT a.*: see *-ESCENT*.] The process or fact of becoming liquid.

1875 *Pan. Herald* 13 Nov. 29 1/2 If the phial of Januarius were .. duly attested to be conglutinated human blood .. its liquescence periodically would be acknowledged as a miracle. [*In some recent Dicts.*]

**Liquescent**, *rare*—<sup>0</sup>. [*f. next*: see *-ENCY*.] The state or quality of being liquescent; 'aptness to melt' (J.).

1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1755 in *JOHNSON*; whence in later Dicts.

**Liquescent** (likwə'sent), *a.* [*ad. L. liquescere* to become liquid; see *-ESCENT*.] That is in process of becoming liquid; apt to become liquid.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Liquescent*, melting, consuming. 1758 *REID tr. Macquer's Chem.* I. 23 They .. attract the moisture of the air, and are thereby melted into a liquor. These may be called *Liquescent Salts*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 486 The spinal marrow .. was found disorganised and liquescent.

*transf.* a 1849 *Poe Ultramarine Poems* (1859) 69 At the end of our path a liquescent and nebulous lustre was born. 1867 *BAILEY Universal Hymn* 16 Glabelets of liquescent flame.

b. Of a sound: Tending to a 'liquid' pronunciation.

1755 *JOHNSON s.v. Malign*, The g is mute o liquescent. Hence † **Liquescentness**.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Liquescentness*, aptness to melt.

† **Liquescent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*f. L. liquescere* to become liquid: see *-IBLE*.] Liquefiable.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 564 The best [common] is nitid, splendid, clear like gum, easily liquescent.

† **Liqueur** (likör; often likiör), *sb.* [*F.*; — *LIQUR sb.*]

1. A strong alcoholic liquor sweetened and flavoured with aromatic substances.

1742 *POPE Dunci.* iv. 316 He .. Try'd all *hors d'œuvres*, all liquours defin'd, Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd. c 1750 *SIR ASTON tr. The Virtuosi* v. 'Tis you .. know what conserves they chuse to eat And what liquours to tipple.

1768 *ROSEWELL Corina* (ed. 2) 280 At dinner we had .. different sorts of wine and a liqueur. 1804 *T. TROTTER Drunkenness* v. (1884) 176 The liqueur called Noyau. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 122 Cafes, where coffee and liquours are taken. 1871 *LOVER in Life* (1891) III. 163 Manufacturers of exquisite liquours. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 686 2 Bitter-form a class of liquours by themselves.

b. A mixture consisting of sugar and certain wines, or sugar and alcohol used to sweeten and flavour champagne.

1872 *THE DICTIONARY OF THE LITERARY* II. 468

2. **Liqueur-glass**, *in some recent Dicts.*

3. **attrib. and Comb.**, as *liqueur manufacturer, merchant*; *liqueur brandy*, a brandy of special bouquet, which is consumed in small quantities as a liqueur; *liqueur-frame*, a frame for holding liquor bottles; *liqueur-glass*, a very small drinking glass used for liquours; *liqueur-man*, one who adds the liqueur in the process of champagne-making; *liqueur-stand* = *liqueur-frame*; *liqueur-wine* [= *F. vin de liqueur*], one of the strong and delicate-flavoured wines that have the character of liquours.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 686/2 Wines and spirits remarkable for their amount of bouquet, such as tokay and 'liqueur brandy', &c. 1875 *JAS. GRANT One of the '600'* iv. Bunn appeared .. followed by a servant bearing 'liqueur-frames, filled with 'mountain dew'. 1859 *LANG Hind. India* IV. Two 'liqueur glasses. 1872 *THURDICHU & DUTRE Treat. Wine* 468 The liqueur is kept in the atelier in a large can attached to a machine which is under the guidance of the 'liqueur-man. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Liqueur manufacturer. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 441 An Italian 'liqueur merchant. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, 'Liqueur stand. 1872 *THURDICHU & DUTRE Treat. Wine* 515 'Liqueur Wines.

**Liqueur v.** [*f. LIQUEUR sb.*] *trans.* To flavour (champagne) with a liqueur.

1872 *THURDICHU & DUTRE Treat. Wine* 467 The operation of liqueuring. *Ibid.* 469 It sometimes happens, however, that .. the wine which has been disgorged or liqueured undergoes a slight second fermentation. 1876 *M. COLLINS Blacksmith & Scholar* I. ix. 243 The liqueured champagnes for which we give as many sullings as it cost pence.

**Liquible**, variant of LIQUABLE *Obs.*

**Liquid** (likwid), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 *liquyd*, 5 *li*, *lyquide*, -yde, (5) *lyquet*, 6-7 *liqued*, 6- *liquid*. [*a. OF. liquide*, *ad. L. liquid-us*, f. *liquere* to be liquid, cogn. with *liquare* LIQUATE *v.*, *liquit* to be liquid, *LIQUR LIQUR*.]

*A. adj.*

1. *I. L.* Said of a material substance in that condition (familiar as the normal condition of water, oil, alcohol, etc.) in which its particles move freely over each other (so that its masses have no determinate shape), but do not tend to separate as do those of a gas; not solid nor gaseous. Hence, composed of a substance in this condition.

1382 *WYCLIF Ezech.* xlv. 30 Alle liquyd [1388 moist] sacrifices, or fleetynges, as oyle, and hony, and syche. c 1400 *Latrans's Cirurg.* 203 Fleuma vitreum was liquide fluma, & wip cooldnes it is conglid. 1494 *FARABY Chron.* vii. 373 Rosyn, grece, and other lyquet & brynyng stuffe. 1544 *PHARER Regim.* 156 (1560) Oivb, Another devine medicine, in a liquide-fourme. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II.

42



29. Ro-in of y' larche tre . . is moyster or more liqued.  
 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii. 6 Which feedes each living plant  
 with liquid sap. 1590 SHAKS *Alids. A.* l. i. 211 Decking  
 with liquid pearly, the bladed grasse. 1604 — *Ob.* v. ii.  
 280 Whip me ye Duels . . Wash me in steepe-downe gulfs  
 of Liquid fire. 1610 WILLET *Hecapla Dan.* 202 Windes  
 doe not blowe so much upon the solid earth, as vpon the  
 liquid sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 229 If it were Land that  
 ever burn'd With solid, as the Lake with liquid fire. 1697  
 DAVENIS *Virg. Georg.* iv. 601 Down from his Head the  
 liquid Odours ran. 1760 — GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* tr. cvi. 74 The  
 whole is liquid laudanum to my spirits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's*  
*Chem.* II. 113 Add a very small quantity of water, in order that  
 the mixture may form a paste somewhat liquid. 1849 R. V.  
 DIXON *Heat* l. 21 Liquid thermometers, may be applied to  
 measure temperatures considerably above those at which  
 the liquid filling them boils in the open air. 1863 MARY  
 HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xi. 7 With the taste of  
 Nectar and colour of liquid gold.

b. In poetical and rhetorical lang. often used  
 for: Watery.

1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 40 And anon behold  
 the strong rib'd larche through liquid Mountaine cut. 1611  
 CORVAT *Cruellities* 559. I will returne againe to my liquid  
 journey betwixt Mentz and Franckford vpon the river  
 Mainus. 1659 BR. H. KING *Poems* (1843) iii. xiii. 103 All the  
 Ship-tracks, and the liquid graves. 1775 POPE *Odys.* x.  
 58 Mennwhile our vessels plough the liquid plain. 1819  
 WENDELL *Waggoner* Concl. 36 While Gramere smoothed  
 her liquid plain The moving image to detain. 1856 EMERSON  
*Eng. Tracts, 1 Voy. Eng. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 11 The good ship . .  
 gliding through liquid leagues. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts*  
*& H. Honey* (1884) 82 It (the strawberry) is the product of  
 liquid May touched by the June sun.

c. *occas.* Of the eyes: Filled with tears.

1598 ROWLANDS *Betrayer. Christ* 57 Her liquid eyes stroue  
 ench l'xeceed the other . . by teares her woe appeares.  
 1873 BLACK *Fr. Thule* iii. 36 Poems, over which fair eyes  
 had grown full and liquid.

II. In various transf. and fig. senses.

2. Of light, fire, the air: Clear, transparent, bright  
 (like pure water). [Cf. *L. liquidus* in poetry.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv. 49 And with her pines cleaves  
 the liquid firmament. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. ii. (1712)  
 41 Though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens.  
 1688 PRIOR *Excodus* III. v. Why does he [the Sun] wake the  
 correspondent Moon, And fill her willing Lamp with liquid  
 Light? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 378 'O'er That wing  
 the liquid Air, or swim the Sea. 1742 GRAY *Ode on Spring*  
 iii. The insect youth are on the wing, Eager to . . float amid  
 the liquid noon. 1800 K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 73 The liquid  
 lustre of her fine blue eye. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alb. Lark* xiii.  
 (1879) 163 The dark hazel eyes shone with a more liquid  
 lustre. 1884 ST. JAMES'S *Gaz.* 10 May 6/2 A youthful  
 forehead and a pair of liquid eyes.

3. Of sounds: Flowing, pure and clear in tone;  
 free from harshness or discord. Also in *Phonetics*,  
 Of the nature of a 'liquid' (see B. 2).

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 It [R] is sounded  
 firme in the beginning of the words, and more liquid in the  
 middle, and ends: as in *river*, *riper*. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps*  
*to Temple*, etc. 105 Bathing in streames of liquid melody.  
 1697 DAVENIS *Acrid* Ded. The many Liquid consonants  
 are plac'd so Artfully, that they give a pleasing sound  
 to the Words. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 31 Lull with  
 Amelias' liquid name the Nite. 1754 HUME *Ess.* xxi. Wks.  
 1834 111. 229 The Italian is the most liquid, smooth, and  
 effeminate language that can possibly be imagined. 1797  
 MAS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi. (1824) 586 The liquid cadence,  
 as it trembled and sank away, seemed to tell the dejection  
 of no vulgar feelings. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ii. 404 Make  
 liquid treble of that bassoon my throat. 1855 H. SPENSER  
*Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I ii. 149 Tones which are alike in  
 pitch . . are distinguishable by their . . ringing or their  
 liquid character. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & H. Honey*  
 (1884) 86 The liquid and gurgling notes of the bobolink.  
 1888 SWERT *Eng. Sounds* § 21 But those 'vowel-like' or  
 'liquid' voiced consonants which are unaccompanied by  
 buzz are often also syllabic.

† 4. Of proofs, exposition, etc.: Clear, evident,  
 manifest. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 17 With vs it is evident and  
 liquid enough. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* ii. iii. § 3. (1622) 219  
 But vnto those that be learned, it is cleare enough and liquid.  
 1620 WORTON in *Relig.* (1672) 519 You had suspended your  
 judgement till more liquid proofs. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY  
*Let.* cxxx. (1659) 236 My most liquid discoveries, as I  
 thought, of undoubted truths, have so oft been confuted.  
 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kavi* xxii. 222 S. Augustine  
 impressed himself especially to fight against [the Donatists],  
 as is liquid through the whole torrent of his writings. 1685  
 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* 462 This is the clear and liquid  
 reason why [etc.]. 1726 AVILFFE *Parergon* [305]. I have  
 rubb'd my self of liquid Proof by my own Act.

b. Of an account or a debt: Undisputed. Now  
 only in *Scots Law*, said of a debt that has been  
 ascertained and constituted against the debtor,  
 either by a written obligation, or by the decree of  
 a court.

1660 HOWELL *Dict. s.v.* To make accounts liquid, or cleer,  
*liquider, arrester les comptes.* 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's*  
*Critic* To Rdr., A Debt of One hundred thousand Pieces  
 of Eight, which his Catholic Majesty owed unto my Father:  
 The Demand was unquestionable, for the Account was  
 liquid, and clearly stated by the Council of the Exchequer.  
 1681 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 120 To Discount . . is good and  
 sufficient payment, if it be of a due and liquid Debt. 1726  
 AVILFFE *Parergon* 135 Nor does it admit of any delay  
 tho' the Debt be entirely Liquid. 1731 Liquid sum [see  
 LIQUIDATION] 1. 1754 EASKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1800) 253  
 Inhibition may proceed . . upon a liquid obligation. 1884 SIR  
 R. COLLIER in *Law Times Rep.* l. 581/2 A claim by way  
 of compensation is admissible when it is for a demand which  
 is termed liquid.

5. Not fixed or stable. Of movement: Facile,  
 unconstrained.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 165 The liquid or con-  
 vertible state in which we find the designations of office in  
 the New Testament. 1867 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 13 The  
 liquid nature, so to speak, of its technical terms. They  
 mean anything and everything. 1877 PAUER *Pianoforte*  
*Playing* 16 The task of rendering the five fingers of each  
 hand fluent, or, as we may say, liquid.

6. Of assets, securities, etc.: Capable of being  
 promptly converted into cash.

1879 *Daily News* 26 May, Liquid Securities, or in other  
 words, those easily convertible into cash when necessity  
 arises. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 7/2 A company with  
 sufficient capital to take over the bank's liquid assets.

7. *Comb.*: liquid-solid a. (see quot.).

1862 H. SPENSER *First Princ.* ii. xiii. § 100 (1875) 292 A  
 liquid-solid aggregate, or, as we commonly call it, a plastic  
 aggregate, will admit of internal redistribution with com-  
 parative facility.

B. sb.

1. A liquid substance (see A. 1). In *pl.* often  
 = liquid food.

*Liquids and gases* are classed together as *fluids*: see  
 FLUID.

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* l. 21 Be it thy Choice . . To sit  
 beneath thy leafy Canopy, Quaffing rich Liquids. 1775  
 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 4 Juice includes both substance and  
 liquid. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xii. 88 E'er his lips  
 essay'd The moistening liquid. 1805 *Med. Tral.* xiv. 125  
 He refused to swallow liquids. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut.*  
*Steam Eng.* 161 Steam when in contact with the liquid  
 from which it is formed. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion*  
 (ed. 4) 36 Thirst, or a desire for liquids. 1875 FORTNUM  
*Majolica* vi. 58 The liquid of the bath must be thin. 1879  
 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* l. i. § 320 We shall designate  
 a mass which is absolutely incompressible, and absolutely  
 devoid of resistance to change of shape, by the simple  
 appellation of a liquid. 1895 ZANOWITZ *Master* ii. iii. 157  
 Popping corks and gurgling liquids.

b. *Dutch liquid*: see DUTCH a. 3 b.

2. *Phonetics*. A name applied to the sounds de-  
 noted by the letters *l, m, n, r*, or (by some writers)  
 only to those denoted by *l* and *r*.

The name [*L. liquidus*, sc. *littera*] is a literal translation  
 of the Gr. *λύπος* (sc. *σφαιρικός*) applied to *λ, μ, ν, ρ*, on account  
 of their flowing and easy sound as compared with other  
 consonants, or perh. as having an indeterminate or unstable  
 character between consonant and vowel (cf. the application  
 of *λύπος* to a vowel of variable quantity; also the term  
*λύπος* 'semi-vowels', applied to the 'liquids' and *σ*).  
 A somewhat analogous term is the F. *mouille* lit. 'wet',  
 used to denote the palatalized pronunciation of *l* and some  
 other consonants.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 23 Their consonantes be devyded  
 in mutes & liquides or semivocales. 1611 FLORIO, *Lf-*  
*quide*, liquida, as L. M. N. R. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.*  
 (1640) 47 It [L] melteth in the sounding, and is therefore  
 called a liquid, the tongue striking the root of the palate  
 gently. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 163 7 There is scarce  
 a Consonant in it; I took care to make it run upon Liquids.  
 1751 JONSON *Rambler* No. 88 7 3 By tempering the mute  
 consonants with liquids and semi-vowels. 1817 BYRON *Beppo*  
 xlv. With syllables which breathe of the sweet South, And  
 gentle liquids gliding all so pat in.

3. *Comb.*: † liquid vessel, receptacles for liquids.

1649 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) 1. 458 The wormes would  
 eat it [timber] so as it would be uselesse for making of  
 liquid vessel.

Hence *li-liquidless* a., without liquid.

1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XX. 397 Coleridge's patent inkstand  
 stood liquidless as a sand-bottle.

**Liquidambar** (likwidam'bar). Also liquid  
 amber. [a. mod. *L. liquidambar* (in Renou 1615),  
 app. irreg. f. *L. liquidus* LIQUID + med. *L. ambar*  
 AMBER.]

1. A resinous gum which exudes from the bark  
 of the tree *Liquidambar styraciflua*. Called also  
*copaim balsam*.

1598 FLORIO, *Liquidambar*, liquid amber. 1616 BULLOKAR,  
*Liquid Amber*. A sweete Rosin brought from the West  
 Indies, comfortable to the braine. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's*  
*Disp.* iv. ix. 673 Liquid Amber is a certain oleous Rosine  
 . . called from its sapveulence, Liquid Amber, or Oyl of  
 Amber [orig. *Liquidambar dictum*, . . quasi *ambarum*  
*liquidum*]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Amber*, Liquid Amber,  
 is a kind of native balsam, or resin, like turpentine; of a  
 pleasant smell, somewhat like ambergris.

2. *Bot.* A genus of trees, *N.O. Hamamelidæ*,  
 consisting of two species, *L. orientalis* of Asia  
 Minor (which yields the balsam known as liquid  
 storax), and *L. styraciflua*, the Sweet-gum Tree  
 of N. America; a tree of this genus.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1854) 2 The rich foliage of the  
 liquid-amber tree. 1846 W. D. COOLEY *Maritime & Ind.*  
*Discov.* III. v. xviii. 273 The eastern slope of the Cordil-  
 leras of Mexico, covered with thick forests of liquidambar.  
 1881 *Gard. Chron.* No. 412. 652 Some young Liquidambar.  
 1884 E. EGLESTON in *Century Mag.* Jan. 446/2 Carts with  
 truck wheels sawed from the liquid-amber or sweet-gum tree.

**Liquidate** (likwidet), ppl. a. *Lav.* rare.

Also 7 *Sc. liquidat*. [ad. late *L. liquidatus*.  
 pa. ppl. of *liquidare*, f. *liquidus* liquid, clear.]  
 Ascertained and fixed in amount. (Cf. *Liquor* a.  
 4 b.)

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 77 The Judge sal take ane pledge  
 fra the defender . . to pay the debt, with the skaitis taxat  
 and liquidat in the persnewers claim, to the persnewer, within  
 space of fifene dayes. 1858 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101 Sched.  
 (FF) No. 1 With a Fifth Part more of the Interest due at  
 each Term of liquidate Penalty.

**Liquidate** (likwidet), v. Also 7 liquidat.  
 [f. late *L. liquidat*, ppl. stem of *liquidare*, f. *li-*

*quidus* LIQUID. Cf. *F. liquider*, Sp. *liquidar*, It.  
*liquidare* (in sense 4).]

† 1. *trans.* To make clear or plain (something  
 obscure or confused); to render unambiguous; to  
 settle (differences, disputes). *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Alp. Williams* l. (1692) 19 There he  
 discour'd with that depth of Learning, yet liquidating  
 that depth with such facility of opening it. 1732 *Hist.*  
*Litteraria* III. 382 He liquidates many Points. 1765  
 H. WALPOLE *Verdus's Anecd.* Paint. l. ii. 43 A senseless  
 jumble, soon liquidated by a more egregious act of folly.  
 1765 — *Otranto* iii. (1798) 49 Ere we liquidate our differ-  
 ences by the sword. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Addison* Wks.  
 III. 58 There were these words, 'Britons, arise!'. Addison  
 was frighted, lest he should be thought a promoter of in-  
 surrection, and the line was liquidated to 'Britons, attend'.  
 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* iii. § 10 In what other respects  
 our ideas of them [pains and pleasures] may be liquidated  
 will be considered in another place.

b. To clear away, resolve (objections). *rare.*

1620 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 114 He may  
 liquidat all scruples when he shall come to the Spanish  
 Court. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser.* i. (1865)  
 202 The same principle of a long preparation liquidates  
 many other objections of the same character.

† 2. To determine and apportion by agreement or  
 by litigation; to reduce to order, set out clearly  
 (accounts). *Obs.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Ane Baron, in his  
 awin court, may liquidate the prices of his fermis, auchtand  
 to him be his tenents. 1622 MABER tr. *Alemani's Gucman*  
*d'Alf.* l. 22 [He] could cleare you any account, could liqui-  
 date and divide it to an aire. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756)  
 II. 45 This pension was to be liquidated into an equal  
 share with us. 1755 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1856) X. 366 A  
 committee with full power . . to examine, liquidate, adjust,  
 settle, and give needful orders for the payment of the  
 several accounts. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Amer. Syst.* 41 The  
 commander . . will be able to liquidate the amount of his  
 nett wages. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 14 An account  
 of goods not delivered or accepted as a payment nor  
 liquidated between the parties ought not to be accepted as  
 a payment in paper. 1798 *Hay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I.  
 114 Agreed to pay the debt on its being liquidated.  
 1799 CHESTER. *Let. to Son* 27 Feb. (1802) III. 1248  
 If our epistolary accounts were fairly liquidated, I believe  
 you would be brought in considerably debtor.

3. To clear off, pay (a debt). Also *absol.* in *U.S.*  
*slang*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Liquidate*, to clear away; to lessen debts.  
 1785 L. M. MESSERSBY *Diaries & Corr.* II. 122 The King  
 desired the Prince of Wales to send in an Exact Statement  
 of his debts, giving him to understand he would liquidate  
 them. 1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 6 As the debt  
 arose during the circulation of paper, it may probably be more  
 easily liquidated by the scale than in any other way. 1803  
 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 170 Charles . . had not wherewith  
 to liquidate the arrears of his victorious army in Italy.  
 1824 H. MARTINEAU *Moral* iv. 135 No effort should be  
 spared to liquidate the National Debt. 1835 HALIBURTON  
*Clockm.* Ser. i. xviii. When I liquidate for my dinner, I like  
 to get about the best that's goin'. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece*  
 II. Ixai. (1862) VI. 373 The pay which he had offered was  
 never liquidated. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* iv. (1876) 6 In the  
 vast majority of instances no money is used to liquidate  
 debts on either side.

4. *Law and Comm.* a. *trans.* To ascertain and  
 set out clearly the liabilities of (a company or firm)  
 and to arrange the apportioning of the assets; to  
 'wind up'. b. *intr.* To go into liquidation.

1870 *Standard* 16 Nov. A proposal to liquidate by  
 arrangement was resolved upon by the creditors. 1883  
*Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 4/7 It has been decided to liquidate  
 the Exchange Bank. 1884 *Law Times* 13 Dec. 119 : The  
 debtor liquidated and a trustee was appointed.

5. *trans.* To liquify, melt, rare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Liquidate*, to make moist, to  
 clear. 1862 *Tral. Soc. Arts X.* 324/2 The heat of the ship's  
 hold being sufficient to partially liquidate its [sc. rubber]  
 substance.

b. *fig.* To dissipate, waste.

1702 J. F. FOR *Reform. Manners* Misc. 91 These [sc. drunk-  
 ards] liquidate their Wealth, and covet to be poor.

6. To make (a sound) less harsh or grating.

In some mod. Dicts.

Hence *li-liquidated* ppl. a., *li-liquidating* vbl. sb.  
 and ppl. a.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidated*, made moist or clear;  
 also spoken of Bills made current or payable: pay'd off,  
 cleared. 1849 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX. 453 That he press  
 forward the liquidating, settling and obtaining final payment  
 for the accounts. 1798 *Hay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Li-  
 quidated accounts. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* i. iv. (1866) I.  
 181 Debts in the legal sense, that is, liquidated and ascertained  
 amounts. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 2/2 A substantial surplus  
 will remain for division among the partners of the liquidated  
 firm. 1895 *Ibid.* 8 May 8/7 Wheat . . declined under the  
 combined control of lower cables, further rains in the West,  
 and active liquidating. 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 4/7 Liquidating  
 or abortive companies.

**Liquidation** (likwidet'sən). [n. of action f.  
 late *L. liquidare* to LIQUIDATE. Cf. *F. liquidation*.]

1. *Lav.* The action or process of ascertaining  
 and apportioning the amounts of a debt, etc.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Liquidation of prices  
 of fermis. 1725 BAILEY vol. II, *Liquidation*, an ascertain-  
 ment of some dubious disputable sum; or of the respective  
 pretensions which persons may have to the same liquid or  
 clear sum. 1737 *Ibid.*, *Liquidation* [in trade] the order and  
 method which a trader endeavours to establish in his affairs.

2. The clearing off or settling (of a debt).

1786 R. KING in *Life & Corr.* (1804) I. 6 How far a liqui-  
 dation by the scale will be equitable or just, in your estimation,



1 cannot say. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 226 The national debt, for the liquidation of which there is the one exhaustless fund. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* III. 272 It shall be applied to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ix. 382 His property was confiscated to the state in liquidation of the fine. 1879 *LUDWICK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* vi. 127 The liquidation of Debt is a national duty.

3. The action or process of winding up the affairs of a company, etc.; the state or condition of being wound up; esp. in phr. *to go into liquidation*.

1865 *Echo* 23 Mar., The .. Company (limited) has passed into voluntary liquidation. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 The notifications .. for the liquidation of ecclesiastical property in Rome number more than 60. 1874 *Mrs. RIBBELL Morimley* II. viii. 99 If his own brother had gone into liquidation. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 5/5 A petition for liquidation in bankruptcy. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Oct., The vast majority of defaulters have their affairs arranged in liquidation.

**Liquidator** (likwidat'ar). [*f. LIQUIDATE v. + -OR.* Cf. *F. liquidateur*.] A person appointed to conduct the winding-up of a company.

1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxii. 170 All executors and administrators, liquidators under the Joint Stock Companies Act. 1870 *Daily News* 23 Apr., The official liquidator .. had done all that he could to get in and administer the assets of the company.

b. *Liquidators of vessels* (U.S.); a class of officers of the New York custom-house.

1884 *R. WHEATLEY in Harper's Mag.* June 58/1. Hence **Liquidatorship**, the office of liquidator.

1869 *Daily News* 5 Nov., That .. the official liquidator-ship should be allowed to retire from the provisional liquidator-ship.

**Liquidity** (likwiditi). [*ad. L. liquiditas -em, f. liquidus LIQUID a.; see -ITY.* Cf. *F. liquidité*.] The quality or condition of being liquid.

1620 *VENERA Via Recta* viii. 183 They .. doe .. by reason of their liquidity, very fitly prepare the way for other meats. 1653 *H. MORE Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 83 Air and Water, for their thinness and liquidity, are very like one another. 1758 *BOULANGER Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 83 Passes 5 from a state of liquidity into a state of solidity. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 98 Laves owe their liquidity to melted bitumen and sulphur. 1813-21 *BENTHAM Utilology Wks.* 1843 VIII. 200 Of such of them as are in a state of fluidity, liquidity and gasosity included. 1850 *Penny Glac.* i. iii. 29 Heavy rain fell .. but it came from a region high above that of liquidity. 1871 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 47 This amount of heat which is necessary to keep the water in the liquid form .. is termed the heat of liquidity. 1881 *G. MACDONALD Mary Marston* I. ii. 33 Eyes .. with .. more than a touch of hardness in the midst of their liquidity.

† b. Rarefied condition; subtlety. *Obs.*

1665 *GLANVILLE Scripta Sci.* vi. 26 The spirits, for their liquidity, are more incapable than the fluid Medium, which is the conveyer of Sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal Ayres.

c. Of sound: Clearness or purity of tone.

1817 *KEATS Sleep & Poetry* 371 The wild Thrilling liquidity of dewy piping. 1819 *P. MORRIS in Blackw. Mag.* VI. 309 The mind wandering abroad rejoices in joining itself with .. the soothing liquidity of rivers. 1821 *Examiner* 155/2 Sweet and indefinable liquidity of tone.

**Liquidize** (likwidiz), *v.* [*f. LIQUID a. + -IZE.*] *trans.* To make liquid, in various senses.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 72 The coffee-jug, which he at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his imagination. 1840 *Ibid.* LIX. 204 It should be liquidized in a silver saucepan. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 696 This also liquidizes .. all broad vowels, when a corresponding termination has dropped. 1887 *MARY LINSKILL in Exchange for a Soul* III. iv. 113 The bells were ringing softly, the softer for the nearness of the water, which seems always to 'liquidize' the sound.

**Liquidly** (likwidli), *adv.* [*f. LIQUID a. + -LY.*] In a liquid manner; after the manner of a liquid.

1652 *SARKE Scintille Altaris* (1663) 533 That dozen springs did liquidly record 'The noble apostles. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 523 A noble crystal, which .. is so liquidly transparent as to shew images truly through its softening medium. 1847 *L. HUNT Allen, Woman*, & B. I. ix. 175 Tea, between black and green; .. something with a body, although most liquidly refreshing.

† 2. *fig.* Clearly, plainly (= *L. liquido*). *Obs.*

1620 *DONNE Sermon*, lxxiv. 750 That sense which arises .. evidently, liquidly, and manifestly out of the Original Text itself. 1657 *W. BLOIS Mod. Politics* F iv. It concerns Christians to be cautious before swearing, to swear Liquidly, and to observe Conscionably. 1657 *W. MORRIS Cogni quasi Kowh* xv. 199 That the ancient Suspension was attended with such an interdict, appears liquidly enough by the second Council of Arles. 1664 *PACOTT Heresiogr.* (ed. 6) 283 Which they did .. as liquidly, clearly and truly expound and paraphrase, as if [etc.].

**Liquidness** (likwidnes), [*f. LIQUID a. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being liquid, liquidity.

1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 *Lyquedness, moyster.* 1622 *MABUE tr. Aleman's Gynasium d'Aff.* II. 54 The myre, by reason of its liquidness, had soaked it selfe quite throw my cloathes. 1675 *SIR E. SHERBURNE Manilias* Pref. 11 The fluidity and Liquidness of the Heavens. 1710 *J. CLARKE Rohanilla's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 119 They are mistaken in their Notion of Hardness and Liquidness. 1836 *F. MAHONEY Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 104 The bright river's gliding liquidness. 1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 584 With such quivering liquidness of tune, The Gondola draws nigh.

† **Liquidly**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f. LIQUID sb. + -LY.*] Of a liquid nature.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 (Add. MS.) A venemy Vlcus is, in whom habundep venym syl & liquidity [v. r. liquid].

**Liquidiform** (likwidifarm), *a.* [*Contracted ad. mod. L. type \*liquidiformis, f. liquidum LIQUID*

*sb.*: see -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of a liquid. *Liquidiform melanosis*, 'a name given by Dr. Carswell to the product of the disintegration of melanotic tumours which are sometimes found in serous cavities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1805 *T. WEAVER in Werner's Treat. External Char. Fossils* 204 Native-Quicksilver, which is found in globules, and liquidiform. 1833 *CARSWELL Pathol. Anat.* 3 *Liquidiform Melanosis*.

**Liquirice**, *obs.* form of **LIQUORICE**.

**Liquor** (lik'ar), *sb.* Forms: 3 *licur*(e), 4 *li-lykour*, 4-6 *lycours*(e), 4-7 *licours*(e), *liquour* e, 5-6 *lycor*, 5-7 *licor*, (5 *lycure*, *lycower*, *licecore*, 6 *liquore*, *lyquor*, *liker*, *lickor*, *likecour*, 7 *liqor*, *liquer*, *liqouor*, *lecker*), 6- *liqour*. [*a. OF. licur, licour, liker, mod. F. liquor* *Pr. licor, liquor*, *Sp. Pg. licor*, *It. liquore*], a. L. *liquor* (in Lucretius also *liquor*, *liquidity* hence *coner*, a liquid, *liquor*), cogn. w. *liquare*, *liquere*, *liqui* (see **LIQUATE**, **LIQUIN**). The later Eng. forms have been assimilated graphically to the L. word, without change of pronunciation.

The L. root *\*liqu-* is by some scholars thought to represent a pre-Latin *\*wllg-*, found also in Celtic (Irish *flinch*, Welsh *gwllyb*, wet); but this is doubtful.

† L. A liquid: matter in a liquid state; *occas.* in wider sense, a fluid. *Obs.* in general sense.

a 1225 *Angl. R.* 164 Hwo bet bere a deorewunde licur, offer a deorewunde wete, as is bame, in a feble ueltes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21620 Pis eros was men pan wot tose, and it was tald .. bat a licure bar of ran. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 289 It [baptisme] be done anely in water, for nanother 120ur is leufulfull tharfore. 1444 *Roles of Parls.* V. 1562 Vyogrey, Oyle, and Hony and all other Lycours gauceable. 1450-1530 *Myrrour for Magy.* 239 Wyth thre lycours that ys with weyghes teares, wyth bloody swette, and wyth blode. 1508 *Fisher's 7 Part.* Ps. xxxii. Wks. (1876) 41 Parte of their payne shall be in a pytte full of bremynge lycour. 1604 *E. (GIRISTONK) D'Acol'ss's Hist. India* IV. c. 14 Although it [quicksilver] be a liqour, yet is it more heauie then any other metall. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 113 And some blacke cloud, .. Iokes like a foule humbird that would shed his liqour. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 59 Which Veins and Arteries [in the Louse] are so exceeding litte, that both they and their Liqour are insensible. 1701 *tr. Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 309 He [Prudentius] would have the soul to be a very subtle Liqour.

■ Used in the primary Latin sense: Liquid quality, liquidity. *Obs. rare.*

1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1659) 63 Your principall Agent .. Which I teach you to knowe by signes fowre, By Colour, Odour, Sapor and Liquore.

b. In somewhat specialized uses: The liquid constituent of a secretion or the like; the liquid product of a chemical operation. Also in various phrases (often translating Lat. names of substances), as *liquor of flints* = *liquor silicium* (see 6); *liquor of the Hollanders* (see quot.); *liquor of Libavins*, bichloride of tin.

1565 *in Satir. Pious Reform.* I. 4. I beave to saye my handes filled with pious of gold, but wth water so much pyxed by Artayveres. 1800 *tr. Langman's Chem.* II. 130 If liqor of flints, silicuous notash be poured into .. solution of gold. 1808 *DAVEY in Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 93 The fuming initiate of tin, the *Liquor of Libavins*, is known to contain dry muriatic acid. 1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Nat. Med.* 305 Treat directly the morphia with diluted sulphuric acid and permit the liquor to crystallize. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 12 The chloride of olefant gas, usually called *Liquor of the Hollanders*. 1879 *J. M. DICKSON Lect. Dis. Women* xv. (1889) 108 The retained menstrual fluid becomes denser, the liquor being mostly absorbed.

2. A liquid or a prepared solution used as a wash or bath, and in many processes in the industrial arts, e.g. in *Tanning*, the *oore* or *tan-water*. *Iron, red, yellow liquor* (see quot. 1839).

1533 *STURGES Aut. Alus.* II. (1882) 37 The shoemaker liquoreth his leather, with waterlike liquor, kitchen stuffe, and all kinde of baggage mingled together. 1611 *Vesry Bks.* (Surtees) 161 Parade for wodd and coles for the boylinge of the lecker to the same, xij. 1691 *LUTWELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 292 The sole invention for dipping of cloth, hats, scarves, &c. in a certain liquor that shal preserve them to keep out rain. 1730 *SOUTHALE Bngs* 14 My Liquor, being then so strong and oleous, that I durst not venture to liquor the Furniture. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/1 The hides are then put into a pit of strong liquor called *oore* or *wooze*, prepared, by infusing ground bark in water. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 223 The pyrolignite of iron called *iron liquor* in this country, is the only mordant used in calico-printing for black, violet, puce, and brown colours. The acetate of alumina, prepared from pyrolignous acid, is much used by the calico-printers under the name of *red* or *yellow liquor*, being employed for these dyes. *Ibid.* 1209 Some finely clarified syrup, made from loaf-sugar, called *liquor* by the refiners, is poured .. upon the base of each cone. 1883 *D. W. RICHARDSON Field of Disease* 492 In the further process of finishing the stuff, there is what is called 'sifting the shorts', preparatory to adding the 'liquors', viz. salt and water to make weight, and scents to give perfume.

† b. *dial.* Grease or oil for lubricating purposes. *Obs.* (Cf. **LIQUOR v. 1**).

1559 *Lindos Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 90 Payd for lycor to lycor the chymes .. j. d. 1854 *Ibid.* 167 Item, for a pynte of goose liker, to liker the belles .. iij. d.

c. **Brewing.** Water.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. vi. 278 The Day before you intend to brew, you should boil a Copper of Liquor, (Water being an improper Term in a Brew-house). 1742 *Lond. &*

*Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 22 The Liquor (for it is Six-pence Forfeit in the London Brew-house if the Word Water is named). 1880 *Times* 2 Oct. 6/1 'Liquor' is the word used, because in brewing it is considered a grave solecism to speak of 'water'.

3. Liquid for drinking; beverage, drink. Now almost exclusively *spec.*, a drink produced by fermentation or distillation. *Malt liquor*, liquor brewed from malt; ale, beer, porter, etc. *Spirituos liquor*, liquor produced by distillation; spirits. *Vinous liquor*, liquor made from grapes; wine.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1335 Drane he lebet at shi licur. 13 Coer de L. 206 To mete hadde he to savor, To wyn, he watyr, ne no lycour. 1340 *HASLER Pr. Cause* 6763 Na licour sal hai fynd to lede, bat pain threst mught sleke. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 315 This Maister [a Sarcen and Phisicien] .. putte a lycour in hire mouth. 1412 *20 Lyke. Chron.* 1416 For his chiefe socoure she take to myn a ycoll with lycour. 1494 *PARVUS Chron.* i. iii. 12 In the whiche they caste wyte, mylke, and other lycours. 1544 *POORE Pyelary* x. (1801) 25 Water .. of the whiche lycours lycours or drynkes for mannes sustynance be made of [etc.]. 1611 *DICK. Vinn.* vi. 3 Neither shal he drinke any lycour of grapes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 445 Live, thir floating cypris with pleccant liquors crowld. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Theocrit's Idyll.* i. 23 They call it Coffee, .. This Liquor is made of a Berry. 1698 *I. KYRK Acc. F. India* & P. 36 A broad Face, from wh ch drops his Proboscis or Trunk .. th ough it Hollow he sucks his Liquor. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar 10 Mar., Sherbet .. is the liquor they drink at meals. 1719 *DEKOR Criticon.* xiii. (1840) 227 There were some casks of liqur, whether wine or brandy I knew not. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LN. 227 Beer, cyder, champagne, and other Huffy liquors. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* 17 139 Persons afflicted with low spirits, .. find more relief from the use of solid food and generous liquors. 1813 *SIR H. DAVEY Agr. Chem.* (1814) 141 Fruits for the manufacture of fermented liquors. 1842 *M. RUSSELL Polym.* vii. iii. (1849) 120 Thir own laws were strong enough to prevent the manufacture of spiritu as liqur is at home. 1856 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 53 Fruitful and myrke by the lycour and sappe of chaite and grace. 1549 *COVENTRY etc. Trm. Pr. Cal.* 26 My .. onne Isaac by drynking the effectuall liqor of the ospel, shal styll .. growe up, untill he becom a perfit man. 1854 *LOWE Alarum* (1875) 44 They, are drunken with the lycour of their abominations. 1859 *EN. GERALD tr. On ar.* ii. (1899) 69 Awake, my Little ones, and fl the Cup Before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry.

b. With reference to intoxicating effect. *Disguised with liquor* - *DISGUISED ppl. n. 6.* In liquor: in a state of intoxication. To be the worse for liquor: to be overcome by drink.

a 1520 *SKELTON Bk. 3 Fools Wks.* 1843 I. 202 Thou hast wyde lycoure, the whiche maketh all thy thowghts to be on a flumbe. 1592 *NASH P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 231 He is reputed .. a boore that will not take his leuer profoundly. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* 1771 I. 220 Though the passion for liquor be more brutal and debasing. 1753 *S. O'S MAG.* May 6/1 He was in liquor. 1855 *MALCOLM in Hist. Eng.* viii. IV. 110 When he had slept off his liquor. 1871 *SAINES (baron)* ix. (1876) 246 He .. led her across, not observing that she was in liquor at the time. 1893 *FORBES-MITCHELL Remin. Gt. Malting* 108 He had never been the worse for liquor in his life.

c. *slang.* (Chiefly U.S.) A drink (of an intoxicating beverage). Also, a liquor-up.

1860 *FAVER One of them* xiii. If you choose to come in and take a liquor with me. 1872 *Echo* 23 Aug. Farmer, To have, .. as the Americans would say, a liquor-up, at the hotel. 1882 *Punch* 19 Apr. 193/1 These 'rips' and 'pegs' and 'liquors' .. at all hours of the day were unknown to us.

† d. Used for **LIQUORE**. *Obs.*

1797 *Phaed. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 Liquors of various sorts are compounded and distilled at Montpellier.

4. The water in which meat has been boiled; broth, sauce; the fat in which bacon, fish, or the like has been fried; the liquid contained in oysters.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 11 Pen take be lycowr of be bouys, an be skyn, an be brothe bat be Capoun was sothyne yune. 1440 *Prouph. Parv.* 303/1 Lycure, or brothe of fische, and oper lyke, *liquanica*. c 1450 *Alb. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 65 Take and seche verueyne, and betonye, and wormod .. & banne .. take be same elys .. and grynde bent. and tempre hem wyth be same licour a zeyme. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 382 Looke ye have good mustarde ber-to [brayne] and good licoure. 1534 *BURLEY Cyl. & Cylindysium* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii. Offt all the broth & licour fat is spilt on thy gowne. 1719 *DE FOI Crasse* II. ii. (1840) 30 He .. softened them with the liquor of the meat. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* II. (1767) 49 Take some of the oyster liquor [etc.]. *Ibid.* 59 Let them grow cold in their own liquor before you serve them up. *Ibid.* vi. 125 When you boil a leg of pork or a good piece of beef, save the liquor. .. Then put in the pork or beef liquor. 1806 *A. HUNTER Culina* (ed. 3) 77 Add a little anchovy liquor. *Ibid.* 115 A few oysters with their liquor. 1866 *Narzwiksh. Gloss.* *Liquor*, gravy; the grease of fried bacon, &c.

5. The liquid produced by infusion (in testing the quality of a tea). *In liquor*, in the state of an infusion.

1870 *E. MONEY Cultiv. & Manuf. Tea* (1878) 111 They judge from three things, first, the Tea; secondly, the liquor; thirdly, the out-turn. .. The Liquor .. in taste this should be strong, rasping, and pungent. *Ibid.* 136 Its [sc. Flowery Pekoe's] strength in liquor is very great. 1882 *Tea Cyl.* 224/1 Poor teas of weak liquor.

6. The Latin word, pronounced lik'wqr and lik'wqr, is used (a) in *Pharmacy* and *Med.* in the names of various solutions of medicinal substances in water, as *liquor ammoniac*, strong solution of ammonia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *liquor potassae*, an aqueous solution of hydrate of potash; *liquor*



*silicium*, 'a compound of silica and salt of tartar, discovered by Van Helmont in 1640, which becomes liquid in a damp moisture' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). (b) in *Physiol.*, as *liquor amnii*, the fluid contained in the sac of the amnion; *liquor sanguinis*, the blood-plasma.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Atm.* (ed. 2) i. 51 He melted the white sand of Freyenwalde with four times its weight of salt of tartar, and formed a *liquor silicium*. 1839 LANDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. 220 The fluid matter contained within the nucleus is called the *liquor amnii* [sic]. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anat. Chem.* 11. 360 The liquor amnii at the sixth month was turbid. 1857 G. BIAN *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 184. I dissolved a portion of this concretum in liquor potassae. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 14 Liquor sanguinis consists of a watery solution of certain inorganic salts.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquor-cistern*, -dealer, -gauge, glass, -saloon, -seller, -shop, -store, -tent, traffic, vessel; *liquor-fired*, -seasoned adjs. Also † *liquor-back*, a kind of vat used in brewing; *liquor-pump*, 'a portable pump for emptying casks, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); also in *Sugar-Manuf.* (see quot.); *liquor-thief*, a tulle which is let down through the bung-hole of a cask in sampling spirits (Knight).

1691 F. HALE *Acc. New Invent.* 102 Cisterns, Scuppers, 'Liquor-Backs'. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 765 The cock above is left open to maintain a communication with the 'liquor cistern' [in tanning]. 1859 H. W. BRECHER *Life Thoughts* Ser. 11. 70. I can imagine how a 'liquor-dealer' would feel to owe his conversion. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 138 Her 'liquor-fired' face. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Liquor-gauge'. 1830 MARIYAT *King's Own* ix. A bottle of brandy, and a 'liquor glass'. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1196 In Demerara... it is usual to attach to the [sugar] mill a 'liquor-pump'. In action, the liquor from the gutter of the mill-bed runs into the cistern of the pump, and is raised... to the gutter which leads to the clarifier or coppers. 1874 D. MACRAE *Americans at Home* xl. 320 In 'liquor-saloons' and gambling-houses. 1884 *Mag. of Art* Mar. 215/2 Some... getting 'liquor-seasoned' as they grow older. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. xiii. (Rldg) 115 A 'Liquor-shop'. 1815 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 46 Mr. Henry Beer's 'liquor-store'. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbury* i. The licensed 'liquor-tent'. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 538 The illicit 'liquor-traffic' had been absolutely stopped. 1608 R. NORTON *tr. Strevin's Disine Dijn*, Of Gauging, and the measures of all 'Liquor vessels'.

Hence *Liquordom* *nonce-rod*.

1892 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 In the sense in which it is incessantly used by the defenders of liquorism.

**Liquor** (lik'ar), *v.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cover or smear with a liquor; *esp.* to lubricate with grease or oil. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-use* in *to liquor over*.

1573 Churchw. *Acc. St. Margaret, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 199 Paid for netesfoot oil to liquor the belles... 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 46 He liquored the earth with his bloude. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 117 Cart-Wheelers squeak not when they are liquored. 1655 BAXTER *Quaker's Catech.* 22 If I had your Spirit to liquor my tongue, I should... preach the people out of the place. 1680 BUTLER *Ken.* (1759) l. 388 Witches liquor their staves and fly through the Air. 1718 MONTAUX *Quix.* 1733 l. 149 That which he fancies'd to be Blood, was only... the Oil of the Lamp that had liquor'd his Hair and Face. 1737 BRACKEN *Furriery Impr.* (1756) l. 348 Greasing, or Liquoring the Hooofs with Hog's Lard. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Liquor*, to oil, or anoint. *Gloss.* 1864 *Ed. Words* 83/2 Great knobs of buds on a horse-chestnut... liquored over with an oily exudation.

2. *esp.* To dress (leather, boots or shoes) with oil or grease.

1502 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 100 They would melt mee out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor Fishermen's boots with me. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 527 The fat of Swine is very precious to liquor shoes and boots therewithal. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxiv. § 31 (1689) 202 Let the Currier very well Liquor them with following Liquor. 1776 ANSTLEY *Election Ball* 23 Polish his Stirrups and liquor his Boots. 1830 G. COLMAN *Br. Grims. Random Records* (1872) 471 [He] liquored his boots, rubbed down his Highland pony [etc.].

b. *slang*, in phr. *To liquor* (a person's) boots: (a) to cuckold (him); (b) (see quot. 1785).

1702 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1720) 11. 305 Believing for some Reasons he had an underhand Design of liquoring his boots for him. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v. *To liquor one's boots*, to drink before a journey, among Roman Catholics to administer the extreme unction.

† c. *slang*. To thrash, beat; *esp.* in phr. *to liquor* (a person's) hide. *Obs.*

a 1689 R. HOOD & Little John viii. in *Child Ballads* 111. 134/2 I'll liquor thy hide, if thou offerst to touch the string. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* VI. 101 I'll liquor your Hide.

† 3. *Cookery*. To cover (pie-crust) with a prepared liquor; to glaze. *Obs.*

a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 72 Liquor it [a pie] with Claret, Butter, and strip Time. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* II. xlviii. 82 Two pies, one of dormice liquored with syrup of white poppies.

4. In various industrial arts: To steep in or soak with a liquor; to steep (malt) in water; to clear (sugar-loaves) by pouring over them a 'liquor' of fine syrup.

1743 *Land. & Country Brev.* II. (ed. 2) 99 While the Malt lies liquored in the Mashvat. 1833 *URE Rep. Sugar Refining* 3 in *Parl. Papers* XXXIII. 553. I regret that circumstances did not permit me to adopt any general practice the clearing the loaves with fine syrup, called liquoring, instead of using clay pap. 1851 RONALD & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* 111. 155 The (tobacco) leaves intended for

the production of snuff are sorted and liquored. 1874, 1893 [see LIQUORING *vbl. sb.*].

b. *trans.* To adulterate (spirits) with water.

1894 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 6/6 They will be obliged to 'liquor' their spirits—that is to say, they will dilute them with water.

5. To supply with liquor to drink; to ply with liquor. Also *to liquor up*. Now *slang*.

c 1360 *Misogonus* i. iv. 19 (Brandl *Quellen* 434). I thinke, helts at Alhouse, a likerenge ones brayne. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 115 The blinde man, who weening to powre drinke into hys dyshe, powreth it into y<sup>e</sup> riger which hath no neede to bee liquored. c 1600 *Tunon* III. iv. If that your throates are dry, I'll liquour them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* i. xvii. 158 If wee liker them thoroughly with strong Beere. 1662 *Rump* l. 336 Unlesse the Brewer doth liquor him home. 1709 E. WARD *Secret Hist. of Clubs* 321 There are several of these Flat-Cap Societies of Female Tatlers, who, as soon as their Business is over, liquor their Weather-beaten Hides at the Taverns adjacent to the Markets which they use. [Cf. 2 c.] 1710 — *Brit. Hudibras* 3 Some liquor'd well with Foggy Ale. 1852 R. S. SUTRES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1853) 204 'Call him in', roared Sir Harry, 'and let's liquor him'. 1890 *Boy's Own Paper* 11 Jan. 227/3 I've been liquored up and stroked down till I feel about as shaky as our friend Hugh there.

6. *intr.* (*slang*.) To drink alcoholic liquor. Also *to liquor up*.

1839 MARRIAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. l. 239 It's a bargain then... come let's liquor on it. 1845 S. JUDY *Margaret* l. xii. 81 The old man called her Mary. 'No, Din', it must be Margaret. 'No! Mary... Besides, that's a Bible name, and we can't liquor up on Margaret'. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* June 146 They... liquored at the bar, and played the mysterious game 'euchre'. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. xi. 259 'Will you liquor with me?' he said.

Hence *Liquored ppl. a.*; *Liquoring vbl. sb.* Also *Liquorer*.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 37 A barrell of grease... for the liquoring of the Quenes berelies. 1611 COYER, *Surpoinet*,... an oyle grease scummed from peeces of lichored leather. 1667 LACY *Saunty Scot* v. (1698) 26 O' my Saul, Sawndy would be Hang'd gin I sud bestow an aw'd Liquor'd Bute. 1681 DRYDEN *Ab. & Achit.* II. 460 O, from a treason-tavern rolling home, Round as a globe, and liquored every chink. 1851 RONALD & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* 111. 156 The liquored leaves [of tobacco] are tied up in bundles. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-pr.* iv. 47 By this alternate steaming and liquoring, the goods are much more thoroughly cleansed than [etc.]. 1885 A. EDGAR *Old Ch. Life* Ser. 326 These sobered liquors. 1893 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour* Lond. IV. 224 The class of operatives [of a cigar factory] known as 'liquorers' and 'strippers'. *Id.* l. 'Liquoring' is the preliminary process to which the (tobacco) leaf is subjected, and consists in sprinkling it with pure water by means of a spray [etc.]. 1896 G. M. STRIDER *Life Sir R. K. Burton* xi. 267 A stroll... enlivened by an occasional liquoring up with a new acquaintance.

**Liquoras**, *obs.* form of LIQUORICE.

**Liquorice**, *licorice* (lik'oris). Forms: 3 licoriz, 3-5 lecorys, lycorays, 4-5 lycorice, -yce, 5 lycourye, 5-6 li-, lycorae (ae), 5-7 li-, lycoris e, (6 -yse, -yse, -isse), 6 likorice, lykorise, likorise, licuoris, liquerise, lyquerise, lycourye, -esse, li-, lycouresse, lycouresse, lykeres, liquoras, 6-7 li-, lycoras, liquoris, 7 lichoras, licorish, liquorice, liqueres, lykyrrhiza, licourice, 7-8 liquorish, 9 dial. likorish, 6 licoricee, 7-liquorice. [a. AF. *lycoris*, OF. *\*licorice*, early mod.F. *licurice* (Cotgr.), ad. late L. *liquiritia* (whence lt. *liquiritia*, *legorisia*, MIG. *lakiritze*, mod.G. *lakritze*, Du. *lakk(e)ris*, Da., Sw. *lakrits*), corruptly a. Gr. *λίκυρις* (Latinized *glycyrrhiza* by Pliny), f. *λίκυρος* sweet + *ρίζα* root. The Rom. langs. in general have metathetic forms of the late L. word: OF. *recolisse*, *regolisse*, etc. (mod.F. *regalis*), Pr. *regalia*, Sp. *regalía* (a, f. *regalis*, *regalie*, It. *regolizia*.)

1. The rhizome (also called *liquorice-root*) of the plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Also, a preparation (used medicinally and as a sweetmeat) made from the evaporated juice of this rhizome, and commonly sold in black cylindrical sticks; also called *extract of liquorice*, *stick* or *Spanish liquorice*, *Spanish juice*. Italian *liquorice*: a similar product obtained from *Glycyrrhiza echinata*.

c 1205 LAY. 17745 And ginzibere & licoriz he hom Iessiche zec. 13. K. *Alis*. 428 His love is al so swete, y-wis, So ever he mylk or licoris! a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. v. 26 Such licoris mai leche from lyve to lone, Such suete mon seetheth that saveth me I sone. 1436 *Pet. Poems* (Rolls) 11. 160 Commodity... comynge out of Spayne... Bene figures And lycorays, Syvyle oyle, and grayne. 1510 NORMAN *Vulgar* 39 b, Lycouresse is good for the voyce. 1540 BOORDY *Dietary* xii. (1870) 287 Lyquerice... doth lousse flume. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 336 Cheese made of Mares or Asses milke, and Licorice. 1611 BEALM & FL. *Kid. Bure.* 1. 1. Carty him this sticke of Licoras, tell him his Mistresse sent it him, and bid him bite a peece, 'twill open his pipes the better, say. 1613 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burgs* (1870) II. 396 Iik gritt ball of brissell annetsides and liqueres. 1684 tr. *Bacon's Merc. Compit.* xv. 437 A Lamblive that consists of the Syrrups of Lykyrrhize, violets [etc.]. 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2000/4 The Juice of Liquorice of Blois... is sold at the two Pestles and Mortars in St. Martins Lane near Charing-Cross. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 Use Water wherein sliced Liquorice is steeped. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 77 Their poison... has a great deal of resemblance with Spanish liquorice. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* viii. Don't eat the stick-liquorice. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna*

D. vi. I cough sometimes in the winter-weather, and father gives me licorish. 1895 TENNISON *Q. Mary* III. i. 109 He bath a yellow beard... Like a carrot's... and English carrot's better than Spanish licorice.

fig. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 164 O the sugar candy of the delicate bagpipe there: and o the licorise of the diuine dulcimers there.

2. The leguminous plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, the dried rhizome of which is the liquorice of commerce. Applied also to other species, esp. *G. echinata*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 86 *Glycyrrhiza* called in latin *Radix dulcis* is named in english Lycorae, in duth *Suessholts*, or Lycoris or Clarish. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 50 Of Licorice. Lycorice is so saide, especially through the Greeke word, for that it hath a sweete roote. 1576 *Serv.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 424 Gardinges and Orchettes wharin growes... Cherries, Wallnutes & also Licorae. 1588 GREENE *Pandosio* (1607) Ded. 2 Vnicornes being glutted with browsing on rootes of Lycorae. 1654 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) l. 316 All marsh ground till we came to Briggs, famous for the plantations of licorice. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 31 You may, if a deep mould, plant them [certain lands] with liquorish. 1811 LYONS *Suppl. Env. Lond.* 448 About ten acres of licorice have lately been planted in the parishes of Barnes and Mortlake. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 The roots of the liquorice contain an abundance of a sweet subacid mucilaginous juice. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 243 Liquorice is a native of Italy, Spain, Sicily, and the southern parts of Europe.

3. Applied, with qualifying epithet, to various plants, the roots of which resemble or are used as substitutes for the true liquorice, as *English*, *Indian*, *mountain*, *wild liquorice*, (see quots.).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 86 *Regalium*. It maye be called in english moocke Licorice, because the leaues are lyke Licorice. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* II. 6 Elij. Put to it as much of the fine Powder of Bole Armoniack and English Liquorish... as will make it up into a stiff Paste. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Liquorice, Wild, *Asragalus*; *Caperaria*; *Glycine*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* II. 687/2 Wild liquorice, *Atrius*; also an American name for *Galium circaeanum*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *liquorice-planter*, † -race (=root), -root, -runner, -set, -soup, -stick, -tree, -water, -wood; *liquorice juice*, the juice extracted from liquorice root, esp. as dried and prepared for use; *liquorice mass*, *paste*, 'crude liquorice' (*Cent. Dict.*); *liquorice powder*, ground liquorice root, used as an aperient; *liquorice vetch*, *Asragalus glycyphylus*; *liquorice weed*, a tropical plant, *Scoparia dulcis* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* i. vi. 392 Of 'Liquorice Juice'. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 279/4 Good liquorice juice is black, dry, easily broken... with a shining fracture. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lx. 256 'Liquorice-plinters in Yorkshire and Surrey. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 328 2 In which I had occasion to buy Treacle or 'Liquorish Power' [sic] at the apothecary's shop. c 1400 *Lanfrank's Cirurg.* 183 'Liquorice' rase 7 iii. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 'Lycorice root, reche'. 1780 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 408 Sliced liquorice-root. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lx. 253 Some 'liquorice runners, or 'sets are to be procured. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. The 'liquorice soup and fat pork which constitute the usual diet at the hotel. 1880 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Vu frigue*,... also a 'likorious sticke. 1782 J. MILL *Diary* (1882) 67 A decoction of 2 oz. lint-seed, a do. of Liquorish-stick bruised and boiled. 1882 A. J. C. HARE in *Ed. Words* Mar. 186 The rich plant sprinkled with 'liquorice-trees. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 'Liquorice Vetch, *Asragalus*. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 439/1 In the hedgways you may very occasionally meet with a rare plant... known by the not inappropriate name of Liquorice Vetch. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1984. 614/2 A glass of 'liquorice-water. 1611 FLORIO, *Ligortia*, the 'Lycorice-wood.

**Liquoring** (lik'arin), *ppl. a. Comm.* [*f.* LIQUOR *v.* + -ING *2*]. Of tea: That produces (a specified kind of) liquor. (*Cf.* LIQUOR *sb.* 5.)

1891 *Times* 13 Oct. 9/3 Tea... Undesirable liquoring sorts were rather lower. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 7/1 Useful liquoring teas show an advance of a farthing.

**Liquorish** (lik'orif), *a.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -ISH. (An etymologizing sense-perversion of LICKERISH.)] Fond of or indicating fondness for liquor.

1804 S. R. KEIGHTLEY *Crimson Sign* 312 A rare seaman, but liquorish... He was born with a thirst. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-unif* 270 He turned a liquorish eye upon me.

Hence *Liquorishly adv.*; *Liquorishness*.

1788 *Emblems of Mortality* p. xxvii. To contemplate the Liquorishness of one Figure of Death, who is secretly sucking through a Reed the Wine from the emptied Cask. 1852 R. S. SUTRES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1853) 39 That purpose was to try how many silver foxes' heads full of port-wine Tom could carry off without tumbling, and the old fellow, being rather liquorishly inclined, had never made any objection to the experiment.

**Liquorist**: see LICKERISH, LIQUORICE.

**Liquorist** (lik'orist), [*a. f.* *liquoriste*.] One who makes liqueurs.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 435/1 The French are our masters in the art of the liquorist. 1879 *Spon's Encycl. Industr. Arts* etc. l. 225 The manufacture of these liqueurs constitutes the trade of the 'compounder' or 'liquorist'.

**Liquorless** (lik'orless), *a.* [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without liquor.

1859 *Sala Gas-light & D.* II. 27 The haughty Hospodar of Hungary, drinks confusion to the Bold Bandit of Bulgaria in a liquorless cup. 1891 *Voice* (N. V.) 26 Mar. Cannot the poor man's club be a liquorless club?

† **Liquorous**, *a. Obs.* rare -1. [*f.* LIQUOR *sb.* + -OUS.] Of the nature of liquor; liquid.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber* II. i. iv. xiii. 117 And by that which is made by Filter, We acquire the Clearness of every Liquorous Thing.



† **Liquorsome**, *a. Obs.* [f. LIQUOR *sb.* (erroneously supposed to be the source of *liquorous* LICKEROUS *a.*) + -SOME.] = LICKERISH, LICKEROUS. Hence **Liquorsomely** *adv.*

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 27 Men of shallow minds and liquorsome bodies, cleaving to the pleasures of the flesh. 1664 — *Myst. Inq.* i. vii. 22 Liquorsomely partaking of the diffused reek of the things sacrificed.

**Liquorish**, *obs. form of LICKERISH.*

|| **Lira** (līrā). *Pl.* || **lire** (līre), *rarely* **liras**. Also 7 in anglicized form **lire**. [It. *lira*, a contracted form of *libra* pound: see **LIBRA**.] The name of an Italian silver coin which is the unit of monetary value in that country.

It is now divided into 100 centesimi, and equivalent in value to the French franc.

1617 MORISON *Itin.* i. 70, I bought . . . a fat hen for two liras. 1756-77 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 118 A *braccieri* may be hired from Venice to Trieste for fifty or sixty *lire*. Note, A *lire* is about 6d. sterling. 1868 BROWNING *King & Rk.* i. 30, I found this book, Gave a *lire* for it, eightpence English just. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Almeida's* i. 146 The money went to the marchione's . . . who may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the *lire* of the angry man. 1884 F. BOYLE *On the Borderland* 237 A bak-sheesh of two liras.

**Lirate**, variant of **LYRATE**.

**Lirelior**, *obs. form of LIRICHER.*

**Lire** (līre), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 1 *lire*, 4-7 *lyre*, 4 5 *Sc. lyre*, (4 *lere*), 3-*lire*. [OE. *lira* w. masc., of obscure origin.] Flesh, muscle, brown.

c1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 216 Ða liran lara lenda sariā. *Ibid.* II. 264 Brest ablaſen & sar beoh & liran. c1000 *Afric. Gloss.* in W. Wülker 1598 *Fulpa*, uel *uiscum*, *lira*. c1225 *Juliana* 58 As þat isleiet lre to lmede hire ant to leac lō þa ant lre. c1330 *Arth. & M.* i. 3. (Kölbing) For he carf man & stiel & lre, So flesche h-wer doþ flesche lre. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (Adrian) 504 Scho wald haf ronne in þe fire, til half brynt hir bane & lyre. c1386 CHAMBER *Sir Thomas* 146 He hided next his white leere Of clooth of lake fyn and cleere A breech and eek a sherte. c1390 *Form of Curry* (1780) 12 Take the lire of Pork and grynd it smal. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1899 Lybeaus . . . smot of hys theygh, Fell, and bone, and lyre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218 Lyre of flesche, *palpa*. 1513 *Douglas* *Æneis* vi. iv. 35 The bail bowkis of beists, bane and lyre. 1584 HUNSDON *Du Bartas* *Judith* vi. (1608) 95 Ther was no sinew, Arter, vaine, nor lyre, That was not mangled with their vulgar rage. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* xvi. iv. (1620) 786 A boiled Peacock was serued in and I . . . took some of the Lyre of the breast. c1877 HOGG *Tales & St.* VI. 133 He never observed . . . the hook, which indeed was buried in the lire. c1835 J. R. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1837) III. 304½ He was nee feckless smaik that, either in bane, limb, or lyre. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lire*, the flesh of an animal, or rather the increasing substance as it grows bulky. \*There's a fair deal of lire about it.

Hence **Liry**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* **Fleshy**.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218½ *Lyrye*, *pulposus*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lire*, 'Quite liry', well fleshed.

**Lire**, *sb.* 2 *rare* = 1. [App. due to some mistake on Scott's part, perh. a confused recollection of **LIRE**.] A supposed old French measure. (The glossaries of recent edd. say 'a pint'.)

1823 SCOTT *Queequeg* D. xxiv. 'If you want a confessor', said Trois-Eschelles—'Or a lire of wine', said his facetious companion.

† **Lire**, *liar*, *v. Obs.* [f. \**lire*, \**liar*, LEAR 2.] *trans.* To thicken with a 'leer' (see LEAR 2).

25. *Wyl Bucke his Test.* (Copland) B ij, Take blode of a good shepe . . . and drawe hit with the brede & lye vp thy pot therwith but not to thicke. *Ibid.* Lire him vp with crustes of brede, drawne with wine.

**Lire**, var. **LEER** *sb.* 1 *Obs.*; *obs. form of LYRE.*

**Lire**, *pl. and obs. sing. form of LIBA.*

|| **Lirella** (līrēlā). *Bot.* [mod. L. = F. *lirelle*, a diminutive of L. *lira* furrow.] The narrow 'shield' or apothecium, with a furrow along the middle, found in some lichens.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd.* Bot. (ed. 3) 271 *Lirella* is a linear shield, such as is found in *Opegrapha*, with a channel along its middle. 1861 BESTLEY *Man. Bot.* 383 The more usual forms [of apothecia] are round and linear; in the latter case they are commonly termed *lirelle*.

Hence **Lirellate**, **Lirelline**, **Lirelliform** (*erron.* *lirellæform*), **Lirellous** *adjs.*, shaped like a *lirella*.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lirelliformis*, . . . *lirelliform*. *Lirellous*, . . . *lirellous*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 162 Apothecia . . . *lirelliform*. *Ibid.* 388 Apothecia *lirellaform*. 1889 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, *Lirellata*. 1900 *Japocian Gloss.* Bot. Terms, *Lirelline*.

**Liricall**, *obs. form of LYRICAL.*

† **Liriconfancy**. *Obs.* Also 6 *liricium*, *liriconfancie*, *lyryconfancie*, 7 *lilly-confancie*, 8 *liricumphancie*. [Corruption of L. *lilium convallium* (see **CONVALLY**), influenced by **FANCY**.] The lily of the valley.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 *Liricumphancie*, or as other iudge May Lillie. 1578 *Lyre Dodoens* II. xxvi. 178 *Lyllie* Connali, is now called . . . in English . . . *Lyryconfancie*. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. lxxxvii. § 2. 332 It is called in English lillie of the valley, or the Connall Lillie, and May Lillies, and in some places *Liriconfancie*. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xii. 24 It [Lily of the Valley] is called . . . in some places, *Liriconfancie* or *Lilly-Confancie*. 1746 *Poor Robin*, an *Almanac* A 8 b (May), The Honey-suckle, Rosemary, *Liricumphancie*, Rose-parsley, . . . Which do this Month adorn each Field. 1755 JOHNSON, *Liriconfancie*, a flower.

**Lirring**, variant of **LEARING**: see **LEAR** 2.

**Liriodendrin** (līriōdēndrīn). *Chem.* [f. next + -IN.] A bitter principle extracted from the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 636 The crystals of *liriodendrin*. 1865 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* s.v.

|| **Liriodendron** (līriōdēndrōn). [mod. L., f. Gr. *λεῖριον* lily + *δένδρον* tree.] A genus of plants, N.O. *Magnoliaceae*, of which the N. American *Tulip-tree* is the only representative.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Liriodendrum*, . . . a name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants called *tulipifera* by Catesby and others, and by us the *tulip tree*. 1802 M. CULLEN in *Life* etc. (1888) II. 104 A number of trees, magnolias, bigonias, *Liriodendrons*, etc. 1847 *Nat. Emul.* I. 925 The *Liriodendron*.

**Liripipe**, **liripoop**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6-7 *liripoope*, 6 *liripope*, *lerripoop*, *leerypoope*, *liri*, *lyri*, *leripup*, 7 *lyripoope*, *lirry-poop* (e), *leereypoop*, *luripup*, *lirripippes*, 9 (liripipy), *liripipe*. [ad. med. L. *liripipium*, *leropipium*, explained in glosses as 'tippet of a hood', 'cord', 'shoe-lace', and 'inner sole-leather of shoes'. No plausible etymology has been found; connexion of the latter part with F. *pipe* PIPE *sb.* is not unlikely; the form *liripipium*, which suggests J. *lorum* strap, is prob. an etymologizing corruption. Cf. F. *liripipion* (Cotgr.) 'a graduate's hood'.

Ménage's ludicrous guess, that *liripipium* is a corruption of *liriophilium*, is repeated seriously in recent Eng. Dicts.] 1. In early academical costume: The long tail of a graduate's hood (see quot. 1860).

1350-70 *Enchiridion Hist.* (1863) III. 290 Habent etiam . . . *liripia* usque talum longa modo futurum dilacerata. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* i. viii. F. 213 With his Hair cut round as a Dish, his *Liripoop* on his Head, after the old fashion. 1860 FARRIOL *Cost. inc. Eng.* ed. 1893 It [the hood] is closed tightly about the head by the liripipe, or long pendent tail of the hood, that hung down the back when the hood was thrown off, and was wound like a bandage about it when placed over the head. 1872 E. L. CUTTS *Scenes & Charn.* 429 The priest is habited in a robe of purple, with a black cap and a black *liripipe* attached to it.

\*A passage of Knighton (c1400), well known from being quoted by Du Cange, speaks of certain court ladies as wearing male attire, with 'lirippes'. Hence such mod. examples as the following:

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 83 As to her dress, she had a purified liripipy might have suited a court harlot.

b. (See quot.; perh. a mistaken guess.)

1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Leripopes*, certain old-fashion'd Shoes, tip with Horn, and ty'd up to the Knees with Silks, Ribbons, or Silver-Chains.

† 2. Something to be learned and acted or spoken; one's 'lesson', 'rôle', or 'part'; chiefly in phrases to know or have (one's) *liripoop*, to teach (a person) his *liripoop*. *Obs.*

1546 *Supplic.* of *Poor Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 84 They know their liripoop so well that they draw the bay between the legges, and gette them selues streight to the kennell. 1568 U. FOLWELL *Lake Will to Like* B ii, I shal teache you bothe your liripoop to knowe. 1576 NEWTON *Lennie's* *Compl.* vii. 58 A witold . . . Who can his hyspoop, and gaze full mannerly For birdes, nestes in the rooffe, while others syckerly Dubbes him an horned knight. 1577 STANFURTH *Deer. Int.* in Holinshed II. 35½ I will teach thee thy lirippups after an other fashion than to be thus malepertie coking and billing with me that am thy gouernour. 1589 *Pappe vs. Hatchet* 30, I am nor all tales, and riddles, and rimes, and iestes, that but my Liripoope, if Martin knock the bone he shall find marrow. 1591 LYLE *Sappho* i. iii. 163 Thou maist bee skilled in thy logick, but not in thy leerypoope. 1594 — *Math. Boun.* i. iii. There's a gyle that knowes her leerypoope. c1600 DAY *Bege. Betwain* Gr. II. ii. (1891) 35 I'll teach him his leiripoop for stealing whilst he hath a day to live again. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Roulet*, *Qui scait bien son roulet*, That knowes his liripoope, that thoroughly provided to speake. c1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sea* *Wap.* i. f. 50, So, I have my leiripoop already. 1633 BRETON *Packet Lett.* 60, I see you haue little to doe that haue so much leasure to play your Lurippups.

† b. Used for: A shrewd trick.

1605 *London Prodigal* iv. i. E 3 b, Well, cha a hin serued many a shuttish tricke, But such a leiripoope as thicke ych was nere a sarued.

† 3. A silly person. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. i. Keepe me this young Lirrypoope within doore. 17. . . MILLES *MS. Devon Gloss.* (Halliwell), A *liripoop*, vel *lerripoop*, a silly, empty creature; an old dotard.

† **Liripionated**, *apl. a. Obs. rare* = 1. [ad. F. *liripionné* (nonce-wd.), f. *liripion*: see *prec.*] Furnished with a 'liripipe'.

1653 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* L. xviii, Master Janotus, with his bare cut round like a dish . . . in his most antick accoutrement *Liripionated* with a graduates hood [etc.].

**Lirique**, *obs. form of LYRIC.*

**Lirk** (līrk). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 5, 9 *lork*, 9 *lurk*. A fold in the skin; a wrinkle.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3029 Hir forbed [was] full freshe & fre to be-holde, . . . Nouner lynes ne lirked but full tell streight. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xv, Some loo to keep their skins frae lirks. 1737 MESTON *Poet. Wks.* (1767) 145 The Mare . . . had no lirk in all her leather. 1880 *Antirum & Down Gloss.* s.v., The child's that fat I can't get dry'n' all his lirks.

*transf. & fig.* 1723 M<sup>rs</sup> WARD *Contend. for Faith* 307 (Jam.) The Lord . . . who knows to seek out the lirks of our pretences.

1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 281 The bought

† the lirk o' the bill. c1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of the Borders* (1857) I. 207 Till I find her dead body in the lirk of the bill. 1849 LUD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1883) 359 A . . . button . . . was found twisted in what the witness called 'a lirk', or fold, of the sheet. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 63 The . . . herds' colthouses in the lirks of the bills.

Hence **Lirk** *v.*, to wrinkle.

1680 LAW *Ment.* (1818) 176-7 It [the elephant] has . . . a rough tannie skin, and lirking throughout all its body; the trunk of it lirks, and it contrains it, and draws it in . . . as it pleases. 1880 *Antirum & Down Gloss.* s.v., The uppers of your boots is all lirked.

**Liroconite** (līrōp'kōnīt). *Min.* Also *erron.* **liriconite**. [f. Gr. *λεῖρος* pale + *κόνη* powder: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and copper, occurring in bluish-green crystals.

1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 94 *Ord.* IV. Malachite, *Genus* H. *Liriconite*. 1825 HADJINGER *Mohs' Min. Index*, *Liriconite*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 853 *Liriconite*.

† **Lirp**. *Obs. rare.* A snap (of the fingers). So also **Lirp** *v.*, **Lirping** *vbl. sb.*

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Chirich*, is the lirpying that is made with the fingers. 1598 F. LORIO, *Pintha*, a flurt or lirr with ones fingers. . . *Prindare*, to flurt or lirr with ones fingers.

**Lirrop**, *dial. var. LARRUP*, to beat.

**Lirry**, **lirrie**: see **LURRY**.

† **Lirt**. *Obs.* [cf. **BELIRT** 2.] Deception, trick. c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 235 For truly þou moste lerne vs That losset to luche, Or of lande, thurgh a lirt, That lur Jayne may luche. 1887 JAMESON *Suppl.* s.v., 'He gied her the lirt', i.e. the ship, go-by.

† **Lirylong**, *adv. Obs. rare* = 1. [Cf. **ALIRY**.] c1400 *beyn* 409 He staid in the tapstry wondir pryely And fond hir liggirg lirly 15.

**Lis** 1 *lis*. *Her.* Pl. *lis*, *lisses*. Also 7 *lize*, 8 *lys*. [a. F. *lis* lily.] — **FLEUR-DE-LIS** 2. 1511 *Scot. Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xii. 572 He [Edw. III.] quartered the Flower de Lize with the Leopards, . . . albert we . . . see his furcair Scale also adorned with two *Lis* or *Lilies*. 1707 CHAMBERLAINE *St. Gr. Brit.* II. ii. 90 Or, within a double Tressart, Con a red world *Lys*. 1870 H. JENNINGS *Rossetians* vii. 45 Now of the 'lisses', as we shall elect to call them. *Ibid.* 46 The three 'Lotuses', or 'Lisses', were the coat of arms. 1888 *Athenian* 1 Dec. 71½ A cross fleury with lions and lis in the angles.

**Lis** 2, **liss** *lis*. *Irish Antiq.* [a. Ir. *lis*, OIr. *liss*, less, Welsh *lys*.] A circular enclosure having an earthen wall; often used as a fort.

1845 G. . . *Proc. R. I. Acad.* XX. 443 The great Rath or Lis, called Lisnorr, or the great fort. 1858 B. O'LOONEY in *Trans. R. I. Acad.* IV. 3 The Lis of this country are said to lie in the 20 ft and large duns, from 200, lisses, and raths. 1899 W. B. V. *Secret R.* in *B. and among R.* eds 49 Him who drove the gods out of their liss.

**Lisarde**, *obs. form of LIZARD.*

**Lisbon** (līz'bən). The name of the capital of Portugal. [-Pg. *Lisboa*.] Hence: a. A white wine produced in the province of Estremadura in Portugal and imported from Lisbon; also *Lisbon wine*. † b. A kind of soft sugar. c. A kind of lemon.

*Lisbon cut*, a kind of brilliant cut, the same as 'double brilliant' (1871 Knight *Diet. Mech.* 384, 2). *Lisbon drink* (see quot. 1854-67 s.v. *DRINK*).

1767 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 368 The . . . pound of the best Lisbon sugar. 1767 H. KELLA *Baker* No. 41 I, 173 A Vintner who owed me a hundred pounds for some *Lis* . . . (for you must know I am a wine-merchant). 1769 Mrs. RAYFOLD *Eng. Housewif.* (1778) 42 Put to it a glass of Lisbon wine. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Treat. Dis. Children* ed. 4 III. 125 A little Lisbon sugar may be added to this compound of sugar and milk. 1818 TOWN, *Lisbon*, 1. A kind of white wine. 2. A kind of soft sugar. 1897 Mrs. HARRADEN *Hills Strufford* 133 Robert went to a lemon-nursery and bought 300 Lisbons, budded on the sour root.

**Lischo**, *obs. Sc. form of LASH.*

**Lise**, *obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE* 2, 1

† **Liser**. *Obs.* Also 4 *lyser*, *lesere*, 5 *lysere*. [a. OF. *lisere*, of unknown origin. Cf. **LISÈRE**.] A list, selvage; also, a strip or cutting of cloth.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v. 210 Thanne drew I me amonges drapers my donet to lerne, To drawe Ie liser (var. *liser*, *lesere*) alonge þe lenger it semed. c1440 *Prompt. Para.* 307½ *Lysser*, or *lysere*, *straphium*. *Lyssere*, *lysare*, or *subrede*, or *chyppyngeys*, what so euer hyt be, *presengen*.

† **Lisette**. *Obs.* [a. F. *Lisette*, dim. of *Élise*, *Élisabeth*. Cf. **LISKIN**.] A French maid-servant.

1774 CHESTERE *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxvi. 218 Your footman and Lisette would be your equals, were they as rich as you.

**Lish** (līsh). *a. dial.* Also *leash*, *lish*, *lies*, *oph*, *leesh* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Active, nimble.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 *Gloss.*, *Lish*, stout and active. 1818 HOGG *Brotons of Bodsbeck* I. 39 Twa lang flesch chaps. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* May 160 He was a leash lad and a leal. 1822 BEWICK *Ment.* 86 Up came a 'lish' clever young man, a Highlander smartly dressed in the garb of his country.

**Lish**, variant of *leish*, **LEASH** *sb.* (sense 7 a).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 49 The journeyman-weaver . . . transfers the lish or cord [etc.].

† **Lisible**, *a. Obs.* Also *lieible*, *loisible*. [a. F. *loisible* (POF. \**loisible*), f. OF. *loisir*, *leisir* (see **LEISURE** *sb.*)] = L. *licere* to be lawful: cf. **LICENCE**.] Lawful, permissible.

c1420 HOCCELYE *De Reg. Princ.* 156 þi conceyt boldeþ it good and lisable [i. *licite*] roads licible] To doon. *Ibid.* 319 When he a man y-murderd had and slawe A man to sle by lawe, it is lisable. 1546 St. *Papers Hen. VII.* XI. 309 Touching the stay of his fortifications at Portet, which ar alledged by us not loisible by the treaty.



|| **Lisière** (*lîzièr*). *Fortif. ? Obs.* Also *8 lizier*. [*Fr. : cf. LISIER.*] = *BERM*, *FORELAND* 2 b.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lisière*, a Term in Fortification, the same as *Berm* and *Fore-land*. 1758 J. WATSON *Mill. Dict.*, *Foreland*, *Barm*, *Berm*, or *Lizier*.

**Lisk** (*lîsk*). Now *dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 *Orni.* *lôske*, 5-7 *leske*, 6 *Sc. lolsk*, 7- *lesk*. *B.* 6-*lisk*, (5-7 *lisk*), *lysk*. *γ.* 5-6 *laske*, 8 *lask*. [*Prob. of Scandinavian origin: cf. MSw. linske, lumske (mod. Sw. lumske) masc., Du. lyske, MDu. Flemish liesche fem. (mod. Du. lies fem.); a form lesca 'ingenue' in the Werden Glosses (Gallée O.S. Texts 360) may possibly be OE. (for \*lêscā), but the sk (instead of sh) of the ME. and mod. forms shows that they do not descend from this.*] The *loin* or *flank*; also, the *groin*.

*a.* c. 1200 *Orni* 4776 *lende*, & *leske*, & *shuldre*, & *bacc*. 14100 *Unit. Arth.* 1297 *lyme* and *leskes* *fulle lothyne*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 2382 *leske* (or *flanke*) *ingenue*. 1483 *Calh.* Augh. 214/1 *A Leske*, *ypocordria*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Fruit* v. 8. 103 At his left flank or leisk [1553 *lisk*] persyt tye. 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 12 In the leske or groyne are the Emunctories of the Liver. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lawe*. *Unit.* xxi. 8 235 In the lesk, under the groin or share, are the privities or secrets. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lesk*, the groin or flank. 1886 S. W. LING. *Gloss. S.W. Lesk*, My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his lesk.

*β.* 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* v. *Kennedie* 121 *Lene* *larbar*, *longeour*, *baith* *lowy* in *lisk* and *longe*. 1603 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 417 *Be* the straik of ane sword in the *lisk* and the *wambe*. 1679 *Landwardle Papers* (1885) III. xciv. 162 Wounded, in the groin or *lisk* with a partizan. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2575 4 A white Mare, blew Spots about the *lisk*, bob-tail'd. 1709 *Jacob Songs* (1887) 57 *Ane* *proddit* *lisk* in the *lisk* *Anther* *aneath* the *tail*. 1787 *Grv. P. Thompson* *And* *Al.* I. xxiv. 93 There was but one point on which he could not bear being attacked, like a horse with which he could not stand being touched in the *lisk*.

*γ.* 1714 *Harv. MS.* 219, ff. 150 (in *Promp. Parv.* 208) *lisk* *flanks*, my *lisk*s. 1852 HULOT, *Leske* or *flanke*, *prova*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* 92 *Gloss*, *Lisk*, or *lisk*, the flank.

**Liskeardite** (*lîskārdit*). *Min.* [Named by Maskelyne, 1878, from *Liskeard* in Cornwall: see *ITE*.] Hydrous arseniate of iron and aluminium.

1878 *Nature* 15 Aug. 426/2. 1883 *Ibid.* XXVII. 307 Two new aluminous mineral species, Eviztokite and Liskeardite.

† **Liskin**. *Obs.* [*a.* obs. *Du. Lieske* = mod. *Du. Liesje*, dim. of *Elisabeth*. Cf. *LISETTE*.] A Dutch maid-servant.

1594 *Petr. Fletch.* h. 1. 53 And this can our duche liskins, and kitchin maidens well approve.

**Lisle** (*lîl*). The name of a town in France (now *Lille*), used *attrib.* in *Lisle glove*, *lace*, *thread* (see *quots.*).

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 201 Fast cotton dyeing for *Lisle* thread gloves. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Lisle-gloves*, fine thread gloves for summer wear. *Lille-lace*, *Lisle-lace*, a light, fine and transparent white thread hand-made lace, sometimes called 'clear foundation'. 1879 WISSENER *Suppl.*, *Lisle-thread*, a hard twisted cotton thread, originally produced at *Lille*, France.

**Lisne**, obs. variant of *LISSEX* *dial.*, rock-cleft.

**Lisnisse**, variant of *LISNEX* *obs.*

c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 75 in *E. R. P.* (1862) 61 *Du* most in *lisnisse* [*S. Eng. Leg.* 213/73 *lesnesse*] of *bi synne* *per* *labbie* *bi* *woninge*.

**Lisome**, variant of *LEESOME* *a.* *Sc. Obs.*

1653 *Burch. Rec. Glasgow* II. 260 It shall not be *lisome* to any landwart or countryman to buy [etc.].

† **Lisoun**. *Obs.* In *4 lysoun*. [*a.* OF. *luisoun* shining, light.] ? *Glimpse*; trace.

13 *E. E. Atl.* P. B. 887 *Day* *lest* of *Lotez* *logging* any *lysoun* to *fynde*.

**Lisp** (*lîsp*), *sb.* [*f.* *LISP* *v.*] The action or an act of *lisp*ing.

a. 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Edler Bro.* II. ii. Love those that love good fashions, Good clothes and rich, they invite men to admire in That speake the lisp of Court, Oh, 'tis great learning! 1676 FLETCHER *Man of Mode* I. i. *Bel*, What a pretty lisp he has! *Der*, Ho, that he affects in imitation of the people of Quality of France. 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 27 7 5 She has naturally a very agreeable Voice and Utterance, which she has chang'd for the prettiest *Lisp* imaginable. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *L. L. to C. Less* Mar. 21 Nov. They all affect a little soft lisp. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxvi. A young lady of sixty-five, who spoke with an engaging lisp. 1869 J. KAME *Galatians* 303 The childlike lisp in the word *Abba* and its easy labial pronunciation.

*b.* *transf.* A sound resembling a lisp, e.g. the rippling of water, the rustle of leaves.

1855 BROWNING *Popularity* viii. As if they still the water's lisp heard Through foam the rock-weeds thresh. 1863 LONGE *Wayside Inn*, 1st Interlude 55 Wild birds gossiping overhead, And lisp of leaves, and fountain's fall. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 68 The mother of months. Fills the shadows and windy places With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain.

**Lisp** (*lîsp*), *v.* *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *lisped* (*lîsp*).

Forms: 1 \**wlispian*, (*Awlispian*), 4 *wlisp*, 4-6 *lysp* (e, 4-5, ? 7 *lysp*, (5 *lyspyn*), 6-7 *lyspe*, 7-*lysp*. (Also 7-9 *jocularly* *lithp*.) [*OE. \*wlispian* (known only in comb. *daclyspian*), *f.* *wlisp*, *wlisp* *adj.*, *lisp*ing; cf. MLG. *wlispēn*, *wlispēn*, I.G., *Du. lispēn*, *Sw. lispā*, *Du. lispē* to lisp, OHG. *lisp* *adj.*, stammering, OHG., MHG. *lispēn* to trip in speaking, lisp, mod.G. *lispeln* to lisp.]

1. *intr.* To speak with that defect of utterance

which consists in substituting for s and z sounds approaching *h* and *g*; either by reason of a defect in the organs of speech or as an affectation. Also, *loosely*, to speak with child-like utterance, falteringly or imperfectly.

a. 1100 *MS. Junius* 23, ff. 142 b (in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 279/1). And seo lunge awlysp, seo þe ar hæfde fol recene sprace. 1275 *Barbour Bruce* I. 393 In speik wylspyt he sum deil. c. 1286 CHAUCER *Prod.* 264 Somwhat he lisped, for his wantownesse To make his english sweete vp on his tounge. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306 1/2 *Lyspyn* yn *speche*, *sibilo*. 1520 PALSER 612/2 *Helyspeth* a *lytell*, but it becometh hyun well. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 323 He can carue too, and lisp. 1600 *A. V. L.* v. i. 34 Looke you lisp, and weare strange suites. 1604 MIDDLETON *F. Hildburd's Tales* Wks. (Jullien) VIII. 80 She had a humour to lisp often, like a flattering wanton. c. 1660 *BEVERIDGE* *Serm.* (1779) I. 111 As a nurse to a child, lispers in broken language. 1712 STERLE *Spect.* No. 492 7 4, I can move with a speaking mien, can look significantly, can lisp, can trip, can loll. 1735 POPE *Prod. Sat.* 128 As yet a child, our yet a fool to fame, I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Aug., Lady Charlotte is very handsome, she unfortunately lisps very much. 1827 KEBLE *Chr.* I. 3rd Sund. Lent, As little children lisp, and tell of Heaven.

2. *trans.* To utter with a lisp or lispingly (also with *out*). In extended use, to utter with child-like, imperfect, or faltering articulation; to give imperfect utterance or articulation to (*lit.* and *fig.*). 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 157 As nurses talk half syllables, and lisp out broken language to young children. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. 239 The Statute of Henry the fourth concerning Heresie doth lisp some such Power. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 28 Vouchsafing to lisp mysteries to those that would be deterred by any other way of expressing them. 1702 POPE *Dryade* 81 When first his infant voice shall lisp his mother's name. 1718 *Preacher* No. 17 7 6 *I* *Her* *Mad* *trips* in, and lisp out to me, that her Lady is gone to Bed. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 23 No Children run to lisp their Sire's Return. 1818 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII 64 Pray send me the Report that you speak of, in which they begin to lisp their intentions. 1819 METROPOLIS III. 174 Lady tho and tho, lithpith out an *Insipid*. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 319 Newcastle sent for Pitt, hugging him, and lisped out the highest compliments. 1838 LYTON *Alice* 62 'And me, too', lisped Sophia—the youngest hope. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 3 The light wave lisp'd Greece.

Hence *Lisped* *ppl. a.* a. 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Basil* II. iv. Wks. (1851) 27 The lisp'd flattery of a cunning child. **Lisper** (*lîspar*). Also 5 *lyspare*, 6 *lispar*, *lyspare*. [*f.* *LISP* *v.* + *ER* 1.] One who lispes. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3 1/2 *Lyspare*, *lispars*, *sibils*. 1519 HERMAN *Vale*, 31 No man shulde rebuke and scorne a blesyd man or goyelyd, or lisparyd, or lypar, or a stuttor or fumbler. 1684 *tr. Rucel's Merc. Compt.* II. 42 The disaffection of Lispers consists in Conformation and not at all in Intemperance. 1709 STERLE *Tatler* No. 77 2 1, I remember a Race of Lispers, fine Persons, who took an Aversion to particular Letters in our Language. 1823 *Rev. on Zuan* ix. lxxxiii. *Fath* lovely lisper Smiled. 1827 LAYTON *Pelham* iii. 'Ah', said the lisper, carelessly; 'but can he write poetry, and play proverbs?'

**Lisp** (*lîsp*), *vb.* [*f.* *LISP* *v.* + *ING* 1.] The action of the verb *LISP* (*lit.*, *transf.*, and *fig.*).

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306 1/2 *Lyspyng*, *sibylalus*, *blesura*. 1625 J. KING *David's Strait* 5 *Plato's* *crump*-shoulder and *Aristotle's* *lisp*. 1641 *SPECTATOR* *Find. Anst.* 8 12 156 For our parts we answer without lisp. 1674 R. GONDIER *Inf.* & *Ab. Physic* 205 Having some defect in her Speech, to wit, a Lipping. 1768 74 TUCKER *Ed. Nat.* (1834) II. 622 To prevent lipping, stammering, and other such like imperfections. 1820 HALLIDY *Lecl. Dram. Lit.* 10 These first crude attempts at poetry and lispings of the Muse. 1839 LONGE *Voices* *Nr.* *Prelude* xiii, Low lispings of the summer rain.

*attrib.* 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* i. ii. I remember How I would dandle you upon my knee At lisp-ing-age.

**Lisp** (*lîsp*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *LISP* *v.* + *ING* 2.] That lisp; (of sounds or utterance) characterized by a lisp or lisp

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 11 The Lorde also shal speake with lisping lippes and with a strange language unto this people. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 A pleasant lispng sound. 1646 FANSHAWE *Guarino's Pastor* *Ido* (1676) 142 Thy lithping gibberish. 1669 HOLDER *Clein. Speech* 45 The other pair of lispng and siblant Letters. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Popul. Phas.* (1777) I. 27 A lispng accent. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* iii. I heard my own name pronounced by a very soft lispng voice. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. v. 17 The father who should impose the obligations of manhood upon a yet lispng son, would be as unjust as he would be unwise.

**Lisp** (*lîsp*), *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *LY* 2.]

In a lispng manner; with faltering utterance.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. I. 50/1 Little children that can scarce speake plain, can make a shift to swear lispngly. 1660 FULLER *ALICE* *Outenp.* 63 How lispngly and imperfectly doe we perform the close of this Petition. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 419 The affairs which were lispngly discussed in the lady's chamber.

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1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* d vj, viii *lyspoundes* *facit* *cc. li. xx. lyspoundes* *facit* *a* *shyp* *pounde*. 1597 SKENE *De Verbo*, *Signif.* s. v. *Serplait*, *Ane* *stone* and *two* *pound* *Scottish* *makis* *ane* *lesh* *pund*. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 92 *Leis-* *pound* *a* *weight* *of* *their* *Virtual*, *which* *contains* *24* *of* *their* *Marks*; *it* *is* *also* *called* *a* *Setten*. This answers to 28 of our pounds. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.*, *Skell.* V. 197 The butter, is delivered to the landlord in certain cases by the lispound. This denomination of weight consisted originally of only 12 Scotch or Dutch pounds. By various acts, it has been gradually raised to 30 lb. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* i. Eight lispounds of butter. 1837 G. G. MACDOUGALL *Graah's* *E. Coast Greenland* 33 A tribute of 127 lispounds of walrus-teeth. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Commerce* 1635 [At Riga] the lispound = 20 lbs. (= 184 lbs. avoirdupois).

**Lispy** (*lîspi*), *a.* *nounce-wd.* [*f.* *LISP* *sb.* + *-Y*.]

Characterized by a lisp; inclined to lisp.

1873 DUNFORD *Let.* 25 Oct. *Mem.* (1899) 105 Lord Stanhope reminded me really of what he was years ago, rather prosy and lispy, but sensible and full.

† **Liss**. *Obs.* Also 1 *liss*, *liss*, 2-4 *lisse*, 3 *lysse*, 4-5 *lys*. [*OE. lîs, liss, f. lîse* gentle, soft: see *LITHE* a.]

1. Remission, release; mitigation, abatement; hence, cessation, end.

c. 1000 *Crode* 54 (Gr.) *Remissionem peccatorum*. *Lisse* *is* *gelye* *leahtra* *gehwylces*. c. 1275 *Laub. Hom.* 145 *Song* *wit*-*uten* *lisse*. c. 1200 *Moral* *Ode* 239 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, *Eifer* *doð* *hem* *wo* *inoch*, *nabbed* *he* *none* *lisse*. c. 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fante* I. 222 Ther sawe I lous venus kysses And grunted was of the tempest lisse. c. 1386 *Frankl.* 7. 510 What for his labour and his hope of lisse his woful herte of penaunce hadde a lisse. 1393 LANGR. *P. Pl.* C. II. 200 *Lone* *is* *lech* *of* *lyne* and *lysse* *of* *alle* *peyne*. c. 1450 *FORNIGH* *Crail* II. 310 Of his peynes he mynte haue non liss. 1602 SIBBALD *Chron.* *Sc. Poetry* IV. *Gloss.*, *Liss*, remission or abatement, especially of any acute disease.

2. Tranquillity, peace, rest; joy, delight.

c. 1000 *Pharix* 672 (Gr.) *Lissina* in *lisse* *lucis* *et* *pacis*. c. 1023 WILFSTAN *Hom.* (Napier) 265 *Pa* *ealdig* *an* *ceaster* *warin* *þur* *gefeop* and *wynsumad* *on* *lisse* and *on* *lisse*. c. 1275 *Laub. Hom.* 15 *Hisse* and *lisse* *ic* *sende* *uppon* *noumen* *þe* *me* *luied*. c. 1305 *LAV.* 261 *þat* *he* *mihte* *libben* *on* *lisse* [*later text* *in* *lisse*]. c. 1375 *Sayings* *of* *Bede* 34 in *Horst.* *Altengl. Leg.* 505 *perenne* *is* *reste* and *lisse*. c. 1370 in *Wright* *Lyric* P. xviii. 57 *Suete* *hesu*, *..lisse* *huerte* *love*, *min* *huerte* *lisse*. 13. *Guy* *Warw.* (A.) 430 *bring* *me* *of* *his* *wodenise* *And* *bring* *me* *in* *to* *sum* *liss*. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 29 *Lorde* *of* *lyf* *and* *of* *lyte* *of* *lysse* and *of* *peyne*. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 315 *Me* *ys* *lenere* *in* *this* *lif* *as* *a* *lord* *beggen* *þan* *in* *lysse* *to* *lyue*.

*Liss*: see *LIS* 2.

|| **Lisse** (*lîs*), *sb.* 1 [*f.* *Lisse* smooth (in *crêpe* *Lisse* smooth *crêpe*).] A kind of silk gauze.

1852 *Mrs. Stowe* *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 113 The snowy lisse crêpe cap. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 11 Mar. A long white crêpe lisse veil. 1879 *MRS. ENJOY* *JAMES* *Ind.* *Honch.* *Managem.* 18 *Lisse*, if you go to a hot station (in India), would be almost useless. 1884 *Castell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 184/2 Edge it with lace plaiting or lisse frilling.

|| **Lisse** (*lîs*), *sb.* 2 *Weaving*. [*a.* *F. lisse*, *lice* (cf. with *quot. F. haule lice*).] = *LEASE* *sb.* 2, 3. Also see *quots.* 1878, 1885.

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) IX. 671/1 [Parts of a ribbon-loom] 6 The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom [etc.]. 1878 *DE* *CHAMPEAUX* *Tapestry* *Introd.*, [Explains the 'lisses' to be the two cylinders of which the loom consists]. 1885 *E. MÜNSTER* *Tapestry* xvi. 358 Rings of small cord called 'lices' or 'lisses', are fastened to each thread of the front cloth.

† **Lisse**, *v.* *Obs.* (? *exc. Sc.*) Also 4 *liss*, 4-5 *lis*, *lys*, 4-6 *lysse*. [*OE. lissian* = *PRE-ENG. \*lispisjan*, 1. \**lispjo* soft, mild: see *LITHE* a.]

1. *trans.* To subdue (only *OE.*); to mitigate, assuage, relieve (pain, etc.).

a. 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 294 (Gr.) *Yldo* *beop* *on* *eorpan* *a* *ghwas* *creftig* *..lissed* (*for* *lissad*) *eat* *ðæt* *he* *wo*. c. 1320 R. BURNIE *Medl.* 702, *Y* *prey* *þe* *suaudele* *lys* *peyne* *þu* *lys*. c. 1350 *Wilk.* *Palmerie* 348 *Ferto* *lissen* *his* *langour*. c. 1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 173 *Hym* *likis* *in* *land* *your* *langour* *to* *lis*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 113 Such compositiones as stanche or lyssse ake.

2. To relieve (of pain, etc.); to comfort.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 702 *Lat* *vs* *lyssen* *wo* *with* *oper* *speche*. *Ibid.* I. 1082 *Troilus* *..is* *somdel* *of* *akynge* <



lissoms or seams of the Rocks. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock. Glouc. 1850 Gloucester Gloss., *Lissen*, a cleft in a rock; the parting of stone in a quarry.

2. A layer or stratum; + a support for a beehive. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 126 (let. fr. Faringdon, Berks) [two hives], that I was obliged to raise on lissoms nine inches high. 1879 in Miss JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.* s.v., 'In burnin' time we putten first a lissom o' coal, an' then a lissom o' lime-stewn'.

3. A strand of rope; + one of the rows of straw plait in a bonnet? (Devon 1837 in E. D. D.). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lissens*, the ultimate strands of a rope. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Lissom*, the strand of a rope; each lissom may be composed of several yarns.

**Lisencephalous** (lisense-fäläs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Lisencephal-a* (f. *lisēōs* smooth + *ēphalōs* brain) + -ous.] Pertaining to the *Lisencephala*, the second group of mammals in Owen's classification, which have smooth brains.

1859 OWEN *Class. Mammalia* 37 The following Table exemplifies the correspondence of the groups in the *Lisencephalous* and *Lisencephalous* series. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 57 The *Lisencephalous* or smooth-brained mammals fall naturally into four well-defined orders.

**Lisses**, pl. of **Lis**.

**Lissom** (lissəm), *a. Also lissome.* [Contracted variant of **LITHESOME**.] Supple, limber; lithesome; lithe and agile.

1800 PEARCE *Suppl. to Grove* (1814) 74 *Lissom*, limber, relaxed. North. 1824 MISS MITCHELL *Village Ser.* i. 147 They are so much more athletic, and yet so much isomer — to use a Hampshire phrase, which deserves at least to be good English. 1825 BRITTON *Barstow & North.* III. 375 *Lithesome*, or *Lissome*, soft, pliable; expert in action. 1839 PRAD *Poems* (1864 II. 135 Back flew the bolt of lissom lath. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 70 Sleight, but as lissom as a hazel wand. 1879 JEFFERIES *Old Life in S. Co.* II. The lissom bound of the bar. 1890 'ROLF BULLI' *woon's Miner's Right* (1899) 187/1 The toughies grow lissom under the influence of good fellowship and a potent liquor.

fig. 1859 KELPS *Friends in C. Ser.* II. i. vii 77 His [Ovid's] lissome lines are drawn over.

b. That renders supple, *nonce-ute*. 1864 LN. DERBY *Liad* xviii. 389 They wosh'd the corpse, With lissom oils anointing. Hence **Lissomness**.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii. (1871) 264 He... was applauded by all for his lissomness. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Corrected Impressions* xv. 142 His... marvellous lissomness... of thought.

**Lissotrichous** (lissotrikas), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *lisēōs* smooth + *trich-*, *triph* hair.] Smooth-haired; leiotrichous.

1880 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 280 *Lissotrichous* or *Leiotrichous*, having straight smooth hair.

† **List**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lyst*, 2-4 *lyst(e)*, 3-4 *list(e)*, *lyst*, 4 *lest*, 4 *list*. [OE. *lyst* masc. and fem. = OS. *lyst* fem., ON. *lyst* fem. = OTeut. \**hlisti-* = OAvan \**hlisti-* Skr. *cruti* obedience), f. root \**klus-* (: *klus-* : *klus-*), OTeut. \**hlūs-* (: *hlūs-* : *hlūs-*), found also in the vbs. OE. *hlasian*, OHG. *losn* (MHG. *losen*), OHG. *lūstrēn* (mod. Ger. dial. *laustern*; cf. G. *lūstern*, Sw. *lystra*, Da. *lystre* to 'answer' to a name, 'answer' the helm), MHG. *lāschen* (mod. G. *lauschen*), MHG. *lūsenen*, *lūsenen*, all meaning 'to listen'; also, outside Teut., in OS. *slýti* to hear, *sluxti* hearing, Lith. *klānsi* obedience, *klānsiti* to hear, Zend *grānsānē* to hear, Welsh *clust*, Irish *clhas* fem., ear (: = Oceltic \**kloushē*). The root OAvan \**klus-* : *klus-* : *klus-* (Teut. \**hlūs-* : *hlūs-* : *hlūs-*) is an extended form of \**kle-* (Teut. \**hlit-*) : see LOUD a.]

1. Hearing; the sense of hearing. *To have or give a list*; to give ear, be attentive, keep silence. 17000 *ELERIC* *Hon.* II. 50 Da si findigit ur lichaman, dat is gesihþ and hlyst, swete and stene and brepung. 17000 *Sax. Leech.* II. 40 Gif [moon] yfelne hlyst hæbbe. 1715 *Lamb. Hon.* 75 Hore lust hore looking hore blowing hore smelling hore feeling wes al latret. 17000 *Trin. Coll. Hon.* 61 Gif he binimed us we sihte oðer ure liste. 17000 *LAY.* 1757 Mi fader Caredoc makede lust & þus spæc. 17000 *Cursor* II. 1308 All þai gaf him list ilkan. 17130 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 2 Sitteþ stille & hæveþ lyst. 17130 *TRIVISA* *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxi. (1495) 238 Thyckenes of luste and of heryng. 17000 *Ortonian* 60 Fele of hem cated a cry. That noon of hem that sytte hym by May have no lest.

2. The ear. (But cf. **LIST** sb. 1 b.) 17130 *Sir Ferunib.* 1000 With ys hond a wolde þe 3yue a such on on þe luste þat al þy brenn scholde clyue al aboute ys fuste. 17130 *CHAUCER* *Wife's Pro.* 634 He smoot me ones on the list. 17130 *MORE* *Howe a Sergeant would learn to play the fere* Wks. D. 11 b. And with his list, Upon the lyst, He gæue hym such a blow, That [etc.].

† **List**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3-4 *liste*, 4-5 *lyst(e)*, *lest* (f. [Com. Teut. : OE. *list* str. fem. corresponds to OFris. *lest*, OS. *list* art, wisdom (Du. *list* fem., cunning), OHG. *list* masc., wisdom, art, craft (mod. G. *list* fem., craft, stratagem), ON. *list* fem., art, skill (Sw. *Da. list*), Goth. *list-s* fem., stratagem, wile; = OTeut. \**hlisti-*, f. root \**lis-* (: *lais-* in Goth. *lais* I know) : see LEARN v., LORE.] Art, craft, cunning. Also phr. *by or with list*. 17000 *CYNEWULF* *Christ* 1318 Mid hu micle elne ærhwylc wille þurh ealle list lifes tilgan. 17000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 588

(Gr.) Lædde hie swa mid ligenum & mid listum speon idese on þæt unriht. 17000 *LAV.* 17210 Betere is liste [c. 1775 sleahþe] þene uel strende. 17215 *Leg. Kath.* 127 Swa þe cnotte is lenut. þæt ne mei hit liste ne lyst strengþe nowder. leowis. 17250 *Orl & Night.* 172 Ich wolde bihte bet mid liste, Than thu mid al thine strengthe. 1725 *Prim. Alfred* 638 in O. E. Misc. 136 Of him þu miht leren listes and fele þeues. 173. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 2046 This was a dede of quaint list. 1735 *St. Leg. Saints* ix. (Bartholomæus) 322 He crucifyt was fyrste & (syne) his skyne of flayne with lyfte. 17430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 42 We ben biggild alle wip oure lyst.

**List** (list), *sb.* Also 4-7 *lyst(e)*, *liste*, 5 *lyst*, *lyst(e)*. [OE. *liste* wk. fem. = MDu. *lijste* (Du. *lijst*), OHG. *līsta*, MHG. *līste*, mod. G. *liste*]; the Teut. word was adopted in Rom. as *lt*, *lista*, *F. liste*; the ON. *lista* (f) is prob. from Fr. or ME.]

1. Border, edging, strip.

† 1. *gen.* A border, hem, bordering strip. *Obs.* 17000 *Epinal Gloss.* 383 *Len*, *lūn*, *listan* & *el* thres. 173. *P. J. Milit. P. B.* 1761 þe myst dries þorþ þe lyst of þe lyfte, bi þe loz medoes 173. *Guy R.* (1887) p. 404 (MS. A. His targe wip eall list he carf aw. 1735 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. (Jacobus Monon) 43 þæt stryfe wall, quia myrþe fyrst of his kirtil myrþe þe liste. 1433 *List. Foun.* (Surtres) II. 49 Unam tuellam de twik, cum ingris lyste. 1513 *Doctus* *Archiep.* xiii. Pro. 38 The nyght forthsped lye of þe with salub list. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Rufo Comico* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 In the very farthest part and list of Europe bordering upon Asia. 1597 *Hooker* *Eccl. L.* v. 8. 13 (17) They þat thought it better to let them (the books of the Apo) 1713 *Lat* stand as a list or marginal border wip the olde Testune it 1650 *KULLER* *Pisgah* i. vi. 13 Tr. Ch. m. the c. 1735 *St. Leg. Saints* vii. 43 þæt stryfe wall, quia myrþe fyrst of his kirtil myrþe þe liste. 1433 *List. 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11. *Smith Serm.* (1637) 203 As though humility were the bond of all duties, like a list which holdeth men in compass. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v. ii. 295 You and I cannot be confined within the weak Lyst of a Countreyes fashion. 1601 — *Theol. N.* iii. i. 86, I am bound to your Neece sir: I meane she is the list of my voyage. 1638 *Chillingworth, Relig. Prot.* 1. Concl. 411 To keepe my discourse within those very lists and limits which yourself have prescribed. 1645 *Quarles Sol. Recant.* vi. 60 To what strange Lists is her conceal'd Omnipotence confin'd?

† *b.* Region, territory. *Obs.*

1669 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* 57 Whatever foggy Mists Do blind men in these sublimary Lists.

9. *spec. in pl.* († sometimes construed as *sing.*) as the equivalent of the like-sounding OF. *liste* (mod. F. *liste*): The palisades or other barriers enclosing a space set apart for tilting; hence, a space so enclosed in which tilting-matches or tournaments were held. † *Phr. in, within (the) lists*. Sometimes, by extension, the arena in which bulls fight or wrestlers contend, etc. † Also (*rarely*) *sing.* in the same sense.

[The OF. *liste* (see *Lyst*), used once by Chaucer, which appears to have influenced the application of the Eng. word, is of doubtful etymology; it corresponds to Sp. *lista*, Pg. *lista*, It. *lista*, med. L. *listra* palat. lists. *Hatz. Darm.* suggests a late L. type *listra*, f. OHG. *līsta* (see above).]

1386 *Ch. of St. Peter's T. 660* Cambath that taught in lists with the brethren two For Canacee. c. 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 417, Without the di he were lyses made, With walls batayled large and brade. c. 1420 *Ant. of Arth.* 497 (Douce MS.) he lyses by lyne hom to list lyses With many serant of his. 1470 *85 Mary of Arthur* vii. xxii, Bannor took his hor. at the one ende of the lystes, and sere Trystram at other ende of the lystes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 To doo armes in lyses to the utterance. 1523 *Ld. Bessers Freiss.* i. chiv. 133 These two dukes came into the felde, all armed, in a lystes made for ye sayd duke of Almayne, challenger, and for the duke of Englande, defender. 1589 *Pasquill's Return* Civ. 1, I fareth with them, as it dooth with the Wrestler within the Lyses. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* ii. iii. 41 On paine of death, no person be so bold as to touch the Lyses, Except the Marshall. 1611 *Lady M. Wotton Urania* 497 Encountering his enemy in a List, made of purpose betwene the Campe, and Castle. 1672 *Dryden Cong. Granada* i. 1, When the Lists set wide, Gave room to the fierce Bulls. 1812 *Byron Ch. Har.* i. lxxii, The lists are oped, the spacious arena clear'd. 1813 *Scott Trium.* ii. vii, A summer-day in lists shall strive My knights. 1842 *Tennyson Sir Galahad* i, They reel, they roll in clanging lists.

† *b. transf. and fig.* A place or scene of combat or contest. *Phr. To enter (the) lists*.

1591 *Shaks. Ten. & Ad. Act.* ix. Now is she in the very lists of love, Her champion mounted for the hot encounter. 1612 *Dryden Polyph.* v. 100 As when his Trytons' trumps doe them to battell call Within his surging lists to combat with the Whale. c. 1666 *Bk. Androm.* vii. 7 *Serm. Wood Combat* vi. (1667) 82 The lystes where this temptation was used, was the Mountaine. 1647 *N. Bacon Disp. Govt.* Eng. i. iv. (1739) 9, I hold it both needless and fruitless to enter into the Lyses, concerning the original of the Saxons. 1648 *ibid.* ix. 116 The King, loth to enter the List with the Clergy about too many matters. 1649 *Drum. of Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 22/2 See, Chloris, how the clouds Tilt in the azure lists. 1671 *Milton Samson* 463 Dagon hath presumed I, Me overthrow, to enter lists with God. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* viii. 110 Demodocus . . . Majestic to the lists of Fame repairs. 1831 *Brewster Newton* (1835) i. iv. 77 The Royal Society contained few individuals, capable of entering the lists against this assailant. 1838 *Kingsley St. Paul's Trag.* c. i. 35 (Let) the spirit Range in free battle lists. 1878 *Browning Poets' Christ.* lxxii Slight lists Wherein the puppet-champions wage a mimic war.

† 10. *a. sing. and pl.* An encircling palisade; a railed or staked enclosure. *b. pl.* The starting-place of a race (= *L. carceres*). Also *sing.* a race-course or exercising ground for horses. *Obs.*

1581 *Styward Mart. Discepl.* i. 39 The cite, pales or lyst or fort where y. campe is lodged. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* i. 68 All these y. were placed without the lists (= *L. extra fabulatum*). 1601 *Holland Pliny* i. 222 To the Lists they [horses] must not be brought to enter into any mansties there before they be full five yeres of age. 1644 *Faenly Mem.* (1857) i. 101 A list to ride horses in, much frequented by the gallants in summer. 1662 *H. More Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 12 We both setting out from the same Lists, though taking several ways . . . meet together . . . at the same Goal. 1737 *West Let. (in verse)* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 19 As yet just started from the lists of time.

III. 11. *Comb.* : list-boy, in *Tin-plating*, a boy employed to place the plates in the list-pot; list-pot, a cast-iron trough containing a small quantity of melted tin, in which the tinned plates are plunged to remove the 'list' (see 7 d); list-wall [cf. sense 4], a dry wall with one or more strips or bands of cemented walling.

1828 *S. Parkes in Mem. Lit. & Phil. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. ii. lvi. 369 There is always a wire of tin on the lower edge of every plate, which is removed . . . in the following manner. A boy called the 'list-boy', takes the plates when they are cool enough, to handle, and puts the lower edge of each into the 'list-pot'. 1793-1813 *Reports Agric.* 62 (L. D. D.) A wall-fence 'partly dry and partly cemented with mortar, or what is commonly called a 'list wall'. 1850 *Trml. R. Agr. Soc.* XI. ii. 728 The fence is what is called a list wall, alternate layers of dry wall and stone with mortar.

*List* (list), *sb.* 4 Also 4-5 *lest(e)*, *lyst(e)*. [f. *Lyst* 2.2 Cf. *Icel. lyst* fem., appetite (for food).]

† 1. Pleasure, joy, delight. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *Lav.* 13078 Pa andswared be munec mid muchelere liste (*later text* mid swiþe gode wille). 13 . . . *F. F. Allit. P.* A. 467 So fare we alle with list and lyste. To kyng & quene by cortaysse. c. 1386 *Chaucer Proh.* 132 In curteysie was

set ful muche hir list (*n. r. list*). c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 306/2 *Lyst*, or lykynge, . . . delectacio. c. 1450 *Holland Hovard* 755 All thus our lady thai lovit, with lykynge and lyst. 1573 *Satir Poems Reform.* xl. 197 How he sould. I leave this lyte with list for all their plaid.

2. Appetite, craving; desire, longing; inclination. Const. to (with sb. or inf.), rarely *for*, *of*; † frequently collocated with *lisure*. Now only *arch.*

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 544 He doþ men hungren and haueþ Crist, and mani oþer synful list. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1231 Hem wexon drit, de lew sleckede de chikles list. a. 1300-1400 *Cursus* M. 24751 (Göt.) Pat gife me list [other MS's. luste] of hir to rede. c. 1374 *Chaucer Troylus* ii. 738 (787) Right a-noon as sesed is here lest, So ceseþþ lone and forth to loue a newe. 1423 *Jas. i. Kingis Q. vii.* Hastow no lest to sing? 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* ix. ii. 69 The wyld wolf. . . Rases in ire, for the wood bungris matter. 1513 *Ld. Berners Huon* lxxv. 226 The traytoure Gerard had no lyst to slepe. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 410/1 He had no leysure, and lesse lyst, to attend unto Wickliffes matters. 1575 *Tudor. Faulconrie* 276 It is a very goodd way to . . . kill the list and lykynge of a Sparhawk, to feede his . . . with liquid meates washt in water. 1596 *W. Smith Charis* (1897) 49 Since my dysgrace I had of them no list. 1613 *Purphas Pilgrimage* ii. xv. (1614) 195 If he have list to the stoole. 1641 *Milton Reform.* i. Wks. 185/1 III. q. I have done it, neither out of malice, nor list to speake evil. 1659 *Fuller Ep.* *Inf. Innoc.* (1840) 219, I had little list or leysure to write. 1666 *Purphas Holy War* 242, I thank you for all things courteous and civil, but for your cordial I have no list thereto. 1825 *Scott Talism.* xxvi, I have more list to my bed than to have my ears tickled. 1839 *Bailey Festus* viii. (1848) 82 To give a looe to all the lists of youth. 1888 *P. Cushing Blacksmith* of I or III. x. 216 The divine list of sex, and the sweet ache of soul.

3. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure.

† *Phr. at (one's) list*. Now only *arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursus* M. 22130 Turn þai sal til him tistest, And siþen þaas other at his list. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1957 Pleynt at your list I yelde me. 1579 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 261 Honestie my olde Graundfather called that, when menne lyned by law, not lyst. 1610 *G. Fletcher Christ's Tri.* i. xxii, Frail multitude! whose giddy law is list. 1682 *Hyman Holy War* 110 He that can list and will propound what he pleases. 1695 *Hickeringill Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 l. 326 By the Law of the Land, and not the Arbitrary list or will of any Man living. 1867 *J. B. Rose Tr. Virgil's Aeneid* 26 It was a god there working his own list.

*List* (list), *sb.* 5 Also 7-8 (*Naut.*) *lust*. [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of *List sb.* 1]

1. *Naut.* The carceing or inclination of a ship to one side.

1633 *T. James Voy.* 80 The Ship at low water had a great lust to the offing. 1658 *Phillips, Lust of a ship.* 1834 *M. S. Ott Cruise Midge* ii. (1842) 30 What a list to port she is getting! 1881 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 2/6 The cargo shifted giving the ship a list to port. 1885 *T. J. Jan.* 8 The vessel gave a sudden list to starboard.

2. *transf.* A leaning over (of a building, etc.).

1793 *Stratton Edystone* l. 825 The whole building had got a considerable list or leaning to the S.W. 1901 *Longm. War.* Sept. 296 Two lines of struggling fence running with all sorts of lists and bends.

*List* (list), *sb.* 6 [a. F. *liste* = Sp. Pg., It. *lista*; prob. identical with *List sb.* 3, the special sense being developed from that of 'strip' (of paper): see *List sb.* 3.4.] A catalogue or roll consisting of a row or series of names, figures, words, or the like. In early use, esp. a catalogue of the names of persons engaged in the same duties or connected with the same object; *spec.* a catalogue of the soldiers of an army or of a particular arm; also in † *phr. in or within the list(s), in list* (occas. fig.).

*Active list*, a list of those officers in the army or navy who are liable to be called upon for active service. *Free list*, (a) a list of persons who are allowed free admission to a place of entertainment; (b) a list of articles which are exempt from duty under the revenue laws. Also *army list*, *civil list*, *retired list*, *sick list*, etc. (see the first words).

1602 *Shaks. Ham.* i. l. 98 Young Fortinbras . . . Hath . . . Sharked up a list of Landless Resolutes. *Ibid.* ii. 32 The Lewies, The Lists, and full proportions are all made Out of his subject. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. 76 The Thracian King Adullas . . . The Kings of Mede, and Licoonia, With a more larger List of Scepters. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 24 The list of those that claime their Offices this day. 1622 *F. Markham Bk. War* iv. iii. 130 Pioners . . . are not reckoned Souldiers, neither come neere by many degrees either to that list or reputation. 1625 *Bacon Ess.* *Of Youth & Age* (Arb.) 257 He was the Ablest Emperour, almost, of all the List. 1633 *T. Stafforke Par. Hist.* l. i. (1810) 3 Tobee in list 3000 Foot, and 250 Horse. 1646 *Evance Noble Ord.* 20 You will not be out of the List long. 1653 *Holcroft Procopius* iv. 157 The Battalion was of eight thousand foot, and the Archers of the List. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* i. v. § 10 Their Fear brought in a false List of their Enemies Number. 1696 *Phillips* (ed. 5), *List*, a Scroll of the Names of several Persons of the same Quality with whom we have Business, or with whom we have some Relation. A List of the Slain and Wounded in such a Battel. A List of such a ones Creditors. A List of the Prisoners in such a Prison. 1742 *Young N. Th.* i. 284 Endless is the list of human ills. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letter-founders have a kind of list, or tariff, whereby they regulate their founts. 1809 *Ld. Mulgrave in G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) ii. 358 His name being removed from the List of the Navy. 1847 *Murray Childr.* *N. Forest* xx, Edward took a list of the contents. 1855 *Dickens Mt. Fr.* i. ii, She keeps a little list of her lovers. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The earliest classical revival restored Caesar and Virgil to the list of monastic studies.

*b. Racing slang.* Short for: The list of geldings in training. Hence to put on the list = to constrate. 1890 *Farmer Slang*, Added to the List, an abbreviation of 'added to the list of geldings in training'.

† *c. American.* The return of particulars of taxable property required to be furnished by the owners. (Cf. *List 2.4* 1 b.) *Obs.*

1646 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) i. 329 To the prejudice of many who have duly and according to law presented their list. 1655 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) i. 279 Sea-Brooke is fynyed forty shillings for not sending ye Lists of their estates to the Court.

*d. Comb.* : † list-maker = *LISTER 2.2*; list-price, the price fixed for an article in the printed list issued by the maker, or by the general body of makers of the particular class of goods.

1666 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) 11. 48 This Court doth order that ye land . . . be valued by the list makers of Stonington.

*List*, *sb.* 7 *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. Du. *lies* pork-fat, G. *leiste* flank, groin.] The flank (of pork); a long piece cut from the gammon.

1623 *Markham Country Content.* i. 21 Take the largest of your Chines of Pork, and that which is called a Liste. 1824 *Carr Craven Diet.* *Lists*, the flanks.

*List*, *sb.* 8, variant of *LISSE sb.* 2 = *LEASE sb.* 4 Also *Comb.* list-stick (see quot.).

1782 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) IX. 671/1 The list-sticks, to which the high-lisses are tied. The high-lisses, or lists, are a number of long threads, with platines, or plate-leads, at the bottom.

*List*, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. connected with *List sb.* 1] Ready, quick (*esp.* of hearing). Also applied to rooms, etc. in which one hears well.

1813 *Cutler Suffolk Words* s.v., 'List of hearing', quick of hearing. 1823 *Galt Gilhaise* II. 130 When any of his disciples were not just so list and brisk as they might have been. 1847 *Halliwel s.v.*, A list house or room, where sounds are heard easily from one room to another. *Kent.* 1861 *A. Brit. Rev.* Nov. 325 His ear was not list to catch the distant sounds. 1863 *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* 11. 135 *List*, quick; as list of speech. 1889 *Scott Gloss.*, *List*, the condition of the atmosphere when sounds are heard easily. 'It's a wonderful list morning.'

*List* (list), *v.* 1 *arch.* Forms: 1 *lystan*, 3-4 *leste* n, *luste* n, 4-6 *lyst*, 5 *lyste*, *lest*, *lust*, 6 7 *lyst*, 3-*list*. 3rd *sing. pres.* (contracted) 1-6 *lyst*, 2 6 *lust*, 3 *Orin. lisse*, 3-5 *luste*, 4-5 *leat* (e), 4-6 *lyste*, *lyste*, 4-7 *list*. *Pa. I.* 1-5 *lyste*, 2-5 *leste*, 3 *Orin. lisse*, 3-6 *lust* (e), 4-6 *lyste*, *lyste* (e), 4-7 *lyst*, (5 *leat*, *lest*). Also 4 *lysted*, 5 -yð, etc., 4-*listed*. [OE. *lystan* = OS. *lustian* (Du. *lusten*), OHG. *lusten* (MHG., mod. G. *lusten*), ON. *lysta* (Sw. *lysta*, Da. *lyste*) : -OFent. \**lustjan*, f. \**lust-u* pleasure : see *Lyst sb.*]

It is often somewhat uncertain whether forms in *lust* should be referred to this verb or to *LUST 1*; in southern and perh. in West Midland ME. the vowel may represent either *u* or *o*, and the examples are here placed under the one *u* or the other as the sense suggests. In other dialects of ME., and occas. in the 16th c., *lust* occurs in the sense of *list*, and with its peculiar inflexion (e.g. 3rd *sing. pres. lust*), and in these cases it is more convenient to regard it as an altered form of this *u*, due to the influence of the *sb.* or *v.* *lust*, than as a special use of the latter.)

1. *impers. trans.* (in OE. with *acc.* or *dat.*) To be pleasing to. *Me list* (occas. *listeth*) : I please, choose, like, care, or desire.

*a.* Const. inf.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Hine ne lyst his willan wyrcean. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 211 *Lecture*, me lyst rædan. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Penne þan mon ne lust on his liue nan god don. c. 1200 *Ormin* 819 Himm lisse þa Wel eteann off an appell. c. 1205 *Lav.* 30253 þan kinge luste slepe. a. 1200 *Cursus* M. 22601 Na creatur sal þan list [Trin. luste, *Edin. luster*] plai. 13 . . . *Gow. & Gr. Knt.* 941 Penne lyst þe lady to loken be knykt. c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xxv. (Julian) 206 My gud brethre, quhy lest you let? c. 1385 *Chaucer L. G. H.* Prolog. 490 The lestyth nat a louere be. c. 1400 *Maunore* (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Na man es forboden . . . to trowe in what lawe þat him list leue on. c. 1440 *Sir Gawayne* 499 Him lystyd nothing for to play. For he was full weli. c. 1450 *Molin* 48, I knowe alle thinges, that me leste to wite. c. 1491 *Chast. Godes Child*, 12 Somme whan they sholde slepe theenne hem list wake and pray. Some whan they sholde wake and pray theenne hem lust to slepe. 1584 *Prelle Arraignment* Paris i. ii, Me list . . . This idle talk on me to undertake. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* i. vii 35 When him list the prouder looks subdew. a. 1618 *Ralphin Maxims* St. (1621) 49 When it listeth him to call them to an account. 1633 *P. Fletcher Poet. Misc.* 64 When me list to sadder tunes apply me. 1808 *Scott Arm.* i. viii, When at need him listed ease his battle-steed.

*b.* Without dependent inf. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses introduced by *as*, *if*, *what*, *when*, etc.)

c. 888 *K. Ælfric Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Ne him eac næfre genog ne pinod ar he hæbbe eal þæt hine lyst. c. 1205 *Lav.* 30741 Ælþer gon lide pider him to liste. a. 1300 *K. Horn* 918 Nu þe reate one while, ef 300 leste. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 243 Offer or leue, whether þe lyst, 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iii. 519 Wemen . . . can wet their chekys, quhen thaim list, with teis. 14 . . . *Nor* 298 in *F. E.* (1862) 146 There we talkeden es vs lest. 1526 *Tynodale Matt.* x. 15 ys yt not lawfull for me to do as me listeth with myne awne. a. 1553 *Udall Reyster D.* ii. ii. (Arb.) 43 Let hym come when hym lyst. 1581 *Savile Tactics* Agric. (1622) 201 licence to do what them listed. 1633 *Dr. Hall Hand Texts* 518 This proud Antiochus shall doe what him listeth. 1825-34 *R. Bridges Fros & Psyche* Ang. xvii, Thy mortal life is but a brittle vase, But as these list with wine or tears to fill.

† With ellipsis of *go*.

c. 1330 *R. Baxne Chron.* (1810) 87 To þe holy land him list, & pider gan him spede.

† *c.* Const. of (= OE. gen.), after.



a 1000 *Booth, Metr.* xxvi. 71 Ili for ðem yrmðum endes lyste. c 1200 ORMIN 11334 Whanne his faste forþed was þa lyste himm aftur fode. a 1352 *Minor Poems* (Hall) i. 71 No thing list þau þan of play. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* ProL. 20 He.. has lykyn to lerne þat hym list after.

2. With personal construction. a. Const. inf.: To desire, like, wish to do something.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 796 Þe Ladie lay on hur bed & lysted no slepe. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xix. 209 Thei bryngyn up als many as men list to have. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 124 Quhen [that] hir court list semle fair and clein. 1563-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1566) 132 He either wist not, or list not to shew his cunning therein. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) A 4 b. I list not boast in acts of Chivalrie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 177 If we list to speake. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. xx. § 5 Points he listed not meddle withall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 75 If they list to try Conjecture. 1687 TOWNSON *Baptism* 129, I list not to contend about anything, of which I myself am not more strongly persuaded. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* ii. xx. If you list to taste our cheer. *Ibid.* xxiii. We little listed think of him.

b. Without dependent inf.: To wish, desire, like, choose. (Chiefly in subordinate clauses, as in 1 b.)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1838) 13 After ðan as here herte leste, ic hem folgede. c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 352 þy wyl be ydo, 1337 as þou leste. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. v. (1568) 4 All worldly thynges chaungyn as she lust. a 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 3 To that entent that who so luste may kepe hem from harme. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 123 Deyme as ye lest, ye that best can and may. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii. 7 They do euen what they lyst. 1563 *Honour* i. i. Agst. *Idolatri* v. (1859) 209 The Bishop of Rome.. did in all the West Church.. what he lust. a 1586 *Synner Arcadia* ii. (1629) 109 Your griefes, and desires whatsoever and whensoeuer you list, he will consider of. *Ibid.* iii. 260 He might returne if he listed. 1611 BIRBE *John* iii. 8 The winde bloweth where it listeth. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 144 Thou mayst make sale of it to whom thou list. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* i. 60 By his Musick he could drive men into what Affections he listed. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. xxvii. 42 Let them think what they list. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* v. We will, if your ladyship lists, leave him. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiv. 348 The invaders landed and harried where they listed.

† c. To list off: to care for. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1791 Þe leneedis luste [Fair] list) nocht o pride. c 1400 *Melayne* 1254 One þe lawnde righte þer pay lay.. And liste no thyng of playe. 14.. *Women's Horns* in *Rel. Ant.* i. 80 They have despit, and ageyn conyence, lyst nat of pryde, then hornes cast away. c 1450 *S. Cathbert* (Surtees) 1744 Þe shipmen of na lykynge lyste.

† 3. *trans.* To desire or wish for (something).

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 59 And seinge also they have libertie to lyste what they will, I pray God they have will to list that which is good. 1587 GOLDING *De Moruay* v. 55 By our listing of a thing, we may perceiue some alteration in our selues; but the thing it selfe that is listed or willed feleth nothing thereof.

**List** (list), *v.* 2. *arch.* Forms: 1. *hlystan*, 2-3 *lusten*, 2-5 *luste*, 3 *hlysten*, (h) *listen*, *hleste* (n), *hleste*, 3-6 *liste*, *leat* (e), 4-5 *lyst*, (s) *lyston*, -yn, *listyn*, 4- *list*. [OE. *hlystan*, f. *hlyst* *List sb.* 1 (Cf. mod. Icel. *hlusta*.)]

1. *intr.* = LISTEN *v.* 1.

c 1000 *Instat. Polity* § 5 In Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 310 *hlystan* hwæt ic sege. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 *Lusted* nu þanne, and undermiden þreo þing. *Ibid.* 185 Eie ne maig saw muchel biholden, ne ere biholden ne herte þenchen. a 1250 *Orl. & Night*, 263 Bo no stille, and lat me speke.. And list hu ich com me bi-telle. a 1300 *K. Horn* 355 *Lust* whi [Horn], *M.S.* list were forel the wonde þringe þe horn to honde. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 20399 (Gott.) *Listes* all i 30 biseke i-wise. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. on Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 But nowe I thynke I se you lysting and hearkening, that I shoulde name him. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xi. (1630) G. *List* how they rumble. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iii. 12 Peace, what noise? 1 [Sol.] *List*, list. 2 [Sol.] *Henric*. 1637 MILTON *Comus* 430 *List*, list, I hear Som far off hallow break the silent Air. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1798) 89 *List*, sirs, and may this bloody redress be a warning to future tyrants. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. xxxiii. The stag.. Spread his broad nostril to the wind, *Listed* before, aside, behind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 12 Great Napoleon Stops his horse, and lists with delight. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lv. 1 *List*, I beg, provided you're in humour.

b. Const. *to, unto, till*; in OE. dat. and gen. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 385 Ða fundon hie hiene.. *hlystend* hiora worda. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 29 Hig *blýstion* him. c 1200 ORMIN 7346 Þatt he ne listte noht wiþ ære Till nanes kinness idelleþe. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13833 Ne till vr lages will he noht list. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4002 Now lysteth to his spelle. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* i. ii. (1633) C 2, Grane Gouernors, list not to his exclames. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* vii. 54 Will then list to me? 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. 1. The warden.. *Lists* to the breeze's bodding sound. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, The Family* 22 *List* to a tale.

2. *trans.* To listen to, hear; = LISTEN *v.* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 [He] þe luste nulleð þe ne red. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1838) 69 Hlest hwæt se heigeste ðe seðð. c 1200 ORMIN 9017 To listennn what to preost 3uw seðð Off þure sawle nede. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Hie openeden his earen to lusteþe ðefles lore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20590 *Listes* þe bon þat scho him badd. a 1300 *K. Horn* 505 'Kyng', þe sede, 'þu liste [Land MS. wiltu liste] A tale mid þe beste'. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 503 So is it wit, a wiseman his wordis to listyn. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 46 Elues, list your names. 1642 T. HILL *Trade of Truth* Ep. Ded., I put it into your Honourable Protection, who have listed it [a sermon]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Epil., But ere the battle should he list her cries, The lover trembles—and the hero dies! 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. xvii. I list no more the ruck of drum. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 178, I.. list the drone of heavy humble-bees. 1806 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* iii. And you will list the hagle That hnows in lands of morn.

**List** (list), *v.* 3 [f. *List sb.* 3; cf. OF. *lister* (one example in Godef.) to put a list on (cloth); also lt. *listare*, G. *leisten*, Du. *lijsten*.]

† 1. *trans.* To put a list, border, or edge round (an object); to border, edge. Also, to put as a list or border upon. Obs.

13.. *Guy Warr.* (A.) xciii. (1837) 454 A large listed with gold. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* i. xciv. (1866) 51 The scrippe was of greene selk.. *Lysted* it was wel queyntliche with xii belles of siluer. 1530 PARCER. 612/2, I lyste a garment, or border it rounde about with a lyst.. I have lysted my cote within to make it laste better. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lister*, to list or border any thing. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Kellig.* (1651) 297 A long straight mossie walk.. listed on both sides with an Aqueduct of white stone. a 1630 — *Ob. Buckham*, *ibid.* 80 Such an Accumulation of benefits, like a kind of Embroidering or listing of one favour upon another. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) i. i. 2 Trite and trivial phrases.. listed with pedantic shreds of School-boy verses. 1670 MILTON *Eng. vi.* Wks. (1847) 553/4 A Danish curtaxe, listed with gold or silver. 1793 *Peterlin Phil. Trans.* XXII. 1451 The edges [of a fern leaf] are listed with Seed.

b. To fix list upon the edge of (a door).

1860 WORCESTER, *List* i. 5. To fix list, or a strip of cloth, to; as, 'To list a door'. 1881 R. T. COOKE *Somebody's Neighbour* 64 Monsieur Leclerc.. listed the doors against approaching winter breezes.

† 2. To enclose; to shut in with rails or the like.

1494 FADYAN *Chron.* vii. 463 [He] kepte his daye appointed for that batayll, in a felde called in Frenshe Lapre Aux Clers, where for them was ordeyned a place lysteid and closed in goodly wyse. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Parable Fables* ii. i. 109 Upon the other three quarters, it [Asia] is lysted in with the Ocean. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cuneæ*, every place listed or rayled in.

† b. To bound, limit. Obs.

a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. viii. § 4 The local compass of a bishop's authority and power was never so strait y listed, as some men would have the world imagine.

3. *Carpentry.* To cut away the sappy edge of a board; to shape a block or stave by chopping.

1635 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) i. 34 Sawne boards.. cut sharp at ye top, and either listed or shote with a plane. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. *Listing*, the act of cutting away the sap-wood from one or both edges of a board. 1874 *Skyrings' Builders' Prices* 22 Floors.. For each edge listed, add os. 2d. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Agric.* To prepare (the land) for the crop (of cotton or Indian corn) by making ridges and furrows with the plough or beds and alleys with the hoe. *local U.S.*

1785 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII. 224 Some of it.. had been twice ploughed, then listed, then twice harrowed before sowing. 1835 OLMSTED *Slave States* 432 Boys and girls, 'listing' an old corn-field with hoes.

**List** (list), *v.* 4 [f. *List sb.* 4]

In senses 3 and 4 the word is now taken chiefly as an aphetic form of *enlist*, and written 'list.'

1. *trans.* To set down together in a list; to make a list of; to catalogue, register.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. i. § 1 (1634) 457 These kings were of the nation of Argives who are listed as followeth. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Sillex Scint.* *Rules & Lessons* xx. When night comes, list thy deeds. 1712 *Official Notice* in *London Gaz.* No. 4994/3 The Persons bringing the said Tickets, are desired to List the same in a Numerical Order, and to write in their List the Name. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials* 271 Of the Forbasa listed in the Book of Leinster there is one more so remarkable, that [etc.]. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 171/2 About one hundred species of butterflies have been listed.

b. To set down or enter in a special, formal, or official list (e.g. of persons or property for assessment, of stocks, etc.); U.S. to enter or register for taxation.

1608 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 454 All negroes imported.. and Indian servants.. being sixteen years of age, to be listed and pay levies as aforesaid. 1666 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 136 In case they be not accommodated with land amongst them with who n they are listed near the Bay line. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn. Knowles Hist.* *Turks* II. 223 There were listed fifty-five thousand, who paid duties of Harach. 1702 *Havwick Kirk Session Rec.* 4 Oct., The Minister.. desired such as intended to communicate to list themselves this week. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1833) I. 324 Speot the day in listing my money for Congress. 1877 *BURROUGHS Taxation* 214 Assessors are to list such lands oolys as situate [etc.]. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/7 Only seven cases were listed for to-day. 1893 *Times* 14 July 4/1 The shrinkage in the value of American securities 'listed' in this market.

† 2. To comprise in a list or catalogue; to enrol (among, in, into a certain number, under a certain head); to include or enrol in the number or membership of; to put in the same category with. Obs.

1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 142 He that.. desires to be listed into the rolle of those that have gotten greatest fame. 1637 MASSINGER *Address to Shirley* on his *Grateful Servant*, My obscure name, listed with theirs, who here advance thy fame. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xciv. Wks. 1851 III. 489 What are Chaplains? In State perhaps they may be listed among the upper Servengmen of som great household. 1668 *Perry's Diary* 5 Feb., The persons therein concerned to be listed of this or that Church. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* To Rdr., Vertues are listed in the rank of invisible things. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Wks.* 1768 i. 51 It is under this class I have presumed to list my present treatise. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxii. 274 All Trades and Occupations being listed into Tribes; none can marry out of their own Tribe. 1777 SIR A. DICK *Lett. to Johnson* 17 Feb. in Boswell *Johnson*, I have.. listed Dr. Samuel Johnson in some of my memorandums.. under a name which [etc.].

3. To enter on the list of a military body; to ap-

point formally (an officer); also in *pass.* with compl., to be appointed or 'gazetted' as (captain, etc.). In later use only in narrower sense, to enrol (private soldiers), to receive as recruits; = ENLIST *v.* 1.

1643 *Declar. Comm.*, *Rel. Int.* 28 The Parliament.. had made choice of, and listed all the Commanders.. for that Expedition. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rel.* ii. § 55 Some troops of those who had been listed by them under good officers. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. 61 What Tumults could not do, an Army must, which is, but Tumults listed. 1653 SHIRLEY *Crit. Secret* iv. 47, I was listed Captain, before some The General knew had been seven years in service. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* i. i, I don't beat up for common soldiers; no, I list only grenadiers. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot* (1749) 26 Looking on themselves like volunteers, not like men listed in the service. 1795-7 *SOUTHEY Juvenile & Min. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 82, I was trapp'd by the Sergeant's palavering pretences, He listed me when I was out of my senses.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1668 W. PENN *No Cross No Cr.* Wks. 1782 II. 96 Last of all, it lists thee of the company of. Jesus; to fight under his banner. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 50 He is listed in a party, where he neither knows the temper, nor designs, nor perhaps the person of his leader. 1742 VOLSG *At. Th.* ii. 9 He that is born, is listed; life is war. 1750 CHIFFERT, *Lett.* 5 Feb. (1792) II. ccxvi. 332 You are but just listed in the world, and must be active, diligent, indefatigable. 1776 BISHAM *Fragm. Gord* Wks. 1811 I. 288 Men whose affections are already listed against the law in questi n. 1822 J. WALKER *Tamit to And Reekie* 83 Farmer-folks in politics W' Tory lands are listed.

4. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To have one's name entered upon the list of a military body; to engage for military service; ENLIST *v.* 4. *Phr.* to list (oneself) a soldier or for a soldier.

1643 *Declar. Comm.*, *Rel. Int.* 62 Who.. have lysted themselves in the Lord Dillons Troupe. c 1665 MRS. H. THORNTON *Mem. Col. Hutchins* 10 (1840) 162 Secure yourself in some other parliament garrisons, or list into the castle. 1675 tr. *Macchiavelli's Prince* viii. (Ridg. 1883) 57 In his youth [he] listed a soldier. 1702 S. LEE *Chron.* (1711) iii. i. Wks. (1766) 233 *Catani*, Brillion, has listed himself a soldier. *Grichard*, listed himself a soldier! *Catani*, Yes, Sir, listed to go to the war. 1709 SWIFT *Letter N.* 3, 6, 7, 6 A Drum passing by, .. I listed myself for a soldier. 1765 B. ACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 414 If any officer and soldier.. shall desert, or list in any other regiment. 1827 HALAM *Cent. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 138 Whether a thoroughly upright and enlightened man would rather have listed under the royal or parliamentary standard. 1893 STEVENSON *California* 104 He listed at last for a soldier.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* xvi. 17 They lost their names by listing themselves under some other name. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man*, *Pr. & Devotions* 161. 121 Having now anew listed my self and this banner. 1694 *Tr. & S. L. c. Triumph* iv. i. You.. whose art, tuncy art, it is to.. but not as company of neekolds. 1732 PERR *P. M.* ii. 5, 2, Passions, high school, if their oceans be far 1 st. ule. P. on. 1738 WATTS *Salus* ii. in, The Rulers list themselves his Foes. 1791 *Pers. App. H. 165* Wks. VI. 254 To list themselves, and even to take a leave, with the party who they think it likely to prevail. a 1845 Hood *Tr. S. L.* 2, 2, vii. When I list the s. l. for lists in learning's train. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws* i. (1871) I. 3 Merely that they [M.P.'s] may list under party banners.

**List** (list), *v.* 5 *Aut.* Also 7 S *lust*. [f. *List sb.* 5] *intr.* Of a ship: To careen, heel, or incline to one side. Also with *off*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Arch. Eng.* *Sea-men* 29 Can the ship sponge before the wind, she lusts, she lyes under the Sea. c 1740 A. ALLAN *MS. Dict.* *v. Lust*, Mariners say the Ship lusteth, when she leans to one side rather than to another. 1820 *Times* 6 Aug. 5/3 When heavily laden she.. had a tendency to list, and righted herself with difficulty. *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 5/6 She was moored outside the dock but listed off, and makes a good deal of water. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 742 She listed to port and filled rapidly.

**Listable** (list'able), a. U.S. [f. *List v.* 4 + -ABLE.] That may be listed or put upon a list (e.g. of men liable to military service, of property liable to taxation); assessable, rateable.

1665 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 125 Their sons and servants that are listable, which are to be listed, and to traine. 1688 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1880) XXXIV. 371 An Acco<sup>t</sup> of the lystable Estates in the towne of Lyme. 1779 *Vermont St. Papers* (1823) 295 A true account of all their listable poles, and all their rateable estate. 1895 *Columbus Disp.* (Ohio) 23 Nov. 13/5 Of a nature and form not listable for taxation.

**Listed** (list'ed), a. 1 [f. *List sb.* 3 + -ED 2.]

1. Provided with a list or salvage.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 Everie White Clothe.. shalbe.. lysted accordinge to the auncyent custome. 1691 *London Gaz.* No. 2725/4, 25 yards of white Salisbury Cloth, which was Listed, and some part of it stained Redd.sh.

2. Bordered, edged; striped. Also (of colours), arranged in bands or stripes.

c 1450 *Mertin* 163 Crownes of goold and asure bendes entrawseur lysted as grene as a mede. 1616 SURL & MARK. *Country Farme* 150 His haire drawing toward the colour of blacke, sleeked, and listed. *Ibid.* 386 The wood of the walnut tree is.. listed and smooth of his owne nature. 1659 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 159 A blew paire of stockings and a gray listed garter. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 262 A dewie Cloud, and in the Cloud a Bow Conspicuous with three listed colours gay. 1814 CARY *Dante*, *Par.* xiv. 87 In two listed rays The splendours shot before me. 1876 LONGE, *Dutch Picture* iv, The listed tulips look like Turks.

3. Covered or edged with list.

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* ii. 43 The listed rings.. are easily made out of a slip of thin plant wood, .. the rough ring being covered by rolling list round it. 1866 THOREAU



*Yankee in Canada* I. 27 We pushed aside the listed door of this church. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 415 A listed strip defining the opening.

4. (See quot. and LIST v. 3.)

1824 59 GALT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Beards*, listed, such as are reduced in their width by taking off the sap from their sides.

**Listed** (líst'ed), *a.* [f. LIST sb. 3 + -ED.]  
1. Of ground: Enclosed in or converted into lists for tilling. Of a combat: Fought in the lists.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1037 Those encounters, where we might have tri'd Each others force in camp or listed field.  
1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1470 Bold... are thy generous youth... and first Or on the listed plain or stormy seas. 1793 SOUTHEY *Let. in Dowden's Life* (1880) 30 The tapestried room—the listed fight—the vassal-filled hall. 1812 JOANNA BAILEY *Orissa* I. i. Wks. (1851) 237 In these listed combats. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxxix, On battle-plain or listed spot? 1862 GOODE *Pers. Relig.* VII. III. (1873) 216 To fight it out with them inch by inch in a listed field.

2. Engaged in the lists.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 37 The blazon'd urn That held the names—scrolls of the listed bards.

**Listed** (líst'ed), *pp.* *a.* [f. LIST v. 4 + -ED.]  
Enlisted for military service.

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1738 I. 390 Their defensive Armies were but listed Tumults. [Cf. quot. 1648 in LIST v. 4.]  
1693 W. FRANK *Art of War* VIII. 257, I would rather be a Volunteer, than a Listed Soldier. 1799 *Royal Exch. Jan. in Lond. Ga.* No. 4310 2 They shall take a Receipt... acknowledging the Receipt of such Listed Man.

**Listed** (líst'ed), *pp.* *a.* [f. LIST v. 3 + -ED.]  
(See LIST v. 3.)

1888 *Sci. Amer.* 12 May 292/1 Being designed... for use on growing check-rowed and listed corn.

† **Listed**, *a.* 3. Obs. [f. LIST sb. 1 + -ED.] Only in comb. *thick listed*, hard of hearing.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xxvii. 289a, They that are thicke listed, seeme in a manner to be out of their wittes, but they that are blinde, are reputed more miserable, and therefore we laugh at the deafe, and pittie the blinde.

**Listel** (líst'el), *Arch.* Also in It. form *listello*, *listella*. [a. F. *listel*, ad. It. *listello*, dim. of *lista* = LIST sb. 3.] A small list or fillet.

1598 R. HAVOCHE *tr. Lomazzo* I. xxv. 89 The upper rule, called listello. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Front's Archit.*, etc. 127 Those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echin of the Doric Capital, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 16 Annulets, or Listellas. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 172 A small flat face is called a fillet, or listel. 1848 *tr. Hoffmeister's Trav. Ceylon & Ind.* 339 The roof... is formed of smooth planks, over the seams of which are laid triangular listels, to prevent the rain from penetrating.

**Listen** (lís'n), *sb.* [f. LISTEN v.]

† 1. Hearing, sense of hearing. Obs.

13. E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 586 He þat fetly in face fetled alle eres If he has losed the lysten hit lyftez meruayle.

2. The action or an act of listening; a spell of listening or attentive bearing. Also *listen-out* (after look-out). Chiefly in phr. *On or upon the listen*: in the act of listening.

1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* II. 151 They are always upon the listen in this house. 1807 *tr. Three Germans* I. 6 Not the faintest sound reached their attentive listen. *Ibid.* II. 30 He remained upon the silent listen. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid.* U. S. (1822) 206 The anxious listen, the wistful look, and the dropping tear, of the disconsolate dams. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 729 They were alarmed, as they kept a listen-out, by an incessant harking. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 257 Mrs. Hawkey is... clearing her throat for a long talk, myself settled down... for a long listen. 1884 FENN *Sweet Mace* II. xiii. 223 She was often on the watch, and always on the listen.

**Listen** (lís'n), *v.* Forms: 1 *Northumb.* *lysna*, 3 *lustinie*, -in, *pa. pple.* 1-lustned, 3-4 *lustno'n*, *listne'n*, 4 *pa. t.* and *pple.* *lismyt*, *lesmyt*, 4-5 *lesten*, -yn, -in, -ii, *lystyn*, -in, 4-6 *lysten*, 5 *lystyn*, 7 *lissen*, 3-*listen*. [ONorthumb. *lysna*, \**hlyсна*, corresp. to MHG. *lisenen* = OTeut. type \**hlistunjan*, f. Teut. root \**hlist-*: see LIST sb. 1 From the same root is OE. *hlosnian* (= OTeut. type \**hlos-*, *hlistunjan*) to listen. The forms with *t* are due to association with the synonymous LIST v. 1.]

1. *trans.* To hear attentively; to give ear to; to pay attention to (a person speaking or what is said). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

1050 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 18 Gie forðon geheras vel lysnas bisena ðes sauende. c. 1205 LAV. 25128 þa heo hæfden longe i-listned þan kinge. c. 1220 *Beotfray* 398 Listneð nu a wander. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 237 King pharaon listneð lise red. c. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 2050 (Götl.) Listnes þe bone þat scho him bad. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1607 Ladie & oþer lordes listeneþ now my sawe! c. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 8421 Lystyn my wordes. c. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 159 If it lyke you to lystyn him. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 25 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad With idle looks to listen my lament? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 551 At which I ceast, and listen'd them a while. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 310 The tale of all the ill she hath endured I listen. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xlviii, Listening debates not very wise or witty. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* iii, Listening the lordly music flowing from The illimitable years.

† b. With two objects: To hear (something) from (a person). Obs.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 288 Þe chance listnes me. 2. *intr.* To give attention with the ear to some sound or utterance; to make an effort to hear something; to 'give ear'.

c. 1205 LAV. 26357 He lustuede [later text luste] 3eorne. a. 1225 *Lag. Kath.* 785 We schulen lustuio hu þi lanerd & ti leof... while werten to dei þine leasunge. a. 1275 *Proc. Alfred* 212 in O. E. *Misc.* 115 Lustlike lustine [i.e. lustnic; earlier text Lustep]... lef dere. c. 1315 SHOREHAM I. 2091 Non lustine. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1099 Now listenes, lef lordes, þis lessoun þus i ginne. 1375 BACCHER *Brute* VI. 72 He... lismyt full entently þe he oucht herd of thare cummyng. c. 1400 *Sowden's Bab.* 20 Lystinythe a while and ye shall see. 14. *Vec.* in W. Wülcker 566/1 *Ascullo*, to lystny. 1530 PALSGR. 612/2 Lysten at the crevyse if thou canest here any by [sic] steryng. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 627 And in their motions harmonie Divine So smooths her charming tones, that Gods own ear Listens delighted. a. 1703 BURNITT *On N. T.* Mark I. 45 Christ doth not stay in the crowd with his ear open to listen how men admire the preacher. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 448 A man... Who... Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause. 1875 DASENT *Wiktors* I. xii. 162 Every one listened what he would add to such a clever beginning. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 323 They will be sure to listen if they find that you are a good speaker. fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Galfrid* 54 The deep air listen'd round her as she rode.

b. Const. to (*into*): to give ear to (= sense 1); also, in extended sense, to give heed to, allow oneself to be persuaded by.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 462/2 Lustniez noube to mi speche. a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6431 heading (Götl.), Listens nou vnto mi sawe. c. 1450 *Merlin* II. 1 The holy man listned well to all his confession. 1595 SHAKS. *John III.* I. 198 King Philip, listen to the Cardinal. 1661 *Bible* Isa. xlii. 1. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Durham* (1662) I. 293 Listen to Mr. Camden his Character of him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 628 List'n not to his Temptations. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* I. 8 These officers... were much listened to by some considerable persons. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 375 Henry must have been compelled to listen to many such invectives. 1883 — *Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 139 Boys and girls found him always ready to listen to their small distresses.

c. † To listen of: to hear tell of. † To listen on = listen to. To listen for, † after: to be eager or make an effort to catch the sound of; to endeavour to hear or to hear of.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 22431 (Götl.) If 3e of þaim will listen a trau, I sal 3u tell of þaim soþan. c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proud in play Listneþ, lordinges dere. 2a. 1400 *Lydg. Churl & Byrde* (Roxb.) 14 To heere of wisdomd thyn eeres ben half deef Lyke an asse that lystneth on an harpe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 152, I will... listen after Humfrey, how he proceeds. 1597 — 2 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 29 Heere comes my Seruant Trauer, whom I sent... to listen after Newes. 1642 K. CARPENTER *Experience* Pref. 15, I beg... that they will so farre listen after me... as to take notice... what becomes of me. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. III. iv. 160 Scholars listen after Libraries, Disputations, and Professours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. vi, She pricks up her ears to listen after the voice of her pursuer. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 862 The sick man... Would listen for her coming. — *Enid* 184 While they listen'd for the distant hunt. 1871 FARRAR *Wilm. Hist.* I. 26 Then must science and civilisation listen for the voice of a new deliverer.

† d. To listen one's ears (or an ear) to: = b. Obs. a. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* M. *Anril.* (1546) Yiv, I neuer... lystened myne eares to murmures. 1579 TOMSON *Colvins Sermon*. Tim. 7:26/2 If we listen our eares to obey that that is shewed vs here. a. 1656 USSHER *Anul.* (1658) 559 The Citizens would by no means lissen an eare to the accusation.

† 8. (quasi-trans.) To listen forth, out: to obtain tidings of. (Cf. HEARKEN v. 8.) Obs.

a. 1592 GREYFE *Geo. a Greene* (1599) A 3, Come, Bonfield, let vs heare, And listen out some bonny lasses here. *Ibid.* D 4 b, Ienkin... goe to Bradford, And listen out your fellow Wily. 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxxii, (1612) 300 For Mandeuil they seek, and him at last did listen forth.

**Listener** (lís'nar). Also 7-8 *listener*. [f. LISTEN v. + -ER.]

1. One who listens; an attentive hearer.

1611 COTGR. *Excenter*, an hearer, hearkener, listener. a. 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims* St. (1651) 45 To have their Beagles, or listeners in every corner... of the Realm. 1643 *True Informer* 8 They are great listeners after any Court news. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clxx. (1708) 184 'Tis an Old Saying, That Listeners never hear Well of Themselves. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 P. 1 This gentleman... was entertaining a whole Table of Listeners with the project of an Opera. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 592 The streets were stopped up all day by groups of talkers and listeners. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 4 The youthful group of listeners... are... at last convinced by the arguments of Socrates.

b. *slang.* The ear.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 274 Sampson was floored from a tremendous wistly-caster, under the listener. 1822 *Blackiv. Mag.* XI. 594 A donss on the smeller—a dimmer to the daylight, and a larrup on the listeners. 1827 EGAN *Anecd.* Turf 6 Hooper planted another hit under Wood's listener.

2. *Fortif.* = *Listening-gallery* (see next b.).

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 From the envelope gallery are run out... galleries in directions parallel to the capitals of the works... These latter are called *listeners*. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 161 The distance between the listeners depends... on the nature of the soil that conveys the sound.

**Listening** (lís'nin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb LISTEN.

13. K. *Allis.* 4798 Yif yee willeth yive listnyng, Now yee shullen here gode thing. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. I. 68 This Cuffe was but to knocke at your eare, and beseech listnyng. 1621 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref. Wks. 1738 I. 59 It were a folly to commit any thing elaborately compos'd to the careless and interrupted listnyng of these tumultuous times. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 95 Lonely listnyngs to my murther'd dream.

b. *Listening gallery Fortif.* (see quot. 1872-6). 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* § 213. 160 Listening galleries. 1872-6

VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Excenter*, listening galleries... These galleries are run out under and beyond the glacis at regular distances in the direction of the besiegers' works, and enable the besieged to hear and estimate how near the besiegers have carried their mining operations.

**Listening**, *pp.* *a.* [-ING.] That listens or hears attentively. Also *fig.*

a. 1275 *Proc. Alfred* 654 in O. E. *Misc.*, So deit þe hurnende lufere mon. c. 1386 CTESS *Pemroke's P.* LXL I, Lord, lend my voice a listening eare. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 87 That I should open to the listening Ayre How many worthy Princes' bloods were shed. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 745 Thro' the soft silence of the listening night. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 61 Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 37 There was a listening fear in her regard. 1866 GYO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 59, I pray for a listening spirit, which is a great mark of grace.

† **Listener**¹. Obs. Also 4 *liste*, 4-5 *lyster*, 5 -are, -yr, -ore, *lyyster*. [a. OF. *liste*, altered from *litr* = L. *lector* (see LECTOR).] A reader or lector. In first quot., app. a preaching friar.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* R. v. 138 On limitours and listres [i.e. listers, legistres] lesynges i jmped. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 Somme freres procurent to be hishopis, somme to be lystris. 1387 *Traxias Higden* (Rolls) VI. 257 He hadde a lyster at mete. 1430-40 *Liv. Bochas* I. iv. (1554) 7 Prudent listers, which list in bokes rede. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 30911 *Lyyster* (*ll.* *lystyr*, S. *lystare*, P. *listyr*), *lector* (S. *delector*). 1460 *Carpenter Chron.* (Rolls) 235 13c. went to Rome and there was he mad lyster of the Paleis, and comenale with the Pope. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fordle Facionis* II. xii. 264 Porters, Scribes, Listers, and many other persones without office.

**Listener**² (líst'ar). [f. LIST v. 4 + -ER.]  
1. An enlister.

1678 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 11 Whether the former immunities were stated upon the Troop as a Troop or upon those who were the first listers. a. 1702 *Stoxley's Grumbler* III. Wks. 1778 II. 234 Cat. Sir, they will list me too, the sergeant would have taken me, if I had not been too quick for him... Gri. Why these are terrible listers!

2. One who makes out a list, *spec.* (U.S.) of taxable property; an assessor.

1716 *Conn. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 321 Voted that the Listers and Rate-makers distribute the New Law book in this Town. 1856 W. T. MARTIN *Hist. Franklin County* in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) (1892) I. 156 John Blair lister of taxable property in Franklin Township.

**Lister**³ (líst'ar). U.S. [f. LIST v. 3 + -ER.]  
A double-mouldboard plough, used in corn and beet culture, which throws up ridges and at the same time plants and covers seed in the furrows.

In recent U.S. Dicts.

**Lister**, variant of LEISTER.

**Listerian** (líst'ar-ian), *a.* [f. *Lister* + -IAN.] Applied to the system of antiseptic surgery invented by Sir Joseph (now Lord) Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 52 The enormous advantages which are to be derived from the Listerian system of dressing.

**Listerine** (líst'ar-in). [f. *Lister* (see prec.) + -INE.] An antiseptic solution (see quot. 1889).

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Listerine*, a solution containing the antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gualtheria, and mentha arvensis, with two grains of benzo-boric acid in each drachm. 1897 *N. Y. Voice* 3 June 7/2 One who rinses her mouth with listerine once a day.

**Listerism** (líst'ar-izm). [See -ISM.] The system of antiseptic surgery originated by Lister.

1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 53 Listerism is destined to become more largely employed.

**Listerize** (líst'ar-iz), *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To treat according to Listerian methods.

1902 19th Cent. Jan. 102 The English surgeons were 'Listerizing' wounds with great success.

**Listful** (líst'fúl), *a.* Obs. exc. *arch.* [f. LIST v. 2 + -FUL.] Inclined to listen, attentive.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 7 The shepherd swaines... with greedie listful cares, Did stand astonish'd at his curious skill. 1596 — *P. Q.* v. i. 25. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ess.* 94 Explicit cautions, as they enter a too listful ear, are likely to be suggestive of evil.

† **Listily**, *adv.* Obs. In 5 *lystyly*. [f. LISTY *a.* + -LY.] With pleasure or delight, pleasantly. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 318/1 *Lustyly*, or *lystyly*, *delectabiliter*.

**Listing** (líst'in), *sb.* [f. LIST sb. 3 + -ING.]  
1. Salvage; list; border; the material of which the list of cloth is composed.

14. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 606/2 *Hec forigo*, a lystenye. 1444 *Text. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 99, i coverlet de blodio... cum alio copertorio rubeo habente in lystenye volucres et albas oillas. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxx, The humid wall, with paltry pictures spread... The Seasons, framed with listing, found a place. 1823 J. BACCHER *Don. Annetum* 115 Proctor two yards... of web of broad tape, or cloth listing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 152 a. chamber, hung round with red damask, which was trimmed with golden listings. 1835 *Use Philo. Manuf.* 206 Wool... so coarse that we could use it only in the edging of cloths or listing. 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* I. 278 The listing or border... charged with a... rich ornamentation.

2. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1846 *Young Naut. Dict.*, *Listing*, a narrow strip cut out off the edge of a plank in order to expose the vessel's timbers for examination; or in order to put in a new piece instead of altogether replacing a defective or damaged plank.

3. *Comb.*: *Listing-pot* = *list-pot*: see LIST sb. 3 11. 1818 S. PARKES in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manch.* (1819) Ser. II. III. 362 The listing-pot, with a little melted tin in it.



† **Listing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LIST v. 1 + -ING 1.*] Desiring, wishing.

1587 *Coling De Mornay* v. (1617) 60 Willing or listing is no more an action that passeth into the outward thing, than understanding is.

**Listing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. LIST v. 1 + -ING 1.*]

1. Enrolment, enlistment.

1641 CHAS. I. *Declar. to Parlt.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) 1. 536 Why the listing of so many Officers... should be misconstrued, We much marvel. 1648 *HEYLIN Relat. & Observ.* i. 134 Skippon's underhand Listing of Schismatics. 1655 *Vices Lords Supp.* (1677) 204 Baptism may be... for initiation, and listing of soldiers under Christ's colours. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan. in *London Gaz.* No. 4510/3 Any three... of the Commissioners, who shall be present at the listing of any Person. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 289 Mr. Medcalf, who plume's himself with the criminal plough and listing of his Wined-Pilgrims.

*attrib.* 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 547 And as a clown hates listing-money... The sign of Sergeant Kite is still his foe. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 1. 521 He took from him about six guineas in gold, listing-money.

2. The drawing up of a list (e.g. of rateable property). Also *attrib.*

1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Inoc.* (1840) 295 The listing of such faults as have escaped, either in the beginning or end of the book. 1891 K. FIELD *Washington* IV. 371/1 The listing committee of Denver's Mining Exchange is supposed to guard against the fraudulent listing of property. 1899 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 2/5 Lists of the numbers, and forms for listing.

**Listing**, *vbl. sb.* *U.S.* [*f. LIST v. 1 + -ING 1.*] In listing-plough, a double-mouldboard plough used in listing (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

† **Listing**, *pp. a. Obs.* [*f. LIST v. 1 + -ING 2.*] Listening.

1604 *DRAYTON Owl* 10 To breathe their deare thoughts to the listing Woods.

**Listless** (*listlēs*), *a.* [*f. LIST sb. 1 + -LESS*. Cf. the collateral form *LUSTLESS*, which occurs in the sense of 'listless' (tr. *L. deses*) as early as 1398.] Of persons, their actions, etc.: † *a.* Desitute of relish or inclination for some specified object or pursuit; const. of (*obs.*). † *b.* Characterized by unwillingness to move, act, or make any exertion; marked by languid indifference as to what goes on around one, or as to what one has to do.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 *Listless, desidiosus, segnis.* 1667 W. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 He was ever a listless, dull and melancholy fellow. 1678 *BRYAN Pilgr.* Author's Apol., This book is writ in such a Dialect As may the minds of listless men affect. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 378 The sick... idle in their empty Hives remain, Benumb'd with Cold, and listless of their Gain. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 136 Intemperance and sensuality do make men's minds listless and inactive. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 103 His listless Length at Noontide would he stretch. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon, Eng. Wom.* (1767) J. Pref. 3 A dull discourse naturally produces a listless audience. 1811 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1822) II. 442 The playthings of children should be calculated to fix their attention, that they may not get a habit of doing any thing in a listless manner. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xl. 78 The listless strokes of his axe proclaimed his exhaustion. 1883 *SIR T. MARTIN Ed. Lyndhurst* v. 121 Listless students of law do not make their way at the Bar.

*absol.* 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 377 By what methods the listless may be actuated.

*Comb.* 1822 [*Cress BLESSINGTON*] *Magia Lanterna* 8 A listless looking young man.

Hence † **Listless-hede**, listlessness.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 *Listless-hede, segnicies, desidia.* **Listlessly** (*listlēsli*), *adv.* [*-LY 2.*] In a listless manner; with languid indifference.

1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 116. 142 Whether he lazily and listlessly dream away his time. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 707 Where thou seest a single Sheep... Listlessly to crop the tender Grass. 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Boz.* *Tales* vi. (1892) 354 The cold hands... when she ceased to hold them, felt listlessly and heavily back on the coverlet. 1876 *MISS BRADSHAW J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 3 She went about the house listlessly, yet was too restless to sit long at her work.

**Listlessness** (*listlēsness*), [*-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being listless; † (*a*) want of relish for some particular object or pursuit (const. of, *lo*, (*obs.*); (*b*) languid indifference as to one's surroundings, or as to what one has to do.

1646 *JENKYN Remora* 23 There is in the heart, a naturall listlessnes [*pr. listlessness*] from, and opposition unto a right reformation. 1693 *LOCKE Educ.* § 119. 146 If listlessness and dreaming be his natural Disposition. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* n. vii. 67, I have... A Third Part of Priest-cr. in my Head, which perhaps may come abroad and take the Air, if not prevented by my Laziness, Listlessness, or Old Age. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Malt Liquor*, Nauseousness at the Stomach, and Lassitude of [*sic*] Listlessness to Motion. 1776 G. MASON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1855) 1. 180 III health, and a certain listlessness inseparable from it, have prevented my writing... so often. 1795 *Montfort Castle* II. 282 His lovely mistress... without whom felicity was nothing but listlessness and quietism. 1842 *PUSEY Crisis Eng. Ch.* 8 The general listlessness which crept over the Church during the last century. 1869 *STEELE Lect. & Ess.* II. 54 The disposition to listlessness which belongs to the military character.

† **Listly**, *adv.* *Obs.* (or *dial.*) Forms: *a.* 1 listliche, 3 listliche, 4 lystly, -yly, listely. *β.* 4 listli, lystly, 4-6, (9) listly. [*OE. listlice* (= *ON. listulega* elegantly, cunningly), *f. list* skill, ait (? *u* stem: cf. *ON. listig-r* skilled, polite). With reference to the formation see note s.v. *GREEDILY*.] Cunningly, craftily, deftly.

*a.* c 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* II. 30 Seod þonne æt leothum fyre listlice of hunizes þicnesse. 1275 *Prov. Alfred* 666 in *O. E. Misc.* 137 He wole stein þin haite and keren, and listliche on-sueren. 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1190 He... layde hym down lystly, & let as he slepte. *Ibid.* 1334 Þen brek þay þe bale, þe balest out token, lystly forlancing, & here of þe knot. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 25 Þat listel child listely looked out of his caue.

*β.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2742 He ful listli hem ledes to þat lounel schippe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 307 He... lystly lousit some þe band, þat thomas had in fwe & hand. *Ibid.* xxxviii. (Adrian) 296 Scho... soflyt hurtis þat ware sare, & listly als kemmyt bare hare. 1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 100 This lady... leit him listly lene vpane his kne. [1847 *HALLIWELL, Listly*,... easily, distinctly.]

**Listred** (*listred*), [*ad. Welsh llestraid* lit. vesselful, *f. llestr* vessel.] A Welsh corn-measure, equal to 3½ imperial bushels.

1879 *Parl. Return Corn Weights & Meas.* 52 note, Cardiff. Wheat is sold by bushel of a certain weight and by listred. 1883 *Standard* 5 Mar. 3/8 Winchester bushels, bags, listreds, windles, and Carlisle bushels.

† **Listy**, *a. Obs.* [*f. LIST sb. 1 or v. 1 + -Y*.] Pleasant, delightful. Also, pleased or willing to do something; hence, ready, quick. Cf. *LIST a.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/1 *Listy, or lusty, delectabilis.* *Ibid.* 317/2 *Listy, or lysty, delectuosus (K. delectabilis, voluptuosus).* 1539 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 417 If you be listy to hear of Turnes fools. 1550 in *Lancashire's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130 Hauve you gyffane any drynde vnto your husband to make hyme listy to occupye with you? 1570 *LEVINS Manly.* 111/45 *Listy, libens.*

**Listz**, *obs. Sc.* 3rd sing. ind. pres. of *LIE v. 1*

**Lit** (*lit*), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3, 7, 9 lit, 4, 5 litte, 5 lyt, 7, 9 litt. [*a. ON. lit-r* colour, also countenance, corresponding etymologically to *OE.* and early *ME. WHITE*.]

1. A colour, dye, hue; also, a stain.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1968 In kiddes blod he wenten it, ðo was ðor-on an rewli lit. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 36 Whitore then the moren mylk, with leofly lit on lere. 1400 50 *Alexander* 4336 Nouthire to toly ne to taunde transmittie we na velhis, To vermylion ne violet ne variant litis. c 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* v. vii. 181 Fayr and quhyt, but ony lyt. 1768 A. ROSS in *Whitlaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 361/1 A pair o' grey hoggars wend cluikit benew, Of nae other lit but the hue of the ewe. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Scot. Prov.* 128 It's like Pathhead lit soon on, soon aff.

2. Dye-stuff; also, a batch of dyeing.

13. *Childh. Jesus* 677 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Bot we vs hame faste none hye Alle our litte thane mone we tyme. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas.* II (1814) II. 49/1 It is sene speidfull, þat lit be cryit vp, and wryt as it was wont to be. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Rates in Holyburgh's Leiger* (1867) 321 Litt, callit orchard lit, the barrel—xii li. 1637-50 *Kow Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 432 It is excellent lit. 1822 *HUBERT Descr. Shetl.* Isles 442 The Lichen *tartareus* yields a lit or dye, that was formerly an article of commercial notice. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg.* North 4 The dyster... lost... a' his clait, His bowies, pots, an' lit.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *lit-pol.*, -*vat* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); *lit-house* = *DYE-HOUSE* 1.

1662 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 605 [Confession] M. B. and I went in to A. Cumings lit-hous in Aldernde.

**Lit** (*lit*), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3-4 litte, 4, 7 litte, 5 lytt, lytyn, 5-6 lytte, 6 litt, 9 let, 7-9 lit. [*a. ON. lita, f. lit-r*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To colour, dye; to stain.

c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 He litte cruelmeid heowe of rihtwinesse. 13. *Childh. Jesus* 557 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 Thies claitis sente he hedire to nue For to litte thayne. 1340 *HAMOLLE Psalter* lxvii. 25 Þat þi fote be litid in blode. 1400 *Burgh Latus* xx. (Sc. Stat.) D. Na man bot a burges sall by woll to lytt [*ad. tingendum*] na claithe to mak na schere. 1496 *Fysshing* w. *Angle* (1823) 34 The wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lytyd yellow. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. x. 35 Now sched blude litis thair armour cleit. 1557-8 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary* c. 5 § 3 The Woolle [shall]... be first dyed, litid and coulerd with the colour blue. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 107 Wool to be litid may not be bocht, but be Burgessis. 1683 C. MARLOW *York. Dialogue* 622 (E. D. S.), I have some Garne to send with thee to Lit. 1823 *BEATTIE John o' Arouk* (1826) 15 Weel dy'd and litit through and through. 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* 359 To let is to dye, but not in fast colours.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To blush deeply.

1801 *BEATTIE Parings* (1873) 10 (E. D. D.) Wi' this my face began to lit. 1888 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 30 Her face litit scarlet.

Hence **Lit, Litte** *pp. a.*, dyed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 Littyd, infectus. 1820 J. HOGG in *Whitlaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1844) 509/2 Wi' litit brogues an' a' lassie, Wow but ye'll be vauntly! 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* vii. 237 A stone of litte wodd. 1897 *Shetland News* 28 Aug. (E. D. D.), Wi' a hap o' Sibbie's an' my muckle blue lit froe innder her head an' shooders.

**Lit** (*lit*), *pp. a.* [*pa. pp. of LIGHT v. 2*] Lighted, illumined; also with *up*. (Also in *comb.*, as *sun-lit*.) 1820 *SHELLEY Cloud* 59 When sunset may breathe, from the lit sea beneath, Its ardours of rest and of love. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 62 He looks all round, 'is drear and dim, Save in the lit-up castle yonder. 1865 *SWINBURNE Aalanta* 1928 My lit eyes flame with the falling fire that leaves his lids bloodless.

**Lit**, *obs. f. LIGHT sb., a. 1*; *pa. t. LIGHT v. 1* and *2*.

**Lit**, *obs. f. LITE sb. 1, LITE v.*; *dial. f. LITE a.*

**Litanence** (*litānēnē*), *a.* [*f. Gr. ληταίνω* to pray, whence *ληταρία* LITANY.] Of the nature of a litany.

1839 W. PALMER *Orig. Liturg.* (ed. 3) I. 288 The litanental form of praying is visible in all the offices of the

eastern churches. 1847 H. BAILEY *Ritnale Anglo-Cath.* Pref. 21 The Litanental form of praying is itself an example of the same kind.

**Litany** (*litāni*), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 letanye, 3-7 letanie, (4) letayne, 4-7 letany, (5) letony, -ony, letanie, 6 latenie, -ony, -yny, 7 latiny, 6-litany. [*ad. med. L. litania. litania* (whence *OF. letanie, F. litanie, Pr., Sp. letania, Pg. ladainha, It. litania, letania, letana*), *a. Gr. ληταρία* prayer, entreaty, *f. ληταίνω* to pray, entreat, *f. ληταρός* suppliant, *f. λήτη* supplication, related to *λησσεσθαι* to supplicate.]

1. *Ecc.* An appointed form of public prayer, usually of a penitential character, consisting of a series of supplications, deprecations, or intercessions in which the clergy lead and the people respond, the same formula of response being repeated for several successive clauses. A litany may be used either as part of a service or by itself, in the latter case often in procession.

*Greater and Lesser Litany*: see *quot.* 1883.

The name of 'the Lesser Litany' has also been given to the petitions *Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleu. oi*, and 'Lord, have mercy upon us, Christ, have mercy upon us, Lord, have mercy upon us'.

[1900 O. E. *Martyrol.* 3 May 72 Cristes folc mærsiæð letanias.] c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Seoue palmes sigged sittinde oder encolinde, mit te letanie. 1297 R. GROSSE (Rolls) 8393 Clurkes... on god goune crye Weptinde with procession & songe be letanye. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 375 He schal be howled and i-lad to be dore of purgatorie wip procession and letanye. *Ibid.* V. 299 Aboute þat tyme Saint Mammetus... ordeyned solemne letanyes þat beep i-cleped be Rogacionus... and beep i-cleped be lasse letanye for difference of þe more letanye þat Gregory ordeynede to be seide a Seynt Markes day. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 21 b/2. 1525 *Lo. BARNES Pross.* II. 773 Why he was anoyntynge, the clergy saunge the latyn. 1535 *STEWART Canon. Scot.* 1858 II. 6, The seuen palmis... to sing and reid, with latony, placebo, and the credid. 1611 *SEKO Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. i. § 4 In their publicke Processions, and Letanies of the Church, this Petition was added, From the rage of the Normans, good Lord deliver us. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* vi. (1739) 514 These earnest Supplications for the Mercy of God, which were called Litanyes. 1866 *BLUNT Annot. Pl.* C. P. 22 note, The lesser Litany is an ancient and Cath. I. prefix to the Lords Prayer. 1877 *MISS YONGE Canons* III. xxiv. 366 The University of Paris commanded that there should be public litanies. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* n. viii. 47 Through the streets the priests and monks gan pace In the procession, chanting litanyes. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 2) 519 The Litany of the Saints is chanted on the feast of St. Mark (April 25), and on the three Rogation days; on the former occasion it is called the Greater Litany (*litania major*), and on the Rogation days the Lesser (*litania minor*).

*b.* The Litany; that form of 'general supplication' appointed for use in the Book of Common Prayer, of similar form to those mentioned above, and consisting of petitions to the Trinity, deprecations, and obsecrations, with concluding suffrages and prayers.

[c 1420-30 *Primer* (1895) 47 And here bigynneþ be letanie.] 1544 *Durham Acc. Rols.* Surtees 726 Paid to the chaunter of Westmynster for prying the new Latyn. in prysken. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 6 The Mattens, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany* (heading), The Letany and Suffrages. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 To have... the Lords Prayer, Creede and Letany in the English tongue. 1679 1714 *BURKET Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. 1. 164 In the Litany they still (anno 1545) invoke the Blessed Virgin... and all the Blessed Company of Heaven to pray for them. 1695 A. WOOD *Life* (1843) 117 Which being all done... the fellows went to the letany. 1885 *RUSKIN Pleasures Eng.* 136 Our petition in the Litany, against sudden death.

2. *transf.* A form of supplication (e.g. in non-Christian worship) resembling a litany; also, a continuous repetition or long enumeration resembling those of litanies.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xvi. 177 Thei patten his name in hire Letanyes, as a Seynt. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* viii. xxviii. 268 Not onely the Tribes should go in solemne procession with their praier and Letanies, but also [etc.]. 1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* ii. § 10 Lord deliver me from my self, is a part of my Letany. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 19, I shall think my returne full of reward if you shall... put me into your Letanies. 1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* ix. 28 The passengers Letanies are mixt with the mariner's blasphemies. 1822 *SHELLEY Stud. for Epiphyschidion* 56 Hear them mumble Their litany of curses. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 168 Beggars throng the road, chanting their ceaseless litanies. 1881 *BESANT & RICE Chapl. of Fleet* i. viii. (1883) 68 So did these reprobates maintain a perpetual litany of ribaldry.

3. The form of a parody of the Litany has often been employed as a vehicle for scurrilous political satire.

1659 (*title*) A Free-Parliament-Letany. 1680 (*title*) The Loyal Subjects Litany. 1682 (*title*) The Cavalier's Litany. 1817 (*title*) The Political Litany diligently revised. To be said or sung, until the appointed change come, throughout the Dominion of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* 1. 236 One intelligent man told me properly to work a political litany, which referred to ecclesiastical matters, he 'made himself up', as well as limited means would permit, as a bishop!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *litany-chant*, -*book*, -*prayer*; *litany-desk*, -*stool*, a low movable prayer-desk at which a minister kneels while reciting the litany; = *FALDSTOOL* 3; *litany-wise adv.*, after the manner of a litany.



*c1475 Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker 755/9* A \*letenybole, *Hec letenia*. 1844 *CARDL. WISEMAN Minor Rites* Ess. I. 511 It blesses the fields with its solemn procession and \*litany-chant. 1725 *T. THOMAS in Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 130 A large stone, at the East End of the Choir... (on part of which stands the \*Litany desk). 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 162 Let them... introduce the use of a Litany-desk. 1894 *E. Bishop in Dublin Rev.* Oct. 452 The fact that these \*Litany-prayers are found in the Sundays of Lent is interesting. 1845 *Ecclesiologist* IV. 147 The nave will contain both letter and \*litany-stool. 1659 *H. L. E. STRANGE Alliance Dfo.* Off. iv. 102 Which versicle was used \*Litany-wise (that is, returned by the people) in the service of the Temple.

Hence **Litanying** *vbl. sb. (noun-nd.)*, recitation of litanies.

1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pres.* iv. vii. Pause in thy mass-chantings, in thy litanies, and Calmuck prayings by machinery. 1865 — *Frederick. Gl. ul. v.* (1872) I. 169 Popish litanies... and idolatrous stage-performances.

**Litarge**, -i, -e, -ik, -yk: see **LETHARGE**, -ARGIC.

**Litarge**, -y, litargirij, obs. ff. **LITHARGE**.

† **Litation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *litatio*-em, n. of action f. *litare* to offer a successful sacrifice.] The action of sacrificing; a sacrifice.

1623 *COCKERAM, Litatio*, a sacrifice. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Litatio*, a sacrificing. 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 400/2 The terrestrial gods... delight in banquets and mourning, and funeral litanies, and costly sacrifices.

**Litch** (lit). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of obscure origin: cf. *LEECH sb.3* and *sb.1*.]

1. A handful (of reeds, etc.); a bundle (of cords, yarn, etc.). In mod. use, 'a tangled mass' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

1538 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Thomases*, liches of hempe wherwith halters are made. 1552 *HULOET*, Liches linckes of cordes, halters, or ropes, *thomases*. 1609 *C. LER Fem. Mon.* (1634) 39 Being thus prepared, take out of that wet bundle a litch of 40 or 50 reeds or straws.

2. (See quot.) [Perh. a different word.]

1851 *H. NEWLAND Erne* 59 The Captain who had been baiting a formidable litch with a good sized par. *Footnote*, Litch. An arrangement of hooks and swivels calculated to give the appearance of life to a dead bait.

**Litch**, variant of **LICH**, body.

**Litchi** (lit'f). *Forms*: 6 *lechia*, -ya, 7 *lichea*, 8 *letchee*, 8-9 *lichee*, 9 *lé ché*, *leechea*, *leeche*, *leechee*, *li-chee*, *liehi*, *li-chi*, *lychee*, 9 *lychus*, 8- *liehi*. [Chinese *li-chi*.] The fruit of the *Nephelium litchi* (*N.O. Sapindaceae*), a tree that has been introduced from China into Bengal (see quot.).

1588 *PARKER It. Mendoza's Hist. China* iii. 6 They have a kinde of plumes that they doo call Lechins. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* (1729) II. i. 24 The Lichee... is as big as a small Pear, somewhat long shaped, of a reddish Colour. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Indies* II. xvi. 156 Delicious Fruits, such as... Rambostans, Letchees, and Durians. 1775 *Ann. Reg. n.* 31 Among those plants are the lichees, a very fine fruit of China of several sorts. 1822 *HEBER Journ. Upper Prov. India* (1844) I. iv. 60 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes. 1841 *MACAULAY W. Hastings* (near end). He tried also to naturalize in Worcester-hire the delicious leeches. 1878 *P. ROBINSON In My Indian Garden* 49 The litchi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 The litchi and the longan.

*Attrib.* 1876 *HARLEY Mod. Med.* (ed. 6) 707 The delicious 'litchi-nuts'. 1879 *MISS MAIRIE STOKES Indian Fairy Tales* xv. 91 Here are a hundred and sixty litchi fruits for you.

**Litcop**: see **LYTH-COOP** *Obs.*

† **Lite**, *sb.1* *Obs.* Also 4 *lit*, *lit*, *litte*, 4-5 *lyte*, *lytt*. [f. **LITE** *v.* Cf. **LET** *sb.*] Delay, tardiness; frequent in phr. *without lite*.

*c1300 Cursor M.* 4776 Iacob wen he was ma-t in slyt God lighted him, wit-outen lit. *Ibid.* 5790 Par-to sal be now na lang lit. *c1350 St. Cecilia* 353 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 163 And at þe last withouten litte All þaire heudes he gert of smite. *c1400 Pwaine & Gaius* 1620 So lang gaf sho him respite, And thus he leaves hir led with lite. *c1460 Teneleyd Myst.* ix. 225 Fast for to fle out of my land, Byd thaim, withouten lyte.

† **Lite**, *sb.2* *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* In 5 *lyit*, *lyte*. [Aphetic var. of **ELITE** *sb.1* Cf. **LEET** *sb.2*] A bishop-elect; = **ELITE** *sb.1*

*c1425 WYNTOUN Cron.* vii. v. 741 He stud as Lyte twa yere owre, And Byschape threthry yare and four. *c1450 St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6519 And cuthbert to hexham lyte. 1497 *HALYBURN Ledger* (1867) 83 Johne Fressall, factor to Master John Fressall, lyt of Roys.

† **Lite**, *sb.3* *Sc. Obs. rare-1*. [ad. L. *lit*-em, lit.] Strife.

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 231/2 Exhorting and praying þame to leif þair contentiounis, litis and playis.

**Lite**, *sb.4*, *a.*, and *adv. Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* *Forms*: 1 *lyt*, 2-3 *lutte*, 3-4 *lut*, 3-5 *luto*, *luyte*, 3, 5-6, 8-9 *lit*, 4 *lyt*, *luite*, 4-7 *lite*, *lyte*, 4, 9 *lyt*, 5-6 *litte*, 6 *lytt*, *lytte*, 8 *loyt*, 9 *leet*, *lytt*, *loit*. [Partly repr. OE. *lyt* *sb.*, *adj.*, *adv.* (= OS. *lut* *sb.*), and partly the synonymous ON. *lit* *adv.*, contraction of *litet*, neut. of *lille*: see **LITTLE**.]

**A. sb.**

1. Little, not much. *Unto lite*: very nearly. *c1000 Ruess 22* (Gr.) Wen ne bruceþ, þe can weana lyt, sares and sorge. 12... *Prayer Our Lady* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Muchel ich habbe ispened, to lite ich habbe an horde. *c1290 Life of Jesus* 632 3iueþ us, heo seiden, of ouwer colli... Nai, seiden þe oþere, þere were to luyte to us alle. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 640 Of mi lif is me hot lite,

1377 *LANGL P. Pl. E.* xii. 149 Ite that loueth the kelly lyte of thyne coueith. *c1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 17 Thy neighebor thow wytest synfully And seist thou hast to lite, and he bath al. *c1420 HOCCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 930 Vpon þis woful thought I... muse so, that vn-to lite I madde. 1513 *DUGLAS Aeneis* i. Prol. 38, I know tharin full lyte. *c1575 Friar & Boy* 59 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 63 He sayd he wolde eite but lyte, Tyll nyght that he home came. 1867 *ROCK Jim an' Nell* lxx. (E. D. S. No. 76), And Joe an' Will have each a bro't A main peart o' the leet they've got, Gosh, 'e'll ha quite a vortin.

**b. (A, by) lite and litte**: (by) little and little. Also erroneously, by *lithe* and *lithe*.

*c1290 S. E. Leg.* I. 313/465 So þat þe sonne bi-fore geth luyte and luyte i-wis. *c1295 Song of Yesterday* 44 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 134 Heo ne schal fade as a flour Luyte and luyte leosen hir beauty. *c1386 CHAUCER Somn.* T. 527 (Cambr. MS.) Euer it wastith lyte & lyte away. 1406 *HOCCLEVE Misrule* 92 A lyte & lyte to withdrawn it. *c1577 GASCOIGNE Don Barth.* Wks. (1587) 104 By lite and lite his fays away gan fle. 1592 *Dee Comp. Rehears.* (Chet-ham Soc.) 23 Not long after... by lithe and lithe I became hindered.

**c. A lite** (in early texts often written *alite*): a little. Used also *advb.*

*c1290 Beket* 1896 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 161 A luyte [v.r. lute] bi-fore cristemasse to þe kinge hec come. *c1290 St. Kentin* 318 *Ibid.* 534 Huy comen into one wode: a luyte bi este þe toune. *c1339 Arth. & Merl.* 135 (Kolbing) For þe barouns were hende bi Saleshir bi-side a lite Al redi bataille to smite. *c1369 CHAUCER Dehe Blanche* 249 If he wol make me slepe a lyte... I will give him a fether-bed. *c1420 HOCCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1240, I have but a lite, And likly am herafter to have lesse. *c1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 17 Þe 30lke an þe whyte y-strainyd a lyte. 1513 *DUGLAS Aeneis* viii. Prol. 3, I slaid on a swevnyng slummerand a lite. 1530 *LYNESAV Test. Pajyng* 766 Wyll the deith a lyte withdrawe his date. 1584 *LODGE Alarum* (1879) 73 Such stately knees as when they bend a lite, All knees doo bend. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 39, A Lite: a few, a little. 1746 *Ex-moor Courtship* 561 (E. D. S.) Es hire ya lick a lit about ma Cozen Magery.

2. (In OE. followed by genit. pl. with sing. vb.; subsequently *ellipt.* as subj. to plural vb.) Few. *Beowulf* 2882 Wergendra to lyt þroug ymbe þeoden. *c1200 Moral Ode* 104 Hwi boð folc iclepede, and swa lut icorene. *c1200 Trin. Coll.* *Hom.* 123 Lit ben þat þus under-standen and bishchen god. *c1205 LAV.* 4045 Her was muchel mon-quak þat lut her quike bi-lefden. *c1300 A. Horn* 658. (Hart. MS.) Of þat þer were o ryue he hafte lut o lyue. *c1375 Cursor M.* 8496 (Fairf.) Þis writ þe many was rede and sene bot lite [Cott. fa, Göt. fone] wiste quat hit walde mene.

**B. adj.** (Uninflected in OE.)

1. *Few.* Also, a *lite* = a *few* (see **FEW** 2 a). *c1000 Be Domes* 61 He mid lyt wurdum æc geleaf. fullum his hale be-tæc. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 105 We witen bi godes wi-sunge and bi his helpe þerof cupen 3iu þese lit word. *c1230 Itali Nid.* 10 Þe hehsche of þe mede þat si ilike lut wordes bi-cluppen abuten. *c1375 Cursor M.* 27864 (Fairf.) þer ar synnis lit [Cott. foun]. worre to amende þen is þis. *c1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 211 Lit prestis or none ben clepe of þis symonie. *c1400 Destr. Troy* 1312 Soght to þe Cille on soppes to-gedor lit þat left were on lyue þogh þat lite were. *c1450 Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 With a lite grotes þat hom þer in And sethe hom wele. 1450 *Scottish Sheldr.* 9 in *Furnival Percy Folio* I. 212 There were lite Lords in this land: that to that Lord longed. 1860 *WAUGH 1 Eth-hubs* iii. 47 'It'll be within a light (few) minutes of noon, aw'll be bund.' 1870 *BRIERLEY Ab-o-th' Fate on Times & Things* 43 If anybody had nat me heaw many friends I had... I should ha' bin bothered to ha' said how loit (few).

2. Little in amount; not much of.

*c1275 Lamb. Hom.* 29 Iþenched hu lutte hwile ge beoð here. *c1250 Owl & Night*, 763 Of spet wel a lute lyte, That muche strengthe sholde miste. *c1290 S. Eng. Leg.* I. 87/2 Deol and sor and lute gladnesse. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2041 Is poer lute was vor þe king was euer aboue. *c1300 A. Horn* 1211 (Cambr. MS.) Wyn nelle ihc, Muche ne lite, But of cuppe white. *c1300 Havelok* 276 Soplike, in a lite þrawe Al engouled of him stod awe. *c1375 Joseph Arim.* 554 Luyte wonder hit was so þey wrougt haden. 1387 *TREYISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 Lite fortune and povert and senste of riches makeþ me a þeef. 1423 *JAS. I Kings* G. xiii. 1... in my tyme more luk and paper spent To lyte effect. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold, Targe* 71 Your aureate tongis biþ bene all to lyte, For to compile that paradise complete. 1796 *(R. WALKER) Tibbon Politics* (1801) 31 Hoo... knokt enwti what loyt breans he had. 1837 *MRS PALMER Devon. Dial.* 22 The leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o'.

3. Little in magniude; small. Often coupled with *great* or *much*.

*c1205 LAV.* 22208 Þa wes Walwain lute child. *c1225 Ancr. R.* 280 Holie men þat holdet ham lutte & of lowe liue. *c1300 St. Brandaun* 184 Tho fleþ ther up a lute fowel. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 532 Upon this dore I gan to smyte, That was [so] fetys and so lyte. *c1384 - H. Fame* iii. 270 Ne thougt she was so lyte That the lengthe of a cubite was lengere than she. *c1391 - Astrol. Prol.* Latin ne canstow yit but smal, my lyte sone. 14... *LYDG. Temple of Glass* 1201 For al my lyte it were to lit a space. *c1450 MYC* 1268 Any mon myghte or luyte. *c1575 Friar & Boy* 226 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 7 Though I be lyte, Yonder byrde wyll I smyte. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* ix. lxxxi. 175 Yet blossom'd out her flowres, small or lite. 1804 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Middlesex Elect.* Wks. 1816 IV. 172 Vor now I'll screw my fiddle-strings Forswoth, a leet bit higher. 1877 *TUGWELL Hand-bk. N. Devon* 253 Jan, do'e ree the lit woman standing by the bed?

*absol.* *c1390 Senyns Sag.* (W.) 1137 He let of sende moche and lite, Hee neyours him to visite. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xi. xxvi. From this exploit he spar'd nor great nor lite.

**C. adv.** Little; in a small degree, to a small extent.

*c1000 Caðmon's Gen.* 1566 (Gr.) He lyt ongeat, þæt him

on his inne swa earne gelamp. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 31 Þe nerste [zenne] is boumeliche, huanne þe man louseþ litte and heudliche oure lhorð. *c1380 Sir Ferimb.* 708 Charlis wib þe bore berde dop þe lite Auayle. *c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 86 Þanne thou nedyste a medecine þat ys lyte dryngie. *c1430 Lydg. Compl. Bl. Ant.* 413 In strange lande rydinge, he trauayle, Full lyte or nougt in love doth auayle.

**Lite**, *v.1* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *lit*, 5 *litte*, *lytyn*, 6 *lyte*, 8 *lyght*. [app. a. ON. *hlita* to trust.]

1. *intr.* To expect, wait, delay.

*c1300 Cursor M.* 2821 (Cott.) Quen þai sagh loth be to litand þai tok him-self bi þe hand. *c1300-1400 Ibid.* 10209 (Göt.) Child to gete þai litid [Cott. has litend] lang. *c1400-50 Alexander* 801 Þen litid þai na langer bot luschid out swerdis. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. xxii. 24 They lyte the redy weyes for to lerne. *c1440 Promp. Paru.* 308/1 Lytyn, or longe taryyn, moror. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s.v. To wait in expectation of proceeding. 'I have been liting o' you this half hour'.

2. To rely on, to trust to.

1570 *LEVINS Manih.* 151/11 To Lyte, or trust, fretus etc. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 30 To Lite on: to Rely on. 1683 *G. MERITON Parksh. Dial.* 91 (E. D. S. No. 76), I lited on Hobbs, and he lited on me. 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. 340 Gloss., Light, to rest, depend, or rely. 'It is not to light on'; it is not to be depended upon. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.* s.v. 'I suppose, then, I may lit o' you'.

Hence † **Liting** *vbl. sb.*, delay.

*c1300 Cursor M.* 26631 Þou sal shruue þe als sone als þou has euer þi synne done, for liting is ful selcouþ ille.

† **Lite**, *v.2* *Obs.* Also *lit*. [Aphetic f. *delite*, the earlier form of **DELIGHT** *v.*] *refl.* To delight. *c1300 Cursor M.* 1560 Amang kaym kyn þat lited [Fairf. delited, Trin. delited] þam nougt bot in sin. *Ibid.* 25950 Þe thrid [sin] æs wets of alle we rede, to lig and lit vs in vr sake, And siben wi na mendes make.

**Lite**, *obs. form* of **LIGHT** *v.1*

**-lite** (= F. *-lite*, G. *-lith*, *-lit*), a frequent ending in names of minerals (also in names of certain fossils, as *coprolite*, and of certain types of mineral structure, as *axiolite*), represents the Gr. *λίθος* stone; the words in which it occurs are mostly intended to correspond to assumable Gr. formations, so that in actual use the ending is almost always *-olite*, with the thematic or combining *o* usual in Gr. compounds; there are a few exceptions, as *ancrinite*, *chesterlite*. The form *-lite*, which was used in some original English formations (*actynolite*, etc.) by Kirwan in 1794, is due to the example of the French geologists, who used *-lite* instead of the older *-lithe*, the two spellings representing one and the same pronunciation in Fr. The adoption of the abnormal form was prob. helped by the analogy of **CHRYSOLITE**, where the *t* instead of *th* is due to the fact that the Gr. word came at an early period into Eng. by way of med. L. and OF.

**Litel**, *obs. form* of **LITTLE**.

**Liten**, var. **LEIGHTON** *Obs.*; obs. f. **LIGHTEN** *v.1*

**Liter**, obs. f. **LIGHTER** *sb.1*; var. **LITRE**.

**Liter**, obs. form of **LITTER** *sb.*

**Literacy** (lit'etási). [f. **LITERATE**: see **-ACY**. (Formed as an antithesis to *illiteracy*.)] The quality or state of being literate; knowledge of letters; condition in respect to education, esp. ability to read and write.

1883 *New Eng. Vncl. Educ.* XVII. 54 Massachusetts is the first state in the Union in literacy in its native population. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* Dec. 336 Education is more general, our literacy greatly increased, our habits and tastes more refined. 1893 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 235/3 It was for Mr. Edgar to trace the gradual progress in Scotland from illiteracy to literacy.

**Literal** (lit'etál), *a.* and *sb.* *Forms*: 5-8 *litteral*, 5, 6 *lyt* (t) *urall*, 6 *lyt* (t) *ur-erall*, 6-7 *lit* (t) *urall*, 4- *litteral*. [a. OF. *litteral* (f. *litteral*), ad. L. *litterális*, f. *littera* **LETTER** *sb.*]

**A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to letters of the alphabet; of the nature of letters, alphabetical; † expressed by letters, written. † Of a verse = **ALLITERATIVE**. *c1475 Partenay* 6605 And so have I don, after myne entent, With litteral caricates for your sake. 1585 *JAS. I Ess. Poessie* (Arb.) 63 Be Litteral I meane, that the maist pairt of your lyne, fall rymne vpon a letter, as this tumbling lyne rymnis vpon F. 1691 *ELSLING Debates* II. *Lords* (Camden) 15 Whether we shoulde expecte a litteral acknow- ledgment of the charge, or to hear a personall confession of the same. 1632 *LITHOWG Trav.* viii. 348, I wrot this literal Distich: Glance, Glorious Genene, Gospell-Guiding Gem; Great God Gouverne, Good Geneneus Ghostly Gane. 1733-63 *N. Hooke Rom. Hist.* (ed. 5) i. 8 The art of expressing their thoughts by literal characters. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* Contents 7 Literal References.

**b.** Of a misprint (*occas.* of a scribal error): Affecting a letter. (Cf. **B.** 2.)

1606 *HOLLAND Sneton*. To Rdr., If there happen to occur some Errata... ye will... either pass them over with con- vinity if they be littoral or else take with some easie censure in case they be materiall. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* iii. 112 'Twas a littoral fault in that Copy, which Casaubon used. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* Introd. 6, I know of none but littoral mistakes, some of which are corrected in the table of Errata. 1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iii. viii. 26 There are just the same kind of littoral imperfections in them (the books of the Bible) that there are in all others. 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Sept. 398/1 It is... vexatious that, through the inattention of the printers, any littoral errors should have crept into it.



c. Of mathematical notation and computation: Performed by means of letters. Of a quantity, an equation, etc.: Denoted or expressed by a letter or letters. Opposed to *numerical*.

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. i. a. Algebra is by late Writers divided into two kinds; to wit, Numeral and Literal (or Specious). 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* A iij b. The First Principles of Literal Computation, usually called Algebra. 1755 JOHNSON s. v. The literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 399/2 The literal calculus and the algebraic rules of Harriot. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., *Literal Equation*.

2. Of a translation, version, transcript, etc.: Representing the very words of the original; verbally exact. † Also, (the) exact (words of a passage).

1599 MASSINGER etc. *Old Lawr.* I. Pray you repeat the literal words expressly. 1692 DRYDEN *Juridical* Dec. (1697) 87 The common way... is not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase. a 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii. I do not say it is necessary, that all Greek Authors should be attended with versions so literal. 1850 ARAB. *Nls.* (Rthlg.) 258. I have had the honour to give you both a literal and a faithful narrative of the conversation. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 This may excuse a literal transcript from my diary. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 227. I shall not imitate Shelley in adding a literal translation.

3. a. *Theol.* Pertaining to the 'letter' (of Scripture); the distinctive epithet of that sense or interpretation (of a text) which is obtained by taking its words in their natural or customary meanings; and applying the ordinary rules of grammar; † opposed to *mystical, allegorical*, etc. † Also *occas.* of a commandment, law, etc.: That is to be interpreted literally.

1382 WYCLIF *Prolog.* 43 Holy scripture hath iiii vnderstandingis; literal, allegorical, moral, and anagogical. 1460 CARPENT *Chron.* (Rolls) 167 Not only with literal teching, but with many mysti expositions. 1504 *Orb. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. ix. 108 Unto the lyttral sens, by this commandment is princypally defended manslaughter. 1530 MORE *Annot. Frith Wks.* 825/1 If he sayd that the wordes of Chryste might beside the lyttral sense be vnderstanden in an allegorie, I wolde wel agre wyth him. 1561 T. NOTTON *Catech. Inst.* ii. 97 The covenant of God made with the ancient people was void, because it was only littall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccles. Pol.* v. lix. § 2 Where a littall construction will stand, the farthest from the letter is commonly the worst. 1605 CANNON *Rem.* (1674) 8 b. Moses received of God a littall Law... to be imparted to all, and another Mystical. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 433 The Prophets predicting things of them in reference to the first Completion which is Littall. a 1761 LAW *Conf. Henry Pige.* (1809) 114 All these texts, which a learning, merely littall, has thus mistaken, do only prove [etc.]. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vi. 125 The littall meaning of the incident is almost lost in its high spiritual application.

b. Hence, by extension, applied to the etymological or the relatively primary sense of a word, or to the sense expressed by the actual wording of a passage, as distinguished from any metaphorical or merely suggested meaning.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming T. Nashe Wks.* (Growth) 111. 36. I give not eury word their littall sense. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Baltan's Lett.* (vol. III) 12 Never cares were more attentive, then those of our family when I read your letter, they were not satisfied to have only a littall interpretation. 1718 *Free Thinker* No. 35. 255 If you mention the Golden Age to him, he understands it in a littall sense. 1763 CHESTERE. *Lett. to Son* 18 Dec. (1892) 111. 1302. I see very few people; and, in the littall sense of the word, I hear nothing. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 156 Advocates for reform in the littall sense of the word. 1890 GREENOUGH & KITTRIDGE *Words & their Ways* xvii. 235 *Position and situation* are similar to *state* in their littall meaning.

c. Of persons: Apt to take literally what is spoken figuratively or with humorous exaggeration or irony; prosaic, matter-of-fact.

1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Evellina* (1793) II. xxvii. 246. 'I fancy you will find no person... calling going about a few places in a morning seeing Bath'. 'Mayhap, then,' said the littall Captain, 'you think we should see it better by going about at midnight?' 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 78 Their tendency... to something of the littall dulness which Charles Lamb complains of in relation to the Scotch. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. iii. 20 One man who is a little too littall can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of *esprit*. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 12 The earnest, prosaic, practical, austere littall future.

Comb. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 320 Littall-minded, unimaginative... Individuals.

d. Of composition: Free from figures of speech, exaggeration, or allusion.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. 88 They are not to be taken as intended for a littall delineation of what is in fact the particular scheme of the universe. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* iv. (1888) 66 His own despatch is singularly littall and straightforward.

4. Used to denote that the accompanying sb. has its littall sense, without metaphor, exaggeration, or inaccuracy; literally so called.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. lii. 21 The littall and down-right adorning of Cats, Lizards, and Beetles. 1650 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 385 When we say Christ ascended, we understand a littall and local ascent... of his humanity. 1679 HARVEY *Key Script.* i. 5 The seventh Head also (was not Rome Pupal, but) appertained to Rome Littall. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. ii. 18 The littall extirpation of a nation is an impossibility.

† 5. Of or pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary. *Obs.*

a 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 4 To hold this littall correspondence I desire but the parings of your time. Let our Letters be as Ecclesiastes. a 1657 R. LOVEADY *Lett.* (1663) 168 To shorten the distance betwixt us, by a littall intercourse.

† 6. Of or pertaining to letters or literature; = LITERARY. *Obs.*

a 1485 Digby *Mynt.* (1882) ii. 658 Lackynge lytturall sevenys. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Ruase Comm.* (Hakl. Soc.) 63 They excell in no kinde of common itie, much lesse in any learning or littall kinde of knowledge. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. iv. 102 If they be delighted in musike they present them with instruments, if in studie with littall labours.

b. sb.

† 1. A littall interpretation or meaning. *Obs.*

1630 DODD *Serm.* xiii. 127 S. Gregory hath... given us many Morals (as he calls them) upon this Booke [Job], but truly not many Littalls for... he bends all the sufferings of Job figuratively, mystically upon Christ. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 204 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their fitras.

2. Printing. A misprint of a letter.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Poy. S. Sea* (1701) Errata sic corrigere. The littalls are commended to favour. 1880 *Print. Trades Joun.* xxx. 6 We noticed rather a large number of littalls.

LITERALISM (litráliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. *F. littéralisme*.]

1. The disposition to accept and interpret the terms of a statement in their littall sense.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xvii. If none of these considerations can avail to the disposing him of his previous Literalism, let [etc.]. 1845 J. H. NYMAN *Ess. Developm.* 324 Diodorus and Theodorus of Mopsuestia, the most eminent masters of littallism in the sixteenth generation. 1865 LUCKY *Kation.* i. iii. 342 The doctrine was stated with the utmost littallism and precision. 1882 FABER *Early Chr.* I. 385 Extravagant littallism has been even more fatal to exegesis than extravagant allegorizing.

2. Littallism as a principle of translation; a peculiarity of expression due to this.

1883 A. ROBERTS *O. T. Revision* xi. 234 The great characteristic of the translation of Aquila is its extreme littallism. *Mod.* Some of the translators' littallisms are very ungraceful.

3. *Fine Arts.* The disposition to represent objects (occas. to interpret representations) faithfully, without any idealization.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 208 On considering this face of Charles... and translating it from the ideal into littallism, I doubt [etc.]. 1881 *Studio* III. 117 (Cent.) He shunned the littallism of both form and color that jarred the ideal vision.

LITERALIST (litrálist). [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. *F. littéraliste*.] One who insists upon the littall sense of a text or statement. Also, in art or literature, one who depicts or describes objects exactly as they are; an exact copyist.

1644 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xv. 72 Let the extreme littallist sit down now, and resolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviour's words. 1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* xl. 348 The Objector has rather acted the part of a Littallist. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 321. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 548 The merely descriptive writer, the littallist, though he write in verse, is not a poet at all. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 139 The veriest littallist will cry out: Everyone knows that this is not to be taken literally!

LITERALISTIC (litrálístik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a littallist; belonging to or having the character of littallism.

1875 FORSTER *Gaius* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 503 Strictum just adheres to a grammatical or literalistic interpretation of a disposition. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* viii. 387 A literalistic interpretation will not meet the requirements of these psalms.

LITERALITY (litráliti). [f. LITERAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or fact of being littall; littallness; an instance of this. † Also, a littall meaning.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuterocopy, and second intention of the words, they... are not sometime persuaded by fire beyond their littallities. 1650 HT. HALL *Revelation* viii. § 8 Wks. 1808 X. 107 How wild a paradox it is to tie those frequent and large promises of the Prophets... to a carnal littallity of sense. 1818 LAMB *Female Orators* Wks. 635 One her coarse sense by metaphors expounds And one in littallities abounds. 1844 FOR. Q. *Rev.* XXXIII. 460 It is easy... to sneer at littallity... littallity is after all the first merit of translation. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xv. (1890) 293 Those to whom the sea has proved cruel, may... rejoice to accept the announcement in all its littallity, that in heaven there shall be no more sea. 1888 BYRON *Amer. Comm.* I. 375 The same spirit of strictness and littallity.

† 2. Learning, knowledge of letters. *Obs.*

1666 in *Blount Glossogr.*

LITERALIZE (litráláiz), v. [f. LITERAL + -IZE.]

(trans. To render littall; to represent or accept as littall.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 96 If we are to littallize the words of our Lord. 1827 *Examiner* 581/2 Ridicule is poorly employed in littallizing poetical allegory. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I. 90 This disposition to littallize metaphors gave currency to the monkish stories.

Hence LITERALIZING *vb.* sb. and *pp.* a. Also LITERALIZATION, the action of littallizing (1864 in Webster); LITERALIZER, one who littallizes.

1848 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* Pref. (1851) 20 The littallizing Reveries of the Chiliasts. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 538 The hierarchical, repressive, and littallizing spirit... will be seen to exist in the Free Church of Scotland. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 352 Several of the epithets usually

applied only need littallizing to turn into the wildest of the legendary monster-stories. 1895 *Thinker Mag.* VIII. 493 Ver. 14... does not help the littallizers at all.

LITERALLY (litrálí), adv. [f. LITERAL + -LY.]

† 1. *nonce-uses.* a. By the letters (of a name).

b. In letters or literature. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. iii. (1886) 399 One T. of Canterburie, whose name I will not littallize discover. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 And yet I tell you me-thinks you are very bookishly and littallize wise.

2. With reference to a report, translation, etc.: In the very words, word for word.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 145 Which are littallize thus translated. 1712 *Streete Spect.* No. 521 75 Others repeat only what they hear from others as littallize as their parts or zeal will permit. a 1753 R. NEWTON *Theophrastus' Char.* (1754) p. viii. I would... advise every Scholar, to translate his Author thus littallize, word for word. 1843 MRS. CAMMELL *Lett.* I. 238 Every word of this is littallize as the men spoke it.

b. *transf.* With exact fidelity of representation. 1816 BYRON (*title*) *Churchill's Grave*, a fact littallize rendered.

3. In the littall sense.

1533 FRITH *Annot. More's Lett.* C 314 Although it were littallize fulfilled in the children of Israel, yet was yt also ment & verified in Christ bym selfe. 1599 FELKER *Heskin's Part.* 105 They interpret littallize, which the doctors did write figuratively. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 481 All those Passages are not to be littallize understood. 1719 Dr. For. *Cruiser* ii. vii. (1840) 286 This was a china which he used not only truly and littallize to be called so. 1783 HAMILT. *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* vi. 78 note. It may be doubted, whether this was ever littallize true. 1876 E. MELLON *Enoch* iv. 101 Littallize speaking, 'this cup' could never be 'a new covenant'. 1895 SIR A. KERWIN in *Lancet* *Times* *Rep.* LXXIII. (1897) It is found that the Act does not mean littallize what it says.

b. Used to indicate that the following word or phrase must be taken in its littall sense.

Now often improperly used to indicate that some conventional metaphorical or hyperbolic phrase is to be taken in the strongest admissible sense. (So, e.g., in quot. 1890.)

1687 DAVEN'S *Hind's P.* iii. 17 My deadly brood is littallize impudic. 1708 POPE *Let. to H. Conwell* 18 Mar. Forty day with me is littallize another yesterday for it is exactly the same. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1826) V. lxxv. 311 H. had the singular fate of dying littallize of hunger. 1769 JOHNS *Lett.* xxx. 137 What punishment has he suffered? Littallize none. 1839 MISS MITCHELL in *L'Estrange* *Life* (1890) III. vii. 100 At the last I was incapable of carrying the proofs, littallize fainting on the ground. 1863 FOR. A. KENNEDY *Read. in Eng.* at 5 for the last few years. Littallize covered money. 1887 F. R. LAFY'S *Rouche* *Life* *Montana* 76 The air is littallize scented with the smell of all.

LITERALNESS (litrálínis), [f. LITERAL + -NESS.]

The quality of being littall; littallity.

1630 DODD *Serm.* xiii. 127 Origin, doth never pretend to much littallness in his expositions. 1824 *New Month's Mag.* X. 46 The same littallness of perception and absence of passion. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* II. 3 The greater littallness of literal transcription.

LITERARIAN (litrárián). [f. as LITERARY + -AN.] One engaged in literary pursuits.

1866 F. HALL in *Reader* 4 Feb. 2063 Passing to his compatriot Sanskritists, we come upon a brood of literarians. 1887 *Lit. Opinion* 1 Apr. 487 When a renowned literarian passes in his chronicles.

LITERARILY (litrárilí), adv. [f. LITERARY + -LY.] In a littall manner or respect.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 593 Go as a tutor to a young gentleman littallize disposed. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 35 My education has... been a good one, classically, littallize, and communally.

LITERARINESS (litrárinis), [f. LITERARY + -INESS.] The quality of being littall.

1877 MALCOLM *New Republic* I. iii. i. 239 Why, I thought culture was books and literariness, and all that. 1899 *Academy* 16 Dec. 714/2 Most good literary critics, if they have not style, have 'literariness.'

LITERARY (litrári), a. [ad. L. *litterari-us*, f. *littera* letter. Cf. *F. littéraire*.] (Not in Johnson 1755-1775.)

† 1. Pertaining to the letters of the alphabet. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ix. 37 Our first and littall apprehensions being commonly instructed in Authors which handle nothing else (but idle fictions). 1769 *Middlesex Joun.* 8-11 July 4/2 A complete set of Littallary Cards, for teaching children to read, spell, count. 1793 SMITHSON *Edystone* L. § 334 note. The littallary references to Plates Nos. 19, and 20.

† 2. Carried on by letters; epistolary. *Obs.*

1757-8 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 352 A littallary correspondence was maintained between the English General and the Mareschal de Villars. (1818) TOWNS. *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters.]

3. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, literature. a. Pertaining to letters or polite learning. b. Pertaining to books and written compositions; also, in a narrower sense, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of that kind of written composition which has value on account of its qualities of form. *Literary history* (e.g. of a legend, a historical personage or event, etc.): the history of the treatment of, and references to, the subject in literature. *Literary property*: (a) property which consists in written or printed compositions; (b) the exclusive right of publication as recognized and limited by law.

1749 L. EVANS *Middle Brit. Col.* (1755) 3 The Seats of some Half a Dozen Gentlemen, noted in the littallary Way.



1758 J. C. COOPER *Retreat Aristippus* Epist. i. 198 With these, and some a-kin to these, I live in literary ease. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* vi. Wks. (Globe) 430/1 A man of literary merit is sure of being caressed by the great, though seldom enriched. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 29 Apr. Mallet had talents enough to keep his literary reputation alive as long as he himself lived. 1779 — L. F. COULEY p. 2 His mother, struggling earnestly to procure him a literary education. 1845 GRAVES *Canon Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 785/1 The literary history of the early Greek collections has been carefully illustrated by Biener. a 1859 MACALLAN *Hist. Eng.* xliii. (1861) V. 7 The parliamentary conflict on the great question of a standing army was preceded by a literary conflict. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *D. Hume* iii. 28 A large measure of literary ability was appearing in Scotland. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 68 The writer, it is plain, has exaggerated for the sake of literary effect.

4. Acquainted with or versed in literature; *spec.* engaged in literature as a profession, occupied in writing books. Of a society, etc.: Consisting of literary men.

1791 BOWSWELL *Johnson* an. 1764. That club, at Mr. Garrick's funeral (Jan. 1776) became distinguished by the title of The Literary Club. 1809 *Med. Trav.* XXI. 192 A few years since, he married Miss Edgeworth, a lady of a respectable literary family in Ireland. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 302 In the true literary man there is thus ever, a sacredness. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* i. iii. 18 The primary duty of a literary man is to have clear conceptions, and to be exact and intelligible in expressing them. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 14/1 Artistic and literary Glasgow owed much to his genial energy.

Hence **Literaryism**, addiction to literary forms; an instance of this, a form of expression belonging to literary language.

1879 ELWORTHY *Prof. to Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 13 The same culture which prompts them to compose at all, binds them in chains of literaryism. *Ibid.* 14 A great many literaryisms are pointed out in the notes. 1891 STEVENSON *Palatine Lett.* i. (1895) 94, I found a lot of slacknesses and (what is worse in this kind of thing) some literaryisms.

[**Literata** (liter'atā), *nonce-wd.* In quot. pl. [*L. fem. of literatus*].] A learned or literary lady.

1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) I. 87 The young lady is said to be the most literary of the beautiful, and the most beautiful of the literate.

**Literate** (liter'at), *a. and sb.* Also *s. 7* literate, 6 literat. [*ad. L. literatus, f. litera* letter.] **A. adj.**

1. Acquainted with letters or literature; educated, instructed, learned. In early use, const. *in*.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 81 The kynge toke to the childe a m. talentes whiche boughte anon a c. childer literate. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* in. 122 For I in law am not well literat. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 176 Done by the witness themselves if they were literate. 1631 CHARPUS *Cesar & Pompey* v. i. H 2 b. The *Egean* sea, that doth diuide Europe from Asia. (The sweet literate world from the Barbarians). 1636 BARNHART *Rom. Emp.* 150 An enemy of all literate and learned men. 1680 *Asse. Stillingfleet's Sermon*. 7 Re-ordination is an uncouth thing, quite against the hair of the literate world. 1748 CHUTEFF *Lett.* (1772) II. clxxvii. 139 You are going to a polite and literate Court. 1768 84 JOHNSON in *Boswell* App. (1848) 812/2 Had my mother been more literate, they had been better companions. 1821 LAMB *Ellis, Old Bencher's Inner Temple*. He was the Friar Bacon of the less literate portion of the Temple. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 269 On the same ground, a literate qualification for electoral rights in the commonwealth, must be condemned. 1884 D. HUNTER *tr. Renss's Hist. Canon* ii. 19 When the writings of the first disciples, came within reach of persons who were literate, they might [etc.].

*absol.* 1850 T. HARE *Election Representatives* (1865) 90 Reducing . . . the literate and the ignorant . . . to one dead level. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* x. (1860) 274 The humblest and least literate must train his sense of duty.

2. Of or pertaining to letters, literary men, or literature; literary.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xix. § 3. 348 Surely this is the proper function of literate elegance, to figure virtue in so lively and fresh colours, that [etc.]. 1651 *tr. Volton's Panegyric. Chas. I* in *Reliq. W.* 135 To beguile, . . . with some literate diversion, the tedious length of those days. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. ii. 274 Downright Ignorance of all literate Art, or just Poetick Beauty. 1764 SCOTT *Bailie's Dict.* Title-p. Republished with many corrections, additions and literature improvements. 1811 *Ann. in Ann. Reg.* 534/2 His own liberal hand was speedily extended to relieve literate distress. 1837-9 HALLAN *Hist. Lit.* i. v. (1855) I. 352 By the Reformation the number of . . . those requiring . . . a literate education was greatly reduced. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 242 Another inscription preserving . . . the only authentic literate Memorial. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Phases* III. vi. 137 The old town . . . has not the first force of either the aristocratic or the literate or the mercantile impulse.

† **b.** = LITERAL 4. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. Concl.* 60, I craue leave . . . one sence to interpretate; Of apt application to sence literate.

3. Marked with short, angulated lines resembling letters: applied to the surfaces of shells and insects' (*Cust. Dict.*).

**B. sb.**

1. A liberally educated or learned person.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* iv. 80 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 440 Advocates, And parum literatos, That eat vppall estates. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 152 Christopher Hatley, Esquire, a Sir Would-be Literate. 1808 ELKANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 324 Persuading her that she was the most accomplished literate and female wit of the age. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1856) 238 Callista was a Greek; a literate, or blue-stocking. 1878 LADY HERBERT *tr. Hübner's Raub* II. ii. 494 The literates in China are all atheists.

2. *spec.* In the Church of England, one who is admitted to holy orders without having obtained a university degree.

1824 BR. JESS *Sp. Irish Title Compos. Amendant. Pill* 49 In Ireland we have no literates, none of that class, who, in this country, prepare themselves by private study, at a trifling cost, for the profession of the Church. 1861 BRESSE, *Horn Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 18 Literates—who enter holy orders without any reasonable hope of any better material position. 1865 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 19 Graduates of the three Universities . . . theological-college men and literates. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 74 To obtain ordination as a literate is something.

3. One who can read and write. Opposed to illiterate.

1894 H. C. LEA in *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 675 Statistics show that literates contribute a larger percentage of their class to the criminal ranks than do the illiterates.

† **Literated**, *a. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ED*]. Learned. 1611 FLORIO, *Aliterato*, literated, learned. 1612 WENSTER *Wh. Devil* iii. i. E 2 b. Most literated Judges, please your Lordships [etc.]. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxv. 706 Much tugging and shuffling with Attorneys, men witty and literated, cheats in Accounts.

† **Literati** (liter'atī), *sb. pl.* Also 8 *litterati*. [*L. literati*, pl. of *litteratus*: see LITERATE.

In It. the word occurs in the same form (pl. of *litterato*, now written *litterato*; also *litterato*). Possibly in the 17-18th c. the Eng. use may have been supposed by some to be derived from It. and not from Latin; early in the 18th c. LITERATO appears as the sing. beside LITERATUS.]

Men of letters; the learned class as a whole.

The earliest application in Eng. use is as the appellation of the learned class of China, which Burton obtained from the Latin version of the letters of the Jesuit M. Ricci, 1606-7. The word is still so employed by writers on China.

1631 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1624) 52 To be . . . examined & approved as the literati in China. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Frear's Archit.* etc. 132 An industrious searcher of the Sciences, which is the same that a good Philosopher is amongst our Literati. a 1677 HALE *Prin. Orig. Man.* t. ii. § 63 These Sentiments are not confined to the Literati of mankind. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 581 P 33, I shall consult some Literati on the project. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 281 The University literati and men of fortune are become proprietors. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 63/1 The list of Danish literati will best prove that they have no literati at all. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. iii. (1820) 174 Manifest are the tastes and dispositions of the enlightened literati, who turn over the pages of history. 1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 137 Certain provincial literati of the Hof-district. 1860 R. D. VAC. TOUR. 114 The literati of the southern Slaves are not to be found among a higher class than the village clerk, and masters of village-schools.

† **Literatim** (liter'atim), *adv.* [*L. literatim, f. litera* letter.] Letter for letter; literally.

1643 *Myst. Inig.* 36 He wrote this Copy out of his *literatim*. a 1733 R. NORTH *Examen* t. ii. § 151 (1740) 102 The Proceedings of the Lower House, which are set forth *literatim* in many Prints. 1813 J. D. ERSKINE *Speeches* I. 329 A paper which it sets out *literatim* on the face of the record. 1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 1901 This . . . does not profess to be an exact reproduction *literatim* of the text.

**Literation** (liter'atshn), [*f. L. litera* + -ATION.]

The action or process of representing (sounds or words) by letters. [*in mod. Dicts.*]

**Literatist** (liter'atist), [*f. LITERATE* + -IST.] One engaged in literary pursuits; a writer, author.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 469 He was not ashamed, as our Universities Literatists are at this day, to learn of women. 1830 'JOHN BEE' *Est. in Dram.* Wks. 5. Foote I. p. xxix, Indeed they are never the most elegant literatists who study longest, at college, the jargon of the schools. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace thro. Truth* Ser. 1. 135 It would . . . seem as though the greater number of our modern literatists were a sort of inferior caste in English civilization.

**Literative**, *v. nonce-wd.* [*f. as prec. + -IZE*.]

*trans.* To pass away (time) in literary occupations. 1836 LO. LYTTON in R. R. Madden *Life Cress Blessington* (1855) II. 41, I literative away the morning.

† **Literato** (liter'atō), Also 8 *litterato*. [*It. literato, ad. L. literatus*.] One of the literati; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATUS.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Adetti, fr. Parvass.* I. 91 Every Literato is proud of the Honour of his [Bacon's] Company. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 P 9 Some may think we descend from our Imperial Dignity, in holding Correspondence with a private Literato [i.e. Literati]. 1789 COWPER *Lett. to W. Bagot* Wks. 1836 VI. 266 A folio edition of the *Iliad*, published . . . at Venice, by a literato, who calls himself Villonson. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Gaea* 100 You cannot boast of ever having produced a single eminent literato.

**Literator** (liter'atōr), [*a. L. lit'erator* (1) a teacher of ABC, (2) a grammarian, critic, (3) a smatterer, a sciolist; *f. litera* letter. Cf. *f. litt'erator*.]

† **L.** A pretender to learning, a sciolist. *Obs.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory, Apol.* (1869) p. xcv, These Puritanical Christians will admit of any Church-Montebanke, any Literator, soe hee can shew him selfe seditious enough. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 457 Gregory Martin, a Literator, who brawles against us for using sometime the word Congregation for the Church.

2. A literary man; = LITERATEUR.

1791 BURKE *Lett. to Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 36 [French] preceptors, a set of pert petulant literators, to whom . . . they assign the brilliant part of men of wit and pleasure. 1812 *Brenan's Milesian Mag.* July 87 A history of Ireland . . . is about to be published by that illustrious literator Jack Squintum [Jn. Lawless; pub. 1814]. 1817 TICKNOR *Lett. & Fruls.* (1876) I. 128 He . . . asked me of the eagerness of a hardened literator, whether [etc.]. 1829

LANDOR *Imag. Comt.* Wks. 1853 I. 385/1 They are lawyers, literators, metaphysicians. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 902 Hume, even as a literator, was every way superior to the bishop. 1849 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 196 On the metaphysicians and literators I do not suppose that it would produce the slightest impression. 1872 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 58 The men really and naturally dear to them [English reviewers] are the literators of Boston. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* lxxxii, Literators trudging up to knock At Fame's exalted temple-door. 1890 *Athenaeum* 11 Jan. 44/2 No array of circumstances can transmute the born 'literator' into a mere man of action. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec., Mr. Gibb is no mere Orientalist; he is also preeminently a literator.

3. † **a.** A bibliographer (*obs.*). **b.** One who concerns himself with verbal and textual criticism. *rare.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Book*, The history of a book is either of its contents . . . or of its appendages and accidents, which is the more immediate province of those called literators, and bibliothecarians. 1866 DE QUINCEY *Lessings's Laocoon* in *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 733 It is impossible from the slight notions of this drama [the *Laocoon* of Sophocles] in the old literators to come to any conclusion about the way in which it was treated. 1858 — R. BENTLEY Wks. VII. 102 The philological researches of the Greek and Latin literator.

4. *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 166 Lord W. wished to appoint me his literator, which office was to cull out the pith of every new publication, and retail it to him at breakfast.

† **Literatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. litterarius, f. litterator* (see *prec.*).] Literary.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 181 The martial and literary endowments of some natives of that soyle.

† **Literatura** (liter'atūra), *Forms:* 4 *Sc. late* -ratur, 5-6 *litt.* -lytature, 6 *Sc. literatur*, -uir, 6- *literature* [*ad. (either directly or through F. litterature) L. litteratura* (whence *Sp. literatura*, *It. letteratura*, *G. literatur*), *f. litera* a letter. Cf. *LETTHURE*.]

1. Acquaintance with 'letters' or books; polite or humane learning; literary culture. Now *rare* and *obsolescent*. (The only sense in Johnson and in Todd 1818.)

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenie*) 53 Scho had leyrtyte . . . of be sewine sciens. & part had of al literatur. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. xxiii. 227 Cynnand in to litterature, A seemly person in stature [etc.]. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI. 359 Seynte Grimbald the monke, nobly instructe in litterature and in musyke. 1532 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* ii. 4 The comyn people . . . whiche without lytature and good informacyon Ben lyke to Brute beesies. a 1529 SKELTON *Boys of Court* 449, I know your vertu and your lytature. 1581 N. BURNS *Disput.* xxv. 109 b, Ane pure man, gubh. . . has nocht sufficient literatur to vnderstand the scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 1. To the King § 2. 2 There hath not bene . . . any King . . . so learned in all literature and erudition, diuine and humane. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 346 In comparison of your spacious literature, I have held all the while but a candle to the sun. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Text*, 329 Another person of infinite literature [Selden]. 1727 SWIFT *Lett. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 187 Till better care be taken in the education of our young nobility, that they may set out into the world with some foundation of literature. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* (1868) 37 He had probably more than common literature, as his son addresses him in one of his most elaborate Latin poems. *Ibid.* 62 His literature was unquestionably great. He read all the languages which are considered either as learned or polite. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral Tr.* (1816) I. 206 A woman of considerable information and literature. 1802 BORROW *Wild Wates* II. x. 104 The boots (is) a fellow without either wit or literature. 1860 HOWELLS *Undiscovered Country* xix. 290 In many things he was grotesquely ignorant; he was a man of very small literature.

2. Literary work or production; the 'activity' or profession of a man of letters; the realm of letters.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* p. 1 An author whose pregnancy of imagination and elegance of language have deservedly set him high in the ranks of literature. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 407 Literature, with us, exists independent of patronage or association. 1830 SCOTT *Introd. to Lay Last Minstr.* Poet. Wks. 1833-4 VI. 17, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch, and that the profits of my literary labour . . . should not . . . become necessary to my ordinary expenses. 1833 LYTTON *My Novel* vii. viii, Ah, you make literature your calling, sir? 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 9 Literature, the most seductive, the most deceiving, the most dangerous of professions.

3. Literary productions as a whole; the body of writings produced in a particular country or period, or in the world in general. Now also in a more restricted sense, applied to writing which has claim to consideration on the ground of beauty of form or emotional effect. *Light literature*: see LIGHT a. 1 19.

This sense is of very recent emergence both in Eng. and Fr. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 6 Their literature, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* i. 21 Many common words, which no nation ever derives from the literature of another, are the same in Greek and Latin. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Such history, almost more than any other branch of literature, varies with the age that produces it. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 41 There is no department of literature, of science, or of useful art, in which they have not produced a first rate book. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilt.* I. v. 24 Literature, when it is in a healthy and unfettered state, is simply the form in which the knowledge of a country is registered. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 413 The full glory of the new literature broke on England with Edmund Spenser. 1879 SEELEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 24 Those who cannot have recourse to foreign literatures are forced to put up with their ignorance.



b. The body of books and writings that treat of a particular subject.

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 44, I was well acquainted with the literature of the subject. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* i. g. 11. has accumulated a literature of its own which an ordinary lifetime is hardly long enough to master.

c. *collog.* Printed matter of any kind.

1895 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/2 In canvassing, in posters, and in the distribution of what, by a profane perversion of language, is called 'literature'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 2/1 A more judicious distribution of posters, and what is termed 'literature'.

|| **Literatus** (litē-rā-tūs), *rare*. [*L. lit(er)atus*, f. *littera* letter.] One of the LITERATI; a man of letters or erudition; a learned man. Cf. LITERATO.

1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) i. 401 It is... not a sufficient Reason to decry it so much as a late Ingenious Literatus has done. 1806 *LAMB Lett.* viii. To Mr. Richman 79 You do not happen to have any place at your disposal which would suit a decayed Literatus? 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Yng. Man* i. Wks. 1890 X. 19 Now we are to consider that our bright ideal of a literatus may chance to be married.

**Litere**, obs. form of LITTE.

**Literose** (litērō-sēs), *a. rare*. [*ad. late L. litterosus*, f. *littera* letter.] Studiedly or affectedly literary. Hence **Literosity**.

1888 *HOWELLS in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 499/2 Daudet is always literose. 1891 — *Intro. to Mrs. Craig's tr. Verga's House by Mediantree* He has as completely freed himself from literosity as the most unlettered among them.

**Lites**, obs. form of LIGHTS.

**Lith** (lith), *sb.* 1. *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* Forms: 1 leof, 1-4 līð, 3-6, 9 lithe, 3-6 lyth, 4 lippe, 5 leth, lythe, 5, 7, 9 leith, 6 lethe, 4- lith. [*OE. lith* neut. = *OFris. lith*, *lit* neut., *OS. līð* masc. (*Du. līð* neut.), *OHG. līð* masc. and neut., *ON. līð-r* masc. (*Sw. and Da. led* masc.), *Goth. līþis* masc.; — *OTeut. \*līþu-* = *pre-Teut. \*lith-* = *root \*lith-*: see *LIMB sb.* A compound of this word with the prefix *ga-* (= *Y-*) is *OHG. gilið* (*G. glied* limb, member).]

1. A limb. *Lith from lith, & from lith to lith*: limb from limb.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1032 (*Gr.*) Seol þonne anra gehwylc . . . leodum onfon & lichoman. c 900 *tt. Bæd's Hist.* iv. xxxvii. (Schipper) 534 He was byðendlic on þam geþeodnesum his līpa [i.e. leoda, lima]. c 1230 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kolbing) 8494 Wawains breþer on & ofer smiten euerich līþ fram ofer. 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 99 Sche hath no lith withoute a lak. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 292, I schall the bette every leth, Hede and bode, without greth. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 53 To make al hir body to be rent lyth from lyth. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. vi. 38/1 The horribly wheles whiche the tyraunt Maxendicus ordeyned to rente her from lyth to lyth. 1732 *E. ERSKINE Serms.* Wks. 1871 11, 177 Everything was in its proper joint and lith, subservient unto the great end of their creation.

2. A joint; frequent in *lith and limb*, etc.; also *lith and bone*. *Out of lith*: out of joint.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* 11. 242 On ðone līð þara eanla. c 1220 *Bestiary* 626 He ne hauen no līð ðat he muȝen risen wið. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12612 Werl was soo bath lith and lani. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 518 Quhat sek mane þat tweicht hym, His hele he gat in lith and lyme. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iii. xiv. Allas syr sayd the lady myn arme is oute of lythe. 15. . . How Gd. Wyfe taught Dau, 38 in Q. *Elis. Acad.* 45 Loke þou mekly answere hym, And meue hym noþer lyth ne lymme. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 135 Thow art moir lerge of lyth and lym Nor I am, be sic tre. 1718 *RAMSAV Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xxiv. Ilka member, lith and lym. a 1782 *Ld. ACCHINLECK* in Croker's *Despatches* (1831) 111. 79 note, God, doctor! he gart kings ken that they had a lith in their neck. 1828 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 683, I.. finally sunk away into voluptuous diffusion of lith and limb on that celestial sofa. a 1828 *Bonny Bows o' Lond.* xvii. in *Child Ballads* i. 135/2 He's taen a lith o' her little finger bone.

b. *fig. esp. in phrase to hit the lith or to hit upon the lith*, an expression borrowed from carving.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 þus, lo þe articles, þet beoð, ase þauh me seide, þe līðes of ure bileane onont Godes monheade. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) i. 221 To hold off an erroneous conclusion in the least wing or lith of sweet sweet truth. 1779 *P. WALKER Life Pedin in Biogr. Presb.* i. 122 and seldom hit upon the right lith or joint. *Ibid.* 140 Of late, I have heard some liths and nicks of the Gospel made plain.

c. The last joint or tip (of the finger).

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 24 Send lazarum þæt he dyppe his fingers līð on wætere & mine tungan gehæle. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxxix. A scar aboue the brow, that ye might haue laid the lith of your finger in.

3. *Sr.* A division (of an orange, etc.); one of the rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn.

1795 *G. ROBERTSON Agric. Surv. Mid-Lothian* 155 The horns (of the Mysore cow in particular) are without annulets, or liths as we call them. a 1859 *J. P. NICHOL (Ogilv.)*, The reader will at once comprehend the reason by cutting an orange through its centre obliquely to its axis. Each lith is of equal size, but the exposed surface of each on the freshly-cut circle will not be so. 1890 *H. DRUMMOND in Life* xv. (1899) 376 A green banana leaf . . . wound once round the head after being cut into four or five 'liths'.

† **Lith**, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [*OE. līþ* neut. = *OTeut. type \*līþu-*, f. root \**lith-* (see *LEAN v.*, *LADDER*) = *pre-Teut. \*lith-*; cf. the ablaut var. *ON. līð* of the same meaning.] A slope.

*Beowulf* (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearme of hlīðes nosan gestas grette. a 1000 *Andreas* 841 (*Gr.*) Fore burxgeatum beorgas steape, hleoðu hlifodon. c 1200 *Fris. Coll. Hom.* 117 Þere wæren men of ecche londe þat is under ðeunene līðe. c 1205 *LAV.* 32213 3eond wudes & 3eond līðen. [1789 *WHITE Selborne* (1853) 171 A steep abrupt pasture-field. Known by

the name of Short Lith. *Ibid.*, Steep pastures are called the Lith.]

† **Lith**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* Also 3 līð, leof. [*ON. līð* a host, also help, f. root of *līða* to go, travel, go on an expedition (see *LEAD v.*),]

1. A body of men.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5307 We wulter gan a leofe. 1377 *LANGT. P.* 174 B. xvi. 181 þre leodes in o lith non lenger þan oþer, Of one mochel & myzte in mesure and in lengthe.

2. Help, remedy.

c 1205 *LAV.* 5213 Nes þer nan oðer līð 3if heo nalden 3eoneo gnið.

† **Lith**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* Also 4-5 lithe, lythe. [*Of somewhat uncertain origin; most prob. a. ON. līð-r* people, vassals collectively (see *LEDE*); but it may wholly or partly be a use of *LITH sb.* 1.] People, subjects, vassals. Only in alliterative phrases. (Cf. *LEDE* i. b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13165 Noþer i ask þe lith na land. c 1300 *Harleik* 2515 Lond and lith, and oþer catel. c 1330 *R. DRUMME Chron.* (1810) 194 Per wille will not be went, ne lete lond ne lich [*Fr. terre ne tenement*]. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In cas that we have . . . Wittingly and willfully gere our euen cristen . . . falsly be dessed of land or of lithe. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* liii. (MS. Douce), Here I gif Sir Galerone. Al þe londes and þe lithes þe lauer to layre. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 841 Who schill us now geve londes or lythe, Hawkys, or howndes? 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law of Arms* (S. T. S.) 112, I am lyke to tyme up all, bathe . . . land, lythe, and place.

**Lith**, obs. forms of LIGHT *sb.* and *a.*

**Lith**, obs. f. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of LIE.

-**lith**, a terminal element representing *Gr. lithos* stone, in adaptations of actual or assumed *Gr.* compounds. The words with this ending are chiefly terms of Biology and Pathology, as *coccolith*, *cyatholith*, *discolith*, *helmintholith*, *hippolith*; other examples are *acrolith*, *aerolith*, *lucolith*, *monolith*. In terms of mineralogy *-LITE* is commonly used instead of *-lith*.

|| **Lithæmia** (lith'ē-miā). *Path.* [*mod. L.*, f. *Gr. lith-os* stone + *ai-ma* blood.] The condition in which lithic or uric acid is in excess in the blood; formerly called *uricæmia*.

1874 *C. MURCHISON Functional Derangem. Liver* ii. 65 This morbid state of the blood I propose to designate Lithæmia. 1884 *F. J. NOOT in Harper's Mag.* Aug. 447/2 These waters are . . . efficacious in . . . lithæmia.

Hence **Lithæmic** (lith'ē-mik) *a.*, of or pertaining to lithæmia; affected with lithæmia.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithæmic* incontinua. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* iv. 10 These also are frequently found in lithæmic persons. *Ibid.* 750 The so-called 'lithæmic diathesis' is a . . . frequent cause of throat disease.

**Lithagogue** (lith'ā-gōg), *a. and sb. Path.* Also *g* erroneously lithogogue. [*f. Gr. lith-os* stone + *agōgōs* drawing forth.] *a. adj.* Having the power to expel calculi from the kidneys or bladder. *b. sb.* A medicine supposed to have this power.

1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med. Terms*, *Lithagoga*, *a.* Lithagogues. 1850 *OGILVIE* has *adj.* and *sb.*

**Lithanode** (lith'ā-nōd). *Electr.* [*f. Gr. lithos* stone + *anode*.] A hard compact form of peroxide of lead, used in storage batteries. Also *attrib.*

1889 *D. G. FITZGERALD Patent Specif.* Engl. No. 16608 for 1886 My invention relates to the manufacture of peroxide of lead in porous coherent self-supporting masses (for what is known as 'lithanode'). 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 283/2 This difficulty, we are told, was soon overcome by utilising some of the small lithanode cells to produce a flashing arc. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 43 The lamps are worked by Lithanode batteries from the stage.

|| **Lithanthrax**. *Obs.* Also 7 lithanthrix, 8 lithonthrax. [*Mod. L.*, f. *Gr. lith-os* stone + *anthrax* charcoal.] Used as a scientific name for mineral coal (i.e. 'coal' in the mod. sense), in distinction from *xylanthrax* (charcoal).

1611 *SPEED Theat. Cos. Brit.* i. xlv. 83 The Chiefest commodity . . . are those Stones Lithanthracæ [*sic*]: yread lithanthracæ, which we call Sea-coales. 1606 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Lithanthrix*, a stony Coal, being a kind of Gagat. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Lithanthrax*, stony Coal, a kind of Jeat; pit-coal, or Sea-coal. a 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1729) i. 165 Lithonthrax, or Coal. 1802 *A. ELLICOTT Jynl.* (1803) 24 Mines of pit coal (lithanthrax), are . . . inexhaustible from Pittsburgh many miles down the river.

**Litharge** (lith'ā-rdʒ). *Forms:* *a.* 4-6 litarge, 5-6 lytarge, 6 lethargy, lytherge, 6-7 litargy, littarge, 7 lithargie, -y, lytharge, (littorage, lytoridge, lyturgy), 8 lartargie, letharge, litherage, (lithurge), 5- litharge. *β.* 5 litargirij, 6 lithargirye, lythurgiry, 7 lithargiry. [*a.* or *ad. OF. litarge, litargire* (*F. litharge*), *ad. L. lithargyris*, *a. Gr. lithōrghyros*, f. *lith-os* stone + *argyros* silver. The *β* forms are from the mod. L. derivative *litargirium*, -ia.]

1. Protoxide of lead (PbO) prepared by exposing melted lead to a current of air. † Also *litharge* of lead.

1322 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 23/30 Litarge ad. per lb. c 1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prok.* 4. 222 Oure grounden litarge eek in the Poljurige. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 41 Then we name it our grounde Litharge. 1563 *T. GALE Antidot.* ii. 49 Take Litarge of leide in fyre powder. 1874 *RAY Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 114 When the furnace is come to a true temper of heat the Lead con-

verted into Litharge is cast off. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 Lead being . . . burnt into Litargie, retakes also its first Form . . . if a Lixivate Salt be . . . applied to it. 1758 *Rein tr. Macquer's Chem.* i. 389 Pure Lead, being exposed to a strong fire without any addition, turns to Litharge. 1860 *PRESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 155 Put a few grains of litharge before the blowpipe flame.

† **Litharge of gold**: a name given to litharge when coloured red by mixture of red lead. **Litharge of silver**: a name given to it as being a by-product in the separation of silver from lead. **Litharge of bismuth**: ? a similar product obtained by the oxidation of bismuth. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laufraunce's Cirurg.* 99 Take . . . litarge of gold, litarge of silur 3 viii. 1578 *LYES Dodocens* vi. lxxviii. 771 To be pound with the lytarge of sylver and frankencense. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. l. 269 The iuice mixed with oile of roses, ceruse, and litarge of golde, and applied [etc.]. 1601 *HOLLAND Pixy* i. 304 The very root of the right Nard . . . is mingled . . . with Litharge of siluer, Antimony, or the rind of Cyperus. 1639 *T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsem.* 208 Take lyturgy of gold and lyturgy of siluer . . . mix well the lyturgys. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* (1719) 212 *Lithargyrus Aurii*, Litharge of Gold. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour sake. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycd.* Artificial Litharge, which is of two kinds, viz. that of gold, and that of silver; or rather it is the same, with this difference, that the one has undergone a greater degree of fire than the other. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 439 Litharge of Bismuth.

† 2. Used as equivalent to *White Lead* or *Red Lead* (see *LEAD sb.* 1, 2).

1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Mj. The iuice of Coriandre with whyte lede or lythurgiry and vinegre. 1660 *HOWELLS Lexicon*, *Litargie*, or white Lead. 1883 *PETTUS Flea Min.* i. (1886) 26 Of these pibble-stones take one part, and half a part of red Littorage or Littarge . . . and hete it well. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 363 Litharge or Red Lead. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* 11. 64 If you expose to heat in a crucible red oxide of lead or litharge.

3. *attrib.*, as *litharge-furnace*; litharge-plaster ? = *DIACHYLON*; litharge-way, the opening in a reverberatory furnace through which the litharge flows in the firing of silver.

1887 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 26 We canvassed the . . . necessity of erecting a 'litharge furnace'. 1884 *M. UNSERWOOD Dis. Children* (1799) 111. 94 Small pieces of the 'litharge-plaster' may be applied. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Litharge* plaster, the *Komplustrum plumbi*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 464/2 This blast . . . throws the litharge that is not melted by the test towards a channel, called the 'litharge-way, through which it flows.

**Lithargie**, obs. form of LETHARGY.

**Lithate** (lith'ē-āt). *Chem.* Also lithiate. [*f. LITH-IC + -ATE*.] A salt of lithic acid.

1821 *W. PRY & GRAY, L. Cal. anal.* etc. 111 The quantity of lithate of ammonia in the urine is increased above the natural standard. 1823 *CRAIG Treatise on Diet.*, *Lithiate* 1862 *H. W. FILLER'S Dis. Urines* 248 The urine is generally scanty during the height of the disease, deep-coloured, loaded with lithates. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 1. It is supposed to decompose the insoluble lithate of soda in the system.

Hence **Lithatic** (lith'ē-tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a lithate.

1858 *J. H. BENNETT Nutrition* v. 154 The turbidity is owing to the presence of a lithatic deposit.

† **Lithe**, *ch. l. Obs.* [*f. LITH-IC a.*] not connected with *LETHE a.*] A calm, still; *fig.* respite.

c 1300 *Havelok* 147 Ne he ne mouchte no lythe gete. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 310 i Lythe, or lythe, and calme wedyr, miltacia.

Hence † **Lithetull** *a.*, calm, gentle.

c 1205 *LAV.* 1262 He þonkede hire 3eorne mid līðulle worden.

**Lithe**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* In 7 lyth, 9 lythe. [*f. LITH-IC v.*] (See *quots.*)

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 83 i Lyth, or lything, is Oatmeal or bruised Groats that thickens Broth. 1899 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Lythe*, oatmeal and water mixed smooth and added to broth to thicken it.

**Lithe** (lith), *sb.* 3. *Sc.* Also 8-9 lythe. [*? variant of LEWTH*. (But cf. *LITH-IC a.* 2 c.)] Warm shelter.

1768 *ROSS Helicon* (1789) 58 She frae ony beild was far awa', Except stane-sides, and they had little lythe. 1868 *G. MACDONALD R. Falconer* II. 195 Come into the lythe o' the bank here.

**Lithe** (lith), *a.* *Forms:* 1 līðe, 1yðe, 2-5 līðe, 4 litha, 4-7 lith, lythe, 5-7 lyth, 8-9 dial. lyth(e, 4- litho. Also 3 i-līðe. [*OE. līðe* = *OS. līthi*, *OHG. līndi* (MIG. *līnde*, mod. *G. lind*) soft, gentle, mild = *OTeut. type \*līþjo-*, f. *Teut.* and *Waryan root \*len-*, whence *LIN v.*, *ON. līn-r* soft, *L. lentus* slow.]

† 1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances: Gentle, meek, mild. *Const. dat.* or *to. Obs.*

*Beowulf* 3183 Manna mildust . . . leodum līðost. a 1000 *Apolonius of Tyre* (1834) 2125 Ða cliopode heo hi hire to mid līðere spræc. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. v. 5 Endige synt þa līðan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7754 For lambe is softe & stille dede, & līþe & meoc & milde. c 1205 *LAV.* 4 He was Leonenades some līðe him beo drihten. *Ibid.* 4917 þu eart me swiðe līðe [c 1275 līþe] & ich þe leonie swiðe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Swiðc ouh wummonne lode to beom—lūmelich & līðe. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlv. [cxlv.] 9 Our Lord is lipe to alle. c 1400 *Dest.* Tray 906 The first of þe fre, þat to þe freike said, Was Vlyxes, the lord, with his lythe wordes.

2. Of things, chiefly material things: Mild, soft; also, agreeable, mellow, pleasant. Of a medicine: Gentle in operation. *Obs. exc. dial.*



**c888 K.** *Ælfred Boeth.* xl. § 3 Hwæðer him cume þe reðu wylkd þe liða. **a1000** *Cædmon's Gen.* 211 (Gr.) Pæt liðe land. **c1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Ðæt weter of egipte wes liðe and swete. **c1300** *Sir Tristram.* 707 Water þat asked swiþe. . . Wit mete and drink liþe. **c1384** *CHAUCER II. Fame* 1. 118 To make lythe of that was harde. **c1400** *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 87 If þe quytture be þicke & towȝ, þanne is þe medycyn to liþe. **c1400** *Rom. Rose* 3762 The savour soft and lythe strook to myn herte withoute more. **1642** *ROGERS Naaman* 172 How lythe and cheerefull would the soule be in going to Zoar out of Sodome. **1664** *SPELMAN Gloss.* s.v. *Ledo*, lenis (nobis hodie, Lithe). **1844** *THOM RHYMES of a Weaver* 72 They misse the lythe light of their May. **1878** — *Jock o' Knave* 56 (E. D. D.) Lithe Time stole away.

† **b.** Of weather: Calm, serene. [Cf. OE. *litha*, June and July.] Of water: Smooth, still. *Obs.*

**c1205** *LAY.* 7242 Pæt weder wes swiðe liðe. **1414** 24198 *Pa.* þat gras was rime and þat water wes liðe. **a1300** *F. R. Psalter* cvl. 29 His streames leften liþe. **13.** *Coer de L.* 489 The wynd gan wexe lythe. **a1440** *Sir Eglam.* 1056 To the see they went fulle yare And passyd the water lythe. **c1460** *Emare* 348 The wedur was lythe of le. **1577-87** *HOLMSTED Chron. II.* *Hist. Scot.* 2032 It proved as lithe a daie, without appearance of any tempest to issue.

**c.** Comfortable, genial, sheltered, warm. *Sc.*

**c1430** *Syr Tryam.* 417 Sche toke up hur sone to hur And lapped hyt fulle lythe. **c1470** *HENRY Wallace* ii. 276 Syn in a bed þai brocht him fair and lyth. **a1774** *FERGUSON H's.* (1807) 262 Like thee they scour frane street or field, And hap them in a lythe bield. **1867** *G. W. DONALD Poems* (1879) 66 Licht an lythe wes Peggie's bosom. **1871** *W. ALEXANDER Johnny Gibb* xi. (1873) 66 They're fine lythe parks, an' ear' tee; beasts milt live o' them throu' the winter naur. **1884** *D. GRANT Lays & Legs.* North 274 Winter drives them o'er the sea To seek the lyther land.

**3.** Easily bent; flexible, limber, pliant, supple. (The current sense, the only one in Johnson.)

**c1400** *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 6 Of bodies stronge & lith. **1579** *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 74 His dewlap as lythe, as lasse of Kent. **1599** *W. H. W. D. D.* 109 b. The bills of birds we see full off, W hiles they be yong are lith and soft. **1667** *MILTON P. L.* iv. 347 Th' unwieldy Elephant, wreath'd His lithe Proboscis. **1667** *R. N. WOOD* in *Phil. Trans.* 11. 567 To the Hanging-Iron is made fast a strong lythe rope. **1814** *CARY Dante.* Par. xxvi. 85 lake the leaf, That bows its lithe top till the blast is blown. **1833** *FRYXSON Poems* 36 As lithe eels over meadows gray Oit shift their glimmering pool by night. **1856** *BYRANT Poems, Hymn to Death* 37 The perjurer, Whose tongue was lithe, e'en now, and voluble Against his neighbour's life. **1871** *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxi. 106 He more lithe than a vine amid Trees.

**4.** Of broth, soup, etc.: Smooth, thick. *dial.*

**a1648** *DUGBY Choced Oven.* (1669) 259 Stir it up quick with your hands, like a lith pudding. **1805** *J. STAGG Misc. Poems* (1808) 56 Bit swamps o' drink an' guod lythe keale.

**5.** Comb.

**1791** *COWPER Iliad* xv. 839 Or swans lithe-necked grazing the river's verge. **1897** *Daily News* 26 May 9 There are sixteen of them, tall, lithe-looking sun-burnt figures. † **Lithe**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lithan*, 3 *lithen*, *Orm.* *lipenn*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lith*, 3 *lith*, *pl.* *lithen*; also in *weak form lith(e)de*. *Pa. pp.* 3 *lithen* (n). [OE. *lithan*, *lith*, *lithen* = OS. *lithan*, OHG. *lithan* carry (MHG. *liden*), ON. *litha* to travel (Sw. *lida*, Da. *lide*), Goth. (*af*-, *ga*-, *us*-) *leiþan* to go, f. Teut. root \**leiþ*- (: \**leit*-, see *LOAD* sb.).] *intr.* To go, pass; in OE. esp. to go by sea, to sail.

**Beowulf** 221 Ða liðende land ȝesawon. **c900** *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xiv.] (1890) 218 Ða forlet he þa mæȝde & ofer sæ lath in Gallia rice. **c1000** *OXFORD* 8434 Inuillit whille ende off all þatt land He ladd him þanne lipenn. **c1205-75** *LAY.* (passim; see *Glossary*).

Hence † **Liþing** *pp.* a., of a ship, sailing.

**c1205** *LAY.* 943 Alle þa liðende scipen þe on his lond beoð.

† **Lithe**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lipan*, *lipian*, 3 *lithen*, 4-7 *lythe*, 3- *lithe*. [OE. *lith-an*, weak vb. f. *lith* mild, *LITHE* a.]

**1.** *trans.* To render 'lithe', i.e. gentle or mild; to influence (a person) gently; to relax (felters); to assuage, mitigate (grief, pain); to relieve, soothe; to render (a limb) supple; to bend, subdue (persons, their passions).

**c897** *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xvii. 124 Ðis is ðearf ðæt se se þe wunde lathan willa ȝeote win on . . . eft ele, ðæt se hie liðe & hæle. **c1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Shereðnesdaies absolucion liðe þe sinne benedes. **13.** *K. Alis.* 2797 The saut com so thikke and swithe, That no weryng ne myghte heom liþe. **1364** *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* A. vii. 183 Lome menses limes weore lyþer þat tyme. **c1374** *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 726 (754) He þat wont here wo was for to lyþe, She mot for-gon. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 3754 To lithe vs all if þou limps na lonyng þou gettis. **c1430** *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7721 Hir angre she gan ther to lithe. **1554** *ABO. HAMILTON Catch.* (1884) 173 The haly spreit, . . . he his grace lythis and turnis our hart to God. **1614** *T. ADAMS Dinells Hanket* vi. 291 England, . . . hath now supplied, lythed, and stretched their throates. **1642** *ROGERS Naaman* 313 Giue me also faith, Lord, . . . to lythe, to forme, and to accomodate my spirit and members.

**2.** To render 'lithe' or thick; to thicken (broth, etc.). Also *transf.*

**1674** *RAY N. C. Words* 30 Lithe the pot, i.e. put Oatmeal into it. **1711** *W. STORR B. Rev.* in *Yorksh. Arch. Fril.* VII. 58 Lithe it with bean meal as hot as can be bidden. **1808** *BALD Coal-trade of Scot.* i. 13 The coalmasters frequently inquired if the sinkers were lything the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations. **1867** *B. BRIERLEY Marlocks* iii. 69 The old woman was engaged in 'lithing' the broth.

**Lithe** (lið), *v.* *3.* *Obs. exc. arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 3 *lithen*, -in, 3-7, 9 *lythe*, 4, 7 *lithen*, 4 *lythen*, 4, 6-7 *lith*, 4-6 *lyth*, 3- *lithe*. [ON.

*lyða* (MSw. *lydia* to listen, Sw. *lyda*, Da. *lyde* to obey; the Da. *lyte* to listen, is a different formation), f. *liðð* neut., listening, sound, corresp. to Goth. *hliþ* listening attention (*hlyþia*), OHG. *hlindar*, OE. *hlodōr* sense of hearing, music, f. Teut. root \**hlen-* to hear: see *LIST* sb.] *intr.* To hearken, listen. Const. *dat.* or *to*, *unto* (*at*, *till*). Also, to hear of (a thing). Occas. quasi-*trans.* with obj. a thing.

**a1225** *Juliana* 73 Lysted me leoue men & liðed ane hulle. **1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2077 Quað ðis bred-wriote, liðed nu me. **c1300** *Havelok* 1400 Lipes non alle to me, Louderings. **13.** *Gau. & Gr. Ant.* 1719 Thenne was lit lif upon list to lypen þe houndez. **c1330** *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 67 How þe gaimen zede lithe I salle ȝow seie. **c1330** *Amis & Amil.* 429 Hir name was cleped Belisaunt, As ye may lithe at me. **1393** *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* C. xi. 65 To lithen here laies and here loueliche notes. **a1400** *Morte Arth.* 1810 This newe made knyghtez Lythes vn-to the crye. **c1400** *Tale of Gamelyn* i. Litheth and lesteneth and herkeneth ariht. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 5023 Pan list him lithe of his lyfe & of his last ende. **c1470** *Golagros & Gau.* 1163 Lufy ledis in land, lythis me til! **a1500** *Ballad, Adam Bell.* etc. 1. 17 Now lithe and listen, gentlemen That of mirth louth to here! **1500-50** *DUNBAR Poems* i. 1 Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht, Schir Thomas Norray. **1592** in *Vicory's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 228 Lythe and I shall tell them the. **1615** *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 132 Thou muot take thetation (lithen me) Nor entertaime him, till thou take thyfee. **1683** *G. MERTON Yorksh. Dial.* 4 Lythe yee, Lythe yee! How fondlye you tawke. **1807** *STAGG Poems* 20 Monny a sleepless night she past, . . . As she lythe'd the lengthin' blast. **1840** *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1. *Witches Frolic.* One tale f remember of mickle dread, Now lithe and listen, my little boy Ned.

**Lithe**, variant of *LYTHE*, the pollack.

**Lithe**, *obs.* 3rd sing. ind. pres. of *LIE* *v.* 1 and 2.

† **Litheby**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *liþebis* (e, 3 *leoebeis*, *lepebel*. [OE. *leopu-bis*, *liþebis*; — pre-Engl. \**liþubangio*-, f. *liþu*- *LITH* sb. 1 + \**bangio*-, f. root of *Bow* *v.*] Supple-jointed, lissome.

**c1000** *ÆLFRED Hom.* 11. 152 Pa wearð pæt halige lic hal on eorðan gemet, . . . liðe biȝe on limum. **a1225** *St. Mark.* 16 Sei ne seli meiden hwonne is te leanet i þine leodebeie limen so stælewardes surende. **a1275** *Prov.* *Ælfred* 692 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 þe lonke mon is leþe beie.

**Lithectasy** (liþe'ktasi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *ektasis*; see *ECTASY*.] The operation of removing calculi through the urethra, by first extending or dilating it.

**1848** *R. WILLIS Stone in Bladder* Pref. The operation which I have described under the title of Lithectasy. **1876** *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 236 Professor Duboucau, . . . has performed the operation, which he terms perineal lithotomy, but which differs only from lithectasy in removing the calculus piecemeal.

**Lithectomy** (liþe'ktōmi). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *ektō* out + *tomia* cutting.] A proposed substitute for the inaccurate word *LITHOTOMY*. [*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889].

**Lithed**, *obs.* pa. t. *LIGHT* *v.* 1

**Lithely** (lið'li), *adv.* [f. *LITHE* a. + *-LY* 2.]

† **1.** Gently, graciously, meekly, mildly. *Obs.*

**c897** *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* xxi. 150 I wilum liðelice to ðreatseanne. **a1225** *Anchor.* R. 428 Teched hant to holden here riulen. *liðeliche* þanh, & *liueliche*. **a1240** *Saules Warde in Cott. Hom.* 259 Wel is riht þat we þe liðeliche lustin.

**2.** With pliant movement; briskly, nimbly.

**1813** *Hogg Queen's Wake* 69 And quhen we cam to the Lommond height, Se lythlye we lyctid doun. **1854** *Fraser's Mag.* L. 398 Your line springs lithely into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

**Litheness** (lið'nes). [f. *LITHE* a. + *-NESS*.]

† **a.** Gentleness, meekness, mildness. **b.** Flexibility, suppleness.

**c1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Erest he walde us mid liðnesse iostren. **c1275** *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (Mathon) 445 þe clergy . . . with lythnes [had] hyde goddis wrake. **1460** *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 52 Summe men seide that he [Aristotle] was the son of sweth a spirit which thei clepe Incubus, for the lithnes of his body, an the sotilte of his witte. **1530** *PALSGR.* 239/2 *Lythenesse*, delyvernesse, *sonplesse*. **1642** *ROGERS Naaman* 458 Thou canst remove that utter unwillingnesse . . . and cause lythnesse, and complying therewith. **1731** *BAILEY* vol. II. *Lythness*, suppleness, limberness. **1861** *WILSON & GRIER Mem. F. Forbes* xii. 402 The lithness of his body at this time was altogether surprising. **1877** *BLACKIE Wise Men* 20 To sinewy grasp and lithness bred.

† **Lither**, *sb.* *Obs.* [OE. *lið(e)re*; — prehistoric \**liþrjōn*-, f. \**leþrōn* LEATHER.] A sling.

**c725** *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) F 385 *Funda*, liðre. **c900** *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xvii. [xiii.] (1890) 304 Swa micelre brædo swa mon mæȝe mid liðeran ȝeweorpan. **1297** *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8124 Me ne miȝte noȝt ipe hote arwen & flon, & stones out of liþeren (*v.* *leþeren*).

**Lither** (lið'et), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: **a.** 1 *lyðre*, (*hiðre*), *lêðre*, 2 *leodre*, 2-3 *luðre*, 3 *leðere*, *luðre*, (*lui*-, *luþer*), 3-4 *liðere*, *luther* (e, 3-5 *luðer*, 4 *luthur*, *lupur*, *lyþere*, *lythure*, 4-5 *lethur*, 5 *lether*, *lethir* (e, *lethur*, *lithur*, *lythyr*, 5 *lether*, 6 *lyther*, *liether*, 3- *lither*. **b.** 5 *ledyr*, *liddyrr*, *lyder*, -ir, -yr, 6 *liddyrr*, *lydder*, -ir, -yr. [OE. *lyðre*; — prehistoric \**liþrjōn*-, the first element of MHG. *G. hederlich* lewd (in early use also slight, trifling, pretty), and related by ablaut to *LONDER*. Some scholars regard the Gr. *λένθερος* and *L. lither*, free, as ultimately connected.]

**A. adj.**

† **1.** Of persons, their actions, dispositions, etc.: Bad, wicked; base, rascally unjust. Also of an animal: Ill-tempered. *Obs.*

**c893** *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* vi. xxxvi. Ac se ealdorman hie berehte lyþrum monnum in healdome. **c1000** *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xix. 22 Of þinum mude ic ðe deme la lyðra þeowa. **a1175** *Cott. Hom.* 241 ludas and þat leodre solc hit repen. **a1225** *Anchor.* R. 256 He is umbe, deies & nihtes, uorle unlimen ow mid wreðde, ofer mid ludyrr onde. **1297** *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1873 A ludyrr emperour biuore þat het maximian. **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind.* 272 Al ludyrr bi-leue we lopen in herte. **1364** *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* A. v. 98 Pus I lue loueles lyk A ludyrr dogge. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 840 Sa he lost has þe lyfe for his leþer [Dublin MS. *lether*] wordis. **a1529** *SKELTON Agst. Garneche* 146 The foldest slouen ondry heuen, Prowde, peniche, liddyrr, and lewde. **1546** *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 39 All folke thought them . . . to lyther, To lynger bothe in one house togyther.

† **b.** *absol.* (quasi-sb.). *sing.* Evil in the abstract. *pl.* Bad men.

**a1225** *St. Mark.* 3 Ne ne let tu neauer mi sawle foreleosen wiþ the forlorne ne wiþ the ludyrr mi lif. **13.** *E. E. Allit.* *P. A.* 566 Oper ellez þyn ȝye to lyþer is lythe. **1816** *B.* 163 For alle an laped luffyly, þe ludyrr & þe better. **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind.* 629 Lede clany ȝour lif & no ludyrr wirche. **1393** *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 82 Thus are þe lither lyken to lusseborwe stierles.

† **2.** Of things: Bad (in various senses, chiefly physical); poor, sorry, ill-conditioned, ill-looking, worthless; hurtful. Of a part of the body: Withered, paralysed, impotent. *Obs.*

**c1000** *ÆLFRED Gen.* xli. 27 Þa seofon blenan oxan and þa seofon hlyðran ear ȝetacnið seofon hungerȝear. **c1050** *Suppl. Ælfred's Gloss.* in *W. Wicliffe* 179/45 *Lolium et cetera adulterina genera* Roben and oðre lyðre cynn. **a1225** *Anchor.* R. 258 Þeo ilke reouðfulle garen of þe ludyrr skurgen. **1297** *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 621 So þat a ludyrr beuege to hare biotþe his browe. **13.** *E. E. Allit.* *P. C.* 156 For be monnes lode neuer so ludyrr, þe lyf is ȝy swete. **a1350** *Quint* 942 Sore he set oppon þe grounde, & hadde a fol ludyrr wunde. **1340-70** *Alex. & Dind.* 868 Perfore no like no ind of his ludyrr fare. **1377** *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 342 As in lusseborwes is a lyther alay and ȝet loketh he lyke a sterynge. **c1400** *Iwaine & Gau.* 599 He passed . . . mony a playne, Til he come to that lathir sty. That him-bybowed pass by. **1513** *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. v. 17 His smotherit habit, on his schulderis liddyrr. **1549** *CHALONER Erasmus* on *Folly* F ij b. They . . . still daube they lyther chekes with peynting. **1556** *ABO. PARKER Ps.* xxxvi. Argument. He careth and carkth for his lyther gayne. **1567** *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* xii. 125b, And in his lither hand he hild a pottle of wyne. **1628** *MABER tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* vi. 7, I like them [radishes] better . . . being thus lyther, and withered as you see, then when they are fresh and crispie.

† **b.** of the air: Foul, pestilential. *Obs.*

**1393** *LANGL.* *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 220 Founde ich þat . . . hus [the pope's] bulle myghte Letten þis lyther air. Thenne wolde ich [etc.].

**3.** Lazy, sluggish, spiritless; also *absol.* Now *dial.* **c1460** *Towneley Myst.* xlii. 147 Crystys curs, my knaue thou art a ledyr hyne! **1501** *DOUGLAS Pal. Hom.* iii. xxxiv, Behald ȝe men that callis ludyris liddyrr. **1529** *LYNDESAY Complaynt* 175 Thocht I be, in my asking, liddyrr. **c1560** *A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 68 Their lances come to liddyrr & slaw. **1600** *Look About You* xi. c. 4 b. He bring his lyther legges in better frame. **1611** *FLORIO, Badoine*, . . . a lubbard, a lither, a loger head. **1631 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Ermenia* 143 The quality of the Princesses servants, was not so lither and effeminate, as [etc.]. **1675** *HOBBS Odyssey*, (1677) 217 The man to see to was both great and tall, Though but a lither fellow. **1820** *SCOTT Abbots* iv. Thine own lathness, that dost nothing but drink and sleep and leaves that lither lad to do the work. **1864 *J. C. ELLERTON Sussex Folks & Ways* iv. 61 'Lither' . . . was quite familiar to him in the sense of 'idle, lazy'.****

**b.** *Lither lurdere*: = 'lazy lout'. Hence the *lither lurdere*: the disease of laziness = *FEVER-LURDEN*. **a1590** *Marr. Wit & Wind*. (Shaks. Soc.) 13, I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurdere. **1615** *BRATHWAIT Strapado* (1878) 129 What lockie (lither lurdere) lesse for wea, Thou'st be so tattert.

**4.** Pliant, supple; (of the air, sky) yielding. *arch.* Also, in mod. dialects (influenced by *LITHE* a.): Agile, nimble.

**1565** *COOPER Thesaurus*, s.v. *Brachium*, *Cere brachia*, Nice and lither armes. **1591** *SHAKS.* 1 *Hen.* VI. iv. vii. 21 Thou antique Death. Two Talbots winged through the lither Skie, In thy despiht shall scape Mortalitye. **c1600** *DAY Beggs Bedynall* Gr. iv. ii. (1881) 62 Vanish, I know thou art but lither ayr, Thy hand fell lightly on me. **1643** *BURROUGHS Exp. Hosea* (1652) 102 They have wided, checker, lyther consciences. **1658** *ROWLAND Blonket's Theat.* ins. 957 The Butterfly is a volatile Insect, having . . . two lither cornicles growing forth from before his eyes. **1807** *11000 Mount.* *Barry, Marjory of Meril Glen* 103 With limbs as lydder and as lythe As daddis hung out to dry. **1860** *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sec. iv. § 299 We see, as in a figure, the lither sky filled with crystal vessels full of life-giving air. **1891** *MAXWELL Gray in Heart of Storm* i. 38 Boys . . . are made that lither and sprack they can't bid quite long together.

† **B.** *adv.* Badly, wickedly; ill, poorly. *Obs.*

**c1000** *Christ & Satan* 62 (Gr.) Habbad we alle swa for ðinum leasungum lyðre gefered. **c1205** *LAY.* 2785 Ah toward his lifes ende him ilomw wel ludyrr (& 12175 *lyþre*). **a1225** *Juliana* 33 Þu biwistest daniel biom þe wode limes ilat se ludyrr. **c1300** *Proverbs of Hendyng* in *Rev. Ant.* i. 114 Lyht chep ludyrr zelde.

Hence † **Litherback**, a slothful person. † **Litherhead**, wickedness.

**1297** *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 9488 Þe godemen of þe lond hire ludyrrde iseye. **c1305** *St. Kenelm* 88 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 Heo turnede to folie & to liperde ad hire þoȝt. **1577** *tr. Bullinger's Decates* (1599) 209 Hee must be no litherbacke, vnapt, or slothful fellow.



† **Lither**, *v.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [f. LITHER *sb.*] *a. trans.* To hurl, shoot forth from (or as from) a sling. *b. intr.* To sling stones, to let fly. *Const. to (=at).* *a* 1225 *Anr. R.* 290 Lidere to him lüderliche mid to holie rode steus. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 11438 Hii wolde sir edward vawe out to hom sende lüpered wip a mangel, hom wip hom to lede. 1393 *LANGL. P. P.* C. XIX. 48 Pese lourdeines litheren per-to bat alle pe leues fallen, And fecceheth a-way this frut.

† **Lither**, *v.* <sup>2</sup> *Obs.* In 3 litherien, lyporien. [f. LITHER *a.*] *intr.* To act wickedly, to do harm. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxv. 5 Kirke of litherand [Vulg. *ecclesiastium malignantium*] hated 1. *Ibid.* xxxv. 9 For bat litheres, outend sal pat. *Ibid.* civ. 15 In mine prophetes nil lither pou.

**Lither**, *lihere*, *obs.* forms of **LATHER** *v.*

**Litherage**, *obs.* form of **LITHARGE**.

† **Litherby**, *Obs.* rare—<sup>1</sup>. [f. LITHER *a.* + -BY (see -BY <sup>2</sup>).] (See *quot.*)

1598 *R. BERNARD* *ir. Terence, Andria* i. iii. 19 Thers no time to plaie the litherie now, or lasie lubber.

† **Litherly**, *a. Obs.* [f. LITHER *a.* + -LY <sup>1</sup>.] *OE.* had *lyperlic* in the sense of sordid, mean; cf. *G. liederlich* (mentioned s.v. **LATHER** *a.*) *a.* Spiteful, mischievous. *b.* Idle, lazy.

1573 *Tusser Hush.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Some litherly lubber more eateth than twoo, yet leaueh vndone that another will doo. *a* 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT* *Ordinary* ii. ii. (1651) 25 What wends against the grain is litherly. 1684 *H. MORE* *Answer* 24 To awaken them out of their remisness and litherly formalness. 1805 *SCOTT* *Last Minstr.* ii. xxxii. He was waspish, arch and litherlie.

† **Litherly**, *adv. Obs.* For forms see **LITHER** *a.* + -LY <sup>2</sup>. [f. LITHER *a.* + -LY <sup>2</sup>.] In a 'lither' manner. *a.* Wickedly, deceitfully, viciously. *b.* Badly, meanly, miserably, wretchedly. *c.* Idly, lazily.

*a* 1050 *Suppl. Aelfric's Gloss.* in *Wr.* Wülcher 178/27 *Pes-* sine luperlice. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Thine forfæderes heod... forloren lüderliche. *a* 1500 *Gen. & Ex.* 1563 Ein broder iacob was her nu And to 3in bliscing lüderlike. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 36 What vrbly habel... Wolde lyke, if a ludee com lyberly attyred. *a* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1231 Leherly as a lyoun he lepes in-to pe prese. *a* 1386 *CHAUCER* *Miller's T.* 113 A clerk hadde litherly biset his wyle, But if he koude a Carpenter bigyle. *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1263 To unlordly he wyркеz, Thus letherly agaynes law to lede my people. *a* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 171 Men say 'lyght chepe letherly for-yeldys'. 1550 *COVERDALE* *Spir. Perle* xvii. (1588) 167 Earnestly, manfully, and not litherly or faintly. *a* 1583 *ARBUUTHNOT* in *Pinkerton Anc. Sc. Poems* (1786) 144 Men was swer, and durst not steir; But lukit liddlelie. 1600 *HOLLAND* *Livy* ii. lviii. 83 Doing all things that they did, litherly, slowly, recklessly and stubbornly.

† **Litherness**, *Obs.* [f. LITHER *a.* + -NESS.] *a.* Wickedness.

*a* 1240 *Urellum in Cott. Hom.* 197 Pu ne norsakest nenne mon nor his lüderness. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7990 His strengpe and is wisdom... He turnde to lüderness, bo lan-franc was ded. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Consc.* 226 Pis worlde... es ful of pompe and lythernes.

*2.* Laziness, sloth, listlessness, indifference; want of spirit, cowardice. Also in physical sense, laxity. *a* 1245 *WYNTOUN* *Chron.* vi. iv. 355 He that lay in litherness. 1543 *SKELTON* *Carl. Laurel* 733, I am not lady of liddynes with lumps. 1570 *SIR F. WILSON* *Demosthenes* 17 Things lost by much litherness must be recovered againe by great diligence. 1603 *FLORIO* *Montaigne* (1634) 540 It is... unust that the litherness of our wives, should be fostered with our sweat. 1656 *W. D. tr. Comenian's Gate* *Lat. Unl.* § 617, 189 Slum both extremities; but sloth and litherness more. 1727 *BRADLEY* *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Droopy*, When the Droopy proceeds from the real Indisposition... of the Liver, its known by... Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

**Lithesome** (li-'ðsəm), *a.* [f. LITHE *a.* + -SOME.] Pliant, supple, agile; = **LISSOM**.

1768-74 *TUCKER* *Lt. Nat.* (1834) i. 177 Nature may have... made some of our organs more lithesome... than others. 1812 *J. HENRY* *Camp. agst. Quebec* 64 Smith was lithesome and quick foot. 1863 *KINGLAKE* *Crimina* 11. 428 The warlike carriage of the men, and their strong, lithesome, resolute step. 1880 *SERJT. BALLANTINE* *Exper. v.* (ed. 5) 248 My attention was attracted by an active lithesome old man.

**Lithia** (li-'piä), *Chem.* [a. mod.L. *lithia*, altered from **LITHION**, after *soda, potassa*. Cf. **LITHINA**.] The oxide of lithium, LiO.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 337 Lithia (the name given to the new alkali) was first found in the petalite. 1819 [see **LITHIUM**]. 1826 *HENRY* *Elem. Chem.* i. 573 The acetate of lithia... was converted by calcination into carbonate of lithia. 1875 *H. C. WOOD* *Therap.* (1879) 497 Lithia... closely resembles potash in its effects upon the system.

*b. attrib. and Comb., as lithia salt, water; lithia-emerald (see HIDDENITE); lithia-mica = LEPIDOLITE; lithia-tourmaline = RUBELLITE.*

1854-68 *DANA* *Min.* (ed. 5) 314 Lepidolite. \**Lithia-mica*. 1879 *ROUTLEY* *Stony Rocks* xii. 211 Greisen is a granular-crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the latter usually lithia-mica. 1842 *PARNELL* *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 50 A \*lithia salt. 1876 *KINGZETT* *Anim. Chem.* 201 \*Lithia water is often prescribed to gouty... persons.

*c. colloq.* Short for *lithia water*. 1893 *SALTUS* *Sapphira* 21 Mr. Snaith... refreshed himself with whisky and lithia.

† **Lithia** (li-'piä), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *lithos* stone.] The formation of sand or stony concretions in the body, esp. in the Meibomian follicles of the eye. (Cf. **LITHIASIS**.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 255 Tendency to the separation or production of a morbid superabundance of calcareous earth in Osteoxia and Lithia. 1842 *DUNGLISON* *Med. Lex.* *Lithia*, the formation of stone or gravel in the human body. Also, an affection in which the eyelids are

edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions. 1839 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Lithiasis** (li-'piäs), *Path.* [mod.L. *lithiasis*, Gr. *lithiasis*, f. *lithiön*, f. *lithos* stone.] The formation of stony concretions in any part of the body, esp. in the bladder and urinary passages.

1657 *Physical Dict.* *Lithiasis*, the disease of the stone, engendered in a mans body. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*, The *lithiasis*, or the disposition of the kidneys and bladder to generate stones. 1835 *G. GREGORY* *Theory & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 567 The foundation of our reasonings concerning lithiasis. 1855 *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.* *Lithiasis*. Name given to a disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins. 1866 *A. FLINT* *Princ. Med.* (1880) 906 The discharge from the body of urinary concretions... constitutes lithiasis or gravel.

**Lithiate**, *sb.*: see **LITHATE**.

**Lithiated** (li-'piät), *adj.* [Two formations: (1) f. **LITH** (IC) + -ATE + -ED <sup>1</sup>; (2) f. **LITHIUM** + -ATE + -ED <sup>1</sup>.] *a.* Combined with 'lithic' (now called *uric*) acid (*obs.*). *b.* Impregnated with a salt of lithium.

1797 *WOLLASTON* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 389 Gouty matter is lithiated soda. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 12 Sept. 883/2 Another form of soda is the lithiated compound phosphate. 1890 *Century Dict.* *Lithiate*, *v.* to impregnate with a salt of lithium.

**Lithic** (li-'pik), *a.* <sup>1</sup> and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *lithikos*, f. *lithos* stone.] *a.* *adj.*

*1.* *Chem. and Path.* Of or pertaining to 'stone' or calculi in the bladder. † *Lithic acid*: an obsolete name for uric acid.

1797 *WOLLASTON* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 386 A peculiar concrete acid, which, since his [Schæele's] time has received the name of lithic. *Ibid.* 393 The appearance of the lithic strata... shows that they are... an accidental deposit. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 350 small quantities of uncombined lithic, or, as it is now called, uric acid. 1821 *W. PEARCE* *Gravel, Calculus, etc.* 221 A small or moderately sized lithic calculus in the bladder. 1845 *B. O'D. Dis. Liver* 37 Tue efficacy of alkalis in preventing the deposit of lithic gravel in the urine. 1851 *CARPENTER* *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 445 Urinary deposits, which consist of the normal elements of the Urine, namely, Lithic Acid, and the Phosphates. 1876 *GROSS* *Dis. Bladder* 180 The *uric*, or lithic, acid calculus.

*2. gen. Of or pertaining to stone; consisting of stone. Lithic age*, the 'stone age' of Archaeology.

1862 *LOWELL* *Highlow P.* 93 This remarkable example of lithic literature, [Quasi-archaic.] 1865 *J. J. FERRIS* *Archit. Archit.* (1874) I. 35 The lithic ornaments are those which approach nearest to the grace and pliancy of plants. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 762 The architecture... of St. Paul's is lithic, and suitable to no other material than stone. 1883 *N. JOLY* *Manuf. Metals* i. § 3. 23 Even in our day groups of men exist who are still in their lithic age.

*b. sb.* A medicine given for stone in the bladder (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1893).

**Lithic** (li-'pik), *a.* <sup>2</sup> *Chem.* [f. **LITHIUM** + -IC.] Pertaining to lithium. *Lithic paint* (see *quot.*).

1875 *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.* *Lithic Paint*, a mastic of petalite (which contains an alkali known as lithia), sand, and litharge, used as a coating for walls. 1878 *LOCKYER* *Spectrum Analysis* vi. (ed. 2) 160 Lithic Iodide gave the red line of this metal extending all across the spectrum.

**Lithification** (li-'pifik-<sup>sh</sup>-*fan*). [f. next: see -IFICATION.] The process of forming into stone.

1877 *LE COMTE* *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 221 The cause of joints is probably the shrinkage of the rock in the act of consolidation from sediments (lithification), as in stratified rocks.

**Lithify** (li-'pisi), *v.* [f. Gr. *lithos* stone + (-)FY.] *trans.* To form into stone.

1877 *LE COMTE* *Elem. Geol.* v. (1879) 478 All these deposits are imperfectly lithified sand and clays in nearly horizontal position. *Ibid.* 480 The rocks of this period... are mostly imperfectly lithified.

† **Lithina**, *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L., altered from the earlier name **LITHION**; cf. -INE <sup>5</sup>. The Fr. name is still *lithine*.] = **LITHIA** <sup>1</sup>. 1826 [see **LITHIUM**].

† **Lithion**, *Chem.* [mod.L., as if Gr. *lithion*, neut. of *lithios* adj., stony, f. *lithos* stone; the name was proposed in 1818 by Berzelius for the fixed alkali discovered by Arfwedsson in 1817, to designate its mineral origin, the two previously known being of vegetable origin.] An earlier name for **LITHIA** <sup>1</sup>.

1818 *W. PHILLIPS* *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) Advt., Of the new fixed Alkali, Lithion. 1825 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* IX. 330 A very useful test for lithion. 1826 *HENRY* *Elem. Chem.* i. 572 To distinguish it from the two other fixed alkalis, both of vegetable origin, it received the name of lithion, (from *lithios*, *lithideus*); and this term, to suit the analogy of the other alkalis, was afterwards converted into lithia or lithina. *attrib.* 1856 *O'D.* *Jrnl. Geol.* Soc. X11. 111 The metallic base of the lithion-alkali. *Ibid.* Petalite, Lithion-spodumen [etc.].

**Lithionite** (li-'piönit), *Min.* [f. **LITHION** + -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of **LEPIDOLITE**.

1884 *BAUERMAN* *Descr. Mineralogy* 202 Zinnwaldite, Lithionite, Cryophyllite—apparent axial angle up to 65°. 1896 in *A. H. CHESTER* *Names Min.*

**Lithiophilite** (li-'piöfilit), *Min.* [A name given, 1878, by Brush and Dana; f. **LITHIUM** + Gr. *philaos* friend + -ITE.] A mineral containing a large proportion of lithium.

1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVI. 118 No crystals of Lithiophilite were found. 1892 *DANA* *Min.* 757 Lithiophilite occurs at Branchville, Fairfield Co., Conn.

**Lithistid** (li-'pisti), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *lithistida*, f. Gr. *lithos* stone + *istis* web: see -ID.]

*a. sb.* A silicious sponge of the group *Lithistida*,

in which the spicules are articulated to form a silicious skeleton. *b. adj.* Pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithistida*.

1829 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 218/2 Tetractinellid, lithistid, and hexactinellid spicules are also present. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 Lithistid sponges from the Upper Cambrian of the Mingan Islands are better preserved.

**Lithistidan** (li-'pistidän), *sb.* and *a.* = **LITHISTID**.

In some recent Dicts.

**Lithium** (li-'piöm), *Chem.* [f. **LITHIA** <sup>1</sup>: see -IUM.] A metallic element of the alkaline group occurring in small quantities in various minerals.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 338 The chloride of lithium... is a white semi-transparent body. 1819 *BRANDÉ* *Man. Chem.* 201 A... substance is separated, which may be called *lithium*, the term *lithia* being applied to its oxide. 1851 *RICHARDSON* *Geol. v.* 81 Three metallic bases of the alkalis—potassium, sodium, and lithium. 1873 *WATTS* *Foundes Chem.* (ed. 11) 69 Lithium shows a bright brilliant line in the red.

*attrib.* 1871 *ROSCOE* *Elem. Chem.* 213 The lithium salts were formerly supposed to be very rare. 1873 *RALFE* *Phys. Chem.* 99 Twenty grains of lithium carbonate.

**Litho** (li-'pö), *A techn. abbrev. of LITHOGRAPH.* 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Daily News* 27 July 4/4 Litho artists jostled the bricklayer, and the bricklayer joined hands with the baker. 1897 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Apr. 7/3 There was no difference between the ordinary stone lithos and the transfer paper lithos.

**Litho-** (li-'pö), before a vowel lith-, combining form of Gr. *lithos* stone, in many scientific terms (the more important appear as main words): † **Lithobiblion** (-bi-'bliön) *Geol.* [Gr. *βιβλίον* book], a laminated schistose rock; a bibliolite (Webster 1828-32). **Lithobiotic** (-bi-'pitik) *a.* [Gr. *βιωτικός*, f. *bios* life], pertaining to the natural state of crystals, minerals, and stones (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); hence **Lithobiotism** (-bi-'pitizm), the hidden or undeveloped existence of crystals, etc. *ibid.*

**Lithocarp** (-ka-'p) [Gr. *λίπος* fruit], 'a fossil or petrified fruit; a carpolite' (Webster 1828-32).

**Lithochryso-graphy** [Gr. *χρυσός* gold + -GRAPHY], printing in gold on stone. † **Lithocol**, -colla [Gr. *κόλλα* glue]: see *quot.* **Lithocoraline** [CORALLINE], pertaining to or having the character of the *Lithocorallia* or stone-corals. (In recent Dicts.)

**Lithocysto-tomy Surg.** [CYSTOTOMY] = **LITHOTOMY** (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890).

† **Lithodialysis Surg.** [DIALYSIS], an operation by which stone in the bladder is dissolved (Mayne); hence **Lithodialytic a.**, pertaining to lithodialysis (*ibid.*).

**Lithofellie** (-fel-'lik), -felline (-fel-'nik) *adj.* *Chem.* [L. *fellis*, bile], the designation of an acid which is a large constituent of bezoars.

**Lithofractor** (-frak-'tor) [Fr. *Lithra*, to breaker], an explosive compound of nitroglycerine, used for blasting. **Lithofractor** [L. *fractor* breaker] = **LITHOCLAST** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Lithogenes**, -genesis (-dzen-'si) [GENESIS, Gr. *γενεσις*], that department of mineralogy which treats of the formation of stones. **Lithogenous** (li-'pödzinäs) *a.* [Gr. *-γενής* producing + -OUS], stone-producing; applied to those animals which produce coral.

**Lithogeny** (li-'pödzini) *Path.* [see -GENY], the formation of calculi (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Litholabe** (li-'pöle'b), also in mod.L. form † **labon Surg.** [late Gr. *λίθαλαβος*, f. *λαβ-* to seize, take], an instrument for extracting stone from the bladder or for holding it while being operated upon.

**Litholapaxy** (-läp-'ksi) *Surg.* [Gr. *λάπαξ* evacuation], an operation for crushing stone in the bladder and evacuating it.

**Litholatry** (-p-'lätri) [see -LATRY], stone-worship (Ogilvie 1882); so **Litholatrous a.**, stone-worshipping (*Cent. Dict.*).

**Litholeine** (li-'pöle'in) [L. *oleum* oil + -INE <sup>5</sup>], 'a yellow oily liquid distilled from petroleum, used in eczema and parasitic skin-diseases' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Litholysis** (li-'pölis) *Surg.* [Gr. *λύσις* solution], the dissolving of stone in the bladder by means of lithotropic injections (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Litholytic** (-läit) [Gr. *-λύτης* solvent], 'a form of catheter for conveying solvents of calculi into the bladder', Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.

**Litholytic** (-lit-'ik) *a.*, pertaining to litholysis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithometer** (-p-'mē-tor), an instrument for measuring the size of a stone in the bladder (*ibid.*); also *attrib.*

**Lithomyl** (li-'pömil) [Gr. *μύλη* mill], an instrument devised for reducing calculi to powder; hence **Lithomyly** (-p-'mili), the use of the lithomyl (*ibid.*).

† **Lithonephritis Path.** [NEPHRITIS], calculous inflammation of the kidney (*ibid.*).

**Lithonephro-tomy Surg.** = **NEPHROLITHOTOMY** (Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1890).

† **Lithopædion**, -ium (-p-'diön, -iöm) [Gr. *λίθιον* little child], a dead extra-uterine foetus, impregnated with calcareous matter.

**Lithophagous** (-p-'fagäs) *a.* [Gr. *-φάγος* eating], stone-eating; applied esp. to molluscs which bore through stones. † **Lithophagus**, a stone-eater; pl. (-i),



lithophagous animals. **Lithophane** (li'fōn) [Gr. *φάνης* appearing], a kind of ornamentation produced by impressing upon porcelain-glass in a soft state figures which are made visible by transmitted light (Ogilvie 1882); so **Lithophanic** (-fēnik *a.*, pertaining to lithophane or lithophany; **Lithophany** (-fāni) [cf. *F. lithophanie*], the art of making ornamented glass of this kind. **Lithophilous** (-fīlēs) *a.* [-φίλος loving], applied to insects living in stony places and to plants growing upon rocks (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856 and *Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophosphor** [ΠΡΟΣΦΩΡ], a stone which becomes phosphorescent when heated (Webster 1828-32); hence **Lithophosphoric** *a.*, becoming phosphorescent when heated (Craig 1848). **Lithophotography** = **PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY**. **Lithophthisis** [λίθις] [λίθις], the stage of tubercular phthisis in which calcareous concretions are present in the lungs (Mayne). **Lithophyll** (li'fōfil) *Palaeont.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], a fossil leaf or the impression of a leaf, or a stone containing such a leaf or its impression (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Lithophysa** (li'fōisā), **Lithophyse** (li'fōisēs) [Gr. *φύσα* bellows], a spherulite having a concentrically chambered structure (*Cent. Dict.*). **Lithoscope** *Surg.* [see -SCOPE], an instrument used to determine the size and form of a calculus (Mayne). **Lithoscopist**, ? one who examines stones. **Lithosphere** (li'fōsfi) [SPHERE], a term (corresponding to *atmosphere* and *hydrosphere*) used by some to designate the crust of the earth. **Lithotheology**, natural theology as illustrated by the study of stones. **Lithotint** [TINT *sb.*], the art or process of printing tinted pictures from lithographic stones; a picture so printed. **Lithuresis**, -*uria* *Path.* [Gr. *ὀύρησις*, -*ουρία* urination], the passing of small calculi with the urine (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **Lithurorrhoea**, calculous diabetes (*ibid.*). 1845 *Ford Handbk. Sp. I.* 11. 361 This new style of printing in gold and colours on stone, this 'Lithochromography' and 'Lithochromatography'. 1856 *Phillips* (ed. 5), *Lithocol*, the Cement with which the stones are fastened, when they are cut, under the Grindstone; made of Pitch, Resin, and old Brick. 1706 *Ibid.* (ed. Kersey), *Lithocolia*. 1839 47 *Town Cycl. Anat.* III. 805/1 *Lithofellie acid*. 1852 *Foote's Chem.* (1850) 566 Oriental bezoar stones, consist essentially of a... *Lithofellie acid*. 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Lithofractur*. 1883 *Times* 24 Nov. 7 Dynamite, lithofractur, or any similar nitro-glycerine compound. 1828-32 *WEBSTER* (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*), *Lithogenesis*. 1832 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 288 The operations of 'lithogenesis' polypt. 1846 *BRITAN. Tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 Push the external cannula as far forwards as possible on the 'litholabe'. 1731 *Bailey vol. II*, *Litholabon*. 1878 *Bichlow in Trans. Lond. Clin. Soc.* XII. 24 This method, which I have called 'litholapaxy', its peculiar feature being evacuation. 1891 *tr. De La Saussure's Man. Sci. Relig.* xii. 89 Tree worship is as widely spread as 'litholatri'. 1856 R. DRIEHT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* iv. xx. (ed. 7) 576 'Litholysis', or solution of stone. 1860 in *Lancet* 25 Aug. 185 (title) Calculus in the Bladder treated by Litholysis. 1876 *Gross Dis. Bladder* 221 Sect. II. Litholysis. 1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* i. 30 The stone in the bladder was caught... by means of a 'lithometer'. 1895 *Leichsen Sci. & Art Surg.* (ed. 10) II. 1077 Lithometer Sound for measuring Stone. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 257 An osseous or alveolar mass, which has been distinguished by the name of osteopodion or 'lithopodion'. 1856 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 195 The 'lithopodion' of extra-uterine gestation. 1828-32 *WEBSTER*, *Lithophagous*. 1835-6 *Town Cycl. Anat.* I. 704/1 The lithophagous... Conchifera. 1847 *Mirror* I. 8 There was brought to Avignon a true 'lithophagus', or stone-eater. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. *Lithophagi*, molluscous animals which bore into solid stones. 1828 *Specif. Patent* No. 5626 'Lithophanic china'. 1861 F. JOUBERT in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 500/2 A process known as 'lithophany', or transparent china, or biscuit slabs. 1854 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art.*, *Lithophotography*, the modern art of producing prints from lithographic stones, by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 670/3 The 'Lithophyses in the Obsidian of the Roche Rousse, Lipari'. 1693 E. LUYD *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Genl. Mag.* (1822) XCII. i. 318, I have been all this while expecting the return of our 'Lithoscopist'. 1887 *Times* 6 Sept. 11/3 The form of the 'lithosphere' and the material of its surface. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Mon.* li. LV. 136 These were formed the oceanic basin and the continental arches of the lithosphere. 1869 *BARING-GOULD Orig. Relig. Belief* (1878) II. i. 17 There has been an astrotheology, a 'lithotheology', a petinotheology [etc.]. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* i. v. 117 Books appeared on broncho-theology, seismo-theology, litho-theology, phyto-theology. 1843 *HARROING & HALL Baron. Hall's Eng. Pref.*, The prints which illustrate this work are executed in 'Lithotint', that is to say, they are drawn on stone with the brush. 1853 *KANK Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 171 Lieutenant Brown, whose admirably artistic sketches I had seen in Haghe's lithotints. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 90 It is safer to attribute 'lithuria' to dyspepsia.

**Lithochromatic** (li'fōkrōmā'tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *LITHO-* + Gr. *χρῶμα*, -*χρῶμα* colour + *-ic*.]

**A. adj.** Pertaining to lithochromatics; involving or produced by applying oil colours to stone. **B. sb. pl.** The art or process of applying oil colours to stone and taking impressions therefrom.

1846 *BUCHANAN Technol. Dict.*, *Lithochromatics*, the art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions on canvas. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 404/3 The influence... of lithography and litho-chromatic printing upon the older arts

of engraving... has been such that the processes in use fifty years ago can scarcely be said to exist.

So **Lithochromic** *a.* and *sb.*, in the same sense.

**Lithochromatography** (li'fōkrōmātō'grāfi). [f. *LITHO-* + Gr. *χρῶμα*, -*χρῶμα* colour + *-GRAPHY*.] = **CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY**. Hence **Lithochromatographic** *a.*, chromolithographic (in mod. Dicts.).

1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 37 Blessings on the inventor of an art with such a brief, soft, and euphonious name as that of lithochromatography! 1845 *Lithochromatography* [see *LITHO-*].

**Lithochrome** (li'fōkrōm), *a.* [f. *LITHO-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* colour.] Lithochromatic. Also *absol.* Chromolithography; = **LITHOCHROMY** 2.

1854 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art.*, *Lithochrome*, colour printing by the lithographic process, generally termed chromolithography. 1863 *Alcock Capital Tycoon* I. 907 The lithochrome process... has long been familiar to them... blocks of wood only being used instead of stones. *Ibid.* II. 285 Our lately discovered art of lithochrome printing.

**Lithochromy** (li'fōkrōmi). [f. *LITHO-* + Gr. *χρῶμα* colour + *-Y*. Cf. *F. lithochromie*.]

1. Painting on stone.

1837 *Civ. Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 72/2 The peripteral temple executed by me in Munich Park, which, to the best of my knowledge, constitutes the first example of lithochromy in the present day. 1850 *LEITCH in C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 320 A very important application of painting, from an early period, was that for which in our times the term lithochromy has been formed.

2. Chromolithography.

1895 E. C. AGASSIZ *Life L. Agassiz* I. 282 The newly-invented art of lithochromy [anno 1838].

**Lithoclast** (li'fōklāst). [f. *LITHO-* + Gr. *κλάστης* breaker, f. *κλᾶν* to break.]

1. A stone-breaker. *Obs.* rare -1.

1839 *BURCHARDT Trav. Arabia* I. 307 A party of horse-men... were ready... to assist the lithoclast, as soon as he should have executed his task.

2. *Surg.* An instrument for breaking up stone in the bladder.

1847 *South tr. Chelms' Surg.* II. 560 The perforating instruments... have been set aside by Jacobson's lithoclast. 1882 *Sir H. THOMSON Dis. Urinary Organs* xii. (ed. 6) 81 Urethral lithoclasts.

Hence **Lithoclastic** *a.*, pertaining to the lithoclast or to lithoclasy; **Lithoclasy** [cf. *F. lithoclastie*], 'the reduction of a vesical calculus into fragments by the aid of the lithoclast' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Lithocol**, -coralline: see **LITHO-**.

**Lithocyst** (li'fōsist). [f. *LITHO-* + *CYST*.]

1. *Zool.* One of the sacs containing mineral particles found in certain Medusae, and supposed to be organs of hearing.

1859 *MUXLEY Oceanic Hydrozoa* 24 Every appendage (except the hydrotheca and lithocysts) commences its existence as a calcar process of the ectoderm and endoderm. 1870 *NICHOLSON Man. Zool.* 92 The margin of the umbrella is furnished with a series of 'lithocysts'. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Int. Anim.* iii. 126 There can be little doubt that the lithocysts... are of the nature of auditory organs.

2. *Bot.* A cell containing crystals of calcium carbonate formed beneath the surface of the leaves of some plants.

1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 88 Transitional forms between the imperfect laticiferous vessels of bulb-scales and simple lithocysts which do not contain latex but only rapheides.

**Lithocystotomy**, -dialysis, etc.: see **LITHO-**.

**Lithodome** (li'fōdōm). Anglicized form of **LITHODOMUS**.

1848 in *CRAIG*.

**Lithodomize** (li'fōdōmiz), *v.* [f. as next + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To burrow in (stone), as a lithodomus.

1864 *Reader* 19 Nov. 644/1 Lithodomized stones.

**Lithodomus** (li'fōdōmās), *a. Zool.* [f. next + *-OMUS*.] Dwelling in rock or stone; produced by or pertaining to mussels of the genus *Lithodomus*. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 588 Nine feet above this they are penetrated by lithodomus or boring shells. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. 11. xxx. 172 Deposits, which envelop the pillars below the zone of lithodomus perforations.

**Lithodomus** (li'fōdōmās). *Zool.* Pl. -i. [mod. *l.*, ad. Gr. *λίθοδωμος* mason, f. *λίθος* stone + *-δωμος* building, *δῆμιον* to build.] A genus of small mussels which burrow in rock or stone; a mussel of this genus, a date-shell.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol. Gloss.*, *Lithodomus*, molluscous animals which bore into solid rocks, and lodge themselves in the holes they have formed. 1843 *HUMBLE Dict. Genl.* etc., *Lithodomus*. 1848 *CRAIG*, *Lithodomus*, *Lithodome*. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 11 The shipworm adheres to timber, and the pholas and lithodomus to limestone rocks.

**Lithofellie**, -fractor, -genesis, etc.: see **LITHO-**.

**Lithoglyph** (li'fōglif). [f. *LITHO-* + Gr. *γλύφειν* to carve.] An incision or engraving on stone; an incised or engraved stone; also, the art of engraving on precious stones.

1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts*, *Lithoglyph*, the art of engraving on precious stones. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* 3 If there be any remains of sculpture on the stone, it becomes a lithoglyph or a hieroglyph.

1. **Lithoglypher**. *Obs.* -*o* = **LITHOGLYPHIC sb.** 1730 *BAILEY* (folio), *A Lithoglypher*, a Stone-cutter or Mason.

**Lithoglyphic** (li'fōglif'ic), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. \**λίθογλυφικος*, f. *λίθογλύφος* stone-cutter.]

**a. adj.** Pertaining to the art of engraving on precious stones (Craig 1848). **† b. sb.** An engraver on precious stones. *Obs.* -*o*

1623 *COCKERAM*, *Lithoglyphic*, a grauer or cutter of stones. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1736 *BAILEY* (folio), *Lithoglyphic*, of or pertaining to carving or cutting in stone.

**Lithoglyphte** (li'fōglifit). [Formed as **LITHOGLYPH** + *-ITE*.] A fossil which bears the appearance of having been artificially cut or engraved. 1828-32 in *WEBSTER* (who cites *LUNIFR*).

**Lithograph** (li'fōgrāf), *sb.* [f. *LITHO-* + *-GRAPH* (or a back-formation from **LITHOGRAPHY**).]

1. A lithographic print. Also *attrib.*

1839 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 98 We have an exquisite lithograph of Lucas's portrait of my father. 1846 N. F. MOORE *Hist. Sh. Columbia Coll.* 23 These streets, probably, like those of many lithograph cities of recent date, existed only upon paper. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 179 Melancholy lithographs represent to us a long-faced, square-browed man.

2. An inscription on stone. *nonce-nse.*

1859 *WHITTIER 'The Rock' in El Ghor* iv. The graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time! Unchanged the awful lithograph Of power and glory undertrod.

**Lithograph**, *v.* [f. as prec.]

1. *trans.* To print from stone; to produce by a lithographic process; in first quot. to make a lithographic portrait of. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 1457 This personage has obtained himself to be sketched and lithographed. 1853 *Sir H. DOUGLAS Hillt. Bridges* (ed. 3) 93 Of this work, the part relating to bridges was, in 1850, lithographed at the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 235 This native print... was lithographed in the Oordoo language.

2. To write or engrave on stone. *rare.*

1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* 73 If they could have written to any primeval 'Times', they would not have taken such pains to lithograph their victory on the spot.

Hence **Lithographed** *adj. a.*

1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* III. 407 A lithographed likeness of his odious face. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1213 Specimens of gilt, lithographed, and coloured borders. 1860 V. BALL *Jungle Life India* xii. 535, I bought several lithographed books in the Urdu language. 1890 *Athenæum* 21 June 802/3 It is proposed to publish in lithographic facsimile a manuscript volume of recipes.

**Lithographer** (li'fōgrāfi), [f. *LITHO-* + *-GRAPHER*.]

1. One who writes treatises about stones. *Obs.*

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1056 Though it be commonly by the Lithographers reckon'd amongst stones. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 175 The Sardachates of the Lithographers.

2. One who practises lithography; a lithographic draughtsman or printer.

1828-32 in *WEBSTER*. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 284 The first attempts at transferring, in lithography, were made in Paris, in 1826, by a lithographer named Motte. 1898 *RICHMOND Gram. Lithography* 3 Many difficulties which do not now confront the Lithographer.

**Lithographic** (li'fōgrāfik), *a.* [f. *LITHO-* + *-GRAPHIC*. Cf. *F. lithographique*.]

1. Pertaining to, employed in or produced by lithography; engraved on or printed from stone.

1813 in *Archæol. Jnl.* (1804) Ser. II. 11. 117 Forty Lithographic impressions from drawings by Thomas Barker. 1818 *SINGER Hist. Cards* 158 note, This fac-simile... is curious as being a production of the newly invented Lithographic process. 1819 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXVII. 131 A Lithographic Press, the invention of Mr. Alois Senefelder. 1827 *DE QUINCEY Murder Wks.* 1862 IV. 30 No better than... a lithographic print by the side of a fine Volpato. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 44/2 The two principal agents used for making designs, writings, &c., on stone, are called lithographic chalk and lithographic ink.

**b. Lithographic limestone, slate, stone:** a compact yellowish slaty limestone used in lithography.

Hence the *adj.* is applied to rocks resembling this. 1836 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min.* I. (1837) 406 The lithographic limestone of Solenhofen. 1839 *Ux. Dict. Arts*, etc. 777 The lithographic stones of the best quality are still procured from the quarry of Solenhofen. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* iv. 79 Smoother than the finest lithographic stone. 1853 *TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxix. 165 The chain of hills... which is reddish white, and almost of lithographic nature, like the Jura limestone of Pappenheim. 1876 *PAGE Adm. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvii. 322 The lithographic limestones of Germany.

2. Descriptive of stones or rocks. *rare.*

1820 *DA COSTA in Genl. Mag.* XC. i. 222 A Lithographic view of the several Counties in England.

3. Writing on stone. *† allusive nonce-nse.*

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 32 The records... which geology has written down with her lithographic pen.

**Lithographical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

1. Pertaining to lithography. *rare* -*o*.

1828-32 in *WEBSTER*.

2. Pertaining to the descriptive science of stones; lithological.

1871 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* vi. 254 The Denbighshire grists are Lower Wenlock strata, changed and altered as regards their lithographical constituents.

Hence **Lithographically** *adv.*, by means of lithography. 1828-32 in *WEBSTER*.

1. **Lithographize**, *v. Obs.* [f. next + *-IZE*.] = **LITHOGRAPH** *v.*



1821 A. H. ROWAN *Lett.* 14 Sept. in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 151, I am lithographing Mr. Wolff's prayer over the corpse of the persecuted—injured Queen of England.  
1822 I. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 264 An interesting series... might be lithographed by some of his pupils.  
1830 BENTHAM *To Pres. Jackson* 10 Jan., Wks. 1843 XI. 41 The author of an address to the French army that, after having been written here, and either printed or lithographed, has been transmitted to... France.

**Lithography** (lith'grāfi). [ad. mod. L. *lithographia* or *F.* (and Ger.) *lithographie*: see LITHO- and -GRAPHY.]

†1. A description of stones or rocks. *Obs.*  
1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 161 Having some Years since Publish'd his *Specimen Lithographice Hæreticæ*, and perhaps designing a Lithography, his Observations on Figur'd Fossils are not so numerous as we should otherwise have wish'd.

†2. The art of engraving on precious stones.  
1730 BAILEY (folio). *Lithography*, the Art of cutting or engraving in Stone; also a Description of Stones.  
3. The art or process of making a drawing, design, or writing on a special kind of stone (called 'lithographic stone'), so that impressions in ink can be taken from it.

Lithography was invented in 1796 by Alois Senefelder of Munich (1771-1833). The term (in Ger. form *Lithographie*) was used c. 1804-5 by Senefelder's associates at Munich.

1813 H. BAKES *Lithography* 8 Mr. P. H. André introduced the art under the title of Polyautography... I have taken the liberty, however, to change this for Lithography.  
1819 tr. Senefelder (*title*) A Complete Course of Lithography.  
1832 BARNAGE *Econ. Mannf.* xi. (ed. 3) 78 A few years ago one of the Paris newspapers was reprinted at Brussels as soon as it arrived by means of lithography.  
1852 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. Pref. 10 Executed in tinted lithography.  
1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 17 The process of lithography consists essentially in the application of a greasy ink on to a damp stone.

**Lithoid** (lith'oid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *λίθοειδής*, *f.* *λίθος* = stone: see -OID.] Of the nature or structure of stone.

1821 W. SPATLING *Italy & H. Isl.* III. 299 A capping of lithoid tuff rising about a hundred feet.  
1835 A. GEIKIN *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 108 By the progressive development of crystallites or crystals during the cooling and consolidation of a molten rock a glass loses its vitreous character and becomes lithoid; in other words, undergoes devitrification.

So **Lithoidal** (lith'oidāl), *a.*, in the same sense.

1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 124 At a greater depth the mass assumes a more lithoidal structure.  
1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. ii. 93 Lithoidal lavas.

**Litholabe**, -lapaxy, -laxy, etc.: see LITHO-

†**Lithologer**. *Obs.* rare -<sup>1</sup>. [f. Gr. *λίθος* = stone + *-loger* as in *astrologer*.] A lithologist.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration* 366 That ichrysolite strengthens the Intellect... is the opinion of Lithologers.

**Lithologic**, *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -IC.] - next.  
1828-33 in WEBSTER. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 130 If the Houses of Parliament were built up by the forces resident in their own bricks and lithologic blocks [etc.].

**Lithological** (lith'ol-djikal), *a.* [f. LITHOLOGY + -ICAL + -AL.] Pertaining to lithology; relating to the nature or composition of stones.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 50 A description of the lithological and mineralogical empire.  
1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 237 To put the student upon his guard against too implicit a reliance on lithological characters as tests of the relative ages of rocks.  
*Ibid.*, Gloss. *Lithological*, a term expressing the stony structure or character of a mineral mass. We speak of the lithological character of a stratum as distinguished from its zoological character.  
1881 RUSKIN in *Nature* No. 618. 420 The various formations, by help of the fossils they contain, have been correlated in time, often in spite of great differences in their lithological characters.

Hence **Lithologically adv.**, in regard to lithology; with respect to the nature of stones.

1845 CAPT. NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 300 Ferruginous and coloured clays that sometimes, lithologically speaking, resemble laterite.  
1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* IV. 84 The Aran range, with its mountain peaks, resembles the rocks of Cader Idris lithologically.

**Lithologist** (lith'ol-djist). [f. LITHOLOGY + -IST.] One who is versed in lithology.

1746 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 398 A regular jointed conic Body, called by Lithologists the Alveolus of the Belemnites.  
1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 448 Our lithologists would do well to revise this name.

**Lithology** (lith'ol-dji). [ad. mod. L. *lithologia* or *F.* *lithologie*: see LITHO- and -LOGY.]

1. That department of mineralogy which treats of the nature and composition of stones and rocks. Also, the lithological characters of rocks, etc.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 304 Mr. Scheutzel... in his... De Querelis Piscium, seem's to have quite different Fancies of that subterraneous Ichthyologico-Lithology.  
1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 82 A specific difference which it is the business of lithology to mark by some appropriate character, annexed to the generic name of granite.  
1870 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 127/3 Considering first the petrology and lithology of rock masses, Prof. Mollay divides the compounds of the earth's crust into... 3 groups.  
1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 287 In different districts the lithology of these groups will be found to vary.  
1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* Intro. (1879) 2 A knowledge of mineralogy and lithology is required to understand structural geology.

2. That department of medical science which is concerned with the study of *calculi* in the human body. Also, a treatise on *calculi*.

1802 HOOPER *Quincy's Lex.-Med.*, *Lithology*, a discourse or treatise on stones. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lithology*... 2. A

treatise on stones found in the body. *Cont.* 1855 MANN *Expos. Lex.*, *Lithologia*... Term for the consideration of the nature and different qualities of stones, or of *calculi*; lithology. 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 76.

**Litholysis**, -lyte, etc.: see LITHO-

**Lithomancy** (lith'omānsi). [f. Gr. *λίθος* = stone + *μαντεία* divination, -MANCY.] Divination by signs derived from stones.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 75 The Lithomancy or divination from this stone, whereby... Helenus the Prophet foretold the destruction of Troy.  
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lithomancy*, divination by casting Pible stones, or by the Load-stone. 1895 ELWORTHY *Encl. Eye* 444 Lithomancy, divination with a precious stone called siderites.

**Lithomarge** (lith'omādz). *Geol.* Also in 1. form **lithomarga**. [ad. mod. L. *lithomarga*, *f.* Gr. *λίθος* = stone + *L. marga* = marl.] 'An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin' (A. H. Chester 1896).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lithomarga*. 1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 74 Lithomarga or stone marl. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 138 A Quartzose rock... composed of quartz, schorl, beryl and lithomarga. 1820 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 74 There are two kinds, viz. Friable Lithomarge, and Indurated Lithomarge. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 210 Lithomarge of greenish-white colour... at Dunlu... 1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 646 Restormel is a variety of kaolinite, standing nearest to the lithomarge group.

**Lithometer**, -nephritis, etc.: see LITHO-

**Lithontripctic** (lith'ontrip'tik), **lithontripytic** (-trip'tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* Also 7-8 **lython**, 8-9 **-thriptic**. [ad. F. *lithontripitique* or mod. L. *lithontripctic* (in the 17th c. etymologically connected to *-thrypticus*), repr. the Gr. phrase (*φάρμακα τῶν ἐν νεφροῖς*) *λίθων θρυπτική* ('drugs) comminutive of stones (in the kidneys,' (Galen), where *λίθων* is genitive pl. of *λίθος* = stone and *θρυπτική* (neut. pl. -κά) an adj. *f.* *θρύπτειν* = to crush small, comminute. The inaccurate spelling *-tripcticus* gave rise to the notion that the word was derived from Gr. *τρίβειν* = to rub, wear down, and the *Physical Dict.* 1657 gives a mod. L. *lithontribon* sb., which seems to be meant for a Gr. combination, as if *λίθων τριβών* 'that which rubs down stone'. (Cf. the mod. L. *lithontripon*, *lithotripson* sb., in glosses.) Some recent writers have substituted the more analogically formed **LITHOTRIPTEIC**.]

*A. adj.* Having the property of breaking up stone in the bladder.  
*a.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 83 The Lithontripctic powder of Nicolaus. 1661 LVELL *Hist. Anim.* A. *Min.* 83 Lanthimus mixes lithontripctic herbs with the blood thereof to waste the stone. 1742 J. PAINSON *Hist. Descript.* 1 of the urinary bladder... with an admixture of lithontripctic medicines. 1830 LAMOREY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 The old idea of their [viz. saxifrages] being lithontripctic appears to have been derived from their name rather than their virtues. 1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. Index 924 Lithontripctic treatment of calculus.  
*b.* 1850 OGILVIE, *Lithontripctic* [adj. and sb.].  
*B. sb.* A lithontripctic medicine.

*a.* 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 30 Conserve of Hippoc... is said by Authors to be a lithontripctic. 1774 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 138 Lime water has been long and justly celebrated as a lithontripctic. 1845-55 GARRON *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 114 Magnesia is at times employed as a lithontripctic. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 277 Lithontripitics, or solvents and disintegrators of stone.  
*b.* 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 533 Some medicines, though they are not Lithontripitics yet may be good nephriticks. 1693 *Ibid.* XVII. 766 'Tis esteem'd as a great Traumatick and Lithontripctic. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Stone*. A liquor that will dissolve or break the concrete stone... which is called a lithontripctic.

**Lithontripstist**, -or: see LITHOTRIPTEIST, -OR.

**Lithophagous**, -phane, -philous, etc.: see LITHO-

**Lithophone** (lith'ōfōn). *Surg.* [f. LITHO- + Gr. *φωνή* = sound.] An instrument for rendering audible the contact of a sound or probe with a vesical calculus. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lithophotography**, -phyll, -physe: see LITHO-

**Lithophyte** (lith'ōfai). [f. Gr. *λίθος* = stone + *φυτόν* = plant. Cf. next.]

1. *Zool.* A polyp the substance of which is stony or calcareous, as some corals.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 324 Of the lithophytes and sponges. 1831 BUCHER *Jour. Pacific*, etc. I. 263 The aversion of the lithophytes to fresh water. 1864 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii App.* 413 It is the general assumption that coral islands are built up from the bottom of the ocean by the unaided labour of lithophytes. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlix. 594 All were increasing their dimensions by the active operations of the lithophytes.  
*attrib.* 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xvi. 113 Pectens, venuses, and lithophyte polyp.

2. *Bot.* A plant growing upon stone or rock.

1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 56 The number of lithophytes is comparatively very small. They include those lichens and mosses which cling in immediate contact to the surface of stones and derive their food in a fluid state direct from the atmosphere.

Hence **Lithophytic**, -phytous *adjs.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a lithophyte.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 408/2 The propagation of some of the lithophytous polypes re-

sembles that of the hydra. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 82 The atmospheric deposits supply lithophytic plants with a sufficient quantity of nutrient salts. *Ibid.* 82 Many mosses are completely lithophytic in early stages of development whilst later they figure as land-plants.

|| **Lithophyton**, Pl. -phyta. *Obs.* [mod. L., *f.* Gr. *λίθος* = stone + *φυτόν* = plant.] Coral.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 That Corall (which is a Lithophyton or stone plant). 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 74 Not only the Herbaceous and Woody Submarine Plants, but also the Lithophyte themselves affect this manner of growing. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *The* white sea lithophyton called shrubby coralline. 1761 EITZ in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 357 Mr. Mason of Barbadoes... brought me this rare lithophyton.

**Lithoscope**: see LITHO-

**Lithosiid** (lith'ōsiid), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *Lithosiidæ* (see below), *f.* generic name *Lithosia* (Fabricius), *f.* Gr. *λίθος* = stone + *-σιδ*, -*sid*.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lithosiidae* of bombycid moths, called footmen. *B. sb.* A moth of this family; a footman (*Cent. Dict.*).

1863 BATES *Nat. Americana* xii. (1864) 413 The moth is of a dull slaty colour, and belongs to the Lithosiidæ group of the silk worm family (*Bombycidae*).

**Lithosperm** (lith'ōsperim). *Anglicized f. next.*  
1895 WAITS *Dict. Chem.* III. 750 The root-bark of *Lithospermum arvense* contains a red colouring matter... the lithosperm-red forms a blue solution with ether. 1893 F. H. BARKER *Hand. South. Waters* 236 A species of lithosperm stood like a little tree laden with Dead Sea fruit.

|| **Lithospermon**, -um (lith'ōspermon, -im). [mod. L., *a.* Gr. *λίθος* = stone + *σπέρμα* = seed + *-mon*.] The plant Groumwell.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 101 Lithospermon, or groumwell. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lithospermon*, the Herb Stone Crop, Groumwell, or Graymil [*printed Graymil*]. 1865 TAYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 123 The virtues of the lithospermon or stone-seed, in curing calculi.

**Lithospermous** (lith'ōspermas), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λίθος* = stone + *σπέρμα* = seed + -ous.] Having hard, stony fruit. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lithosphere**, -theology, -tint: see LITHO-

**Lithotome** (lith'ōtōm). [ad. Gr. *λίθοτομος* (in sense 1), neut. of *λίθοτομος* = adj., stone cutting, *f.* *λίθος* = stone + *-τόμος* = cutting, *τέμνειν* = to cut. Cf. F. *lithotome*.]

1. *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the bladder in lithotomy; more properly called a *cystotome*.

1758 J. S. LE DRAN'S *Observ.* 509 (177) 57. I th... the Point of the Lithotome... cross the *P. ligament* into the *Canula*. 1839 47 TODD *C. P. Anat.* III. 9. 1/2 Should the blades of the lithotome... be too widely divaricated... liability to venous hem. rhage. will be the result. 1846 BRYANT tr. *Mal.aigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 321 It only remains to incise the prostate and neck of the bladder in withdrawing the lithotome.

2. A stone in its natural state which resembles a stone artificially cut.

1828-32 WEBSTER (citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*).

**Lithotomic** (lith'ōtōmik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *λίθοτομικός*, *f.* *λίθοτός* (see *prec.*), *Stone-cutting*; of or pertaining to lithotomy. So **Lithotomical** *a.*

1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) III. 484 Your Butler, when left by forgetfulness four-and-twenty hours in the lithotomic machine. 1828-32 WEBSTER *Lithotomic*, pertaining to or performed by lithotomy. 18... *Med. Jnl.* (Worce.) *Lithotomical*. 1885 A. STEWART *Trans. Ben. News & Glencoe* IV. 27 He had cheek enough... to undertake a lithotomical operation if it came handy.

**Lithotomist** (lith'ōtōmist). [f. LITHOTOMY + -IST. Cf. F. *lithotomiste*.]

1. One who practises lithotomy.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 79, I inquired of him, whether he had met with a remedy that could dissolve the stone, offering him much more for a cure of that kind, then he would require as a lithotomist. 1731 *Cent. Mag.* I. 78 Dr. Bamber, lithotomist to that [viz. St. Bartholomew's] hospital. 1754 R. MEAD *Wks.* (1775) 405 Ammonius, a Greek physician, who... was surnamed *λίθοτομος*, the lithotomist. 1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 281 Some of the most successful lithotomists have... advocated sufficient incision as less dangerous than violent extraction.

2. One who cuts inscriptions on stone. *rare.*

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 291 Lithotomists careless in dividing Syllables.

**Lithotomize** (lith'ōtōmiz), *v.* [f. next + -IZE.]

*trans.* To subject to the operation of lithotomy.

Hence **Lithotomized** *pp.* *a.* In quot. *absol.*

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 467 Of the lithotomized in Paris, at least four out of five recover. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 202 Patients are often brought to the surgeon from a distance to be lithotomized.

**Lithotomy** (lith'ōtōmi). [ad. late L. *lithotomia*, *a.* Gr. *λίθοτομία*, *f.* *λίθος* = stone + *-τομία* = cutting.]

1. The operation, art, or process of cutting for stone in the bladder.

1722 in BAILEY. 1722 in QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2). 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) X. 843/5 (*unarg.*) *Lithotomy* reckoned exceedingly dangerous by the ancients. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 193 I was induced to make use of a Bistouri Caché, in the operation of Lithotomy. 1846 BRYANT tr. *Malaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 508 Three principal methods: perineal lithotomy, recto-vesical lithotomy, hypogastric lithotomy. 1875 SIR W. TRENKLE in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 815/1 The lateral operation of lithotomy.

*attrib.* 1871 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) V. 2083 Surgeons seem still divided in opinion as to whether a lithotomy knife should or should not be beaked. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract.*

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*Surg.* 1. 699 Lithotomy scoops or forceps. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 271 The patient was placed in the lithotomy position. *Ibid.* 344 A lithotomy tube was passed into the bladder, and tied in.

† 2. [After Gr.] A quarry. *Obs.*

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* Lithotomy, a Masons Work-house, or quarry; also a Prison. D. Br. [*i. e.* Sir T. Browne] useth it.

**Lithotripsy** (lith'ripsī). Also in mod. L. form **lithotripsia**. [*f.* LITHO- + Gr. *τρίψω* rubbing, *f. τριβ-εω* to rub. Cf. next.] The operation of rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder by means of a lithotripter.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 499 note, A tribute of praise to the several individuals by whom lithotripsy and lithotripsy have been brought to their present state of efficiency. 1846 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In the year 1827, when lithotripsy was yet in its infancy. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithotripsis*.

**Lithotriptic** (lithotri'ptik), *a.* and *sb.* [Re-fashioned form of LITHOTRIPTO, as if *f.* Gr. *λίθο-ς* stone + *-τριπτικός*, *f. τριβ-εω* to rub, wear away.] = LITHOTRIPTOIC.

1847 *South tr. Chelius's Surg.* II. 561 Rigal's chest-like contrivance, which contains all the lithotriptic instruments. *Ibid.* 564 The duration of a lithotriptic sitting depends on the sensibility of the patient.

**Lithotriptist** (lithotri'ptist). *rare* = *o*. Also **lithon-**. [*f.* LITHOTRIP-IC + -IST.] One who practises lithotripsy.

1836 *SMART, Lithotriptist*. 1890 *OGILVIE, Lithotriptist, Lithotriptist*.

**Lithotriptor** (lithotri'ptor). *Surg.* Also **lithon-**. [Orig. *lithon-ripter*, a quasi-L. agent-noun on the analogy of LITHOTRIPTOIC; afterwards re-fashioned (cf. *prec.*).] An instrument for rubbing down or crushing stone in the bladder.

1825 in *Patents, Abridgen. Specif. Med.* etc. (1867) 92 A surgical instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder without cutting, which he denominates 'lithotripter'. 1847 *South tr. Chelius's Surg.* II. 561 The catheter having been withdrawn, the lithotripter is introduced.

**Lithotrite** (lithotrit). *Surg.* [Back-formation from LITHOTRITY.] An instrument for crushing stone in the bladder into minute particles which can be passed through the urethra.

1839 R. DAVITT *Surgeon's Vade Mecum* vi. iv. 401 The instrument which has now superseded the foregoing, is the screw lithotrite of Mr. Weiss. 1876 *GROSS Dis. Bladder* 149 The tumor was seized and torn away with the tritator, or crushed by a lithotrite.

**Lithotritic** (lithotrit'ik), *a.* [*f.* LITHOTRITY + -IC.] Relating to lithotripsy; having the property of crushing stone in the bladder.

1830 *COOPER Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 1199 It is alleged, that as lithotomy is very successful upon young subjects, lithotritic attempts are not requisite. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lithotritic*.

**Lithotritist** (lithotrit'ist). [*f.* LITHOTRITY + -IST.] One who practises lithotripsy.

1836 *Brit. & For. Med. Rev.* II. 470 The road to the lithotritic's success is cleverly marked out by M. Amussat. 1846 R. LISTON *Pract. Surg.* xii. (ed. 4) 495 In 1829, a professed lithotritist arrived in this country. 1868 Sir H. THOMPSON *Dis. Urinary Organs* xiii. (1882) 87 The skill of the lithotritist may to some extent be known by the debris he makes.

**Lithotritize** (lithotrit'iz), *v.* [*f.* LITHOTRITY + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to lithotripsy.

1842 R. WILLIS *Stone in Bladder* iv. 107 The third is perfectly well, but he has not yet been lithotritized. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 1117 This increases the number of adult patients with stone to 203, of which only 34 were lithotritized.

**Lithotritor** (lithotrit'or). *Surg.* Also in Fr. form **tritateur**. [*ad. f. lithotriteur*, an alteration of LITHOTRIPTO, as if *f.* L. *tritator*, agent-n. *f. trère* to rub.] = LITHOTRIPTOIC.

1828-32 in *WERSTER*. 1846 *BRITTON tr. Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 534 It is well to move the lithotriteur backwards and forwards to assure yourself that the stone is well seized. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 530 The instruments employed for this purpose [*i. e.* lithotripsy] are called, in the abstract, Lithotrites, Lithotriteurs, Lithotritors, Lithotriptors, Lithotryptors, Lithotryptes, and Lithotripts.

**Lithotritry** (lithotrit'ri). [*Formed after LITHOTRITTO, by substitution of suffix: see -Y.*] The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder by means of a lithotrite.

1830 *tr. Baron Heurteloup (title)* Cases of Lithotritry or Examples of the Stone cured without incision. 1862 Sir H. BRODIE *Autobiogr.* (1865) 144 After the year 1835, I scarcely ever had recourse to lithotomy at all, substituting for it that of lithotritry. 1878 *WALSHAM Surg. Pathol.* 396 The operations of lithotomy, lithotritry, and puncture.

*attrib.* 1860 N. *Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 295 Statistical Analysis of twenty-one Lithotritry Operations.

**Lithotype** (lithot'ip), *sb.* [*f.* LITHO- + TYPE *sb.*] 1. A stereotype with gum-shellac, sand, tar, and linseed-oil, and pressed while hot on a plaster mould taken from type.

1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

2. An etched stone surface for printing.

1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

3. A lithographed finger-print.

1890 *CONAN DOYLE Sign of Four* i. 30 Lithotypes of the hands of slaters, sailors, cork-cutters [etc.].

**Lithotype**, *v.* [Back-formation from LITHO-

TYPE.] *trans.* To prepare for printing by lithotype (Ogilvie 1882).

**Lithotypic** (lithot'ipik), *a.* [*f.* next + -IC] Relating to lithotype; printed by the lithotype process. In mod. Dicts.

**Lithotypy** (lithot'ipi). [*f.* LITHOTYPE *sb.* + -Y.] 1. The process of making lithotypes (see LITHOTYPE *sb.* 1). 1882 in *OGILVIE*.

2. Printing from etched stone. In mod. Dicts.

**Lithoxyl** (lith'ksil). *Min.* Also **-yle**. [Orig. *lithoxylon* (J. G. Wallerius 1747); *f.* Gr. *λίθο-ς* stone + *ξύλον* wood.] A synonym of wood-opal.

1828-32 *WERSTER, Lithoxyle*, petrified wood.

So **Lithoxyle** = *prec.* (Ogilvie 1882).

† **Lithoxylolical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as *prec.* + -OID + -IC + -AL.] Resembling pyritized wood.

1757 *tr. Heuckel's Pyritol*, 23 Lithoxylolical, as if fibrous, or pyritized wood.

**Lithsman** (liths'mæn). *Hist.* [OE. *lithsmann*, *a.* ON. *lithsmadr* (accus. *-mann*). *f.* *liths*, genit. of *lith* host + *maðr* MAN.] A sailor in the navy under the Danish kings of England.

11... O.E. *Chron.* no. 1036 (Laud MS.) þa liths men on Lunden æccuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes.

1848 *PETRIE & STEV. Chron.* 95 The thames... and the 'lithsmen' at London. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* iii. ii. 'The lithsmen of London', cried a Saxon thegn, 'are all on his side, and marching already through the gates'. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herein* (1867) I. 12 He succeeded, by the help of the... lithsmen of London, in setting his puppet on the throne. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 485 A new element, the 'lithsmen', the nautic multitude of London.

**Lithuanian** (lihu'æn-ian), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Lithuanian**. [*f.* proper name *Lithuania* + -AN.]

**A.** *adj.* Belonging or relating to Lithuania, its people or language.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 102/2 Another division [of Lithuania] is into Lithuania properly so called, and Lithuanian Russia. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 53 The bulk of the Lithuanian nation remained faithful to their idols. 1843 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 147 The Lithuanian *murga*, maiden.

**B.** *sb.* A native of Lithuania; also, the Lithuanian language, being one of the Lettic group of Aryan languages.

1607 *TORSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 414 Antonius Schvebergerus, the Lithuanian of Vilna. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 53 In the twelfth century the Lithuanians began to be more known. 1847 *Mrs. A. KERR Hist. Scritia* 72 The plague... is considered by... the Lithuanians... to be a personal being.

**Lithuanic** (lihu'æn-ik), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as *prec.* + -IC.] *a.* *adj.* = LITHUANIAN *a.* Also, in wider sense, applied to the group of languages (also called *Lettic* and *Baltic*) which includes Lithuanian together with Lettish and Old Prussian. **b.** *sb.* The Lithuanian language or group of languages.

1841 *LATHAM Eng. Lang.* 3 The Livonian, the Old Prussian, and the Lithuanian of Lithuania, constituting the Lithuanic stock. 1844 — in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1845) I. 235 In Lithuanic the term in use is *one*; as, *wienis wienis*.

**Lithur**, *obs.* form of LITHUR *a.*

**Lithurensis**, *Lithurorrhoea*, etc.: see LITHU-.

**Lithwayko**, variant of LEATHWAKE *Obs.*

† **Lithwort**. *Obs.* Also **lyt(h)wort**. [OE. *lithwyr*, *f. lith* LITH *sb.* + *wyr* root, plant.] Dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 124 Deos wyrt þe man ostriago, & oðrum nanan lydwyr nemede. a. 1100 *Voc. in W.-Wälcker 209/2* *Frifou*, lithwyr, idem est ostriago. c. 1265 *Voc. Plants* *ibid.* 558/2 *Ostragium*, herbyue, libewurt. c. 1450 *ME. Mod. Bk.* (Heinrich) 203 Jus of lythwort. *Ibid.* 205 Tak lythwort, brewesort Rydwort.

**Lithy** (li'thi), *a.* *dial.* Forms: 1 lithis, 4 leopi, 4-5 lepi, 4-6 lethy, -ie, 5-6 lithie, -ye, 6 lethye, 6-7 lithy, -ie, 7 lithy. [OE. *lithig* = ON. *lithugr* yielding, nimble, free, unimpeded, MDu. *ledede* unimpeded, unoccupied (Du. *ledig*, *leeg* empty, vacant, unoccupied), Mlg. *latie* free, unimpeded (mod. G. *ledig* unoccupied, vacant). The ulterior etymology is obscure; see Kluge s.v. *latig*.] Pliable, flexible, supple; soft, unresisting.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 224 þa gelahte petrus hire lipian hand. a. 1023 *Wulfstan Hom.* xvi. (1883) 234/2 heo læc man's heart) biþ biðig swa clað. ongan deofles lare. c. 1315 *SHORREHAN (E. E. T. S.)* vii. 390 3ef eny loþ ber leþi were. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. vii. (Sheat) I. 101 So oft falleth the lethy water on the harde rocke, till it have through perced it. 1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vi. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Suche children ben nesche of flesche, leþi [ed. 1535 lethye, ed. 1582 lythie] and plant of body. *Ibid.* xvii. ii. (1495) N. iiii b/2 That stalke is fyrate feble & lethy; and that for defaute of harde humour. a. 1400 *Dis. Mary & Cross* 483 in *Leg. Roed* (1871) 147. I þar þi fruit leþi and lene. 14... Sir Benes (MS. M.) 647 All to leþy the spere was wrought. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 979 (Trin.) Penne were he leþyre & laud leþier, *Cott. Golt.* wayker) þen he was ere. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus, Agraph.* 121 margy, v. the might have their ioyntes nyable & lithye. 1573 *WYKE Æneid* xii. Mm if þ, And up shes leapes, and lithie raigens with hand she turneth round. 1598 [R. CAREW] *Herrings Tayle* B. Their lithie bodies bound with limits of a shell. a. 1618 *SILVSTER Spectacles* xlii. The World's Weapons were but lithie Wax; And Vertue's Shield is of celestiall Fier. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 227 It bath many small weake, but lithy and tough slender greene

stalks. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* x. His limbs were now thoroughly lithy, and he brandished his fore legs in a manner perfectly wondrous. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 259 A man... in the full active use of his lithy form.

† **b.** *fig.* Weak, feeble. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGF. P. Pl. B. x.* 181 Ac theologie... A ful lethy bingie it were 3if þat loue nere. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 157 My cause... may be made lethy [*i. infirmari*], and it may be reysed up. a. 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Liiv. Ye are... in aduersitie feble and lethy.

**Lithy-tree**. [*app. f. prec.*] The wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; also *Khus caustica* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1866 *Treaz. Bot.* 689/1 Lithy-tree, *Viburnum Lantana*.

**Litigable** (litig'abl), *a.* [*f.* L. *litigare* (see LITIGATE) + -ABLE.] That may become the subject of litigation; disputable.

1764-7 *LO. LYTTELTON Hon. H.* (1766) II. 401 The litigable title to Nantes and its earldom. 1844 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 242 Which last frontier contains much litigable territory. 1897 *Daily News* 7 July 5/1 To add another litigable point to the Bill.

**Litigant** (litig'ant), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. f. litigant*, *ad. L. litigant-em*, pt. ppl. of *litigare* (see LITIGATE).] **A.** *adj.* Engaged in a law-suit or in a dispute. Only in connexion with party.

1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 98. 299 The parties litigant are agreed that many errors were held by many of the ancient Doctors. 168... in *Somers Tracts* I. 196 Verdicts are found... as the litigant Parties exceed one the other in Power and Practice. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. App. ii. 237 Sometimes the party litigant offered the king a certain portion... payable out of the debts. 1884 *SIR J. BACON in Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 135 The shareholders who are the parties here litigant.

**B.** *sb.* A person engaged in a lawsuit or dispute.

1659 *Cent. Calling* (1666) 1 Much greater is the odds between these two Litigants. a. 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Levith.* 102 If the Litigant be not pleased with the opinion of his Judge. 1728 T. SHERRIAN *Persius* iv. (1739) 62 The Judges and Litigants both used to swear at this Altar. 1810 *BENTHAM Pleading* (1821) 228 That security, which the aggregate body of litigants... do not enjoy. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 339 Ordinary litigants complained that their business was neglected. 1885 *SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Times Rep.* LIII. 184/2 The great rule is, that poverty is no bar to the litigant.

**Litigate** (litig'et), *v.* [*f.* L. *litigat*, ppl. stem of *litigare*, *f. lit-*, *lis* lawsuit.]

**I.** *intr.* To be a party to, or carry on, a suit at law; to go to law. Also *trans.* To dispute.

1615 *DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* Poems (1717) 181 Then might they be taught... To litigate perpetually. 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* I. 2. 27 If any will litigate de nomine extet, let them call it Being or No-being as they please. 1726 *AVULFE Parergon* 83 The Appellant after the Interposition of an Appeal still litigates in the same Cause before the Judge a Quo. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 607/1 Making the determination of two Justices of Peace final, if the Quaker did not litigate farther. 1881 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/3 It was a characteristic of Lord Justice Lush as a Judge to prevent suitors if he could from litigating to the uttermost.

**2.** *trans.* To make the subject of a lawsuit; to contest at law; to plead for or against.

1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* II. v. 234 A question formerly much litigated. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) I. xiii. 87 If I do not oblige them, my grandfather's estate is to be litigated with me. 1774 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 381 A rate of one penny farthing on the pound, to pay their costs in sundry matters litigated before the Assembly. 1791 *COWPER Adm. xii.* 515 Litigating warm their right in some small portion of the soil. 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 350 The precise question ought not to be again litigated. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. i. 117 The property in 'Anderson's Pills' was litigated in the Court of Session.

**b.** *gen.* To dispute, contest (a point, etc.).

1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) II. 26 He never cared to litigate anything that did not affect his figure upon the stage. 1758 II. *WALPOLE Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 230 The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little consequence. 1842 G. S. FARRER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 91 He... deems it indecorous to litigate the question with his diocesan.

**litence Litigating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1766-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1805) II. 10 Compelling my litigating opponents to an accommodation. 1780 *Newgate Cal. V.* 25 A family estate, the right of which was litigating in the court of chancery. 1884 T. H. GORE in *Law Times* 8 Nov. 29/1 The retailer was the person litigating.

**Litigated** (litig'et-ed), *ppl. a.* [*f.* *prec.* + -ED.] **a.** Made the subject of a lawsuit; contested at law. **b.** *gen.* Contested, disputed.

a. 1745 *SWIFT Acc. Crit. & Empire* *Japhan* Wks. 1841 I. 559/1 There were two maritime towns... bordering upon Teesus of these he purchased a litigated title. 1772 *HARRINGTON in Phil. Trans.* LXII. 266 This litigated point can only receive a satisfactory decision from very accurate observations. a. 1797 II. *WALPOLE Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. i. 23 Malone made him great promises... of even acquiescing to the litigated clause of the King's consent. 1813 *J. P. KENSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 270 It is a litigated question, whether the circulation of paper, rather than of specie, is a good or an evil. 1835 *REVUE De Tocqueville's Democrat.* I. ii. 41 Officers were charged... with the arbitration of litigated landmarks. 1864 *CARLYLE Frith G. H.* III. xiv. (1879) I. 237 These litigated Duchies are now the Prussian Province Jülich-Berg-Cleve.

**Litigation** (litig'et-fən). [*ad. late L. litigatio-nem*, n. of action *f. litigare* to LITIGATE.]

1. The action or process of carrying on a suit in law or equity; legal proceedings; † in *pl.*, kinds of litigation. In *litigation*: in process of investigation before a court of law.



1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 38, I have never yet spoken with one clergyman who hath had the experience of both litigations that hath not ingenuously confessed he had rather have three suits depending in Westminster Hall than one in the Archies or any ecclesiastical court. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 139, I never heard of any that stood out a suit against this payment, but was always overthrown in the litigation. 1834 LYTTON *Pemph. 24* My relations threatened me with litigation concerning my inheritance. 1856 FERRIER *Fish. Metaph.* (ed. 2) Introd. 6 A tribunal to which any point in litigation can be referred. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 176 Litigation means the waste of time and money.

b. The practice of going to law.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philoz.* vi. viii. (1786) 509 Nothing quells a spirit of litigation like despair of success. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 340/1 This method would destroy litigation as effectually as the method proposed by Mr. Scarlett. 1862 TWOLFE *Orley B.* ix. (ed. 4) 62 The spirit of litigation within him told him that the point was to be carried.

2. Disputation. Now rare.

1567 *Salut. Poems Reform.* iii. 149 Quha dow abstene fra litigation, Or from his paper hald aback the pen, Except he hit our Scottis Nation? 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 29 Wicfe was much offended at this kind of sophistic litigation in matters of faith. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. x. The squire... was, after some litigation, obliged to consent. 1786 BURKE *Articles agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 87 To receive an explanation... of the matter in litigation. 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 1 Whether the 'muscular sense' directly yields us knowledge of space is still a matter of litigation among psychologists.

|| **Litigator** (lit'igə'tɔɪ, -tɔɪ). [*L.*; agent-n. f. *litigare* (see LITIGATE).] One who litigates.

In mod. Dicts.

† **Litigiose**, a. Obs. [*ad. L.* *litigiosus*; see LITIGIOUS.] = LITIGIOUS 1.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 28 None gave so great an advance and perfection to this Dialectic litigiose mode of Philosophising as Aristotle.

**Litigiosity** (lit'ig-i-ŋ-si-ti). [*f.* as prec. + -ITY.] The character or quality of being litigious; esp. in *Civil* and *Scots Law* (see LITIGIOUS 2 b).

1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 159 *marg.*, Litigiosity as to lands not to begin before date of registration of notice of summons of reduction. 1875 FOSTER *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 611 If the purchaser had notice of the litigiosity, he forfeits the purchase money to the fiscus.

**Litigious** (lit'i-dʒəs), a. Also 6 **litigious**, **lytigious**, **letigious**, 7 **la-**, **letigious**, **litigious**. [*ad. F.* *litigieux*, *ad. L.* *litigiosus*, f. *litigium* litigation, related to *litigare* to LITIGATE: see -OUS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, dispositions, and utterances. a. Fond of disputes, contentious. Now rare. b. Fond of litigation; eager to go to law.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* iii. 3 It bihotheth a byschop for to be . . . not litigious, or ful of styf. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 285 Socrates hade ite litigious and malicious wif. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 B iij b. The other are all together stuyppes, sturdy, & lytigious. 1592 [see BARBAROUS]. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sp. Curate* ii. ii. 'Tis some honest Client, Rich and litigious, the Carate has brought to me. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. xxviii. (1840) 168 A door was opened for her litigious pretenders to the Crown. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scots* xix. 118 This Philosophy is litigious, the very spawn of disputations and controversies. 1684 BURNER *Rights Princes* ii. 51 A litigious prosecution of their suits. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vii. § 13 If the moment of opinions had been by some litigious divines made the measure of their zeal. 1793 BURKE *Observ. Conduct Minority* Wks. VII. 234 Objections which I must ever think litigious and sophistical. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 338 Lieut. Proctor is of a very litigious disposition. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 373 They [Hindus] are very litigious. . . They will per-e-vere in a law-suit till they are ruined. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 111, 299 Sir Patrick Hume . . . had returned from exile, as litigious, as he had been four years before. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 60x Pine's grasping and litigious spirit had . . . given plenty of trouble in bygone days to Raleigh. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* Wks. (1896) I. 685/1 Play the litigious fool to stuff the mouth Of dikast with the due three-obl fee.

absol. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 3 This prodigious Society of Men may be divided into the Litigious and Peaceable.

† c. Engaged in litigation or contention; litigant. Obs.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxvii. 143 He of Lancaster, and she of Yorke the heirs: Of which feictigious Families here mapped be the Lines,

absol. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 155 Gateways . . . by which the litigious and others had Access.

† 2. Open to dispute or question; disputable, questionable; productive of litigation or contention. Obs.

1520 WHITTON *Vulge.* (1527) 10 And in especyal that ye have ended the litigious mater. c. 1555 HARPFIELD *D'p'rice Hen. VIII* (1878) 41 To determine . . . dubious, and litigious questions insuring upon Moses' law. 1594 HOOKER *Fecl. Pol.* iv. xi. § 12 The feast of Easter being . . . litigious in the dayes of Constantine. 1598 SIR T. NORRIS in *Lismore Papers* Ser. ii. (1887) I. 17, I feare the matter will prove very litigious. 1675 CROOKE *Body of Man* 336 The time of his birth seemeth to him to be litigious. 1648 BR. HALL *Select Th. Ded.* An age, that hath almost lost piety, in the chase of some litigious truths.

b. Disputable at law; that is or is liable to become the subject of a lawsuit, esp. of a benefice (see quot. 1768). In *Civil* and *Scots Law* said esp. of property respecting which an action is pending, and which therefore may not be alienated.

1568 MEIN. Q. *Etia.* to Commissioners in H. Campbell

*Love Lett.* Mary Q. *Scots App.* 15 The rest, that is litigious and doubtful, to be equally divided. 1611 BRAHM. & FL. *Triumph of Love* ii. Thou hast put so sure a plea, That all my weal's litigious made by thee. 1624 SM. II. *Botrocher in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 314 Dr. Dee's [library] . . . hath been long litigious, and by that means absurd. c. 1648 L.D. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 417 The Earl of Desmond dying, leaves his Estate litigious betwixt his Brother and Grand-child. 1677 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 194 Nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 246 If two presentations be offered to the bishop upon the same avoidance, the church is then said to become litigious. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 § 159 No summons of reduction . . . shall have any effect in rendering litigious the lands . . . except [etc.]. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains Digest* 493 If the thing was not known to be litigious when purchased.

3. Of or pertaining to lawsuits or litigation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* iii. ii. (Arb.) 153 Certain Doctors of the civil law were heard in a litigious cause betwixt a man and his wife. 1612 DEKKER *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 268 The barres of our litigious Courts had wont to crack with thronging pleaders. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 Pleasing thoughts of litigious terms, fat contentions, and flowing fees. 1705 T. BROWN *To Author of Address in Coll. Poems* 95 Scaffolds are rais'd in Litigious Hall, The Maces glitter, and the Sergeants Bawl. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 13 Your Knowledge in the litigious Parts of the Law. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Comm. in Reform* Wks. III. 11 The fury of litigious war blew her horn on the mountains. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Keat.* 71 A defendant, unjustly dragged into the litigious contention.

**Litigiously** (lit'i-dʒəs-i), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY.] In a litigious manner, after the manner of a litigant; in a contentious spirit; wranglingly.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. iv. 121 Some foolish words . . . did pass, Which now litigiously he fastens on me. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 270 An Acquaintance with the Nature and Course of some Courts proceeding litigiously by Citations. 1719 D'URVEY *Fills* III. 47 From Mad-men, Fools, and Knaves, he did litigiously receive it. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* xliii. Instead of expressing anxiety to receive his son, he litigiously requires proofs.

**Litigiousness** (lit'i-dʒəs-nəs), *n.* [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being litigious; readiness to go to law.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. iv. § 9 This would minister matter of much litigiousness. c. 1668 DAVENANT *Rutland House Wks.* (1673) 336 Farewel the happiness of the Nation when the populousness of the City argues the litigiousness of the Country. 1707 ATTERBURY *Ind. Doctr.* 37 The Intemperance and Litigiousness, with which he reproaches some of them. 1793 GENT *Mag.* 20/2 Prolongous ridicule and the weapons of litigiousness had been thrown into the crowd. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 467 Strangers are now struck with the litigiousness . . . of the natives. 1866 DAILY TEL. 31 Jan. 66 The Corporation is notorious for its obstructiveness and litigiousness.

**Litir**, obs. form of LITTER.

**Litis-contestation** (lai tis-kontestə'shən). *Civil* and *Scots Law*. Also 9 in compound form **liticontestation**. [*ad. L.* *litis* (gen. of *lit*) lawsuit) *contestatio* *em* (n. of action f. *contestari* to take or call to witness).] The formal entry of a suit in a court of law.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Latw Arms* (S. T. S.) 276/8 And fia liticontestationn be, the plede is begunny. c. 1595 *Bal-fon's Practicks* (1754) 30 Quibk day being come, the defender sall mak liticontestationn. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 446 By the common rules of the law, where no liticontestation is past, no witness should be received. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 265 Before Litis-contestation, the Defender may crave Protestation against the Pursuer for not insisting. 1862 BENTHAM *Jurinc. Indic. Proved.* Introd. Wks. 1843 II. 7 Expense of liticontestation, defrayed as far as possible by the public. 1880 MURHEAD *Gains* III. § 180 An obligation is extinguished by liticontestation or joinder of issue.

† **Litispence**, *Obs.* rare = *litispendentia*, *f. litis* (see prec.) + *pendentia*, n. of state f. *pendere* to hang.] a. (See quot. 1706.) b. A plea that another action is pending.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Litispence*, the hanging of a suit till it be tried or decided. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litispence*, the time during which a Law-suit is depending. 1728 in BAILEY, and in some mod. Dicts.

† **Litispendency**. *Obs.* rare = *litispendentia*. [*f.* as prec. : see -ENCY.] = prec.

1762 tr. *Bischoff's Syst. Geog.* VI. 58 The preventing of any violent procedures betwixt the parties during this litispendency.

† **Litium**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lytl-*, *litlum*, *litlan*, 3 *lutlen*, 4 *lytul-*, *litel-*, *lutlum*, 4-5 *litlum*. [*OE.* *lytlum*, dat. pl. neut. of *lytel* LITTLE, used *advb.*] Little by little, gradually: chiefly repeated, *litlum* and *lutlum*; also (rarely) by *litlum*.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 228 *Paulatin*, *lytlum*. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xl. 10 *lc zeseah þær on weanede blossom litlum and lutlum*. c. 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 (Laud MS.) Syððan litlan and litlan his leohht wanode. c. 1205 *LAX.* 3599 Makie him god baid . . . & him biold lete lutlen [c. 1275 *lutel*] and ofte. c. 1225 *St. Mark.* 12 Pat litl alei lutlen ant luden. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xv. 599 Lere hem litlum & lytlum 1393 C. xviii. 320 lytlum and lytlum. v. rrr. *litel* (um) and *litel* (um), *litel* and *(bi) litel*. c. 1380 *St. Ambrose* 533 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 16 A schort furl. *lutlum* and *lutlum*. In to his monþ crep hole and sunn. c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/9 Hec þat rekkipi not smale things fallip done by lutlum.

**Litmus** (lit'ms), *n.* Forms: 6 *lyt-mouse*, *lyt-t-mos* (se, *litmouse*, 7 *litmas* (e, *mouse*, *litt* (t)-

*mus*, 7-8 *litmose*, 8 *litmoss*, *lytmus*, 7- *litmus*. [*Altered from* *litm. lecnos*, *litmoss* (mod. *litm. lakmoss*) *LACNUS*, prob. from association with *LIT v.*] A blue colouring matter, obtained from various lichens, esp. *archil*, *Rocella tinctoria*. It is turned red by acids, and the blue colour is restored by alkalis.

1502 Receipt for Corke in *Arnolde's Chron.* 71 b/1 Take an C. & a qrt of lytymose. 1518 *Will of R. Holy* (Somerset Ho.), xij bagges of Lytmoss otherwise called white Corke. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 107 Item for lytymose iijf. vijd. 1594 *PLAT Jewell ho.* iii. 37 Dry Litmas scraped in water. 1666 *PEACHAM Art of Drawing* 57 If you put to overmuch Litmose it maketh a deep blew. 1640 *Rates in Northonck Lond.* (1773) 838/2 Littimus, the cwt. qt. 112 lb. 1d. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* &c. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/7 Litmus the Hundred Weight, twenty Shillings. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 471 This solution reddens tincture of litmus. 1868 *Albhall's Syst. Med.* V. 448 Soak the papers in strong neutral litmus and dry them.

b. *attrib.*, as *litmus colour*, *litmus liquor*, *litmus tincture*; *litmus blue*, a blue pigment prepared from litmus; *litmus paper*, unsized paper stained blue with litmus, to be used as a test for acids; when reddened by an acid, it serves as a test for alkalis.

1612 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* 83 The principal blowes . . . are blew bice, Smalt, Litmose blew. 1727 W. MATHIE *Eng. Man's Comp.* 83 Put the quantity of a Hazel-Nut of Litmose-blue, to three Spoonfulls of Conduit-Water. 1805 W. SALDERS *Min. Waters* 30 Another portion of the same Litmus liqu. is reserved for comparison. 1803 *DAVEY in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 246 A fluid came over, which reddened litmus-paper. 1827 *PARADAY Chem. Manuf.* xii. 270 Two of them [test papers], surpass the rest, these are litmus and turmeric papers. 1899 CAENEY tr. *Zak'sch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 367 May's 'litmus tincture'.

**Litnien**, variant of LITTEN v. 1 Obs.

† **Litorean**, a. *Obs.* rare = *lit.* [*f. L.* *litoreus* (f. *litore*, *litus*, *litus*, shore) + -AN.] = LITTORAL a.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Litote**. *Obs.* rare = *lit.* See also LIPTOTE.

[a. *f. litote*, *ad. Gr.* *λίτῆς*; see NEXT.] = NEXT.

1645 RUMFORD *Trial & Tri. 1* i. 116, Ps. 23. 4

Yea though I walk [etc.]; its a *Litote*, I will believe god: its a cold and a dark shadow to walk at death's right side.

**Litotes** (lit'otēz). *Rhet.* [*Gr.* *λίτῆς*, f. *λίτῆς* smooth, plain, small, meagre.] A figure of speech, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; an instance of this.

Examples of litotes are: 'A citizen of no mean city';

'When no small tempest lay on us.'

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhct.* 3. 1656 in PHILLIPS (ed. 1727) *Poet.* etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The litotes or diminution,

[f. the peculiar talent] of ladies, whisperers, and backbiters.

1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* I. v. 29 Pressing into his service, the litotes and other rhetorical figures.

**Litrameter** (lit're-mī-tər). [*f. Gr.* *λίτρα* a pound + *METER*.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

1826 R. HARE in *Amer. J. Sci.* & *Arts* XI. 183 On the Litrameter. This name . . . is given to one of the instruments, which I have contrived for ascertaining specific gravities. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Litre**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* rare = *lit.* In 7 *lytre*. [*ad. late L.* *litra*, a. *Gr.* *λίτρα* a pound.] A pound.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom.* 437 One silver bowl, w<sup>ch</sup> being five lytres [margin, or pounds].

**Litre**<sup>2</sup> (lī'tr, Fr. *litr*). Also *L.S.* *litor*. [*a. F.* *litre*, first formed in 1793; suggested by *liron*, the name of an obsolete Fr. measure of capacity, app. f. late *L.* *litra*, a. *Gr.* *λίτρα* pound.] The unit of capacity in the metric system, represented by a cube whose edge is the tenth of a metre, and equivalent to rather more than 1½ pints.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Litre, Decimeter cube. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 361 Four litres and a half make, roughly speaking, an imperial gallon. 1866 *Outing Austr. Chem.* 6 If we take . . . a litre of hydrogen and a litre of chlorine, we obtain exactly two litres of hydrochloric acid. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 336 The farmers . . . strike bargains over a couple of 'liters' of wine with the Hebrew corn, cattle, or pig dealer.

|| **Litron**. [*Fr.*; see prec.] (See quot.)

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wig*, Halfn Litron or somewhat more than half a pint of wheat flower.

**Litster**. ? *Obs.* Forms: 4 *listero*, 4-5 *littero*, 5 *littstar*, *lystare*, -er, *lyt(a)ster*, *lyt-tester*, 5-6 *lytster*, 6 *litstar*, 5- *lister*, (9 *dial.* *lister*). [*f. Lit v.* + -STER.] A dyer.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 17 No mader, welde, or wod no listere Ne knew. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 6 [He] sold yt furth decey vabillly to lytsters, and in especial, to John Kyrkby and Robert Dowfe, lytsters of York. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) ii. 21, I wyll . . . to Kendall wyfe, lyttester, xxxij. viij. 1438 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 12 *Et de iij. pro firma unius gardini nuper in tenura Thomae Parker, lister.* 1587 *Se. Acts Jas. I.* c. 119 As alwas and listair or ma for liting and perfuting of hair saide warkis. 1609 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 165 Tho. Newton, lister, presented for brewing [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Rich.* II. xcy. As though the state might weare no Cloath by Dyed in Listar's fait. 1714-26 G. CURRIE *Mem.* (1900) 18 He had also two other Sons, both Listers in Aberdeen. 1819 HENDER *Hadmash. Gloss.* *Lister*. 1887 BELLOCH *Pynodors* 83 The burn still runs, but now of small use to any lister.

**Litt**, **Littarge**, *obs.* f. *LIT*, **LIT**, **LITARGE**.

**Litte**, *obs.* f. or var. **LIT**, **LITE**.

**Litten**, *sb.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *lie-tún*, 5 *lytten* (e, *letton*, 6 *lytтын*, 7 *litton*, 6- *litten*.



[OE. *lit-tun*, f. *lit* corpse, *LICH* + *tun* enclosure, *TOWN*.] A churchyard. (Cf. *CHURCH-LITTEN*.)  
 c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xvii. (Schipper) 268 *His lichama* . . . was . . . on þara broþra lictune beþrygð. c 1420 *Chron. Philod.* 4087 *lit* when he come in to þat churchlytton þo. Tway women he founde þere. 1474-5 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 18 *lit*, of the gift of the Bochers for grounds to her Stallys with oute the litten is. *Ibid.* 20 *lit* in cleaving of the Lyton xjd. 1506 *Will of Lucc* (Somerset Ho.), To be buried in the cloister or in the litten of the Trynity. 1595 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 145 The waleguntt the litten. 1614-15 *Ibid.* 165 Masoun mending the Church litten wale, 5s. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litten*, as Church-litten; a word us'd in Wiltshire for a Church-yard. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Hampsh. Gloss.* (MS.) s.v. The burye ground at Holy Ghost Chapel at Stoke is called the Litten. It is used also at Newbury in Berks. 1818 in *Town*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Litten** (*lit'n*), *phl. a.* [pseudo-archaic pple. of *LIGHT* v.2] = *LIGHTED*. Usually in comb., e.g. *dim-, gray-, red-litten*.

a 1849 *Poor Haunted Palace* vi. And travellers now within that lythe. Through red litten windows, see Vast forms that move fantastically To a discordant melody. 1861 LAYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 72 And 'salvum me fac Domine' they sung Sonorous, in the ghostly going out Of the red-litten eye along the land. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iii. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close dim-litten chamber. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* 407 Sal Kavanagh moved into the gray-litten space. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 319/1 *lit* [yellow hair] sprayed out like a cloud of litten gold.

† **Litten**, *v.1* *Obs.* Also 2 *littien*, 3 *Orm. littenn*. [? Extended form (with suffix -EN<sup>5</sup>) of *ON. lita* = OE. *lutan* to look.] *intr.* To look to, unto. Also const. for *to* with *inf.*: to rely on.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Forþi ne litiem [read *litie*] namon to swide to fisse lue. c 1200 ORMIN 6115 Pet birþ wislike littenn Upþo þe sellfenn, and o þa þatt littenn to þin fode. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10209 Child for to gett þai littend lang. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xli. 25 Pharaon, and all them y<sup>t</sup> litten into him.

† **Litten**, *v.2* *Obs.* [? f. *lit* LITE: see -EN<sup>5</sup>.] *trans.* To diminish.

c 1300 *Harleok* 2701 Hwan Hauclok saw his folk so brittle. And his ferd so swithe littene. He cam driuende upon a stede.

**Litter** (*lit'ar*), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *liter* (e), 4 *litr*, *litar*, 5 *leter*, *e*, *yer*, *lytter*, *-ero*, *-ier*, *-yer*, *lyter*, *e*, *-ior*, *-our*, 5 7 *lytter*, *-tre*, 6 *litto* (u'r), (*litre*), (6-7 *licker*, 7 *letter*, *lictier*, *-ure*, *litour*, *littier*, *littre*), 5- *litter*. [ad. AF. *litere*, OF. *litere*, (F. *litère*) = Pr. *leitiera*, Sp. *litra*, It. *lettiera* = med.L. *lectāria*, f. L. *lect-us* (F. *lit*) bed.]

† **L** *a* bed. *Obs.*  
 c 1300 *Cursor M.* 13817 Quen he had made me hale and fere, 'Rise up', he said, 'wit þi litere'. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 4910 All lemed of his litere þe loge as of heuten. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *De the K. James* (1818) 17 The traitours sought the Kyng-yn the withdrawing chaubours, yn the litters, undir the presses. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 590 Lo, here a lytter redy cled. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 61 The laye they down on a lytter made of strawe, the foxe hy's wyf and hys chyldren wente alle to slepe.

b. In technical use: A 'bed' or substratum of various materials.

1848 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 35 Having first made a litter of shingles, planks or billets, with a layer of charcoal powder several inches in thickness.

2. a. A vehicle in use down to recent times, containing a couch shut in by curtains, and carried on men's shoulders or by beasts of burden. b. A framework supporting a bed or couch for the transport of the sick and wounded.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8341 (Kolbing) Sche akueured, par ma fay, & was yleyd in litir, Al mast liehe an hors bere. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 106 In litlar that [him] lay, And till the slevech held their way. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xx. In a lytter made tho full royal. To cary hym softe and easly. c 1450 *Arth. & Merl.* xviii. 301 Than they ordeyned hir a lytter upon two palfreys. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xix. vii. He ordeyned lytters for the wounded knyghtes. 1502 *Priory Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 28 Item a covering for a litter of blew cloth of golde. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 123 In littour layd, they lead him vnkouth wayes. 1606 *HOLLAND Sucton*, 51 A flash of lightning glanced upon his lictor, and struck his servant stone dead. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 554 The drowsie frighted steeds That draw the litter of close-curtain'd sleep. 1663 *Woolf Life* 4 July, The scutcheons on the litter hung on still. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 50 To keep himself close shut up in his litter. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* i. 31 Found five litters in which sick or wounded men had been carried. 1830 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 429 She was conveyed . . . in a litter, over which four knights held a canopy of cloth of gold. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 153 He soon made a comfortable litter in which to carry Elsie home.

3. Straw, rushes, or the like, serving as bedding.  
 † a. For human beings. To make litter of (one's life): to sacrifice lavishly (= F. *faire litère de*). *Obs.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 *Lytere* of a bed, *stratus, stratorum*. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 435 in *Babees Bk.*, Grones palletis shyn fyle and make litere. c 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 41 The groomer porter berith wood, strawe, rushes, for the King's chamber, making the King's litters of his bed. 1652 HOWELL *Giraffe's Reco.* Naples ii. 119 Whereupon the said Duke offer'd . . . to make litter of his life for the service of his Catholic Majesty the King. 1774 COLLIVER *Hist. Eng.* II. 126 John Baldwin held the manor of Ottersee . . . by the service of finding litter for the king's bed, viz. in summer grass or herbs, and in winter straw.

b. For animals. In mod. use also, the straw and dung together.

[1314-15 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 302/2, xxiii quarters deaveyn & de litter.] c 1430 *LYDG. Hors. Shep.* & G. (Roxb.) 10 As pelows ben to chambres agreeable Sois harde strawe lytter for the stable. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 *Lytere*, or strowynge of horse, and other beestys, *stratum, stratus*. 1503 STUBBS *Ant. Abus.* ii. (1882) 12 A little straw or litter had enough for a dog to lie in. 1662 GERBERT *Princ.* 35 The space which the Horse doth possess when in the night time he lyeth stretcht on his Litter. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 54 To place daily under those Animals . . . a sufficient quantity of fresh New Straw, well spread, which is call'd making of Litter. 1731 SWIFT *Bro. Protestants* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 181 The generous wheat forgot its pride, And sail'd with litter side by side. 1809 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* ii. (1870) 124 There was no wood to burn and no litter or forage to be had for his horses. 1845 *Floris's Jnl.* 127 Take some long litter from the dung heap. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 320 The litter of a farmyard gathered under the windows of his bed-chamber.

c. Hence applied to straw or similar materials used for other purposes, e.g. † as a component of plaster, † for thatch, or for the protection of plants.

1453 *Mem. Rikon* (Surtees) III. 160 Et de sd. solut, pro lito pro dubura ibidem. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For litter for dawbyng of þe same bothes. 1659 TORRIANO, *Stipia*, . . . littere, or thatch for cottages. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort. Mar.* (1679) 12 Take off the Litter from your Kernel-beds. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Ketif's Gardener* I. iii. xiii. 304 Tulips . . . are protected . . . by Coverings of Straw, or long Litter. 1744 PICKERING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 100 Over the Bed, thus prepared, must constantly be kept a Covering of long new Litter . . . to preserve the Plant from the Frost. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 195 In frosty weather, protect the rows by fern leaves, long litter, or branches of evergreens. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Garden* 22 *Agapanthus* . . . may be permitted to remain throughout the winter in the open ground, under a covering of litter or leaves.

4. Odds and ends, fragments and leavings lying about, rubbish; a state of confusion or untidiness; a disorderly accumulation of things lying about.

1730 SWIFT *Lady's Dressing-r.* 8 Strephon . . . took a strict survey Of all the litter as it lay. 1742 FIELING *J. Andrews* iv. ix. She was ashamed to be seen in such a pickle, . . . her house was in such a litter. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xx. 397 Dying flowers, all litter, and everything unsightly, admonish the gardener to trim his plants. 1835 *USE Philos. Manuf.* 232 They [silkworms] must be well cleansed from the litter. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* v. ix. ix. 293 He [Turner] . . . enjoyed and looked for litter. . . his pictures are often full of it. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 347 An old pamphlet among the litter of the abbot's study. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* iii. xvii. 182 The kitchen was covered with the litter of dressmakers preparing for the wedding.

5. a. The whole number of young brought forth at a birth.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fxj. A Litter of welpis. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prom.* (1667) 27 The litter is lyke to the syre and the damme. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 14, I doe heere walke before thee, like a Sow, that hath o're her helm'd all her Litter, but one. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 220 The best of the whole litter is that wheelp that is last ere it begin to see. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* i. ii. Seven of their young pigs . . . Of the last litter. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 123 Possibly this Subject never had a Litter. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 352 A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the Tower. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* i. (ed. 2) 276 In the sow, the bitch, the rabbit, . . . which have numerous litters, the pups are numerous. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fra.* ii. ii. The hunter may reserve some single cub From out the tiger's litter. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1873) 6 Strongly-marked differences occasionally appear in the young of the same litter.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1565 *HARING Confut. Jewels* Apol. iv. xx. 219 Verely a man might thinke this booke was set forth by some enemye of our newe english clergy, . . . had not them selues . . . acknowledged it for a wheelp of their one litour. c 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 223 That abominable litter and broode of slanes which have their originall in mans heart. 1662 *SOUTHERN* 9 Nov. (1663) 35 Let him reflect upon that numerous litter of strange, senselesse absurd Opinions, that cawle about the world. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* Pref. 6 They are as inapprehensive, and of the same litter with the former. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* Pref. A ij, In the time when Hawkers were loaded with whole Litters of Pamphlets. c 1704 T. BROWN in R. L'ESTRANGE *Collop. Erasmi*, (1712) 358 A servant maid and a litter of children. 1796 *BURKE Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VJII. 282 To bring into an happy birth her abundant litter of constitutions. 1860 *Geo. Eliot Mill on Fl.* viii. When a man had married into a family where there was a whole litter of women, he might have plenty to put up with if he choose.

† b. An act of bringing forth young: usually in *phr.* at or one litter. Said of animals only.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 307/2 *Lytere* or forthe bryngynge of beestys, *fetus, fetura*. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi. (1697) 129 The thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 91 The female produces from three to six young ones at a litter.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *litter-bearer*, *-bier*, *-car*, *-gelding*, *-man*, *-window*; also *litter-wise* adv.; (sense 3) *litter-cutting*; (sense 5) *litter-sister*.

1552 *ELIOT Dict.*, *Lecticariola*, she that attendeth on a 'litter bearer. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 114 He shut his eyes, and now no more could hear his litter-bearers' feet. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1414 Yet raised and laid him on a 'litter-bier. 1812 *SIR W. WILSON Priv. Diary* I. 140 Two of my dragons. . . got into the 'litter-cars of the country. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 396 Two-knife cane-top 'litter and chaff-cutting machine. 1836 *DEVON Issue Exch. Jas.* F 319 A 'litter-gelding for the Queen's litter. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* III. 97 Item, for ij stekis chamlot to the Quenis tea. 'litter men . . . vijijl. 1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev.* 33 Six Littermen: Fee a peice lod. 1670-84 *LESSLIES Voy. Italy* II. 84 Augustus Caesar . . . had escaped a thunderclap which kill'd his litter-man about by

him. 1707 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* iii. xl. 440 All belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, Postillions, &c. 1897 *Sketch* 24 Nov. 192 The puppy . . . is a 'litter-sister to the then ten-weeks-old Wayward. c 1661 *HOLVDAY Juvenal* 42 Keep His 'litter-window shut, and he can sleep. c 1666 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 32 He was carried in a rich Chariot, without Wheels, 'Litter-wise.

**Litter** (*lit'ar*), *v.* [f. *LITTER* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To carry in a litter. *Obs. rare* = 1.  
 1733 J. DARRELL *Gentl. Instructed* I. Suppl. iii. 18 These Pagan Ladies were litted to Campus Martius, ours are coach'd to Hyde-Park.

2. To furnish (a horse, etc.) with litter or straw for his bed; *humorously*, to provide (a person) with a bed. Also to litter down.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xli. (1495) 802 The colie is not lyttid with strawe neither coryed with an horse combe. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 291 It shall be necessary to keep him warm . . . by littering him up to the belly with fresh straw. c 1670 *HACKETT Alp. Williams* ii. (1693) 30 Tell them how they litter their Jades and exercise Merchandize in the House of God. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 77 Bedding or littering him down with dry clean straw. 1799 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 220 That the stock may be well fed, —littered, —and taken care of according to the directions. 1840 *HOOD Kilmansiegg* xvi. One is litted under a roof Neither wind nor waterproof. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 227 Let him be returned to the stable, litted down. 1862 *SMILES Engineers* II. 112 Thrashing straw to litter the large stock of cattle he had on hand.

*absol.* 1577 *LI. GOGG Heresbach's Hush.* i. (1586) 41 b, All kinde of strawe, is good to litter withall.

*transf.* or *fig.* 1821 *CLARK Vill. Minst.* I. 129, I love the browning bough to see That litters autumn's dying bed.

3. *intr.* To lie down on a bed or on litter. *rare.*

1634 *HABINGTON Castara* ii. 72 The Inne, Where he and his horse litted d. 1858 W. ARNOT *Lavus f. Heaven* II. 299 That poor wretch . . . has a number of children littering in the bowl which they call their home.

4. *trans.* † a. To compound (plaster) with or as with litter (*obs.*). (Cf. *LITTER* sb. 3 c.) b. *non-usage*. To plaster.

1559 *MORWYNG Evonym.* 65 Some use pure clay littered with ox heare. 1862 J. SKILTON *Nugz Crit.* i. 60 The hovels of the natives were built of turf, littered with mud.

5. To cover with litter. Also with *down*.

1700 *DRYDEN Cock & Fox* 226 But, for his ease, well littered was the floor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 53 A loose stable, well littered down with fresh straw. 1831 *CARVILLE Savl. Kes.* ii. ii. (1891) 73 Mind, which grows, not like a vegetable (by having its roots littered with etymological compost), but like a spirit.

6. a. To cover as with litter, to strew with objects scattered in disorder. Also with *round*, *up*.

1713 *SWIFT Cadens & Panacea* Wks. 1755 III. i. 15 They found The room with volumes litter'd round. 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lower* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 68 You know how angry your mother is at their rapping, and littering the house. 1784 *COOPER Task* i. 280 Littering with unfolded silks The polished counter. 1825 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 17 May, We need not litter up your house, . . . as we can always get into a hotel. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. v. A dingy room lined with books and littered with papers. 1883 *FRUE OR Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 4 Dinner was over. The floor was littered with rushes and fragments of rolls and broken meat. 1895 E. A. PARKES *Care Health* 35 Serving merely to litter up the surface of the earth.

b. To scatter in disorder about, on, over.

1731 *SWIFT Strephon & Chloe* 289 View them litter'd on the floor, Or strung on pegs behind the door. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 21 Firewood and shavings lay littered about the floors. 1883 *Ld. R. COWER My Kenia.* I. xviii. 358 A room . . . which we found full of soldiers asleep littered over the floor.

c. Of things: To lie about in disorder upon.

1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro'M.* 14 Pieces of stuccoed tracery . . . littered the garden and the terrace. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recall. Mil. Serv.* II. xiv. 41 Papers, belonging to our various departments under him, littering his table. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xii, Or littering far the fields of May Lady-smocks a-bleaching lay.

7. Of animals, occas. *transf.* in contemptuous use of human beings: To bring forth (young).

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* i. ix, When the bytche had lyttred her lytyl dogges. 1576 *TURRILL Venerie* 187 She doth lytter them deepe under the ground and so the wolf doth not. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* m. i. 239, I would they were Barbarians, as they are, Though in Rome littered. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 282 Save for the Son, that [s]he did littour beere, A freckled wheelp, hag-borne. 1622 *DONNE Sermon.* clvi. VI. 231 Lions are littered perfect but Bear-whelps licked unto their shape. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* v. (1880) 84 Wolves littered their young in the deserted farm-houses. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* I. i. iv. 112 He must take the after-birth of a black cat, which has been littered by a first-born black cat.

*fig.* c 1814 *Orpheus* iii. i, in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 299 For now I see Calamity is littering plagues to me.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* i. ix, A bytche which wold lyttre and be deluynd of her lytyl dogges. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 30 Pliny precisely affirmeth that they litter the thirtyeth day after their conception. 1733 *SWIFT On Poetry* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 184 Infants dropt, the spurious pledge Of gipsies littering under hedges. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist.* xii. Wks. 1866 II. 504 If ever it [Kerry] was mentioned, it was mentioned as a horrible desert, where the she wolf still littered.

**Litter**, variant of *LIGHTER* sb. and v.

Perh. mispr. for *litters*, *littered*. (The quot. for the vb. is much older than those under *LIGHTER* v.)

1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 152 The goods are littered to and from the Ships. *Ibid.* 153 The great charge . . . by carrying . . . goods by Litters, to and from the Ships.



† **Litterage**. *Obs.* In 7-8 litteridge. [*f. LITTER sb. + AGE.*] *a.* The process of littering or being littered; birth. *b.* (See quot. 1726.)

1601 DOELMAN *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* iii. lxxviii. (1618) 834 In the same Country there are lores like to others... in their litteridge, which are grown in two moneths, and yet are smaller then conies. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Ireld.* 70 The other [sort of ore]... went most away into litteridge or dross.

**Litterat** (*e*), *obs.* form of **LITERATE**.

† **Litterateur** (*literatur*). [*f. Litterateur*, ad. *L. litterator*, *f. littera* letter.] A literary man, a writer of literary or critical works.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* vii. 364 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate litterateur [sic] of the name of Beauvill. 1816 *Livron* in Moore *Lett. & Tracts*. (1830) 11, to He [Bunsten] is also a litterateur of good repute. 1854 *De Quincey Autobiogr. Sk.* Wks. II. 348 Like Gibbon, he [Southey] was the most accomplished litterateur amongst the erudite scholars of his time. 1882 *P. Fitzgerald Recreat. Lit. Man* I. ii. 8 For many years now, I have been an industrious litterateur of all work.

† **Litteratrice** (*literatris*). *rare.* [*f. litteratrice*, fem. of *Litterateur*.] A literary woman; an authoress.

18... O. W. HOLMES in *Cornhill Mag.* Apr. (1879) 419 In an inland city, where dwells a litteratrice of note.

**Litterature**, *obs.* form of **LITERATURE**.

**Littered** (*lit'ard*), *pp. a.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ED.*] In senses of the vb.

1. Employed or strewn as litter; also, scattered in disorder.

1754 DODSLEY *Public Virtue, Agriculture* ii. 231 Strew around Old leaves or litter'd straw, to screen from heat The tender infants. 1863 A. B. GOSWART *Small Sties* 67, I remember how the littered concealing straw was raised. 1863 *Ld. Lytton Ring Amasis* II. 137 See these littered shards upon the sordid earth!

2. Covered or strewn with litter; clogged up with litter.

1870 *Evening Standard* 29 Oct., From one of the upper balconies of this littered chateau we looked down upon Paris. 1895 *Educator*, *Rev.* Sept. 166 The mind is left in a littered-up condition. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 220/1 He looked at the littered table.

3. *nouveau-usage*. That has produced a litter.

1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* iii. xxvii. 1 With littered fox, and lapping's call.

† **Littering**, *sb.* *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Litterings*, small Sticks that keep the Web stretch'd on a Weaver's Loom.

**Littering** (*lit'erin*), *vb. sb.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ING.*] In senses of the vb.

1. *a.* The action of furnishing beasts with litter, or covering a floor with litter. *b. concr.* The straw of an animal's bed; a layer of litter in a stable. *c. collect.* Odds and ends scattered about.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. iv. 15 This is called littering of Horses; and when you have thus done, you shall let him rest till the next morning. 1849 STEPHENS *Sk. of the Farm* § 955 Mr. Hunter... tried... the littering of the break, occupied by the sheep, with straw.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 34 Rachel... hidde the mawmets under the littering of a camel. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* Introd. (ed. 2) 9 To add another coating to the infinite litterings of the Aegean stable.

1807 *Daily News* 3 May 7/2 Ten times more littering... is left by the fashionable promenaders on the expensive fete days.

2. The process of bringing forth (young) or of being brought forth.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 26 b, The ionge in the lytterynge, or forth bryngynge. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 They [bitches] have milk about five days before the littering. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. lxxv. 174 At the first littering their eyes are fastly closed.

**Littering** (*lit'erin*), *pp. a.* [*f. LITTER v. + -ING.*] That litters, or makes a 'litter'.

1863 ATKINSON *Shantou Grange* xvi. (1864) 172 The first thing I saw... was part of a huge littering jackdaw's nest.

**Litterure**, variant of **LETTURE** *Obs.*

**Littery** (*lit'eri*), *a.* [*f. LITTER sb. + -Y.*] Of or pertaining to litter; marked by the presence of litter; tending to produce litter; untidy.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 270 The long littery dung from livery stables. 1847 in *Fraser's Mag.* (1848) XXXVII. 308 The littery practice of serving up the potatoes in their skins. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. about Wom.* 275 The rooms are untidy and 'littery'. 1859 R. THOMPSON *Gardener's Assist.* 622 As much short moist dung as will prevent the littery portion from becoming dry. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 101 He took me into his library, a rough, littery, but considerable collection. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 43/3 The whole process is troublesome, littery... and is... uncertain in its results.

**Littimus**, *obs.* form of **LITMUS**.

† **Litting**, *vb. sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LIT v. + -ING.*] The action of colouring, dyeing, or painting. Also *Comb.* † **litting-lead**, a dyer's vat.

1225 *Anec. R.* 392 Ine schelde beoð þreo þinges, þet treo, and þet leder, & þe peintunge [i.e. littinge]. 1240 *Pranh. Farn.* 308/2 Lyttinge of clothe (MS. K., *f. littinge*), *litatura*. 1485-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 153 Operantii super... et positione unius lyttinglede. 1543 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 187 Ane gryt litting led, price twenty poundis, ane littill litting led, price sax poundis. 1588 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 31 Seure, be my witting, not brut in the litting.

**Little** (*lit'l*), *a., adv., and sb.* Forms: 1 *lytel*, *litel*, *Northumb.* *lyttill*, (*lytl*-, *litl*-), 2-3

*Intel*, *lut*(*l*-), *lit*(*l*-), 3 *lutil*, *lutell*, *leitell*, 3-5 *lyutel*, *litelle*, -*ul*, 3-6 *lit*(*l*)*el*, *litell*, 4 *lutel*, *litill*, *lytill*, -*elle*, 4-5 *lytel*, 4-6 *lytel*, -*il*, -*yl*, *litil*, *litill*, -*ell*, 4-7 *litte*, 5 *litull*, *e*, -*ille*, -*yll*, *litull*, *lytyle*, -*elle*, 5 6 *lyt*(*l*)*ell*, *lytill*, *lytill*, -*yl*(*l*), 6 *lyt*(*l*)*l*, *lytill*, *lytel*, *lytill*, (*lytell*, *lickell*, 7 *lickle*), 6- *litte*. See also **LEETLE**. [*OE. lytel*, *lytel*, corresponds to *OS. lutil* (MDu. *lutel*, *littel*, Du. *lutel*), *OHG. luzzil*, also *luzil*, 7 *luzil* (MHG., mod.G. dial. *litzel*); -WGer. \**littilo*-, *f. \*lit* (prob. *f.* the root of *OE. litan* to bow down; see *LOUT v.*) represented in *OE. lyt*, *lyt* (and the equivalent forms: see **LITE sb.**), and in *OS. lutik*, *OFris. littich*, *OHG. luzzil* *litte*. A synonymous and phonetically similar (but radically unconnected) adj. *OTeut. \*littilo* is found as Goth. *leitils*, ON. *litil* (Sw. *liten*, *lilla*, Da. *liden*, *lille*), and possibly in *OE. lytel*, MDu. *litel*, mod.Flem. *lijter*; the root \**lit*:-pre-Teut. \**leid*-may be cogn. with \**loid*- in Gr. *λοιδωπος* abuse, *l. lidus* (-*\*loidos*) play; some scholars have compared Lith. *laidas* I let flow, *leidis* I set free. The long vowel in *OE. lytel* is vouched for by metrical evidence (Sievers in *Beitrage* X. 504) and certain features of the declension (Sarrasin *ibid.* IX. 265), as well as by the early ME. *lytel*. On the other hand, the Northumb. *lytich*, and the widespread early ME. *littel*, *littel*, suggest that the *y* may have been short in some dialects, and perh. generally in the syncopeflexional forms. The modern dialects that are marked by a large Scandinavian element in the vocabulary mostly have the vowel long, the pronunciation being (*lit'l*) or the like; this seems to point to influence from the ON. *litil*.]

**A. adv.** The opposite of *great* or *much*. Compar. LESS, LESSER; superl. LEAST. These forms, however, are not quite coextensive in application with the positive, so that in certain uses the adj. has no recognized mode of comparison. The difficulty is commonly evaded by resort to a synonym (*as smaller, smallest*); some writers have ventured to employ the unrecognized forms *littler, littlest*, which are otherwise confined to dialect or imitations of childish or illiterate speech.

1. Opposed to *great*. Often synonymous with *small*.

Its customary antithetic association (in mod. Eng.) is with *great* or *big*, not with *large*; on the other hand, *small* is the customary antithesis of *great* or *large*, but not of *big*. One difference between the two synonyms is that *little* is capable of emotional implications, which *small* is not.

2. Of material objects, portions of space, etc.: *Small* in size, not large or big. Of persons: *Short* in stature.

1000 Ælfric *Gram.* i. (Z.) 2 Ic Ælfric wolde þas lythan boc awendan to engli-cum gereorde of ðam stafræfe. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2517 Of þe litte banes, þe flowet uð þe eode, flowet oðer eode ut. 1220 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 407/162 He may here in þe grounde ane litte worm i-seo. 1290 *Cursor M.* 14930 A litte hill Man calles mot oclure. 1424-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* I. 273 He scheweð to hym a lyttle round dyche. 1490 *85 Malory Arthur* i. xvi. The xj kynges... withdrewe hem to a lytill woode and so ower a lytill rizer. 1597 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 178 War... I ane cat and sho ane lytill mon. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* I. i. ii. 1 By my troth Nettissa, my litte body is wearie of this great world. 1677 *HALF Prim.* *Orig. Man.* I. 4 Even in the very little Insects, there appears the excellent work of the Divine Wisdom. 1735 BOLLINGBROKE *Study Hist.* (1777) 335 There is a prejudice in China in favour of little feet. 1838 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii. You may bring him to the little back-gate. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxi. She was called tall and gawky by some... of her own sex, who prefer littler women.

3. Used to designate animal and vegetable species or varieties which are distinguished by their smallness from others belonging to the same genus or bearing the same name.

1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 227 þe lytel daysye. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 133 Moustayle or litte stone crop. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 327 Little Mouse-tail. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 110 The little owl is seven inches and a half long. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flora* Pl. V. 295 Little Bulbous Rush. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xii. (ed. 4) 247 The Little Auk has a wonderful power of resisting the fury of the waves.

4. Used to characterize the smaller or less important of two countries or places of the same name.

† **Little Britain**, Brittany. Similarly in many Eng. village names, as *Little Gidding*, *Little Malvern*; in river-names; and in names of streets:

cf. **GREAT a.** 6 c. Also in names of constellations, as *the Little Bear*; cf. **GREAT a.** 6 d.

1400 MALDEN. (1839) xxv. 259 Descendynge toward the litte Armeyne. 1450 *King Ponthus & Fair Sidone* xxvi. heading (1897) 33 How Ponthus returned to Little Bretayn.

1530 *See* BRITAIN 2. 1640 *York Union Hon.* 73 Philibert de Chandev. a Baron in his own country of litte Britayne in France. 1677 F. SANDFORD *Genealog. Hist. Kings Eng.* 62 Conan of Little Britayn.

5. With superl. meaning, in *little finger*, *toe*.

1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 179 þæt bre [i.e. of the soul] þy læsse on ðæm lytan lē bið anum fingre þe hire on eallum bið þæm lichaman. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 309/230 3if he ne may with is lytel finger ane man to sunne techen. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 The fyfthe fyngre is the lytill fyngre and highte Aricularis. 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 36 Ech poynt schal be from oþir bi þe brede of a litil fyngir. 14... *Nom.* in *W. Wulker* 679/10 *Hic articulus*, a lyttle toe. 1335 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xii. 10 My litte fyngir shal be thicker then my fathers loynes. 1563-83 *FOXE d. & M.* II. 84/1 Openly pronouncing that

Luther had more learning in his litte finger, then all y<sup>r</sup> doctours in England in their whole bodies. 1643 I. STEFA *tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 61 His fore-finger, and litte finger were... burnt. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 305 *Os metatarsi* of the litte Toe is the shortest. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxviii. He used the litte finger... of his right hand as a tobacco-stopper. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 152 The fifth [finger] is the 'litte digit'.

6. Often emphasized by being coupled with some other adj. implying smallness. † Also reduplicated *little little*.

1400 *50 Alexander* 207 Scho had layd in his lape a lytill tyne egg. 1552 UDALL *Krasin. Apoph.* 189 When he... sawe there a litte litte herthe, & in the same a litte preatic small fyre, he said [etc.]. 1553 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. 153 And my litte Kingdome, for a litte Graue, A litte litte Graue, an obscure Graue. 1597 *2 Hen. VI.* v. 129 Any pretty litte litte Kickschawes. 1598 *Merry W.* i. iv. 22 He hath but a litte wee-face.

7. Used *spec.* of young children or animals. *Little one* (often pl.): child, offspring, young one.

893 K. ALFRED *Chron.* iii. xvii. § 1 His gineran dohtor... seo wes lytel cild. 1200 ORMIN 217 Þiss lif to leudeu he bigann Whann he was yet full litell. 1340 *Whit batt* I was litell child Ic held o childess brewes. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prolog.* 73 Thy litte children hanging by the hals For thy lason, that was in loue so fals. 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxxv. He toke vpps the ladi, and the litte knave. 1468 J. PASTON, jun. in *J. Lett.* II. 319 And, modyr, I beseech you that ye wel be good maistras to my lytill man, and to se that he go to scole. 1526 *Tindale Mart.* xviii. 6 Whosoever offende one of these litte wons, which beleve in me. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iv. 47 Nan Page (my daughter) and my litte some. 1611 *Cotter, Pet.*... the litte one, or young one, of a beast. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* i. i. Well said, litte-one, I think thou art wiser than both of them. 1779 T. TWINING in *Reverent. & Stud.* (1882) 71 My sister and her litte fellow-traveller. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iii. 103 My wife 'my litte ones' Destitute, helpless. 1849 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 177 Through life he continues to regard the litte Benjamins with paternal kindness. 1894 H. L. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 377 Among the Carnivora the mothers have frequently to hide their litte ones in case the father eats them. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 13 The litte boy's small hack.

8. *b. Little language*: Swift's name for the infantine dialect which he used in conversation and correspondence with 'Stella'. (Often quoted in references to Swift's life.)

1711 *Stella* 1 *Stella* 4 May (1701) 203 Do y know that every syllable I write I eat my lips just for all the world as if I were taking in upon my litte language to M.D.

9. Used to convey an implication of enervation or depreciation, or of tender feeling on the part of the speaker. Also coupled with an epithet expressing such feelings, e.g. *pretty, sweet, little*.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 154 The wais that Ottil in this into his pretty lytill baik did wryte. 1590 SHAKS. *Blvd.* v. iii. 24 And when she wapes, we be euen litte flower. 1596 *Merch.* I. v. 121 I such a litte light Did pretty Iressa (like a litte willow) Slander her Lame. 1597 *2 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 255, I prethee lack be quiet, the Rascall is gone; all, you whom-on litte valiant Valaine, you. 1694 *Wood Life* 23 June, I returned from London in the company of a litte poore thing, Sir Lacy O-baldston. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 246 My dear sweet master, My darling litte Cyclops. 1847 PENNYSON *Princess* Prolog. 154 A rosebud set with litte wilful thorns. 1849 DICKENS *Dr. Copps* xxvi. She had the most delightful litte voice, the gayest litte laugh, the pleasantest and most fascinating litte ways, that ever led a lost youth into hopeless slavery. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Alano* i. viii. 23 Sweet was her carriage, sweet the litte folds of her fair dress, close drawn with meekest care. *Alad.* Bless your litte heart!

10. Of collective nannies: Having few members, inhabitants, etc.; small in number.

1000 *Age. Gosp.* Luke xii. 32 Ne ondræf þu be la lytle heord. 1286 CHAUCER *Maniple's Prolog.* 1 A litte toun Which þat cyleped is Bobbe up and down. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* l. 1845 A lytill village called Eamynge. 1565 STARBLTON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 152 A litte parte of these reliques were at that time in this monasterie. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 73 Our Court shall be a litte Achademe. 1591 *1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 45 A litte Heard of England's timorous Deere. 1611 *Bible Exod.* xii. 4 If the household be too litte [COVERDALE few] for the lambe. 1666 *1 new Crit. St. Germain* 2 The number of the Conscientious Jacobites... must be very litte. 1754 COWLEY *Ep. Rob. Lloyd* 18 A fierce banditti. Make cruel inroads in my brain, And daily threaten to drive thence My litte garrison of sense. 1820 KEATS *Ode on Grecian Urn* iv. What litte town by river or sea shore. Is emptied of this folk, this pious morn? 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 In the realm of mere letters, Voltaire is one of the litte band of great monarchs. 1879 WATNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* 137 In a litte class of instances (eight) the root has a preposition prefixed.

11. Of immaterial things, considered in respect of their quantity, length in series, etc.

1275 *Passion Our Lord* i in *O. E. Misc.* 37 herch ny one litte tale þat ich en wille telle. 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 166 He... halt þerof ful litte pells. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xviii. The knyghte... put... a lytel dele of water in his mouth. 1555 BRADSHAW in *Styrie Ech. Item* 111. App. xlv. 127 Thoughte yt be never so dangerous to me to sett this lyttell treatys abroad. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 54 He speake in a monstrous litte voyce. 1599 *1 Much Ado* v. i. 162, I said thou hadst a fine wit: true sties she, a fine litte one. 1598 T. BASTARD *Chrysolotus* 14 The Printer when I askt a litte summe, Hackt with me for my booke. 1809 MALINK *Gil Blas* v. i. 66 He was no longer at a loss for his litte pocket expenses. 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. 99 Tiny Tim... had a plaintive litte voice and sang it very well indeed. 1849 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 335 Proprietors, who... derived their subsistence from litte freehold estates. 1872 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 499 The indefinite article, which is descended from the



littlest of the numerals. 1875 E. C. STEPHAN *Victorian Poets* 152 A little poem; 'The Flower'.

6. Of dimension, distance, or period of time: Short. † *So little while* (advb. phr.): for so short a time.

*Beowulf* 2097 (Gr.) Ie onwez losade, lytle hwile lifwyna breac. c 1205 LAY. 343 Nes Brutus i þon londe bute lutel ane wile. *Ibid.* 26939 Per heo leien stille ane lute stunde. c 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14754 (Göt.) Ze selle þis kirc dune to be grund, I sal it raise in litle stound. c 1375 *Sa. Leg. Saints* Prok. 28 In lytle space here, I wryt þe lyf of sanctis sere. c 1400 LYOG. *Assembly of Gods* 1283 A lytyll tyme hys ey castyng hym besyde. c 1440 *Generyles* 148 After soper, withynne a litle space She brought hym to his bedde with torch light. c 1540 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) l. ii. App. lxxii, 174 They may think things pas lightly here, that are so little while liked. 1591 *HARINGTON Orl. Fur.* ii. xii, When that she a little way had past. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 157 Our little life is rounded with a sleepe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 320 And now in little space The Confiner met of Empyrean Heav'n And of this World. 1675 *MARVELL Corr.* cxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 ll. 449 Although...the House of Commons hath both days been long and very busy, the relation falls within a little compass. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* no. 475 P. 2 She hopes to be married in a little time. 1859 FITZGERALD *Tr. Omar* iii. (1899) 70 You know how little while we have to stay.

b. Qualifying a sb. denoting definite measure of duration or distance, to emphasize its brevity. † Also, in 16-17th c., used for: Bare, scarcely complete.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cvii. 128 In the morning they wer within two lytel leages of Auberoche. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* ii. 743 The Abbey of Manros, which was .ix. little myle from Rosebough. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 147 A little Month, or ere these shoes were old. 1670 *COTTON & Spenser* ii. vii. 312 This retirement of the Duke's being but ten little Leagues from Paris. 1697 *Tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iv. (1732) 108 It is off of Nankin thirty leagues from the sea, a little half league broad. 1794 *COWPER Moralists* corrected 17 Distant a little mile he spied A western bank's still sunny side. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. i. 98 Your brother died some little hours before. 1848 *BROUGHAM Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 V. 111. 332 But a little month ago, and the Germans would have held the like language of national self-complacency. 1871 R. ELLIS *Tr. Catullus* v. 5 We, when sets in a little hour the brief light, Sleep one infinite age, a night for ever.

7. Of qualities, emotions, conditions, actions, or occurrences: Small in extent or degree.

c 1205 LAY. 26432 For aere he 3elp makied heore mon-scope is litlel. 1377 *LANGL. P. M.* R. Prok. 195 Better is a litle losse þan a longe sorwe. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 233 No man shuld like a lytel leying to saue þe worlde. c 1440 *Boccaccio & Sutrak* (Laud MS. 559 ff. 3), I shall teche you a lytell tette: That befele oony in y' Este. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Herburgis* i. 704 þat litle synful dede. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 182 (1604 Qo.) Where loue is great, the litlest doubts are fears, where little fears grow great, great loue grows there. c 1600 in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 3 It is a sin, and that not a litle one. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* i. 1, Upon that I proceed, though with very little hopes to reclaim him. 1885 J. K. FOWLER in *Daily News* 14 July 2/1 Fowl-growing and egg-selling are distinctly little businesses.

† b. Const. of: Having the quality or performing the action mentioned to a slight extent only.

c 1380 *WYCLIF St. Wks.* l. 195 And sib þes fouls ben lill of prys. 1381 *CHALCER Parl. Foules* 513 I am a seide foul . . . and lill of cunnyng. 1423 *Kolls of Parl.* IV. 405/2 Thei [wines] wek all nought or litta of value. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 34 in *Babes Bk.*, Loke þou be hynde and lytulle of worde. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Aesop* iv. xiv, It behoveth not to the yong and lytyl of age to mocke . . . theyr older. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua maritil vermen* 185 He lakis as he wald luttel be, thoct he be lill of valour.

c. With agent-noun or sb. indicating occupation, etc.: That is such on a small scale.

c 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 308/1 Lytlylle lyare, mendaculus. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to People 55 A much larger capital than any little farmer can possess. 1834 *YOUTT Cattle* vi. 192 The dairyman and the little farmer cling to the old breed.

d. Now often idiomatically in somewhat playful use, indicating some feeling of amusement on the part of the speaker.

1885 *ANSTY Tinted Venus* 72 How long do you mean to carry on this little game? 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col. Quaritch* ix, How well she managed that little business of the luncheon. *Mod.* I understand his little ways.

8. a. Of things: Not of great importance or interest; trifling, trivial.

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 656 (Laud MS.) Hit is litle þeos gife. c 1275 *Colt. Hou.* 221 Hwi wolde god swa lites þinges him forwerne. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1885) 17 Ouer lital þing þu ware trewe; ouer michel þing ic ðe scal setten. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 3302 Leue freind . . . þime asking Es nought bot a lillith thing. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. iii. 213 How long a time lyes in one little word. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* ii. ii. 134 All little lelonies which now seeme great. Would then be nothing. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. i. 524 Every little discontent appears to him to portend a revolution. 1865 *DICKENS Mud. Fr.* iii. v, Constant attention in the litlest things.

b. Of persons: Not distinguished, inferior in rank or condition. Now rare.

c 1280 *Bestiary* 689 He ðe is ai in heuene mikel, wuð her man, and tas was litle. c 1250 *Tr. De Institutione* iii. viii. 75 If þou coudest at all tymes alide meke & lital in þiself. c 1477 *CANTON Jason* xi. i am. lill seruaunt unto the queene of the countre. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* xv. 17 When thou wast lill in thine owne sight. 1744 *OZELL Tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 69 Honour'd and esteem'd . . . both by Gentle and Simple, by Little and Great Folks. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 152 P. 5 To learn how to become little without being mean. 1772 *MACKENZIE Man World* i. viii. (1823)

428 There is no Tax so heavy on a little man, as an acquaintance with a great one. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* ii, There was in it . . . no cringing to great, and no patronising condescension to little people.

9. Paltry, mean, contemptible; little-minded.

1283 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Litlel, . . . declinus ad ingentum pertinet. *Ibid.*, Litlel, . . . paulus mediocritatis est, paululus, pupus, pusillanimitis. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) 11. 43 One of their own members who encouraged all those little men in their wicked persecution of him. *Ibid.* 11. 74 Almost all the parliament-garrisons were infested and disturbed with like factious little people. 1693 *DRYDEN Journal* xiv. Notes (1697) 367 He dy'd a very little Death, being Martyr'd by the fall of a Tile from a House. 1701 *ROWE Amb. Step-Moth.* ii. ii. 804, I hear thee and disdain thy little Malice. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 268 P. 2 (11) renders the Nose-puller odious, and makes the Person pulled by the Nose look little and contemptible. 1766 *FORDEY Sermon*. *Ing. Wom.* (1767) 11. xiii. 246 Haughtiness is always little. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xi. l. 308 The little passions which so frequently perplex a female reign. 1820 *LYTTON Deverex* ii. viii, The litlest feeling of all is a delight in contemplating the littleness of other people. 1863 *COWFEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They do this with the little cunning of little minds.

II. Opposed to much.

10. Not much; only a slight amount or degree of; barely any. (Often preceded by *but*. Also in phr. *little or no* . . .)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 31 He . . . þus cwæð in lytles zelefan hwi twynedest þu! c 1300 *Cursor M.* 530 Þow may þam find with lillit sink. c 1300 *Sir Trist.* 2125 Tristrem, for soþe to say, I wold be litle gode. 1377 *LANGL. P. M.* R. l. 139 To lital latyn þow lernedest, lede, in þi þouht. c 1386 *CHALCER Shipman's Prok.* 28 Ther is but lill latyn in my mawe. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* i. in. 16 Holi Writ zeueth lill or noon list thereto at al. 1581 *MICHAEL Positions* vi. (1887) 45 To much meat cloyes, to litle faintes. 1591 SHAKS. *True Tru.* v. l. 11 Then know that I haue little wealth to loose. 1607 *DRYDEN Tring. Georg.* iv. 703 Strong Desires th' impatient Youth invade; By litle Caution and much Love betray'd. 1821 *SHELLEY in Lady Shelley Mem.* (1850) 54 There is little probability of an injunction being granted. 1828 *MACAULAY Hallam Ess.* (1872) 71 He had little money, little patronage, no military establishment. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 213 William . . . was able to attack the town from the point where it gained little advantage from its site.

b. Forming with its sb. a kind of privative combination, with the sense 'absence or scarcity of' (what the sb. denotes). Now rare.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps. lxxviii.* 40 Genuine, mere God, hwæt si min lytle sped [i. que uoca substantia]. c 1532 *De Wks. Intro.* *Fr.* in *Palgrave*, 905 The lytill corage, la pusillanimité. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 220 They thinke my litle stomacke to the warre . . . restraines you thus. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1665) 535 Sirena was constrain'd by his little Victuals. 1754 *BLAKE Corr.* (1844) l. 29 Our little curiosity, perhaps, cleared us of that imputation [of being spies]. 1804 *WORDSW. Sailor's Mother* 35 God help me for my little wit!

11. A little: a small quantity of; some, though not much. Identical in sense with a *little* of (see B. 4) from which it prob. originated by ellipsis.

14. i. *Fac.* in *W. Wulker* 604/20 *Posse*, a lytyl haunynge, or a lytyl myght. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 Caste þer-to a litle Safroun & Salt. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 134 Take harde spynessh sepe and a lital steale ale. 1545 *KAYNOLE Byrth Mankynde* 128 The iuyce of quynces with a litle cloues and sugre. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. i. l. 166 b, Whose mother susteyned not a litle slaunde and obloquye of the common people. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 176 As a little snow, tumbled about, anon becomes a Mountaine. 1598 *DAVON Ess.* *Atheisme* (Arb.) 125 A little naturall philosophic, doth dispose the opinion to Atheisme. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 215 A little learning is a dangerous thing. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. ii. 6 By a little patience, prudence, and justice, such a toleration might have been obtained. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* iii. 88 It takes a great deal of life to make a little art.

† b. Rarely used without a in this sense. Obs.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iii. l. 43 A Body, yet distemper'd, Which to his former strength may be restor'd, With good aduice, and little Medicine. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 174 O do not swear, Hold little faith, though thou hast too much feare.

† 12. With pl. and collect. sing.: = *FEW*. Obs.

13. i. *Guy Rario.* (A.) 2468 Pimperon . . . Wille huntte to morwe . . . With litle folk & noust with michie. 1430-40 *LYOG. Bochas* v. iv. (1494) Rj. Cleomenes . . . with lityll peple made his fone to flee. 1611 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 541 Desiring to know what accident brought him thither, especially armed, where little Armes was required. 1660 *FULLER Misc. Contempl.* 28 Our late Civil warre which lasted so long in our land; yett left so little signs behind it.

III. 13. Special collocations: † **Little Easter Sunday**, † **Low Sunday**. **Little Englander**, one who advocates a 'little England', that is, desires to restrict the dimensions and responsibilities of the Empire. So **Little Englandism**, the policy or views of Little Englanders. **Little fever** † *U.S.*, typhoid (*Cent. Dict.*). **Little giant**, 'a jointed iron nozzle used in hydraulic mining' (*Raymond Mining Glass.*); cf. **GIANT** sb. 4. **Little habit** = *lesser habit* (s.v. **HABIT** sb. 2 b). **Little hours**, the 'hours' of prime, terce, sext, and none (= *F. les petites heures*). **Little house**, a privy (now dial.). † **Little Jack**, an irreverent name for the little box (sometimes in the form of a human figure) in which the reserved sacrament was enclosed within the Easter sepulchre during part of Holy Week. † **Little king** [tr. *L. regulus*, cf. *F. roi-let*], the

wren. **Little people**, fairies; cf. **LITTLE MAN** 4. † **Little pox**, small-pox. † **Little son** [= *F. petit-fils*], a grandson. See also **LITTLE BETHEL**, **CASSINO**, **CUSTOM** (sb. 4), **ENTRANCE** (1 c), **MASS**, **SEAL**, **SHILLING**, etc.; also the main words below.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 137 b, Upon 'little Easter Sunday the Freeholders . . . did there assemble. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/2 Do not let us fall into the error so often made by 'Little Englanders and suppose that [etc.]. 1899 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/2 Mr. Morley's proud pronouncement of the faith of 'Little Englandism'. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 352 In Deer Lodge County . . . 'little giants' . . . have been introduced. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* 64 It was observed that all the while it [Treaty at Utrecht] was making, Her Ministry went frequently to the 'Little House'. 1769 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) XIL. 249, I particularly desire wherever you have preaching . . . that there may be a little-house. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 228 A privy is called a little house. 1566 in *Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 46 Item a sepulcher with 'little Jack' . . . little Jack was broken in peeces this yeare by the said churchwardens. 1450-80 *tr. Secreta Secret.* 35 Rebelle as a 'litle kyng, obeyshaunt as a pekok. 1726-31 *WALDRON Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 27 As they confidently assert that the first inhabitants of their Island were fairies, so do they maintain that these 'little people have still their residence among them. 1619 *Notes B. Jonson's Convers.* w. *Drummond* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 23 Sir P. Sidney's Mother, Leicester's sister, after she had the 'litle pox, never shew herself in Court thereafter bot masked. 1570 *MARY Q. of Scots Lett. to Ch.ess Lennox* 10 July in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary* (1824) 228 'The transporting zeure 'littil son and my onlie child in this country. . . I have born him, . . . and of þow he is descendit.

IV. 14. **Comb.** (chiefly parasynthetic), as **Little-footed**, **little-headed**, **little-minded** (whence **little-mindedness**), **statured**; **little-endian** a, and sb., the designation of the orthodox party in the controversy in the state of Lilliput on the question at which end an egg should be opened (*Swift Gulliver* iv); hence used *allusively*; † **Little-sight** a, short-sighted; **little-thrift**, an unthrifty person.

1824 'Little-endian' [see *BIO* a. B. 2]. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/1 A controversy . . . between the Big-endians and the Little-endians of female attire. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* ii. 118 She fulmined out her scorn of laws Salique And 'little-footed China. 14. i. *Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 574/18 *Comatus*, 'lytyl heryd. 1670 C. H. Hist. *Cardinals* ii. i. 122 Two sorry 'little-headed Nephews. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 25 Oct. (O. H. S.) 11. 66 This is 'little minded. 1813 *Examiner* 24 May 322/2 The little-minded vanity of a nation. 1824 in *Spir. Pub. Truls.* (1825) 342 The 'little-mindedness which shrinks from professional satire. 1908 *TRAVIS Barth.* *De P. R.* v. vi. (1495) 112 An eye is 'lytyll syght whiche seeth not well after. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3774/4 Went away from his Mother . . . James Bristow, aged about 17 years, 'little Statured. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iv, They cannot be such idle 'little-thrifts as you make them out.

B. *absol.* and sb.

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. Chiefly with *the*: Those that are little; little persons.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxiv. 6 Drihten zעהaldeo dome þa lytlan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8002 Forþi let he cwellan þa þe miccle & ec þe litle. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 6551 Þat fied a-wai. . . litlel and mikel, less and mare. c 1400 *Beitr. Troy* 1058 þe lordis to þe lillil þe lyuys han grauntid. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Aesop* i. xiii, The lytyle syght ofte may lete and trouble the grete. 1535 *COVERDALE Judith* xiii. 13 They came all to mete her, litle & grete. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xvi. (1708) 21 The Great and the Little have Need one of Another.

2. **The little**: that which is little; the little qualities, characters, aspects, etc.

1791 *COWPER Yardley Oak* 87 Comparing still The great and little of thy lot. 1806 *PRISC. WAKEFIELD Domestic Recreation* vi. 80 The invention of man has not yet contrived glasses that comprehend either the vast or the little of nature. 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph.* *Apol.* 5123 Little and had exist, are natural.

3. Not much; only a small amount or quantity: often preceded by *but*; admitting of being qualified by advs. of degree, as *very*, *rather*. **Little or nothing**: hardly anything. † **Little is me of**: I care little for. † **To say little**: to make no reply, to be silent. † **With little**: within a short distance of. **To make or to let little of, set little by**, etc.: see the verbs.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 6480 Her iss litlel oper nought I þiss land off þatt sallie. c 1205 LAY. 3465 þe mon þe lital ah. c 1225 *Tutiana* 26 Lutel is me of ower lufe. c 1275 *Moral Ode* 12 in O. E. *Misc.* 58 Al to muchel ich habbe i-spend to lutel i-leyd an hordie. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 26997 Litel he sette he his life. 13. i. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 525/51 3if þou haue luytel, lutel zine and do. 1340 *HAMFOLK Pr. Conc.* 1459 Now haf we or litel, now pas we mesur. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. iv. 344 Thenne she smote down her heed and sayd lytel. c 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hiem* lxvi. 226 He dyd ec & drynke bot lytell. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Proem.* (1867) 67 Though ye spent bat lickell. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII. 9 Landed for a purpose at the pyle of Fowdrey within lytle of Lancastre. *Ibid.*, Hen. VIII. 139 These wordes sore astonied sir Richard Weston, but he said litle. c 1580 *JEFFERIE Beguilers* iv. v. in *Archiv. Stud.* new. *Sp.* (1897) Lyttle sayd, some amended. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* vii. 47 To whom litle is forgiven, the same loneth litle. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Brit.* ii. an. 17. 124 It missed litle but hee had been proscribed when he was dead. 1710 *DR FOSTER Crasoe* ii. viii. (1840) 194 (Like me) he came from litle at first. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* viii. lallad viii, Man wants but little here below. Nor wants that little long. 1794 *BURNS Song* (first line), Contented wi' litle, and cantie wi' mair. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xiv, Little he



eats and long will wake. 1862 *Borrow Wild Wales* II. xvi. 295 He was a tall lanikin figure, and upon the whole appeared to be good for very little. 1869 *Ruskin Q. of Air* vii. The myth of a simple and ignorant race must necessarily mean little, because a simple and ignorant race have little to mean. 1881 *Med. Temp. Trul.* L. 11. 31 We know little or nothing about the truth.

#### b. Const. of.

Now rare exc. when the context does not permit the use of little adj., e.g. when the sb. is defined by a demonstrative adj. The use with an adj. used absol. (as in quot. 1824, 1833) is a Gallicism, and not in common use.

c 1386 *Chaucer's P.* 921 That lord hath litel of discretion, that in swich cas kan no diuision. c 1400 *MAUNDIA*. (1839) xxv. 259 In that kyngdom of Medee there ben many grete Hilles, and littele of pleyne Erthe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D. 113 Off spare hawkes ther is choise and lytell of charge of thaim. 1824 *Landon Imag.* *Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 221/2 There was litte of sound and salutory which they did not derive from Democritus or from Pythagoras. 1833 *MOORE Mem.* VI. 337 (Stones like) those at Stonehenge, have but litte of new or marvellous for him who has seen the rocks beyond the Atlantic. *Mod.* Of political sagacity he had very little. He showed little of the amiability which was ascribed to him.

† c. In the genitive depending on an indefinite pron., as *what*, *somewhat*. *Littles what*, also *what littles*: little or nothing, a trifling quantity; in first quot., trifles, Obs.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 (Laud. MS.) Dec & misse hakeles & cantelcapas & reafes & swille littles hwat. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4681 For þatt to muþe winnenn her Wiþ sinne sumhwat littles. *Off.* 605a Forþi þat 1837. 3et under-stodenn littleswhat þið all he rihtre trowþe. c 1305 *St. Edmund* 396 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 81 Hit was what luttles þat he et.

d. Qualified by a demonstrative or possessive: (The) little amount or quantity; (so) small a quantity, a (very) small amount, etc.

c 893 *K. ALFRED* *Oros.* I. i. 17 þat lytle þe he erede he erede mid heren. c 1250 *Saxles Wards in Cott. Hom.* 66 þis litte ich habbe ised þat ich iseh in heouene. 1604 *E. (Grimston)* *D'Acosta's Hist.* Indies iv. xlii. 325 This litte may suffice touching the Bezaars stone. 1733 *P. L'ESTRANGE* *Poet. Misc.* 71 My litte fills my litte-wishing minde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 1. 1000 If all I can will serve, That litte which is left so to defend. 1738 *JOHNSON* *London* 40 Every moment leaves my little less. 1789 *BURNS* *Upon seeing a wounded hare*, Go live, poor wanderer of the wood and field, The bitter little that of life remains. 1842 *TENNISON* *Dora* 50 Dora stored what little she could save. 1847 *Grote Greece* (1862) III. xxix. 73 The little of his poems which remains. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 13/4 Lord S. spoke of the little, done for our coast defences during the last 20 years.

#### II. sb. (With a or in plural.)

4. A small quantity, piece, portion; a small thing; a trifle.

c 1250 *Bestiary* 110 Naked falled in de funt-fat, and cumeu to al newe, buten a litel. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* III. 347 Cristis apostolis . . . were not bisie about dymes, but helden hem paid on a litel, þat the puple 3af hem redly. c 1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 1449 Lo, how fortune . . . of a litel hath likyng a low for to kyndull. 1614 *DAY* *Festivals* ix. (1615) 267 Contemne not these littles, be they in truth never so little. 1631 *FOSBROKE* *Solomon's Charitie* (1633) 7 Many littles, given unto many, . . . is better then much conferred upon one. 1652 *R. L'ESTRANGE* *Fables* eccclviii. 443 A Man may be Happy with a Little, and Miserable in Abundance. 1846 *D. JERROLD* *St. Giles* xxiii. (1852) 236 When a man's being shaved, what a little will make him laugh. 1865 *DICKENS* *Aut. Fr.* II. xiv. A debt to pay off by littles.

*Prov.* 1622 *MABE* tr. *Aleman's Gureman d'Alf.* 50 Many a little makes a mickle.

#### b. Const. of. (In early use with genitive.)

For the restriction in mod. use see 3 b.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 336 Nim . . . hwerhwette nipeweard an lytel. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4086 þess ummbesharenu þessreshapp . . . A litell off þe fell awegg. c 1205 *LAY.* 30107 Wið an luttel 3eren þa uaderfrels dede weoren. c 1450 *M.E. Med.* *Bk.* (Heinrich) 68 Do a lytel þer of in þe sore eye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 21 Putte berinne a litel of rubarbe or of summe oþer laxative. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Sam.* xiv. 29 Se how lighte myne eyes are become, because I haue taisted a litte of this hony. 1616 *F. GORDON* *Moses & Aaron* iii. (1641) 92 He drank a litte of the wine. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE* *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 4 Architecture was perverted to meer house-building, where it retained not a litte of Vanbrugh. 1798 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy Wks.* 182 IV. 418 Not a bit of a Ballad . . . nor a litte of a Tale to enliven the evening. 1826 *DISRAELI* *Vic. Grey* v. xv. Let me recommend you a litte of this pike! 1883 *Trul. Educ.* Dec. 509 The 'litte of everything' theory (of education).

c. Used adverb.: To a little or slight extent; in a small degree; somewhat, rather. *Not a little*, a good deal, extremely.

† A little of the biggest (quot. 1654): rather large. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Heb.* ii. 7 Thou hast maad him litil, a litil lesse for angelis. c 1400 *Layfranc's Cirurg.* 139 In þe ij day he openede a litil hise 3cen. 1413 *Piger. Soule* (Caxton) i. ix. (1859) 7. I was comforted nought a litel. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* xvii. xviii. Thenne was not a lytel sory for lancelot. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 104 b. Here must I a litte digresse. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE* *Lives Emperors in Hist. Justine* G. j. Although himselfe was of smal knowledge, and a litte eloquent. 1611 *BIBLE* *Ps.* ii. 12 When his wrath is kindled but a litte. 1644 *VICARS* *God in Mount* 147 All the enemies Horse began to shogge a litte. 1654 *DOROTHY OSBORNE* *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1883) 240 The ring, too, is very well, only a litte of the biggest. 1722 *DE FOE* *Col. Jack* (1840) 159. I was a litte afraid. 1847 *MARRVAT* *Childr. N. Forest* xviii. We are not a litte hungry, I can tell you. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1494 The Magazines are a litte dull this month.

5. A short time or distance. Chiefly in *after a little*, for a little, in a little.

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* John xvi. 16 Nu ymbre alytel (*Itation* an lytel) ge me ne geseoð, & eft embe lytel ge me geseoð. 1610 *SHAKS.* *Temp.* iv. i. 266 For a little follow, and doe me service. 1611 *BIBLE* a *Ps.* ii. 18 They alle . . . those that were cleane *Imag.* Or, for a little, or a while escaped from them who line in error. c 1814 *Hector* iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 345 And death we all must in a litte share. 1827 *CARLYLE* *Levett, Rom.* I. 293 In a litte, he and Frodo left the inn. 1881 *W. H. MALLOCK* *Rom.* 19th Cent. II. 290 Be here then and we will go for a little into the garden.

b. Used adverb.: For or at a short time or distance.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Se iherden a lute er on þisse redunge þet ðe halie gast com of þa apostlas. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1467 For 33 it fast upp i þe litil biforena hemm a litel. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1437 Forgeten has þou son þi lare þat i þe said a litte are. c 1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 8421 Lengye here at a litil, lysten my wordes. c 1400 *MAUNDIA*. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 It ymmer into þe see a lyttill fra. c 1475 *Rauf Colbrar* 800 He lukit ane lyttill him fra. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS* *Fluor* lxvi. 227 Let me slepe a lyttill longer. 1643 *TRAPP* *Comm.* *Gen.* xxii. 9 Mount Moriah . . . was a litte from Salem, as mount Calvary also, was a litte from Jerusalem. 1671 *MILTON* *Samson* I A litte onward led thy guiding hand To these dark steps, a litte further on. 1703 *Rowe* *Tamerl.* I. i. Yet, yet, a litte and destructive Slaughter Shall rage around. 1794 *COWPER* *Moraliter* corrected 21 In hope to lask a litte yet. 1825 *WATERTON* *W. and S. Amer.* I. 1. 107 The tree which thou passedst but a litte ago. 1842 *TENNISON* *Locksley Hall* I Comrades, leave me here a little, while as yet 'tis early morn.

† 6. But a little = 'but little' (see 3). *Obs.*

With quot. 1377 cf. 1470-85 and 1548 in 3. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. ii. 188 Sothenesse se3h hym wel and seide but a litel. 1579 *LYN* *Euphies* (Arb.) 87 An answer which pleased Perardo but a litte. 1596 *SHAKS.* *1. M. Sh.* I. ii. 61 Thou'd'st shak me but a litte. 1628 *F. SKE.* *ER* *Logic* 126, I haue a litte to say touching this fourth seate; for, I haue done enough in the last, to satisfie this.

III. Phrases, chiefly formed with prepositions.

7. Forming expressions, chiefly with repetition of little, having the sense: By small degrees; a little at a time; gradually.

a. By little and little; also † by little and by little, † by a little and (a) little.

c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* I. 358 Crist wole teche his discipils bi litil and luti alle þes. 1413 *Piger. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 68 Alwey it decreyde by a litel and a litel. 1422 *St. Secreta Secret.* *Prin. Prin.* 243 Wit shilde not be so dayly chaungid that we che is custonmied, but slowly by lyttill and by litil. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 112 b. And so by a litte and litte, the Englishman recovered again many townes. 1577 *HOLLAND* *Chron.* I. Hist. I. 112/2 By what wyes and craft he might by litte and litte settle here, and obtaine a kyngdome in the Ile. 1611 *BURLE* *End.* xxiii. 30. 1625 *BACON* *Ess.* *Atheism* (Arb.) 337 Custome of Prof. Scuffling in Holy Matters; which doth, by litte and litte, deface the Reuerence of Religion. 1682 *DIX* *3. R. R.* *Lit. Pref.* A Their Descendants lost by litte and litte the Primitive and Purer Rites. c 1774 *GOLDEN* *Hist. Chron.* I. 321 Both fleets arrived by litte and litte. 1823 *J. BANCROFT* *Don. Amusem.* 105 Add, by litte and litte, as much pearl-ash . . . as it will take up. 1886 *RUSKIN* *Proterius* I. 243 All this we knew by litte and litte.

† b. A little and (a) little. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Wyll. Palerne* 590, I wol a litel and litel laskit in hast. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 23 Hys spyrite beganne a lyttill and a lyttill to come ageyne. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 170 This great tumult and sodan fary, was . . . a litte and litte appeased and finally quenched. 1655 *STAPLETON* tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 75 The companie of faithful began a litte and litte to encrease againe. 1729 *DE FOE* *Cruise* I. ix. (1840) 157 My ink . . . I eked out with water a litte and a litte, till it was so pale. 1751 *R. PALTOCK* *Peter Wilkins* (1884) I. 50 Stowing them all close together to keep in the moisture, which served us to suck at for two days after, a little and a little at a time.

† c. Little and little. *Obs.*

c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* III. 302 Litel and litel þei may gete al þe rewme into here owene hondis. 1450-80 *St. Secreta Secret.* 33 He may not leue it atones, but litille and litille. 1523 *LO. BERNERS* *Proiss.* I. cxv. 138 And soo lyttell and lyttell, the dethe of Jaques Dartuall was forgotten. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD* *Proem* (1867) 67 Littell and littell the cat eateth the flicckell. 1588 *PARKE* tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 294 They shoulde haue a special care vnto their heathes, in travelling not too fast but litte and litte.

d. Little by little.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 218/2 Litlyle be litille, *diminiss.* *panlatim.* 1886 *D. ROWLAND* *Laurillo* II. (1892) Q 2 Weak and dead for hunger, I went litte by litte up the street. c 1643 *LO. FALKLAND*, etc. *Infidelity* (1646) 16 How many things litte by litte may have been received under old names, which would not have been so at once under new ones. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 643 Litte by litte, the face of the country began to change. 1892 *WESTCOTT* *Gospel of Life* 272 Litte by litte, the revelation of Christ's Nature was made through the events of His intercourse with men.

† e. By (a) little. *Obs.*

1577 *HANNIER* *Ans. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 171 Our affairs began by a litte, and as it were by stealth, to grow unto some quiet state. 1579 *E. K.* in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep.* Ded. § 4 Young birdes . . . by litte first proue they tender wyngs. 1647 *W. BROWNE* *Poet.* II. 178 That melancholy waxing away by litte. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* *Char.* etc. 106 Sift . . . more of the same sand by litte upon it. c 1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 263 Soon by litte he began to droop.

† f. Into (right) little: very nearly. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCE* *Troilus* IV. 856 (884) For which we han so sorwed he and I that in-to litel hope it hadde vs slawe. c 1540 *LADY* *Bawan* in *Strype* *Recl. Mem.* I. App. lxxi. 173 It will be (in to right) litte as great Profit to the Kings Grace this way, as the tother way.

† g. In a little: in a few words, briefly. *Obs.*

1613 *SHAKS.* *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 11 But pray how past it? He tell you in a little.

10. In little: on a small scale; formerly esp. with reference to *Painting* = in miniature.

1597 *SHAKS.* *Love's Compl.* 90 On his visage was in little drawne What largenesse thinkes in paradise was sawne. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 384 [They] gine twenty, forty, an hundred Ducates a peece, for his picture in little. 1635 *A. STAFFORD* *Fem. Glory* 7, I shall endeavour to limne her soule in little (since in great neither my time, nor ability will let me). 1655 *STANLEY* *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 119/1 The Temple was an imitation in little of that at Ephesus. 1724 *A. COLLINS* *Gr. Chr. Relig.* *Prof.* 6 For this authority was at first exercised in little by those, who [etc.]. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE* *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 171 Sir Kenelm Digby . . . compares Vandyck and Hoskins, and says the latter pleased the most, by painting in little. 1842 *TENNISON* *Gardener's Pan.* 13 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in little. 1873 *BROWNE* *Red Cat.* *St. Sep* 137 By Boulevard friendships tempted to come taste How Paris lived again in little there.

#### C. adv.

1. To only a small extent; in only a slight quantity or degree; but slightly; not much, not very.

The use of the word to qualify adjs. ('not very') seems to be a Latinism or Gallicism, and has never been common. c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 87 Hio me lytle las [L. *paulemibus*] labe woldan, ðisses eorð-weges enle gescrifan. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3751 Þatt te birp . . . lætænn swigle unnerlitz & litell off þe selfenn. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Serm.* *Sel. Wks.* I. 139 Þei loven to litil þe sheep. c 1400 *DESTR.* *Troy* 13912 He drof at hym with þe dart, derit hym but litte. c 1450 *MYRE* 21 Luytel ys worthy þy prechynge 3ef þow be of enyle luyngye. 1484 *CAXTON* *Fables of Æsop* II. xvii. Who that preyseth hym self lytill he is ful wyse. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 17 Remembryng the olde proverbe, love me litte and love me longe. 1601 *R. JOHNSON* *Kingd. A Comm.* (1603) 82 They . . . intermeddle litte in the or . . . government of the state. 1710 *ADDISON* *Tatler* No. 122 e 2 They liked as well as He as they did one another. 1766 *GOLDSMID* *Pic. W.* III. He . . . found that such friends as benefited gathered round him were litte estimable. 1812 *SIR H. DAVIS* *Chom. Philos.* 4 The most refined doctrines of this enlightened people were litte more than a collection of vague speculations. 1849 *MACALLAN* *Hist. Eng.* II. 161 A real litte tempered by humanity or by common sense. 1876 *GLADSTONE* *Homeric Synch.* 126 But this is litte material.

b. When, contrary to the usual order, *little* is placed before the vb. which it qualifies, it becomes an emphatic negative, as in *he little knows* = 'he is very far from knowing'. This use is confined to the vbs. *know*, *think*, *care*, and synonyms of these.

1200 *He. ad. Vd.* 137 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 224 Litel wot he how it is þing. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 Litell roght þam of his manance. c 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Feder.* II. 227 b. They would litell think, that he would so untrewly love me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 86 They litte know how dearly I abide that boast so vaine. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH* *Moral P.* (1816) I. xiv. 174 He little imagined of how much consequence it might be. 1879 *SIR LILLY* *Enchirid.* III. Little cares for a smile or a tear 'the clay-cold corpse upon the bier'.

† 2. A little time (before); for a little time. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 463 Alls I se3de nu litler. c 1225 *Le. Kath.* 1918 For me laured, less Crist, mi deoreworde leof mon, litel ear me hamed leaðet. c 1300 *Cur m.* 14153 Ne was þou noht bot litel ran. *Amat.* 4 v. it þe þus slant. c 1375 *S. J. G.* *Saints' Peten.* 543 Þe vñe, þat lyttel bef r thollt þe of þanne many of vadele. 1604 *F. GRIMSTON* *D'Acosta's Hist.* *Indes* vii. s. 403 The Mexicanes by this means, remain d m l . . . on cent, but it lasted litte.

3. Comb., as *little-able*, *heard-of*, *known*, *loved*, *travelled*, *used* adjs.; *little-bless* v., *nonce-wal*, = Heb. *bēreḥ* ('bless' euphemistically for 'curse').

1825 *COLERIDGE* *Lett. Convers.* etc. II. xlv. 225 May God bless you, and your 'little-able but most sincere friend. 1610 *BROUGHTON* *Joh. i.* 5 It may be my children have sinned, and 'little-blessed God in their hart. 1787 *BENTHAM* *Def. Usury* I. 3 The . . . 'little-heard-of offence of Maintenance. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 That singular and 'little-known people the Mosquito Indians. c 1586 *SIDNEY* *Arcadia* II. (1590) 102 Binge ridde of this lounyng, but 'little-loud company. 1889 *HISSEY* *Ton in Phacton* 211 A 'little-travelled land, this. 1900 *Everybodys Mag.* III. 585/1 They went to the 'little-used front door.

† *Little*, v. *Obs.* Also 3 *luttel*, i(-e)n, *littlin*, 3-4 *litelen*, 4 *litel*, -yl, *lutle*, *lutul*, 5 *lytil*, -el, *letil*, *lityll*. [OE. *lytlan*, f. *lytel* LITTLE a.]

1. *trans.* To make little, diminish; to reduce in size, amount, or importance. Also with *away*.

c 888 *K. ALFRED* *Boeth.* xxix. § 1 Þonne lytlað ðæt his anweald, & eorð his eadmo. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 49 He litled him seluen to foren mannes eigen. c 1250 *Orul & Nigh.* 539 Oft ich singe for heom þe more For luttill sum of heore sore. c 1300 *F. E. Psalter* viii. 6 þou litled him a litel wight Lesse fra þine angeles biuit. c 1325 *Prose Psalter* xviii[1] 46 V shal littelet [sic] þem as poude. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Sel. Wks.* II. 423 Departing litteþ strengþe. c 1400 *St. Secreta Secret.* *Gae. Lordsh.* 85 Be it put vpon a softe fyr, to þe pryde þat þe lyttel away. c 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 Nother Marshalls, nother ushers of hall . . . owe not to litte or withdraw any hole stuffe of fleshe or fyshe. 1624 *ROGERS* *Nauman* 75 Oh pray God to litte the, to pare off thy superfluities.

b. To belittle, extenuate (a sin).

c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1663) 61 She [Eue] wende to haue lyttelid her synne. 1612 *W. SCLATER* *Ky* (1629) 164 Paul stiles himselfe the chiefe of sinners, imputes the crucifying of Christ to the ignorance of the Jewes; so litteing a sinne more grievous. 1627 — *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) 231 Its natural to most, to litte their sins.

2. *intr.* To become little, be diminished; to dwindle, wane.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John III. 30 Hine gedæfnað þætte



auexe mec nutudlice hiet ic lytlege [*Ag. Gosp. waniſe, I. minni*]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Ne his makeles lufum lee ne mei neauer luttia ne aligen. a 1240 *Sawles Ward* in *Cott. Hom.* 265 Of pulli blisse, bat hit ne me neauer mare luttia ne wursin. c 1325 *Old Eng. in Rel. Aut.* II. 211. I werne, I luttie, ther-for I murae. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 145 His Godhede luttulde not þei he lowe lihte. c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 20 They lityll and deye by longe continaunce of ghosti schilse.

Hence † *Littling* *zbl. sb.*

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh. 102 If he conselle þe to lytylunge of þi þinges bat þou haue in tresour.

**Little-ease.** Now *hist.* or *arch.* A place in which there is little ease for him who occupies it; a narrow place of confinement; *spec.* the name of a dungeon in the Tower of London, and of an ancient place of punishment for unruly apprentices at the Guildhall, London. Also, the pillory or stocks.

a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1171 Lodge hym in Lytell Ease Fede hym with beanes and peas! 1548 *ELVNT Dict. s.v. Arca.* A streite place in a prison, called Littell ease. 1550 *LATIMER Last Sermon.* bef. *Edw. VI* (1550) 125 Was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or lytle ease? 1608 *MIDDLETON Family of Love* III. i. D. 1 b. How dost thou brooke thy little ease, thy Trunk? [To a person who has been carried in a trunk.] a 1613 *W. PEMBLE Wkr.* (1635) 548 As a prisoner of the Jayle, or one that is in little ease. 1663 *DROVEN Wild Gallant* I. ii. I sweat to think of that garret . . . why tis a kind of little ease, to cram thy rebellious practices in. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoyn* III. 312/1 There is another like place of punishment in our House of Correction in Chester. it is called the Little Ease, a place cut into a Rock, with a Gate Door before it. 1738 *Curiosity, or Gentl. & Lady's Libr.* (1739) 54 Here evry Creditor has Right to teize, And make his Home a real Little-Ease [*Note.* A Place of Punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'Prentices]. 1752 *CARVE Hist. Eng.* III. 736 A loathsome filthy hole or dungeon in the Tower, called Little Ease. 1840 *H. AINSWORTH Tower Lond.* xiii. The walls of the cell, which was called the Little Ease, were so low, and so contrived, that the wretched inmate could neither stand, walk, sit, nor lie at full length within them. 1869 *F. T. BULLEN Log. Sea-coast* 10 The pantry; a sort of little-ease in a corner of the cuddy.

*transf.* 1638 *FATLY Strict. Lyndon.* II. 58 In the Romish Purgatory all soules are in little-ease. 1861 *Whole Duty Nations* 6 To grant nothing to this consideration, is rather to crowd men into a Little-ease in Religion, than to unite them

**Little-go.** [*f. LITTLE a. + GO sb. Cf. GREAT-go.*]

1. A private and illegal lottery. Now *hist.*

See also quot. 1867; but no authority for the statement has been discovered.

[c 1710; cf. quot. 1867.] 1795 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 274 A private lottery, or little go, was drawing at a house in Mington. 1796 *Colquhoun Police Metropolis* 149 The keepers of unlicensed Insurance Offices . . . have recently invented and set up private Lotteries, or Wheels, called by the nick-name of Little Go's. 1798 *EDGEWORTH Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 315 Unlicensed lottery-wheels are called little-goes. 1802 *Art. 42 Geo. III.* c. 119 § 1 All such Games or Lotteries, called Little Goes, shall . . . be deemed . . . common and publick Nuisances, and against Law. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* 388 An unlawful game of chance, . . . formerly known by the name of the Little Go, but now distinguished, to avoid the penalty, by the name of Ivory. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 195 It is a political lie, in which everybody knows the concern to be ruinous in the main. 1867 *C. WALFORD Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 25 About this date [1710] . . . commenced a system of speculative assurances known as 'the little goes'. A number of persons combined, and each subscribed 5s. fortnightly, inclusive of policy stamps and entrance money, on condition of £200 being paid to his heirs and executors. In another of these schemes 5s. a quarter entitled the subscriber's representatives to receive £120 on his demise. 1887 *PROCTOR Chance & Luck* 133 At illegal [lottery] offices, commonly known as 'little goes', any sum, however small, could be risked.

2. *Univ. colloq.* The popular name (still current at Cambridge) for the first examination for the degree of B.A. (At Cambridge the official name is 'The Previous Examination'; at Oxford 'Responsions' is the official name of the examination formerly known popularly as 'Little-go', and now as 'Smalls'.)

1820 *Gentl. Mag.* XC. 1. 32 At present the Examination [at Oxford] is divided into a Little-go and a Great-go; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 461 *note.* The little-go is a new classical examination lately instituted at Cambridge. 1838 *F. W. ROBERTSON Lett.* 23 May (1838) I. 37 [dated 'Brazenose, Oxford']. I have to take, my 'little go' this term. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* III. He's coaching me and some other men for the little go. 1860 *M. BURROWS Pass & Class* I. (1866) 11 Responses, commonly called 'Little go' or, still more familiarly, 'Smalls'. 1876 *DARWIN Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 47 In my second year I had to work for a month or two to pass the Little Go, which I did easily.

*attrib.* 1882 *L. CAMPBELL Life Clerk Maxwell* vi. 152 Some time before the little-go examination. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 693/3 First came the three answers given to the 'Little Go' question.

**Little-good.**

1. *Sc. The devil.*

1821 *GALT Ann. Parish* xlix. 384 All this running here and riding there as if the little-good was at his heels. 1822 — *Entail* II. 284 The min maidens now-a-days hae delivered themselves up to the Little-good in the shape and glamour o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons.

2. *dial.* The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Also the sour dock, *Rumex acetosa*.

1808-80 in JAMIESON. 1831 *W. PATRICK Plants Lanark.* 210 Sun Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*. . . Called Devil's

Kirstaff and Little-good. 1876 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 39 *Rumex acetosa* gets [the name of] 'little good'.

† **Littlehead.** *Obs.* [*See HEAD.*] Littleliness. a 1300 *F. E. Psalter* liv. [lv. 8]. I a-bade him þat sauf me made Fra littelhed of gast. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 Arwe-nesse, þat may be clepyd lytelhed of trust of good dede. c 1480 *CANTON Fayles of A. i. i.* The lytylhed of my persone.

† **Littlelaik.** *Obs.* [*a. ON. litil-leik-r; see LITTLE a. and -LAIK.*] Littleliness.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1709 As he lenes & lokis on his fourme, His littlelaik [*Dublin MS. litilayke*] & his likenes he laythly dispiced. *Ibid.* 2706 How þi lawnes & þi litil-laik [*Dublin MS. litilayke*] þou lickyis to my hit.

**Little man.**

1. The little finger. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/310 Þe deuel . . . wolde fain henten heon bi þe polle with 'littile man', is leste finger. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Wälder* 753/3 *Hic auricularis*, the lythyl-man. 1888 in *Sheffield Gloss.*

2. A small landowner or capitalist.

1812 in *W. Marshall Review Repts. Board Agric. East.* 88 A little man may as well have nothing allotted to him as have it so far off. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *Two Races of Men*, I grudge the saving of a few idle ducats, and think I am fallen into the society of lenders, and little men. 1891 *S. C. SCRIVENER Our Fields & Cities* 29 They have a very strong objection to a 'little man' getting three acres, or less, with or without a cow.

3. *a. Sc.* (See quot. 1835.) *b.* (See quot. c 1880). 1835 *CARRICK Laird of Logan* (1841) 153 Amongst the servants in the employment of our Scottish farmers. 'There is the 'muckle man' and the 'little man'. c 1880 *Sketchy Menu. Etou* 16 (Barrière) He called the footman (or little man, as was the generic term for this class of domestic at my tutor's).

4. *pl. Fairies, 'little folk'.*

1850 *ALLINGHAM Poems* 87 Up the airy mountain Down the rushy glen, We daren't go a hunting For fear of little men.

**Little master.**

† 1. An inferior master. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Gal.* III. 25 Now we ben not vndir the litil maistr [1388 vndurmaistr, *Vulg. sub pedagogo*].

2. *pl.* A group of German engravers of the sixteenth century, followers of Dürer, so called from the smallness of their prints. [*G. die kleinen meister, die Kleinmeister; F. les petits maitres.*]

1837 *Penny Cyc.* IX. 440/1. 1879 *W. B. SCOTT Little Masters* III. 16 Dürer, the reputed teacher of the Little Masters.

3. (See quotes.)

1870 *L. BRINTAN Intro.* to *Toulmin Smith's Eng. Glids* 178 In this [viz. the hat-] trade prevailed, early in the eighteenth century, the system of carrying on industry by means of sub-contractors (*alms sweaters*), who were called Little Masters. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Little master, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman.

† **Littlemeale, adv.** *Obs.* In 4-mele, melome.

[*f. LITTLE sb. + MEAL.*] Little by little.

1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxiii. 14 V shal folwe litil mele the steppis of hym. — *Deut.* vii. 22 He shal waste the nacions in this sȝt, litlmele [1388 litil and litil] and bi partees. — *Judg.* xx. 33 The busshenentis . . . litil melome hem seluen bigunnen to opne.

**Littleliness** (lit'lînes'). [*OE. lytelnes; see LITTLE a. and -NESS.*] The attribute of being little.

1. Smallness of quantity, amount, bulk, stature, degree, or extent.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 228 Sume syndon *quantitatiz*, ða zetonadiz mycelnesse oððe lytelnesse [*z. r. lute-nesse*]. 1308 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Afocius is a lytyll fysshe and for lytylness it not may be tak with hoke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b. His vylenes, lytelness, or other deformite of nature. † a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 317 For littleness scho was forlorne, Sicke ane kemp to beir. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 Those of unusual littleness are made ladies dwarfs. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 83 Lowness of endowment, and littleness of Recetit, is all [that] can be cavilled at in this foundation. a 1667 *COWLEY Greatness in Verses & Ris.* (1674) 121, I confess, I love Littleliness almost in all things. A little convenient Estate, a little cheerful House, a little Company, and a very little Feast. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. Observing the littleness of the houses, the trees, the cattle, and the people, I began to think myself in Lilliput. 1828 *CHALMERS in Watson Life A. Thomson* (1882) 81, I thought not of the littleness of time, I recklessly thought not of the greatness of eternity. 1883 *HARPER's Mag.* Nov. 902/1 A marvellous littleness of hand and foot.

2. Want of greatness, grandeur, or importance; insignificance, triviality, meanness, pettiness; smallness of mind.

1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* liv. 9 [lv. 8]. I abood hym, that made me snaf fro the litlnesses [*Vulg. pusillanimitate*], ether drede of spirit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 219/1 A Litlines, declinitas ingenij est, modicilas, parvitas, paucitas. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. i. 84 Knowynge the lytylness & frayltye of humayne nature. 1604 *SOUTH Sermon*. II. Ep. Ded., If the supposed Littleliness of these matters should be a sufficient Reason for the laying them aside. 1710 *STERLE Teller* No. 197 4 There is a Sort of Littleliness in the Minds of Men of wrong Sense. 1779 *MAO. D'ARBLAY Diary* 20 Oct., Mrs. Thrale. . . is enragged with him for his littleness of soul in this respect. 1822 *HAZLITT Table.* Ser. II. III. (1869) 76 Littleliness is their element, and they give a character of meanness to whatever they touch. 1871 *L. STEPHEN Player.* *Enr.* xi. (1894) 262 The mountains . . . speak to man of his littleness and his ephemeral existence. 1896 *W. WARD Talks with Tennyson in New Rev.* July 81 Contemptuousness . . . was, he said, a sure sign of intellectual littleness.

*b.* An instance of this; a mean, petty quality or action.

1660 *INGELO Bentliv. & Ur.* II. (1632) 110 Neither are our minds troubled with those Limitations and Littlelinesses which we meet with in our preception of other things. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem.* Geo. II. (1847) III. xi. 292 One of those vainglorious littlelinesses which too often entered into his composition. 1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) III. 38 Pitiful Littlelinesses as we are. 1859 *TENNYSON Idylls* I. Ded., 25 Wearing the white flower of a blameless life, Before a thousand peering littlelinesses. 1865 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 66 The greatness of their general character overshadowed their littlelinesses.

† **Little-what.** *Obs.* [*f. LITTLE + WHAT. Cf. littles what s.v. LITTLE B. 3 c.*] A small portion or quantity (*of*); somewhat. Also *A little what* (*advb.*); in some degree, somewhat.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 62 So þat ech on myȝte take a litil what of breed. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 99 Twenty zere and a litelwhat more. *Ibid.* V. 191 And so he reſte a litil what ſittynge [*L. modicum sedendo*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* IV. ix. [follem. MS.]. A litil what ſweete in ſauoure [*L. in sapore parum dulcis*]. a 1400 *Alexander* 439 Of þi lare a litil-quat likis me to write.

† **Little world.** *Obs.* A literal rendering of *MICROCOSM*.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 17597 *Microcosmos*, þait nemnedd iſs. After Engliſſiſſe ſpreche þe litte werelld. 1450 *80 tr. Secreta Secret.* 35 The philoſofre callith man the litte world. 1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Commu.* (1878) 124 If the bodie be not ſet on worke, the minde goeth aſtray, whereby this litte world is ſoone ouerthrowne. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. i. 10 (Q. 1608). 1614 *SILVESTER Little Barts* 28 The Little-World, wherein the Great is ſhown. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch. Hen. II.* colix, The Little World thus Circumſcribes a Nation.

**Little-worth, a. (sb.)** Now *arch.* and *Sc.* Of little worth; *esp. Sc.* = of worthless character.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 15518 All swa sumun itt was litell warþ Till þezze sawle oede. c 1386 *CHAUCER Fars. T.* 236 Right so as contricion anaileth noght with-outen sad purpos of shrifte . . . right so litel worth is shrifte or satisfacion withouten contricion. 1565 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 M. Harding saith, all this that I have here alleged . . . is Little-worth stuffe. 1611 *BATTE Prov.* x. 20 The heart of the wicked is little worth. 1733 *E. ESKINE Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 189 Lak little-worth young men. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour Hebrides* 75 He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him 'a little-worth person!' 1825-80 *JAMIESON s.v.* He's a littleworth body. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* lxxv. 39, 1. . . Whose life, whose thoughts were little worth.

*b. sb.* A 'little-worth' person. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Little worth.* This term is used substantively in Dumfriess; as, He's a littleworth.

**Littling.** *dial.* [*OE. lytling; see LITTLE a. and -ING 3.*] A little child or young animal.

c 975 *Rushu. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 14 Leteb þa lytylingan euman to me. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xi. 25 Þu þe be-hyddist þas þing fram wisum and gleawun, and onwurge þa lytylingun. 1721 *BAILEY, Littling*, a little one. 1822 *ALEX. ROSS Poems & S.* 187 Two or three Curs o' littins baulia'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* Littling, the smallest pup, &c., of a litter. 1899 *BARRIE Window in Thrums* 104 But never no sign o' a murdered littin'.

**Littlish** (lit'lish). *a. dial.* Also littleish. [*f. LITTLE a. + -ISH.*] Rather little.

1860 *Geo. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* III. vi. This littlish blade's broke. c 1865 — in *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. (1882) 1/2 Their [*sc. servants*'] standard measures too are of a private kind; a good lump, a handful, a tea-cup, a littleish basin [etc.].

**Litton**, *obs.* form of *LITTEN sb.*, churchyard.

**Littor, Littorage**, *obs.* *ff. LITTER, LITHARGE.*

**Littoral** (lit'orāl), *a. and sb.* Also 7 littoral, littoral, 7-9 littoral. [*ad. L. littoralis*, better *littoralis*, *f. littor-, litus* (often written *litus*) shore. Cf. *F. littoral*.]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the shore; existing, taking place upon, or adjacent to the shore.

1666 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1657 *W. RANO tr. Gazzendi's Life Pelreux* II. 125 The littoral parts when they are just against the rising Sun are sooner enlightened. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 378 The British forces would only attack by sea, or by a littoral warfare. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 346 The littoral Cordillera of Brazil. 1853 *PULLIS Rivers Lorksh.* v. 151 The beneficial action of the sea air is apparent on our littoral climate. 1859 *RAWLINSON Anc. Hist.* 320 The littoral extent of Italy is, in proportion to its area, very considerable. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. ii. 223 The ice of littoral glaciers exhibits a green colour. 1895 *HOFFMAN Begin. Writing* 44 The Innuit of littoral Alaska.

*b. Zool., Geol., etc.* Growing, living, or deposited on the 'littoral zone' (see quot. 1876).

1662 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Fishes . . . are either pelagious, living in the main sea, . . . or littoral, living near the shore. 1731 *BAILEY vol. II. Littoral shells.* 1776 *DA COSTA Conchology* 66 Some [Shell-fish] are even littoral, or inhabit the shores. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 151 There were then also littoral formations in progress, such as are indicated by the English Crag. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xii. (1899) 285 The islands were here . . . composed of a stratified, soft, littoral deposit. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 82 *Linax gagates* is a littoral animal. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* III. 76 The Littoral [zone] lies between high and low water mark. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 439/1 Littoral, Littoral, Belonging to or growing on the seashore or rivershore.

*b. Sb.* A littoral district; the region lying along the shore. [*After It. littorale, f. littoral*.]

1815 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 27 By the cession to Geneva of part of the littorale of the lake by the King of Sardania. 1828 *[J. K. Bess] Italy* 54 He has obtained a littoral, or sea-coast, stretching along the whole of his continental territory. 1899 *W. H. GOSCOCK Egypt* II. 193 The towns along the Mediterranean littoral. 1868 *E. P. WRIGHT Ocean World* iv. 79 The sand of the littoral of all existing seas is so full of these minute but elegant shells, 1882



O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* Pref. 7 The Russian settlements on the Eastern Caspian littoral. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 162 The portion of the Caribbean littoral commonly known as the Mosquito Coast.

**Littour**, early form of **LICTOR**; obs. f. **LITTER** sb.

**Littré** (litrés). (See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Littré*, a smooth kind of

cardstock-paper, used in the manufacture of cards.

**Lituit**, variant of **LITUIT** Obs.

**Lituanian**, obs. form of **LITHUANIAN**.

**Lituate** (lituāt), a. **LITU**. [f. *Litu-us* clarion + *-ATE* 2.] Forked with the points turned a little outwards.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lituiform**, a. *rare* -o. [f. *L. litu-us* clarion + (-i)FORM.] Shaped like a clarion.

1840 in *SMART*; and hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Lituit**. *Her. Obs.* Also 7 **lituit**, **lituite**.

[variant of **LETICE**.] (See quot.)

1562 *LEIGH Armorie* (1597) 75 b, The second [fur] is called Argent, and is used for a doubling, and taken for the Lituit's skin. 1610 *GUILLEM Heraldry* i. iii. 9 The skinnie or furre of a lie beaste called a Lytuite, so named (as I conceiue) [of] Lithuania. 1731 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

**Lituite** (lituīt), *Geol.* [ad. mod. *L. Lituites*, f. *lituus*: see **LITUUS**; so called from its shape.] A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Lituites*.

1828-32 in *WEBSTER*. 1837 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min.* i. 365 *Lituite*. Together with the *Orthoceras*, there occurs a cognate genus of chambered shells, called *Lituites*. 1859 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

**Lituolite** (lituōlīt), *Geol.* [f. mod. *L. Lituol-a*, dim. of *L. lituus* (see **LITUUS**: the name refers to the shape of the shell) + *-ITE*.] A microscopic fossil foraminifer of the genus *Lituola*.

1843 *HUMBLE Dict. Geol. etc.*, *Lituolite*, a fossil lituola. 1859 in *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

† **Litura** (litūrā), *Ent.* [L.] (See quot.) Hence **Liturate** a. *Ent. and Bot.* (see quot.).

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 285 *Litura*, an indeterminate spot growing paler at one end, as if daubed or blotted. *Ibid.*, *Liturate*, a surface painted with one or more such spots (*Liturse*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Liturate*, when spots are formed by the abrasion of the surface.

† **Liturate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. *L. litūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *litūrāre*, f. *litūra* an erasure, f. *lit-*, ppl. stem of *linere* to blot out.] *trans.* To blot out, erase. 1636 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

**Liturge** (litūrdʒ), *rare* -l. In 8 liturg. [ad. *L. liturg-us*, Gr. *λεωργος* (see **LITURGY**).] A priest or minister; = **LITURGIST** 3.

1737 *WATERLAND Enchirast* 478 In these three ways, the Christian Officers are Priests, or Liturgs to very excellent Purposes, far above the Legal ones. [In some recent Dicts.]

**Liturge**, obs. form of **LITURGIE**.

**Liturgic** (litūrdʒik), a. and sb. [ad. late *L. liturgic-us*, a. Gr. *λεωργικος*, f. *λεωργος*: see **LITURGY**.] A. *adj.* = **LITURGICAL**.

1696 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Liturgick*, pertaining to such a Liturgy; ministerial. a 1763 *BYRON Expost. with Secularist* 11 Misc. Poems 1773 II. 280 At all liturgic Pray'r and Praise it storms, As Man's Inventions. 1781 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxvii. 166 *The Tu Deum, Benedictus*, and the rest of the liturgic hymns. 1880 T. C. MURRAY *Orig. & Growth Ps.* ix. 228 We saw that it [Ps. cviii] was a purely liturgic cento.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* (Cf. **LITURGY** 3.)

1849 *GROTE Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 318 The Athenians abridged the costly splendour of their choric and liturgic ceremonies at home.

b. *sb. pl.* + l. ? Liturgical books. *Obs.*

a 1677 *BARROW Pope's Suprem.* (1680) 81 The like may be said for Saint James, if he (as the Roman church doth in its Liturgicks) suppose) were an Apostle.

2. a. The study of liturgies, their form, origin, etc. b. That part of pastoral theology which deals with the conduct of public worship.

1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, *Liturgies*, the doctrine or theory of liturgies. 1860 *WORCESTER* (citing *Eclectic Rev.*). 1882 *W. BLAIRIE Ministry of Word* 206 Ample treatises on Homiletics, Liturgies, etc. 1882-3 *SCHAFER Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2127 His principal writings relate to liturgies.

**Liturgical** (litūrdʒikāl), a. [Formed as prec. + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or connected with public worship; having to do with liturgies or forms of public worship, or *spec.* with the Liturgy or Eucharistic service. Also, pertaining to liturgies.

*Liturgical colours*: the colours used in ecclesiastical vestments, hangings for the altar, etc., varying according to the season, festival, or kind of service. *Liturgical day*: a day on which mass was celebrated.

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 202 The time is taken up with a tedious number of Liturgical tautologies, and impertinencies. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* ix. (1739) 581 There being no less than five Liturgical Words in that Text. 1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 106 The greatest Liturgical scholars are divided on the meaning of this ordinance. *Ibid.* 174 The Anglo-Saxons got all their Liturgical books from Rome. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 135 A liturgical service like that of the missal. 1875 *Chamb. Jnl.* No. 133-54 The impressive pomp of liturgical ceremonial. 1894 O. J. REICHEL in *Trans. Exeter Diocesan Archt. Soc.* i. 30 That Pope writing to Decentius informs him that on ordinary liturgical days the presbyters consecrated with their bishop.

Hence **Liturgically** *adv.*, from a liturgical point of view; in a liturgy, in liturgical worship.

1864 *GOULBURN Communion Office* I. 77 Liturgically con-

sidered the Decalogue is to be regarded as a lesson from the Law. 1899 T. K. CIEVYZ *Chr. Use Psalms* i. 18 The Psalms are all used liturgically.

**Liturgician** (litūrdʒiʃən), [f. **LITURGIC**: see *-ICIAN*.] One skilled in liturgies.

1889 *CHR. WORDSWORTH* in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 Henry Bradshaw (who had naturally yet more of the liturgician's spirit).

**Liturgiological** (litūrdʒiōlōdʒikāl), a. [f. **LITURGOLOGY** + *-IC* + *-AL*.] Pertaining to or connected with Liturgiology.

1887 *Athenæum* 16 July 86/1 What is to be thought of the liturgiological attainments of a writer who cites as an authority 'the Catholic Prayer Book'? 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 3/3 The book, 'The Hours of the Virgin Mary', was published by the society for its liturgiological interest.

**Liturgiologist** (litūrdʒiōlōdʒist), [f. next + *-IST*.] One who is skilled in liturgiology.

1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/3 Ninety-nine out of a hundred liturgiologists... would have... replaced the old Roman names so unnecessarily laid aside. 1882 T. F. SIMMONS *Alms & Oblations* 18 By the offering of the oblations and prayers, *sab uno*, as liturgiologists express it.

**Liturgiology** (litūrdʒiōlōdʒi), [f. **LITURGY** + *-OLOGY*.] The science which treats of liturgies. 1863 *NEALE* (title) *Essays on Liturgiology*. 1866 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 30/3 Liturgiology is passing out of the stage of private investigation and theory into a salient feature in the daily work of the clergy. 1889 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 188 The Science of Comparative Liturgiology.

**Liturgist** (litūrdʒist), [f. **LITURGY** + *-IST*. Cf. *f. liturgiste* (1752, *Dict. de Trevoux*).]

1. One who uses or advocates the use of a liturgy.

1649 *MILTON Likon.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 344 Manuals, and Handmaids of Devotion, the Ep-work of every Prelatical Liturgist, clapt together, and quilted out of Scripture phrases. 16... *Hard. MS.* 6612, ff. 2 The Catholick Liturgist to his right y religious friend. 1812 *Religious*... keep your distance, caiff wretches, do, Vile liturgists!

2. A student of or authority on liturgies; a compiler of a liturgy or liturgies.

1667 *SHARROW Bk. Com. Prayer* (1669) 218 It comes down to us from ancient times, as appears by S. Hieromes Lectionarius... and other old Liturgists and Expositors. 1722 *Sir G. WHELLER Liturgy after the Anc.* 202 (MS.) Our Apostolic and Primitive Liturgies. 1849 *ROCK* (*Ch. of Fathers* I. 450 Di. migt, the liturgist. 1894 *Tablet* 24 Mar. 443 In the works of mediæval liturgists... Holy Week is called *Hebdomada Authentica*.

3. One who celebrates divine worship; a minister.

1848 R. L. WILKINSON *Doct. Incarnation* xii. (1852) 327 The Minister ought not to be considered as merely a preacher, but also as a real Liturgist, i.e. as the organ through which the devotion of the congregation is conveyed. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Liturgistical** a., of or pertaining to a liturgist.

1889 *CHR. WORDSWORTH* in *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1767/1 A Bishop... has an inherent liturgical character by our ancient custom.

**Liturgize** (litūrdʒaɪz), v. *rare* -l. [f. **LITURGY** + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To perform a liturgical act.

1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 245 They, who bring these oblations in remembrance of the Lord, approach not to the dogmas of the Jews; but, liturgising spiritually, they shall be called the sons of wisdom.

**Liturgy** (litūrdʒi). Also 6 7 **leitourgie**, **leiturgie**, -y, **liturgie**. [ad. med. *L. liturgia*, a. Gr. *λεωργία* public service, service of the gods, public worship, f. *λεωργος* (also *ληγρ-*, Hesych.) public servant, minister, f. \**λεωρ-* (believed to be a var. of \**ληγρ-*, public, recorded in the subst. uses *ληγρ* public hall, *ληγρ*, *ληγρ* priestess; app. a derivative of *λεωρ*, *λεωρ* people) + *-εργος* that works. Cf. *f. liturgie* (16th c.).]

1. The service of the Holy Eucharist: properly applied to the rite of the Eastern Church. In liturgies, used *spec.* (with qualification) of the different types of Eucharistic service.

1560 *BECON Catch.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 462 b, In the Liturgie of the Ethiopes we reade thus. So none as the Gospel is ended, the Deacon sayth [etc.]. 1564 *HARDING Ansv. to Jewel's Challenge* 105 Basilie in his liturgie, that is to saye, service of his Masse, sayeth thus in a prayer. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* 10 St. James Liturgie hath a special prayer for them that live in Monasteries. 1635 *PACITT Christianogr.* 73 They use the Liturgie of Saint Chrysostome. 1843 *PUSKY Sermon. Holy Euch.* 25 The Liturgies join together, manifoldly, remission of sins and life eternal, as the two great fruits of the Sacrament. 1890 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 288 The revision of the Scottish 'Liturgy' or Communion Office.

2. A form of public worship, esp. in the Christian Church; a collection of formularies for the conduct of Divine service. † Also, public worship conducted in accordance with a prescribed form.

c 1593 *Exam. II. Baroque*, etc. Bjh, Wither he thinketh that any Leitourgies, or prescript formes of prayer, may be imposed vpon the church. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. xi. § 9 The Church in her liturgies hath intermingled with readings out of the New Testament lessons taken out of the Law and the Prophets. 1605 *BECON Ad. Learn.* II. xxv. § 20 Four main branches of divinity; faith, manners, liturgy, and government. 1640 *Br. Hall Hunch. Remonstr.* 9 The prime subjects of their quarrell, and contradiction, Leitourgie and Episcopacy. 1657-61 *HEYLIN Hist. Ref.* II. Pref. 47 The Smyctymian... rather chose to fell down Liturgie it self as having no authority from the Word of God. 1704 *SWIFT Mech. Operation Spirit Misc.* (1711) 290 Their Discretion in limiting their Devotions and their Deities to their several Districts, nor ever suffering the Liturgy of the white

God to cross or interfere with that of the black. 1854 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 214 The psalms and liturgies of churches, are... of this slow growth. 1885 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* II. iv. 73 Organs and liturgies have found a home in the land and church of Knox.

fig. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, The Liturgie of Loue, *Orat. de arte amandi*. 1651 *HOMERUS Lenath.* i. xii. 54 Charming, and Conjuring (the Liturgy of Witches). 1784 *COWPER Insolv.* 679 For Garrick was a worshipper himself; He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites And solemn ceremonial of the day.

b. Chiefly with *the*: The Book of Common Prayer.

1629 *PRYNN Ch. Eng.* 128 That worthy Arch-Bishop Cranmer caused our Leiturgy to be translated into Latine. c 1646 *MILTON Sonnet, On new forcers of Conscience*, Because you have thrown of your Prelate Lord, And with stiff Vowes renounc'd his Liturgie. 1688 *PENSTON Guardian's Instruct.* (1897) 35 The simple, full and significant style of the Liturgy. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* 17.0 Prelim. Instruction 7, K. Charles... issued out a Commission for the reviewing of the Liturgy. 1828 *MACALAY Hallam Ess.* (1887) 64 To this circumstance she [the Church of England] owes... her noble and pathetic liturgy. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* (ed. 2) III. xii. 222 It was Sunday... and I happened to be reading the Liturgy.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* At Athens, a public office or duty which the richer citizens di- charged at their own expense.

1836 *LYTTON Athens* 18-7 II. 461 The State received the aid of... what were termed liturgus from individuals. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xi. III. 153 The Liturgies of the State, as they were called, unpaid factors, such as the treasury, choregia, gymnasiarchy, which entailed expense and trouble upon the holder of them. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 790 It was a species of liturgy—a voluntary contribution to a great public object.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* 25 The principall scope of those Liturgie-founders was to prevent either the malice or the weakness of the Ministers. 1711 *COUNTRYMAN'S Lett. to Church* 48 Make him a Church of England or Liturgie-Man, the best way you ever can. 1901 *W. Estlin Gaz.* 23 Aug. 10/1 The liturgy melodies... can now again be given in their original purity.

Hence + **Liturgy** v. *rare* -l, *trans.* to conduct by means of the Liturgy.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Crit.* III. 10 All the Presbyterians unanimously agree to go to the Church-Service, to be Liturgy'd into Wedlock and into the Grave.

† **Litrus** (litūrs), [L.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a. The crooked staff borne by an augur; an augural wand. b. A curved trumpet, a clarion.

[1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Camillus* (1579) 139 They... did finde... Romulus augures crooked staffe... This staffe is crooked at one of the ends, and... they call it *Litrus*.] 1611 *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyric Verses* 11 b, (Note) The Augures litrus or bended staffe. 1776 *BURNBY Hist. Mus.* I. 518 A double *Litrus*. The litrus was a crooked military instrument, in the form of the augural staff, whence it had its name. It was a species of Clarion, or octave Trumpet. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. i. ii. 234 The litrus of the Roman augurs became the crozier, or bishop's staff. 1851 D. WILSON *Prel. Ann.* (1853) I. ii. lii. 368 A litrus or musical wind-instrument found in 1768.

2. *Maths.* (See quot. 1839.)

[a 1716 R. COTES *Harmonia Mensurarium* (1722) 85 Hujus generis alteram hic adijungam Spiralem, quam Litul Figuram appello propter formæ similitudinem.] 1758 *LYONS Fluxions* iv. § 119 If *BP* is inversely as the square of *SP*, the curve is called by Mr. Cotes the *Litrus*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 58 *Litrus*, a name given to a spiral thus described:—Let a variable circular sector always have its centre at one fixed point, and one of its terminal radii in a given direction. Let the area of the sector always remain the same; then the extremity of the other terminal radius describes the litrus. The polar equation of this spiral is  $r^2 = a$ .

3. *Zool.* A genus of cephalopods, now called *Spirula*; a shell of the genus.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The litrus is always a conic shell, running in a straight line from the mouth, through a great part of the length, and from the end of this straight part to the extremity, twisting into the shape of a cornu ammonis. *Ibid.*, *Litrites*, a name given to the stones formed in the litrus-shell.

**Livē**, **Liuf**, **Liun** e, obs. ff. **LIEU**, **LIFE**, **LION**.

**Livable**: see **LIVEABLE**.

**Livanomancy**, *erron.* var. **LABANOMANCY**.

**Livar**, obs. form of **LIVER** sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Live** (laiv), a. [An attributive use of *live* in *on live*, **ALIVE**. Cf. *lives* in **LIFE** sb. 15.]

1. That is in the possession or enjoyment of life; living, as opposed to 'dead'. *Live hair, feathers*: hair or feathers pulled from a living animal.

1542 *UDALL Apophth.* *Erasm.* 256 b, A live dogue, a cocke, an adder and an ape. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Par. Erasm.*, *Mark* 19 b, A live carkeas lyngg only to his payne & torment. 1590 *SHAKS, Mide. N. ii. i.* 172 The luyce of it on sleeping eye-lids laid, Will make or man or woman madly dote vpon the next live creature that it sees. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lix. § 5. 155 It seemed... not against reason to repute them by a courteous construction of law, as liacem. 1607 *TORSELL Fourty Beasts* (1658) 215 Hairs... pulled off from a live hare. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 One who pretends to buy Live Hair to make Periwigs. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxvii. 250, I had rather be a Live-Begger than a Dead Countess. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Yr.* II. iv. 99 The only live things visible. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trug.* i. l. 126 Shall two hundredweight of hypocrisy bow down to his four-inch wooden saint, and the same weight of honesty not worship his four-foot live one? 1856 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 268, I brought two live



plants in flower pots. 1864 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* viii. ii. 'Tis a clay cast. . . From Hand live once, dead long ago. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 307 It [i.e. the land] has 'live chattels and dead chattels'. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 686 The importation of live cattle from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, has been prohibited.

† b. *absol.* Obs.

1505 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 125 b, A comfort for the live, and token of their good heart. 1577 FOLKE *Two Treat. agst. Papists* II. 436 One sacrifice for the live and the dead. 1608 WILKIE *Hexapla Exod.* 486 Both the live and dead should be equally divided. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* xi. 279 This Gentleman . . . that can put the Dead and the Live together in Dialogue.

c. Somewhat frequent in jocular use, esp. in 'a real live —' (*slang* occas. of inanimate things).

1887 *Fun* 26 Oct. XLVI. 175/1 A real live glass milk-jug . . . given to every lady that buys one pound of our two shilling Bohea. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 3 Rosemary had taken a great deal of trouble to catch 'a real live' philosopher.

d. A *live certainty*: app. a nonce-phrase, substituted for a *dead certainty* (see DEAD a. 18).

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xlii. 374 Then Mrs. Mackenzie would probably be with them to a live certainty.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* in various applications.

a. Of impersonal agencies, conditions, etc.: Full of life or active power; stirring or swarming with living beings; indicating the presence of life; busy, active. (Cf. ALIVE 5, 6.)

1647 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* III. ii. xxiv. Flush light she sendeth forth, and live Ideas. 1853 M. ARNOLO *Scholar-Gipsy* II. All the live mornour of a summer's day. 1858 KINGSLAY *Parable from Liebig* viii. (1878) 251 The world is too live yet for thee. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit., Geo. Eliot* ii. 296 Style . . . so live with breeding imagery.

b. (Chiefly U.S.). Of persons: Full of energy and alertness; 'wide-awake', up-to-date. Of questions, subjects of consideration: Of present interest and importance; not obsolete or exhausted.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* 147, I shall only get live people to write for me. 1877 TALMAGE *50 Serms.* 26 In all the world of literature there is no such live book as the Bible. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. cviii. 565 An enterprising man . . . created a new type of 'live' newspaper. 1900 *Speaker* 8 Sept. 618/1 The strenuous effort of the Republicans to resurrect the money question and make it a live issue is becoming ludicrous.

3. Of combustibles: Flaming, glowing.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vi. 6 Then flew one of the Seraphims unto me, having a live-cole in his hand. a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 288 Where is any live sparkle or seeds of Grace? 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 34 The scorpion, when hemmed in with live coals . . . stings himself in the head. 1840-2 GEO. ELIOT in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 56/3 Philanthropy, kindled by the live coal of gratitude and devotion to the Author of all things. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* 245 Where thy gardens were lit with live torches. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 103 Under the spits live embers place.

*transf.* and *fig.* 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 278 We come to set up votes that are live quarrels, like York and Lancaster. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 964 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom shoots less and less the live carnation round. 1873 J. W. HIGGINS *Oldport Days* 199 There is to-day such a live sparkle on the water, such a luminous freshness on the grass. 1902 *Bla kw. Mag.* May 646/1 'Dead' and 'live' were terms used in speaking of dull opal that could be made to flash as if alive by the application of water.

4. Containing unexpended energy. Of a shell, a match, etc.: Unkindled, unexploded. Of a rail, wire, etc.: Charged with electricity. Of a cartridge: Containing a bullet, opposed to *blank*.

1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 440 A quantity of six-inch live shells fired. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XI. lxviii. § 6. 506 Live shells were placed along the top of the rampart. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 6/6 Touching a live electric wire somewhere in the city. 1894 *Times* 29 May 6/6, I have repeatedly found matches about the ground. . . They were 'live' matches. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/4 The accused said, 'You are a — fine pal to give me a live cartridge'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 July 2/1 The rails are said to be 'live' when charged with the electric current. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 835 A person for example may be seriously injured . . . through an iron tool in his hand by which accidental contact is made with live metal.

5. a. Of a mineral, a rock: Native, unwrought; = *L. vivus*. b. Of air: In its native state, pure.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 22 Live brimstone, boiled to the thickness of Honey. 1778 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* II. 307 A well cut in the live rock. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pictures in Flor.* II. Through the live translucent bath of air. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xiii. 11 His essences turn'd the live air sick. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 1526 The live rock latent under wave and foam.

6. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which either themselves move or impart motion to others. (Cf. DEAD a. 23.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 The dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it, and the other, which slips round it, is called the live pulley. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 There is a live sheave for the working top pendant, and a dumb one for the hawser. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-axe*, one communicating power; in contradistinction to a dead or blind axle. *Ibid.* *Live-head*, the head-stock of a lathe, which contains the live-spindle. 1898 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 308 Three conical rollers carried by a loose or 'live' ring. 1892 NABES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 53 The metal rollers are each made to revolve round their own pins, which are secured to a plate, called the live ring. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Live Ring*, a circular gang of wheels, as used in the turn-tables of draw-bridges, and in those for locomotives. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch*

& *Clockm.* 156 [A] Live Spindle . . . [is] a rotating spindle; applied generally to the rotating mandrel of a lathe.

7. Of or pertaining to a living being. † *Live voice*: the voice of a living man. (Cf. *viva voce*.) *Live weight*: the weight of an animal while living.

1613 JACKSON *Cred* II. 367 For the begetting of true and lively faith, we suppose the live voice of an ordinary Ministry as the Organe, whereby [etc.]. 1649 J. D. MOTTON to *Parl. Adv. Learn.* 32 Ineffectual . . . if not quickened with some live-voice and knowing assistance. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 261 The live weight of the male would be about five hundred pounds. 1898 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc.* 286 The live-weights of the individual sheep were ascertained three times during the experiment.

8. In various collocations and combinations: † *live anatomy*, vivisection (see ANATOMY 1 b); *live-asunder* † *nonce-wd.*, (torn) apart while living (as a limb from the body); *live-birth*, the fact of a child's being born alive; *live-born a.*, born alive; *live-broken a.*, broken alive; *live-cannibalism*, the practice of eating the flesh of human victims still living; *live-gang U. S.* (see quot.); † *live-goods*, † = *live-stock*; *live-hole Brickmaking* (see quot.); † *live-like a.*, resembling a living person; *live matter* (see quot.); † *live-personal a.*, made by the person himself; † *live-shape*, living form; *live-steam* (see quot.); *live-thorn a.*, constructed of living thorn (cf. *quickthorn* QUICK D); *live-vat* (see quot.); † *live-wight*, a living thing; *live-work* (see quot.). Also *LIVE-BAIT*, *LIVE-OAK*, *LIVE-STOCK*.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 248 He has by guilt torn himself 'live-asunder' from nature, and is, therefore, himself in a pre-natural state. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lert. s.v.* *Live-birth*, The aerated condition of the lungs is no proof of 'live-birth' in the legal sense. 1797 Mrs. A. M. DEAN *Beggar Girl* II. iii. 41 'The self-same house . . . where they had nine children 'live born and christened. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theatrical Wks.* (1837) 55 A witch 'live-broken on misfortune's wheel. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 199/1 After these atrocities it would seem trifling to speak . . . of the 'live-cannibalism of Tongatabu. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-gang*, a gang-saw mill, so arranged as to cut through and through the logs without previous slabbing. 1626 JACKSON *Cred* viii. xiii. § 1 To exercise the like rage upon his person or 'live-goods, which did the wrong, could be no satisfaction either to the law, or party wronged. 1836 *Penny Cyc.* V. 408/2 Clamp-bricks are burned in the following manner:—The flues or 'live holes—are carried up two courses high through the clamp. 1614 JACKSON *Cred* iii. xii. § 3 Having now met them as 'live-like as they themselves were. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-matter* (Printing), type in page or column ready for printing. 1614 JACKSON *Cred* II. xvii. § 6 Moses' 'live-personal proposal. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 193 Some of the most experienced 'live salesmen' and 'dead salesmen'. 1626 JACKSON *Cred* viii. x. § 1 The lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, took their distinct specific being, or 'live-shape, from the first sime. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *'Live-steam*, 1. Steam from the boiler at its full pressure; in contradistinction to dead-steam. 2. Steam from the boiler; in contradistinction to exhaust-steam. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 3/2 The heat is supplied by the waste steam, supplemented if necessary by live steam. 1893 *Daily News* 29 June 5/2 Enclosed with a strong 'live-thorn palisade impenetrable to arrows. 1852 MORFET *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 163 The fresh, or 'live vat, is that which has not yet been worked. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Pyres*: II. 148 All which he possesses, seems to be no less common to all learned men, then the Air and Water are to all 'live-wights. 1668 CULPATER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xx. 53 Those Live-wights which have no Lung, have no bladder. 1855 *Conwall* 148 We might distinguish these two kinds of work as dead and 'live work—the dead being that which proceeds in the dead rock, and the live that which is concerned in extracting and pulverizing the ores.

b. In the names of various contrivances for holding living objects or for examining them microscopically, as *live box*, -*car*, -*trap*, -*vell*.

1862 GOSSE in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* I. 41 note, Specimens hatched in the same live-box, in the same water, from the same brood, and on the same day. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Live-trap*, a device for imprisoning living microscopic objects. It consists of three parallel glass slips; the middle one has a circular perforation furnishing the cell, while the other two constitute the sides. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 109 Live-car, full size, for keeping fish alive. 1893 *Fruik's Stand. Dict.* *Live-vell*, a well in a fishing-bout for keeping fish alive.

*Live* (liv), v. 1 *Pa. l.* and *pa. pple.* lived (livd). Forms: *Inf. a.* 1 libban, 2-4 li-, lybben, 3 *Ornn.* libbenn. *B.* 1 lifian, lifizean, lyfian, -ian, loofian, -izean, Northumb. lifiza, 2-4 lifen, livien, 3 *Ornn.* lifoun, 2-4, 6 *liven*; 3 loofen, loofven, (Hoven, luvion), 4-5 *lif f(e)*, 4 (*lif*, *lyffe*, *luf*), 4-6 *lyve(n)*, *lyvio*, -yn, *Sc. leif* (f), *leiff*, *lyf* (f), 5 *lyf* (e), (4-5 *liwo*, -i-, -y, *lywe*); 2, 4-5 *lef on*, 4-5 *leven*, -yn, 4 *levin*, *loven*), 5 *lewyn*, 5-6 *leve*, 6-7 *Sc. leaf*, *leiv* (e), 4- *live*. *Pa. l.* 1 *lifode*, -ade, *lifde*, 2-5 *livede*, 4- *lived*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *zelifd*, 3-4 *y-lyved*, 1-*lyved*, (6 *liven*, *lyven*), 3- *lived*. [A Common Teutonic weak vb.: OI. *libban* (WS.), *lifian*, *lifzan* (Anglian) and in poetical texts), *pa. l.* *lifode*, *lifde*, corresp. to Ofris. *libba*, *liva*, *leva*, OS. *libbian*, *pa. l.* *pl. libban* (Du. *leven*), OIIG. *leben* (MIIG., mod.G. *leben*) to live, ON. *lifa* to live, remain (Sw. *leva* to live, *qvär-leva*

to remain, Da. *leve* to live), Goth. *liban*, *pa. l.* *libaida* to live:—Otent. stem \**libā-*, f. root \**lib-* (: *leb-*) to remain, continue, whence *LIFE* sh., q v. for cognate words.]

1. *intr.* To be alive; to have life (see LIFE 1 b) either as an animal or as a plant; to be capable of vital functions. † *To live and look* (see LOOK v.).

In this sense the simple present is now arch. or rhetorical; the compound present is *living* is the usual form.

c 825 *Vesp. Prælat.* cxlii. 18 We ða ðe lifað we bledað dryhten. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Se lichoma buton mete & drenc leofan ne mæst, a 1000 O. E. *Chron.* an. 901 (Parker MS.) He wolde oððe oððe þær libban oððe þær licgan. c 1175 *Pater Noster* in *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Ure gultes laured bon us forþegen al swa we doþ alle meþ þet liuen. c 1205 *Vesp.* 4668 Ich sugge þe to soðe þat ȝet leoued þi broðer. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2602 Tu schalt libben, & beon leof & wurd me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17408 þe laured liues yee did on rode. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 17 þat to þe kyng Egbricht alle were þet gyfen For þer heritage þer to die or lyuen. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Perfore may na beste ne fewle liue þare. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 95 And, certys, for to lyf or dy I shall not fayll. 15.. *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* 452, I am for you so necessary Ye can not lyue without me. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 33 He was crownyd lyuing hys laud by pope John. 1587 *Goldring De Morray* v. 51 Now this second Plant liued in the first, ere it liued in itselfe, and all liuing wights do liue, moue, and feelee . . . afore they come forth. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xiv. 3 And Ioseph said . . . Doeth my father yet liue? 1677 *Gale Cr.* *Gentiles* II. iv. 309 Plants are said by some kind of analogie to liue . . . yet they cannot be said properly to liue . . . Imutes are said properly to liue, because they haue a true self-motion. 1774 *Colson. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 198 Those parts may be said to liue no longer when the circulation ceases. 1821 *Shelley Adonais* xlii, He liues, he wakes— 'tis Death is dead, not he. 1838 *Lytton Leila* i. ii, Yonder stream is of an element in which man cannot liue nor breathe. 1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Def. R. Williams* 256 A more eminent or more excellent man hardly ever liued.

b. *fig.* of things: To exist, be found, *fact*.

1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. ii. 79 We are on the earth Where nothing liues but crosses, care and griefe. 1599 *Much Ado* III. i. 110 No glory liues behind the backe of such. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv[i]. 1 I here liue more faith in honest doubt, Believe me, than in half the creeds. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxvii. 4 In all that bodily largeness, LIVES not a grain of salt, breathes not a charm anywhere.

2. To supply oneself with food; to feed, subsist. Const. *by*, † *of*, *on*, *upon*, † *with*, rarely † *in* (either the actual food or the means of providing it). *To live on a person*: to burden him with one's maintenance.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Godes is þæt yrfe þe we biȝ leofað. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 66 Eft ȝenim swines secean þas þe on dun laide and wyrtum libbe. c 1200 *Ornn.* 775 Cullire ne hebbþ noht bi flesch. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 523 Foueles waren ðer-inne cunien . . . And mete quorði ðei mysten liuen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11109 Iou liued wit rotes and wit gress, Wit honi o þe wildernes. c 1380 *Wyclif II. Is.* (1880) 242 Many . . . þat wolen make hem self gentel men and ban litel or nougt to lyue on. 1382-*Matl.* iv. 4 A man lyueth not in bread noon. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 217 Tresour to lyue bi to here lyues ende. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 411 (Add. MS.) Se . . . leuys, many yerles with rotes and grasse, and such frute as she myght eate. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* in 238 *Leiff on your awin*. 1523 *I.D. Berners Froiss.* I. cxxv. 244 They coude fynde nothyng to lyue by in the playne country. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Men. 1711, 92 b, To whom the kyng assigned an honest pension to liue on. 1583 *Sturges Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 42 [They] are to be compelled to worke, and not to liue vpon other mens labours. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 147 The Agriophagi . . . liue most of pauthers and lions flesh. 1651 *Hobbes Leuiath.* III. xlii. 294 They that serued at the Altar liued on what was offered. 1670 *Eichard Cont.* *Leary* 20 A person, at all thoughtfull of himself and conscience, had much better chuse to liue with nothing but beans and pease-pottage. 1712 *Steller Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 2 *Trus.* . . . spent some Time after with Rakes who had liued vpon him. 1747 *Westley Prim. Physic* (1762) 35 For Asthma . . . liue a fortnight on boiled Carrots. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* xvi. 5 Wks. 1830 *Vol.* 194 The spider liues vpon flies. 1852 R. S. SUTHERS *Sponges Sp. Tour* iii. 9 He then liued on his 'means' for a while. 1889 *Jessop's Coning of Priors* II. 34 Sometimes they were . . . liuing vpon their friends.

b. *fig.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 þa gastlican fare . . . þe ure saul biȝ leofað. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15614 (Fairf.), I warne ȝou to . . . liue a-pon his lare. 1754 *Shelburne Matrimony* (1766) I. 246 They . . . agreed . . . to liue on Letters, till the painful age should be lapsed which held them apart. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 49 To liue until this tender heart On which it liues is dead.

3. To procure oneself the means of subsistence. Const. *by*, † *of*, *on* or *upon*, † *with*. Also, *to liue from* IIAND to MOUTH. *To liue by one's wits*: see WIT.

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iv. (Schipper) 371 [Hi] he beorn aegenum handȝewinne lifizean. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 964 He scottes sede þat þet lond noȝt inen be To hom bothe to libbe by as his miste iue. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A.* xi. 272 A feloun was sauid þat hadde lyued al his lyf with lesinges & þeffis. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 311 He made his douȝtres use hem to wolfe craft . . . þey schulde ȝif hem nedede lyue by þe craft. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 160 *Comun* wemman, þat leuȝth by here body. c 1450 *Mf. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 Item, þe galle of cury lowt, þat lyueþ by roneye doþ þe same. 1484 *CANTON Fables of Alfonso* iii, [He] lyued by the labour of his handes pourely. 1530 *Falsor.* 612/2 Thou lyvest of nothyng but of pplyng. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. IV. 174 b, Men . . . had liued by the kynges wages, more then a few yerres. 1602 *and Pl.* *Return fr. Parnass.* III. ii. 1291 A dunce I see is a neigbourlike brute beast, a man may liue by him. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Aquila's Hist. Indies* III. xix. 178 They



lived off fishing at sea, and of seeds. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, Surgeon (Arb.) 62 His gaires are very ill got, for he lives by the hurts of the Common-wealth. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 295 God left man . . . to live . . . by his own industry. 1773 STEELE *Englishes*, No. 24, 161 A whimsical Fellow . . . liv'd upon setting Stones in Wrist-Buttons. 1796 H. HUNTER *Ir. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 428 Every one . . . must live by his trade. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*, Prel., Why should he reverence Nature? Let him use her and live by her. 1887 JESSOP *Arctady* I. 11 Those luxuries which the big man consumes . . . the small man lives by.

b. Proverb. *Live and let live.*

1622 MALVINES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 220 According to the Dutch Proverbe . . . *Leuen ende laeten leuen*. To live and to let others live. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Anno. Diss.* 43 And what's the Whole Business at last; but Live, and let Live. 1885 W. MORRIS in *Mackail's Life* (1896) II. 136 Two or three people are of no use, and are kept-on on the live-and-let-live principle.

4. To pass life in a specified fashion, indicated by an adv. or advb. phrase (occas. an adj. or compl. sb.) having reference

a. to the manner of regulation of conduct, esp. in a moral aspect.

c. 900 *Ir. Beda's Hist.* I. xxvii. (Schipper) 61 Hu lie mid beora zefernum drohtian & lifgean [H. B. lifian] scylan? c. 1200 ORMIN 372 And þu waz þen þiss ilke word God larc hu þu waz birþ libbenn. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 4025 Hit is ney wið þæt we abbeþ yotied in such vice. 13. E. I. Allit. P. B. 581 Þæt þou a sotte lyue, . . . by þenk þe symtyme. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 288 Leden clancie our lif & libben as simple. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vs.* (Lucas) 12 How þai lifist her but blame. 1426 AUDLEY *Poems* 2 He that leys heres ryght yslly. 1472 *Presentin*, *Jurist in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Thomas Dransfield . . . now lifez as a vacabond. 1538 STARKY *England* I. 9 Wych tyme he lyuyd more virtuously. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt.* II. 39 Ilk one of them sall leue kellig and trelwie in their office. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Rept.* (1808) I. 174 They live like goats, and die like asses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 Living on this wise, we . . . shall pass our days in good hope.

b. to personal conditions, e. g. degree of happiness, comfort, splendour, repute, or the contrary. *† To live away*: to lead a life of extravagance. *To live in clover* (see CLOVER 3). *To live fast* (see FAST adv. 7).

*Beowulf* (Z.) 99 Swa ða driht-guman dreamum lifdon eadlice. c. 1200 ORMIN 507 þæt he sholdde libbenn wiþ reastlice. c. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 535 (MS. a) þer abbek-kinges & mani oðre ofte iluyed in iote. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11132 To speke of wedes of þair hase Als dos þe men þat lues in spus. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1588 þus he left in likyng a god while after. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* I. 228 He leys at es that frely freys. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 944 To luf in contemplacioun. c. 1400 *Deer*, *Troy* 9760 And fele . . . fre kynges franshet to deth, þat might have leyst as lordes in þere lond yet. 1484 *Cantab. Fables of Æsop* I. xii. Better worthe is to lyue in pouerte surely then to lyue richly beyng euer in danger. c. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 364 To suffer euerie man to leat at libertie of conscience. 1611 *Heb. Acts* xxvi. 5 After the most straight sect of our religion, I liued a Pharisee. 1643 *TRAPP Comm.*, *Gen.* xxi. 15 Who erst liued at the full in his fathers house. 1703 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 181 He that would haue his health hold out must not liue too fast. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS *Ir. Thirty-four Couer*. 316 The inhabitants liue very eacie and happily in all these Four Provinces. 1767 H. KELLY *Babier* No. 111. II. 218 Possessed of such a handsome sum, I considered it as nothing more than a proper compliment to my wife, to live away for some time, and therefore set up a smart post-chaise. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II. 80 He set up for an esquire himself, liued away at a most extravagant rate, and neglected his business. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 24 Old Mr. Ellingsford, though he liued close, known to be immensely rich. 1836 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 79 My parents are as poor as rats . . . and consequently we live in quite a small way. 1850 G. MEREDITH *Juggling Jerry* x. I . . . have liued no gipsy. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* (1889) 4 They liued very much to themselves, and scarcely interfered with the dominant party.

c. to the rule or guiding principle, or to the object and purpose of one's life.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We ealne þysne gear lifdon mid ures lichoman willan. c. 1225 *Juliana* 75 Lasted written leue and liued preter. c. 1240 *Ureisin* in *Lamb. Hom.* 189 Pi deap . . . do me liuen to þe. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1624 We [J.S. He] haf vr lagh, . . . þat we line wit al in land. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 281 Socrates seide þat meny men wil leue forto etc and drynke. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 20 Ane man lwiss notlit god ower al thyng, . . . na lwiss notlit efter his halie wil. 1562 *Winget Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 23 Gius enerie man mycht leue according to his vocation. 1622 *MASSE* *Ir. Aleman's Gnanan d'Alf.* II. 126 Euery man liue for himselfe. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 167/s Maligned by those who liued after Tyrannical institutions. c. 1716 *BLACKALL Wks.* (1723) I. 3 Rules . . . such as all that call themselves Christ's Disciples are oblig'd to observe and live by. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* i. 5 It is not easy to understand that same men could euer . . . live by such a set of doctrines. 1858-65 — *Fredd. Gl.* II. i. (1872) IV. 24 They saw no society; lived wholly to their work.

d. *To live well*: (a) to have abundance, to feed luxuriously; (b) to be in comfortable circumstances; (c) to live a virtuous life.

*For well to live* = 'well to do', prosperous, see *WELL adv.* c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5393 þus was þe kowher out of kare kindeþ holpen . . . wel to liue for euer. 1530 *PALSGR.* 616/s I shal lyue well yonghwe without you. 1620 *SHELTON Outl.* III. xv. 141 He preaches well that liues well, quoth Sancho, and I know no other Preaching. 1796 *PRIDE* *Anonymous*, (1809) 64 If you would liue well for a week, kill a hog; if you would liue well for a month, marry; if you would liue well all your life, turn priest. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 68 Carbuncles seem . . . most common in persons who have liued well.

e. *To live in (or within) oneself*: to rely upon oneself for occupation and diversion, opposed to living 'in society'.

c. 1674 *CLARENDON Tracts* 293 They live to and within themselves. 1762 71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1785) II. 123 Living much within himself, his chief amusement was his collection. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Eggs Kings, Chas. J.* 333 His mind had been prepared for the application of these lessons by that early necessity of living very much in himself.

f. *With up. † (a) To live up*: fig. to live on a high level; to take a high intellectual or moral position. (b) *To live up to*: to act in full accordance with (principles, rules, etc.). Also, to push expenditure to the full limits of (one's fortune).

1682 *DRYDEN Relig. Latit* 200 Those who followed Reason's dictates right, Lived up, and lifted high their natural light. 1694 *ATTERBURY Serm. & Disc.* (1726) I. 72 The Rule is strict indeed; but . . . there are Great Helps . . . enabling us to live up to it. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 125 7 All those who do not live up to the Principles of Reason and Virtue. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 163 4 I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1837 J. S. KNOWLES *Hunchback* I. 9 Your fortune . . . is ample; And doubtless you live up to it. 1837 G. F. CORRIE 17 Sept in *Mem.* iv. (1890) 99, I had an interesting conversation with the Squire on the duty of living up to one's convictions.

5. quasi-trans. with cognate obj. — 4.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 476/16 Se cyning Eglippus leofod his lif on eawfæstre drohtnunge. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal . . . for godes ece libban his lif rihtlice. c. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 10175 (Gott) þu haly lif þai liued enet. c. 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 686 þu hast 3-lyued by lif to longe to do me such a spyte. c. 1380 *Wyclif. Sec. II* 311. 171 How prestisschulde lyfueþ liueþ a pore lif. c. 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 40 What lyfe he lyfyd þe truth 38 stid. 1526 *Pier. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 15b, They that lyueth the holy lyfe of reigizoun. 1567 *God. & Godlie Ball* (S. T. S.) 72 We sould . . . leif in the world a lyfe peryfte. 1594 *M. LOWE & NASH. Dido* II. iii. P. 2, 'This is no life for men at times to liue. 1660 *J. J. TAYLOR Worthy Commun.* 37 To liue the life of the spirit. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 5. 7 4 It shall be my business hereafter to liue the life of an honest man. 1853 M. AXFORD *Scholarship* 157 xvii, A dædch half liues a lund freed direct liues. 1871 *Mood's Eccl.* 186/s 9 Montaigne . . . content to liue a life, leaving many questions open. 1895 *FAWCEIT Mayor* I. vii. 72 The panorama seemed more varied than when he was liuing the scenes in all their daily detail of dull routine.

b. *trans. in Hunting*. To keep up (the pace). Also absol. in plur. to live with bounds.

1840 *FRASER'S MAG.* XXII. 681 We whip and spur, but cannot liue the pace. 1898 *St. Jam's Gaz.* 13 Nov. 1 The chek . . . was most welcome to the contingent who still liued with bounds.

c. quasi-trans. *To live down*: † a. To defeat by superiority of life (*non-use*). b. To put down, silence, wear out (prejudice, slander, etc.); to cause (some discredit incident) to be forgotten by a blameless course of life. c. To lose hold of, forget (a fancy) as life goes on.

c. 1731 *ATLBERG (F. J.)*, A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by liues, would have liued down the pope, and the whole conistory. 1842 *MAYAL in Noncon.* II. 1 It has liued down prejudice. 1884 *RIDER HAGGARD Darrow* xxix, It is very probable that your con-in will liue down his fancy. 1893 *JOYNER Mass Dividends* 138 How long do you think it will take in New York society for a girl with sixty thousand dollars a year to liue anything down?

7. *trans.* To express in one's life; to carry out in one's life the principles of.

1542 *BECON Polation for Leut* I. 13b, Not only lone but also lyue 3/s Gospel. 1614 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. ii. 61 Our Minister liues Scindrine. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Lev.* xiv. 37 Words do not so much to be read as liued. 1671 *FLAHER. Point. of Life* II. 26 He preached the Doctrine, and liued the Application. c. 1708 *BANBRIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 147 Hereby you may be sure to liue heaven upon earth in time. c. 1770 *JOYNER Serm.* (1771) IV. 1 3 To say who is the Lord, is to deny God . . . and liue a lie. 1874 *BLACKIE Self-Ch.* 70 To liue poetry, indeed, is always better than to write it.

8. *intr.* In an emphatic sense: To have life that is worthy of the name; to enjoy or use one's life abundantly.

1606 *DAY 1/s of Cuts* II v b, They trowly live, that liue in beome of spight. c. 1628 *PRESTON Growth. Love* (1631) 194 One man may liue more in a day than another in twenty. 1673 *SHADWELL Ephraim Wells* II. 1 19, I have wov'd to spend all my life in London. . . People do really liue no where else. 1726-31 *TINDAL Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 129 Wght I breathe but never think I liued. 1759 *JOYNER Rascals* xxiv, While you are making the choice of life, you forget to liue. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. T. Ascension Day* x, Our wasted frames feel the true sun, and liue. 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* v. (1858) 268 He was liuing up to the last days of his life. 1889 *ROLF HOLMEWOOD Robbery under Arms* (1890) 317 Jack Dawson . . . didn't care about anything but horses and dogs, and liued every day of his life.

9. To continue in life; to be alive for a longer or shorter period; to have one's life prolonged. Also in phrases *to live to* (be or do so and so); *Long live* (formerly simply *live*) the king!

831 *Charter in O. E. Texts* 445 Gif eadwold leng lifize domne cyneþryð, zeselle [etc.]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 (1140 MS.) 31f he leng moste liuen. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 He lefede nigon hundred jere and xxxv. c. 1205 *LAY.* 252 Ah! þu her le louede. 1297 *R. GLOUCE. (Rolls)* 7823 He . . . bihet, 31f he moste libbe, þat he nolde misdo namore. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2032 Noe . . . Liued fourti jere after he fiod. 1366 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 16, I schal leue hem lyfode. As longe as I liue. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 If þei ben not

curid, þei lyuen þe lengere tyme. c. 1450 *Autors of Arth.* 259 (Donce MS.) You shal leue but a stert. c. 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 138 Whether he shal lyuen or dye of þe seeknesse. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 130b, Criving: saint Denise, live kyng Charles. 1586 in *Hearne R. Glouc.* (1724) 675/2, I am so unhappy to have lyuen to see this unhappy daye. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* n. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liud To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus? 1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1666) 7 Not suffering a Tree to liue the tenth part of his age. 1653 *WATSON Angler* 153 Harne him [a frog] as little as you may possibly, that he may liue the longer. 1699 *R. L'ESTRANGE Essay. Collog.* (1725) 210 If I liue to come back again. 1718 *Prior Solomon Pref.*, And in this kind Mr. Phillips, had he liued, would have excelled. 1743 *BURKELEY & COMMINS Voy. J. Seas* 34 If he liues, I will carry him a Prisoner to the Commodore. 1776 *Trial of Nundocour* 32/s, I should not have supposed he could liue many hours. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 253 Now let us sing, Long live the king! And Gilpin, long live he! 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 270 To the use of A. for 99 years, if he should so long liue. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* xxiv, Live and learn Mr. Devan! 1893 *Academy* 13 May 412/s Lord Carnarvon did not liue to put the final touches to his translation.

fig. 1813 *R. THORNTON* 16 June in *Hansard Parl. Debates* XXVI. 685 A great statesman . . . had once exclaimed, 'Perish commerce—live the constitution!'

b. with *† forth*, *on*, *† over*.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 17213 Acc þiff þatt he þatt fullitnedd 3/s Her lifebb forth onn erþe. 1387 *TRANA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 141 Alfridus forsoke after his blindyng sent unto Hele hifed over but fewe dayes. c. 1400 *Destin. Troy* 12105 Made was this marriage þo mighty betweene . . . And [they] lyuet forth in lykkyng a long tyme after. 1621 *SHAKS. Wint. I.* n. iii. 125 Shall I liue on, to see this Bastard kneele, And call me Father? 1866 *M. ANSON Thysia* iii, While the tree liued, he in these felus liued on. 1896 *M. FREEMAN A. titl.* 1 I would not drop down dead than liue on like my cousin.

c. said of the Deity and of spirits.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 131 Purh Godes fullum, þe lyfad & riwad a but, I ende. c. 1200 *P. M. Coll. Hom.* 27 And alle men shullen come to libben echliche. c. 1225 *L. Kath.* 1771 þu as me liued aa in libben biten echliche. 1447 *FOUR SHAN Segyns* (Roxb.) 77, I wold not what it may the awaye. To forsakyn the goddis wyth leynp ay. 1604 *J. GRIFFITHS D'Aleost's Hist. Indis* v. xii 345 The Indians of Peru beleved commonly that the Soules liued after this life.

d. To escape spiritual death.

c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xvi, *Magdalena* 15 þe deid of synful I ha wil bot þat he leife his syn & lif. 1435 *MUSVS Fire of Love* II. xi. (1896 99) Lenn . . . to lufe þi makar, if þou desyre to lyfe when þou leus passys. 1508 *FISHER 7 Penit.* 1/s li. Wks. (1876) 103, I wyl not the deith of a synner, but that he be tounred from his wycked lyfe and leue. 1611 *Bible Ezek.* xxxiii. 11.

e. *figs. (poet. and rhetorical)*. Of things: To survive, continue in operation.

1768 *GRAY Flagg* 92 Men in our Ashes liue their wonted Fires. 1863 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 3 Nothing liues but perfect Love. 1895 *MIRAMIS Sowers* i, What little daylight there was liued on the western horizon. 1896 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 547/s Banders of this sort liue long.

f. quasi-trans. *To live out*: to complete (a term of life, or) also to survive the end of a period of time'. Also *dial.* to survive (a person); see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* lv. 23 The bloudthirstie and disceatful shal not liue out half their dayes. 1899 *GUY Boothby Dr. Nikols's E. p. m.* II. 53 He was as certain as any one possibly could be that the chap could not liue out the week. *Mod.* I never thought he would liue out the night. (Recent Dicts. give 'to live out a war, a term of office, a century'.)

10. Chiefly of a vessel: To escape destruction; to remain afloat. Also quasi-trans. of persons. *To live out* (a storm): to escape destruction by.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. ii. 14, I saw your brother, binde him elfe. To a strong maste, that he'd upon the sea. 1615 *A. STAFFORD Heart. Daga*. To Rdr. 17 There are Colke, who wil venture to row in waters wherein to use the seafaring phrase) they cannot liue. 1671 *NARBOROUGH in Acc. S. v. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 190 It was impossible for the Boat to liue any longer in that Sea. 1719 *Dr. For. Cynos* I. xvi. (1745) 89 The savages in the boat never could liue out the storm. 1793 *SHEATON Edystone L.* § 142 Carrying out the King's Mooring Barges so far to sea, where they could not liue but in fine weather. 1838 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 145 A ferocious hurricane . . . so that nothing could 'liue' afloat. 1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15, I have seen a boat liue in as bad a night as this.

11. To continue in the memory of men; to be permanently commemorated; to escape obliteration or oblivion.

c. 1586 *CITISS Pymbroke Ps.* lxxix. xi, From out the booke [let the wicked] be crossed, Where the good men liue engrossed. 1613 *SUMMS Hen. VIII.* IV. ii. 43 Mens euill manners, liue in Brasse, their Vertues We write in Water. 1638 *P. JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 56 Let . . . the temples be graced with such sights; worke them out in iuorie; let them liue in colours. 1688 *Prior To Countess Everet* 13 Eliza's glory liues in Spenser's song. 1718 — *Solomon* III. 264 A fancied kind of being to retrieve, And in a booke, or from a building liue. c. 1748 *WATTS (J.)*, That which strikes the eye Lives long upon the mind. 1800-24 *CAMBELL Holloway Ground* vi, To liue in hearts we leave behind, I not to die. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 131 One noble passage still liues, and is repeated by thousands who know not whence it comes. c. 1873 *MACREADY Remin.* (1875) I. 94 Cooke's representation of the part . . . liued in my memory in all its sturdy vigour. 1883 *K. W. DIXON Mano* I. viii. 21 So would he . . . give me those kind looks which liue in me.

12. To make one's abode; to dwell, reside. Also, to cohabit. Also with *† forth*. Of shop-assistants: *to live in*: to reside in the establishment; opposed to *to live out*. *To live out* (U.S. colloq.): to be in domestic service.



c 1205 LAY. 6235 We wulleð . . . be loefen wið a to ure live. 1220 *Bestiary* 518 Dis fis wunne wið de se grund, and lineð der eure heil and sund. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. x.* 438 Forþi lyue we forth with lither men. 1430-40 LYON. *Bochas* viii. i. (1554) 178 Decius. . . liued in deserte ferre out in wildernes. c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 249 That haillt lywith in Lowthe many lowe days. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 30 Welcum, therfor, abuse all livand leyð, Withe us to live, and to maik residence. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 266 He is not where he liues, but wher he loues. 1600 SHAKS. *A. J. L. II. iii.* 72 Here liued I, but now live here no more. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 2 It was their office to teach the people, and therefore it was necessary they should live among them. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiv. 283 The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour, though he live next dore to a graceless nobleman. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 74 The Coffee-house is the Place of Rendezvous to all that live near it. 1731 *Grati. Mag.* I. 391/1 Bluster. . . has liv'd in the Country ever since. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 49 The family, with whom she lived servant. 1855 MRS. TERNBURN *Hidden Path* vii. 53 She has never lived out before. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 80 Melesias and I live together, and our two sons live with us. 1891 *Daily News* 14 July 7/3 It was admitted that they lived together. 1895 *Lancet* C. 133/2 The deceased lived in a cottage near the up side of the railway line. 1896 C. Broom *Life & Labour Lond.* VII. 217 The majority of grocers' assistants still live in. *Ibid.* 218 Men. . . who live out not unfrequently help themselves to food.

fig. a 1240 HANFORD *Psalter* xvii. 30 Lord lives in my heart. 1857 PUSKY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 4 The Fathers, among whom, for these last twenty years, I have lived, as in my home.

b. To live in (a room, etc.): to occupy, inhabit; to treat as one's ordinary abode. In quotes. in *indirect passive*.

1885 MRS. C. PRAND *Head Station* I. 3 The veranda was more lived in than the sitting-room. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 407 The drawing-room looked more lived-in than ever.

13. Comb. In names of plants: Live (for) ever, (a) = LIVE-LONG 1 and 2; b) Everlasting Flower, *Helichrysum*. Live in idleness (= *live-in-idleness*), a name for the Heartsease or Pansy.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* II. cxv. 517 It. . . may be kept. . . by the space of a whole yeere. . . wherefore our English women have called it Live long, or Live for ever. *Ibid.* II. cxcix. 705 Called. . . in English. . . Paasies, Live in Idleness. a 1700 B. F. *Diet. Cant. Crw.* *Heartsease*. . . an Herb called. . . Live in Idleness. . . or Pansies. 1715 *Petiver in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 325 Round Saddle-leaved Cape Live-ever. *Fischerus* (apud). 1760 J. I. *Intro. Bot. App.* 317 Live ever, *Sedum*. 1763 J. W. *Whetler Bot. & Gardener's Phil.* Live-ever, *Crassula*. 1866 *Proc. Bot.* Live-long or Live-for-ever, *Sedum telephium*. 1884 B. *Whetler Bot. & Gardener's Phil.* I did not catch a glimpse of. . . *live-for-ever*, bladder campion, and others, of which I see acres at home.

† Live, *v. 2* Obs. rare. [*live*, *LIFE* sh. Cf. *LIVEN* v.] Trans. To give life to; to quicken, vivify.

1413 *Pilgr. Savile* (Caxton 1483) II. xxviii. 73 This soule sensatiff whiche enery best beryth in his blood lyneth or quyketh the body to which he is conynged.

Live, variant of LEVE v. 2 Obs.

Liveable, livable (liv'əb'l), a. [*live*, *LIFE* sh. + -ABLE.]

† 1. Likely to live. Obs. rare = 0.

1611 in CONGRAY. *N. V. 1141b.*

† 2. Conducive to (comfortable) living. Obs.

1664 *Peys Diary* 19 Feb. They are counted very rich people, worth at least 10 or 12,000*l.*, and their country house all the yeare long, and all things liveable.

3. Of a house, a room, or locality: That may be lived in; suitable for living in.

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* xxv. There will be work for five summers at least before the place is liveable. 1827 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* August, He (Scott) used to say that he did not know a more 'liveable' country (than the vale of Tweed). 1830 CAMPBELL in *Lady Morgan's Mem.* (1862) II. 310 You will find me in a far more liveable part of London than I lived in before. 1849 J. N. CARLISLE *Frail.* 12 Feb. in Trevelyan *Life Macaulay* (1889) 479 His rooms at the top of the Albany are very liveable. 1879 Miss BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 200 (South Park) looked to me quite lowland and liveable. 1895 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 195/3 If men had learnt the art of living in Africa, that continent would prove quite as 'liveable' as Brazil.

4. Of life: That can be lived; hearable, supportable.

1841 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. App. C. 436 But not the strongest Tory or Conservative values our Church or Law more than I do, or would find life less liveable without them. 1865 *Whewell in Life* 541. I cannot yet see how life is liveable. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 28/3 Who has for three years found life quite liveable.

5. Of persons (also *liveable with*): That may be lived with; companionable, sociable.

1860 *Chamb. Frail.* XIV. 305 Many men and women are of irreproachable character in all the great essentials, yet are not liveable people. 1888 *Athenaeum* 21 Apr. 501/3 Few will leave so pleasant an impression [as Matthew Arnold], few will seem so liveable with as he. 1896 E. F. HENSON *Babe B. A.* 7 They were both. . . very live-able-with. Hence *Liveableness*, quality of being 'liveable'.

(in quot. 1895, capability of living, 'viability').

1860 *Chamb. Frail.* XIV. 305 Everybody who has ever been a member of a household or a family, must have a ready conception of the quality—liveableness. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* 103 If the poet is to be of any help, he must testify to the liveableness of life. 1895 *Athenaeum* 27 July 129/1 The articles. . . are very fair of their kind. But they have absolutely no independent liveableness.

Live-bait, [*live*, *a.* + *bait* sh.] A living worm, small fish, etc. used as a bait in angling.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 513 Your Livebaits are wormes of all kinds. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 361 Folding live-bait kettle.

livece Live-baiting, fishing with live bait.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1880) 132 Live baiting is the next method for discussion.

Liveblood: see LIFE-BLOOD 3.

Lived (livd), a. [*live*, *LIFE* sh. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Possessed of or endowed with a certain kind or length of life. Also LONG-LIVED, SHORT-LIVED *adjs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 13 If you please his hart, you can doo him little harme, for he is liude like a Cat. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 743 Nature is a wary wily long-breathed old witch, tough-lived as a turtle.

Lived (livd), ppl. a. [*live*, *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] a. That has been lived or passed through. b. That is expressed in one's life.

1870 TONNISTER *Alestitis* 3 Cheapen not the worth of our lived lives. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Education* I. 77 The world demands a lived gospel as well as a preached gospel.

Live-day long (Bums): see LIVELONG 1 b.

Livefull, -less, obs. ff. LIFEFUL, LIFELESS.

Live-honey: see LIFE-HONEY.

Livelich, obs. form of LIVELY.

† Live-lihead. Obs. [*live*, *LIVELY* + -HEAD.]

1. Liveliness; vivacity.

1340 *Proup. Parv.* 308/2 Levelyheede, or qwyknesse [*M.S.* *l. liveliness*], *vivacitas*. 1647 H. MORSE *Song of Soul* II. iii. l. ii. The stronger hope, the stronger fear is fed; One mother both and the lively-lived. a 1717 FARNELL *Poet. II.* (1833) 20 With lusty livelighed he talks.

b. Living form or original. Also, condition of being alive; life.

1542 SURREY *Death Sir T. Wyatt* 2 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 Dyers thy death doe diversely bemone; Some, that in presence of thy livelighed Lurked. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 3 What mote ye weene, if the trow livelighed Of that most glorious visage he did vew! 1596 *Ibid.* vi. vii. 20 But, when he nigh approacht, he mote aread Plaine signes in him of life and livelighed.

2. In senses of LIVELIHOOD 1: Means of living; also, inheritance.

1471-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 27 She hath no other mean to help herself with, unto that a determination be had betwixt T— & her, of the livelighed that standeth in trawers betwixt them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 2 Full little woudest thou what sorowes are Left thee for porcion of thy livelighed.

Livelihood<sup>1</sup> (liv'lihud). Forms: a. 1 liviād, 2-5 lif-, 3-6 lyf-, 4 lif-, lyff-, lyf-, 4-6 lyfo-, lyve-, 4-7 live-; 2-4 -lad, 3-7 -lode, 4 -ladd, -laid, -late, -led, 4-6 -lode, -lood, 4-7 -lod, -loode, 5 -lothe, *Sc.* -lat, 5-7 -load, 6 -lode, *Sc.* -lat, -lett. b. 5 livelhood, -hud, liflood, 6 lyveliod, liveliod, livelhood, lyvelyhooe, 7 lyveliehood, 6- livelhood. [*OE.* *lifað*, *f. lif* life + *lād* course, way, also subsistence (see *LOAN*, *LODE*). Cf. the corresponding *OHG.* *libileta* provisions, subsistence, *f. lib* life + *leita* conduct. In the 16th c. the spelling was gradually assimilated (see forms) to that of LIVELIHOOD<sup>2</sup>, -HEAD.]

† 1. Course of life, lifetime; kind or manner of life; conduct. Obs.

1300 *Benedictine Rule* I. (Schröter-Wülker) 9/20 *Per* teoide muneia cyn is, he is wescriden genemmed, þa ealle liode lifað [*L. tota vita sua*] xend misenlice þeoda frad. c 1275 *Laub. Hom.* 85 Hwet is þet he mei mure spenen of his egen feire forþerne of his agene lifað. c 1230 *Itali. Meid.* 5 þurh englene lifað & heuenlich þat leades þah ha lifomliche wunne up on eorde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1506. I find na term of his [caymes] livelaid. a 1300 *Ibid.* 2009. A new livelaid can þat bigin. c 1449 *Procock Repr.* II. xii. 217 For governance and reule of her liflood. c 1470 G. ASHBY *Dialect Philos.* 374 Directe his livelode profitably. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*. *Ques.* 344 How is this contrary to y<sup>e</sup> ancient custome. . . of the Elders, if ministers. . . marry wives for the necessary comfort of their livelhood?

2. Means of living, maintenance, sustenance; esp. in to earn, gain, get, make, seek a livelhood.

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 37 in E. E. P. (1862) 13 In þe vale of eborh his lihood he [Adam] most swink sore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1562 Etc. . . Na o fouxl þat reles his livellood. 133. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 133 *Pat* be lode myst haf lene liflood to c. 137 *Lay Folks Catech.* 212 We. . . withdraws livellood fra tham that neðe haues. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alcatis*) 169 And like day thight his lyf-lid At þame þat passage-by þare mad. 1387 *Trevisa Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 331 Lanfrank. . . was a man þat koufe doo no grette werkes to gete his liflood þerwip. c 1449 *Procock Repr.* 342 Foul. wrought with hisse hondis forto haue his liflood. c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 376 My lyfist is bot honest chewy-sauce. 1483 CANTON *Goth. Leg.* 40/2 Noe began to labour for his lyflood with his sonnes. 1581 MARBECK *Rh. of Notes* 1104 Then must it be the Priests wages, which at that time had no other livellood. 1611 *Bible Prof.* to *Rdr.* 7:1 Those nourishing fathers and mothers. . . that withdraw from them who hang upon their breasts. . . livelhood and support fit for their estates. 1660 *Wood Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 360 To gaine a bare livelhood. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 401 What he did for his delight and recreation only when a boy, proved to be his livelhood when a man. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 117 A hawardous Trade to which they have bound themselves to get a Livelihood. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 297 To. . . restrain our own Subjects from. . . seeking their Livelihoods. 1727 *De Fox Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 4 They made a livelihood or trade of it. 1830 HERSCHL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 61 Fishermen who gain their

livelihood on its waters. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 Let each man practise one art which is to be his livelihood. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* vii. 87 When Dr. Candlish left the Establishment he did so without any prospect of a livelihood.

† b. Corporeal sustenance, food, victuals. Obs. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1553 Quils þat dight him his linelode, In orison he lat and bade. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 280 Wyld hony was his lyfde, & a thinge callit locusta. 1382 *Wyclif Dent.* II. 28 Lyvelodis bi prijs sel to vs, that we eten. c 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 21 Crist. . . wold not curse hem þat denoied to Him harbar & liflood. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 122/2 Oaks, Elms, Ashes, Walnuts, Chesnuts, and such Trees, wrong them [Fruit Trees] . . . of their Livelihood.

† c. In immaterial sense or fig. Obs.

1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 38 Faith is (as it were) the livelhood of a Christian: it is the stocke whereon hee liues. 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Answer to Objections* Wks. (1711) 214 We will allow no livelihood to tender consciences. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 118 His livelihood was upon things that were Spiritual [*margin. note.* Little-Faith could not live upon Esau's Pottage].

† 3. Income, revenue, stipend; pl. emoluments.

1422 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 51, I bequeþ to two prestes. . . reasonable lyvelode. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/2 Some withoute any lifode or gurdion. 1439 W. BYRNHAM *Petit. to Hen. V.* in *Wills & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. *Intro.* 56 For all liberal sciences used in your seid universities certain lyfode is ordeyned and endued. c 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 308/2 Lyfode, or wary-one. . . *donativum*. c 1450 *FORTESCUE* *Abb. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 How necessarie it is that he [the King] have grete livelode aboff the same charges. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 The said Marie prest to haue the seyd iij*ss.* *liijd.* to avancement of his liflood. 1475 *Ek. Noblesse* (Knox.) 32 Rewarded in liflood of londes and tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1821) 270 The Yerey Stit of the Lyvelod belonging to London Byrdge. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Any spiritual persone. . . haunyng any dignitee, benefyce, promotion, or other spiritual lyvelode, within the prouince of Yorke. c 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 190 The Cardinall. . . gave Elizabeth Beauchampe three C. markes of Livellood. 1563-83 FOXE *a. & M.* II. 1052, I. exhorte you to heare your partes of your livelode & salarie toward the paiement of this summe graunted. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Distribut.* 297 There was payed unto the Sanctuary for their *lupros*, which went to the maintenance of the Priests amongst their other livelhoods and Reuenues.

† 4. Property yielding an income, landed or inherited property; an estate, inheritance, patrimony. Also, *man of (great, small) livelihood*. Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Savile* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80 Yf the Chyue-tayne were taken of the same countre where that he is enherited and hath his lyvelode. 1438 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 111 Item all myn owne lyvelode to remeye to my next heires. c 1440 *Partonape* 5013 He was no man of grete liflood. 1446 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 What tyme that I rode oute aboute my lyf-livod. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. liii. Syre Ector. . . had grete lyvelode abouton london. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Page* iv. (None ought to hunt and hawk) withoute he be moche ryche and man of lyvelode. 1513 *Ek. Keryngue in Babes* *Ek.* (1868) 285 Some lorde is of blode royall & of small lyvelode. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr.* *Man* 44 b. To byld abbays, to endote them with lyvelode, to be prayd fore for ever. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xv. (1874) 38 Thei can not be content with the sufficiency lyvelodes that their fathers left them. 1570 *Queen's Council's Let.* 7 Feb. (in *N. & Q.* 1 Aug. 1837). Such special men of lyvelod and worship of the said Countie as have interest herein. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 To this livelode that from his mother came, Conquerts he winned. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. liii Being entred once upon those grounds as his owne livelode and possession. 1627 SIR R. COTTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 469 For the Land-forces, if it were for an Offensive War, the men of less livelihood were the best spared.

5. Comb. + livelod-man, man of property.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 72 This lyfist man hyt gat in marriage. c 1500 *Melusine* I. 31, I shal make the for to be. . . the grettest and best lyvelod man [F. *terrien*] of them all. 1570 HENRY Wallace vii. 265 The lyfist men [c 1470 the blest men], that was off Scotland borne, Fwnde at his faith Wallace gert them be sworn.

† Livelihood<sup>2</sup>. Obs. [*live*, *LIVELY* a. + -HOOD.] = LIVELINESS in various senses.

1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* I. 306 How much his [Love's] assaults can debilitate the livelihood of the bodies and spirits of men. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 29 The fairness of the wall, the stailynes of the pictures and the livelhood of the paynting. 1594 J. KING *Funeral Sermon* in *Tomas* (1618) 673 His spirit departeth: not only his strength, his health, his agility, his livelihood; but his breath. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 58 The tiranny of her sorowes takes all livelihood from her cheeke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 638 The red (wines) which are not yet come to their livelihood and maturitie. 1619 W. SCLATER *Eph. 1 Thess.* (1630) 13 They are actions operative, full of liulhood and efficacy. 1640 C. HARVEY *Synagoge* (1647) 37 Thy Circumcision writ thy death in blood, Baptisme in water scales my livelihood. a 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 93 In the Law-maker and the Law-dispenser, doing their duties, consists the life and livelihood of any State. 1641 *Relat. Answer*, *Earl Stafford* 3 The Lieutenant. . . spake. . . with such a measure of Eloquence and Livelihood. . . that his very Enemies were affected with it. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 32 The first judged of the Livlyhood and duration. . . of the City.

Live-like: see LIFE-LIKE and LIVE a. 8.

Livelily (liv'li), adv. [*live*, *LIVELY* a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lively manner (see the senses of LIVELY a.).

Briskly, vigorously; keenly; vividly, impressively. 1558 KNOX *Baptism* *Scl. Writ.* (1845) 253 The promises of Salvation in Christ Jesus are not in the papistical baptism lively and truly expressed to the people. 1634 S. BRERETON *Trans.* (Chetham Soc.) 57 Pictures made in wax most lively



her linnell colour kil'd with deadlie cares. 1604 E. GRIN-  
TONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xv. 251 These oysters  
within are of the colour of heaven, very lively. 1658 Row-



**LAND** *Moult's Theat. Ins.* 1013 The green Scarabee. Is of a lively emerald colour. 1711 *Pope Temp. Fame* 252 Bright azure rays from lively sapphires stream. *a* 1763 *Shenstone Elegies* vii. 19 And livelier far than Tyrian seem'd his vest, That with the glowing purple ting'd the ground. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* i. xiv. And islands that, empurpled bright, floated amid the livelier light. 1819 G. SAMOUILLE *Enfance*. Comp. 344 Griseous, lively light gray. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. 136 The turf is of livelier hue than elsewhere. 1870 *Rock Text. Fabr.* i. 1 In gold and lively colours.

**6.** Gay, sprightly, vivacious.

1580 *CHURCHILL title* A light Bondell of liudy discourses called Churchyardes Charge. 1741 *MIDDLETON Nero* i. vi. 438 A manner so lively and entertaining. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) i. ii. 22 Voltaire, in the first volume of his entertaining and lively Essay on General History. 1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* (1791) II. xxi. 291 Never did I see him more lively or more agreeable. 1781 *GIBSON Dict. of F. Lang.* III. 187 He had compared, in a lively epigram, the opposite characters of two Praetorian prefects of Italy. 1790 *COWPER Let* 7 July *Wks.* (1876) 334 The French ... like all lively folks are extreme in every thing. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* ii. 31 Sterne even condescended to adopt some of those lively extravagancies. 1838 *LATON Alice* 131 But your manner is livelier and younger. 1868 *MISS VONDER CAMOS* i. xvi. 124 He was lively in conversation. 1885 *Pall Mall Budget* 19 June 31/1 His account of the America is lively reading and will appear very seasonably.

**7.** *Naut.* Of a vessel: Capable of rising lightly to the sea.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* i. 498 We found our Vessel lively enough with that small sail which was then aboard. 1793 *SUTTON Edystone L.* § 170 To render them very floaty and lively in a rough hollow sea. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 In the sense, therefore, that she rides the waves instead of labouring through them, the Cambria might be described as a lively ship.

**8.** quasi *sb.* colloq.

1889 *CLARK RUSSELL Marooned* (1890) 171 'Time from me, my livers!' cried Mole.

**9.** *Comb.*, as *lively-foliaged*, -*looking* adjs.

1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. ix. (Rtdg.) 3 He drew from his pocket a phial full of a lively-looking red liquor. 1836 *MALCOLM LIVINGSTON Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 362 Lively-foliaged poplars generally showed their extremities.

**Lively** (lōi'vli, *adv.* Now rare. Forms: 1 *liffice*, 4 *lyfy*, 4 *liffy*, (5 *lyfyly*, *lyfyly*), 5-6 *lyvely*, (5 *lievlie*, *lyvele*), 6 *livelie*, 8 *Sc. lyvie*, 6- *lively*. [*OE. liffice*, *f. liff* *LIFE* + *-lice* -*LY* 2.]

† 1. (*OE.* only.) So as to impart life.

1000 *EYFENE Hom.* II. 244 He genam ða hlaf and hine liffice gehalode.

† 2. As a living person or thing. *Obs.*

1398 *TERESA Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 44 Though an angel take a body f r enery ned full doyng he may take it Not lyfly, neyther gyuyl, theto lyfe. 1590 *SHENSTONE F.* (1711) i. 38 A dainty flower Which in that cloth was wrought, as if it lively grew.

**3.** With animation, actively, briskly, nimbly, vigorously.

1400 *Destr. Troy* 2997 There light þai full lyfely, lept into bote. 1450 *Mertin* 355 He lept vp on fote as liffy as he hadde noon harme ne dis-eve. 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl) 417/3 Lepe a-bout lyvely, þou art a wight man. 1553 *BRENDE O. Curtius* Rviiij, Beinge .Lxx. yeares of age, [he] executed the office of a capitaine as lively as though he had bene young in yeares. 1613 *HAYWARD Norm. Kings, Will.* i. 9 The Normans did liuely charge upon them in head. 1643 *CROMWELL Let.* 6 Aug. in A. Kingston *East Angl. & Civ. War* (1837) 121 You must act lively; do it without distraction. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* 4 If you divide the Bee... you shall... see the heart beat most lively. 1699 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 276/2 It will... make the Medicine work more lively and briskly. 1883 G. H. BOURTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 402/4 We found that it was going on a little livelier than ever.

† b. *Feelingly*; (tonched) to the quick. *Obs.*

1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon. Tim.* 79/1 The examples... ought to make vs feele it liuely, and to the quick. 1625 *CONSALIO'S Sp. Inquis.* 197 Making him... liuely to lament his own filthinesse and abomination. 1651 *tr. De las-Coveras' Don Feuse* 31 Don Louis... was so liuely touched with compassion, [that] [etc.]. 1653 *SISSENA* 86 She was so liuely imprest with what she had heard. 1758 *RAMSAY Some of the Contents* vii. How liuely he and amorous Stuart sing!

† c. *Promptly*; at once; = *BELIVELY*. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 372 [He] led hom furthe lyuely into a large halle. *Ibid.* 4355 And so the ledis of the loud lyuely hym cald. *Ibid.* 5447 Out of Lyce come lyuele þe lege kyng Glaucan.

**4.** In a life-like manner; vividly, 'to the life'. Very frequent in the 17th century. ? *Obs.*

1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1229 Wel koude he peynten liffy that it wrought. 1559 *Br. Scott in Strype Ann. Ref.* i. App. vii. 18 Who so redith the third chapter of the second epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, may see them there lively described. 1598 F. MEARES *Palladis Tania* 287 Apelles painted a Mare and Dogge so liuelle, that Horses and Dogges passing by woulde neigh and harke at them. 1604 *DEKKER Kings Entert.* Wks. 1873 i. 293 In a large Table... is their fishing and shipping lively and sweetly set downe. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spiritual Navig.* 6 This glasse lively represents us to ourselves and our Saviour. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerall Mon.* 14 The funerals of Misenus, most liuely thus expressed. 1659 *EVELYN Diary* (1827) II. 143 A sheete of paper, on which was very liuely painted yetting in miniature. 1682 H. MORR *Annal. Glanvill's Lux* O. 30 Meeting with nothing... that lively resembles these things in our former state. 1687 *BURNET Trav.* i. (1750) 39 The Image also seemed to shed tears; and a Painter had drawn those on her Face so liuely, that the People were deceived by it. 1726 *Life of Penn* in *Wks.* i. 28 What Game such Persons play at, may be lively read in the attempts of Dionysius, &c. 1775 S. J.

*PRATT Liberal Opin.* ix. (1783) III. 22 [He [Draper] painted himself... much livelier... than it was in the power of any other person to depict him.]

† b. *Clearly*, plainly. *Obs.*

1548 *UDALL Erasmus Par.* Pref. 17 And liuely to know the ungodly maligners. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 She seemed... most liuely to beholde... with hir eye. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 144 The wisdome of a prince is not livelier discerned, than [etc.]. 1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* i. 107 The shape of a man cannot bee more liuely seene in a looking glasse, than [etc.]. 1634 *CANNIK Needes Separ.* (1849) 14 The Pope's pontifical, wherein he sheweth himself to be Antichrist most liuely. 1673 *PENN The Chr. a Quaker* v. 333 It had been utterly impossible for divers weighty things... to have been known, and said so liuely, had they not been seen by the Light.

† 5. Of a vessel: (Floating) in a lively manner.

(*CF.* *LIVELY* a. 7.) *Obs.*

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 171 Remarkably full in their bows; which... enabled them to float much more liuely upon the surface.

**6.** *Comb.*, as *lively-expressed*; *lively-daring*, -*shining*, -*skipping*, -*speaking*, -*thriving* adjs.

1622 *DRAVTON Poly-obl.* xxii. 962 The 'lively daring French. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 2 Gods will, first of all uttered in a 'lively expressed voice by the mouth of Christ. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 918 The 'lively-shining leopard, speckled o'er With many a spot. 1612 *DRAVTON Poly-obl.* v. 123 The 'luelle skipping Brane along with Gwethrick goes. 1707 *TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 112 Giving as ready obedience... as they can to any 'lively speaking prince of the world. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 32 You shall have for one 'lively thriving tree, foure... euill thruiuing, rotten and dying trees.

**Liven** (lōi'v'n), *v.* colloq. [*f.* *LIFE* + *-EN* 5. *CF.* *ENLIVEN*.] a. *trans.* To put life into; to brighten, cheer. Also with *up*. b. *intr.* To grow lively, to brighten; in quot. with *up*.

1824 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 8/1 Matters will liven up a bit during the day. 1897 J. H. CRAWFORD *Wild Flowers Scot.* Intro. 13 A few typical forms in a natural setting, livened by some incident... in which I shared.

**Lence Liveness**, something that enlivens; *spec.* a drink of beer or spirits; a 'pick-me-up'.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 13/5, I think he would want a liveness before the time had expired. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/7 He could not get out of bed unless he had two or three 'liveness'.

**Liven**, variant of *LEVE* 2. *Obs.*

† **Livenath**. *Obs.* Also 3 *liveness*, -*ode*, 4 *lyfnoð*. [a. ON. *lyfnað-r* (only in the sense 'conduct of life') *f.* root of *LIVE* 2.] Food, means of living.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Gif us ure livenað. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 275 ðe mire muneð us ure to tilen, Long livenaðe. c. 1230 *Itali Meid.* 29 Lutel þarf þe carien for þin ams livenað. 1340 *Ayemb.* 138 ðe... ham þorauyþ... have lyfnoð zuelliche and mid good savour.

**Liveness** (lōi'vnes). [*f.* *LIVE* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being 'live'.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Mar. 337/2 The 'liveness' of the New Scholarship.

**Livening** (lōi'v'ning), *pp.* a. [*f.* *LIVEN* v. + *-ING* 2.] a. That enlivens or cheers; cheering. b. That grows lively or bright.

1705 *ELSTON in Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) i. 107 Help'd by v\* livening Virtue of v\* Sun. 1866 *BLACKMORE Craiklock Newell* i. (1873) 2 The blackcocks lift their necks in the livening heather.

**Live-oak** (lōi'v'ok). [*LIVE* a.] An American evergreen tree (*Quercus virginica*) growing in the southern Atlantic States. The name is applied to some other species in the Pacific States.

The second quotation probably refers to the live.

1610 *True Declat. Col. Virginia* (1844) 22 Ashe, Sarsaparilla, live Oak, greene all the yeare, Cedar and Firre. 1671 *tr. Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 43 Mountains, whose tops in crossing we found also covered... with live-Oaks, (which are green all the year,) and wild Pines. 1770 *Cook Jnl.* 6 May (Wharton 1893) 248 The wood of this is hard and Ponderous, and something of the Nature of America [sic] live Oak. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 32 The ever-green live oak and lofty magnolia dress the forest in a perpetual mantle of green. 1864 S. L. J. *Life in South* (1863) II. xvi. 206 Valuable timber, such as live oak. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, I crawled under cover of the nearest live-oak.

*attrib.* 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 51 The American live-oak and cedar ships cost from 33 to 35 dollars (a ton). 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 40 The great live-oak branches, and their trailing moss.

**Liver** (lī'vɔɪ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *lifer*, 3-4 *livre*, 3-5 *livere*, *lyvre*, 4 *lyvour*, 4-5 *lyvere*, 4-6 *lyver*, 5 *levir*, -*yr*, *lyffere*, *lyvir*, -*yr*, *lywer*, 5-6 *lever*, 6 *Sc. lifyr*, *luffir*, 7 *livour*, 1, 4-*liver*. [*OE. lifer* fem. = *MDu. lever, levere* (Du. *lever*), OHG. *libara, lebara, lebura, lepera* (MHG. *leber, lehere, G. leber*), ON. *lifr* (Sw. *lefuver*, Da. *lever*) = *OTot. \*librā*, ? cogn. w. Armenian *leard*.

Some scholars regard the Teut. word as cogn. w. the Aryan \**librē* (Skr. *yakṛt*, Gr. *ζῆν*, *ζῆν*, *ζῆν*), the root being supposed to be \**lib* (i. *lib*); but the supposition involves serious difficulties.

**1.** A large glandular organ in vertebrate animals, serving chiefly to secrete bile and to purify the venous blood. Also in generalized sense, the flesh of a liver or livers, e.g. used as food.

In the warm-blooded animals the liver is usually of a dark

reddish-brown colour. In man it is situated below the diaphragm, and is divided by fissures into five lobes.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxv. § 617 And se Uulfor sceolde forletan þæt he ne slat þa life Tyties [MISS. Stices, Tices] 7as cyminges. a 900 *Kentish Glosses* in W. Wulcker 61/3 *Iccor* eius, his lifere. c. 1205 *LAV.* 6499 þat deor... for-bat him þa breste ban and þa sennew þat þa blate and þa lifere (eolen on eorðen. c. 1290 *S. F. Leg.* i. 320/738 In þe Neþemeste bolle þat þe lifere deoth of springe, þare comen o-manere soule. 13... *K. Alis.* 2156 Alixandre butte him, certe, Thorough lifre, and longe, and heorte. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 131 Have I nat of a capon bot the lifere. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Pilke chylum spredeþ þorwe al þe lyffere by mene of veynes Capillares. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take lyver of porke and kerve hit smalle. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 399 Me thynk my hert ryfis both leyv and long, To se sich styfis wedmen emong. 1530 *LYNORSAY Trist. Pabyng* 1124 3e thre my trypes sal haue, for your tranell, With lyffer and lowng. 1598 *Epietario* H iv b, To make a Tart of the liver of f-hens. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 19 They are polluted offerings, more aboard Then spotted Livers in the sacrifice. 1667 *MILTON P.* L. vi. 246 Spirits that live throughout v'ital in every part, not as frail Man In Entrails, Heart or Head, Liver or Reines. 1717 *PRIOR Anna* i. 440 The liver... parts and strains the vital juices. 1771 *GOLDSM. Haruch* i. 81 A 'liver' liver and bacon. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. i. Address of the Liver. 1878 *BYRON Beppo* xlii, I never saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver? 1892 *HUXLEY Physiol.* v. 217 The liver is the largest glandular organ in the body, ordinarily weighing about 50, or 60 ounces.

b. Applied to analogous glandular organs or tissues in invertebrates.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 588 The liver is proportionally of very large size in the Mollusca we are now describing. 1861 J. K. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Colent.* 106 Within the roof of the lateral [polypite], is lodged a peculiar brownish mass, the so-called liver.

c. *Palmistry. Line of the liver*: the line which stretches from the wrist (near the 'line of life') to the base of the little finger.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* xv. 50 Of the Line of the Liver, or the Hepatique. *Ibid.* When this line of the Liver is winding up and down, and waving, it signifies Theft, evil Conscience.

**2.** *fig. and allusive.* a. Formerly often mentioned *fig.* with allusion to its importance as a vital organ of the body (coupled with *brain* and *heart*); also with allusion to the ancient notion that it was the seat of love and of violent passion generally. (Now only *arch.*) b. A *white liver* is spoken of as characterizing a coward: cf. *while-livered*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 100 The liver makth him forto love. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 47 To quench the coale which in his liver glows. 1596 - *Mech.* V. iii. ii. 86 How manie cowards... Who inward searcht, have lyvers white as milke. 1599 - *Much Ado* iv. i. 233. 1601 - *Tuel.* N. i. i. 37. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 703 That greives my liver most. 1606 *Sir G. Gossescaple* i. iv. in Bullen O. P. II. 24 Because I am all liver, and turn'd lover. *Ibid.* ii. i. 37 Their livers were too hot... and for temper sake they must needs have a cooling carde plaid upon them. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 15 To you (the Liver, Heart, and Braine of Britaine) By whom (I grant) she liven. 1612 *CHAPMAN Willow's Tears* v. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 66 It will be such a cooler To my Venerable Gentleman's hot liver. 1623 *WEBSTER Duchess of Malfi* II. iii. E 2 b, By him I'll send A Letter, that shall make her brothers Galls Ore-flowe their Livers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. xvi. (1739) 84 The Mint is the very Liver of the Nation, and was wont to be the chief Care of the Parliament. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 404 When Love's unerring Dart Transfixt his Liver, and inflam'd his Heart. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. (1861) V. 304 Jan. 1701 In every market place... papers about the brazen forehead... and the white liver of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 734 He was a great hunter, and his liver grew hot in him for the bush.

† c. *Disposition, temperament, 'kidney'.* *rare.* 1800 *Spirit Public Yrns.* (1801) IV. 182 John Bull will solemnly and dully sit down to his pipe and bowl with a fellow of the same serious liver.

**3.** A diseased or disordered condition of the liver; liver-complaint. Also, with qualification specifying the disease, as *bronze*, *cirrhotic*, *hobnailed liver*.

1805 J. LAYFORD in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. *Biographies* II. (1870) 179, I had a most terrible attack of the liver. 1826 *JEKVELL Corr. w. Lady Stanley* (1894) 125 Lord Wycombe was dying of liver and dropsy. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 60/2 The 'fatty liver' is a frequent attendant on pulmonary phthisis. 1871 *SIR T. WATSON Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) II. 670 What used to be called the 'nutmeggy' liver, is simply the result of congestion of its blood-vessels. 1884 A. FORBES *Chinese Gorden* iii. 148 He suffered from ague for the first time since boyhood, and later came liver. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 390 Dy-peptic troubles... usually attributed to 'liver'.

**4.** In old chemical terminology applied (tr. L. *hepar*) to certain liver-coloured substances, e.g. metallic sulphides, and compounds of a metal or of sulphur with an 'alkali'.

1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* i. (1699) 436/1 *Hepar Sulphuris*, Liver of Sulphur. 1706 *PULLERS* (ed. Kersey), *Liver of Antimony* (among Chymists), Antimony open'd by Salt-peter and Fire, so as to make it half Glas, and give it a Liver-colour. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 104/2 Liver of Arsenic, is a combination of white arsenic with liquid fixed vegetable alkali, or by the humid way. 1799 W. TOOKER *Veget. Russian Emp.* i. 283 Liver-of-sulphate springs; i.e. springs which are impregnated with sulphate. 1800 *tr. Lavoisier's Chem.* i. 174 You fuse together equal parts of sulphur and alkali, and the result will be a solid mass of a reddish brown colour, which has a considerable resemblance to the liver of certain animals. It is for this reason that sulphurets have been called Livers. 1876 *Daily Tel.*



27 July 3/5 (F. D. D.) Do you ever use black antimony, or liver of antimony, with any of the horses?

5. *Agric.* 'Liver' soil.

1803 *Annals Agric.* XXXIX. 79 Upon these strong soils, the point...most necessary to attend to is that of avoiding all spring ploughing, which loses a friable surface, and turns up liver.

6. as *adj.* Liver-coloured.

1868 *Woon Homes without H.* xi. 203 That peculiar brown which is called 'liver' by bird-fanciers. 1890 *Daily News* 31 May 6/1 General D.'s familiar browns [horses] and the chestnuts, liver and pale.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *liver abscess*, *ache*, *attack*, *cell*, *chill*, *colour*, *disease*, *disorder*, *distome*, *function*, *ill*, *oil*, *pudding*, *pus*, *trouble*; *liver-coloured*, *-helping*, *hued*, *rotten* *adjs.*; *liver-brown a.*, of the brown colour of the liver, dark brownish red; *liver-complaining a.*, ?complaining of liver disease; *liver-complaint*, disease of the liver; *liver-faced a.*, 'mean and cowardly' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *liver-fluke*, a trematoid worm (*Distoma hepaticum*) infesting the liver; *liver-grown a.*, suffering from enlargement of the liver; also, adherent as an enlarged liver (in quot. *fig.*); *liver-hearted a.*, cowardly; hence *liver-heartedness*; *liver-lap*, a lobe of the liver; *liver-lask* (see quot.); *liver-leaf U.S.*, = *LIVERWORT* 2; *liver-line*, 'line of the liver' (1 c); *liver-opal*, an obsolete synonym of *maxillite* (Chester *Names Min.* 1896); *liver-ore*, an early name for hepatic cinnabar (*ibid.*); *liver-pad*, a pad or plaster to be applied about the region of the liver; *liver-padding*, ? = *liver-pad*; *liver-pill*, a pill intended to cure disease of the liver; *liver-pyrites*, hepatic pyrites (Cent. *Dict.* 1890); *liver-rot*, disease of the liver caused by the liver-fluke; *liver-sea*, an imaginary sea in which the water is 'livered' or thick, so as to impede navigation (cf. *G. lebermeer*); *liver-shark*, the basking shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* (Webster 1890); *liver-shot*, -*sick* *adjs.*, diseased in the liver; *liver-spots*, 'a popular name for *Chloasma*, or macular pigmentation of the skin; because it was supposed to depend on some disorder of the liver' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); *liver-starch* = *GLYCOGEN* (*ibid.*); *liver-stone* = *HEPATITE*; *liver-sugar*, the sugar derived from glycogen (Syd. Soc. Lex.); *liver-vein*, the basilic vein; also *allegively*, 'the style and manner of men in love' (Schmidt); *liver-weed*, *Hepatica triloba* (Syd. Soc. Lex.); cf. *liver-leaf*; *liver-wing*, the right wing of a fowl, etc. which, when dressed for cooking, has the liver tucked under it; hence *liver-ly*, the right arm.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xliii. 363. I have many times seen amoebic 'liver abscess' cases recover completely. *Ibid.* ii. 64. The pain in the loins and the 'liver-ache' continue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 900. There had been undoubted dyspepsia or a 'liver attack' before the onset of the symptoms. 1794 *Kiawan Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 30. 'Liver brown'—greyish brown. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 107. When protosulphide is fused with rather more than its weight of sulphur a liver brown mass is obtained. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 273. Atrophy of the 'liver-cells'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 46. The vague condition called 'liver-chill' is regarded by some authors as a form of active congestion of the liver. 1866 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/4 A. Spaniel Bitch, 'mark'd all over her body... with specks of 'liver-colour'. 1798 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. (1799) i. 232 A Piece of Iron-Ore, of a dark Liver Colour. 1603 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. ii. 266 A clotted and almost 'liver-coloured' mass. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 261 His 'liver-coloured' dog Don. 1877 *Generous Attachment* II. 145 A love writing, love sick, 'liver complaining' girl. 1809 J. CURRY (*title*) Examination of the prejudices against mercury in 'liver' complaints. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* ii. iii. 563 The excitation of the 'liver' disease in sheep. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41. A Foremost amongst the most definite indications of 'liver' disorder we have the yellow condition of the skin known as Jaundice. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1006 By comparing the figures of these 'liver' distomes. 1799 *NEUMANN Polyglotten-Lex.* 'Liver-fluke, Fasciola hepatica. 1836-9 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* II. 211/2 The liver-fluke is extremely rare. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 51 Various general symptoms referable... to disturbances of gastro-intestinal and 'liver' functions. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 Iv. 159 Unless it be the lowest lees of a canonical infection 'liver-grown' to their sides. 1658 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 344. I suffered him to be opened, when they found that he was what is vulgarly called liver-grown. 1748 *SOLLETT Rod. Raul.* (1812) I. 321 She was only liver-grown and would in a few months be as small in the waist as ever. 1577 *GOLDING Calvina on Ps.* xiii. 1 He complaineth not of the misery of a few dayes, as the tender and liver-harted sort [i. *pusillanimes*] are wont to doe. 1897 *BLACKMORE Dandel* lili. 468 If thou art liver-hearted to avenge thy father's wrongs. 1897 O. SCHREINER *Trooper P. Halket* i. 79 'It's not 'liver-heartedness', said Peter. 1611 *COTTON, Hepatitica*, 'liver-helping; comforting a whole, or curing a diseased, liver. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1327/4 White body, with some 'liver-hued spots. 1573 *DOUGLAS Aeneas* vii. Prol. 139 Sam langis for the 'liver' ill to lic of ane quart. 1000 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt.*-Walker 238/30 *Fibra*, i. *vena*, *icoris* *intestina*, 'liver-leppa. 1596 *FITZ GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 25 Her... turtle-doves, 'Whose liver-laps do swell with full-vain'd loves. 1609 *TOSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 38a The Liver lapp of a Wolf. 1597 A. M. u. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 The waterye bloodye flize is called *Fluxus Hepaticus*, VOL. VI.

the 'Liver laske. 1851 S. JUAN *Margaret* ii. i. (1871) 162 'Liver-leaves with cups full of snow-capped threads. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 102 The 'Liver line at a distance, and not touching the Vital line. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 407 When a mineral acid... is added to cod-liver oil, the well-known biliary play of colors occurs; it shows that it is a 'liver oil. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* 1. 201 The miners find sometimes a matter in the mines they call 'liver-ore. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 72 Used as a 'liver pad. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt.*-Walker 580/16 *Epaticum*, a 'liverpadding. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 2. I had just been reading a patent 'liver-pil circular. 1887 *Boston Frul.* (Mass.) 31 Dec. 2/4 A 'liver-pudding completed this typical Georgia repast. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xliii. 361 The naked-eye appearance of 'liver-put. 1837 *Yonatt Sheep* xi. 452 The liver overflows... The foundation may be laid for foot-rot... but the 'liver-rot is out of the question. 1820 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 707 What avails it... to a man in the last stage of ulcerated lungs, that his neighbour is 'liver-rotten as well as consumptive? 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Mice.* *Poems* xlix. 12 The perilous greedy gulfe of Perse, And 'liver sees that syndry shippis devours. 1618 *LATHAM 2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 7 She [a hawk] is seldom... subject to be 'liver shot. 1578 *LYVE Dadoens* v. lvi. 320 The rootes... are good for such as be 'liver sicke. 1597 *BR. HALL Sat.* ii. vii. 45 Demon my friend once liver-sicke of love. 1883 G. HARLEY *Treat. Dis. Liver* xxv. 161 Among a few practitioners of the old school one hears a good deal about the diagnostic value of what are called 'liver-spots. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) i. 145 'liverstone. 1861 *Nat. Syd. Soc.* 17... *ibid.* 1860, 83 That 'liver sugar is... identical with the sugar of the grape. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 430 Signs of liver-trouble peculiar... the intestinal disorder. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* (1515) 105 In Aprile and May, the 'liver vey... must be lette blooded. 1588 *SHAKS.* *L. L. L.* iii. 111. 74 This is the liver veyne, which mak's flesh a Jetty. 1664 *CULPEPER Two Treat.* (1672) to At what time blood is good. In Summer, open still the liver-vein. 1845 *Hoon United Fam.* xvi. 1. We all prefer the liver-vein. 1855 *BROWNING Dr. Chastus* ii. The king Was abed at, touched in the liver-vein. 1861 *DICKENS Cf. F. P. ch. vi.* Mr. Pumblebuck helped me to the liver-vein.

**Liver** (liv'ar), *sb.* 2 Forms: see **LIVE** *v.* [f. **LIVE** *v.* + **-ER** 1.]

1. One who lives or is alive; a living creature. Now rare. Also, an inhabitant, dweller (chiefly U.S.).

1377 *Langt. P. Pl.* II. vii. 322 Lyueres to-for vs. 1382 *Wycher Gen.* i. 1. The elder was feller than any lyuers of the c. the 1382 = *Isa* xlviii. 21. I shal not see the Lord (God) in the land of lyuers. c. 1400 *Apul. Lett.* 8 A lyuar in byr word. 1533 *Lb. Mervens Gold. Bk. A. Anul.* (1546) Ffij b. She that ouercometh all lyuers, shall be vanquished of the aloney by death. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xliii. (1612) 200 When as the wandering Scots and Pictish King Marius had subdued. He gave the Lyuers dwelings. 1599 *GREENE Alphonsus Wks.* (Rldg.) 234 Thou king of heaven, which... dost see the secret of each lyuers heart. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* ii. ii. xiv. 252 They must instantly have been Detected by the present Lyuers that were upon the Place. 1718 *Prior Power* 47 Try if life be worth the lyuer's care. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 87 One, John Powle, a Lyuer on Sasquehanna River. 1817 *KEATS 'I stood tip-toe'* 117 Dear delight Of this fair world and all its gentle lyuers. 1845 *Hoon Stanzas* 10 *T. Woodgate* i. 1. Tom; are you still within this land Of lyuers? 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Stor.* *My Farm of Edgewood* 289 There is no lyuer in the country so practical.

b. Qualified by *adjs.* having *advb.* force: One who lives (in a specified way, for a long time, etc.). c. 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 64 in O. E. *Misc.* 212 Cursed lyuers with here cumpers. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 926 So vertuous a lyuer... Ne saugh I neuere as she. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/1 Untrewre lyuers, and poeple withoute conscience. 1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 166 The lenger lyuer of yow bothe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. xii. 6 The damned ghosts doen often creep Backe to the world, bad lyuers to torment. 1632 *LITTONG Trav.* x. 429 The Turke, and the Irish-man, are the least industrious, and most sluggish lyuers vnder the Sunne. c. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 63 As I have placed him last, so was he the last lyuer of all the Servants of her favour. 1710 *SWIFT Frml. to Stella* 28 Apr. The Queen is well, but I fear will be no long lyuer. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 118 A grave man and a good lyuer. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 197 Though a loose lyuer among his guests, the governor was a strict disciplinarian among his men. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* i. The country for easy lyuers, The quietest under the sun.

c. [cf. **LIVING** *vb.* *sb.*] *Good lyuer:* (a) one given to good living; (b) *dial.* a well-to-do person. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 68 b. The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or as wee terme it, every good lyuer betweene Michaelmas and Candlemas. 1883 *Cornw. Mag.* Apr. 450 Or it is a group of good-lyuers round the table of a private house.

2. One who lives a life of pleasure. (Cf. **F. viveur**.)

1850 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 133 The sixth earl, having been a 'liver', had run himself aground by his enormous outlay on this Italian structure.

3. *dial.* The 'quick' of the finger-nail. Also *Comb.* *liver-sick*, an agnail. (See **E. D. D.**)

**Liver** (liv'ar), *sb.* 3 Also 7 leaver, 7-g lever. [A back-formation from the name *Liverpool*.] A name arbitrarily given to the bird figured in the arms of the city of Liverpool.

It was intended for the eagle of St. John the Evangelist, the patron saint of the corporation, but owing to the unskillful delineation there have been many guesses as to the identity of the bird represented. In some ornithological books the name is given to the Glossy Ibis.

1668 in *Picta Lepid. dunc.* Rec. (1883) I. 269 The Armes of this towne vizt the Leaver. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. xii. 266/2 He beareth Azure, the Head of a Lever couped proper : of some termed a Shoveliers head : this fowl is... in

Low Dutch Lepier, or Lepelaer, or Lefler; from the Germane termed Loffer, which we more finely pronounce Lever: Yet Mr. Ray in the translation of the Ornithology terms this Bird, a Spoon Bill. 1873 *Pictor. Memor. Lepid.* I. 18 Mr. Gough Nichols has... shown... that the so-called liver or cormorant was intended to represent the symbolic eagle of St. John the Evangelist.

† **Liver**, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 lyvir, 6 lyver. [Aphetic f. **DELIVER** a.]

1. Delivered (of a child); = **DELIVER** a. 3. rare. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3746 And be scho lyvir of a lasse scho lengis in oure burge.

2. Free from restraint in motion; active, nimble; = **DELIVER** a. 2.

1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Lyver quyke, *delivra*. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1658) II. 51 Lycht lyver men to cirkill thame about. c. 1650 R. HOOD, *Biggar & 3 Squires* 46 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 17 Those that saw Robin Hood run, said he was a lyver old man. 1664 *Flodden* F. v. 50 With lusty lads lyver and light. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 39 Again speaks out a Lyver lad A trusty Trojan.

**Liver** (liv'ar), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Partly a. F. *livre-r* (11th c. in *Littre*): = *L. liberā-re* to **LIBERATE**; and partly aphetic f. **DELIVER** *v.*] = **DELIVER** *v.* 1 in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15879 (Cott.) Pe fals felun Iudas... liu-rd his maister vp. *Ibid.* 20391. I livered me of mi sarmon. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 14418 (Gott.) God. liurd pain of mekil wa. 13... S. Gregory (Vernon M.) 72 Liure me, lord, out of bi pyn ne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1152 [Pail] egirly cries On Alexander efor help & he ham all buers [*Doubt* deliv'ery]. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 265. I am leuerd a laye lyke to no lede. c. 1480 *CANTON Sonnes of Aynon* i. 33 Vt he haue doon soo I shall neuer leuer hym the value of a peny. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 275 That they be prest redy to lyure you batayll. 1595 *SPENSER State Trcl. Wks.* (Globe) 623. 2 The which wood [liver], is derived of liv'ing or deliv'ing forth they mightlye food. c. 1606 *BR. MOUNIAC in Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) 1. 99 Hath Dr. Wynde livered my letter and effected it? 1672 *Sc. Acts Chas.* II. (1814) VIII. 61/4 Many of that victual shall happen to be livered within their bounds. 1701 in J. Bulloch *Pyonors* (1887) 74 If any goods shall be livered at the shore below the Easter work. a 1765 *Northumberland betrayed by Douglas* ix. in *Child Ballads* III. 412/2 For all the gold that's in Low Leven, Wi lam wold not liur mee. 1855 *ROBINSON W. Hill's Gloss.* I. 1. 2. to deliver. 'Is the ship livered?' unl. a. ed. 1883 *Almud. & Huddersf. Gloss.* *Liver*, to deliver; so poss. for deposit. 1887 J. BULLOCH *Pyonors* 42 Their industrious wives... were loading or living some vessel in the 'herbore'.

**Liver**, *obs.* form of **LIVERY**, **LYVER**.

† **Liverage** 1. *Obs.* [n. OF. *livrage* tax (1395 in *Godf.* f. *livre* **LIVER** *v.*) (Sense uncertain.)

1544 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) 1835 120 Whills three score poundes be paid that I am owed for liverage.

† **Liverage** 2. *Obs.* In 6 liv(e)rage. [? f. **LIVER** *sb.* 2 (sense 3) + **-AGE**.] An agnail.

1598 *FLORIO, Pibitula*, the skinne growing at the fingers ends about the nayle, called of some the wortwales, or live *caus.* *Ibid.* *Redunia*, a fellow or sore that breedeth betweene the naile and the flesh. Some... call the same wortwales, or liureages.

**Liverance** (li v'arāns). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Partly a. OF. *livrance* delivery, sort of homage, f. *livre* to **DELIVER**; partly aphetic f. **DELIVERANCE**.] a. Delivery, distribution, **LIVERY**. b. Deliverance, liberation, release.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5045 Pail... be stiward fand At a garner sounard, Par he liurance [*Fairf.* *delivrance*, *Trin.* *lyuery*] made of corn. a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 163 Pow schalt have liurance of In and al pat be needes. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4299 If y may lyne til moneday non, liurance wil y make. 1384 *Charter Lond.* in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 17 That no man take hostel within y' walls of London... by strengthe nor by liurance of the Marcial. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 473/2 A speciall warrant of discharge... for the liurance ayen of hir saide londes. 1488 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 233. I have sett y<sup>e</sup> said Richard to the liurance. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 239 All those y<sup>e</sup> that liurance purchase against the right of holy Church. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Empr.* (1757) II. 35. I accepted of him at the Price of Seventeen Guineas; but before I took Liverance of him (as it is called) I had him run along a little in his Halter. 1855 *ROBINSON Whilly Gloss.* *Liverance*, liberation, departure. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Liverance*, delivery.

**Liveray**, **livere**, *obs.* forms of **LIVERY**.

**Livered** (liv'vəd), *a.* Also 3 lyured, 4 liuerd, lyuered, 6 leueryd. [f. **LIVER** *sb.* 1 + **-ED** 2.]

† 1. Coagulated, clotted. *Livered sea* = *liver sea* (*LIVER* *sb.* 1 ?) ; in quot. applied to the Red Sea.

c. 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 47 in O. E. *Misc.* 148 Snov and is and lyured blod. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 925 Vor po be folc of israhel moyses wip him nom & laddle hom out of egipt in to be liuerced [v.r. *reedie*, *redel* see]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6506 Vr godd... his ilk as he pat broght(t) vs thoru be liuerd se [*Trin.* *be rede see*]. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon M.S. (E. E. T. S.) 645/236 per was no thying bot lyuered blode. 14... *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 2/29 Pe lyype lyb on a lumps lyuered on be cheke.

2. Of bread: Heavy. Now *dial.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 317/1 Bakers Terms.. *Livered*, tough Bread. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Livered*, heavy, or underbaked. *South.*

3. With prefixed *adj.*: Having a liver of a certain kind. (See also *lily*, *pigeon*, *white-livered*.)

1628 *Forn Lover's Mel.* m. ii. What a greene sickness liuer'd Boy is this!

† **Liverer**. *Obs.* Also 4 livere, 6 *Sc.* *liverrair*. [a. OF. *liverraire* delivery, deliverance, f. *livre-r* **LIVER** *v.*] = **LIVERY** *sb.* in various senses.

c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1640 He... fetched her livere eueri day,



To her livers fode. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. cvij. Their perfit appointment of sure armour, & their sumptuous sutes of liveries beside. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 148 There is diuerse princis that gyffis. leueraris, armis ande heretage to them that bes committit vailzeant actis in the veyris. c1650 *Morline* 306 In Furnivall *Percy Folio* 1. 432 That they wold wend to Vortiger & aske him meede & liverr [read liverer].

**Liveried** (liv'ried). [*f.* LIVERY *sb.* + -ED 2.] Dressed in, furnished with, or wearing a livery.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 455 A thousand liveried Angels lacky her. 1641 *EVERLYN Mene* (1857) l. 7 He had 116 servants in liveries, every one liveried in green satin doublets. 1738 *POPE Epil. Sat.* 1. 155 Our Youth, all liveried o'er with foreign Gold, Before her dance: behind her crawl the Old. 1798 *WORDSW. Simon Lee* 28 Old Simon to the world is left In liveried poverty. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) II. v. 126 A fashionable chaise and four, postillions handsomely liveried. 1837 H.T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. App. 327 Aristocratic girls... who grace a ball-room, or loll in a liveried carriage. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x. A liveried footman opened the door.

*fig.* a 1639 WORTON *Descript. Spring* 24 in *Reliq.* (1651) 524 All look't gay, all full of cheer, To welcome the New-liveried year. 1750 C. SMART in *Student* I. 225 The liveried clouds shall on thee wait.

† **Livering**. *Obs.* [*f.* LIVER *sb.* + -ING, ? after *pudding*.] A pudding made of liver and rolled up in the form of a sausage.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 217 Oure mete now begyns;... Two bloodyngis, I trow, a leueryng betwene. 1556 WITTHALS *Dict.* (1568) 49 a/1 *Tomauculum*, ex icore porcino cibis fit, et supra, a leueryng. 1591 A. W. Bk. *Cookery* 12 b, To make Livering of a Swine. 1611 COYGER, *Fricandeaux*: Short... dainty puddings... rolled up into the forme of Liverings. 1624 CHAPMAN *Flower's Bathrachon*. 58 Liverings (white-skinned as Ladies). 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 159 The Darbyshire huswife... when she makes whittings and blackings, and liverings and blackings. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxvii. (1737) 122 Chitterlings, Links, Liverings.

† **Livering**, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* LIVER *v.* + -ING 1.] Delivering, delivery; provision of entertainment.

13. K. *Alis.* 1717 Ther was fair hostell, and liveryng.

**Liverish** (liv'rish), *a.* [*f.* LIVER *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Resembling liver; of the consistency of liver.

1740 CHRYNE *Regimen* p. xli, The Blood... continues bad, that is, sizy, liverish.

2. *colloq.* Having the symptoms attributed to disordered liver.

1896 *Add.* in *Daily News* 9 July 9/1 When you begin to feel 'liverish'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Apr. 3/6 Mr. Alfred Bishop was welcome as the hearty Earl, who is inclined to be testy when 'liverish'.

† **Liverison**. *Obs.* In 2 Liverison, 4 liver-son, liverisoun, 5 liveresone. [*a.* OF. *liv(e)-raison*, mod.F. *livraison*:—L. *liberatio*-em, n. of action *f.* *liberare* to deliver, *LIBERARE* (cf. LIVER *v.*)] Delivery, deliverance, LIVERY.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 In be deie of liureisun hwense god... wule windwin bet er we iporsche. 13. K. *Alis.* 1011 In a castel beo was y-set, And was deliverid liverisoun. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 197 Isac be Emperour takes his liureisoun. c1440 *Proup. Parv.* 309/1 Liveresone, corrodium.

**Liverless** (liv'less), *a.* [*f.* LIVER *sb.* + -LESS 1.] That has no liver; deprived of the liver; also *fig.* of one whose liver does not perform its functions.

1598 I. M. *Servungmans Comfort* (1868) 164 My poore maisterlesse, and Lucyresse, nay Lucyrese and Hartlesse brother in Christ. 1864 C. CLARKE *Box for Season* 1. 107 Liverless bachelors, all cayenne pepper, turtle, and Peruvian cyanokaita. 1886 'HUGH CONWAY' *Living or Dead* II. xiv, Such a peppery diet would make me as liverless and heartless as [etc.]. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 37 A healthy frog received 0.015 milligramme (of strychnine) subcutaneously without any ill effect; while a smaller dose (0.002) killed the liverless one with violent convulsions.

**Liverpudlian** (liv'pudliän), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *Liverpool* (with jocular substitution of *puddle* for *pool*) + -IAN 1.] *a.* adj. Belonging to Liverpool. *b.* *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Liverpool.

1833 *New Sporting Mag.* V. 40 As Mr. Canning said to the Liverpudlians. 1849 *Clough Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 139, I like the Manchester people... better than the Liverpudlians. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 1/1 The division... is a fairly typical section of the Liverpudlian electorate.

**Liverwort** (liv'vört), [*tr.* med.L. *HEPATICA* (applied to plants having liver-shaped parts or used in diseases of the liver). Cf. G. *leberkrant*, Du. *leberkruid*.] A name of various plants.

1. The lichen-like plant *Marchantia polymorpha*; = *HEPATICA* 2. Sometimes called Stone Liverwort.

a 1100 in *Archiv. Stud. new. Spr.* LXXXIV. 326 Wiþ liferadle. Nim liferwyt & bere hi man onder cneowe. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 29 *Epatica*, liverwort. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 57 *Epatica*... crescit in saxis. et uidetur quasi frustula membrane inherencia... anglice, a liureurt. 1533 *Elvot Cast. Helthe* (1541) 9 b, Thynges good for the Lyver: Lyverworte. 1538 TUNER *Li-bellus*, Lyverwort, Lichen. 1566 — *Herbal* II. 36 Liverwort sodden in wine is good for the diseases of the liver and longes. 1578 *LYTE Dodons* III. lxx. 411 Stone Liverwort spreadeth it selfe abroad vpon the ground, hauing wrinkled, or crimped leaues layde one vpon another as the scales of fishe. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 130 Liverwort grows near Springs, Wells, and Watry Places, very low, almost like a Moss. 1858 LEWES *Sea-side Stud.* 74 Springs, glossy with liverwort and feathery with fern. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 308 The little group of Hepaticae or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 185 The two flat sides of the gemmae of this liverwort are identical.

2. *Anemone (Hepatica) triloba*; = *HEPATICA* 1. Formerly called Noble Liverwort, Three-leaf Liverwort. (The name in U.S. is *liver-leaf*.)

1578 *LYTE Dodons* I. xl. 59 [It] may be called in English Hepatica, Noble Agrimonia, or Three leafe Lynerworte. *Ibid.*, The Hepatica or Noble Lynerworte is a souueraigne medicine against the heate... of the Lyver. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* xxix. 226 In English you may call them either Hepatica, after the Latine name, as most doe, or Noble Lynerwort. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 *Herba Trinitatis*. Obteneth that name onely from the figure of its leaues, and is one kinde of liverworte or Hepatica.

† 3. Agrimonia, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. *Obs.* 1578 *LYTE Dodons* I. xxxix. 57 In Latine *Eupatorium*,... in base Almaigne Agrimonia, and of some Lenercury, that is to say, Lynerworte. 1617 MINSHEU *Doctor* 9 Agrimonia, called also Lyner-wort because it is good for the lyuer.

4. With qualification: Ground Liverwort, *Peltidea canina*; Marsh Liverwort, the genus *Riccia*; Water Liverwort, Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*; White Liverwort, Parnassus Grass, *Parnassia palustris*; Wood Liverwort, the lichen *Sticta pulmonacea*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxciv. 692 Parnassus Grasse or white Lynerworte. *Ibid.* III. clivii. 1375 *Hepatica terrestris*, Ground Liverwort. *Ibid.* clx. 1377 Lyngworte, or woode Lynerwort. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 256 Lichen cinereus terrestris... Ash coloured Ground Liverwort. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 Liverwort, Marsh, *Riccia*. 1866 *Pres. Bot.* 858/1 *Peltidea*, a genus of lichens the species of which are vulgarly confounded with *Marchantia* under the name of liverwort. The herbalists, however, distinguish them as Ground Liverwort.

**Livery** (liv'ri), *sb.* Forms: a. 3 liverel, 4 liveri, 4-5 levere, liver(e), *Sc.* lufre, 4-6 lyvere, -er(e), 11- lyveray, 4-7 livre, levery, li, lyverie, -ye, (5) levere, *Sc.* lifray, luvray, lyvera, lewray, 5-6 leveray, liveroy, -erie, (6) li, lyveraie, -aye, livorne, *Sc.* leifray, lufaray, 7 lyvie, livory, *Sc.* lewerie), 5- livery. *β.* (?) 6 lyver, 7 liver. [*a.* AF. *livier* (1292 in Britton), *R. livree* 1351 in Du Cange s.v. *Liber-are*], fem. pl. pp. of *livrer* LIVER *v.*: see -r. Cf. It. *livrea*, Sp. *librea* (both from Ir.); med.L. *had liberata*.]

1. *a.* The dispensing of food, provisions, or clothing (cf. 2) to retainers or servants; hence *gen.*, provision, allowance. *b.* The food or provisions so dispensed; an allowance or ration of food served out. Now *Hist.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2122 þe thrid part... al on þis side þe grekeses see, was laphet giuen til his liure. *Ibid.* 19220 Wit þam i mai ha mete and drinc, Mi liure ha wit-ten suinc. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 146 To London forto com, when parlement shold be... and tak þer his liure. 13... *Test. Christi* 376 (MS. Harl. 2382) in *Archiv. Stud. new. Spr.* LXXIX. 431 A cote-armur... the which y toke of thy lyure. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iv. 213 Tharfor he maid of vyne lufre [*MS.* E. levere, ed. 1616 lewerie] Till ilk man. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 That thei... gylf no Liveres of Sygnes, no make no Retenue of men. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* II. 2 Moche now me meruelith... Of soure large leuerye to leidis aboute. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 133 Syr Stewyn Serop... Hauyng the gouernance of Irlande, many extorcionis did, Lyuerce takyng. c1450 *Bk. Curthuse* 371 in *Babes Bk.*, Lyueray he base of mete and drynke, And settis with hym who so hym thynke. *Ibid.* 839 Of candell lyueray quymys schalle baue. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *S. Pegge Cur. Mus.* (1782) 97 Taking every of them, for his livery at night, half a chet loaf, one quart of wine, one gallon of ale; and for winter livery, from All-Hallowtide till Easter, one percher wax, one candle wax [etc.]. c1493 *Gest R. Hode* clxi. in *Child Ballads* III. 64/1 There he made large lyueray, Bothe of ale and of wyne. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 409 3e at far large of Leueray. 1596 SPENSER *State Ireld.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 In great howses, the liverye is sayd to be served up for all night, that is theyr nyghtes allowance for drinke. 1639 DAVENPORT *New Trick to Cheat Devil* I. [Stage-direction, *Ent. with Wine, Chan.*] Chan. I have brought your Livery. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 47 They serve God for a livery, for loaves, and not for love. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* n. x. 140 To whom [the Lord Great Chamberlain] belongs Livery and Lodging in the Kings Court. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 81 The butler... dispensed the stores to the cook, and gave out the rations or liveries of meat, wine, and beer. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 531.

*fig.* 1633 *Foro Broken* H. IV. i. Great (faire one) grace my hopes with any instance Of Liury, from the allowance of your fauour, This little sparke. [mod. ed. *Attempts to take a ring from her finger*.] 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 47, I found upon a natural inclination, and inbred loyalty unto virtue, that I could serve her without a livery.

c. Allowance of provender for horses. *At livery*: (of a horse) kept for the owner, and fed and groomed at a fixed charge. Now *rare* or *obs.* exc. in LIVERY-STABLE.

*Coyne* and *livery*: see COYNE. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1003 A thousand hors and thre... Vike nygt tok lyvere Off cowme and off hay. 1481-4 *Paston Lett.* III. 280, I had my horse with hym at livery. 1596 SPENSER *State Ireld.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2 What Liverye is, we by common use in England knowe well enough, namelye, that it is allowance of horse-meate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 559 Champions and wrestlers, whose allowance was much like to the liurie giuen to laboring horses. 1631 BRATHWAT *Whinies, Keeper* 49 A keeper of horses at livery. 1679-88 *Ser. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 70 Twelve guineys a year... which King Cha. the 2<sup>d</sup> allowed him for a naggs livery. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Livery* of Hay and Oats, the giving out a certain Quantity for feeding Horses, &c.

1731 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., To stand at Livery is to be kept at livery stables. 1820 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xix, There was a necessity... for arresting the horse, and placing him in Baillie Trumbull's stable, therein to remain at livery, at the rate of twelve shillings (Scotch) per diem.

*fig.* 1589 *Paphe* v. *Hatchel* D ij b, They finde all themselves good meales, and stand at liuerie as it were, at others mens tables. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Lew* II. i. To keepe you sixe at Liury, and still munching. 1611 B. JOSSON *Introduct. Verses* to *Coryat Crudities*, And here he disdain'd not, in a foraine land, To lie at Liury, while the Horses did stand. 1618 FLTKRCH *Chances* II. i, Best hang a sign-post up to tell the Signiors Here ye may have lewdnesse at Liuerie. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Fuvenal* 157 In whose [Venus] temple at Corinth two hundred maids daily stood at livery.

† d. Stipendiary allowance (for a fellow of a college or the like). *Obs.*

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 211 We willingly and thankfullie acknowledge great benefit by the statute mentioned... But such benefite as commeth to each on for his liverye risheth chiefe by fynes and woodsales; which liveryes... are in reason somewhat increased but not dobled. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Livree*, La *Livree* des Chanoines, their liuerie, or corrodie; their stipend, exhibition, daily allowance in victuals or money.

2. A suit of clothes, formerly sometimes a badge or cognizance (e.g. a collar or hood), bestowed by a person upon his retainers or servants and serving as a token by which they may be recognized; in wider sense, a distinctive badge or suit worn by a servant or official, a member of a company, etc.; formerly, the uniform of a soldier or sailor. In generalized use, the distinctive uniform style of dress worn by a person's servants, etc. (now only men-servants). In *livery*: wearing a particular livery. *Out of livery*: (of a servant) not dressed in livery; wearing plain clothes. † In early use also, a set of distinctive badges or suits; in first quot. — garments, clothes.

13. E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 1107 And alle in sute her liuree wasse. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xix. 36 Thre hundred and sextie had he Of squyris, clad in his liverye. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 353 An haberdasshere and a Carpenter, A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tappicer, And they were clothed in o lyuerce Of a solempne and a greet fraternitee. 1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 21 Ve bretheren and susteren of yis glide... shal han a lyuerce of hodes in suyte. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* II. 79 That no manere meyntenour shulde nerkis bere, Ne hane lordis leuere þe lawe to apeire. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 51 (Add. MS.), xlv knights of oone leuereye. 1463 *Bury Hills* (Camden) 41 Bothe my colers of silvir, the kyngs lyfre. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 14 He... wered ane estryche feder, Prynce Edwardes liverye. 1480 *Ward. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 124 A gowne and a hode of the liuerce of the Garter for the Duke de Ferrare. 1485 CANTON *Paris & F.* 14 Every baron gaf hys liverye that they shold be knowne ech to frother. 1522 WRIOTHESLY *Chron.* (1875) I. 13 The Kinge and he ridinge both together in one liverye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 173 b, The erle perceiuing by the liverye of the souldiers, that he was circumvented, 1a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 319 3e noble merchandis... Address 300 furth... In lusty grene lufraie. a 1592 GREENE *Gen. a Greene* (1596) F 1 b, Two liueries will I giue thee euerie yere, And fortie crownes shall be thy fee. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 58 Liveries, tokens, and other badges of factious dependance. 1637 HEYWOOD *London*, *Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 273 All this goodly band... in their City Liveries. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1616 Immediately Was Samson as a public servant brought, In this state Livery clad. 1684 in *Scott. Antiq.* XV, 18 Skulking and vagrant persons who have hitherto imitated the livery of the king's sojors. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* III. i. 23 What sort of Livery has the Footman? 1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4710/4 Deserited... John Stephens, a Sergeant... having his Sergeant's Livery on. 1814 Mks. J. WEST *Alcibiades* Act III. 113 Disguised in the livery of a trooper. 1841 LYTTON *Ni. & Morn.* I. i, A Servant out of livery leaped from the box. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimca* (1876) I. ii, 28 Hunting the country in the livery of the Salisbury Hunt. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 610 The king out of compliment wore the livery of the duke of Lancaster. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 862/2 Servants in claret and yellow livery noiselessly served wine. *β.* 1512 *Hen. VIII* To *Fort Sheshbury* in *Rymer Fœdera* (1710) XIII. 338 Badges, Tokens or Liveries to Were. 1660 tr. *Amyraldis Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 303 To wear the lver of an enemy to one's King.

*b.* *transf.* and *fig.*

c1325 *Faith* ix, in E. E. P. (1862) 151 When erþ makip is liuerie he graupis us in grene. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy II. xiii, When that Flom... Hath enery playne, medowe, hill and vale... clad in livery newe. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxxii. 180 That Rollo shuld... take vpon hym the liuerie of Cristes baptym. 1563 *Homies* II. *Rogation Week* iv. (1839) 415 Love and charity, which is the only livery of a Christian man. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 113 The childing Autumne, angry Winter change Their wonted Liueries 1611 COTGR., *Liripionné*, faithfull to the pot, and therefore hearing the red-faced liurie therof. 1661 *BOWLE Style of Script.* (1675) 192 White (the livery of innocence). 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 590 Now... Twilight gray Had in her sober Livery all things clad. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 665 A Snake... has cast his Slough aside, And in his Summer Livry rouls along. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 56 Trees receive annually their peculiar liveries, and bear their proper fruits. 1734 *BERKELEY Analyst* § 1 Wks. 1871 III. 258 Clothing themselves in the livery of other men's opinions. 1797-1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 122 The females may be seen in the livery either complete or partial, of the past Season. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. 1, Sorrow's livery dims the air. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 311 The rustic garb, which was the livery of his servitude.

3. *collect. sing.* a. Retainers or servants in livery.

† Also *occas.* a liveried servant. ? *Obs.* 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiii. 104 In these ryall festes the kyng yeuth his leuery ful ryche and ryal robes.







you can't manage that 'ere fine animal', cried the livery man. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* l. 135 We had a slight alteration with the livery-man, who wished to charge us for more days than our ponies had been in pupillage.

**Livery-stable.** A stable where horses are kept at livery, or are let out (with or without carriages) for hire. (Also *livery and bait stable*.)

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4182/4 Left at a Livery Stable . . . a Chestnut Mare. 1714 *MANOZZI* *Fab. Bees* (1725) l. 95 Houses, in which women are bird as publically as horses at a livery stable. 1839 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* l. 114 A fly . . . furnished us from a livery-stable. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine v.* The livery-stable was hard by.

*Comb.* 1736 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 527 Alexander Thorp, livery stable keeper, and Isaac Cusno, saddler. 1865 *DICKENS* *Mut. Fr.* l. ii. A livery stable-yard in Duke Street. 1867 *TROLLOPE Chron. Barset* II. li. 95, I should be so much obliged if I might be allowed to pay the livery-stable keeper's bill.

**Lives, Livesman:** see *LIFE* sb. 15, 15 b, 18.

**Live stock, live-stock.**

1. Domestic animals generally; animals of any kind kept or dealt in for use or profit.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* III. iii. Nothing but live stock—and that's only a few pointers and ponies. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 420 The number of its live-stock is more than treble. 1838 *Miss MITCHELL* *Fortune* Ser. III. 264 Trying the great market of Covent-garden for the sale of his live-stock. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 105 Our live stock, consisting of four bullocks, a dozen sheep, a dozen or more pigs. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 150 Farmers may also now insure their live-stock. *transf.* 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* II. i. You talked of independence and a fortune, but not a word of a wife. *Sir A.* . . . Odds live, sir! If you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands. 1894 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 305 Our suffering the human live-stock of the country to live such a wretched scanty existence as they do. *attrib.* 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Council have . . . agreed to the Live-Stock Prize-Sheet. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 5/7 The live-stock trade.

2. Body vermin. *diat.* and *slang.*

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* Live stock, lice, or fleas.

**Livetenant, obs. form of** *LIEUTENANT*.

**Live-tide:** see *LIFE* 17.

**Live time, obs. form of** *LIFETIME*.

**Livi, obs. form of** *LIFEY*.

**Livid** (liv'id), *a.* [ad. F. *livide* or L. *lividus*, f. *livere* to be livid.] Of a bluish leaden colour; discoloured as by a bruise; black and blue.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 9 There followed no Carbuncle, no purple or livide Spots. 1663 *COWLEY* *Christ's Passion*, Verses & Ess. (1669) 2 Dost thou not see the livid traces Of the sharp scourges rude embraces? 1703 *Pope* *Theists* l. 63 Thou, sable Styx! whose livid streams are roll'd Thro' dreary coasts. 1730 *G.W. POCOCK* (1743) II. 252 With wan care Sunk are those eyes, and livid with despair. 1786 *tr.* *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 143 A voice from the livid lips of the Prophet articulated these words. 1797 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE* *Italian v.* The light glared on the livid face of the corpse. 1808 *Med. Trn.* XIX. 345 A livid suffusion like that of erysipelas slightly elevated. 1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* II. 197 In 1607 it [the Comet] was dark and livid. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 311 Silvery Gull or Herring-Gull of Latham. Mantle bluish-cinereous; legs livid. 1864 *BROWNING* *Jas. Lee's Wife* VI. v. Her lean fingers shut close, close, their sharp and livid nails indent the clammy palm. 1870 *HOOKER* *Stud. Flora* 220 *Hieracium Fausoni*. styles livid. 1882 *QUIDA* *Maremma* l. 179 Over the water there hung . . . a livid fog of heat.

*Comb.* 1860 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes & People* (1863) 132 A long-faced livid-looking individual . . . rose.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to other adjectives or substantives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

In botanical use the form *livido* (see -o suffix) has been employed in compound designations of colour: so *livido-castaneus*, *fuscous*, *lividescens*, etc. (W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora*, 1871.)

1814 *SCOTT* *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi. His trembling lips are livid blue. 1827-35 *WILLIS* *Leper* 53 White scales. Circled with livid purple, covered him. 1850 *SEMPLE* *Diphtheria* 8 The edges of this foul ulcer are swollen, and of a livid-red colour. 1865 *DICKENS* *Mut. Fr.* l. x. His colour has turned to a livid white. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyces* 218 Disc livid-glaucous.

Hence **Lividly** *adv.*, in a livid manner, with a livid tinge.

1819 *WIFFEN* *Aonian Hours* (1820) 58 Tinging the bough till lividly it grew All ashes. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 339 He looked lividly pale, but by no means absolutely blanched.

**Lividity** (liv'i-diti). [ad. F. *lividité* or late L. *lividitas*, f. *lividus*, LIVID.] The quality or condition of being livid; a pale-bluish discoloration.

1477 *NORTON* *Ord. Akk.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 65 This Waun Colour called Lividity. In Envious Men useth much to be. 1611 *COTGR.* *Lividity*, lividity, lewnesse [etc.]. 1731 *AKBOTHNOT* *Aliments* (1735) 207 The Signs of a Tendency to such a State, are Darkness or Lividity of the Countenance [etc.]. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was no lividity of lips or cheeks. 1885 *MISS BRADON* *Nyland's* *Weird* II. 58 A shade more livid than the normal lividity of the complexion. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* V. 207 The lividity of the hands . . . was never attended by alidity.

**Li-vi-dness.** [LIVID + -NESS.] = *prec.*

1694 *PRYNNE* *Demurrer to Jesus' Kenitter* 26 He is whipped even unto blood and lividness. 1698 *MUSGRAVE* in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 179 The remarkable Lividness of their Faces. 1762-65 II. WALPOLE *Verde's* *Anecd. Paint.* III. 53 He . . . caught the roundness of his flesh, but with a disagreeable lividness. 1798 *WILSON* in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXXVIII. 354 This occasional lividness would happen to a child in that state. [In mod. Dicts.]

**Livido:** see *LIVID* a. b.

† **Lividous, a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *lividus* LIVID + -OUS.] LIVID.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 b1 The Membrana is black, leadish-coloured, and lividous.

**Livier** (liv'vīar), *local.* [? f. *live* (s), pl. of *LIFE* + -IER.] One who holds a tenement on a lease for a life or lives.

1883 T. HARBY in *Lough. Mag.* July 269 Many of these families had been life-holders. . . The 'liviers' (as these half-independent villagers used to be called), 1891 — *Tess* (1900) 127/2 'Liviers' were disapproved of in villages almost as much as little freeholders.

**Living** (liv'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LIVE* v. 1 + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. *LIVE* in various senses; the fact of being alive; the fact of dwelling in a specified place; † the faculty or function of life; course of life; † continuance in life.

c 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxii. 4 Py mercy's better vp lybbeinges. c 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Prose Tr.* (1866) 23 For wysely and discretely they departed hir levynge in two. — *Fr. Couste*, 430 Ful synful sal be his bygyngynng. And wonderful sal be his lyving. And his ending sal be sodayn. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egheiane*) 152 Sume of lyfynge mad na forse. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxix. 363 (Add. MS.) [For] the fyrste woman he gafe to the soule weying [read beying] and leuyng with trees; for the second he gafe felynge with bestes [etc.]. c 1520 *GRISHAM* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. l. 236 God . . . send your Grace goode helthe and long lyfynge. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Comm.* (1603) 127 This long living is the true cause of their propagation. 1631 *JORDAN* *Nat. Bathes* II. (1669) 14 There is no living for any creature, where there is no water. 1729 *De For. Crusee* l. v. (1840) 96 'There would be no living for me in a cave. 1809 *MALKIN* *Gil Blas* VII. vii. (Rldg.) 127 He was . . . so jealous, that there was no living for vexation at his unfounded sarmises. 1861 F. O. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 20 As if living in the country would save them from attending to any of the laws of health. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/4 This [campaigning] is 'living', anyhow, in a sense in which garrison life is not.

† b. Duration of life: lifetime. *Obs.*

[1340 *Ayenb.* 73 Voryet bi body ones a day guo in to helle ine pine libbide bet pou ne guo ine pine sterunge.] c 1374 *CHALCER* *And. & Arc.* 188 Sheo ne graunted him in hir lyfynge No grace. c 1450 *LOVELICH* *Grail* liii. 263. I schal preyen be my levynge [F. *en mon vivant*], that I . . . In that same Abbeie I-berved to be. c 1470 *Golagras & Gars* 1076 Than war I wonderi viwio. To purchase profit for pris, Quhare schame ay euer lyis, All my leuyng. c 1475 *Partemur* 488 That neuter, dais of your leuyng. . . Ve shall not enquire of me the saturday. 1597 *SHAKS.* *Lotter's Compl.* 288 She . . . did thence remove, To spend her living in eternal loue.

c. The action of passing or conducting one's life in a particular manner, whether with reference to moral considerations or to food and physical conditions; † manner of life. † Also, a particular (monastic) rule of life.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Prose Couste*, 205 He bat right ordir of lyfynge wil luke Suld bygygn pus. a 1400 *Cursor* M. 28943 (Cott. Galba) Pam bat has bene haucand, hend, of lifing cleue. c 1450 *MVCE* 22 For luytel 35 worthy by prechynge, 3ef thouw be of euyte lyfynge. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 360 Demys 3ow na better in your doynng pan othir of be some leuyng. 1485 *Act Hen. VII.* c. 4 Priests . . . openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1513 *BROADSHAW* *St. Warburge* l. 2174 He forsake this worlde and chaunged his lyfynge. 1555 *BOEN* *Decades* (Arb.) 53 Dissolute lyfynge, licentious talke, and such other vicious behaviours. 1577 *NORTH-BROOKE* *Dicing* (1843) 15 We . . . haue almost minde at no time to repent and amend our luyngs. 1650 *FULLER* *Pisgah* II. 63 Whereas all those in Egypt, though painfull in their livings, were healthfull in their lives. 1689 W. SHERLOCK *Death* III. § 4 (1731) 14 There is a Living a-piece, as some call it; not to lengthen, but to shorten life. 1743 *BURKELLY & COMINS* *Toy. S. Seas* 78 Our Living now is very hard. 1804 *WORDSW.* ('O Friend') *I know not*. Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 (1875) 129 Under Socrates . . . Philosophy became little else than the doctrine of right living. 1874 *HELPS* *Soc. Press.* II. 23 There are huge improvements to be made . . . in the first requisites for decorous and beautiful living.

d. **Living-in, -out:** the practice of residing in or out of an employer's premises. Also *attrib.*, *living-in* or *-out* system.

1896 C. BOOTH *Life & Labour* *Lond.* VII. 505 Index, 'Living-in' system. 1899 *Daily News* 22 June 9/5 The iniquities of the living-in system. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 2/7 Living out . . . would take a great deal of responsibility from the shoulders of employers.

2. The action, process, or method of gaining one's livelihood.

1538 *STARKEY* *England* II. l. 152 To . . . synd to them some honest lyvynge. 1721 *ADOLSON* *Speech*, No. 55 P 1 Most of the Trades, Professions, and Ways of Living among mankind. 1890 *ROLF* *Holldrewood* *Col. Reformer* (1891) 286 That occasional entire dependence upon personal resources which has been roughly translated as 'living by his wits'. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restraint* II. 35 Men are so concerned about living that they lose sight of life.

3. The means of living; livelihood, maintenance, support; † also, an income, an endowment. Now chiefly in *to earn, get, make a living*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merb.* 976 (Kölbing) A cabell . . . Forto drawn vp at ping, bat nede was to her libbeing. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 122 bat matydiane worthit ga to gat lyfynge to pane tua. 1450 in *Exch. Rolls* *Scott.* v. 425 note, We have . . . gevin till our loved Patrik Lyndesay five markes . . . till his living yerly. c 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* III. 897 Rycht

wichtly wan his lewyng in to wer. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c 6 Woollen Cloth . . . by making whereof . . . the poor People have most universally their living. 1536 *BELENDON* *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 250 Gawine Dounbar . . . biggit ane brig ooir Dee . . . and foundit ane yearly levynge, to sustene the same. 1550 *CROWLEY* *Last Trumpet* 493 If thou have any lyfynge So that thou nede not to labour; Se thou apply the to learyngne. 1611 *BIBLE* *Mark* xii. 44 She . . . did cast in all that she had, euen all her living. 1631 *QUARLES* *Dir. Pancies* III. lxxxii. (1660) 134 Instead of giving Encrease to her revenues, make a living Upon her ruins. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6306/3 Sometimes plays on the Violin for a living. 1764 *BURN* *Poor Latus* 150 No person will have need to beg or steal; because he may gain his living better by working. 1860 *EMERSON* *Cond. Life* III. (1861) 52 Society is barbarous, until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs. 1868 *HELPS* *Realism* xvii. (1876) 472 He cannot make a living out of it, [f. etc.]. 1883 *SIR J. BACON* in *Law Times* *Rep.* 1 Mar. (1884) 9/2 The son . . . earns his living as a licensed victualler.

b. † Also in narrower sense: Food; † pl. *Victuals* (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 39 Quhare vthre lyfynge had he nocht bot as be foullis til hym brocht. c 1450 *LOVELICH* *Grail* xlv. 620 A brid that browite me my lyveng. 1525 *Ld. BERNERS* *Fraiss.* II. ciii. lxxxviii 623 The see was closed from them on all partes, wherby their lyvengs [F. *vivres*] and marchandiseis nyght nat entre into their countres. 1607 *TOPSELL* *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 516 There is scarce any food whereof they do not eat, as also no place wherein they pick not out some living. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE* *Resid. in Georgia* 20 Our living consists very mainly of wild ducks.

† 4. Property in general, esp. landed estate; † estates, possessions. *Phr. man of living.* *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxh.) 2280, I have lost my living A hundred pound it was worth wile. 1465 in *Erch. Rolls* *Scott.* VII. 321 note, Cuthbert Coleville . . . has left his rolling and gudin in the said realme. 1566 *ASCHAM* *Let. to Leicester* 14 Apr. My lease . . . the whole and only living that I have to leave to my wife and children. 1580 *HAY* *De-mander in Cath. Prælatos* (1901) 61 Except only the patrimonie and leaving of the Kirk. 1581 *LAMBARDE* *Eiren.* I. vi. (1588) 34 That none be now placed in the Commission, whose Leuings be not answerable to the same proportion. 1588 A. MARTEN *Exhort. Faithf. Subjects* D 2 There be many more great houses already, then there be men of living able to vphold. 1597 *BACON* *Conders* *Ed. & Brill* *Ess.* (Arb.) 144 Men whose living lieth together in one Shire. 1603 *OWEN* *Pembroke* (1891) 21 Maintaineinge himselfe upon his owne lyvenges verye noblye. 1633 J. STAFFORD *Pl. Hist.* II. xl. (1810) 351 Hee presented unto him all the men of living and quality in the Province. c 1672 *Roxb. Ballads* (1886) VI. 261 My Landis and Livings are but small, For to maintain my Love withal. 1716 B. CLERCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 101 Not far from Penobscot, where the main body of our Enemies living was. 1813 *SCOTT* *Kohoby* l. xxi. Thy kinsman's lands and livings fair.

† b. A holding (of land), a tenement. *Obs.*

1583 *STUBBS* *Anat. Abns.* II. (1882) 28, I would not haue them [parcs] to be made of poore mens livings. 1605-47 *HABINGTON* *Serv. Worcester*, in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* 1. 139 Thys lord . . . did fyrst sell to many of the Tenants here the inheritance of theyre lyvengs. 1617 *N. Riding* *Rec.* II. 159 J. D. presented for refusing to pay his sennement . . . of that living on which he now dwelleth. 1819 *SCOTT* *Noble Morning* v. There's many a valiant gentleman of me holds living fair.

5. *Ecl.* A benefice. More fully *ecclesiastical, spiritual living*.

1426 *ADDEY* *Poems* 40 A mon to have iijj. benefyse, an-der no byvynge. This is not Godys wyl. c 1550 *Disc. Com-mon* *West Eng.* (1893) 138 What reason is it that one man should have ij mens livengs and ij mens charge? 1563 87 *FOXE* *A. & M.* (1566) 3/2 For the holding and reteining of all other spiritual livings whatsoever. 1577 *HARRISON* *Eng-land* II. v. (1877) l. 110 When a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiastical living. 1650 *HUMBERT* *Pill Formality* 28 They have two or three Livings apiece. 1680 *COUNTESS* *MAN-CHES-TER* in *Hall's* *Corr.* (1878) 217 He having a great many very good livings in his gift. c 1703 *BURNETT* *On A. T.* 1. 1. 1. 3 To take a living only to get a living, is an horrid impiety. 1704 *NELSON* *East. & West* x. (1739) 602 Any Person presented to any . . . Living Ecclesiastical. 1762 *GORDON* *Cit. W.* xxvii. My father . . . was possessed of a small living in the Church. 1796 *JANL* *ALSTEN* *Inde & Frej.* xvi. (1813) 69 The late Mr. Jarcy bequeathed me the next presentation of the best living in his gift. 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* v. l. 532 At the time of the Restoration . . . he had held a living in Kent. 1884 J. BRIGHT in *Times* 5 Aug. 10/4 The 500 peers are possessors of not less . . . than 4000 livings of the Church of England.

† 6. A term in the game of Maw. *Obs.*

c 1570 *GROOINE* *portiers* *lawes* at *Maw* in *Coll. Black-Let.* *Ball. & Broadides* (1867) 124 If you turne vp the ace of hartes, and thereby make either partie about xxvj, the contrary part must haue livings; but if the contrary parte bee xxvj, by means whereof livings sets them out, then is he who turned vp the ace of hartes to make for the set.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 1 with reference to dwelling) *living-house*, *-place*, *-room*, *-wagon*. b. objective, as (sense 3) *living* + *giver*, † *-griper*; (sense 5) *living* + *broker*; *living* + *days*, † *living-days*, days of life; *living* + *seeking* adj.; † *living* + *wage*, a wage on which it is possible for a worker to live; similarly *living price*.

1765 J. CLYBEE *Misc. Tracts* (1770) II. 44 Now is it not justly to [be] apprehended, that a certain order of men . . . may come over hither, and commence 'living-brokers'? c 1440 *CAPRARE* *Life-St. Kath.* v. 237 Our 'leuyngne dayes . . . arn at an ende. 1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 22 Whose goodly name . . . Was called Carmentis in her lyving dayes. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath* *lost* *Pearl* III. E 2, Is thy 'living-gluer within, sic? Ser. You meane my master, sic? 1600 *ROWLANDS* *Let. Humours* *Blood* II. 51 A Gentleman perhaps may chance to meete His 'Living-griper face to face in streete. 1897 *MARY* *KINGSLEY* *W. Africa* 624



There are near to the "living-house" large, well-built houses with the proper machinery for drying the cocoa. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Priests* iii. 124 The cloister was really the "living-place" of the monks. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Mar. 1882 Mr. C. would be glad to be enabled to do, at a "living price," a series of prints. 1895 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 9 No "living-room" should depend for its ventilation on such of its windows as may communicate with a green-house. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 Mar. 209/2 From all the living-rooms glimpses were obtainable of soft green hills and white cottages. 1898 *Daily News* 31 May 6/6 The Premier had much dislike for "living-seeking parsons." 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 995/2 A firm . . . as are the miners in standing out for what they call a "living" wage. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 20/1 Sir Andrew Clarke . . . used for the first time the phrase "the living wage" . . . in 1892. 1851 *MAUREL Lond. Labour* I. 329 He termed it, as all shewmen do—the "living wagon."

Hence **Livingless** *a.*, without a living.  
1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Girdel* I. viii. 136 They were enjoined to room . . . with a livingless parson as a mentor.

**Living** (liv'ing), *pp. a.* [f. LIVE *v.* + -ING *2.*]

1. *Predicatively, or attrib.* following the sb.: Alive, or when alive. † Also in the absolute construction, *living* —, 'in the lifetime of —'.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. [lv.] 16 Astigen hie in helle lifigende. c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. viii. (Schipper) 29 Constantius . . . he Diocletiane lyfendum Gallia rice . . . heold. a 1300 *Cursus* M. 4847 Ellenen breper es we liuand. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 547 The wifis had him till his cuntre, Quhar was na man leifand bot he. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 459 Ye shall se me well certan, and lyfand shall I be. 1535 COVERDALE *a Ezechas* xii. 33 He shall sett them lyfing before the iudgement. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 60 Thou has left leifand bot few in that land. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 267 Living his mother Alexandra, he had been with the High Priesthood nine years. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 254 As long as there is one man living who thinks you worthy of his confidence. 1827 *JARVIS Powell's Devices* II. 357 Where a testator . . . gives to his four children then living. 1830 R. B. PEAKE *Let. & City* I. ii. You are the only man living that can serve my brother!

2. *attrib.* That lives or has life.

\* *a.* said of the Deity (after Biblical use).

c 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxviii. (Schipper) 523 Ealle . . . hine purh þone lifigendan Dryhten halsedon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xli. 2 My soule is a thurst for God, yee eten for the lyfynge God. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 231 The leuening Lord bring thame to this guide end! 1732 *BENNETT Sermon* to S. P. G. Wks. III. 240 The church of the living God. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* liv. By the living Lord it flashed upon me . . . that she had done it.

b. of human beings, animals, and plants, or their parts. In mod. use sometimes used for 'now (or at the time spoken of) existing or living', 'contemporary'.

† *Living stock* = LIVE STOCK. *Living skeleton*: an individual with an extremely emaciated frame.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1599 þæt ne mei hit . . . strengde . . . of na liuende mon lewsin. a 1240 *Ureisan in Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne non liuende þing woc þer nis ne 3eomer. a 1300 *Cursus M.* 1689 þou sal tak tuin Of ilk liuand best. 1340-70 *Alisanor* 790 A libbing luf in hur arm. 1362 *JANGL. P. Pl. A.* viii. 64 Libbide Laborers þat libben bi heore hondes. c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints v.* (Yohannes) 577 Par was na lifland man þat mycht se hym for þat mekil lycht. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. 59 Oper many euelys comyn, þurgh which many leuand creatures ar persched. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pat. Hom. Pro.* 112 Saw neuer man so faynt a leand wicht. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasg. 43 Th' Earth . . . is called . . . the norishe of lyving creatures, . . . the sepulchre of the dead. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 116 All leuing man in to this world sa lounde sall loue thy name. 1611 *Bible Gen.* vi. 19. 1650 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 37 Destroying the living stock. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. i. 41 The supposed likeness which is observed between the decay of vegetables and of living creatures. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 115 That he preferred a dead carcass to his living children. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* (1826) LXVII. 239 1/2 The name of the Living Skeleton is C. A. Seurat. 1841-71 R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 723 The Crocodile . . . likewise kills living prey. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 11. 457 He was generally esteemed the greatest living master of the art of war. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Fatis* II. (1891) 82 He went to Rome and ordered various works of living artists. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxvii. 197 After this we encountered no living thing. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* I The living succulent parts of plants. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 81 A fresh supply of air is constantly required by a living animal.

c. absol. *The living*: those who are alive. *The land of the living*: see *Ps.* xxvii. 13, lii. 5; *Isaiah* xxxviii. 11, liii. 8.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* iiii. 3 Ic ne gesio dryhten god in eorðan lifigendra. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is ælra libbende moder. 13. . . E. E. *Alit. P. A.* 609 For non lyfande to be is lustyfyet. c 1470 *Colagros & Gau.* 954 Lord . . . thou life lent to leuand in leid. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecl.* vi. 8 What helpeth it the poore, that he knoweth to walke before the lyfynge? 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* ii. 20 He . . . hath not left off his kindness to the liuing and to the dead. 1672 *PERRY Pol. Anal.* (1691) Ded., Your Generosity . . . takes all occasions of exerting it self towards the Living. 1778 *MISS BURNEY Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 242 I'm glad to see you still in the land of the living. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 185 The true way to mourn the dead, is to take care of the living who belong to them. 1859 *TENNYSON Elaine* 1359 If one may judge the living by the dead.

d. *transf.* (a) In various phrases of biblical origin. Of water: Constantly flowing; also, refreshing. (b) Of coals; Burning, flaming. Cf. *LIVE* *a.* 3. (c) Of rock, stone: Native; in its native condition and site, as part of the earth's crust. Cf. *LIVELY* *i.* b.

1388 *WYCLIF Johu* vi. 51 Y am lyuynge breed, that cam doun fro heuene. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) iv. 29 The Welle of Gar-

dyns and the Dyche of lyuynge Waters. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* lxxxvii. l. j. h. [He] made . . . to . . . come out of the stone lyuynge and swete water. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 16 Christis blude . . . isane leuand well Celestiall. 1697 *DROVEN Virg. Aeneid* I. 78 In a spacious cave of living stone. *Ibid.* viii. 547 And living Embers on the Hearth they spread. 1726 *FROM Albert's Archit.* I. 64/1 A high bold shore of living craggy Rock. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* I. 59 What remains On living Coals they broil. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Metr. Leg.*, Wallace xxxviii. His soldiers firm as living rock. 1837 *YOUTAT Sheep* xi. 452 He got another pond of living water, and sustained in that season no loss to his flock. 1843 *LE FEVRE Life Trav.* Phys. II. i. xiv. 45 The fish ponds . . . were fed by a living stream. 1893 *BUDGE Mummy* 14 The Sphinx is hewn out of the living rock.

e. Of a language: Still in vernacular use. (Cf. *dead language* *s.v.* LANGUAGE *i.*)

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 45 The Hebrew ceasing to be a Living Language. 1749 *Numbers in Poet. Comp.* 12 Not only in English but French, and . . . every living Language in Europe. 1807 *CRABBE Library* 66 Here all the living languages abound. 1845 [see LANGUAGE *i.*]

f. *fig.* in various uses. *Living pledge* (see quot. 1767). *Living death*: a state of misery not deserving the name of life.

1388 *WYCLIF 1. Pet.* I. 3 The fadir of oure Lord Ihesu Crist . . . ligat vs agen in to lyuynge [1382 quik] hope by the agen ryng of Ihesu Crist. 1621 *SPEER Hist. G. Brit.* vi. xlv. 261 So Constantines glorious life drew to an end, though his living-glory shall be endless. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 100 To live a life half-dead, a living death, and buried. 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* LL. xx. Their every Thought, and Word, and Deed, That from a living Faith proceed. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 48 Or wold'to Ecstasy the living Lys. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 157 *Vinum radium*, or living pledge, is when a man borrows a sum (suppose 200*l.*) of another; and grants him an estate, as, of 20*l.* per annum, to hold till the rents and profits shall repay the sum so borrowed. 1853 *KINGSLAY Hypatia* I. 5 Each man had . . . living trust in the continual care of Almighty God. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Old Fol. Life* iii. (1891) 78 It is the living question of the hour, and not the dead story of the past, which forces itself into all minds. 1869 *SHELLEY Let. & Ess.* (1890) 77 Not that there is anything in a living Christianity incompatible with liberty. 1871 *FARRAR Wilm. Hist.* ii. 65 The idea . . . was created solely by the living fact.

3. Of or pertaining to a living person or what is living. † *Living fence*: a fence formed of living wood, esp. hawthorn. *Within living memory*: in the recollection of persons still alive. *Living force* = *VIS VIVA*.

1676 *GAVILL Ess.* iii. 6 Death having overcome that Envy which dog's living Vulture to the Grave. 1686 *Pier of Staffordsh.* 357 For a living fence, I met with no e so . . . servicial as those, made by the planching of Quicksets. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) III. xlii. 351 It is as if a living hand were to touch cold iron. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 438 There had within living memory been no equally serious encounter between the English and French. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 27 Aug. 247/2 Psychonomy . . . illustrated by tracings from living hands. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1883) 360 I that which is denoted by the term *Living Force*, though it has absolutely no right to be called force, is something as real as matter itself. 1777 W. MORRIS in *Macaulay Life* (1891) I. 341 The newly-invented study of living history is the chief joy of so many of our lives. 1888 *BURTON Liver* 12 *Gal. Men* II. v. 1 No ecclesiastic within living memory . . . has enjoyed a larger share of personal celebrity.

4. With prefixed adv.; That passes life in a specified manner.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 33 Ynkunynge & enyl leuynge prelatis. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 19 Oct. 3/1 Richardson . . . was . . . a good and virtuous living man.

5. = *LIVELY* *a.* in senses 4, 5, and 6. *Living gale* *Naut.* (see quot. 1883).

a 1718 *PENN Life Wks.* 1726 L. 231 During her illness she uttered many Living and Weighty Expressions. 1816 *BYRON Dream* II. A most living landscape. 1844 *STANLEY Arnold* I. ii. 46 The sight of the city and of the neighbourhood, to which he devoted himself . . . gave him a living interest in Rome. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 370 Bold, and rich, and living architecture. 1876 *FRIEMAN Norm. Comp.* V. xxii. 47 The portrait of William is drawn . . . in living colours, by the Chronicler. 1883 *CLARK RUSSELL Sallors' Lang.*, *Living gale*, a tremendous gale. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gal. Men* I. Pref. 9 Faithfully to commit to paper a living image of the man.

**Livingly** (liv'ingli), *adv.* [f. *LIVING* *pp. a.* + -LY *2.*] In a living manner; as if living; vitally; lively, vividly.

a 1470 in *Hist. Collect. Cit. Lond.* (Camd.) 137 We . . . shalle ordayne for hyr governance of the persone of oure sayde fadyr, sykerly, lyvyngly, and honestly, aftyr the askynge of hys ryalle astate and dygnyte, by [etc.]. 1577 *KNEWSTUB Confut.* (1579) 40b, His children, heavenly, spirituall and livelyly minded. 1638 *MAUREL Lucian* (1664) 157 You have most livelyly described the peeces in Orestes Temple. 1661 G. RUST *Origen* 79 That vital temper the Soul requires in the body she will livelyly joya with. 1680 G. KEITH *Rector corrected* I. 9 That word which doth . . . quicken our Souls unto God, and livelyly doth refresh and comfort us. 1769 *WOOLMAN Jnl.* x. (1840) 141 The doctrine of Christ, 'Take no thought for the morrow', arose livelyly before me. 1826 *BLACKW. Mag.* XX. 488 The life, yet breathing and livelyly remembered, of men. 1835 *LYTTON Riens* vi. 41 A fountain still played sparkling and livelyly. 1850 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 122 It was absolutely necessary that he [Socrates] should be brought livelyly before us. 1881 W. R. NICOLL *Incarnate Saviour* 24 This is not the mere history of the past: it touches us livelyly.

**Livingness** (li-vignés), [f. *LIVING* *pp. a.* + -NESS.] The quality, condition, or fact of being alive or living; vigour, vivacity, vividness.

1688 *SANDILANDS Satul.* *Endeared Love* 29 Which indis-

poseth both Body and Mind to serve the Lord even in that livingness and freshness which he requires. 1831 *LYTTON Godolphin* 51 The attitude was even awful in the livingness of its command. 1851 *BRIMLEY Ess.* 113 There has arisen in our country . . . a sense of the livingness and value of our history. 1871 F. J. A. HORT *Hulsean Lect.* 195 Early sense of life . . . branches off into self-regarding passions, but thereby loses its own livingness. 1884 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Open Door* 43 Signs of the livingness of nature.

**Livingstonite** (liv'ingstónit), *Geol.* [named by M. Barceña, 1874, in honour of Dr. David Livingston: see -ITE.] Sulphantimonide of mercury.

1874 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* VIII. 145 Livingstonite much resembles, in color and aspect, stibnite. 1892 *DANA Min.* 110 An ill-defined alternative product of livingstonite.

† **Livish**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 3-4 *livish*, 6 *livish*. -yshe. [f. *LIFE* *sb.* + -ISH.] = *LIVING* *pp. a.*, in various senses.

c 1200 *ORVIN* 3140 Patt to Ne do nan ifell dede Forr lufe off nan lifishe mann. 1350 *GOWER Conf.* 111. 93 Air. Of whos kinde his asprement Takth every lifish creature. c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Sermon*, *Child Jesus* (1903) 4 Christ, from whose body fiodes of lyuyshe water do renne. *Ibid.* 39 To be a lyuyshe member of the most holy body, the church. 1542 *BECON News out of Heuven* ProL. A iij b, Yf there were true & liuishe fath, than [etc.]. *Pathos Prayer* xxxvi. Ovij b, Euerye houre oughte we to offer a lyuishe prayer unto God.

Hence **Livishly** *adv.*

1530 *PAISER* 839 Lyuysshely, au vif. a 1560 *BYRON C. C.* Aut. Pref., Wks. II. 145 b, These vertues . . . do huihly shine in your Lordships daylye behaviour.

**Livish**, *obs.* variant of *LOVAGE*.

**Livor** (liv'or), [*a.* L. *livor* in both senses.]

1. *Path.* 'The mark of a blow; lividness, lead-colour' (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*). Also, the discoloration of skin in a corpse: *pl.* the parts of skin discoloured.

1566 *BROOKER* 622 *livor*, a lili k. and blew mark in a body, e. man, of a stroke, & l. a. al. Blacknys of the cy . . . m. & of hys . . . 1822 *34 Good. St. dy. M. C.* (ed 4) II. 172 The erysipthulous livor . . . gained ground. 1873 *SAXENUS Grk. Lect.* i. 33 It is the first . . . to prabe . . . even if strange livors of corruption. 1885 *SIR R. CHRISTISON Life & Autogr.* xiv. 397 Natural cadaveric livor is confined to so thin a layer of tissue that [etc.].

† 2. Ill-will, malignity, spite. *Obs.*

1607 *TORRILL Fom. & Rasts* (1658) 74 With unappeasable wrath and blood desiring livor, he pressed and trod 41 pieces the incest marriage-causer. 1621 *BRITON Anal. M.* i. ii. 1 viii. Out of this route of envy, spring those fearful In . . . des of fiction, hatred, livor, emulation. 1675 *BYRON Cath. Theol.* I. 1, 127 But what a plague livor and faction is [to] the Church and the owners souls, let Lut these ugly words of his be witness.

**Livorie**, -y, *obs.* forms of *LIVERY* *sb.*

**Livraison** (liv'rezón), [*F.* = L. *liberatio* *a.*, n. of action f. *liberare* 'to deliver' (see *LIBERATE* *v.*)]

A part, number, or fascicle of a work published by instalments.

1816 *Contt. Mac.* LXXXVI. l. 197 The *livraison* which I hope shortly to L. before the publick. 1824 *Adelt.* in *Campbell's Corr.* II. (at end) Napoleon's Memoirs . . . The first three *livraisons*, each in two Parts. . . Editions in French and English. 1882 *WALT WHITMAN Spec. Days* 7 *note*, These said and creas'd *livraisons*, each composed of a sheet or two of paper.

† **Livre** (liv'r), Also 7-8 *livre*. [*F.* = L. *libra* the Roman pound.] An old French money of account, divided into 20 sols (or sous), and approximately equivalent to the present franc.

Besides this *livre*, called *livre tournois*, there was also at one time a *livre parisien* = 14 *livres tournois*.

1553 J. LOCKE in *Bakley's Voy.* 1599 II. 102 Every Secchia is of venetian money eight liures, and two soldes. 1604 T. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 168 A larrell of . . . liere was worth twenty foure liures which is eleven Germaine Dollers. 1611 *CORNET Crutches* 250 The *Livre* is Nine pence, the Sol an half penny. *Ibid.* 286 That thou maiest be paide all thy money in the exchange coine, which is this brasse peece called the *Livre*. 1679 G. R. tr. *Bois's French's Theat. & World* 195 Eighteen *Livres* tournois. 1702 W. J. BRAYN's *Voy. Levant* xxix. 110 This Amount . . . every Year to Four Piasters, which make about Ten French *Livres*. 1746 *Acc. French Settlement N. Amer.* 13 A Captain here has one hundred and twenty *livres* a month. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 259/2 They had the conscience to charge an English sea officer . . . 300 *livres* (12 guineas and a half) for eight days lodging. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 Apr. 540/1 Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 *livres* allowed him.

**Livre**, *obs.* form of *LIVER*, *LIVERY* *sb.*

**Livrage**, variant of *LIVERAGE* *2* *Obs.*

† **Livret** (liv're), Also 5 *livret*. [*F.* dim. of *livre* book.] A small book.

c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xvi. 539 Thanne fonde he there A lytel lyveret Wher-Inne that these names weren set. *Ibid.* xxxix. 267 Al this was writen In thike lyveret. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 44 Each ponte is furnished with a livret or book, containing a suit of thirteen cards.

**Livrie**, *obs.* form of *LIVERY*.

† **Lix**, *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. *lixa*.] A (Roman) camp follower.

1675 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. x. 262 Moderating all that under agents and lixes are doing. *Ibid.* xl. 263 Consider by whom he was put to suffer . . . by judges higher and lower, and by lixes, by Jews and Romans.

**Lixam**, *obs.* dial. f. *LIKESOME*, pleasant.

1688 R. HOLMS *Armoury* III. iii. 69 To be of a Cheerful, and Lixam Countenance.

† **Lixive**, *Obs. rare.* [*a.* F. *lixive* (Cotgr.), *ad.* L. *lixivium* LIXIVUM.] = LIXIVUM.



1666 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i. Then can I... vse strange speech Of... Elephants, Embruchs, Lixives, Cataplasmes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Walnut Tree*. A Dye is also made of this Lixive to colour Wool, Wood, and Hair. 1802 SAMSON *Syn. Londonderry* 112 To two ounces of the water, were added ten drops of lixive, or lye of tartar.

**Lixivia**: see LIXIVIUM.

**Lixivial** (liksiv'ial), *a.* (and *sb.*). Now rare. [*f. L. lixivium* lye + *-AL*. Cf. *F. lixiviel*.]

**L. adj.** Of or pertaining to lixivium or lye; obtained by lixiviation. + Hence formerly used for: Alkaline; sometimes in narrower sense as the distinctive epithet of potash.

1650 CHARLETON *Vau Helmont's Ternary of Paradoxes* Proleg. D. A Lixivial Tincture, or Alchahal. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 139 Pot-herbs... for the most part have a lixivial volatile salt. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 414 All kinds of Alcalys whether lixivial or alcali-sate, fixt or volatile. 1676 HOGGSON *ibid.* XI. 765 The Lixivial salt I used, was only Potashes dissolved in Spring-water. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 26 Of the taste of the Mineral Water, as Acid, Ferruginous, Vitriolate, Lixivial, Sulphureous, &c. 1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 13 The swelling... was discussed by a lixivial Fomentation. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* i. (1735) 14 The common Symptoms of the Excretion of the Bile being vitiated, are... a lixivial Urine [etc.]. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xviii. 171 This Distemper... requires lixivial Washes. 1797 BECKFORD *Pop. Tales Germanus* I. 163 Its neighbour (sc. stream) at Carlbad... announces its entrance into the world by hot lixivial fumes. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 343 Carbonated soda... gives the lixivial taste.

+ **B. sb.** A lixivium, an alkali. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iv. 129 An Ulcer is an effect of an acid, not of a lixivial. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 199 A Medicine... put into a very strong Lixivial.

+ **Lixivian**, *a.* *Obs.* rare = *1*. [*f. L. lixivium* LIXIVIUM + *-AN*.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn setting Engine*, Pigeons dung or any other saline or lixivial substance.

+ **Lixiviate**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also *7* lixiviat, *erron*, *lixivate*. [*f. LIXIVIUM* + *-ATE* 2.]

**A. adj.** Obtained by lixiviation; or for pertaining to a lixivium or to lixivial salts; alkaline.

1657 G. STURKEY *Helmont's Find.* 318 Their [sc. Salts] Lixivate a remedy is somewhat hostile. 1663 BOYLE *Act. Exp. Nat. Phil.* II. App. 381 Those that... prescribe the lixivial salt of plant. 1680 — *Proth. Chem. Princ.* v. 32 Egyptian Niter being acknowledged to be a Native Salt... is yet of a lixiviate nature. 1694 SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 171 The Salt... will... have lost all its lixiviate Taste. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Relig. Phil.* s. (1735) III. xxviii. § 11 A Lixivate Salt will mix with Oil, and turn it into Soap. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II; and in *mod. Dicts.*

**B. sb.** A lixivium, alkali.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 41 The water turned... of... a brisk green colour, the Index of a lixiviate. 1824-8 LANDOR *Imag. Contr.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 He... washed them in lixiviate.

**Lixivate** (liksiv'iate), *v.* [*f. ppl. stem of mod. L. lixivare*, *f. lixivium* LIXIVIUM. Cf. *F. lixivier*.]

**1. trans.** To impregnate with lixivium or lye.

1646-1794 (see LIXIVIATED *ppl. a.*). 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 112 Having been thus lixiviated they [sc. linsens] are to be returned to the mill. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. r. n. i. 153 He directs us to lixiviate the dressed hemp in a solution of soda.

**2. To subject to lixiviation.**

1758 REID tr. *Maquer's Chem.* I. 140 This coal when burnt falls into ashes, which being lixiviated with water, give a fixed alkali. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trans. Amer.* 248 In order to obtain the nitre, the earth is collected and lixiviated. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xiv. 608 Collect some charcoal ashes from the crucible furnace and lixiviate them. 1854 *Chambr. Jnl.* II. 279 The great ocean lixiviates our earth. 1876 HAWLEY *Mat. Med.* 134 By lixiviating the saline soil over a filter of wood-ashes.

*fig.* 1796 BURKE *Lit. Noble Lord* Wks. V. 60 Churches, play-houses, coffee-houses, all alike are destined to be... well-sifted, and lixiviated, to crystallize into true, democratick, explosive, insurrectionary nitre.

Hence **Lixivated** *ppl. a.*, **Lixivating** *abl. sb.* (in quot. *attrik.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 110 The salt and lixiviated serosity with some portion of choler. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 The lixiviated carbonaceous matter being mixed with 300 grains of red oxyd of lead. 1839 *Use Dict.* Arts 329 The lixiviated gahröste mixed with from 4 to 6 of the lixiviated dünnsteinrost. 1881 *Brit. Trade Jnl.* XIX. 335 It is conveyed from the furnaces... to the lixiviating-pans [sic]... where it is crushed.

**Lixivation** (liksiv'ia-shun). [*ad. mod. L. \*lixivatio-em*, agent-n. *f. lixivare*; see prec. Cf. *F. lixiviation*.] The action or process of separating a soluble substance from one that is insoluble by the percolation of water, as salts from wood ashes.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 145 The Salt extracted from Barilla by lixiviation. 1805 *Useful Projects in Ann. Reg.* 860/1 A solution which may be procured by the lixiviation of ashes. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agria. Chem.* iv. (1814) 103 The water of lixiviation... will be found to contain the saline and soluble animal or vegetable matters if any exist in the soil. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnl.* (1873) I. ii. 34 A good deal of salt is made by lixiviation of the soil. 1881 J. DAVIS *Rise & Fall Confed. Govt.* I. 478 The niter was obtained from lixiviation of nitrous earth.

**Lixivious** (liksiv'ious), *a.* Now rare. [*f. L. lixivium* lye + *-OUS*.] = LIXIVIAL *a.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 31 The salt and lixivious liquor of the body. 1686 W. HARRIS *Lectures Course Chym.* Intro. (ed. 3) 5 The Salt of Plants drawn after this manner, is called Lixivious Salt. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller*

1. xxiv. (1760) 99 Impregnated with a lixivious Taste from the alkaline Salts used in Rectification. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 537 Those united Contraries (commixing oily with lixivious particles) compose together a new soluble, and sponaceous body. 1800 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 227 [Seltzer water] has a gently saline and decidedly alkaline taste. If it be exposed to the air... it intirely loses its pungency, and the alkaline or lixivious flavour becomes proportionably stronger.

|| **Lixivium** (liksiv'ium). Pl. *lixivia* (*rare*). [*L. lixivium* neut. of *lixivius* (also *lixivius*) adj., made into lye, *f. lix* ashes, lye. L. had also the fem. *lixivia*, whence *F. lessive*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted by lixiviation from wood ashes; lye. Also, a solution obtained from other substances by lixiviation.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 304 *Aqua vitæ* is also precious in all Lixiviums against Gangrens. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 780 His device was, out of the ashes of a Nettle, to draw a weak Lixivium. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* iv. (1735) 95 The Urine is a Lixivium of the Salts that are in a Human Body. 1736 BAILEY *Housch. Dict.* 319 Wash it very well with a lixivium of quick lime. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 469 The application of a lixivium of soap and water proved successful. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 242 The cloths... after being treated with alkaline lixivium... were exposed... to dew and air. 1835 WATT *Leather Manuf.* xi. 135 A lixivium composed of the dung of pigeons and fowls in water. 1864 SMILES *J. Wedgwood* xviii. 233 Painted colours effected by Prussian lixivium.

¶ Used for: LAVA. In quot. *fig.*

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 383 The whole of Europe is a smothered volcano. If the channels of wisdom, justice, and liberality had been opened, the boiling lixivium would have flowed safely away.

+ **Lixivye**, *Obs.* rare. [*ad. L. LIXIVIUM*] = prec. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/2 We may also make good Lixivye only of Oaken ashes. 1599 — *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physique* 7/1 Make this subsequent Lixivye, or lye: Take Zedairia... bayberries... grossely beaten, seeth or boyle it together with a quart of wyne.

**Lixt**, *Obs.* 2d sing. ind. pres. of *LIE* v. 2

**Liyhe**, -or, -ingo, *Obs.* ff. *LIE*, *LIAR*, *LYING*.

**Liynglye**, *Obs.* form of *LYINGLY*.

**Liza** (lî-zâ). U. S. [*a. Sp. liza* (applied to various species of mullet): see Valenciennes *Hist. Nat. Poiss.* (1836) XI. 36, 61-2.] An American species of mullet; according to U. S. Dicts. *Mugil curema*, a different species from *Mugil liza* Val.

**Lizard** (lî-zârd). Forms: 4-5 *lesard* (s), *lizard*, 4 *liserd*, *luserde*, 5 *lesere*, *lizar*, 6 *lisarde*, *lessert*, *lucert*, *lycert*, -*sert*, *lyzard*, -*erd*, *lezard*, *Sc. lyssard*, 7 *lyser*, *lezard*, *lisart*, *lyzard*, *lizzard*, 6-*lizard*. [*a. OF. lesard* masc., *lesarde* fem. (mod. *F. lizard*, *lizarde*) (= *Pr. lasert*, *lauzert*, Sp., Pg. *lagarto*, It. *lacerta*, *lucerta*), repr. L. *lacertus* masc., *lacerta* fem., lizard; the ending in OF. would normally have been -*ert*, -*erte*, but was assimilated to the suffix -*ard*.]

**1.** A name popularly applied to reptiles of the genus *Lacerta*, and to other reptiles resembling these in shape and general appearance, having an elongated body, a long tail, four legs, and a scaly or granulated hide. Ordinarily, the name relates to the small animals of the genus *Lacerta* and other genera of the order *Lacertilia*; by extension, animals like the crocodile, the agama, the iguana, or the great fossil saurians, are often spoken of as lizards. In scientific books, the name is commonly used as coextensive with that of the order *Lacertilia*, which includes many animals which, as lacking either limbs or scales, or both, would not be popularly regarded as 'lizards'.

1377 LANGEL *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 335 Thus ylyke a luserde with a lady visage, Theuchel bow [sc. Satan] me robbedest. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A lacert, that is a serpent that is clepid a liserd. 1400 *50 Alexander* 3573 Bestis... Aslebirds, lesards, & lenxis, lions & tigris. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* I. 1056 A floor... So naad that lizaris may not ascende. 1440 *Prompt. Parer.* 298/1 Lesarde wyrlm, lacertus. 1483 *Caxton Dialogues* (E. F. T. S.) viii. 28 Men ete not... Of bestes venemous:—Serpentes, lizaris, scorpions. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pat. Hon.* I. xxv. The feild was odious Quhair dragounis, lessertis, askis, edders swatterit. 1575 TURNER *Faulconrie* 244 You shall give your hawk two inches of a Lucert's taylor newly cut off. 1578 LYVE *Dodoens* 220 The thirde kinde of Orchis, called in Latine *Hirci testiculos*... Upon the... stemme groweth a greete many of small floures... much like to a Lizarde. 1593 SHAKES. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 325 Their softest Touch, as snart as Lizards stings. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Lazo* 450 As starry Lizards in the Summer time Upon the walls of broken houses clime. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* IV. i. 17 Adders Forke, and Blindewormes Sting, Lizards legge, and Howlets wing. 1611 BARK *Lev.* xi. 30 These also shalbe vncleane vnto you... the Cameleon, and the Lizard. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 45 Mans flesh, which the great Lizards, or Caimans eat very well. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* u. 1. 18 Of lizards it hath been observed... that their tails being struck off will grow again. 1728 RAMSAY *Two Lizards* 14 In Nilus giant Lizards sport, Ca'd Crocodiles. 1774 GOLOM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 110 The scales of the lizard seem stuck upon the body even closer than those of fishes. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxvii, Through the grass The quick-eyed lizard rustles. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 313 Lizards, the green lightening of the wall. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 602 He watch'd... So still, the golden lizard on him paused.

**b.** applied, with qualifying word, to many species of the genus *Lacerta* (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 This is generally called by the name of a Green Lizard, but in the Summer time they are paler. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 164 *Lacertus viridis*, the green Lizard. 1751 C. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 248 *Lacertus minor*, cinereus maculatus, *Asiatice*. The small spotted grey Lizard. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 16 The Brown Lizard. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. v. And his awaken'd ear Heard the grey Lizard's chirp. 1838 T. BELL *Brit. Reptiles* 17 Sand Lizard. *Lacerta agilis*, Linn. *ibid.* 32 Viviparous Lizard. Nimble Lizard. Common Lizard. *Zootoca vivipara*. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 274 The other species of *Lacerta*, which may be seen frequently on the Continent of Europe, are the Green (*Lacerta viridis*) and the Ocellate (*L. ocellata*) Lizards, and the lively little Wall Lizard (*L. muralis*). 1896 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) V. 159 The peary lizard (*Lacerta ocellata*) of Southern Europe, may be taken as our first example of the typical genus *Lacerta*. *ibid.* 161 The... sand-, or hedge-lizard (*L. agilis*).

**c.** applied, with qualifying word, to other genera of *Lacertilia* and *Batrachia*. **Anguine lizard**, *Chamaesaura anguina*. **Groaking lizard** (see quot.). **Flying lizard**, *Draco volans*. **Water lizard**, (a) a tailed batrachian, newt; (b) a varanian, monitor. Also **FENCE**, **PHILL** or **FILLED**, **GROUND**, **LACE**, **LION**, **SAIL** lizard.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 457/1 The Monodactyle or \*Anguine lizard. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 408 In the island of Jamaica, the 'croaking-lizard, *Thecalapsus lœvis*, is a most abundant animal. 1693 RAY *Syn. Meth. Anim. Quadr.* 275 *Lacerta volans* Indica, the 'Flying Indian Lizard. 1774 GOLOM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 165 The whole race of dragons is dwindled down to the Flying Lizard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 The Neute, Asker, or \*Water Lizard are one and the same Creature. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 277 The largest known Lizards belong to the family of Water Lizards, Monitoridae, or Platynota.

+ **2. Lazy lizard**: a term of reproach applied to a slothful person. *Obs.*

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-truth* (1876) 128 And there this lazze lizard soundly slept. 1629 SUMNER *Spir. Poet.* I. ix. 30 The sluggish, the lazze Lizard, and the luskish Lubby?

**3.** A figure of a lizard; esp. in *Heraldry*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. viii. 160/1 He beareth Argent, a Lizard, Vert, counterpoing, a Newt or Asker, proper. 1868 CUSSENS *Her.* (1893) 340 The Ironmongers Crest: Two Lizards erect, combattant, proper, chained and collared or.

**4. b.** ? Confused with LUCERN.

1780 *Donovonson Her.* II. Gloss. *Lizard*, or *Lezard*, a beast somewhat like a mountain or wild-cat, with a short tail, and long dark-brown hair, spotted... It is the crest and dexter supporter to the arms of the Skinners' Company of London. **4.** A fancy variety of the canary. In full *lizard canary*.

1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan., The gold and silver spangled lizards were very superior. 1876 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* xiv. 164 The Lizard... Lizard canaries are more frequently tampered with than any other variety by unprincipled exhibitors.

**5. Naut.** A piece of rope having a thimble or block spliced into one or both ends.

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I. 163 *Lizard*, an iron thimble spliced into the main-bowlines, and pointed over to hook a tackle to. 1866 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 At the quarters, quarter stops and lizard. 1882 *Nares Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 44 The other end is secured with a lizard to the opposite quarter. *ibid.* 137 The lizard is sometimes only a pendant.

**6.** A crotch of timber or a forked limb, used as a sled to support a stone being hauled off a field; a stone-boat (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

**7.** = LACERT 2. *Obs.* rare = *1*.

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 24 Sinews, muscles, lizards, tendones, gristles, bones.

**8. attrib. and Comb.**, as *lizard-kind*, *shape*, *tribe*; *lizard-like*, *adj.*; *lizard-bird*, *dragon*, animals half lizard and half bird or dragon; *lizard canary* (see 4); + *lizard fish*, (a) the horse-mackerel or scad; (b) a fish of the genus *Synodus*; *lizard-green*, a colour resembling that of the green lizard; also *adj.*; *lizard orchis*, the plant *Orchis hircina* (see quot. 1578 in 1); *lizard-seeker*, one of the West Indian genus *Saurothera* of ground-cuckoos, so called because the birds live much on lizards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); *lizard-skin*, *a.*, made of the skin of a lizard; *lizard wine* (see quot.).

1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 39 The heroes of the geological bas-reliefs are Ichthyosaurs... \*lizard-birds, gigantic crocodiles [etc.]. 1883 R. JEFFRIES *Story Heart* II. (1891) 19 The 'lizard-dragon, wallowing in sea foam. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* *Lacertus*, the 'lizard fish... a fish of the cuculus kind, much resembling the common mackerel... and more usually called *trachurus*. 1822 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. III.) 279 *Synodus*. Lizard-fishes. *ibid.* 280 *S. sepioides*. Sand Pike; Lizard-fish. 1877 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 A graduated panel of white cloth braided in 'lizard-green'. 1899 *ibid.* 28 Jan. 6/4 Lizard-green satin. 1774 GOLOM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 137 The modern salamander is an animal of the 'lizard kind. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xviii. 243 His most 'lizard-like expression. 179. NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* 'Lizard orchis. Orchis coriophora. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/1 That curious and nearly extinct native, the Lizard Orchis. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Synop.* s.v. *Iguana*. It is an amphibious animal, of the 'lizard shape. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. iii. 156 He pulled out a 'lizard-skin case. 1774 GOLOM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. vi. 158 This animal... differs from the rest of the 'lizard tribe. 1804 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/4 A curious article of export from Pakhoi (China) is dried lizards... They are used for making a medicine called 'lizard wine'.



course, the weight of one or more trains. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT  
Lect. Archit. I. 49 The columns .. are .. proportioned in  
thickness to their load, irrespective of their height.



**e. Phys.** The amount of resistance to be overcome by the contraction of a muscle.

**1894** STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 94.

**4. fig.** A burden (of affliction, sin, responsibility, etc.); something which weighs down, oppresses, or impedes.

**1593** SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* II. i. 157 Sharpe Buckingham vnburthen with his tongue. The envious Load that lyes vpon his heart. **1599** — *Much Ado v. i.* 28 Those that wring vnder the load of sorrow. **c. 1646** MILTON *Sonnet on Mrs. C. Thomson*, Meekly thou didst resign this earthly load Of Death, call'd Life. **1700** DRYDEN *Pat. & Arc.* II. 265 Our life's a load. **1748** ANSON'S *Voy. Introd.*, When I consider... of how tedious, and often unintelligible, a load of description it [a drawing] would rid them. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 374 And all that freedom's highest aims can reach. Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each. **1766** FORNICE *Sermon*. *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xii. 206 From some people... a favour... is a load. **1791** BURNS *Lament Earl Glencairn* v. I bear alone my load of care. **1813** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 175 So did they give the heir the privilege of laying the load upon the personal estate. **1851** D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 141 With this thought, a load was lifted from the old man's heart. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 111. 400 His spirit... sank down under the load of public abhorrence.

**5. a.** As much as one can 'carry' of drink; (one's) fill; *phr.* **† to have** (or *have taken*), **to get one's load**, **to have a load**. Now only *dial.* and *U.S. slang*.

**† b.** **To give** a person, **his load**; to beat soundly. **1598** LANGE & GREENE *Looking Glass* Lond. H 2 b. Ply it till every man hath tane his load. **1678** RAY *Prov.* 87 Proverbial Periphrases of one drunk... He has a jag or load. **1692** R. L. ESTRANGE *Poet's Life* (1708) 16 The Cups were round, and Xanthus by this Time had taken his Load, who was mightily given to talk in his Drink. *Ibid.* clvii. 173 There are those that can never Sleep without their Load. **1694** LICHARD *Plantus* 128 Give him his load so a... he shan't be able to find the way home. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 360 In n drank... The General leapt about... a little while; luthaving lus Load soon went to sleep. **1890** CENTURY *Dict. v.*, He went home late with a load on. **1902** *Eng. Dial. Dict. v.*, **To get one's load**, to be drunk.

**c. Mech.** (See *quots.*)

**1855** OCHLIE, *Suppl. v.*, In mech. an engine or other prime mover is said to be loaded when it is working to its full power, and the quantity of work it is then doing is called its load. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Load, the amount of work done by an engine worked up to its capacity. Not to be confounded with *dufy*.

**6. Loads** († a *load*): a great quantity or number, 'lots', 'heaps', *collog.*

With the earlier *quots.* of CART-LOAD b.

**1606** SHAKS. *Pr. & Cr. v. i.* 22 Londres a grauell i' th' backe, Lethargies, cold Palsies, and the like. **1655** NICHOLAS *Papers* (Camden) II. 203 There is a load of newes. **1852** CLOUT *Poems*, etc. (1866) I. 183 Sunday—Loads of talk with Emerson all morning. **1860** EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 73, I was very much pleased to get all the home letters on Monday last—This mail I had loads.

**† 7. Phrases.** **a.** **To lay on load**: to deal heavy blows (occurs. *to lay load about* or *about one*); *fig.* to speak with emphasis or exaggeration; to emphasize (the fact) that...; to exaggerate, 'lay it on thick'; also, to be extravagant in expenditure. Also, *to lay on load of reproaches*. **b.** **To lay load on or upon**: to belabour with blows; also *fig.* to blame, reproach. **c.** **To lay (or cast) the load**: to throw the blame. **d.** **To lay on by load**: to heap or pile on. *Obs.*

**a.** **c. 1537** *Thersites* (Roxb. Club) 51, I wyll... laye on a lode with this lustye clubbe. **1579** CHURCHYARD *Gen. Rehearsal* Wars K j b. He strake diuers of the Almshouses... and laying loads about hym, he made such waite that the gate was free. **1580** FULKE *Dang. Rock* 169 He layeth on lode, that Luther and Caluine's authorities is not like to Christes. **1586** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* i. vi. (1589) 19 The Danter then of Trespassers... laies lustie lode about. **1587** *Mirr. Mag.*, *Casus xxviii.*, They fell from wordes to sharpe, and layde on loads amayne. **1589** NASHE *Martin's Month's Minde* To Rdr., Wks. (Grosart) I. 163 Who being both but newelie come to their Fathers lands and goods... lay on such loads, and spend all their leudnes so fast. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ix. 22 So dreadfull strokes each did at other drive, And laid on load with all their might and powre. **1598** GAENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* n. iv. (1622) 37 They should... lay on thicke load; and strike at their faces with their swords. **1611** COTGR., *Exaggerer*, to exaggerate, aggravate, lay on load. **1613** DAY *Festivals* viii. (1619) 234 They lay on load of bitter Reproaches against it. **1620** J. DYKE *Sel. Sermon*. (1640) 211 Satan will be busie to lay on loads, and to affright a man with Hell and damnation. **1652** C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* vii. 37 They raile and scoff when er'e he comes abroad, And of his lewd behaviour laies on Load. **1677** MIEGE *Eng. Fr. Dict. v.*, They laid much load upon that expression, its *exaggerant beaucoup cette expression*. **1832** SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 22 Leap out, my masters; leap out and lay on load.

**b.** [c. 1435; see LADE 5b.] **c. 1550** WEVER *Lusty Yventus* Dij. Lay lode on the flesche, what so euer befall You hauestrength lough to do it with all. **c. 1560** INGELAND *Disobed. Child* (1570) F j, [Stage direction] Here the wyfe must laye on lode vpon her Husbande. **1577** 87 HOLMES *Chron. Eng.* (1809) I. 466 They laid load vpon the Romans with their arrows and darts. **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* t. iii. v. The vast thumps of massive hammers noise, That on the groning steel laid on such lode. **1679** DRYDEN *Edipus* i. i. Dram. Wks. 1725 IV. 378 Lay load upon the Court; gull'em with Freedom. **1883** TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 429 The Dutch began to lay Load upon their Allies, for their Backwardness. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 1097 Mneethus lays hard load upon his Helm.

**c.** **a. 1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 251 The load of that marriage was cast on Lord Clarendon. *Ibid.* (1734) II. 365 It was moved to lay the Load of that Matter on him.

**d.** **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1562) 64 He makth you beleue, by lies laide on by lode.

**8. attrib. and Comb.**, as *load goods*, *-hauling*, *wagon*; *load-carrying* adj.; *load displacement*, draught, the displacement or draught of a vessel when laden; *load factor*, the ratio of the average to the maximum amount of work, power, etc., of consumption to production, etc.; *† load-horse*, a pack-horse; *load-line* = *LOAD-WATER-LINE*; *† load-man*, a man who bears or has charge of a load; *† load-mark-line* = *load-line*; *load-penny* *Hist.*, a market due anciently levied on loads; *† load-pin*, a bar inserted into the side of a wagon, to increase its capacity; *load-rail*, *-tree*, a broad rail fixed across the middle of a certain kind of corn or hay cart. Also *LOAD-SADDLE*, *-WATER*.

**1611** COTGR. (1632) *Sammier*... any toying, and 'load carrying, drudge, or groome. **1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 1/3 The fire-resisting material of the load-carrying material. **1884** *Daily News* 9 Oct. 5/7 The Rodney... has a 'load-displacement of 9,740 tons. **1898** *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 6/6 Her displacement at 'load draught will be 15,000 tons. **1898** *Albion's Syst. Mod.* V. 916 The 'load factor of the heart, the ratio between its average and its maximum work, is ample. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 1/1 The 'load factor', the proportion between the hours of daily consumption and the productive power. **1890** *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/7 When he left the camp of the Rear Guard he told them that they must not lose their 'load goods. **1902** *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 3/2 'Load-hauling and gradient-climbing. **1568** 'Loode horse [see *LOADER* 1]. **1607** TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 254 Of 'Load or Pack Horses. **1884** H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 727 A compulsory 'load-line for merchant-vessels. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 8/1 The operation of the load-line tables, which was so dear to the late Mr. Plimsoll. **1901** *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/8 Light loadline bill. This bill... provided for the marking of a second load-line... to indicate the minimum depth to which a vessel might be immersed in water when she was in ballast. **1375** BARBOUR *Brue* viii. 466 The 'layd-men that persauit weil, That keist their ladis down in hy. **c. 1515** Cocke *Lorell's B.* 11 Lode men, and here brewers. **1711** W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild.* *Assist.* 91 The Line a d. is termed the deep 'Load-mark Line. **1883** GREEN *Conq. Eng.* ix. 440 The gift of its [sc. Worcester's] market-dungs, wain-shilling and 'load-penny, was the costliest among the many boons which Æthelred and Æthelstan showered on Bishop Werfrith. **1641** BEST *Farm. Hist.* (Surtees) 137 They... putte the shelveings, and 'load-pinnes, and pike-stowers, of euerie waine into her body. **1851** STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 357 The 'load-rail, 9 inches broad, is convenient to sit upon in driving, and to stand upon when forking the sheaves in unloading. *Ibid.*, The 'load-tree or rail. **1859** HOOKER in *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 173 A Wagon, which is either a Timber-Wagon or a 'Load-Wagon.

**Load** (*lōd*), *v.* Forms: 5 *lode*, 6 *load*, 6-*load*. *Pa. pple.* 6 *load*, 7 *load*, 7-*loaded*. *strong.* 6-7 *loden*, 6-8, 9 *dial. loaden*. [*f.* *LOAD sb.* The strong *pa. pple.* *loaden* was formed on the analogy of *LADEN*.]

**1. trans.** To put a load on or in; to furnish with a burden, cargo, or lading; to charge with a load. *Freq.* in *pa. pple.* *Loaded* († *loaden*) *with* = laden with, having a load of. *Loaded down*: weighed down with a load.

**1503** S. HAWES *Example of Virtue* i. 19 A shyp... with moche spyces ryght well lode. **1530** PALMER 613/1, I lode a carte... This horse is not halfe lode. **1576** GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Ep. Ded.* (Arb.) 43 I have ben streaking me (like a lubber) when the sunne did shine, and now I strue al in vaine to lode the cart when it raineth. **1579** FENTON *Guiccard.* vii. 398 Sandie boates and lighters laden with provisions. **1660** JEA. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 808 Deploring his condition that his horse being laden could not run fast. **1775** T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 Jan. I. 339 A large Dutch ship... laden with tea. **1847** A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 57 The water-carrier loaded down with the weight of his earthen-vessels. **1865** THOLLORE *Belton Est.* ii. 75 The men were loading another cart. **1867** W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal-mining* 154 Trams, weighing when loaded 25 to 32 cwt. each.

**b. intr.** (for *refl.*). Of a vehicle: To fill with passengers.

**1832** *Examiner* 246/2 Last week the coach travelled nearly empty... [Now] the coach loads better than ever. **1893** *Times* 4 May 12/2 This coach always loads well.

**2. To place on or in a vehicle as a load for transport; to put on board as cargo; to carry** (hay, etc.). In *quot.* **1495** *transf.* **† Also with in, out.**

**1495** *Trensis's Barth.* De P. R. xviii. xxix. 790 Castors... laye one of them vpright on the grounde... and layeth and lodeth the styckes and wode bytwene his legges and thies and draweth him home to their dennes. **1523** FITZNEAR *Bk. Husb.* § 22 He maye well come oute his dounge before none, and lode heye or well at after none. **1613** in *Piction L'poul Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 184 Ev' freeman may lode and carry goods from the waterside. **1714** *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 415 The Dutch Ships which are to have Passports to load in France Wines, Brandy, and other Goods. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 89 We... fetched our luggage, and loaded it... into the canoe. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Un-try'd Earth*, Dung... is accordingly loaded in at a great Expence, more particularly in making an Asparagus-Bed. **1743** T. JONES in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 402 The whole Army should... have their baggage loaded... in a readiness to march by break of day. **1900** F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* ii. 32 We were to load mabogons for home.

**b. absol. or intr.** To take in one's load or cargo. Also with *up*.

**1720** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5836/4 Who has now a Ship loading

thereof at St. Katharine's Dock. **1822** J. FOWLER *Jrnl.* (1828) 98, I then Con Cluded to load up and move on the Road Which We did and on loading up the Horses We find seven Hors loads of meet. **1857** R. TOWES *Amer. in Japan* xvi. 368 The 'Macedonian' sailed for Manila... leaving the 'Supply' to load with the coal purchased at Formosa.

**3. To add or affix a weight to, to add to the weight of** (something); to be a weight or burden upon; to bear down or oppress with a material weight; to weight, *spec.* to weight with lead (see *LOADED ppl. a.*); to increase the resistance in the working of (a machine) by the addition of a weight. *Loaded with* = supporting the weight of. **† To load with earth**: to bury.

**1578** LYTE *Doctens* II. xlviii. 205 [The stalkes] being loden [with] little flowers from the middle even up to the very top, a **1635** HRAUM & FL. *Bloody Bro.* v. ii. (1639) I b, When thou hast laden me with earth for ever. **1627** HAREWILL *Apol.* (1630) 58 So their trees were more plentifully laden with fruits. **1644** FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. xiv. 128 Some rich man of mean worth laden under a tombe big enough for a Prince to bear. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* iv. 147 A circling row Of goodliest Trees laden with fairest Fruit. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* 2. 608 The Phrygian Troops escap'd the Greeks in vain, They, and their mix'd Allies, now load the Plain. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 7 1 The coach was drawn by six milk-white horses, and laden behind with the same number of powdered footmen. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* xviii. 548 The ponderous hammer loads his better hand. **1748** ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. li. 313 We were neither d-i-ordered nor even loaded by this repetition. **1793** BRADDOCK *Leit. Darwin* 52, I eat one-third or one-fourth more than before without feeling my stomach loaded. **1802** MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 79 A bat loaded with lead. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 79 A machine may be so loaded as just to be in equilibrio with its work. **1860** TYNDALE *Glac.* i. x. 67 The fresh snow which loaded the mountain. **1871** R. ELLIS in *Catullus* lxxv. 304 Many a feast high-pil'd did load each table about them. **1892** STARLING *Elem. Human Physiol.* 84 The shortening is not very powerful, and can be prevented by loading the muscle moderately.

**b.** To adulterate by adding something to increase the weight of the article; to make (light or thin wine) appear full-bodied by adulteration.

**1860-1** (see *LOADER* *ppl. a. 2*). **1887** *Harper's Mag.* June 190/1 If the paper is to be 'loaded', that is, adulterated with clay or cheap fibres.

**4. To supply in excess or overwhelming abundance with.** Chiefly in *pa. pple.* *Loaded* († *loaden*) *with*: charged, fraught, or heavily laden with; having an abundance of.

**1577** 87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 7/1 The Danes, being loden with riches and spoiles, departed to their ships. **1611** BIBLE *Ps.* lxxvii. 19 Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth vs with benefits. **1674** BREVINT *Sant & Endor* 263 A Rich Noble-Man, notoriously laden with Crimes. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 7 1 If a Man be loaded with Riches and Honours. **1709** BERKELEY *Vision* § 71 The air... may be loaded with a greater quantity of interspersed vapours. **1716** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Bristol 22 Aug. The shops [are] loaded with merchandise. **1799** M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 288 When they have slept in the same bed with one loaded with it [i.e. small-pox]. **1815** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 212 He returned to Moor-shedabad, loaded with disease. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. Old Torquil... loaded him with praises and with blessings. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 93 The air of London is so loaded with carbon. **1882** MISS BRADON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 128 He would have loaded her with gifts, had she been willing to accept them.

**5. To put the charge into** (a firearm); also *absol.* *To be loaded*: (of a body of men) to have their arms charged.

**1666** CANT. SMITH *Acrid. Yng. Scamen* 32 To lode a peece. **1688** SHADWELL *Ser. Alsatia* v. Wks. 1790 IV. 105 [She snaps a pistol at Belford] Belford. Thank you, Madam; are you not a Devil? 'twas loaded. **1799** *Intr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 271 The same principle of reserving the fire with the front line, till the rear support is loaded. **1804** W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 262 Several pieces of heavy ordnance, loaded with grape-shot. **1841** THACKERAY *Drum* n. xlv. They load and fire. **1851** *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1746 At one operation, these caps are loaded with fulminating-powder. **1891** E. FRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 145 How many barrels are loaded?

**6. fig.** To weigh down, burden, oppress (*with* something immaterial); to clog, encumber.

**1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 232 b. He sholde... fixe them in his hert, lodyng & charyngne his memory with them. **1599** 1st Pt. *Rel. fr. Parnassus* i. i. 360 And if I live, I'll make a poesie Shall lode thy future's yeares with infamie. **1605** CAMDEN *Æm.* (1637) 39 Neither are we loden with those declensions, flexions, and variations, which are incident to many other tongues. **1615** BACON *Err.* *Superstition* (Arb.) 347 Over-great Reverence of Traditions, which cannot but load the Church. **1622** LITHGOW *Trav.* 1. 5 Load with the fith of dyllying Lustand Sin. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* iv. 418 And sturdier Oaks Bow'd their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts. **1777** J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 272, I have been now for near ten weeks... constantly loaded with a cold. **1825** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 4 Let us stern a solitude should load And break thy being. **1884** A. R. PENNINGTON *Witch* viii. 257 The frivolous vanities with which Confirmation was loaded, led him to speak in a disparaging tone of it.

**absol.** **1593** *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 9 A frowne lodeth, and a smile lightheth; to frowne therefore kindly, is a barre to lolly: but loading crabbedly, men vndoes themselves speedily.

**b.** To overwhelm with abuse, reproaches, etc. **† Also**, to throw blame upon; to charge with something opprobrious.

**1662** GUARALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 296/2 A few silly men,



loaden with the vilest reproaches that the wit of man could invent. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxv. (1708) 31 To be Loaden at every turn with Blows and Reproaches. 1697 DAVENIS *Arg.* *Amid* xi. 335 These are the Crimes, with which they load the Name Of TURNUS. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 583 They Load his Doctrine with Imposture and Blasphemy. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 272 Every thing was acceptable there, that loaded that Treaty, and these Lords. *Ibid.* 564 The Design was now formed, to load the late Administration all that was possible. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. While the Dutchman... loaded me with all the curses and injurious terms his language could afford. 1801 D. SMITH in *Expositor* Oct. 282 An angry brother once loaded him with abuse.

7. To heap or pile on. *rare*.

1580 SNEYE *Ps.* ix. viii. Lord, ... Ponder the paines which on me loaden be. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1243 E're long thou shalt learn these traveries in Irons loaden on thee. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iii. The more he sees I can do, the more he loads on.

b. *Painting*. To lay (colour) on thickly in opaque masses.

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 228 In the foreground... the 'impasto' should be bold; but in the more brilliant lights, it can scarcely be 'loaded' too much. 18... *Art Trul.* N. S. XI. 10 (Cent.) Masses of white enamel are loaded upon the surface, with a view to further treatment.

S. *intr.* a. To collect into a load or heap. b. To become loaded or clogged.

1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 139 The objection to so much concavity or flatness in the fore part of the breast, ... is the loose earth of the furrow loading there. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Oysters are apt to load with sand.

9. a. *refl.* and *intr.* (*Stock-exchange*.) To buy heavily of stock. b. *pass.* To be loaded up: to have large quantities of a thing in hand as security. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 5/2 One of those cornering cliques which are the curse of legitimate trade across the Atlantic appears to have loaded heavily on the chance of an outbreak. 1893 *Times* 15 Aug. 7/4 No banking system could stand being loaded up with rye year after year.

10. *Life-insurance*. To increase (a premium) by adding a charge (called the 'loading') as a provision against contingencies or for other reasons; to charge (a particular life) with a 'loaded' premium. (Cf. *LOADING* *vbl.* sb. 3.)

1867 C. WALKER *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 260 Table shewing the process of 'loading' rates of premiums: also affording a comparison between the English and Carlisle Rates loaded, and the Northampton *net* Rates. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 615 If the body-weight bear an undue proportion to the weight of the individual, such cases are either 'loaded' or declined as second or third class lives.

Load, obs. form of LODE, LODGE.

† *Loadage*. Obs. [f. *LOAD* *v.* + *-AGE*.] A toll or due for loading. 1661 [see ANCHORAGE] s.

Loaded (*lōd'ed*), *ppl.* a. [f. *LOAD* *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Charged, burdened, laden, etc. (see the verb). 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxv. 375 When 'tis ripe... it downward turns its loaded head. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* I. 10 If thou art alter'd, where shall I have harbour? Where ease my loaded Heart? 1693 G. STERNY in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 195 To turn a Mill, or drag a Loaded Life Beneath two Panniers. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 218 As now in loader Peals the loaded Wind; Bring on the gathering Storm. 1766 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 262 Many loaded guns went off while the houses were burning. 1785 MAD. D'ARREY *Lett.* 25 Aug. Whenever we are quite alone, she now unburthens her loaded heart. 1821 SYP. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 325 He who sets a loaded gun means it should go off if it is touched. 1830 *Examiner* 107/1 A loaded cart. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 107 The loaded apple trees in the orchard.

2. b. Weighted, esp. with lead, as a loaded stick, whip. Loaded dice: dice in which lead is inserted in order to make them fall with a particular face upwards.

1771 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 7 June, With his loaded whip, [he] struck Nancy A— on the temple. 1782 COWPER *Conversat.* 302 He says but little, and that little said Ows all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 27 The surface should be well worked with loaded harrows. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* III. The water still driven by the plunger... goes on to the loaded valve. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Loaded Cushion*, a lady's table cushion for fastening work to, and which is loaded with lead. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* xv. 86 One is flogged to death with loaded whips.

† c. Charged with magnetism, magnetized. [After *LOADSTONE*.]

1717 *Penia Alma* II. 225 Great Kings to Wars are pointed forth, Like loaded Needles to the North.

2. In technical use. Of wine: Adulterated so as to appear full-bodied. Of the tongue: Thickly furred. Of the liver: Charged with excess of bile. Of the urine: Surcharged with salts, etc. Of a muscle: Subjected to a 'load' (see *LOAD* sb. 3e).

1860-1 THACKERAY *Lovelace* III. 193 Loaded claret, and sweet port. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 12 Tongue is now somewhat loaded in a morning. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 17 The stimulation of the intestinal glands... relieves the 'loaded' liver. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 339 Furred tongue, scanty, high-coloured, loaded urine. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 925 A loaded does more work than an unloaded muscle.

3. *U.S. slang*. Drunk.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1892 *Voice* (N.Y.) 28 July, A Democrat who stood on the sidewalk made this uncharitable exclamation as S. stepped into a carriage: 'He's loaded'. 1897 in *DARREY & LELAND Slang*.

† *Loaden*, *ppl.* a. Obs. [Strong *pn.* *ppl.* of *LOAD* *v.*]

1. = *HEAVY-LADEN* 2. Also *absol.*

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 82 Come unto me all ye that labour and are laden (meaning with sinne). 1653 BURNING *Serm.* (1845) 427 This we preach unto you, that until you be wearied and laden, you will not cast your burden on JESUS. 1711 SHAFTESTER, *Charac.* (1737) II. III. I. 386 Large Creatures; who... go led and loaden thro those dry and barren Places!

2. Loaded, charged, weighted, laden.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* v. xviii. 694 You must have special regard to sow them [Beanes] all about the fifteenth daie after the change of the moone, because that in so doing, they will bee the better loaden. 1619 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* IV. iii. Pity me, Pity a london man. 1639 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 266 A loaden horse carrying a sack of corne. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 105 The Seas... Shove the loaden Vessels into Port. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 274 The loaden shelves afford us full repast. 1774 GOLOSIN, tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 289 Certain peasants who attended a loaden cart. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. 213 Those majestic and deeply-loaden clouds.

Loaden (*lōd'n*), *v.* Obs. exc. *dialect*. Also 6 *loaden*. [f. *LOAD* sb. + *-EN*.] *trans.* = *LOAD* *v.*, in various senses. Hence *Loadened* *ppl.* a.

1568 Q. ELIZ. *Lett. to Mary Q. Scots* 21 Dec. in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* Mary (1824) App. 55 We did not thynk... to have seen or heard such matters of so great appearance & moment to charge & laden you. 1628 GAULF *Pract. Theory* (1629) 167 That they straiten not our Thoughts, ere they loaden our Backes. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eleg.* I. 213 Our loaden trees Beare equal Burthens. 1648 BROMSHALL, tr. *Aspectus* I. 96 A loaden and ballasted ship. 1768 STERNY *Serm.* (1775) I. 52 (Letter) He had loaden'd himself in going up stairs with a thousand compliments to Madame. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1836) II. 278 With ripe fruit the loaden'd bough Bends to the swaird. 1877 N. W. LING *Gloss.*, *Loaden'd*, loaded. 'I won't hev loaden'd guns browt into 'thi' house'. 1880 ANTRIM & DEVEN *Gloss.* s.v., I was told to load up with flax. 1889 MANN *Pearson's Lives*. *Tales* 127 When he's tekken his jacket off to help to lāden a cart.

Loader (*lōd'ar*). Also 5-6 *loder*, 6 *loader*.

[f. *LOAD* *v.* + *-ER*.]

1. a. One who loads (in various senses); a carrier (*obs.* or *dialect*); a man who stands on the top of a wagon, a haystack, etc., and arranges the hay or corn which is forked up.

1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 153 It come home the same daye that I come owte, brought by Herry Perker, loder. 1568 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 325 Nether any loader, carye or recarye w<sup>th</sup> their loode horse or horses. any manner of corne. 1577-87 HOLLINGSHE *Chron.* III. 1606-2 So were his loders more readie to aggravate his burthen, than willing to ease him. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* xlv. (16.00) 103 [To] punish the offences of... Badgers Loaders Poul... or other ministers for the King's Majesty. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 35 The one of the men is a loader, the other a forker, and the woman to rake after the waine. 1661 FULLER *W<sup>th</sup> Oracles*, *Cornu.* (1663) 1. 204 The Frenchman did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double grists to his Mill. 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1752) 217 It is good husbandry to have two pitchers to one loader in the field. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 58 According to Springer, the company consists of choppers, swamper, who make roads, -harker and loader, teamster, and co. 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 28 Jan. There are also 'loaders', who assist the teamsters in placing the logs on their sleds. 1880 BOTTRELL *Trad. Cornu.* Ser. III. 158 The 'loader' (miller's boy) having brought the grist to a farmhouse.

b. An attendant whose business it is to load guns for a man who is shooting game.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2 A quick man, with a good loader at his back, will not unfrequently get at least three barrels into a rise of birds. 1895 G. W. SMALLER *Stud. Men* 198 The killing was done not by his own gun, but to his own three guns, as he had two loaders.

c. (a) A loading-machine. (b) See quot. 1872-6. 1872-6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) *Loader*, an instrument used with S. B. siege howitzers to steady the shell in the passage down the bore. The fixed iron band which crosses the hollow hemisphere of the loader has a hole in it which embraces the fuse, and which on reaching the bottom of the bore can be easily disengaged. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loader*, a machine attached to a wagon, as a hay-loader or stone-loader. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

† 2. App. a dicing term; a doublet. (In quot. *fig.*) Obs.

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* VI. Arg. (1697) 114 Lust is the main Body of the Tree... Every Vice is a Loader; but that's a Ten. 1694 — *Love Triumphant* IV. i. You will find but one bastard charged upon you: you see I was not for laying loaders.

3. A gun which is loaded in a particular way, always with qualification, e.g. BREECH-LOADER, MUZZLE-LOADER, single-loader.

1898 [see BREECH-LOADER]. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions War* 31 When it is required to be used as a single-loader, and a full magazine held in reserve for a greater emergency.

† *Loader* 2. Obs. = [f. *LOAD* sb. + *-ER*.] = *LOAD-HORSE*.

1600 N. BRETON *Pasquill's Passion* ix. (Grosart) 26/1 The Sacke, That laide awry may breake the Loaders backe.

Loading (*lōd'ing*), *vbl.* sb. [f. *LOAD* *v.* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the verb *LOAD*; the placing of a load or cargo in a vehicle, vessel, etc. † *Bill of lading* = bill of lading (see *BILL* sb. 3 10).

1523 FITZGERALD *Husb.* § 22 In lodynge of bey or corne, the cattel is alwaye eatynge or beyynge. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* viii. (1633) 102 The Irish impositions of Coyne, Livery,

Cartings, carriages, loadings, ... and such like. 1626 CARR. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Sea-men* 25 With your Commission, Cocket, or bills of loading. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Ac. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 17 Perrin must take them, and sign Bills of Loading for good well-conditioned Goods. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 543 The want of a pier... prevents them from loading or unloading except at low water. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 961 The 'loading' indeed, if not excessive, stimulates the organ to stronger contraction.

b. *Arch.* The placing of a 'load'.

1751 LABELYR *Westm. Br.* 80 The further Loading of the settled Pier would be dangerous. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 48 In the bridge, without any loading, each large pontoon is immersed to the depth of about 9½ inches.

c. *Painting*. (See *LOAD* *v.* 7 b.)

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 228 This loading of thick masses of colour upon the picture. 1882 HAMBERTON *Graphic Arts* 230 Loading is the use of opaque colour in heavy masses which actually protrude from the canvas and themselves catch the light as the mountains do on the moon.

d. The use of weights or of some added material for the purpose of falsification or adulteration. *concr.* The material used for this purpose.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 4/2 Loading is slipping about an ounce weight of lead down the ears of the horse... No matter how vicious the beast may be it becomes dazed and stupid when the load plugs its ears. 1889 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 6/3 Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or roker... This is technically called 'loading'. 1890 WATT *Paper-making* 114 The very finest qualities of paper are usually made without the addition of any loading, as it is called.

e. *Conjuring*. (See quot.)

1872 *Routledge's Fr. Boy's Ann.* 345/2 For the purpose of what is called 'loading', i.e. bringing a rabbit or other article into a hat, etc.

2. The putting of the charge in a firearm.

1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 48 To make a Pistol discharge a dozen times with one loading. 1748 *Ansou's Voy.* III. viii. 375 The whole crew... were... quick in loading, all of them good marksmen. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 66 The loading was effected almost as easily and rapidly as in a smooth-bore.

3. *Life-insurance*. (See quot. 1881.)

1867 C. WATFORD *Insur. Guide* (ed. 2) 258 Some loading to the pure premiums may be considered as absolutely necessary. *Ibid.* 329 There will still remain... a considerable surplus, after paying all proper expenses, out of the loading of the premiums. 1881 *Kencyl. Brit.* XIII. 173. c With the introduction... of mortality tables which approached more closely the death-rates among assured lives, there revived the practice of making an addition to the pure premiums, in order to provide for expenses, for fluctuations in the death-rate, and for other contingencies. This addition is called the 'loading' or 'margin'. The terms 'loading' and 'margin' have come to be a somewhat extended meaning. It is now used to designate the difference between the premiums payable by the assured and the net premiums deducted from any table that may be employed for the time. 1896 *Litt. & Sci. Mag.* I. 477 The calculated premium is high by its excess of the true net premium, and the 'loading' in not a few cases is, really, heavy.

4. *concr.* a. That with which something is loaded; a load, lading, cargo. Now somewhat *rare*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 620 A Freshman... beyng a carter, whiche dayly used to entre this towne with vntayll & other lodyngs of his carte. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i. 85 Goe thou thy wayes, discharge thy Ship, And bid my Factor bring his loading in. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 363 Look on the tragic loading of this bed. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3917/4 The Loading of the Dorothy... will be exposed to publick Sale. 1720 DR. FOR. *Capit. Singleton* i. (1840) 11 The ship, having taken in her loading, set sail for Portugal. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* VII. (1748) III. 258 The plumb unhandled lost its bloom, the weak stems let fall their loading yet unripe. 1755 *Man* No. 13. 5 In failure of better loading, my wife and my chum might have the first ride in it [i.e. a cart]. 1804 in LEWIS & CLARKE *Trav.* (1893) I. 45 No damage was done to the boats or the loading. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 556, at wagons of five cwt. each, which, with their loading of coals, amounted to 43 tons eight cwt. 1890 ROSE *Boltonwood Col. Refractor* (1891) 245 He had, as early as such loading could be procured, ordered from town great stores of fruit-trees and plants.

b. *pl.* In *Mining*. (See quot.)

1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 96 Blocks, which are mounted upon piers or 'loadings' of masonry. 1883 GREASELEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Loadings*, pillars of masonry carrying a drum or pulley.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Pertaining to the loading of goods, cargo, etc., as loading-berth, -book, -pick; pertaining to or used in the loading of firearms, as loading-bar, -chamber, -funnel, -hammer, -machine, -plug, -tongs, -tray; loading-rod, a ramrod; loading-turn (see quot. 1858).

1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.*, \*Loading-bar, a bar used to carry shot. It is passed through the ring of the shell-books; also called carrying-bar. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* III. 53 We had reached our 'loading berth'. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 407 J. Mann, Cart-follower, kept the \*Loading-book. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Loading-chamber, the paterero, or inserting piece in breech-loading. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Loading-funnel, one for charging mortars with loose powder. \*Loading-hammer, one for loading rifles. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Derbysh. Terms), \*Loading pick, a pick made purposely to cleave or rive up coals and prepare them for laying on the corves. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 164, I appeared among them with my \*loading-rod. 1881 WILHELM *Milit. Dict.*, \*Loading-tongs, a pair of tongs used with siege howitzers to set the shell home. 1898 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, \*Loading Turn, the successive rotation for ships to approach the quays, to take in cargo. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.*



20 Apr. 5/3 Many of the collieries have little or nothing to sell for some weeks ahead, while loading turns as a rule are practically full to the end of the month.

**Loading** (lō'adin), *pl. a.* [f. LOAD *v.* + -ING *s.*].

1. That loads.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loading-up Men*, men at the docks who stop the bales from the cranes and pile them up on the trucks.

2. *fig.* Burdening, oppressive, aggravating. *Obs.*

1625 *Bacon Ess. Goodness* (Arb.) 205 Such Men, in other mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are euer on the loading Part. 1632 tr. *Brnel's Praxis Med.* 2 The paine that doth seaze thereon [the brain], is farre duller, and more loading. 1642 *S. Aswe Best Refuge* 29 Our Patentees, .. may justly be cast under this loading aggravation.

3. That is loaded in a specified way: in comb. with prefixed word, as BREECH-LOADING.

a 1853 [see BREECH-LOADING]. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 318/1 The relative effects of breech-loading and muzzle-loading rifle fire. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Apr. 3/1 Daylight-loading cameras.

**Loadless** (lō'dlīs), *a.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no load.

1876 *Ruskin Fors Clav.* VI. lix. 297 It will be simply to me only occasion for the loadless traveller's song.

**Loadsaddle**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also (*north.*) 4

lad-, 5 layd-, 5-lade-, laid-. [f. LOAD *sb.* (or perh. LADE *sb.*) + SADDLE *sb.*] A pack-saddle.

1397-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 136 In ij ladsadell et uno panel empt. ixs. iijjd. 1418-19 *Ibid.* 615 In cartesadiltrees et ladesadiltrees empt. ijs. viijjd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 206/1 A layd sadylle, gestatorium, gestarium. 1563 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 169 A lade saddle, ij girths, a halter, and a wamion bodome, xx4. a 1568 *Waving Jok & Yynny* 52 in *Bannalyce Poems* (1878) 389, I half. . . Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill. 1847 *HALLIWELL, Lade-saddle*, a saddle for a horse carrying a load or burthen on its back. 1855 *ROBINSON* *Whitby Gloss.*, *Load-saddle*, a wooden pack-saddle.

† **Loadsome**, *a.* *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LOAD *sb.* + -SOME.] Burdensome.

1578 *PANISTER Hist. Man.* L 2 That therby the readi'g .. may be more conspiciu' .. which otherwise would be loadsome, and tedious. 1583 *GREENE* *Manillia* 36 The weakest wit & youngest yeeres .. is ever forced to bear the lodesom burden of loue. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 139 It has all the charms of idleness, without the weary, loadsome, and lathsome self-reproachingness of idleness.

**Loadstar**: see **LODESTAR**.

**Loadstone, lodestone** (lō'dstōn). Also 6 (?) lodysshestone. [f. *load*, *LODE* + *STONE sb.*]

Literally 'way-stone', from the use of the magnet in guiding mariners. Cf. **LODESTAR**.

1. Magnetic oxide of iron; also, a piece of this used as a magnet.

c 1515 *Cocke* *Lorell's B.* 12 One kepte y<sup>e</sup> compas and watched y<sup>e</sup> our glasse, Some y<sup>e</sup> lodysshestone dyd seke. 1548 *Udall, etc. Erasmus, Par. Mark* 38 b, Like as the lodestone draweth vnto it yron, so [etc.]. 1579 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 156 One ryngs of gold havinge in it a stone called a lode stone. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 291 The Loadstone, is coloured like iron, but blower, and tending to a skie colour. 1726 *LAOY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* 1 Pope to Oct. 1. 129 A small piece of loadstone that held up an anchor of steel too heavy for me to lift. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 292 The smallest loadstones have generally a greater attractive power, in proportion to their size, than larger ones. 1877 *W. JONES* *Finger-ring* 304 A loadstone sometimes was set instead of a jewel, indicative of love's attractions. 1891 *Nature* 3 Sept., The property of the magnet or 'loadstone' to point to the north first became known in the eleventh century.

2. *fig.* Something which attracts.

1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 102 Such things which are occasions and load stones to draw people to wickedness. a 1599 *GREENE* *Alphonsus* Wks. (Rüd.) 246 To have his absence whom he doth account To be the loadstone of his life. 1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Bk. Martyrs* Wks. III. 147/1 She was at home, abroad, in every part, Loadstar and Loadstone to each eye and heart. a 1649 *DRUMM*, or *HAUTH*, *Poems* Wks. (1711) 47/1 Load-star of love, and load-stone of all hearts. 1778 *MISS BURNBY* *Evelina* xxvii. (1791) II. 172, I find you .. the general loadstone of attention. 1857 *MAURICE* *Nov. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 3. 164 His human sympathy and human sorrow were to be the lodestone of all hearts. 1877 *C. GEIKIE* *Christ* ix. (1879) 735 Jerusalem was now the loadstone that had drawn the whole Jewish world around it.

† **Loadam**. *Obs.* Also lodam(e, loadam, loadom, load him. [Florio (1598) and 1611] identifies the game with one called in It. *carica l'asino* (load the ass), which suggests *load'em* as the etymological spelling; but the reason for the name is not clear.] A game of cards; in one form, called *losing loadam*, the loser won the game.

1591 *FLORIO* and *Fruites* by At primero, at trump. . . and at lodam. 1599 *Hist. of Pope Joan* Ajb, In which the gamesters like loadam playe and bring them forth last that are of most price. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* Prol. 24 You that have beene deepe students at post and paire, saint and Loadam. 1611 *COTCH.*, *Coquimbent qui gaigne pert.* A game at cards, like our losing Loadam. 1650 *BUTLER* *Anthropomet.* 121 Which must needs be hindered by their practise, which with Rings and Jewels play at such losing Loadom with their Lips. 1652 *URQUHART* *Feucl* Wks. (1834) 232 After the nature of Load-him, a game at cards where he that wins loseth. 1695 *CONGREVE* *Love for L.* i. xi, To converse with Scandal, is to play at Losing Loadom; you must lose a good Name to him, before you can win it for yourself. 1755 *POOR* *Robin, an Almanac* Dec., At loadom, cribbage, and all fours.

**Load-water-line**. *Naut.* The line of floatation of a ship when she has her full cargo on board.

(Called also † *load-water-mark*, *load-line*, and *Plimsoll's mark*.) Hence *load-water-draught*, *length*, *section* (see *quots.*).

1769 *FALCONER* *Dict. Marine* (1780) D 12, The line which determines her depth under the water is usually termed the load-water-line. *Ibid.* Djb, The load-water-mark. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 570 Admitting that she is now sunk three or four feet below her proper load-water-line. 1867 *SMYTH* *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Load-water-section*, a horizontal section at the load-water-line in the shipbuilder's draught. 1887 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 5/1 The Thistle has a load-water length of 86ft. 4in. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Load-water*, pertaining to a loaded vessel; as, load-water draft. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 335/1 By halving the sum of load-water-line length and the square root of the sail-area.

**Loaf** (lōaf), *sb.* Pl. loaves (lōavz). Forms: *sing.* 1 hlāf, 3-4 laf, 3-5 lof, 4-5 loaf, (4 lhoue), 5 layf, Sc. lafe, loafe, looff, 5-6 lofe, loffe, 6-7 loafe, 8 Sc. laef, 7- loaf; *pl.* 1 hlāfas, 3 Orm. lafess, 3-4, 6 Sc. laves, 4 lafes, lavis, -ys, Sc. lafs, lawis, 3-7 loves, 4-5 lofes, looves, 4 lofs, lovis, loovys, 5 loofes, looffis, lovys. Sc. laffis, 7 loafs, loafes, 6- loaves. [Com. Tent.: OE. hlāf masc. = OHG. and MHG. leip, inflected leib-, bread, loaf (mod.G. laib, also written leib, loaf), ON. hlēif-r loaf (Da., MSw. løv), Goth. hlāif-s bread (whence ga-hlaiba messmate, comrade, = OHG. gileipo, which seems to have suggested the equivalent late L. *compānio* COMPANION): -O Tent. \*hlaiho-s.

Whether the sense of 'bread' or that of 'loaf' is the earlier is uncertain, as the ulterior etymology is obscure. For many doubtful conjectures see Uhlenbeck *Gotische Etymologie* s.v. *hlāif*. Some have suggested connexion with OE. *hlifan* to rise high, tower, the reference being supposed to be to the 'rising' of leavened bread. Outside Tent. the following synonymous words are certainly in some way connected (most probably adopted from Tent.): OS. *xlēba* (Russian *хлѣбъ*), Lith. *klėpas*, Lettish *klāips*, Finnish *leipä*, Estonian *leip*. It has been supposed by some that the initial element in G. *lebkuchen*, *lebkaiser*, gingerbread, is an abut-varying of this word.]

1. Bread. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 11 Hlaf usome ofer wistlice sel us todæg. c 1050 *Eyrhglæf's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1888) VII. 322 And eton hīz þeornfe hlaf mid gremum lactum. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi afeddesforth wintre mid henefine hlaf. 1821 *Hunter's MS.* in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., People say 'some loaf', as well as 'some bread'.

*fig.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. John* vi. 48 Ic am hlaf lifes.

2. A portion of bread baked in one mass; one of the portions, of uniform size and shape, into which a batch of bread is divided. Also with qualifying word, as *barley, bran, cottage, household, tin, tinned loaf*, for which see the first element. *Brown loaf*, a loaf of BROWN BREAD. *White loaf*, a loaf made of wheaten flour only.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlafum & tuog fises. c 1200 *ORMIN* 11788 Purh þatt to lahe gnst himn badd off stanness makeon lafess. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 227/283 Ane wyl faire swite lof. 1340 *Ayenb.* 82 þe wysman gart myd childe þet more hi nynt smak in ane zoure epple þanne ine ane hutene lhoue. c 1380 *Wyclif* *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 69 How many hynen in my fadir hus ben ful of loves, and Y perishe here for hungre. 1393 *LANGOL*. P. Pl. C. x. 150 A loof oper half a loof oper a lounce of chese. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 64 (Ps. cxxxii. 15) His poore yschal fylle wip lofes. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 6 b, Take a lofe of white brede & stepp hit with the brothe. 1485 in *Descr. Cal. Acc. Deeds* I. (1890) 358 And iij lofes of the secunde brede wekely, every lofe weyng too poudes. 1562 *BULLEYN* *Bk. Simples* 13 b, The best bread is that, that is of a drie oile and the loves or manchedes, made neither be great nor litte. 1611 *BIBLE* 2 *Kings* iv. 42 Bread of the first fruits, twentie loaves of barley. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT* *Lady Errant* v. i. Plays (1651) 66 Just as so much Quick-silver is put into hot loaves, to make 'em dance as long as 'th heat continues. 1782 *PRIESTLEY* *Corrupt.* Chr. II. vl. 33 It was the custom to make one great loaf. 1828 *SCOTT* *P. M.* Perth xxviii, Bread was the scarcest article at the banquet, but the Glover and his patron *Loaf* were served with two small loaves. 1875 *Jewett* *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Kneading the flour, making noble puddings and loaves.

*fig.* 1850 *TRAPP* *Comm. Num.* xxiii. 1 A loafe of the same leaven, was that resolute Rufus.

*Proverbial.* 1546 *J. HERWOOD* *Prov.* (1867) 30 For better is halfe a lofe than no bread. 1588 *SHAKS.* *Tit. A.* II. i. 87 Easie it is Of a cut loafe to steale a shive we know. 1687 *Good Advice* 43 And then she will think that half a Loaf had been better then no Bread. 1758 *CHESTERF.* *Lett.* to Son 23 June (1802) III. 1227 The lady has wanted a man so long, that she now compounds for half a one. Half a loaf-. 1785 *GROSE* *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., To be in bad loaf, to be in a disagreeable situation, in trouble.

b. † *Assize loaf*, a loaf of the weight fixed by the assize of bread (31 Geo. II. c. 29). † *Church loaf* = HOLY LOAF. † *Priced loaf*, a loaf of the price fixed by the assize of bread. † *St. Stephen's loaf*, a stone. Also HOLY LOAF.

1499 *Churchw. Acc. Crossecombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid W. Toyt for tynding of the lyght and the church loffe. 1694 *MOTTEUX* *Rabelais* v. ix, He took up one of St. Stephens's Loaves, alias a Stone, and was going to hit him with it. 1762 *Act 3* Geo. III. c. 11 No Assize Loaves of the Price of three Pence, and prized Loaves called Half Quarter Loaves, .. shall .. in any Place be made for Sale [etc.].

c. *Loaves and fishes* (*fig. pbr.*, after John vi. 26): pecuniary advantages as a motive for religious profession (or, occas., for display of public spirit); the emoluments of ecclesiastical office.

1614 *Br. HALL* *Recoll. Treas.* 954 If it were not for the loaves and fishes, the traine of Christ would be lesse. 1799 *JEFFERSON* *Writ.* (1859) IV. 300 Their seducers have wished war .. for the loaves and fishes which arise out of war expenses. 1833 *BYRON* *Age of Bronze* xiv, 'The loaves and fishes', once so high, Are gone. 1867 *TROLOPE* *Chron.* Barset I. x, Any clergyman .. whose loaves and fishes are scanty.

d. *Oyster, mushroom loaf*: The crust of a loaf or roll of bread filled with a stuffing of oysters or mushrooms.

1747 *MRS. GLASSE* *Cookery* 99 To make Oyster-Loaves. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALO* *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 287 To make Mushroom Loaves. 1837 *DISRAELI* *Venetia* I. iv, A dish of oyster loaves.

3. A moulded conical mass of sugar; a sugar-loaf. (Cf. **LOAF-SUGAR**.)

1363-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 In ix lb. Sacre de Sipr. empt in uno lafapud Flor. 1373-4 *Ibid.* 578 In ij lafes de Sugour ponder. xxij lib. quarteron empt. . . xlvjss. iijjd. 1440-41 *Ibid.* 78 Item ij layf de suggir, iijss. vjd. 1456 *W. Towason* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 98 The isle of Teneriff, otherwise called the Pike, because it is a very high island with a pike upon the toppe like a loafe of Sugar. 1654 *EVELYN* *Diary* 27 June, Here [at Bristol] I first saw the manner of refining sugar and casting it into loaves. 1835 *URE* *Philos. Manuf.* Pref. 9 Refined loaves.

4. A mass or lump (of anything). *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO*, *Phigethia*, a little swelling hard and red .. our chirurgeons do call it a little loafe or manchet. 1604 *E. G[AIMSTONE]* *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xii. 244 They put all the mettall into a cloth, which they straine out .. and the rest remains as a loafe of silver. 1611 *COTCH.*, *Lain de monstard*, a loafe, or ball, of drie, or dried mustard. 1694 *SALMON* *Sale's Dispens.* 504/2 The Cakes [sc. of corrosive sublimate] .. they call Loaves.

5. A 'head' (of a cabbage).

[1585: implied in **LOAFED**.] 1837-18 *CORBETT* *Resid.* U. S. (1842) 113 All the plants from the English seed produced solid loaves by the 24th of June. 1829 - *Eng. Gard.* § 129 When it [the cabbage] makes its loaf in the summer, you cut the loaf off .. In a month after cutting the head, the stump should be taken up.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loaf basket*; objective, as *loaf-giver*; similitive, as *loaf-shaped* adj.; † *loaf-cabbage*, a cabbage with a 'loaf' or head.

1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 3/7 The bread boy bears the 'loaf basket'. 1727 *S. SWITZER* *Pract. Gardiner* iii. xxiii. 131 That which .. comes in just as 'loaf cabbages decay. 1733 *TULL* *Horse-hoeing Husb.* 19 Some have lost their lives by Toads, being accidentally build'd in the folds of a Loaf-Cabbage. 1882 *EONA* *LVALI*, *Domovan* ix, A moral song .. in which a charitable 'loaf-giver' is represented. 1890 *H. LATHAM* *Pastor Pastorum* v. 139 Our Lord was hungry, and 'loaf-shaped' stones were lying all about Him.

**Loaf** (lōaf), *sb.* 2 *slang.* † U. S. [f. **LOAF** *v.* 2] The action of loafing.

1855 *WHITMAN* *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 39 The farmer stops by the bars as he walks on a First-day loaf and looks at the oats and rye. 1886 *American* XII. 76 A resolution I have made to enjoy a solid old-fashioned loaf this summer. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 374/2 The holiday camp, in which a restful loaf is the principal object. 1900 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 3/1 In those days a Sandhurst instructorship was .. looked upon as a 'comfortable loaf'.

b. *Comb.*: *loaf-day*, a day when no regular work is done. [But cf. *Sw. loafdag*, *Du. verlofdag* leave-day, holiday.]

1881 *Scriven's Mag.* XXII. 217/2 On 'loaf-days' the hands occupy themselves with making the neat cans which it is their .. business to fill.

**Loaf** (lōaf), *v.* 1 [f. **LOAF** *sb.* 1 (sense 5).] *intr.* To form a loaf or 'head'. Hence **Loafing** (in *g* loafing), *vbl. sb.*

1578 *LYTE* *Doctores* 552 The white cabbage cole .. closeth or lofeth in June, July, and August. 1877-8 *CORBETT* *Year's Resid.* Amer. (1892) 65 The cabbages .. were .. earlier in loafing, than any of the rest of the plot.

**Loaf** (lōaf), *v.* 2 Also *loafe*. [Of obscure origin.

Lowell's conjecture (adopted in recent *Dicts.*) that the *vb.* is ad. Ger. dial. *lofen* = *laufen* to run, is without foundation; the Ger. *vb.* has not the alleged sense 'to saunter up and down'. G. *laudläufer* (= LANDLOUFR) has a sense not very remote from that of *loaf*, but connexion is not very probable.]

*intr.* To spend time idly. Also quasi-*trans.* To idle away (time).

1838 *J. C. NEAL* *Charcoal Sk.* III. ii. 34 One night, Mr. Dabbs came home from his 'loafing' place—for he 'loafs' of an evening like the generality of people—that being the most popular and the cheapest amusement extant. 1844 *DICKENS* *Mart.* Chuz. xvi, Major Pawkins rather 'loafed' his time away, than otherwise. 1852 *MRS. STOWE* *Uncle Tom's* C. xii, Men talked, and loafed, and read, and smoked. 1855 *WHITMAN* *Leaves of Grass* (1884) 29, I loafe and invite my soul, I lean and loafe at my ease. 1857 *C. KERNE* *Lett.* in *G. S. LAYARD* *Life* iii. (1892) 62 My friend .. fished, and I loafed about sketching. 1854 *SALA* in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., [At Niagara] You may lounge, you may loafe, you may saunter, you may moon, .. but you .. cannot study. 1885 *M. PATTERSON* *Memo.* 39 He allowed me to waste those two precious years in loafing about at home.

**Loaf-bread**. Now *dial.* Bread made in the form of loaves; ordinary baker's bread as distinguished from cakes or wafers.

1559 *FRECKMAN* in *Sirype Ann. Ref.* I. App. ix. 25 The communion riceyeved .. in lofe bread, without any reverence. 1563 *FOXE* *A. & M.* 980/2 Then enke bread and loafe bread are all one with you. 1564 *J. RASTELL* *Confut. Jewell's* *Serm.* 162 b, The Sacrament was ministr'd .. some tyme lu loenebread, some tyme in wafers. 1832 *W. JAMFSON* in *Memo. & Lett.* (1845) 93 Bakers don't care for loaf-bread, nor ministers for Sermons. 1899 *M. RUSSELL* *Irish Farmer's* *Sunday Morning* in *Kilys of Killowen* 3/1 Before the site



the loaf-bread, too, is laid. *Note.* As contra-distinguished from griddle-bread.

**Loaf-eater.** *Antiq.* [A literal rendering of OE. *hlif-eata*. Cf. **BEEF-EATER**.] One who 'eats the bread' of a master; a household servant.

[a 1000 *Lacus of Ethelbert* c. 25 in Thorpe *Lacus* l. 8 Gif man ceorles hlaf-eatan ofslahð.] 1844 *Camp of Refuge* l. 5 Friethic . . . had maintained one score and ten loaf-eaters or serving men in his glorious abbey. 1897 *Maitland Domesday & Beyond* 101 A mere ceorl has had . . . a soke . . . over his house and over his loaf-eaters.

**Loafed, loafed** (lōf, lōvd), *a.* [f. **LOAF** sb. + -ED.] Having a 'loaf' or 'head' (see **LOAF** sb. 1 5).

1578 *Lyte Dodoens* 552 In the steepe of the thicke cablaged, or lofed leaves, it [cauliflower] putteth forth many small white stemmes. 1585 *Higgins tr. Yunius Nomenclator* 128 *Lactuca scariola*, loafed or headed lettuce. 1817-8 *Cobbett Year's Reviv. Amer.* (1820) 19 We have fine loafed lettuces. 1825 — *Rural Rides* 26 All [farm animals] like these loafed cabbages.

**Loafer** (lōf-er), [f. **LOAF** v. 2 + -ER 1; but the sb. may be the source of the vb. by back-formation.] One who spends his time in idleness.

1840 *R. H. Dana Bef. Mast* vii. 27 The men appeared to be the laziest people upon the face of the earth; and indeed . . . there are no people to whom the newly invented Yankee word of 'loafer' is more applicable than to the Spanish Americans. 1842 *Dickens Amer. Notes* (1850) 130/2 When we stop to change, some two or three half-drunken loafers will come loitering out with their hands in their pockets. 1852 *Thoreau Autumn* (1894) 46 Even insects in my path are not loafers, but have their special errands. 1873 *Leland Eng. Gipsies & their Lang.* vi. 89 When the term first began to be popular in 1834 or 1835, I can distinctly remember that it meant to pilfer. Such, at least, is my earliest recollection, and of hearing school boys ask one another in jest, of their acquisitions or gifts, 'Where did you loaf that from?' A petty pilferer was a loafer, but in a very short time all of the tribe of loungers in the sun, and the disreputable pickers up of unconsidered trifles, were called loafers. 1893 *Ludon, etc. Life of Pury* l. ii. Older boys knew that he was no loafer; and when he felt unwell he could always get off 'fagging cricket'.

*attrib.* 1888 *Brace Amer. Comm.* II. vii. 397 Among the 'loafer' class. 1896 *J. Davidson Fl. Street Eclog.* Ser. II. 81, I see the loafer-burnished wall.

Hence many nonce-wds., as **Loaferdom**, the state of being a loafer; **Loaferess**, a female loafer; **Loafering**, the practice or 'occupation' of a loafer; in quot. *attrib.*; **Loaferish a.**, somewhat of a loafer; pertaining to or characteristic of a loafer; **Loaferism, Loaferly**, the practice of loafing; **Loaferiship**, the state of being a loafer.

1842 *B. M. Norman Yucatan* iv. (1843) 88 The Casareal . . . was the loafing-place of the Indians. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 76/1 Encouraging 'loafery' by the instances we are going to adduce of idleness and Scampishness succeeding where Philosophy has failed. 1866 *Howells Venet. Life* xix. A scene composed of the four pleasant raffians in the loaferish postures which they have learned as *faccini* waiting for jobs. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 458 Loafers and loaferesses. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. V.) Dec. 362 Loafism and blackguardism. 1889 *Field* 28 Sept. 448/1 The dangers which 'loafership' entails upon the future of any juvenile. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 262/2 A mere loaferish breach of the peace. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) May 276 The steps from enforced idleness down into loaferdom . . . and crime are short and near together.

**Loafing** (lōf-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOAF** v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. **LOAF**. Also *attrib.*

1838 [see **LOAF** v.]. 1846 *Sinmond's Colonial Mag.* Sept. IX. 41 Practices of this kind come properly under the head of 'loafing' (living idly on other people), as defined in the American vocabulary. 1866 *H. Kingsley Ravenshoe* xii. Shoelacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable 'loafing'. 1864 *Sala in Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. There is . . . a public news-room, and a public loafing-hall. 1883 *A. M. Gow Primer of Politeness* 214 The trouble began with loafing; loafing led to blackguarding.

**Loafing** (lōf-ing), *pl. a.* [f. **LOAF** v. 2 + -ING 2.] That loaf.

1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* l. ii. A half-gipsy, porching, loafing fellow. 1873 *Black Pr. Thule* xiv. 222 Loafing vagabonds, who would pick your pocket.

Hence **Loafingly adv.**, in a loafing manner.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 367 The shop, about which I had all this time been loafingly prowling.

**Loaflet** (lōf-lēt), *nounce-wd.* [f. **LOAF** sb. 1 + -LET.] A small loaf.

1876 *G. Meredith Benuch. Career* I. xv. 228 Crisp home-made loaflets.

**Loafs**, obs. pl. of **LOAF**.

**Loaf-sugar.** Sugar refined and moulded into a loaf or conical mass.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 473 And medel therwith two pounds of lofe sugre. 1678 *J. Phillips tr. Tavernier's Trav.* India II. 231 Loaf-Sugar is also made at Amadabat, where they are perfectly skill'd in refining it.

1732 *Fielding Mock Doctor* ix. Wks. 1882 IX. 267 These loof exactly like lumps of loaf-sugar. c 1865 *J. Wyld in Circ. Sch. I.* 356/2 In a purer state . . . the cane-sugar is called 'loaf' or 'lump-sugar'.

**Loam** (lōm), *sb.* Forms: 1 lām, (lām), 3-4 lām, 3-5, 6-9 Sc. lāme, 5-8 lōme, (4 in comb. lōm), 6-8 lōame, 6-7 Sc. and north. leame, 7 leem, 8-9 loom, (9 lāem), 6- loam. [OE. *lān* neut. — MDu., Du. *leem*, MLG. *lēm*, whence mod. G. *lehm* masc.; with different declension the word is found as OHG. *leimo* masc. (MHG. *leime*, mod. HG. dial. *leimen*); the OEut. forms \**laimo*-, \**laimen*- are from the

root \**lai-* (: \**li-*) to be sticky, occurring also in LAIR sb. 2; for cognates in other ablaut-grades see LINE sb. 1.]

† 1. Clay, clayey earth, mud; occas. 'earth' or 'clay' as the material of the human body. *Obs.*

c 725 *Ag. Voc.* in *Wt. Wulcker* 6/38 *Argella*, lām, c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* ii. 7 God geseoep eornostlice man of þære eorðan lām. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 And god þa zeworhte ænne man of lām. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 991 3e! ne makeð he mon of lām to his illness? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11985 And o lām o þa lākes selve Wit handes made he sparus twelue. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Bartholomæus) 135 Adame, þat wrocht wes of vūwemmyt lām. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* l. i. 179 The purest treasure mortall times afford Is spotlesse reputation: that away, Men are but gilded loame, or painted clay. 1600 *Hollan Livy* 1376 The name [Argileus] it taketh of a kind of clay or loame, where of there is plentie in that place. 1610 *Healey St. Aug. Cille of God* xii. xxiv. (1620) 457 'His man therefore being framed of dust or loame [L. de terra puluere sine timo] (for loame is moistened dust). a 1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 289 My Fathers House is Earth where I must lye: A House of Clay best fits a Guest of Lōme. 1655 *Culpeper Riverius* ix. iii. 257 Some [sc. depraved appetites] desire Clay, Coals, Earth, Loam, Chalk and the like.

*fig.* 1645 *G. Daniel Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 72 See to the Politicke Is not Hee partly Sicke? Are his Designes vūmixt with Drosse and Loame? a 1657 *Lovelace Poems* (1864) 192 Thou art become Slave to the spawn of mud and loame.

b. Used loosely for: Earth, ground, soil. *arch.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 193 Par sal 3e find . . . O lazur ded luid vnder lām. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 5 *Maria*. In lām is it loken all my light, For-þy on grounde on-glad I goo. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* xix. 256 (ed. Hart) That time Edward of Carnauere the King, was dead, and laide in Lame [M.S. stane]. 1867 *G. Macdonald Poems* 160, I'll see the corpse, ere he's laid in the loam. 1871 *Joachim Miller Songs of Italy* (1878) 12 These skies are Rome! The very loam lifts up and speaks in Roman pride.

2. Clay moistened with water so as to form a paste capable of being moulded into any shape; *spec.* a composition of moistened clay and sand with an admixture of horse-dung, chopped straw, or the like, used in making bricks and castings-moulds, plastering walls, grafting, etc.

1480 *Worsh. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 127 Payed . . . for borue nail and loame for cering and ame iding of his chambere floor. 1483 *Caxton Gld. Leg.* 56/2 In nowys gyeue noneore claf to the peple forto make loame and claye. 1577 *Harrison England* ii. xii. (1877) l. 214 The clāe wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue, . . . the second is called loame. 1587 *M. Scall. Gen. Cattle* (1627) 40 Ye may gine him loame of a wall must with yrine. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* v. i. 323. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 427 You may take off the Barke of any Bough . . . and cover the bare Place . . . with Loame well tempered with Horse-dung, binding it fast cōwne. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 11 Make a Loam of three parts Clay and one part Horse-dung. 1684 *Ibid.* 57 By covering Steel [in annealing] with a course Powder of Cow-horns, . . . and so inclosing it in a Loam. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* II. 86/2 Lōme, a kind of Clay to put about Grasis, made of Clay and Horse-dung. 1694 *Dryden Love Triumphant* iv. i. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnish with Loam. c 1720 *C. Fynes Diary* (1888) 116 Their buildings are of timber of Loame and Lathes. 1750 *Ellis in Phil. Trans.* II. 208 A cake of plasterers stiff loam, (such as the brewer useth to stop their beer barrels. 1789 *P. Smyth tr. Aldrich's Asch.* (1818) 80 The loam during the winter should be kept . . . and made into bricks in the spring. 1839 *U. S. Dict.* 115 510 19 [Founding.] Over the brick dome a pasty layer of loam is applied . . . this surface is then coated with a mud . . . another loam. 1883 *T. D. West Amer. Foundry Pract.* (ed. 2) 134 In some places a natural loam can be obtained . . . but this is rare; most shops have to make their loam of different proportions of sharp and loam sands.

*Proverb. phr.* 1886 *Hooker Ser.* ii. § 19 Wks. (1888) III. 504 But we wash a wall of loam; we labour in vain.

3. A soil of great fertility composed chiefly of clay and sand with an admixture of decomposed vegetable matter.

It is called *clay loam* or *sandy loam* according as the clay or sand preponderates.

1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.* May (1706) 57 A Natural Earth, with an Eye of Loam in it (such as is proper for most Flowers). 1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flower*. Where the Ground is too stiff, and that you desire a natural Mixture to bring it to the State of Loam, you must add to it a sufficient Quantity of dry or Sea Sand. 1765 *A. Dickson Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 458 Loam, it is probable, is not an original soil, but the earth of rotten vegetables. 1767 *A. Young Farmer's Lett. People* 119 The soil is an exceeding light sandy loam. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 16 The soil . . . consisting of clay and sand, and in some places of a loam. 1830 *Lvell Princ. Geol.* I. 268 Cliffs, composed . . . of alternating strata of blue clay, gravel, loam, and fine sand. 1879 *Jefferies Wild Life in S. Co.* 376 The loam discolours the water during a storm for several yards out to sea. 1887 *T. Hardy Woodlanders* II. xii. 228 The fruitful district of deep loam.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of or consisting of loam.

1536 *Beulenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. 108 In Fyndoure . . . was found ane ancient sepulture, in quhilk were if lāme piggis, craftly maid. 1563 *Davidson Consul. Kennedy in Wood. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 214 The leame pot that contains the medicine. 1666 *Burnie Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 2 *Ceto tegitur qui non habet urnam* . . . And heuens will cover when leame tombes cannot do it. 1683 *Goat Dolef. Euen-Song* 13 They with their Knives opened the Loame-wall next unto them. 1637 *Rutherford Lett.* (1664) 66 Are we not Gods leam vessels? 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 260 He dreamed that he was a lame pig. 1655 *Pullek Ch. Hist.* x. vi. § 31 To cut their passage out of a loame wall into the next chamber. 1663 *Iva. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*. A lame pot for watering chambers. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3952/1 A Manufacture of Lame, Purlaine and Earthen

Ware. 1824 *MacTaggart Culivod. Encycl.* s.v. *Aschet*. Ashets seem to have been the first things of lame ware. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 140 Our loam-hemp should be free from all vermin.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb. spec.* in *Founding, Brick-making and Bricklaying*, as loam brick, cake, casting, lute, mould, work: loam-beater, -board, -hook, -mill, -moulder, -moulding; loam-salts; ? land composed of loam impregnated with salt.

1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* \*Loam Board, a board having an edge cut to the outline of the sectional shape of the work which it is intended to strike up. 1881 *C. Wylie Iron Founding* 15 Dried loam off castings . . . is only used for making 'loam bricks for cores. 1875 *Knicht Dict. Mech.* \*Loam-cake. 1881 *C. Wylie Iron Founding* 49 'Loam castings, as a rule, do not contract so much as sand castings. 1700 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Brick-layers IV.* 14 A 'Loame-hook, Beater, Shovel, Pick-Ax, Basket and Hod, which commonly belong to Bricklayers Labourers, and may be called the Labourers Tools. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1057 It [sc. a stoneware pipe] is . . . secured at the joints with 'loam-lute. *Ibid.* 518 The mould is formed of a pasty mixture of clay, water, sand, and cow's hair . . . kneaded together in what is called the 'loam mill. *Ibid.* 'Loam moulds. 1885 *C. Wylie Iron Founding* 98 No doubt Hiram, in Solomon's time, was a thorough 'loam-moulder. *Ibid.* 'Loam moulding stands distinctly apart from either green-sand or dry-sand moulding. 1852 *Wiggins Embanking* 100 A piece of silty 'loam-salts, near Fossdyke. 181. *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. Early 'loam work [sc. in building] is often stamped in patterns. 1881 *C. Wylie Iron Founding* 50 In large loam castings this occurs to a greater extent than in small or light loam work.

**Loam** (lōm), *v.* [f. **LOAM** sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover or plaster with loam. ? *Obs.* 1600 *Shelley Country Farme* III. xviii. 460 After . . . lōming the joints and seams very well with gum and wax mixt together. 1630 *Carr. Smith Trav. & Adv.* 25 With the ashes of bones tempered with oile, Camels haire, and a clay they have; they loame them so well, that no weather will pierce them. 1671 *J. Webster Metallurg.* xi. 157 They ligently loame or daub up the pois with clay, or lute. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 264 Gunders which lye in the Walls, must be Loamed all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the Morter.

2. To dress with loam.

1842 *Lance Cottage Farmer* 12 They are grown in the deep sands which have been loamed.

**Loamed** (lōmd), *a. rare.* [f. **LOAM** v. and sb. + -ED.] a. Stopped with 'loam' or earth. b. In deep-loamed, having a great depth of loam.

1819 *Keats Isabella* xxxv. The forest tomb Had . . . taken the soft lute From his lorn voice, and past his loamed ears Had made a miry channel for his tears. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 347 A deep-loamed field.

**Loamless** (lōmles), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. **LOAM** sb. + -LESS.] Without loam; unmixed with loam. 1872 *Blackie Lays Light*, 183 Even in that thin, and loamless brook The mountain-trout . . . all nimbly glancing I spied.

† **Loam-pit.** *Obs.* In 1 lāmpytt, 4 lompēt, 6 lōme-pitt. A clay pit.

990 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 252/24 Swa andlang mearcas on ða lāmpyttas. c 1315 *Shoreham* iv. 131 Þe crokeke myzte segge: þou proud erde of lompēt, ðe felpe þou schelt lygge. 1596-7 *S. Fiske in D. and C. Hist. Craydon App.* (1783) 157 The loame-pitts beyond Dubber hill.

**Loamy** (lōm-i), *a.* [f. **LOAM** sb. + -Y 1.]

† 1. Formed of earth (see **LOAM** sb. 1). *Obs. rare* — 1. c 1230 *Hali Meit.* 47 Alle þeo þat leaueþ lūc of lami mon; for to beon his leofmon.

2. Of or pertaining to loam; consisting of, or resembling, loam.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* vii. 24 With this Rabbinical rub-lish . . . have you laboured a lōmie and sandie building. 1607 *Torsell Fourf. Beasts* 495 He [Agricola] ascribeth to the beech-martin, a loamic or red throat. [A mistranslation of *quod guttur eius lutei sit coloris*, G. Agrícola *De Re Metall.* (1561) 490.] 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 665 Mellow earth is the best . . . Especially if it be not Loamy and Binding. 1720 *De Foe Capt. Singleton* vii. (1840) 118 We found the earth . . . of a yellowish loamy colour. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 437 The farmer's hedge Plash'd neatly, and secured with driven stakes Deep in the loamy bank. 1876 *Page Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xx. 432 Its dark loamy aspect renders it readily separable from the 'subsoil' of sand.

† b. Built with loam or plaster. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1658 *Hewitt Last Sermon*, 195 The Peasant that from his loamy cottage is carried prisoner to a stately Castle . . . changes his golden liberty for iron shackles.

Hence **Loamly adv.** (nonce-wd.) in the manner of loamy soil, **Loaminess**.

1727 *Bailey vol. II.* *Loaminess*, fulness of Loam, or loamy Nature. 1841 *J. Grey in Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. ii. 171 The greater friability and loaminess of the soil. 1869 *Blackmore Lorna D.* vii. The bank is steep . . . overhanging loamily.

**Loan** (lōn), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 lān(e), 5-6 Sc. lane, layne, 3-8 lone, (4 lone, 5 lonne, 7 loyane), 4-6 loon(e), 5 lowne, 6 londe, 6-7 loane, 6-loan. [a. ON. *lān* neut. (Du. *laan*, Sw. *lån*) = OF. *lānem*, MDu. *lēne* (Du. *leen*), OHG. *lāhan* (MHG. *lāhen*, mod. G. *lehn*) neut. — OEut. \**laihwiniz*-, -oz-, neut. — OArvan \**loignes*-, -os- (Skr. *rāhnan* inherit-ance, wealth), f. root \**loiq-* (: *leiq-* : *liq-*) represented in Gr. *laínein* to leave, Goth. *leihwan*, OHG. *lāhan* (mod. G. *leihen*), OE. *leān* to lend.

The OE. *lān* did not survive into ME., being superseded by the Scandinavian form; but its derivative vb. *lēnan* is the source of **LEND** v.]



†1. A gift or grant from a superior. *Obs.*

1240 *Saules Warden* in *Cott. Hou.* 257 Wiit. . . ponkeð god ðeorne. . . of serliche lane [*M.S. F. lane*]. . . þat he hæued ileaneð him. . . a 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 186 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Ahte nys non ildre istrean; ac hit is godes lone. a 1300 *Cursor Id.* 10179 In thrin his godes ðe he dele þat godd had lent him of his lane. 13. *Evang. Nicod.* 1330 in *Archiv. Stud. neu.* *Spr.* 1111. 479 Pus all þa saintes þanked him ryght þat sylke lane wald þam len. a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 640 Vr lord lenz vs þat lon. c 1386 *Chaucer* *Sompn. T.* 153 God be thanked of his lone. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1916 The lady. . . Dwellyd as nonne. . . Lovinge god of hys lone. c 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xix. 271 Thou leyne vs lyffing on thi lone. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. xii.* (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix. Lordis that hes land be goddis lane [*primes tane, game*].

2. A thing lent; something the use of which is allowed for a time, on the understanding that it shall be returned or an equivalent given; esp. a sum of money lent on these conditions, and usually at interest. *Phr.* *to loan*: as a loan.

a 1300 *Cursor Id.* 14036 Tua men. . . asked him penis to lan. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 810 þe low. . . gert cal hym in Iugment, to prove his lane þat he lent. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xlii. 25 If thou 3yuest money to 3eone to my pore puple. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. lii. 16 3e ye 3e lone, hoping no thing ther of [*Luke vi. 35*]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 387 Every man that payeth to such a yefe or lone above specified. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 226 He the whiche receyueyth that londe of money. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 17 Our saluor sais in the vi chapter of S. Luc. len 3our layne traustrand no thing thairfor. 1611 *Bible* i. Sam. ii. 20 The Lord giue thee seed of this woman, for the lone which is lent to the Lord. 1740 W. DODGESS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 11 Their Money being Loans of Paper Credit called Bills, from their Government to private Persons upon Land Security. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 409 Near ceded to the British government. . . as security for a pecuniary loan, the province of Bairsia for five years. 1863 *Fawcett Pol. Econ.* i. iv. (1870) 37 Indian railways have been constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England.

b *fig.* Said, in recent use, of something (as a word, a custom) 'borrowed' or adopted by one person from another.

1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Psalter* viii. 405 To regard the conceptions of Isa. lvi. 17, and still more, of Isa. lvi. 15 as mere loans from Mazdeism is uncritical. 1892 E. P. BARROW *Regal Evangelium* iv. 78 Inward graces and outward opportunities are loans which may be enlarged by use and must be accounted for.

3. The action of lending; an instance of this; also in *phr.* *to at*, *to by*, *to in*, *on* or *upon loan*; and *to put to loan*, in *quot. fig.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 214/136 "Leneth me", he seðe, "Ane hundred quarters of hactorn. . . þis schipmen seiden ne dorre we make no lone". c 1380 *Chaucer Shipman's T.* 205 No wight i al this world wiste of this lone. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C. v.* 194 Lumbardes of lukes þat lyten by lone as lewes. 1454 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 245 2 Ther shal be severally leide and had by wey of lone and preste to hym. 1463 *Alman & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 220 Item, deliuerd to the sayd Stratton, by lone, xij. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. 496 Any hargeyn or lowne of money by way of vsury. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 244 Money. . . prested out in lone. 1646 *Massach. Col. Rec.* 4 Nov. (1853) II. 164 The Corte. . . formerly granted Maria Nehemia Bourne the lone of sixe grant guns. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 319, I am promiss'd of the loan of it [a book]. 1721 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1850) IV. 297 To permit and suffer the said Richard Ward to have and take upon loan as much of said bills. . . as by them shall be thought needful. 1729 *New Hampshire. Proc. Papers* (1870) IV. 553 The vote of the House. . . for re-issuing some bills at loan. 1753 *WASHINGTON Zool.* (1754) 6 The Waters were quite impassable, without swimming our Horses; which obliged us to get the Loan of a Canoe. 1813 J. ADAMS *II As.* (1856) X. 36, I am much obliged to you. . . for the loan of this precious collection of memorials. 1817 W. SELWYN *Lav Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 972 If the loan is not upon the vessel, but upon the goods and merchandize. 1845 S. ALSTON *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 605 He incessantly pressed for a 'brave sum of money' on loan. 1858 W. H. SUMNER in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XII. 226, I obtained the loan of that Order Book. 1900 MRS. CARUS-WILSON *Frene Petrie* Pref. 12, I am indebted. . . to many friends for loan of letters, etc.

*Transf. and fig. (rare).* 1538 *ELVOT Dict. Addit.* *Animam debet*. . . he hath not his lyfe but in lone. 1609 *Heywood Brit. Troy* v. xlii. 118 The blow was put to lone. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 297 She gratified Clive by a momentary loan of two knuckly old fingers.

†b. *occas.* The action of hiring or letting.

1601 *Exp. Judges riding West. & Oxford Circuit* 49 in *Camden Misc.* (1858) IV. II. the lone of vessells vs. iijd. 1790 *Weston Rec.* (Massach.) 5 Apr. (1893) 414 The proceeds of the Sale or Loan of the Same [pews] to Discharge the Debts of the Town.

4. *National finance.* a. A contribution of money, formerly often a forced one, from private individuals or public bodies, towards the expenses of the state, the amount of which is acknowledged by the government as a debt; sometimes, the sum of money so contributed.

1439 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 8/2 Ye gret loones and prestes, ye which yet have afft this tyme made unto our said Sovereign Lord. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 At the tyme of the same lone or taking of the seid money. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 Every high collector of any. . . xv. subsidie or other tax or lone. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 102 b. At the last lone some lent the fifth part. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Seneca* (1612) 1217 He. . . ransacked all Italie with impositions and excessive loones. 1666 in *Crit. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) I. 126 The money which the aldermen gave the king, they neither presented in the name of a loan nor of their own proper gift. 1779 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 347 Several persons. . . refused to contribute to a loan exacted by Charles

the First. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* vi. 82 Loans of almost every kind, and under every species of pretence had been raised upon the suffering nation. 1845 S. ALSTON *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 143 They. . . obstinately refused to grant a loan which they were called upon to advance, and which was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the tax for the Turkish war. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 162 Since Juarez triumphed, there have been no forced loans, no exactions.

b. An arrangement or contract by which a government receives upon its own credit advances of money on specified conditions, esp. the payment of a stipulated interest.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. viii. 324 The frequent opportunities of conferring particular obligations, by preference in loans [etc.]. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 109 It had been thought necessary to offer. . . ten per cent. per annum, on a loan. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 429 To reduce the charge on account of the loan to 3 or 3½ per cent. 1853 *BRIGHT Sp. India* 3 June, The Company has contracted loans to the extent of 16,000,000.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *loan-account*, *act*, *chest*, *fund*, *shop*; b. objective, as *loan-contractor*, *jobber*, *jobbing*; †*loan-bank*, an establishment from which poor people could borrow money at a low rate; †*loan-bill* = *exchequer-bill*; *loan-collection*, a collection of works of art, curiosities, or the like, lent by their owners for exhibition; *loan-god*, a god borrowed from another religion; *loan-holder*, one who holds debentures or other acknowledgements of a loan; a mortgagee; †*loan-house* = *LOAN-OFFICE* 1; *loan-monger*, a contemptuous name for a loan-contractor; so *loan-mongering* *vbl. sb.*, *loan-mongery*; *loan-myth*, a myth borrowed from a foreign mythology; *loan-note*, an acknowledgement of indebtedness signed by an officer of a borrowing society on its behalf; †*loan-recusant*, one who refused to contribute to a loan; *loan-society*, an association of persons who pay a periodical subscription in order to form a fund from which loans may be made to members or others; *loan-word* [- *G. lehnwort*], a word adopted or borrowed from another language. Also *LOAN-MONEY*, *LOAN-OFFICE*.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 6/3 The customer. . . is informed that a "loan-account" has been opened in his name. 1743 *N. Hampsh. Proc. Papers* (1871) V. 668 The "Loan Act" for emitting £25,000 which his Majesty has condescended to approve. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 12 If publick "loan-banks, lombards, or banks of credit" were erected. 1746 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1876) IX. 250 A certificate. . . for letting out the loan bank made by this Colony. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 63 Loan banks lent money. 1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6078/2 The Exchequer Bills, called "Loan Bills." 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 473 There were special "loan-chests, the borrower deposited some object of value as a pledge in the chest out of which his loan had been taken. 1895 H. F. BROWN *Biog. J. A. Synmonds* i. 200 Synmonds saw the first "loan collection of old masters [at Manchester]. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 390/1 The vitals are eaten out of Old England by subsidies, "loan-contractors, and Jew-jobbers. 1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 23 § 1 Certain Institutions for establishing "Loan funds have been. . . established. . . for the benefit. . . of the Labouring Classes. 1893 *DR. ARVILL Unseen Foundat. Society* xvi. 521 A loan-fund had been opened. 1901 A. LANG *Magic & Relig.* ii. 15 The Theory of "Loan-Gods; or borrowed Religion. 1823 *BYRON To Bowring* 10 Oct. in *Moore Lett. & Fris. Byron* (1830) II. 693 It will be requisite for the "loan-holders to set apart. . . 50,000 *sterling for that purpose.* 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/1 The shareholders and loanholders would have confidence. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 79 Their Lombards, or "Loane-houses, are principally for the benefit of the poore. 1797 in *Spirit Pub. Tris.* (1802) I. 84 "Loan-jobbers, and Contractors are quarrelling who shall rob us. 1822 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 144 Loan-jobbers, stock-jobbers, Jews. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* i. (1887) 15 A junior partner in the eminent "loan-jobbing firm of Crotchet and Company. 1837 *DISRAELI* *Contia* i. iv. He. . . turned up his nose at the Walpolian "loanmongers. 1898 *Spectator* 8 Jan. 39 The plunder of conquered States for the benefit of the victor through the agency of the loan-monger. 1826 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 259 Till excises and "loanmongering began, these vermin [the Quakers] were never heard of in England. 1822 *Examiner* 419/2 This must be the case. . . even if "loan-mongery goes on. 1887 *LANG Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* I. 322 Many Greek myths are "loan-myths". 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 564 The "loan-notes of the Cherry Tree Building Society. 1654 II. I. *ESTRANGE Chas. I.* (1655) 75 The "Loan-Recusants appeared the only men in the peoples affections. 1849 A. & Q. 1st Ser. I. 5 The Lombard merchants. . . were the first to open "loan-shops in England. 1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 23 An Act for the Establishment of "Loan Societies in England and Wales. 1874 *SAYCE Compar. Philol.* v. 171 "Loan-words are common to all dialects. 1900 *MARGOLIETH in Expositor* Apr. 248 Isaiah's oracles were full of Aramaic loan-words.

*Loan* (*lōan*), *sb.* 2 Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 4, 8-9 lone. [See *LANE sb.*]

1. A lane, a by-road.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl. A. II.* 192 Lyzere. . . Lurkede þow lones [*B. C. lanes*]. *Ibid.* v. 162 Clarise of Cokes lone [*B. C. lane*]. 1785 *FORBES Poems Buchanan* dial. 33 Why fear'd he to gang up the lone, and trembled at their swords? 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 94 An' down the lone he took his flight. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Lone, loan*, a lane, a narrow passage. 1894 *CROCKETT Liltas Subbanet* 36 Maybes he's comin' up the loan this verra munit.

2. An open uncultivated piece of ground near a farmhouse or village, on which the cows are milked.

1795 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xix, Milk het frae the loan. 1721 — *Richy & Sandy* 72 Nuckle kye stand rowting in the loans. 1881 W. T. ROSS *Poems* 208 From the woods and loans An answering storm was hurled.

†*Loan*, *sb.* 3 *Sc. Obs.* [*a. Gael. lōn*.] Provisions. Also *attrib.*, *loan-money*, *loan-silver*, *board wages*.

a 1528 *LANDESAIR (Piscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 289 That thay should be in reddynes agane the xxj day of Julij instant with fourtie dayes lone. 1639 *MRO. HUNTLEY* in *Spalding Troub. Chas. I.* (1850) I. 145 That all his Majesties leges. . . be in reddiness prepairit with all diligens to repair whair and when he think fitting, vpon 48 hours aduertisement, with 15 dayis lone. a 1670 *SPALDING* *ibid.* 316 Ilk heretour to furnishe his prest man with 40 dayis lone. *Ibid.* II. 320 Ilk souldiour to haue sex schillings ilk day, during the space of 40 dayes, of loan siluer. . . Togidder also with thair hyre or levie or loan money. a 1836 W. ROBERTSON in W. WALKER *Barads Bon-Accord* (1887) 606 Aft there's ease in dolefu' croom, Tho' little loan lie in the wallet.

*Loan* (*lōan*), *v.* Now chiefly *U. S.* Forms: (? 3-4 *lane*(n), 6 *loane*, 6, 8 *lone*, 6- *loan*. [*f. LOAN sb.*]

The earliest quots. are doubtful, as they may belong to *LEND* v. 2 (a miswriting for *l*); if correct, they indicate an early adoption of *ON. lāna* of equivalent etymology.] *trans.* To grant the loan of; to lend. Also with *out*.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 97 Gif ðu him lanst ani þing of ðinen. c 1205 *LAY.* 3680 Ich be wulle lanen of mine leode-folc fi hundred schilling. *Ibid.* 6247 Ic cow wulle lanen [etc.]. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 1 Lonyng or lonyng out the same for gaires in purchasing landes. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 203 In yeares of dearth and Scarcity, [he] loaned to many of them. . . wheat and other come out of his graneries. 1644 J. LANGLEY *Mournf. Note of Dove* 20 By way of location, or loaning them out. 1729 B. FESSENOEN in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) XIII. 32 Gershom Tobey loans Oxen. 1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 330 The remainder of the said thirty thousand pounds. . . shall be loaned out to particular persons. 1785 *W. Boston Rec.* (Massach.) 19 Sept. (1893) 370 Said sum being loaned to the Treasurer by the Direction of the Town. 1803 *FESSENOEN Terrible Tractorat.* i. (ed. 2) 3 They will not loan me, gratis, their jingling sing-song apparatus. 1834 *CALHOUN Wks.* II. 328 The power to withdraw the money from the deposit, and loan it to favorite State banks. 1847 *BROWNSON Wks.* V. 541 We once loaned a Protestant lady a pamphlet by an eminent Catholic divine. 1880 *BONAMY PRICE* in *Fraser's Mag.* May 674 He receives a deposit from one man; he loans it out in part. . . to another. 1896 *NEWNHAM-DAVIS Three Men*, etc. 172 The stalls. . . are barrack chairs loaned for the occasion. *absol. or intr.* a 1355 *Prose Psalter* xxxviii. 27 The ryghtful ys merciful. . . and laneth [*M.S. Dubl. leueþ*]. 1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 262 The limit. . . within which the executive officers. . . may loan to a director.

*Loan*, *obs. form* of *LONE a.*

*Loanable* (*lōnā'bl*), *a.* [*f. LOAN v. + -ABLE*.]

That may be loaned or lent, esp. of capital, etc.: Available for use in loans.

1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* III. xxiii. § 4 (1876) 390 It is therefore so much subtracted from the amount of what may be correctly called loanable capital. 1885 *Manch. Guard.* 20 July 5/5 The accumulation of loanable gold in the banks. . . is a proof that gold has not risen in value.

*Loaned* (*lōand*), *pp. a.* [*f. LOAN v. + -ED*.]

That has been lent; that has been issued as a loan.

1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* 106 b. Who so. . . do thinke meete that loney money be remitted to the debtors. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv. (1612) 309 She, the Pawns accepted, did her loney Ring forgoe. 1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 357 Three thousand pounds of loaned bills were drawn in for interest for the year 1740. 1749 *Ibid.* (1876) IX. 455 Mortgages given for the security and payment of the last loaned moneys. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* LV. 498 An unwarrantably loaned umbrella.

*Loanee* (*lōmī'*). [*f. LOAN v. + -EE*.] One to whom a loan has been granted; a borrower.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 157 Having the honour of being the Adam of South American loanees. 1853 *WHEWELL Tr. Grotius* II. 65 A loanee is bound to make good the thing lent if he be destroyed.

*Loaner* (*lōnər*). [*f. LOAN v. + -ER*.] One who loans or lends; one who grants a loan.

1884 *Home Mission*. Nov. 285 They loan through agents, and. . . these agents do not protect the interest of the loaner. 1898 *19th Cent.* Sept. 364 Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is the loaner of this collection.

†*Loange*. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *loenge*. [*a. OF. loenge* (*F. louange*), *f. loer* (*louer*) to praise.] Commendation, praise.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 223 Al the poeple of his noble Leance unto his name seie. c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 14 To the loenge of perdurable gloire. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 25 He was chosen emperor of Rome wyth grete loange. 1490 — *Eneydos* xvi. 64 Doo bi suche manere of wyse, that the loeuyng [*sic*] be vnto the attributed.

*Loaning* (*lōnɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LOAN v. + -ING*.]

The action of the *vb.* *LOAN*; lending.

1740 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 350 The committee for the loaning the said bills are to take notice hereof. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/2 The President proceeds to condemn the loaning of public funds to banks without interest. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 261 The excessive loaning of a bank's funds to its officers and directors.

*Loaning* (*lōnɪŋ*), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north.* Forms:

4-5 *lon*(n)/*yn*(e), 6-7 *lowning*, 8 *lownin*, 7- *loaning*. [*f. LOAN sb.* 2 + *-ING*.]

1. = *LOAN sb.* 2. 1. †*Free loaning*: a right of way. 1324 *M.S. Chavler* (*Genes W. Greenwell* of Durham), *Le Lonnynge* quod ducit usque Charlawe. 1370 *Durham Italm. Rolls* (Suttees) 60 Injunctum est omnibus tenenti-



bus quod faciant les longings. 1475 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) I. 175 Acceptand a fire longing throw the sayde auche to Glenrath as offeris to the town to haf of law. 1502 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 356 Brakan more longyng. 1597 *Wills & L. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 341 To the loathing that lyethe betwix Lumley parke paille and Lamb fields. 1610 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 199 For not repaying the lonyng betwene Earbie and West Ronckton. 1834 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 65 § 5 Any distance to be measured along any street, lane, or loathing. 1862 *M'Cosh Supernatural* I. v. 92 We steal away thro' some green loathing. 1893 *Crockett Sticht Minister* 114 Leaning on the gate at the head of the loathing.

2. = LOAN sb. 2.

1750 *Miss Elliot Song, The Flowers of the Forest* i. But now they are moaning on ilka green loathing. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* let. ii. See not a Dulcinea in every slipshod girl, who drives... out the village cows to the loathing. 1884 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 Cummies routin up the loania! Wi weel-filled baggies.

3. *attrib.*, as *loathing-end*; *loathing-dike*, a wall dividing the arable land from the pasture.

1893 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 177 De ten. villa quia nollantur facere le longyngdis iuxta Bishoplaw. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 160/2, 6 ridas terrarum... later... lie Ovis Frankland ex australi, lie loathing-dyke ex occidentali. 1895 *Crockett Men of Moss Hags* xxv. 256 Every day the old man passed this loathing-end.

**Loan-money.**

† 1. Money payable as a contribution to a government loan. *Obs.*

1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 221 The li of the Li of lone money shalbe payed with a good will and with thanks. 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1892) I. 249 There is much murmuring about the restraint of those that would not conform to Loan Monies. 1659 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. 431 Sir P. H. refusing to part with Loan-money, was called before the Lords of the Council. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. 381 Sir Harbottle's father... lay long in prison, because he would not pay the loan-money.

2. Money advanced as a loan.

1727 T. AMORY 24 May in W. B. Weeden *Econ. & Soc. Hist. New Eng.* (1890) II. 480 We shall soon see if the Loan Money will be continued. The Lower House is for it. 1764 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1861) VI. 307 As fast as gold and silver shall be paid into the said office, for the aforesaid loan money. 1895 *Daily News* 3 May 9/4 A decline in the rate for loan money from 4 to 3½.

**Loan-office.**

1. An office for lending money to private borrowers.

1750 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting... Loan-offices, Publick Treasuries, &c. pretending to assist the Poor. 1732 *New Jersey Archives* (1891) XI. 304 Purchasing New-Jersey Currency and keeping it up till they could make an Advantage of it by imposing upon the Poor, who were in necessity of it to pay into the Loan-Office. 1897 *Daily News* 8 May 4/7 Indictments charging against four prisoners loan-office and turf frauds.

2. An office for receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1777 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 45 The design of loan-offices was to prevent the farther depreciation of the bills by avoiding farther emissions. 1779 *Franklin Wks.* (1888) VI. 428 The interest... is payable only at the loan office in America from whence the bills issued. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 55 Congress... erected a Loan Office in each of the United States.

*attrib.* 1781 *Franklin Wks.* (1888) VII. 178 Accepted a number of loan-office bills this day.

So **Loan-officer** (*U.S.*), an official charged with the duty of receiving subscriptions to a government loan.

1737 *Col. Laws N. York* (1895) II. 1040 An Act to facilitate and Explain the duty of the Loan officers in this Colony. 1790 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 571 The loan officers or collectors, or some other known character, will have this additional duty annexed to him.

**Loansom**, obs. form of **LONSOME**.

**Loap**(e, obs. form of **LOPE** v.

**Loar**(e, obs. form of **LORE**.

**Loasaceous** (lō'asē's), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Loasaceæ*: see next and -ACEOUS.] Of or pertaining to the N.O. *Loasaceæ* or *Loasew*.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* and in some recent Dicts. **Loasad** (lō'asād), [f. mod.L. *Loasa* (prob. of S. American origin) + -AD.] A plant of the order *Loasew* or *Loasaceæ* (native to tropical America), of which *Loasa* is the typical genus.

1846 *Linoleum Veg. Kingd.* 744 The resemblance between *Loasads* and Cucurbits.

† **Loath**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lāð, (lāað), 2-4 lath(e), 4-6 loth(e), 4, 6 Sc. and north. laith, 6-loath(e). [OE. *lād*, orig. neut. of *lāð* LOATH *a.* In sense 2 from the vb. LOATHE. (Cf. LETH.)]

1. Something hateful or harmful; evil, harm, injury; an annoyance, a trouble.

900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. vi. (Schipper) 576 Eala; hwæt þu me nuyel yfel and lād dest mid þine arnunge. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Donne bið þas innodes sar settenðe and ligðenðe, þæt hit sona awign lād ne bið. c. 1205 *LAV.* 16073 Nu þu most þat lād oa-for. c. 1300 *Havelok* 76 Wo so dede hem wrong or lath... He dede hem sone to haufen rich. c. 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 308 Pat na man did hyme lath. c. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1935 To do that lady no lothe That pendid to velany. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 9 Harnes shall ye heat And luthes you to lap.

2. Dislike, hatred, ill-will; in later use, in physical sense, disgust, loathing. Also to have in loath.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Men scheden hate teres for lape of þe worlde. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 11887 To shildeam þe wiþþ all

hiss lah. c. 1240 *Sawles Warde in Coll. Hom.* 235 Ich mei... warnin ow of his lād. c. 1330 *Ornel* 603 Eyther forsaþ oþer his loh. 1440 *Morte Arth.* 458 Be now lathie or lette, ryghte as þe thyngke. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 818 Ever bytwyne hem was hate & loth. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vi. 28 Det michi modo ad potandum And I forgiþ him laith et wraith. 1589 R. BAUCE *Serv.* (1843) 129 We are come to such a loath, disdaia and oft casting of this beavenlie food. 1607 *TORSHALL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 301 If your Horse... grow to a loath of his meat. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 141 They are by experience found to breede loathe in the Birds. 1669 *FLANSTED* in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 84 What then hath cast us behind them? not our want of wits, but loathe of pains. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 113 O Scotland, many long and great shall thy judgments be of all kinds... for Loth and Contempt of the Gospel.

**Loath**, loth (lōth), *a.* Forms: a. 1 lāð, (lāað), laath, lāth, 2-3 lath, (3 lāð). *β.* Sc. and north. 4-6 lath(e), 4-8 laithe, layth(e), 6 9 loath, 4-9 laith. *γ.* 3-5 leith, 5-6 leyth. *δ.* 2-4 loh, (2 lod), (3 looth, loot, loth), 4-6 lothe, (4 lot), 4-5 looth(e), (7 loathe, lought), 4 loth, 6 loath. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lād* = OFris. *leed* (for *lād*), OS. *lād* (Du. *leed*), OLG. *leid* (MHG. *leit*, *leid*; mod.G. as sb., *leid* sorrow, pain; cf. *leider* unfortunately, which is properly the comparative of the adj.), ON. *leith-r* (Sw., Da. *led*): -OTent. \**laipo-*, adopted in Rom. as F. *laid*, It. *laido* ugly.

The original etymology is obscure. Apparently cognate are OHG. *lūres* alas, and possibly OE. *lād* Lo.

† 1. Hostile, angry, spiteful. *rare* in ME. *Obs.* *Beowulf* (L. 1506) þæt heo bone fyrd-hum dūrf-hon ne mihte... lapan fagnum. c. 1400 *Desti.* Troy 3811 He lengit not long in his lothe hate.

† 2. Repulsive, unpleasant, hateful, loathsome.

*Beowulf* (L. 131) Was þæt ge-win to strang lath and longsum. c. 700 *Æthelw. Gloss.* 513 *Ingratus*, lath. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 And kep us from his waning þat lath gast þæt lath þing. c. 1200 *Morte Arth.* 283 þer is þe lath sathanas. c. 1220 *Bathury* 458 Seftes oþer se seppende... lath and lodlike. c. 1250 *Chr.* c. 11. 69 And midful neðdre, loth an lader, sal gaten on lise lrest neðdr. c. 1300 *Chr.* c. 11. 7829 To drem and þat he be don, Lader ded þat I printed þat an in liff. c. 1300 *Harv.* c. 11. 154 I þat I us, I this lothe hous. c. 1340 *H. v. not. P. 181* xxi. 9 þat þe ne lath & unthankynde. c. 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* in *Paulus* 771 A fowle þat... was lath to se. 1426 *AD. DELAY Poems* 31 þeak on the lath lath was I lath to a. rignis I a lath. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 1. 63 He was lath and lath to 34 gnt. 1513 *Douglas* c. 11. 1. 1. 28 But thair abard, As was deuil, the lath wode furth braid. 1583 *BABBINGTON Com-mandm.* viii. (1590) 381 Wee should not take any sure comfort til we haue... altered quite so loath a life. 1592 *WYLLY* *Truorie* 155 Relaxment from loth prison streng.

† 3. Const. dat. or to, esp. in him (etc.) loath is, were, etc. to (do so and so); also with clause as subject. *Obs.*

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Prose* IV. x. § 7 Swa lād was Pena folc Scipian... det [etc.]. 11. c. O. E. *Chron.* an. 1038 (Laud MS.) Him was lād to anyrene his agene folgað. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He his unseil þif him is lād to doane þis. c. 1205 *LAV.* 4000 þe quike hire was swa swide loth þat [etc.]. *Ibid.* 7321 þes tithende him was lād. c. 1225 *Inc.* R. c. 200 þisse undeawne... is þauh of alle on lodeþ (þat indest ondest) God. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1216 Hir was ysmales anger loth. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119/454 Loth was vser any þing to don. c. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1102 To blam þe broþer was þam lath. c. 1350 *W. Pall.* *Palmer* 1255 Him loþ þoust no longer to striue. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Manciple's T.* 41 For hym were loth biyaped for to be. c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 432 To lusse swyke a lord-shipe me thake it fulle laythe. c. 1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 1284 Here seruaice to him was aat lothe. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* I. xxii. That is me loth said the knyght, but synhen I muste nedes I will diewe me therto. 1513 *Douglas* *Enchir.* I. ProL 480 Bot lath me war, but other offence or crime, Ane brutell body suld interrike my ryme.

† 3. Ugly; esp. in phrase for fairer, for loather, in the marriage service. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xvii. 77 þe wymmen ar ryst layth and lit araid. 1403 *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi. I take the, N., to my wedded wyfe... to hold and to haue... for fayrer, for layther. 1484 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 162 note, For fayrer for lather.

*Proverb.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prose* (1867) 49 The lothe stake standeth longe.

4. Averse, disinclined, reluctant, unwilling. Const. († for) to with *inf.*, also for (a person) to (do something), also with sentence as object; occas. with *of*, *to*, *unto*, followed by a sb.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Boeth.* II. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.) She lyeth loþ of this lyf. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. I. (1495) 3 Loathe to offend I purpose [etc.]. c. 1400 *Cursor* M. 27788 (Cott. Galba) Slewth... it makes a man lath for to lere. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1433) iv. xxiv. 70 She fond the so dulle and soo lothe to hir wordes. c. 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1126 The pope was not lothe to assoyle hym of hys othe. c. 1475 *Raisf Collier* 702 He was... lath for to stynt. 1523 L. BERNERS *Prose* I. xciii. 229 The winche the erle of saynt Powle was lothe vnto. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 575 Full faith he was... To put his honour in dame For-tones handis. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI. 93 The duke of Gloucester... beganne to waxe lothe of his supposed wife. 1598 *DELONEY* *Jacks Newb.* vii. 86 The lother to speake, for that bee could speake but had English. 1599 *HARLETT* *Key.* I. 600 The residue shewed themselves unwilling and loath to depart. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gr. Brit.* (1632) 1023 What king hath be lother to punish his subjects. c. 1657 *Sir W. Mure* *Sonnet* iii. 12 (S. T. S.) I. 49 No greif at all... Shall mack me ewer loath of my estait. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII (1867) 22 His relations being loath to part with the estate they had got by his supposed death. 1667 *Perry Diary* 7 Feb. I... would be loth he should not do well. 1713 *BERKELEY* *Hylics & Phil.* II. Wks. 1871 I. 314

You are loath to part with your old prejudices. 1722 *SEWEL* *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iii. 169 She found him moderate, and loth to send her to prison. 1724 *RAMSAY* *Text. Misc.* (1733) I. 114, I am loath that she should tunc. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 5 The Calvinists... are seen to be... loth to military service. 1844 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 1 (1862) 113 Would be loath to risk a shilling of it. 1861 *Geo. Elliot* *Silas M.* 62 Lammeter isn't likely to be loth for his daughter to marry into my family. 1890 *Sir A. KEKEWICH* in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 764/1 One is loth to believe the similarity is innocent and unintentional.

b. without construction; sometimes quasi-adv. *Phr. Nothing loath*: not at all unwilling.

c. 1475 *Lerne* or *be Leunde* 11 in *Babes Bk.* To Lothe, ne to Loyng, ne to Lyberalle of goode. 1608 G. WILKINS *Pericles* vi. (1857) 42 To take a loth and sorrowfull departure of her. 1667 *MILTON* P. L. ix. 1039 Her hand he seisd, and to a shade bank... He led her nothing loath. 1702 *Rowe* *Tamerl.* I. i. 406 As Wretches... Part with their Lives, unwilling, loth and fearful. 1813 *SCOTT* *Rokeby* v. i. 'Thus aged men full loth and slow The vanities of life forego. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyræ Apost.* (1849) 123 See in king's courts loth Jeremiah plead! 1852 *THACKERAY* *Esmond* i. xi. The children were nothing loth, for the house was splendid, and the welcome kind enough. 1873 *Lawson* *Red Cott. Nt.* cap. 27 Give me permission to cry 'Out of bed, You loth rheumatic sluggard!'

† c. Displeased. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1250 *Prose* *Ælfred* 363 in O. E. *Misc.* 124 Þorh lesinge mon is loþ. 1670 *DYDEN* *Conj. Granado* I. i. (1725) 38 You are loth, That, like a perjurd Prince, you broke your Oath.

5. Used antithetically to *lie*, in senses 2 and 4. See LIEF *a.* 3, and *quots.* there given.

† 6. quasi-adv. Reluctantly, slowly. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *HAMFORD* *Psalter* lxxviii. 1 þe laghere is oure voice and þe lathere ewe we herd. c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *J. Roylis* II. 1185 (1234) Of þing ful ofte loth bygoane Cometh ende good.

**Loath to depart.** *Orig.* the tune of a song (prob. containing those words) expressive of regret for departure; *trans.* any tune played as a farewell.

1584 *GREENE* *Arbusto Wks.* (Grosart III. 217) With that she cast on me such a louthng looke, as she seemed to play full of... c. 1600 *CHURCH* *Prophet's Pedicromelia* in *Chappell Pop. Mus. Old Time* I. 171 202 with thy mouth, sing with thy heart, Linc faithful friends, sing Loath to depart. 1657 S. P. & HAS *Fol. Flying-Im.* 5. Yet againe returning to the liue, with delightfull melody, sing Loath to depart, [they] invite all their Sisters to hasten away, and wait upon their Queen now on lere or nainday. 1855 *J. CHURCH* *Pop. Mus. Old Time* II. 7. 11 [etc.] The Girl left behind me has also been played for at least seventy years, as a l. to a part, when a man, a war weighs anchor, and when a regiment quits the town in which it has been quartered. 1867 *Smyth* *Sailor's Ward-ch.* *Loath to depart*, 1. Probably the first line of some favourite song; formerly the air was sounded in men-of-war, when going foreign, for the women and children to quit the ship.

**Loathe** (lōd), *v.* Forms: a. 1 lāðian, 2-3 lāsen, lathen, 3 lāðien, 4-6 Sc. and north. lath e, 5 laith(e). *β.* 3 4 lōðien, 3-5 lope n, 3-7 lothe, (5 lothee), 6 7 loth, 5-6 loothe, 6-8 loath, 6-loathe. [OE. *lādian* = OS. *lathan*, (N. *leida* = -OTent. type \**laipōjan*, f. \**laipo-* LOATH *a.* (OE. had *lādan* to hate, cause to shun, revile = OLG. *leidan* = -OTent. type \**laipjan*, f. \**laipo-*.)]

† 1. *intr.* To be hateful, displeasing, or offensive. Const. dat. or to. *Obs.*

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Prose* III. xi. § 5 Pa Cassander þæt gearade þæt hio ðam folce lathade, þa gegaderade he fird. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þe oferslita on here and on we me. 1183 þere moa un-halne, and his saule gode lathed. c. 1230 *Hall Met.* 9 þat to schal ladi þi lif. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Roll) 750 þe bi-kyng leir eldore was, he began to loþe, for he so longe luede, is leue doþten boþe. 1300 *GOWER* *Conf.* III. 217 The barh like is Gedeon, Which... Schal come and sette such ascry... That it schal to us alle lothe. 1393 *LANGLE* *F. Pl. C.* I. 173 þat ows loþeth þe lyfer he lete ows passe. c. 1400 *Dest.* Troy 1212 For hit [deth] laithit hir les þen on þus be. c. 1547 *SURREY* *Enchir.* 24 If geniall brayds and bed me lothed not. 1573 *Sir C. HATTON* *Lett. to Q. Eliz.* (Pearson's 81st Catal. 1900, p. 36), So great Dis-corde in the sweetnes of your most rare & excellent Musike as would lothe you. c. 1597 *PERLE* *David & Bethsabe* (1593) l. iv b. Let not the voice of lthay loth thine eares.

† 2. *impers.*; also quasi-*impers.* with subj. *inf.* simply or with *it*. (*It* loathes me (of) = I am disgusted (with). *Obs.*

c. 1225 *Aucr.* R. 324 Smit hine so lūderliche þæt him lodie to snechen eft to þe. 1303 R. BERNERS *Handl. Synne* 686 To benke on hem, forsoþe me loþys. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* II. ix. (Caxton 1483) 55 Now mowe this folke swolewe ynowe of the fyre of helle and lyken til them lothe. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 85 This is þe day come to nyst þat me loþeth of my lywyng. 1530 *PALSGR.* 614/2 I lothe his villanye, or it lotheth me of his villanye. 1581 J. BELI. *Haddon's Austr.* *Osor.* 131 b. It would have loathed me to have rehearsed the same in this place. 1596 *DANFET* in *Comynes* (1614) 95 It lotheth mee to make mention of this cruelty.

† 2. To be or become disgusted, to feel disgust. Const. at, for, of, with (something). *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Dest.* Troy 8123 If me laith with þi lyf, lyfying in erthe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* *Priv.* 136 Al the roialme thaane rumourt and lothit for that rousty Synne. c. 1430 *Syr Gen.* (Roxb.) 7718 Of hir life she gan to lothe. c. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE* *Misc. Poems* xiii. 4 My maistres has a man of me, That lothe of eury thing bot love. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Num.* xxi. 6 Our soule now lotheth at this most light meate.

† 3. *trans.* To excite loathing or disgust in (a person, etc.). Const. of. Also, to render (a person) loath or reluctant to (do something) or averse from (something). *Obs.*



1568 *ABR. PARKER Pref. to Bishops' Bible* \*1 To lothe christen men from reading, by their covert slanderous reproches of the scriptures. 1577 *NORTHBROOKE Dicing* (1843) 101 Such matters... as will lothe any honest man or good woman to come neare such playes. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets diet Dinner* Dij, Medlers... if you deale much with them, they will extremely irck, and loath you. c 1610 *Women Saints* 75 Such a filthy state, as might lothe the stomacke of the beholder. 1645 *BRINSLEY Church-Remedie* 34 As if one should endeavour to loath a sick man of his potion, before it come at him. 1661 *II. D. Disc. Liturgies* 6 They are... good for nothing but to loath pious souls.

4. To feel aversion or dislike for; to be reluctant or unwilling to (do something). Now only with stronger sense: To have an intense aversion for; to regard with utter abhorrence and disgust.

The stronger sense in mod. use may be partly due to association with the idea of nausea often implied in the specific use 4 b.

a 1800 *Moral Ode* 128 We'll late he loathed uel werc, þe ne mei hit don ne mare. 1900 *Poem 7 deadly Sins* in *Brampton Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 62 Good werk he lothith to bygynne. 1993 *LANG. P. M. C.* vii. 129 Alle ladies me loþen þat louen any worship. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5115 Forþi like it to your lordship & lathis noþt my sawis. c 1418 *Pol. Poesms* (Rolls) II. 246 Thes Lollardes that lothen ymagis most. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Women* 328 Than I him lichtlyt as a lowne, et lathit his maneris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 All though it be that thyne that y<sup>e</sup> lothe most. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1629) 239, I should loath the keeping of my blood with the losse of my faith. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 158 The Swarms... loath their empty Hives, and idly stray. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 416 In my soul I loath All affection. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Charmed Sea* III. 35 Mother, I loathe bim. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1869) III. 11. 148 Whose malignant cruelty made him loathed by his contemporaries. 1888 *BYRNE Amer. Commun.* III. lxxx. 73 To dictate their terms to state-men who loathe the necessity of submission.

absol. 1842 *TENNISON Two Voices* 104 To breathe and loathe, to live and sigh. 1884 *BROWNING Family 72* Man who... craves and deprecates, and loves and loathes.

b. To feel an aversion or disgust for (food, etc.).

a 1400 *Rom. Rose* 560 If in synesse that he falle, And lothe mete & drink withalle. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 109 He force him feede on life I'll he shall loath it. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xxvii. 7 The full soule loatheth an homie combe. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. Sermon. xxviii. 417 A stomach, surcharg'd with foul, or poisonous matter, which it loath. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 182 He sees... No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal, To make him lothe his vegetable meal. 1866 *J. THOMSON Philosophy* IV. v. Your stomach soon must loathe all drink and meat.

**Loathed** (lō'ðd), *pp. a.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] That is an object of loathing or disgust; utterly disliked, abhorred, detested.

a 1420 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 512 His compaignye is vi-to to his lothid. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The greslie Tode-stoole... And loathed (1611 loathing) Paddock's lording on the same. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1633) 325 But her waiting Jaylor with cruell pitie brought loathed life unto her. 1604 *2d Pt. Return fr. Paruass.* II. i. 572 Earth the loathed stage Whereon we act this fained personage. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 178 Frogg, Lice, and Flies, must all his Palace fill With loath'd intrusion. 1742 *COLLINS Ode on Poet. Charn.* 33 It left unblest'd her loath'd, dishonour'd side. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* Mar. xiii. Her beauty will I mock with loathed lust.

Hence **Loathedness**.

a 1859 *L. HUNT Shrove Faire Seening* xxvii. What first was Love, was now called Loathedness.

**Loather** (lō'ðə), *[f. *LOATHE* v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]* One who loathes or feels disgust at (anything).

1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* Dij, Loathers of playes, and loathers of good preaching. 1665 *DOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. iii. (1848) 306 The mutinous Loathers of Manna, and lusters after flesh, had their wish severely granted. 1885 *TENNISON Freedom* viii. Thou loather of the lawless crown As of the lawless crowd.

**Loathful** (lō'ðful), *a.* Also 6 lothefull, 5-6 lothful (1, 8-9 *Sc. laithful*). [f. *LOATH* sb. + -FUL.]

1. That is an object of loathing or disgust; hateful, loathsome. Now rare.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 75, I lothfolest that leuyth. 1481 *EARL WORCESTER Tulle of Old Age* (Caxton) f 3 b, I demaunde you Scipion and Lelius if the olde age of such as delited them in the labourage of londes semyth unto you to be wretched or lothful. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* II. 280 Whosoever prepareth himself to praye, let hym be lothful to himself in his owne euils. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 735 And lothfull idleness he doth detest. 1892 *Times* 10 Nov. 3/5 Europeans whose presence is so loathful to every right-thinking Mussulman.

2. Reluctant, retiring, bashful. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* III. xxv. (1634) 485 So that yet we bee not lothfull or wearie of long tarrying. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubbard* 1314 Which when he did with lothfull eyes beholde. 1785 *BURNS Cotter's Sat.* Nt. 69 But blate and laithful, scarce can weel beleave. 1862 *HISLOP Prov. Scot.* 12 A landward lad is aye laithful.

Hence **Loathfully** *adv.*, in a loathful manner, with reluctance. **Loathfulness**, the quality or condition of being loathful; reluctance.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. xii. 32 Proteus... reading it with inward loathfulness, Was grieved to restore the pledge he did possess. 1887 *HISSEY Holiday on Road* 57 There was nothing for it but to loathfully walk away.

**Loathiness**. *Obs. rare*. [f. *LOATHY* a. + -NESS.] Disinclination; reluctance.

a 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xix. 114 Rediness into synne and loathiness into good.

**Loathing** (lō'ðin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb. **LOATHE**; intense dislike, abhorrence; strong distaste (for food).

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 33 What es his desire? Now, sothely, na thynge but a lathynge of all þis werldis byesse. c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. i. But he askyth a lothyng of synne. c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) 11v. Loathing cometh of much corrupte mente or sum grosse and sharp humor. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* p 15 To weane the curious from loathing of them for their euerywhere-plenitudo. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* 75 Medlers helpe the loathing of the stomack, being taken in the instant thereof. 1657 *SPARKS Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 270 Which... hymn... though it should be said night and day yet could it never breed a loathing. 1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 17 p 10 Objects... who would now move Horror and Loathing. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 31 II... does often occasion Loathings and Gripes. 1792 *BURNS Prose Wks.* 93 note, Burns marked his loathing of romanticism by the use of even a stronger term than this. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxiii. Your brother's widow and her orphan shun you with disgust and loathing. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1869) III. 11. 48 It is this loathing at tyranny... which makes it impossible that tyranny should ever finally succeed. 1901 *29th Cent.* Aug. 214 Hunters will tell you of the absolute loathing generated for venison when [etc.].

† b. Comb.: loathing-stock, an object of loathing. *Obs.*

1622 *S. WARD Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 35 Hee hath... with Beere made thy body a carcase fit for the Biere, a laughing and loathing-stocke... to men and Angels.

**Loathing** (lō'ðin), *pp. a.* [f. *LOATHE* v. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That loathes, in senses of the vb.

† 1. That causes loathing or disgust; disgusting. 1508 *DUNBAR Flyting w. Kennedie* 102 Laithly and lowsy, als lathand as ane leik. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* 52 Goose-eggs are loathing; yekling an euill taste and sauour. 1683 *TRYON Way to Health* xix. (1697) 418 You deliver them [Daughters] up, and force them into loathing Embraces.

2. That feels disgust or is disgusted.

c 1586 *CRESS PENURIOKE Ps.* cvii. vi. Their loathing soule doth food refuse. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets Drie Dinner* P. 3b. Clowding the loathing ayr with foggie fume Of Dock-Tobacco. 1825 *LYTTON Falkland* 46, I looked upon the aims of others with a scornful and loathing eye.

Hence **Loathingly** *adv.*, in a loathing manner, as one who feels a loathing or disgust.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. xcv. 380 Ven, let them listen, loathing-y, what lesautes propound Gainst Kings and States. 1824 *LAMB Lett.* (1888) II. 112, I was loathingly in expectation of breachecesse. 1864 *LYTTON Str. Story* II. 378 Again I recoiled—wrathfully, loathingly.

† **Loathless**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *lōðlās*, f. *lōð* harm, *LOATH* sb. + -LAS -LESS.] Harmless, innocent.

c 1050 *Poc.* in *W. Wulker* 419 a *Finances*, lathless. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Lodles is be man þe ne doð ne ne quað ne þenod no þing þat he [etc.]. a 1225 *Juliana* 45 Godes lome þat he nom of þat lathless meiden.

Hence † **Loathlessness**, innocence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Defen De bireneden him alle his rihe weden þat waren... unloathlessness and loathlessness.

**Loathliness** (lō'ðlīnēs), *[f. *LOATHLY* a. + -NESS.]* The quality of being loathly; hatefulness, hideousness, loathsomeness. Now rare.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 371 b/2, I shal cutte of my nose so that euery man shal hate me for my lothelynes. 1531 *LYOT Gen.* III. xxv. The deformitie and lothelynes of vice. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxx. 482, I will none of your sacrifices... al such things are but smoke and lothelynes in my sight. 1846 *G. S. FABER Lett. Fractur. Secess.* 245 Popery... through the loathliness of its own corruptions [etc.].

**Loathly** (lō'ðli), *a.* Forms: 1 *lōðlic*, 2-3 *lōðlic*, 3 *lad*, *lōð*, *lōð* e)liche, 3-4 *lod(e)lich* e, -like, -lych, *lopely* ch, 4 *lat*-, *lopl*-, *lopl*-, *loth(e)*-, *lopliche*, 4-6 *lod(e)ly*, *loth(e)lie*, -ly, (3) *lathely*, *loodly*, *loopeli*, *lotly*, 5-6 *layth(e)*-lych, -ly, 6 *Sc. lathly*, *lathlie*, -ye, 6 *loathly*. *compar.* 3 *lōðliker*, *superl.* 3 *lōð*-, *lodlikest*, 4 *lodlikest*. See also *LADLY*. [OE. *lōðlic* (=OFris. *lōðlic*, OS. *lōðlic*, OHG. *leithlich*, MHG. *leithlich*, *leithich*, ON. *leithlig-r*), f. *lōð* *LOATH* a. + -lic -LY<sup>1</sup>.]

Hateful, disgusting, loathsome, repulsive, hideous, horrible. Rare in 17th and 18th cents.; revived in the 19th c. as a literary word.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* III. xiv. (Schipper) 260 Mun lathlice deaþe þone cnyng acwealde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Awende... to lodlice deoþen. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 279 Per liget lathliche fend in stronge rakele. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Ower greste, & ower lodlikeste sunnen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3030 So woren he lodlike on to sen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2040 Lokes... þat naman of all our bi-fore hir mak lathliche. 13... *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 584/383 That forehed is lodly That is calouh and bare. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 244 Thou art so loothly, and so oold also. 1393 *LANG. P. M. C.* xvii. 265 Ypocrisie... is ylkned in latyn to a lodliche dounþeg. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xiii. (1859) to He hath... wessen in the lodly lake of cursyd luxury. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* xvii. K. xj. My clothyng semeth to yow lothly. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* II. xx. 30ne Catlice. A lathliche ryme dispitfull and subtile Complaxet hee. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 313 If... ye shall happen to espie any persone infected with any lothelic grief or disease. 1591 *SPENSER Tears Muses* 335 Clerks they to loathly idleness entice. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 21 Discord shall bestrew The vniou of your bed, with weedes so loathly That you shall hate it both. 1748 *THOMSON Cast. Indol.* I. 543 In chamber brooding like a loathly toad. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 309 And hide reluctant Truth in Error's loathly veil. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* cviii. 1 Loathly Cominius. 1886 *BESANT Childr. Gibbon* II. vi. A knight was sent forth to kill a dragon or a loathly worm. 1896 *BARRIE Marg. Ogilvy* vi. (1897) 115 She sighs at sight of her son, dipping and tearing, and chewing the loathly pen.

† b. *absol.* or quasi-sb. A monster. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 934 He laid on þat loodly, lett'd he noght, With dynntes full dregh, till he to dethe paste.

**Loathly** (lō'ðli), *adv.* Forms: see *LOATH* a. and -LY<sup>2</sup>. [OE. *lōðlice*, f. *lōð* *LOATH* a. + -lice -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. In a manner to cause loathing; foully, hideously, dreadfully, shockingly. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 83 (Sedgefield) 196 þa ðe leon wæron on gunnon lathlice yrrenga ryu. c 1205 *LAV. 7935* Lathliche [c 1275 *lopliche*] heo feohten. a 1240 *Loftong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich am lathliche i-hurt ine licame and ine soule. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7358 þe find... lathliþ sal his licam dight. c 1320 *Cast. Lome* 1136 He... lodliche was bi-lad al for vre sake. c 1475 *Ranf Cottegar* 139 Of ilk airt of the Eist sa laithly it laid. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 A cytizen of parys... lothely sweryng had blasphemied Jhesu cryste. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* v. xxiii. With dust and blood his locks were loathly dight.

† b. With abhorrence or detestation. *Obs.*

13... *E. E. Alkt.* P. B. 1090 Alle þat longed to lufher ful lodly he hated. 1609 *SHAKS. Lear* II. i. 31 Seeing how lothly opposite I stood To thy vnnatural purpose.

2. Reluctantly, unwillingly. Now rare.

1547 *J. HARRISON Exhort.* *Scottes H vij b*, In punnishing yow, he did it lothly. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* xciii. 14 Lothlie he losed his arms, and leete him go. 1624 *Trag. Nero* IV. vi. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 78 Thou loathly this imprisoning flesh putst on. 1641 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 11, I know how lothly men are induced to suspect themselves to be in an error. 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* II. v. For Roderick told of many a hidden thing Such as are lothly uttered to the air. 1845 *T. W. COIT Puritanism* 408 Mr. Knowles loathly admits, that [etc.]. 1880 *Mrs. C. READE Brown Hand & White* III. iv. 102 The child goes, but loathly, and crying that she will come to see them very soon.

Hence † **Loathliness** *rare* -1, loathsomeness.

1340 *Aeneid* 203 þet is apert tokne þet... þe lodlicheð byep ine þi herte.

† **Loathly**, *v. Obs.* In 3 *lōðlichen*, 6 *Sc. loathly*. [f. *LOATHLY* a.] *a. trans.* To make loathly or repulsive; to disfigure. b. To look upon as loathly; to loathe.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 256 Vor a lute clut mei lodlichen swuðe a nuchel inoel peche. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Women* 381, I him forbeit as a lad, and lathlyt him mekle.

**Loathness** (lō'ðnēs), *a.* [f. *LOATH* a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being loath.

† 1. In various senses of *LOATH* a.: Harmfulness, enmity; unpleasantness. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He was dreithuinde on þissere worlde... mid nane lathness and mid sibsumness. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 310 He... hawed... loðness of ham alle, as Jeremie witned: *Omnes amici eius spreverunt eum.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2949 It ledis vnto lathness and vñefe werkis. 1529 *More Dynalge* III. Wks. 1229/1 You tel me the loathness of the losse, and the comfort of the keeping.

2. Reluctance; disinclination. *Const. to with inf.*; rarely of with *gerund.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26589 And tell þi sins ilkan bi nam, for lathness leue þou noght, ne scam. c 1528 *HEN. VIII in Fiddes Wolsey* (1726) II. 140 The other shall declare and shew the loathness that is in him... to be displeased. 1529 *Sir T. More Suppl. Souls* I. Wks. 376/2 Diuers doctors allege diuers causes of his heauines and lothnes at y<sup>e</sup> time to depart & die. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. i. 130 The faire soule her selfe Waigh'd betweene loathness and obedience. 1616 *HAYWARD Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. i. (1620) 16 How doth my resolution stick betweene loathness and necessity? 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 545 A loathness of running to close without cleares. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. li. 547 The negligence or lothness of the Bishop, to prosecute them.

**Loathsomely** (lō'ðsəm), *a.* Forms: 4 *lopsom*, 4 5 *loothsom*, 4, 6-7 *Sc. and north. laithsum*, -some, 5 *lathsum*, *loth(e)sum*, 6-9 *loth(e)som(e)*, 7-8 *loathsom*, 6- *loathsom*. [f. *LOATH* sb. + -SOME; = OHG. *leidsam*.]

1. Exciting disgust or loathing. (Now always with emotional implication.) *a.* In physical sense: Exciting nausea; offensive to the senses; noisome, sickening.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 23229 (Götl.) Fell dragons and tadis bath... ful laithsum *Cott.* wlatsum on to here and se... þar sal be. 1388 *TREVISIA Burtia De P. R.* v. xvi. (1495) 121 Vt the teeth were bare they were loathsom and nat fayr. c 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 172 Man is but loathsom eorthe and claye. 1561 *Hovr tr. Castiglione's Courtier* IV. (1577) S viij. Unwittingly otherwhile eate some lothesome and abhorring meate. 1604 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 72 A most instant Tetter bak'd about Most Lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust, all my smooth Body. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 480 Thou must not... Lie in this miserable loathsom plight Neglected. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) and let. after p. 145 A Gouty scrofulous Substance, very loathsom to look upon. 1748 *Ancr. Voy.* III. viii. 385 The stench of the hold [was] loathsome beyond all conception. 1847 *GROTE Greece* (1862) III. xxviii. 42 She died shortly of a loathsom disease. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 412 A loathsom volatile salt, extracted from human skulls, was forced into his mouth.

*Comb.* 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 671 Covered from head to foot with loathsome-smelling scabs.

b. In a moral sense: Hateful, distasteful, odious, repulsive, shocking.

c 1440 *HVLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxiii. Wyth thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes and makyth hem loathsom in the syghte of thy lorde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 218 How lusting lare, that laithsum sin, The oppin eyes of sum do blind. 1579 *LYN Enphues* (Arb.) 112 If I lawe seeme loathsome unto thee, searche the secrets of Physicke. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* P. 84, I was more loathsome in my own Eyes than was a Toad. 1748 *HUME Ess. Mor. & Polit.* xix. 208 The Mind, unexercis'd, finds every Deight insipid and loathsom. 1872 *HOLLAND*



*Marb. Proph.* 93 Death can but loose a loathsome bond.  
1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) i. vii. 259 He was free from the errors which make some of Rousseau's confessions loathsome.

†2. Affected with loathing or disgust; disgusted. Const. of. Obs.

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. xv. [ix.] (1877) n. 61 We, as loathsome of this abundance, or not liking of the plentie. 1579 T. WYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxiv. 34 n. Thou mayest refresh thy loathsome and weered minde.

**Loathsome** (lō'səmli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a loathsome manner.

1. In a manner to excite loathing; disgustingly, foully, repulsively, shockingly.

a 1453 *Cursor M.* 15825 (Trin.) Pei. Iugged him lopsomly over hilles dale & slowze. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 48 No dead carion so loathsome stincketh in the nose of any earthly man, as [etc.]. 1577 DER *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 209 Those that are, loathsome appalled, may knock long before they enter. 1654 GAUL *Magastroin*, 371 Alexander... rotted loathsome. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. 174 Favourites must be now observ'd, little Engines of Power attended on, and loathsome caress'd. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vi. (1891) 35 Our English masks are only stupidly and loathsome ugly.

†2. With reluctance or hesitation, reluctantly.  
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 106 Nothing ought to be loathsome received, which [etc.].

**Loathsome** (lō'səmli), *adj.* [f. LOATHSOME + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being loathsome, whether in a physical or moral sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1641 Al loathsumes o wikkidhede has filed be weid on leith and brede. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plakier cil.* 2 Delite of syn be noight in this sight: bot loathsumes of syn. a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany Wks.* (Dyce) II. 72 Ener to remayne. In lousy loathsumesse. 1654 T. HALL (*title*) The Loathsumeness of Long Haire. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 373 To observe the sudden change of vain beauty into loathsumeness. 1859-8 SEARNS *Athau.* xvi. 135 The utter loathsumeness of those crimes. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 If there is beauty, it is mated with hideousness and loathsumeness.

b. quasi-concr. Something loathsome, a loathsome object.

1549 COVERDALE, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. Peter* 7 Those sacrifices of Moses are now all grown in to a loathsome. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 312 For avoiding of putrefaction, or some other loathsumesse. 1656 EARL MONT. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* i. xiii. (1674) 16 Those enormous and hateful loathsumenesses, which do so much nauseate good mens eyes. 1867 BUSHNELL in *Hours at Home* Nov. 6 The very thing now wanted... is a good supply of disfigurements... loathsumenesses, objects of aversion and disgust.

†2. A feeling of loathing, disgust, or repugnance; aversion, dislike, reluctance; nausea. Obs.

c 1425 St. Mary of Oignies n. ii. in *Anglia* VIII. 154/28 She receyved no worldes joye... but forsoke hem wip a loþsumnes of herte. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 28 b. Southstiel... causeth fastidiousnes or loathsumnes of the stomake. 1556 CECIL in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1881) VII. 450 The loathsumness of the Queen's Majesty to consent thereto. 1560 JAUS tr. *Seidane's Comm.* 190 Neyther that they runne away from them, or fordo them selves for impatientnes and loathsumnes of that estate [Slavery]. 1690 YENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 134 The sweet Oranges... cause loathsumnes in the stomack. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* n. (1636) 108 Loathsumnesse to drinke after others. 1807 E. S. BARKETT *Rising Sun* II. 103 We must now, unwillingly, and with a degree of loathsumness, proceed to give some few examples of it. 1808 SOUTHEY *Left.* (1856) II. 104 No sentiment can be excited except of hatred and disgust, which approaches to loathsumness.

**Loathy** (lō'thi), *a. arch.* Also 5-6 lothy. [f. LOATH sb. + -Y.] = LOATHSOME.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 16 Never man save fowller ne lothyer beest. a 1549 SKELTON *Agst. Garmesche* 29 Wks. (Dyce) i. 117 Your wynde schakyn shankes, your longe lothy legges. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1617) 170 Things which seem most filthy and lothy. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iv. 23 Docks, quitchgrass, loathy mallows no man plants. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* i. xx. (1881) II. 127 The loathy floor of liquid mud lay bare beneath the mangrove forest.

**Loave**, obs. f. LAVE sb. 1 and a.; var. LOVEV. 2 *Obs.*  
**Loaved, Loaving**; see LOADED, LOAFING *vbl. sb.* 1  
**Loaver**, variant of LOWER, hire.

† **Loeb**, sb. 1. Obs. [OE. *lobbe* wk. fem.; cf. *loppe*, *Loeb* sb. 1.] A spider.

c 1000 *Landb. Ps.* lxxxix. 10 (Bosw.) Ure gær swa swa lobbe [Vulg. *sicut araneae*] oððe ryngæ beop asmeade. a 1315 *Prose Psalter* xxxviii. 15 þou madest his soule to stumblen as a lob [Vulg. *sicut araneam*]. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 Our yerres shal penchen as þe lob.

**Lob** (lɒb), sb. 2 Also 6-7 lobbe, 9 lobb. [Perh. onomatopoeic in origin. Several Teut. words of similar sound express the general notion of something heavy, clumsy, or loosely pendent: cf. e.g. EFris. *lobbe* hanging lump of flesh, MLG. and early mod. Du. *lobbe*, *lobbe* (mod. Du. *lob*, *lobbe*) hanging lip, also ruffle, hanging sleeve, Da. *lobbes* clown, bumpkin, Norw. *lobb*, *lobba* short stout person.]

†1. The pollack. Obs. (Cf. LOB-KEELING.)

1357 *Act 31 Edw. III.* Stat. 3 c. 2 Les trois sortz de lob, lyng, & cod. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* Lobbe is a great kind of north sea fish. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 161.

2. A country bumpkin; a clown, lout. Now dial.

1533 *Image Ypocr.* 1645 To prove oure prelates goddess

And lay men very lobb. *Ibid.* 2075 Friar bil, frier lob, frier lib, frier lob. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 The rude lobbies of the country, while be to symple to paynte a lye. 1550 SHAKS. *Mids. N. n.* i. 16 Farewell thou Lob of spirit, He be gon. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Icare* Drij, The sight of a flat-cap was dreadful to a Lob. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xvii. ix. 91 One that, under the shew of wisdom and learning, was a very lob and fool. 1658 CLEVELAND *Kustick Rantapant Wks.* (1687) 456 William Greynob an Hind... This Lob too was made principal Prolocutor. 1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xvii, The Country Lob trudg'd home very much concern'd. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lectures Dial.* 13 We sometimes hear a heavy clumsy man called 'a great lob of a fellow'.

3. Something pendulous, e.g. the wattles of a fowl, hanging blossoms or ornaments, etc. *rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 245/2 The Cock of the Mountain... bath... about the cheeks two red fleshy lobs or gills. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 3 Immense steel spurs, inlaid with silver filigree, and furnished with 'lobes' attached to them.

4. A lump, a large piece; a nugget (of gold); a 'lump' (of money). Chiefly dial.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Lob*, a thing heavy and unwieldy. *Dumfri.* 1843 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasantry* I. 8 Any how we'll gain a lob by it, I'm thinking. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*, (2) A very large lump. *Line.* 1863 *Once a week* III. 535 (Farmer) He must have a regular lob of gold stowed away somewhere. 1884 ROGERS *New Rush* i. 5 Imagine future 'lob' of which they share.

5. *Brewing*. A thick mixture (see quot.).

For the sense cf. LOBLOLLY, LOBSCOUSE.  
1839 *Use Dict.* Arts 103 When the wort is discharged into the gyle-tun, it must receive its dose of yeast, which has been previously mixed with a quantity of wort, and left in a warm place till it has begun to ferment. This mixture, called 'lob', is then to be put into the tun, and stirred well through the mass.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lob-like *adj.* and *adv.*;

†lob-coat = LOB-COCK; lob grass dial., *Bromus mollis*; lob-tailing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see quotes.).

1604 *Wit of a Woman* (Comedy) G 3 b. My bush and my pot, cares not a groate, for lob-coats, farewell. 1756 LISLE *Observ.* *Hush.* (1757) 72 The grass which country-people call the hooded-grass, or 'lob-grass', is apparently of but little value. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1. *Abraham* 58 He yawns; and leaning on His ('Lob-like') elbow hears This Message don. 1611 COTGRAVE, *Entomol.*, growndull, sotish, lumpsish, heauie-headed, lob-like. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Lob-tailing, the act of the sperm whale in violently beating the water with its tail. 1809 F. T. BULLEN *Idylls Sea* xii. 75 It sounded... as if an extra large whale were 'lob-tailing'—i. e. poised in the water head downwards, and striking deliberate blows upon its surface with his mighty flukes.

7. *attrib. passing into adj.* Rustic; clownish, loutish; clumsy. Also *appos.* as quasi-proper name.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariti Venen* 387, I was leith to be loppin with sic a lob avoier. 1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* A 4, The Bezilladistes, those deuout doctors of Lob libers canne. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1578) 82 It is a world of sport to heare how some such clouting beetles rowle in their lobbogickes. 1613 DEACON & FL. *Ant. Burning Pestle* m. iv. There's a pretty tale of a Witch... that had a Giant to her sonne, that was call'd Lob-lie-by-the-fire. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xvi. 116 Grouthead gnat-snappers, lob-dotters, gaping changelings [etc.]. 1873 Mrs. J. H. EWING *Lob Lie-by-the-Fire* Intro. 3 Lob Lie-by-the-fire—the Lubber-fiend, as Milton calls him—is a rough kind of Brownie or House Elf. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prelude 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

**Lob** (lɒb), sb. 3 *Mining*. Also lobb. *pl.* Steps in a mine. Also applied to an irregular vein of ore resembling a flight of steps.

1681 Houghton *Compl. Miner* (E. D. S.), *Lobs*, steps that ascend or descend within the mines, as stairs up to and down from a chamber. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M j b. When we drive dipping downwards, we go by Stairs or Lobbs so as the dipping requires. 1769 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 99/1 The descent is about 160 yards, through different lodgments, by ladders, lobs, and cross-pieces of timber let into the rock. 1851 TAPPING *Mantoloe's Lead Mines* Gloss. 28 Also when the ore in a vein does not go down perpendicularly, but only a few yards at once, then level for a yard or two, and then sets down again, such veins are called *lobbs*.

**Lob** (lɒb), sb. 4 *Thieves' slang*. Also lobb. A box; a till.

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discon.* 15 (Farmer) A wedge lobb, alias gold or silver snuff-box. 1753 *Discon.* *John Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 A Lob full of Glibbs, a Box full of Ribbons. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Lob, a till or money-drawer. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 'Lob' means the till.

b. *Comb.*: lob-crawler, a till-thief; lob-crawling, sneaking, robbing tills.

1887 J. W. HORSLEY *Jottings from Jail* 25 Poor old Jim, the 'lob crawler, fell from Racker and got pinched. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales Mean Streets* 259 Scuddy made a comfortable living in the several branches of 'lob-crawling and peter claiming. 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 537 Stealing the till and opening the safe is what we call 'lob-sneaking' and 'Peter-screwing'.

**Lob** (lɒb), sb. 5 *Games*. [f. LOB v.]

1. *Cricket*. A slow underhand ball.

1875 *Times* 29 June 121/1 At 6 p. M. Greenfield tried three overs of lobbs. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 30 May, Humphreys tried his lobs once more, and got rid of Garrett almost directly. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 50 An article on bowling would not be complete without some reference to slow underhand, or, to use the familiar word, 'lobbs'.

*attrib.* 1883 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 Preston made a very poor show... against the lob bowling of Mr. Walker. 1888 STEEL & LYTTELTON *Cricket* (Radm. Libr.) 160 Every batsman... knows the danger of playing wildly at under-band

'lobbs'... Occasional mistakes are made, no doubt, when an unexpected lob bowler appears.

2. *Lawn-tennis*. (See quot.) Also *attrib.* in lob-volley.

1890 HEATHCOTE *Tennis* (Badm. Libr.) 238 When a lob is about to drop near the base-line it is now generally returned either by the 'lob-volley'... which is a defensive stroke, or the player runs back and returns it again with a lob. *Ibid.* 242 The 'lob' is a ball tossed high in the air, and, if possible, over the opponent's head. As a 'toss' it was known and tolerated long before it was condemned as a 'lob'. *Ibid.* 245 The service, the stroke off the ground, the volley, the half-volley, and the lob.

**Lob** (lɒb), *v.* Inflected lobbed (lɒbd), lobbing. [f. LOB sb. 2.]

†1. *intr.* To behave like a 'lob' or lout. Obs.

1596 J. SMYTH in *Left. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 There is no man that doth well knowe mee, that will I believe that I would (if I had not been distempered by surfeit and drinke

ryde lobbing and dawging to rayle at your Lordship.

2. *trans.* To cause or allow to hang heavily; to droop. ? Obs. exc. slang.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 57 Their poore lades Lob downe their heads, dropping the hides and hips. 1821 *Edw. Real Life in Lond.* i. 187 The dancing party... were lobbing their lolls [- head.] on... the table.

3. *intr.* To move heavily or clumsily; to walk along with a slow lumbering movement. Of a cabman: To 'crawl' or 'prowl' in search of a fare.

1819 PAUL BONBIN *Sequel* 21 (E. D. D.) So off I lobb'd. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 81 Keeping a sharp look-out for any night cabman who may be 'lobbing', as the phrase is, off his stool. 1847 HALLIWELL *sv.*, To lob along, to walk loungeously. 1849 F. J. NAPIER *Expos. S. Africa* II. 63, The lion... may next be seen lobbing up some open grassy ascent. [1865: see LOBBING *sb.*] 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 89 The enemy's shells came llobbing into it [the trench]. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 744/1 Our ponies... lobbing and lurching through the heavy sand.

4. *trans.* To throw heavily or clumsily; to toss or loll with a slow movement. In *Lawn-tennis*, to strike (a ball) well into the air so as to fall at the back of the opponent's court; also *absol.*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Lob*, (r) To throw gently. *Suss. r.* (r) To cast or throw. *Durham.* 1880 MONTAGUE in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 215/2 Suppose... that sh. l. are being lobbed from behind a parapet at high angles, into a work. 1884 *Atl. Engineer* (ed. 3) i. 11. 72 Sandbags... which are pulled down one by one, and lobbed over the... shes by hand. 1889 W. M. BROWNE *Lawn Tennis* 11 If you lob at a good pace just over his head, you may beat him altogether, and score. *Ibid.* 142 Sweet. Lobbed to him six balls in succession. 1891 R. KIPING *Life's Handicap* 67 Martini-Henri carbines that would lob a bullet into an enemy's camp at one thousand yards.

5. *Brewing*. To add 'lob' (see LOB sb. 2 5) to (wort).

1838 [see LOBBING *vbl. sb.*]

6. *Metallurgy*. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Lobbing (*Metallurgy*), breaking blocks of ore into pieces with the hammer, for assortment as to quality with such ores as copper, and for more effectual treatment in the preparatory roasting or calcining processes.

11. *ence Lobbed ppl. a.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 July 4/1 [Champion Lawn Tennis] A lobbed return with a twist.

**Lobar** (lɒbər), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *lobār-is*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -AR 1.] Pertaining to a lobe.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introduct. Pathol.* 287 This form of pneumonia almost invariably affects an extensive portion of the lung, hence the term 'lobar' which is applied to it. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lobar arteries*, the arteries which are distributed to the lobes of the brain. *Lobar fissures*, the sulci between the cerebral and cerebellar lobes.

**Lobate** (lɒbət), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *lobātus*, f. L. *lobus* LOBE: see -ATE 2.] Having or characterized by lobes, lobed.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* iii. v. (1765) 178 *Lobate*, lobed; when they are divided to the middle into Parts that stand wide from each other, and have their Margins convex. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. (1794) 20 The leaves... so deeply serrate as to be almost lobate. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 23 The lobate Oyster, or Gryphus. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 14 Thallus... crustaceous, granulose or lobate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 140 Sweet Aligonette. An herbaceous (garden) annual, with alternate entire or lobate exstipulate leaves. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 393 Pins not lobate. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* i. 132/1 The oral and aboral pole, or the oral only, bear lobate appendages. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 195 In the lobate foot, a paddle results not from connecting webs, but from a series of lobes or flaps along the sides of the individual toes.

11. *ence Lobately adv.*, so as to form lobes.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 616 Substipitate, lobately divided.

**Lobated** (lɒbətəd), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. as LOBATE + -ED 1.] = LOBATE.

1703 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1425 The twigs and footstalks are Thorny, the Leaves single, sometimes lobated.

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss. 1852 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) p. xxiv, Toes three or four, more or less connected by a membrane at the base, sometimes lobated.

**Lobation** (lɒbətən), [f. LOBATE: see -ATION.]

The formation of lobes; the condition of being lobate.

1840 BLYTH, *etc.* *Cuvier's Anim.* *Kingd.* (1849) 246 The Phalaropes which it [sc. the Lobefoot] resembles in the lobation of its toes. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 647 The lobations of an oak-leaf. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. iv. 98



Lobation or segmentation. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 Suggestations are made upon the subject of progressive lobation in ice-formation. 1890 *Coues Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 190 This lobation of the hallux is seen... in all truly lobed-footed birds.

**Lobato-** (lobat'io), taken as comb. form of **LOBATE** in the sense 'lobate and .', as *lobato-digitate*, *lobato-foliateous*, *-ramose*, etc.

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 618 Branches much compressed, very broad, ... *lobato-digitate*. *Ibid.* 647 Flabellate and *lobato-foliateous*. *Ibid.* 496 Branchlets angular, irregular, *lobato-ramose*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 21 Lobato-divided or subradiate. *Ibid.* 26 Lobato-partite at the apex. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *lobato-sinuate*, applied to a lobate leaf which has curved sinuations between the lobes.

**Lobb**: see **LOB**. **Lobber**, obs. f. **LUBBER**.

+ **Lobbet**. Obs. rare -1. [? For *lobet*, f. **LOBE** + **-ET**.] A lobe (of the liver).

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 216 The heart of a Pigeon sits in the four Lobbs of the hollow of his Liver.

**Lobbing** (lɒbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOB** v. + **-ING** 1.]

The action of the vb. **LOB**, in various senses.

1824 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 160 Samuel Long is a slow bowler, George Simmons a fast one, and the change from Long's lobbing to Simmons's fast balls posed them completely. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1019 The distillers make the specific gravity of their wort as high as from 1.084 to 1.110... by lobbing, that is, by preparing a strong infusion of the flour of malt, or of barley, and malt, and hot water, and adding this almost saturated solution to the wort, till it has acquired the requisite strength. 1851 PICKWICK *Cricket Field* ix. 179 The old-fashioned under-hand lobbing. 1865 *Irish Times* 18 Sept. A number of car drivers were prosecuted for 'lobbing'. 1875 [see **LOB** v. 6]. 1880 W. M. BROWNE *Lawn-Tennis* 140 Lobbing has caused more fits of temper than any stroke in the game. *Ibid.* I had omitted to give him full credit for his lobbing powers.

**Lobbing**, *ppl. a.* [f. **LOB** v. + **-ING** 2.] That lobs (in various senses).

1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For Lands* i. ii. 26 The gaunt wof, whom thou hast before now forced to drop his long lobbing pace, and put his best foot foremost. 1851 PICKWICK *Cricket Field* xi. 223 A lobbing bowler. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* i. xvii. 268 Some wounds from lobbing round-shot. 1891 R. WETA *Riding* (Badm. Libr.) iv. 105 There are... plenty of horses that from bad riding get into a lobbing canter behind the hand.

+ **Lobbish**, *a. Obs.* [f. **LOB** sb. 2 + **-ISH**.] Characteristic of a 'lob' or rustic; clownish.

1567 *Trial Treas.* (1850) 10 That lout of lobbish kinde. 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Flac.*... a great lobbish knave. a 1856 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 Their lobbish guard (who all night had kept themselves awake, with prying how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away).

**Lobby** (lɒbi), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *lobium* or *lobia*: see **LOBGE** sb.]

From quot. 1553 it would appear that the word came into Eng. as a monastic term; hence there is no improbability in supposing the med.L. word to be the immediate source.]

+ **L**? A covered walk, cloister (in a monastery).

1553 *Becon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 53 Our Recluses neuer come out of their lobbes, sincke or swimme the people.

2. A passage or corridor connected with one or more apartments in a building, or attached to a large hall, theatre, or the like; often used as a waiting-place or ante-room.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 61 How in our voyding Lobby hast thou stood, And duly waited for my coming forth? 1602 — *Hann.* ii. ii. 161 Sometimes He walks four hours together, here in the Lobby. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. liiii. 147 Thus in the Lobby as they freely were Chind'd on the suddaine by this armed trayne. 1609 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 80 All those which were his Fellowes but of late, Follow his strides, his Lobbies fill with tendence. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woun.* iv. v. Doe you obserue this gallerie? or rather lobby, indeed? 1673 DRAYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* iii. l. Wks. 1883 IV. 303, I have such a tendre for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* i. 792 All. should be so joined together by the Roof and by Lobbies, that the Servants... may not be called as it were out of another House. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i. xxviii. 45, I went into the lobby leading to the great hall, and dropt into the first chair. 1806 J. J. BRESFORD *Miserable Hum.* *Life* (1826) v. v. Fretting and freeing in the outer lobbies and at the street doors of the theatre. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 148 1/2 The box lobby of a theatre. 1842 TENNISON *Walking to Maid* 29 A jolly ghost, that shook The curtains, whined in lobbies, tap at doors. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lvi, Passing through a small lobby, they came to another open door. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* 111. i. 18 Christabel ran down to the lobby that opened into the stable yard.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Lobby*, in a ship, is a small apartment adjoining the fore part of the bread room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Lobby*. A name sometimes given to an apartment close or next before the great cabin bulk-head.

c. *Agric.* A small enclosure for cattle adjoining the farm-yard.

1777 MARSHALL *Min. Agric.* II. Digest 21 note, *Farmery*. The Slip or Lobby is entered from the Common. 1819 in REES *Cycl.* s.v.

d. A watchman's 'box' in a factory. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 June 10/3 (A witness, watchman at Messrs. Doulton's, said:) He then sat in his 'lobby', seventy yards from the gate, till four.

B. *spec.* In the House of Commons, and other

houses of legislature, a large entrance-hall or apartment open to the public, and chiefly serving for interviews between members and persons not belonging to the House; also (more fully *division lobby*), one of the two corridors to which members retire to vote when the House divides.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 1 The outward Room of the Commons House, called the Lobby, where the Cryer of the Chancery first made Proclamation in the King's name. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 40 Refusing to let some Members pass out of the House, or come forth into the Lobby. 1648 NEDHAM *Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 39. 20 Dec., Col. Pride... caused them (Members) to retreat into the Lobby, where they use to drink Ale and Tobacco. 1695 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Sp. Ho. Peers* 18 Apr. *Wks.* 1773 II. 123, I think the first time I propos'd it was here in the bishops lobby. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 196 1/2 While I waited in the lobby during the debate. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 207 Colonel Allen went into the lobby, and began to write a memorial to the Legislature of New Hampshire. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 171 The mysteries of the Lobby are only for the initiated. Three quarters of an hour after the division was called, the result was known to the exterior world. 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 23 Mar., If the hon. member divides, I shall go into the same lobby with him. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1046 1/2 Considerations which chiefly determine the lobby into which Members of Parliament go.

b. *collect.* Those who frequent the lobbies of the House or who vote in a particular lobby; U.S. the persons who frequent the lobby of the house of legislature for the purpose of influencing its members in their official action; the body of lobbyists.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Lobby*, the persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 655 1/2 The lobby and corruption are legitimate subjects for satire. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* i. 1. App. 555 'The Lobby' is the name given in America to persons, not being members of a legislature, who undertake to influence its members, and thereby to secure the passing of bills. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 2/3 The friends of the eight hours movement have great reason to be satisfied not only with the number but the quality of their lobby.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lobby correspondent*, *door, fire, lounge, lounge, room, stove, table, wicket*; *lobby-member*, a lobbyist.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 8/2 When Mr. L. was 'lobby correspondent' he was invariably entrusted with the publication of any items of information which Mr. Chamberlain wished to be made known. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 151 1/2 The 'lobby door' of the King's bench prison. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog.* III. 73 Chattering in high glee with one of the Cyprian corps before the 'lobby fire'. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 145 The fashionable accoutrements of a 'Lobby-Lounger'. 1807 in *Goode's Trav.* II. 205 Lobby-loungers [at a theatre] make their appearance at 8, 9, and even 10 o'clock. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 1/2 'Lobby-lounging is substituted for fighting in the House. 1848 CRAIG, 'Lobby Member'. 1860 WORCESTER (Citing GREELEY), *Lobby-member*, one who frequents the lobbies of a house of legislature in order to influence the action of the members. 1650 W. SAUNDERS *Ant. Cognit.* 10 [He] put the King in a 'Lobby Room, next the Chamber. 1842 J. ARTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 76 Every manse should be kept dry and warm by the help of a 'lobby stove. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Letf.* i. 190 She clanked it on the 'lobby-table. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 314 Her sister Picotee, who came in at the north door, closed the 'lobby-wicket softly, and went lightly forward to the choir.

**Lobby** (lɒbi), *v. U.S.* [f. **LOBBY** sb.]

1. *trans.* To influence (members of a house of legislature) in the exercise of their legislative functions by frequenting the lobby. Also, to procure the passing of (a measure) through Congress by means of such influence. (Used *occas.* in reference to the House of Commons.)

1850 LVELL *and Visit U. S.* 28 A disappointed place-hunter, who had been lobbying the Houses of Legislature in vain for the whole session. 1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 37 How is it to be expected that a needy and ambitious lawyer... having nothing but his three or four dollars a day, shall not be open to the influences of those who lobby him? 1864 *SALA Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The American Emigration Company was cleverly lobbied through Congress. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* i. 619 To lobby through, is to get a bill adopted by such influence. 1887 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* July 11 The people, at all events, cannot be lobbied, wheedled, or bull-dozed. 1894 *Lorksh. Post* 4 Apr. 5 To send delegates to London... to 'lobby' members for their respective constituencies with a view of obtaining the largest possible majority.

2. *intr.* To frequent the lobby of a legislative assembly for the purpose of influencing members' votes; to solicit the votes of members.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* a 1859 *N. Y. Tribune* (Bartlett), There is a quarrel in Philadelphia about Mr. W.—'s appointments. Some of the Loco-focos have come out to lobby against him. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 32 You were bused by the semi-loyal men who were lobbying for slavery. 1879 CATH. & C. TAIT *Mem.* 570 Bishop Williams of Connecticut, whose handsome figure may be seen at most times in the smoking-room, either lobbying or telling good stories. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* II. iii. lxxv. 619 Manufacturers who have had to lobby in connection with the tariff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 2/1 The large majority against this Westminster Bill was in part a protest against the way in which its promoters had lobbied in its interests.

fig. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. ii. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods are partisans... they lobby and log-roll for their candidates.

Hence **Lo'bbying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* (s.v. *Lobby* v.) 1862 *Times* 6 Jan.,

'Lobbying' as it is termed, is a well known institution at Washington. 1864 *Reader* No. 88. 207 1/2 Lobbying—this is... buying votes with money in the lobbies of the Hall of Congress. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237 1/2 They will not knowingly choose the agents of the 'lobbying' Kings. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* i. 1. App. 556 What is known as lobbying by no means implies in all cases the use of money to affect legislation.

**Lobbyer** (lɒbiə), *U. S.* [f. **LOBBY** + **-ER** 1.] = **LOBBYIST**.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer.* 76 The whole legislation was bribed... even the lobbyers... were admitted to a share of the spoil. 1873 *Spectator* 22 Feb. 237 1/2 There are lobbyers among us, too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form.

**Lobbyist** (lɒbiɪst), *Chiefly U. S.* [f. **LOBBY** + **-IST**.] One who frequents the lobbies of the House of Representatives in order to influence members in the exercise of their legislative functions. Also *occas.*, a journalist or other person who frequents the lobby of the House of Commons.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 96 A Representative listening to a lobbyist. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* i. xiv. 213 The arrangements of the committee system have produced and sustain the class of professional 'lobbyists', who make it their business to 'see' members. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 383 1/2 The excited lobbyists who prattled last Saturday and Monday about a threatened defeat of Ministers.

So **Lo'bbyism**, the system of lobbying.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 3/2 American manners, American lobbyism, and American corruption.

**Lobcock** (lɒbkɒk), *Now dial.* [f. **LOB** sb. 1 + **-COCK**.] A country bumpkin; a clown, lout, boor; a heavy dull creature; a blundering fool.

a 1553 UDALL *Roister D.* ii. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are... Such a libur... such a hoball, such a lobcocke. 1594 NASHE *Unfor.* *Trav.* 76 Seneca and Lucan were lobcockes to choose that death. 1611 CORGIA, *Richerian*, a wealthie chuffe, rich lobcocke, well-lined boore. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xix. (1737) 83 We are a silly sort of Graut-headed Lobcockes. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lobcock, a heavy, dull Fellow. 1710-11 SWIFT *Letf.* (1767) 111. 135 Again at the lobby, like a lobcock, of the house of commons, about your Irish yarn. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 171 Ev'ry Lobcock hath his Wench. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.*, Lobcock, a great, idle, young person. 1895 E. Anglia *Gloss.*, Lobcock, Lobcock, a lout, a lubber.

*attrib. and appos.* 1577 BRETTON *Wks. Young Wit* (L.). I now must leave you all, Alas, and live with some old lobcock ass! 1577-82 — *Flourish Fancie* (Grosart) 152 The lobcocke Lute. 1606 WILY *Beguiled* (1623) C, Your lubberly legges would not carry your lobcocke body.

Hence + **Lobcocked** *a.*, loutish, boorish.

1606 WILY *Beguiled* (1623) G, Such a great, long, large, lobcock, loseld Lurden.

**Lobe** (ləb), *Also 6 lobbe.* [ad. late L. *lobus*, a. Gr. *lobós* lobe of the ear, of the liver, capsule or pod of leguminous plants:—pre-Hellenic \**logw*-cogn. with \**legw*- in L. *legūmen* pod, *legula* lobe of the ear. Cf. F. *lobe* (16th c.).]

1. A roundish projecting part, usually one of two or more similar portions into which an object is divided by a fissure. a. One of the divisions of the liver or lungs formed by the fissures.

1595 in *Jerome of Brunschick's Surg.* Riv'th The longues hath .v. lobos or feders. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Chirurg.* Hjh, Demande, Howe many lobbes hath the lunges? Answered .v. Thre in the ryght party and two in the left. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 75 These eminences are neither to be called Lobes, Fibres, nor wynges. 1646 STA T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. ii. 108 The lobes and severall parcels of the liver. 1667 N. FAIRFAX in *Phil. Trans.* II. 549 The left lobe of the Lungs almost quite wasted. 1804 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xi. (ed. 2) 202 The heart lies on the left side; a lobe of the lungs on the right. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 320 The liver was found of large size, and its left lobe reached over the stomach into the left hypochondrium. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 397 In snakes one lobe of the lungs is rudimentary.

b. The lower soft pendulous part of the external ear.

1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 124 1/2 The external [ear] is... divided into two Parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the Wing, the lower *Fibris*, or Lobe. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 393 An incision was begun over the condyloid process, opposite the lobe of the ear. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chns.* ix, Pursued and brought back by the hair of his head, or the lobe of his ear. 1871 G. MEREDITH *R. Richmond* xl. (1889) 370 Her ear... was of a very pretty shape, with a soft unpierced lobe.

c. *Bot.* + (a) A pod, capsule, or fruit-case. *Obs.* (b) A rounded projection or division of a leaf (sometimes, of other organs) of a plant.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. (1682) 3 Some very few Seeds are divided, not into two Lobes, but into more. 1681 — *Museum* ii. v. 212 Of Berrys, Cones, Lobes, and some other Parts of Trees. *Ibid.* 212 A Long Flat Lobe... Its whole Cavity is filled up with one single Fruit. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1733) s.v., A Pea or Bean being committed to the Ground, is first found to cleave into two Parts, which are, as it were, two Leaves or Lobes of the Placenta. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* ii. viii. (1765) 90 Such as have the Lobes of the Corolla bent obliquely to the Right. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 522 Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick And spreading wide their spongy lobes. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 266, Leaves divided palmately into many narrow lobes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man.* Bot. 570 Corolla monopetalous, and bearing... as many stamens as it has lobes. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 202 The immersion of a leaf in pure water sometimes causes the lobes to close. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ii. iv. 98 Lobe is the common name of one of the parts of a simple blade, especially when there is only one order of incision.



d. One of the divisions of the brain. Also, in the cerebellum, a group of folia marked off by unusually deep fissures.

1672 WISEMAN *Wounds* t. 134 A maid servant was shot into the right side of the Sinciput... she lived as long, viz. until the Lobe of the Brain was wrought out or corrupted. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) s.v., Biddoo uses the diminutive *Lobellus*, for [sic] little Lobe, for the four Processes of the Brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 411 The middle lobes of the brain, separated from the posterior by a groove directed obliquely backwards. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 461 Of the four lobes of the brain, the fourth only is found to actuate the electric current; it is hence called the electric lobe. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 558 That the Lobes of the Cerebellum are the parts specially concerned in the regulation of the muscular movements. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 196 The olfactory lobes which... form a part of the brain.

e. Zool. A rounded projection or part of an organ. 1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 357 *Lobi* (the Lobes), the parts of the Maxilla above the Palpus. 1838 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 352 The Galley Wasp... Two little lobes before the tympanum. 1843 YARRELL *Birds* III. 42 The vignette represents the structure of the foot... one lobe on each side each of the phalanges. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 34 The lobes of the mouth become more or less distended. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 342 The upper lobe of the tail. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 382 Their [sc. grebes'] feet... have the tarsi flattened and elongated toes furnished with broad lobes of skin.

f. The larger or most important and projecting part of a cam-wheel.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.* s.v., The lobe of a cam-wheel is the portion of curve between two minor distances from the centre of rotation, and including a major distance between them. If the wheel has  $n$  lobes, then  $2\pi/n$  is the lobe-angle and there are  $n$  lobes in a revolution.

g. Geol. A great marginal projection from the body of a continental ice sheet.

1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 The moraines can be traced around continuously from one lobe to another.

h. gen.

1877 J. WELLS *Bible Echoes* iv. 47 You have often seen little lobes of gum on the bark of such trees as the fir-tree.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lobe-like* adj.; *lobe-angle* *Mech.* (see quot. 1855 in 1f); *lobe-berry*, the seaside grape, *Coccoloba uvifera*, of the West Indies (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *lobe-foot*, a lobe-footed bird; *lobe-footed a.*, having lobate feet, as some birds; *lobe-leaf*, a foliole of a compound leaf; *lobe-plate* (see quot.).

1833 P. J. SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 166 In the Orkneys... the Red 'Lobefoot' is a common species. 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 214 *Lobipes hyperboreus* Steph. (Red Lobefoot). 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 190 In all truly 'lobe-footed' birds, as coots, grebes, and phalaropes. 1758 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* L. 446 Because they have an equal number of pinnae, or 'lobe-leaves, on the whole leaf of each tree. 1849-52 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1224 2 'Lobe-like' expansions. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \**Lobe-plate*, a strong piece of cast-iron laid upon the keelson, etc., to support the parts of a marine steam-engine.

**Lobed** (lōbd), *a.* [f. LOBE + -ED 2.] Having a lobe or lobes; lobated. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

In *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which the division extends not more than half-way from the margin to the centre and the segments or the sinuses are rounded.

1787 W. LINNÆUS *Fam. Plantis* I. 77 Stigma two-lobed. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 781 Leaves... The largest lobes lobed or divided half way down to the mid-rib. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 450 Proteus... Body very minute, diversely lobed instantaneously. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 131 Leaves... deeply lobed. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III. 44 The dilated and lobed membranes of the toes. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* x. 218 This fossil... is globular, lobed, branched. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. 245 The calyx or corolla... is said to be... lobed, a general term for any considerable separation beyond tooth-ing. 1893 W. H. HICPINSON *Patagonia* 138 The wings beating rapidly, the long legs and lobed feet sprawling behind.

*Comb.* 1821 *Planting* 116 (L. U. K.) The lobed-leaved, or port oak.

**Lobelacrin** (lōb'el-krin). *Chem.* [f. LOBELIA + L. *acri-*, *acer* sharp + -IN.] An acrid principle found in the leaves of *Lobelia inflata*.

1874 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacographia* 358 This substance which we may term Lobelacrin, is decomposed if merely boiled with water; by the influence of alkalis or acids it is resolved into sugar and Lobelic Acid. 1887 T. L. BURTON *Text.-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

**Lobeless** (lōb'less), *a.* [f. LOBE + -LESS.] Without lobes.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 16 Aug., The straight, coarse black hair... lobeless ears, and slightly protruding lips, are all extremely Oriental.

**Loblet** (lōb'let), *rare.* [f. LOBE + -LET.] A small lobe, a lobule.

1850 OGILVIE, *Loblets*, in *bot.* small lobes. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 98 Ultimate portions or small lobes may be called Lobules or Loblets.

**Lobelia** (lōb'li-ā). [mod.L., f. name of Matthias de Lobel (1538-1616), botanist and physician to James I.: see -IA.] A genus of herbaceous (rarely shrubby) plants, typical of the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers, which are chiefly blue, scarlet, or purple; they are widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions and characterized by a deeply-cleft corolla without a spur; a plant of this genus, or its flower.

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1739 P. MILLER *Gardeners Dict.* II. s.v., *Lobelia frutescens* Shrubby Lobelia, with a purslane leaf. 1855 HALIMBATION *Nat. & Econ. Nat.* II. 114 He loamed at the mouth like a horse that has eat lobelia in his hay. 1874 C. GEIKIE *A life in Woods* xiv. 273 The scarlet lobelia.

b. In the Pharmacopœia, the herb *L. inflata*. 1828 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 1. 404 In doses exceeding fifteen or twenty grains, the Lobelia causes speedy and severe vomiting. 1868 *Daily News* 30 July. He had poisoned a dog with lobelia, and it died 48 hours after. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 325 Lobelia is used only when the inflammatory action is complicated with [etc.].

**Lobellic** (lōb'el-ik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Lobelia* + -IC.] [f. LOBELIA + -OUS; see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 He is also, perhaps, right in considering *Jasione* more properly a Campanulaceous than a Lobeliaceous plant. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 771 *Isotoma*, a lobeliaceous genus.

**Lobeliad** (lōb'li-ād). *Bot.* [f. LOBELIA + -AD.] Lindley's name for: A plant of the N.O. *Lobeliaceae*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 106.

**Lobelic** (lōb'el-ik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. LOBELIA + -IC.] *Lobelic acid*: an acid existing in *Lobelia inflata*.

1840 P. REIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 947. 1874 [see LOBELICACIN]. 1887 T. L. BURTON *Text.-bk. Pharmacol.* 960.

**Lobelina** (lōb'el-in). *Chem.* Also *lobelin* (n) and (mod.L.) *lobelina*. [f. LOBELIA + -INE 6.]

An oily alkaloid with a pungent tobacco-like taste obtained from *Lobelia inflata* (Indian tobacco).

1844 *Pharmaceut. Jnt.* III. 128 Analysis of *Lobelia inflata*. By Keinsch... Analysis gave following results: Water [etc.]. Peculiar substance (Lobelin). 1850 W. HASTWICK in *Pharmaceut. Jnt.* X. 270 *Lobelia*. 1854 BRANDA *Phil. Sci.* etc. *Suppl. Lobeline*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lobelin*,... *lobelin*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 325 *Lobelia*. 1887 T. L. BURTON *Text.-bk. Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) 317 *Lobeline*.

**Lobellated**, *a. rare* -1. [f. mod.L. \**lobellus*, dim. of *lobus* LOBE + -ATE 2 + -ED.] Lobulated.

1809 *Med. Jnt.* XXI. 395 Oval leaves, either entire, or lobellated.

**Lobel's catchfly**. [From the name *Lobel*: see LOBELIA.] The plant *Silene Armeria*.

1664 EVERARD *Kal. Hort. Aug.* Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting. 1. Lobels Catch-fly [etc.] 1741 [see CATCHFLY].

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 412.

**Lober**, obs. form of LUMBER.

**Lobfish**, *Obs.* Also *lobfish*. [f. LOB + -ISH 2.] A kind of stockfish.

[1421 in Rogers *Agri. & Prices* (1822) III. 312/t *Lobfish*.] 1538 FITZGERALD *Just. Price* 356 Fy-shers that actually labour to take Lynge, Haberdine, Lobfishhe. 1545 *Rates Custom* ho. cvj. stokfishhe called lobfish. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II. c. 4. Sched. Rates* Towards, Stockfish 20<sup>th</sup>. Cropling... Lobfish.

**Lobie**, obs. form of LOOBY.

**Lobilin**, *Obs.* [? quasi-proper name, f. LOB + -IN 2, after *Colin*; cf. *Lubin*.] A rustic, boor.

1583 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 93 Rest you merrie, O ye Colin clowtes; Clap your hands, O ye Lobilins.

**Lobing** (lōb'ing), *vbl. sb.* *Bot.* [f. LOBE + -ING 1.] Formation of lobes; lobation.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 8 *Ranunculus hirsutus*. Leaves variable in lobing. 1872 OLIVER *Flem. Bot.* I. iv. 38 The carpels so completely consolidated as to leave no trace of lobing.

**Lobing** (lōb'ing), *ppl. a.* *Bot.* [f. LOBE + -ING 2.] Forming lobes.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 169 *Heracleum sphondylium*... segments, lobing and toothing.

**Lobiole** (lōb'iole). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *lobiolus* (irreg. after *petiolus* PETIOLE), dim. f. *lobus* LOBE.]

One of the small lobes into which the thallus of some lichens is divided (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Lobiped** (lōb'ip-ed), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* Also *pede*. [ad. mod.L. *lobiped-*, -pēs, f. *lobus* LOBE + pēs foot.]

**A. adj.** Lobe-footed, as certain birds; having lobate feet.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Lobipes*,... *lobipede*.

**B.** A lobe-footed bird; a lobe-foot.

1882 in OGILVIE.

**Lob-keeling**, ? *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. LOB + -KEELING sb. 1.] The coalfish.

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 136 Ribt als sturion etes merling, And lobbelking etes sperling. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 295 *Gadus virens*... Coal-fish... lob-keeling [etc.].

**Loblolly** (lōb'lo-ly). *Now dial.* Also 7 *lap*, 8-9 *lop*.

[perh. onomatopœic: cf. the dialectal *lob* 'to bubble while in process of boiling, said esp. of porridge', also 'to eat or drink up noisily' (E. D. D.), *lolly* (obs. Devon), 'broth, soup, or other food boiled in a pot' (*ibid.*)]

**L.** Thick gruel or spoon-meat, freq. referred to as a rustic or nautical dish or simple medicinal remedy; burgeo. † Hence, a ship-doctor's medicines.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxv. § 2. 242 The lowe countrey-men... use it for their meate called Vermose, and with vs Loblollie. 1620 MARKHAM *Farewe. Husb.* (1625) 132 It makes an excellent grewell, or lob-lolly which is very soucraine at Sea. 1821 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. iii. ii. (1651) 326 There is a difference (he grumbles) between Laplolly and Pheasants. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 31 This we call Lob-lolie. But the Negroes, when they come to be fed with this... cry out, O! O! no more Lob-lol. 1694 MORTFUX *Rabelais* I. iv. 13 What a filthy deal of Lob-lolly was here, to swell and

wamble in her Guts. 1746 EXMOOR *Scotch* 189 (E. D. S.) And nif et be Loblolly, tha wut slop et off up. 1750 [see BURGOO]. 1786 [see *loblolly man* in 4].

2. A bumpkin, rustic, boor.

1604 BRETTON *Grinnell's Fort* (Grosart) 9/2 This Lob-lolly, with slandering lips, would be making Jone. 1675 COTTON *Scotter Scott* 86 He Lies gaping like a great Lob-lolly. 1694 MORTFUX *Rabelais* IV. xxi. That jolt-headed Loblolly of a Carter. 1894 R. L. LIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 91 Bless if you aren't worth a dozen of these Low's-toff loplollies.

3. ? Short for *loblolly bay*.

1849 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 355 The forest trees in... the south (of Alabama) are pine, cypress, and loblolly.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loblolly feast*, -*making*, -*pot*; *loblolly bay*, an ornamental tree, *Gordonia*

*Lasianthus*, of the southern United States; *loblolly boy*, an attendant who assists a ship's surgeon and his mates in their duties; also *dial.* an errand-boy, man of all work; † *loblolly doctor*, a sailor's name for a ship's doctor; † *loblolly lamb* = *scuse* 2; *loblolly man* *Naut.*, a surgeon's mate; *loblolly pine*, the tree *Pinus Torda*, growing in swamps in the southern United States; *loblolly sweetwood*, a West Indian name for *Sciadophyllum Jacquinii* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *loblolly tree* = *loblolly wood*; *loblolly whitewood*, *Necandra sanguinea*; *loblollywood*, *Cupania glabra*; also *Fisonia cordata* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 306 Bay, 'Loblolly, *Gordonia*. *Ibid.* 317 Loblolly Bay, *Hypericum*. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 519 That elegant evergreen-tree, called in South Carolina and the Floridas, the Loblolly Bay, or *Alcea floridana*. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 178 Among the sailors I was known as the 'Loblolly Boy'. 1836 E. HOWARD R. REEFER *Id.* The Loblolly boy, that is, the young man who had charge of the laboratory where all the medicines were kept. 1875 *Fam. Herald* 23 Oct. 415/2 He began life as a 'loblolly boy' on board a large. 1899 F. T. BULLER *Log Sea-waif* 273 They were just loblolly boys, at every one's beck and call. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quack* p. 241. 13 (Sailor speaks) Our Rogue of a 'Loblolly Doctor, being not satisfied with his two Pence, must have a Note for ten Months' Pay for every Cure. 1645 R. BEAKE *Let. f. Souther Isl.* in *Poynne's Discov. Prodig.* *Blazing Stars* App. 3 A certain Feast, held every week at several houses, which Feast they called a 'loblolly Feast'. 1600 *Hosp. Linc.* *Forbes Aijij* Those noted, grosse, and 'loblolly-lams'. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1703) 64 The Mystery of 'Lob lolly-making'. 1786 Mrs. Piozzi *Anecd. Johnson* 285 He [Dr. Johnson] asked an officer what some place was called, and received for answer, that it was where the 'Lob lolly man kept his lopolly. 1760 *Acts Gen. Ass. Georgia* (1881) 219 Squared Timber that shall be made of swamp or 'loblolly pine. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1881) 112 [He] called to his wife to set on the 'loblolly pot. 1806 *Naval Mag.* XV. 241 We found several... girls stewing venison... in a lob lolly-pot. 1720 G. THOMAS *Barbadoes* 113 The 'Loblolly tree. This is a middle-sized tree. 1756 P. BRADAN *Jamaica* 214 'Loblolly white-wood, or White Sweetwood. *Ibid.* 175 'Loblolly-wood. This shrubby tree rises generally to the height of 12 or 14 feet.

5. **Lobo** (lō'bo). [Sp. -L. *lupus* wolf.] A large grey wolf of the south-western United States, *Canis lupus occidentalis*.

1839 COL. HAMILTON *Smith Dogs* (Naturalist's Libr.) I. 152 The Spanish wolves congregated formerly in the passes of the Pyrenees in large troops, and even now the lobo will accompany strings of mules as soon as it becomes dark.] 1859 BAIRD *Mammals N. Amer.* II. 12 *Canis occidentalis* var. *Mexicanus*, Lobo Wolf. (In recent U.S. Diets.)

† **Lobboite**, *Min. Obs.* [Named by J. J. Perze lius in 1815, after *Lobo da Silveira*, who first described it: see -ITE.] Vesuvianite.

1816 W. PHILLIPS *Introduct. Min.* (1822) 34 Berzelius mentions a 'Magnesian Idocrase' from Gökni and Frugard, under the name of Lobboite. 1837 DANA *Min.* 350 Idocrase... Lobon, Frugardit, Idokras, of the Germans.

6. **Lobola** (lōb'ol-ā). [? Kafir.] The South African native custom of marriage by purchase.

1897 *Daily News* 17 July 5/6 Mr. Rhodes... pointed out that the old system of lobola was equivalent to the custom of marriage settlement in vogue with the whites. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 302 The custom of lobola—i.e. the marriage gift of cattle to the bride's father—stands in the way of many Kafir marriages.

**Lobose** (lōb'ōs), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *lobosus*, f. *lobus* LOBE.] Having many or large lobes; *spec.* pertaining to the *Lobosa*, an order of *Rhizopoda* so characterized.

1885 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 842/2 A certain small number of independent lobose Gymnomyxa.

**Lobous** (lōb'ōs), *a.* [f. LOBE + -OUS.] Having (many or large) lobes.

a 1722 LITTLE *Hush.* (1752) 190 Mossoms, arising from joints with lobous leaves.

**Lobscouse** (lōb'skous). *Naut.* and *dial.* Also 8-9 *lobscourse*, 9 *lobskous*, -*scouse*, *lap's course*. [Of obscure origin: cf. LOBLOLLY. (SCOUSE is now used in the same sense.)] A sailor's dish consisting of meat stewed with vegetables and ship's biscuit, or the like.

1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1706) 83 He has sent the Fellow... to the Devil, that first invented Lobscouse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ix. 76 A mess of that savoury composition known by the name of Lob's course. 1893 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* v. (1869) 221/1 He acquired the art of making lobskous. 1835 MARAVAT *Yac. Faithy* xi. Prepares to revel upon Lobscouse. 1867 SMYTH

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*Sailor's Word-book, 1. of's Course*, one of the oldest and most savoury of the regular forecastle dishes. 1894 F. F. MOORE *Journalist's Note Bk.* 146 Something like a glorified Irish stew, or perhaps what yachtsmen call 'lobscouse'.

Hence **Lobsouser** (lɒbskʊnsə), a sailor, (ar. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 18 Plain ginger-haired British lobsousers.

**Lobsided**, variant of **Lopsided**.

**Lob's pound.** Now dial. Also (? *erron.*) **Lobs pound**, **8 Hob's pound**. [See **LOB sb.** 2.] Prison; jail; the lock-up. Also *fig.*, an entanglement, difficulty.

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knights of Post B*, Knights of the Poste, Lords of lobs pound, and heires apparant to the pillory. 1624 *Pasquill's Night-Cap* (1877) 64 There is the Woodcocke fall'n into the gin, And in Lobs-pound intangled by a wile. 1630 J. CLARKE *Poemologia* 188 Hee's in Cobs pound. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 910 Crowder, whom in Irons bound, Thou basely threwst into Lob's pound Where still he lies. 1667 G. DUNN *Elvira* n. 23 He hath us faith fast in Lob's Pound. 1694 ECHARN *Plantus* 8 If Mr Constable and his Watch should pick m'up and in wime to Lob's Pound? 1796 MAD. D'ARLAY *Camilla* iv. iii. What! are you all in Hob's pound? 1820 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Wks. 1843 V. 494 From the sheriff the information would, in course, pass on to the defendant, when the time came for his finding himself in Lob's pound. 1895 E. *Anglia Gloss.*, **Lobs-pound**, to be in any difficulty or perplexed state.

**Lobster** (lɒbstə). Forms: 1 **lop(p)estre**, **lopystre**, 4 **lopister**, 4-7 **lopster**, 5 **loppestere**, **lopstere**, 5-7 **lobstar**, 6 **Sc. lapstar**, 6-7 **lopstar**, 4- **lobster**. [OE. *lopustre*, *lopystre*, *lopfestre*, corruptly ad. *L. locusta* LOCUST. The *L.* word orig. denotes a lobster or some similar crustacean, the application to the locust being suggested by the resemblance in shape. In late *L.* the original sense survived alongside the other: cf. F. *langouste*, (C)ornish *Agast* lobster.

The ending *-stre* of the OE. word is due to assimilation to OE. fem. agent-nouns (see *-STER*); cf. OE. *myllestre* from *L. melletrix*. The cause of the substitution of *p* for the *L.* *c* is obscure.]

1. A large marine stalk-eyed ten-footed long-tailed crustacean of the genus *Homarus*, much used for food; it is greenish or bluish black when raw, and of a brilliant red when boiled; the first pair of feet are very large and form the characteristic 'claws'.

1000 *Ælfric Collog.* in Wt. Willeker 94/14 Crabban min-lan pinewinclo... and lopystan and fela swylces. 1200 *For.* 131/20 *Polipos*, loppestre. 1311-12 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 9 In sperling, creuis, lopisters, et pisc aquedulcis. 1314-15 *Ibid.* 10 In hurbot, spret et lopsters. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. xix. lxxviii (1493) 909 The vertue of gendring of eggis is... in crabbes and lobsters. 1450 *Two Cookery bks.* 114 Nym ye perch other ye loppestere or drie haddock. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt. Willeker 764/31 *Hi polipus*, a lobster. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 33 Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis. 1599 *MARSTON Sea Villanie* l. iii. 181 A Crabs bak'd guts, a Lobsters butterd thigh. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xv. 142 Lobsters will swim swiftly backward. 1688 R. HOLME *Armyney* 338/1 A Crefish... in Species of the Lobster, but of a lesser size. 1720 *GAY Poems* (1745) 11. 17 On unadulterate wine we here regale, And strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. 1794 C. PIGOR *Female Jockey Club* 139 She faints at the approach of a mouse; if surprised by the sight of a black lobster, she screams unmercifully. 1875 F. W. PALY *1 out* (ed. 2) 174 The flesh of the lobster is mainly found in the tail and claws.

b. Applied with qualification to other crustaceans resembling the above. **Norway lobster**, *Nephrops norvegicus*. **Spiny or thorny lobster**, *Palinurus vulgaris* = **CRAYFISH** 3b. Some crayfishes are called *fresh-water lobsters*.

1778 *Eucycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) 111. 1610/1 The strigosus, or plated lobster, with a pyramidal spiny snout. 1795 tr. *Thunberg's Trav.* i. 240 The Cape lobster (*Cancer arctos*)... has no large claws, and is craggy all over, and covered with erect prickles. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 92 *Palinurus vulgaris*... is sometimes denominated Spiny-lobster, or sea Cray-fish. 1865 *Gosse Land & Sea* 81 The sea cray-fish, or thorny lobster. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 104 A peculiar pale-blue Lobster from Norway.

c. The flesh of the animal, as food. 1789 *CULLEN Mat. Med.* i. 393, I have known... persons who could not take even a very small quantity of lobster or crab without being affected soon after with a violent colic.

d. The construction of jointed plate-armour is often described by comparison to a lobster's tail. Cf. **lobster-tail**, **-tailed** (in 5 below).

1786 *Gosse Anc. Armour* 22 Gauntlets... were... of small plates of iron rivetted together, in imitation of the lobster's tail, so as to yield to every motion of the hand. *Ibid.* 23 Cuirass or thigh pieces... They were made flexible at the knees by joints like those in the tail of a lobster.

f. An opprobrious name (? for a red-faced man). 1602 *Mmrt. from Hurt Master Constable* D 2 b, Let him goe... an old combe-peckt rascall... hang him, lobster. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* 12 l. in Bullen O. P. 111. 289 What a dictionary of proper names hath the Rogue got together!... He perceiv you for this, you Lobster. *Ibid.* 290 Leere not, Lobster, lest I thump that russeting face of yours with my sword hilt. 1609 B. JONSON *Epicane* v. iii. Wks. (1616) 593 You whorson Lobster.

g. A contemptuous name for: A British soldier. The name was originally applied to a regiment of Roundhead cuirassiers from their wearing complete suits of armour (cf. 1 d above). In later times

it has been referred to the characteristic red coat. Also **boiled lobster**. **Raw (or unboiled) lobster**: a policeman; so called in contradistinction to 'boiled lobster', on account of his blue uniform.

1643 *Songs Lond. Prantices* (Percy Soc.) 68 When as 'tis but a lobster, whom (men say) Turn him but o're and o're he'll turn to you. 1644-7 *CLEVELAND Chan. Lond. Diurn.* 5 Translate but the Scene to Roundway-downe: There Hasleriggs Lobsters were turned into Crabs, and crawl'd backwards. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Rev.* vii. § 104 (June 1643) Sir William Waller having received from London a fresh regiment of five hundred horse, under the command of sir Arthur Hasleriggs, which were so prodigiously armed that they were called by the other side the regiment of lobsters, because of their bright iron shells with which they were covered, being perfect cuirassiers. 1660 in *Hart. Misc.* (1810) V. 73 Redcoats, lobsters, corporals, troopers, or dragoons. 1687 J. BROWN *Saints in Uprour* Wks. 1730 l. 73 The women... exclaim against lobsters and tatterdemallions, and desire 'em to prove 'twas ever known... that a red-coat died for religion. 1776 S. HAWK in *Milit. Truls.* (1855) 89 The Lobsters [i.e. British troops] came out almost to cope hill and took 3 cows. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 29 He had gained over the lobster, as he called the sergeant. 1849 *BUCKSTONE Billy Taylor* i. iii. I... am no more a dull dragooned watchman... *Mary*... Thou unboiled lobster, hence! 1850 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 9 Nov. 191/2 No Peel—down with the raw lobsters! 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* XXXIX. (1887) 284 Jack the Sailor, Joe the Marine, and the Boiled Lobster. 1896 W. W. JACOBS *Many Cargoes* 214 She's married a lobster... He's a sergeant in the line. *attrib. or appos.* 1758 L. LYON in *Milit. Truls.* (1855) 40 This afternoon their war was a Lobster Corporal married to a Road Island whore. 1779 J. CARPENTER in *Proc. Vermont Hist. Soc.* (1872) p. viii. 7 Prisoners broke Prison from the grand Lobster guard at Fortin.

blang phr. *To boil one's lobster*: see quot.

1785 *Gosse Dict. Ind. Tongue* s.v., To boil one's lobster, for a churchman to become a soldier, lobsters which are of a bluish black, being made red by boiling.

4. Short for **lobster-caterpillar**, *-moth*.

1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 216 The Lobster (*Stauropus fagi*). *Ibid.* 217 This singular caterpillar, which is known to collectors as 'The Lobster', feeds on oak and birch.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **lobster-catch**, *-catching*, *-fishery*, *-fishing*, *-hatchery*, *-man*, *-red adj.*, *-salad*, *-sauce*, *-shell*, *-shop*, *-supper*, *-woman*; **lobster-boat**, a boat used in lobster-fishing, fitted with a well in which to keep the lobsters alive; **lobster-box slang**, (a) a transport ship; (b) barracks (*Slang Dict.* 1865); **lobster-car U.S.**, 'a box or frame in which lobsters are kept alive under water awaiting sale or transport' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lobster caterpillar**, the larva of the lobster-moth; **lobster-clad a.**, clad in jointed armour suggesting a lobster's shell; **lobster-claw**, (a) 'a screw jack used in setting rigging' (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*); (b) *pl.* a common marine alga, *Polysiphonia elongata*, so called because it bears tufts of filaments resembling a lobster's claws (*Cent. Dict.*); **lobster-coated a.**, red-coated; **lobster-crab**, a crustacean of the family *Porcellanidae*; a porcelain-crab; **lobster-crawl**, a fishing ground for lobsters' (*Cent. Dict.*); **lobster-creel**, = **lobster-pot**; **lobster-flower**, the Barbadoes flower-fence, *Poinciana pulcherrima* (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); **lobster-joint**, a joint in an instrument resembling a joint in a lobster's claws; **lobster-louse**, a parasite of the lobster, *Alcaloe astaci*; **lobster-moth**, the bombycid moth *Stauropus fagi*; **lobster-night nonce-wd.**, ? a night celebrated by a lobster supper; **lobster-pot**, a basket or similar structure serving as a trap to catch lobsters; **lobster-smack jocular**, a military transport; **lobster-tail**, a piece of armour jointed after the manner of a lobster's tail (cf. 1 d); also *attrib.*; **lobster-tailed a.**, wearing 'lobster-tail' or jointed armour; **lobster-trap** = **lobster-pot**.

1777 *PENNANT Zool.* IV. 8, I am told... that when men of war meet a 'lobster-boat', a jocular threat is used, That, if the master do not sell them good lobsters, they will salute him. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ii (1842) 64 We landed in the 'lobster-box, as Jack loves to designate a transport. 1889 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U.S.* v. II. 674 Entirely submerged 'lobster-cars are used in Norway. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 48 If the difficulties in reference to the treaties were confined to the 'lobster-catch. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 215/1 For 'lobster-catching'... two kinds of nets... are occasionally used. 1850 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* 11. xciii. 73 The ancient 'lobster-clad knights. 1794 *BURNS Let. to Mrs. Riddel* Wks. (Globe) 539 Those 'lobster-coated puppies. 1894 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 290 'Lobster-crabs (*Porcellanidae*). 1853 *READER Chr. Johnstone* 320 The periodical laying down, on rocky shoals, and taking up again, of 'lobster-creels. 1865 *BERTHAM Harvest of Sea* 391 In France the 'lobster-fishery is to some extent 'regulated'. *Ibid.* 385 'Lobster-fishing. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 11. 53 Two methods of lobster fishing are in vogue. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 499 A complete 'lobster-hatchery could be established... on the West coast. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 512 The introduction of the inner tube [into the trachea] without employing 'lobster-joints. 1863 *Woon Nat. Hist.* 111. 640 The 'Lobster-louse is sometimes found in considerable numbers, fixed to the gills of the lobster. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 210/2 The typical 'lobsterman lives at the bottom of a charming and remote cove. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 217 'Lobster-moth. 1863 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 111. 535 The Lobster-moth derives its name from the grotesque exterior of the caterpillar. 1795 *POPE Furex.* to *London Wks.* (Globe) 479 Luxurious 'lobster-nights farewell, For sober studious days!

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Tangled in the lines of some 'lobster pots. 1862 *ANSTRO Channel Isl.* iv. xxii. (ed. 2) 508 The number of lobsters taken weekly from the various lobster-pots round the coast of Guernsey is estimated to average 4,000. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* i. xv. 167 The little 'lobster-red fury of a stove. 1819 *THACKERAY Ravenwing* vi. We had champagne and lobster-salad. 1822 *blackie Mag.* XI. 161 Turbot... which ruddy 'lobster-sauce a companion. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* vi. 'Lobster shells. 1823 *blackie Mag.* XIV. 508 An occasional crash of oyster-shells cast... from some 'lobster-shop. 1829 *MARRATT F. Aldmay* v. I steered for 'the 'lobster-smack'. 1869 C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons War* (1877) 219 The long 'lobster-tails' which replaced the waist-piece and the tassets. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 512 The angular and descending portions of the inner tube of the... canula... have to be made with joints on the lobster-tail principle. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* v. Oliver on horseback... charging with his 'lobster-tailed squadron. 1889 *Dove's African Clarke* 376 Old as I am... I am fit to exchange broadsides with any lobster-tailed picaroon. 1865 *BERTHAM Harvest of Sea* 385 The 'lobster-traps and crab-cages, which are not unlike overgrown rat-traps. 1868 G. PARKER *Battle of Strong* v. 33 A 'lobster-woman... put on her sabots.

Hence (nonce-wds.) **Lo'bsterdom**, the 'realm' of lobsters; **Lo'bsterling**, a young lobster.

1863 *KINGSLY Water-Bab.* 146 He had live barnacles on his claws, which is a great mark of distinction in lobsterdom. 1901 *Spectator* 27 July 191/2 Sunlight... brings swarms of lobsterlings to the top of the jars in which they are hatched.

**Lobster** (lɒbstə). **East Anglian**. Also 6 **lopster**, **lobstart**, 6, 9 **lopstart**, **lobstert** (*E. D. D.*). [*f.* **LOB sb.** 2 + *start*, **START**, tail. Cf. **clubstart**, **CLUB-STER**.] A stont.

1490 *Paston Lett.* 111. 365 Wesellis, lobsters, polkattys. 1554 *HULOET, Loster* *Desyn.* 1577 *HARRISON Desyn. Engl.* iii. xiii. in *Holished*, Haryers, whose game is the Foale... Lobstart (1586 lopstart), Wesell, Conye, &c. 1787 *MARSHALL Norf.* (1795) 11. 383. a 1825 *FORRY Loc. E. Anglia*. 1864 C. ELTON *Norway* ix. 124 Even now it is said that farmers in England complain of the 'lobsters' sucking the eggs and killing the chickens.

**Lobster** (lɒbstə). [Jocular formation on **LOB v.** + *-STER*.] One who bowls 'lobs' at cricket.

1889 *Daily Chron.* 8 June 5/4 It is welcome to note the success with the ball of... Winter, the lobster. 1890 E. L. TITTON *Cricket* 56 The gentle and sensitive 'lobster'.

**Lobstering** (lɒbstəriŋ), *vbl. sh.* [*f.* **LOBSTER** 1 + *-ING* 1.] Catching lobsters.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 211/3 [The lobsterman] is a fisherman in other branches and a farmer as well, for lobstering need not take the whole of any one's time.

† **Lobsterize**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* **LOBSTER** 1 + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To move backwards, as a lobster is supposed to do. (Cf. to *crayfish*.)

1605 *SVLVESTER Dn Barbas* 11. iii. 17 *Captaines* 621 Thou makest Rivers the most deadly-dee To lobsterize (back to their source to creep).

**Lobular** (lɒbjʊlə), *a.* *Phys.*, etc. [*f.* **LOBULE** + *-AR*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a lobule or lobules. Of pneumonia: Affecting the lobules of the lungs.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 389 The substance of the lungs is lobular. 1866 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV. 21. 116 A lobular substance consisting of granules filling the whole cavity of the body. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 199 Central peripneumonias, and those denominated lobular. 1845 *Boss Dis. Liver* 55 Lobular pneumonia. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Lobular fissures**, the sulci between the several cerebral and cerebellar lobules. 1892 *WOODHEAD Pract. Pathol.* (ed. 3) 372 Lobular pneumonia.

Hence **Lo'bularly** *adv.* 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VI. 386 The left lung was... condensed with... lobularly disposed lesions throughout.

**Lobulate** (lɒbjʊlət), *a.* [*f.* **LOBULE** + *-ATE* 2.] Having or consisting of lobules or small lobes.

1862 in *COOKE Alan. Bot. Terms* 52. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 172 lvy... *Albume lobulate*.

**Lobulated** (lɒbjʊlətəd), *a.* [Formed as prec. + *-ED* 1.] = *prec.*

1783 W. KIRK in *Med. Commun.* i. 130 The... kidney... had a lobulated form. 1870 *KOLLEMAN Anim. Life* 79 Lobulated masses of adipose tissue.

**Lobulation** (lɒbjʊləʃən), [*f.* **LOBULATE**: see *-ATION*.] The formation of lobules or small lobes; a lobulated condition.

1861 *BUMSTEAD Ven. Dis.* (1879) 611 There is no lobulation of the organ.

**Lobulato-**, taken as comb. form of **LOBULATE** in the sense 'lobulate and...'

1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 701 Coralla... lobulato-glomerate. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 223 Thaline margin lobulato-crenate.

**Lobule** (lɒbjʊl), *Chiefly Anat.* [*ad. mod. L.* **LOBULUS**.] A small lobe.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 14 The lobules of which the lungs are composed. 1720 *HALE in Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 5 Every Duct is made of lesser Ducts united, which rise from the Lobules... which constitute each distinct lobe. 1800 *Med. Trul.* 111. 139 Its last adhesion, was to the pelvis of the left ear, just above the lobule. 1866 *HUXLEY Belk. Rem. Catlin.* 157 The nose nearly straight and ending in a rounded lobule. 1875 = *Physiol.* v. 119 The smallest obvious subdivisions of the liver substance... which are termed the lobules. 1880 [see **LOBULET**].

**Lobulization** (lɒbjʊləʃəʒən), [*f.* **LOBULE** + *-IZATION*.] 'The passage of a tissue from a uniform to a lobular condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Lobulose** (lɒbjʊləs), *a.* [*f.* **LOBULE** + *-OSE*.] Having many lobules.



1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 618 Stout lobes which are much and crowdedly lobulose.

**Lobulous** (lɒˈbjuːləs), *a.* [f. LOBULE + -OUS.] 'Possessing lobules, or prominences resembling lobules' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

**Lobulus** (lɒˈbjuːləs), *pl.* lobuli (lɒˈbjuːli). [mod.L., dim. of lobus LOBE.] A small lobe, lobule.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Atinens* (1735) 28 A great number of these Air-Bladders form what we call Lobuli, which hang upon the Bronchia, like Bunches of Grapes upon a stalk. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xl. 117 The result of the approximation of polygonous lobuli. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 461 The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna is the lobulus.

**Lob-worm** (lɒbˈwɜːm), [f. LOB *sb.* 2.] *a.* A large earthworm used for bait by anglers. *b.* The Lug-worm (*Arenicola marina*).

*a.* 1551 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 7, I baited my hook with two Lob-worms. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 94 For the Trout the Dew-worm (which some also call the Lob-worm) and the Brandling are the chief. 1718 G. JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 119 The Lob or Garden-Worm well scoured is the only Bait. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 31 The large roach will take the tail of a lob-worm very ravenously.

*b.* 1854 *Eng. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. I. 295 *Arenicola piscatorum*, the Lob or Lug-Worm. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) II. 711 All round the British and many other coasts the lob-worm (*Arenicola marina*) is used for bait.

**Loby**, obs. form of LOBBY.

**Loc**, variant of LAKE *sb.* 1 Obs. (offering, gift).

**Loc**, obs. form of LOCK *sb.*, LOCHOCH.

**Locable** (ləˈkəbl̩), *a.* rare. [f. L. *locare* to place; see -BLE.] Of persons: [that can be placed (in a situation or office)]. As *sb.*, one who is fit to be so placed; hence attrib., as *locable list*.

*a.* 1816 BENTHAM *Office, Apt. Maximised, Introduct. View* (1830) 5 Persons locable in the several situations, say in one word, *locables*. 1816-30 *Ibid.*, *Extract Const. Code* 27 Applicants, demanding admission into the locable list, and to that end presenting themselves for examination.

|| **Local** (ləˈkəl), *sb.* 1 Commonly in erroneous (fem.) form *locale* (ləˈkəl). [Fr., absol. use of local adj.; see next.] A place or locality; esp. a place considered with reference to some particular event or circumstances connected with it; a quarter in which certain things are done, or which is chosen for particular operations.

1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (1781) 7 The Mareschal [de Physseur] says, he saw a battle lost, because an Aid-de-camp had, upon a false representation of the local made to the General, been sent to him who commanded the right wing, to order him to change his ground. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 189 Unless they attend... to the nature of the soil of the local where those accidents happened, their reports will generally meet with little credit. 1816 S. OLL *El. Duarq* xi, O, the propriety of the *locale* is easily vindicated. 1842 BARNHAM *Engol. Leg. Ser. II. Old Woman in Grey*, but no matter—lay the *locale* where you may. 1844 SVO. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 539, I hear that Lord Carleton is wheeled down to the gallery... I know all the *locale* so well that I see him in his transit. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* xi. 381 Feeling that their little thatched cottage would, some day or other, be ranked among the celebrities of English *locales*.

**Local** (ləˈkəl), *a.* and *sb.* 2 Also 5-6 *locale*, 5-7 *locali*, 6 *locale*. [A. F. *local* (=Sp., Pg. *local*, It. *locale*), ad. L. *local-is*, f. *loc-us* place.]

*A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to or concerned with 'place' or position in space. Now chiefly in local situation.

1485 CAXTON *Class. Gl.* 1 And also in recognizing of hys histories the comune vnderstanding is better content to the ymagination local than to symple auctorite to which it is submysed. *Ibid.* Envoy 250 The ymagination local. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xvii. (1634) 675 *marg.*, A local presence of the body of Christ. 1590 SHAKS. *Mits. N. v.* i. 17 (1st Qv. Fisher 1600) G 3 The Poets penne turns them to shapes, And gives to avery nothing, a local habitation, And a name. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 335 As to a local descent into the infernal parties they all agree. 1705 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 46 Some of these Powers have borrowed their Denominations from Local Extension. 1777 FRISSTEDY *Math. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 231 The Cartesian... maintain... that spirits have no extension, nor local presence. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 341 The local situation of the lands devised. 1868 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 109 This change of local situation was at once a change of moral condition.

† *b.* Having the attribute of 'place' or spatial position. Obs.

1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1548) 55 Y<sup>e</sup> Lord, whiche to shewe his humanite to be local (that is to saye: contained in one place onely) dyd saye vnto his disciples. I ascende vnto my father. *Ibid.* 55b. Howe dyd he ascende in to heauen, but because he is local and a very man. 1565 JEWEL *Replie Harding's Answ.* vi. 348 This [Harding's] answer is, that Christes bodie is Local onely in one place. 1597 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 734 Angels perendure at this date are more aptly saide to bee local or in place not circumscriptively, but definitively. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. ii. 11. (1651) 246 [They] will have Hell a materiall and local fire in the center of the earth. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 564 A higher flight the venturous goddess tries, Leaving material worlds, and local skies. 1790 SWIFT *Direct. Birthday Song* 292 That sound divine the truth has spoke all, And pawd'n his word, Hell is not local.

† *c.* Local motion, movement from place to place, motion of translation, locomotion. Obs.

1561 EGEN *Arte Navig.* i. viii. 10 The elementes are... moueable by local motion. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies*

xxiii. 208 Zoophytes... that is such creatures, as though they goe not from place to place, and so cause a local motion of their whole substance, yet in their parties, they have a distinct and articulate motion. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 831 It is certain, that cogitation, (phancy, intellection, and volition) are no local motions. 1707 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 34 Plants have no local or progressive Motion.

*d.* Grammar. Relating to place or situation.

1842 JELF *Greek Gram.* II. 230 [heading] Local Dative. 1845 *Ibid.* I. 296 [Adverbs] are divided into *a.* Local, *b.* Temporal, *c.* Modal [etc.]. *Ibid.* 298 The Local adverbs in *ε, ας, ακε, αλ*. 1889 E. A. SONNENSCHEIN *Lat. Gram.* § 348 Local Clauses. (Clauses of Place.)

*e.* Psychol. Local sign (after G. *localzeichen*): that element in a sensation which is the basis of our instinctive judgement as to its locality.

1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 70. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 490.

2. Belonging to a particular place on the earth's surface; pertaining to or existing in a particular region or district.

Local time: the time of day or night reckoned from the instant of transit of the mean sun over the local meridian.

114... in *Myrr.* our Lady p. xxi, Privileges ordinary immunities: locale statutes laudable customs decrees & al other ordynances. 1622 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyb.* i. init. If in Prose and Religion it were as justifiable, as in Poetry and Fiction, to invoke a Local power... I would then ioyne with the Author. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Gas.* II (O. H. S.) 112 That College had the Bishop of Winchester for their Visitor Local. 1740 PITT *Enchiridion* viii. 481 The Swains in Local Majesty reverd. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xiv. 375, I have no local attachments; it is indifferent to me, whether a man was rocked in his cradle on this side or that side of the Tweed. 1833 HENRIET L. ASTRON. III. 130 Two observatories... provided with accurate means of determining their respective local times. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 612 note, Oldmixon, who was a boy at Bridgewater when the battle was fought... was so much under the influence of local passions that his local information was useless to him. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mund.* ii. (1870) 31 The name *Ipex*... is only a local name of a settlement of... Cocotians. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brit.* vii. 313 Mr. Aeo, the local lawyer.

*b.* With restrictive force: Limited or peculiar to a particular place or places.

1615 G. STOWES *Tract.* 170 This ceremony... that is not local, I willingly omit. 1781 *Cowley's Retirement* 119 That I is not local, & of all the pervades And fill's the world of traffic and the state. 1811 *H. v. v. & L. v. v.* 1 A Herd was as local as Andrew's... and I dyed in it, if it seemed likely to disturb the brain of the other. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 15 The importance of the struggle would have been more local and temporary. 1871 MOTLEY *Carlyle* in *crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 189 That letter [of the moral law] read in our own casual and local interpretation.

*c.* Belonging to a town or some comparatively small district, as distinct from the state or country as a whole. Local government, the administration of the affairs of a town (or other limited area) by its inhabitants, as distinguished from such administration by the state at large.

Local board: in England and Wales *spec.* (see quot. 1863 and 1901). Local Government Board: a department of State established in 1871, to act as the central authority for Local Government in England and Wales.

1688 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 439 The law that doth confirm of local laws. 1776 ARTH. SMITH *W. N. v. I.* (1869) II. 402 The local or provincial expenses of which the benefit is local or provincial... ought to be no burden upon the general revenue of the Society. 1785 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 191 He the said Warren Hastings hath left the said troops, by his new treaty, without any local control. 1818 HALLAM *Mil. Ages* (1872) I. 108 Such is the national importance which a merely local privilege may sometimes bestow. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 279 The local government was involved in a discussion with the Supreme Court at the Presidency. 1860 MILL *Kepr. Govt.* (1865) 116-5 Among the duties classed as local, or performed by local functionaries, there are many which might with equal propriety be termed national. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ix. 732-3 In the places and districts in which the [Local Government] Act is adopted, it is carried into execution by local Boards... The local Boards have extensive powers of undertaking and regulating the drainage and cleansing of towns, the suppression of nuisances, and similar matters of police. 1880 E. ROBERTSON in *Engol. Brit.* XI. 21 Local government repeats on a small scale the features of the supreme government, but its business is chiefly judicial and administrative. 1901 FAIRLIE *Munic. Administr.* 69 An important change... was made by the Local Government Act of 1894... The urban local boards are called Urban District Councils, and the term of office of the councillors is fixed at three years.

*d.* In various specific collocations. Local examination, the name given to certain examinations of boys and girls, held in a number of different places under the direction of a central board at one of the Universities. Local preacher, among the Methodists, a layman who is authorized to preach in the district in which he resides, as distinguished from the ordained itinerant ministers. Local rank (see quot. 1876). Local veto: the prohibition of the sale of liquors in a district, under the system of local option (see *e*); hence the nonce-wds. *local-vetoist*, *vetoism*.

1772 WESTLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 476 A Justice levied a fine on a Local Preacher, on pretence of the Conventicle Act. 1858 *Exam. Students Not Members Univ. Camb.* 15 Notice for Local Examinations. 1861 4th Ann. *Rep. Delegacy (Local Exam)* 1 The Oxford Local Examinations for the year 1861 commenced on Tuesday, May 28. 1876 VOUL & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 327 Local rank, the rank given to an officer in her Majesty's service serving in a

foreign land with other troops, whereby he is placed in his proper position, as regards equality of rank, with those officers whose first commissions are of the same date, but who have been more fortunate in promotion. 1885 *Atin. Wesleyan Confer.* 369 Our supply of Ministers is drawn from our Local-preachers. 1894 Sir W. LAWSON in *Westm. Rev.* 27 Sept. 4/3 What would happen if they, the Local Vetoists, got their bill? 1900 A. J. DALFOUR in *Daily News* 29 May 2/5 Perhaps the hon. baronet would reverse his opinion about the infallibility of democracies, or even of local vetoism.

*e.* Local option. The right granted by the legislature of a country or state to the inhabitants of each particular district to decide whether the trade in liquor shall be prohibited within the district. Hence occas. by extension, the principle of allowing localities to decide for themselves whether they will accept or reject certain regulations. Hence Local optionism, the principle of local option; Local optionist, an advocate of local option.

1878 SAMUELSON *Hist. Drink* 218 note. The tendency of legislation seems to be towards 'local option' or 'permissive prohibition'. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/4 The Home Rulers, the Teetotalers, the Local Optionists. 1882 *ibid.* 7 *Brit.* XIV. 688, 2 Those celebrated 'local option laws' which are in force in some of the United States. *Ibid.* 689 1 Such laws are in force in Massachusetts, New Jersey, which had the Chatham Local Option Law (1871), New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Vermont. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Trist. Ess.* 174 Measures like that for granting Local Option, as it is called, for doing away the addition of our own, class their porter and their gin. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 6/3 The reluctance of the Welsh and Midland miners to admit the principle of local option.

3. Law. (In renderings of the A.E. phrases *choso local*, *trespas local*.)

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Livet* 180b, Fur coe que le choso est local, & annex ad frankfeñ. 1607 COWEL *Interpret.* s.v. *Chose*, Chose local is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a mill is chose local. [With reference to Kitchin.] 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 419 An Action of Trespass for Battery, is transitory and not local, and therefore the place need not be set down in the Declaration. 1777 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Trespass*, *Trespass local* is that which is so annexed to the place certain, that if the defendant join issue upon a place, and traverse the place mentioned in the declaration, and aver it; it is enough to defeat the action.

4. Pertaining to a particular place in a system, series, etc., or to a particular portion of an object.

*a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, a particular part or organ of the body. Chiefly *Med.*, of diseases, ailments, etc., and hence of remedies which are applied to such ailment.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's* 1. 100 2 R. F. H. The first... be of the local remedies of local diseases. 1543 J. HERON *Pige's Chyrurg.* 25 b The doctor make a collection of locale medicines in these diseases. 1606 SHAKS. *Tit. & Cy.* IV. v. 244 Tell me you Heavens, in which part of his body Shall I destroy him? Whether there, or there, or there, That I may give the local wound a name. 1609 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 387 Dream not of thy fight, As of a Duel, or the local wounds Of Lead or hecl. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Local Medicaments*, those Remedies that are apply'd outwardly to a particular Place, or Part; as Plasters, Salves, Ointments, etc. 1804 ARBUTHNOT *Surg. Obs.* 145, I employed only local means for their cure. 1813 J. THOMPSON *Lect. Inflam.* 179 The Local or Topical treatment of inflammation. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 491 The symptoms may be considered as local and general, the local being, principally, pain, tenderness, and tumefaction, the general, fever [etc.]. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Int.* 70 56 The exquisite deficiency of local sensibility, especially that of the retina. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VII. 11 A local inflammation or hemorrhage.

*b.* Electricity and Magnetism. Local action, action between different parts of a plate in an electric battery as distinguished from the general action of the battery. Local attraction (see quot. 1867). Local battery, local circuit (see quot. 1868). Local current, a current set up by local action; also, a current in a local circuit.

1841 BRANDE *Ann. Chem.* (ed. 5) 207 In the common battery... much local action takes place upon the zinc plates without contributing to the circulating forces. 1867 SWIN *Snider's Word-bk.*, Local attraction, the effect of the iron in a ship on her compasses; it varies with the position of a compass in a ship, also with that of a ship on the earth's surface, and with the direction of the ship's head. 1868 CUTLER *Handbk. Telegr.* (ed. 3) 166 Local circuit, one which includes only the apparatus in the office, and is closed by a relay. Local battery, the battery of a local circuit. 1876 PROCTER & SIVAN *Int. Telegraph* 101 We then work by Local currents. *Ibid.* A local battery. *Ibid.* 102 In flowing through R' it... completes the local circuit by which the local current flows from L' B' through M'.

*c.* Arith. Local value: that value (of a numeral figure) that depends on its place or serial position. 1853 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (1857) 2 All numbers have a simple or intrinsic value, and also a local value.

*d.* Photogr. Local reduction (see quot.).

1898 BOTHAMLEY *Wford Man. Photogr.* viii. 68 Local reduction (i.e. reduction of parts of the image) can be effected by... applying a very weak solution of the ferricyanide.

*e.* Local colour: (*a*) *Painting*. The colour which is natural to each object or part of a picture independently of the general colour-scheme or the distribution of light and shade. (Now usu. *collected*, formerly the pl. was used.) (*b*) Hence, in works of art or literature: The representation in



vivid detail of the characteristic features of a particular period or country (e.g. manners, dress, scenery, etc.), in order to produce an impression of actuality.

1721 BAILEY, *Local Colours*, in painting, are such as are natural and proper for each particular Object in a Picture. 1782 J. T. DILLON tr. *Menges Sk. Art. Paint.* 76 The local tints of the flesh, in every part are admirably diversified. *Ibid.* 82 If Titian was happy in his tints, and the local colour of his objects, Correggio...exceeded him in [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 599/2 The happy dispositions of colours both proper and local. 1828 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* I. 15 The objects were all drawn...with a pen and...then thinly washed over with indications of their local colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 8 The local colour, which is the self colour of an object, and what we mean when we talk of a 'red coat' or a 'green field'. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 666/2 There are [in Doris] some capital pictures of the times of landlord shooting...without anything Irish in character, or dialogue, or local colour.

5. Pertaining to places (in the geographical sense) or to an individual place as such.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Surmises* (1614) 112 The most surnames in number, the most ancient, and of best account, have here local, deduced from places in Normandy and the countries confining. 1857 R. MORRIS (title) *The Etymology of Local Names*. *Mod.* One of the most trustworthy of local etymologists.

6. *Math.* Pertaining to a locus. *Local problem*, a problem in which the object is to determine a geometrical locus.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Local Problem*. a 1865 SIR W. R. HAMILTON *Elem. Quatern.* (1899) I. 39 The degree of the function  $f$ , or of the local equation, marks (as before) the order of the curve [etc.].

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the adj.)

1. A person who is attached by his occupation, function, etc. to some particular place or district; an inhabitant of a particular locality. Chiefly *pl.*

1835 HOOD *Poetry, Prose, & Verse* xxv, How sweet to be drawn for the locals By songs setting valour a-gog. 1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 148 Gang freely, fishers, by their banks, Baith foreign loons an' locals. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1/3 He has been what is known in the legal world as a 'local'—that is, he has confined his practice to courts of Lancashire, and has not taken up a professional abode in London. 1901 H. G. HUTCHINSON in *Lough. Mag.* July 236 We go to some 'rough' as the locals call it—ground of long grass...giving fine protection for partridges.

b. *esp.* A local preacher (see A. 2 d.). 1884 CARR *Croven Dial. Gloss.* 90 Local, a local preacher amongst the Methodists. 1889 T. E. BROWN *Manx Witch.* 110 He cudn go on by the hour Like these Locals.

2. Something local.

a. An item of local interest in a newspaper; *collected*, local news, matter of local interest.

a 1860 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads*, *Editor's Guest* 36 So long as the paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 17/1 There's a column of local coming in, and a concert in the People's Hall.

b. A postage-stamp current only in a certain district. c. U. S. Postal matter bearing an address locally used but not known generally.

1870 ROUTLEDGE'S *Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb. Suppl. 2/1 The apparently interminable Russian locals. 1873 *Ibid.* Jan. Suppl. 4 Russian and Egyptian Locals. 1882 U. S. *Offic. Postal Guide* 661 Locals and nixes. Matter addressed to places which are not post offices is unmailable.

d. *Telegraphy*. A local battery or circuit (see A. 4 b.). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Ntech.*

e. A local train; a train which serves the stations of a particular district. (In recent Dicts.) 1902 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 74/2 He boarded the local in the morning.

f. A local examination (see A. 2 d.). 1893 *Athenaeum* 4 Feb. 157/3 This [book] is intended mainly for students preparing for the University Locals.

**Local** (lō'kāl), *v.* *Scots Law*. [f. LOCAL a.] *trans.* 'To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders' (Jam.); to lay the charge of such stipend on or upon a landholder or his land.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 34/2 To local sufficient stipends. 1695 J. SAGE *Fund. Charter Wks.* (1844) I. 248 The Earl of Morton...had flattered the Church out of their possession of the thirds of the benefices, promising instead thereof local stipends upon the ministers. a 1768 [see LOCALITY 5 b]. 1808 *Act 48 Geo. III.* c. 138 § 14 The Right of any Heritor to surrender his land in place of subjecting his Lands, to the Amount of the Stipend localled upon them, shall not be taken away. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xix, A clause, which had occurred in a process for localising his last augmentation of stipend. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1102 (ed. 6) 496 The localising or apportioning of the burden on the unexhausted teind is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Session as Commissioners of Teinds. 1877 in *Cases Cr.* Session 4th Ser. IV. 1127 The proceedings showed that at this time there was sufficient free teind without localising on heritors who had heritable rights. *Ibid.*, The lands were localled on for stipend in an interim locality in 1853. 1880 *Law Rep.*, App. Cases V. 249 A scheme of locality was prepared. D lodged objections to the scheme in so far as it localled minister's stipend on eighty-one acres of his land.

**Locale**, erroneous form of LOCAL *sb.*

**Localism** (lō'kālizm), [f. LOCAL a. + -ISM.] 1. Attachment to a locality, esp. to the place in which one lives; limitation of ideas, sympathies, and interests growing out of such attachment;

disposition to favour what is local. Also (with *pl.*), an instance of this state of mind.

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxvii. (1872) 160, I have never seen the spirit of localism which is so prevalent throughout Spain more strong than at Saint James. a 1852 WEBSTER *H. As.* (1877) II. 526, I am one of those who believe that our government is not to be destroyed by localisms, North or South. 1877 S. BOWLES in *Merrim Life* (1885) II. 428 Congress is simply an aggregate seedling and struggling of a great number of localisms—rarely or never losing themselves in the stream of national or patriotic feeling. 1883 *Spectator* 30 June 828 Agriculture is more weighted by what we may call the localism of labour than by any other single cause.

2. Something characteristic of a particular locality; a localizing feature; a local idiom, custom, or the like.

1843 E. MOOR (title) *Suffolk Words and Phrases*, or an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County. 1839 C. CLARK (title) *John Noakes and Mary Styles*, A Poem, exhibiting some of the most striking lingual localisms peculiar to Essex. 1850 FREEMAN in *Ecclesiologist* X. 284 Architectural localisms, as illustrated by the churches of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. 1858 *Alma Mater* 38 All talk scandal, gossip, localisms. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 306 Brushing away many of the most interesting localisms in thought and language.

**Localist** (lō'kālíst), [f. LOCAL a. + -IST.]

One who inclines to treat or regard things as local, to subject them to local conditions, etc.; a student of what is local; one who assigns a local origin to (diseases).

1683 O. U. *Parish Churches no Commentaries* 16 The Legislators had more regard to the Duty, than to the Place of it, and had more respect to the Discretion of the Priest, than this Localist hath; he labouring more for the Circumstance of Place, to gratify his own Humour, than the Intention of the Thing to edify the Congregation. 1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 163 In our opinion, both essentialists and localists have taken a much too limited view of the etiology of fever. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Functol.* 55 Where species are very difficult to distinguish, it is in general because forms are separated which are too closely allied, an evil which is familiar enough to every practical botanist, though apt to be overlooked or completely ignored by the inexperienced or mere localists. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 542 The 'Localists' attributed the epidemics to local conditions, atmospheric changes, uncleanness, and so forth.

**Localistic** (lō'kālístik), a. [f. *prcc.* + -IC.]

Of a theory: Attributing a local nature or origin.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 336 The localistic theory of cholera. 1896 *Albion's Syst. Med.* I. 881 Until now he has defended the 'localistic' view [of the origin of cholera poison] against those of Koch and the contagionists. 1899 E. P. MORRIS in *Amer. J. Philol.* XX. 323 As long as the conflict between localistic and grammatical theories of the cases is undecided.

**Locality** (lō'kāliti), [a. F. *localité*, ad. late L. *localitatem*, f. *localis* LOCAL.]

1. The fact or quality of having a place, that is, of having position in space.

1628 BR. HALL *Old Relig.* vii. § 3. 69 It destroys the truth of Christ's humane body, in that it ascribes quantitie to it, without extension, without localitie. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Locality*, the being of a thing in a place. 1661 GLANVILLE *Pau. Dignatizing* xl. 300 That the Soul and Angels...they have nothing to do with grosser locality, is generally opinion'd. 1772 B. MASON *Eng. Gard.* i. 181 Come then, thou sister Muse, from whom the mind Wins for her airy visions colour, form, and fix'd locality; sweet Painting, come. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 34 The locality of Hell, and the existence of an Evil Spirit, are annihilated. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* vi. xiii (1872) II. 174 Imagine a solitary point A, in space which has no assignable bounds; and suppose it possible for that point to be known by a being having no locality.

2. The fact of being local, in the sense of belonging to a particular spot. Also *pl.* local characteristics, feelings, or prejudices. *Obs.*

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* I. 33 And now I talk of coaches, I have never set my foot in ours, since you left London: I begin to think that this is carrying the idea of locality too far, and will therefore order it to set me down at the play-house, this evening. 1791 BURKE *Th. Fr. Affairs* Wks. 1802 IV. 14 These factions...weakened and distracted the locality of patriotism. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 246 The vast variety of humors, prepossessions and localities which, in the much diversified composition of these States, militate against the weight and authority of the General Government.

3. *pl.* The features or surroundings of a particular place. [So *Fr.* *localité*, 'particularité ou circonstance locale' (Littré).]

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x, Owing to the height to which he was raised, and the depth of the vaulted archway, his eye could but indistinctly reach the opposite and external portal. It is necessary to notice these localities. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 61 After nightfall we walked over to Saillanches. The localities about the bridge reminded me of Milltown in the County of Dublin.

4. a. The situation or position of an object; the place in which it is, or is to be found; *esp.* geographical place or situation, e.g. of a plant or mineral.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* II. Index, Lignite, localities of. *Ibid.* Lignite, locality and character of. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 202 A blind man...feeling all around him with his cane, so as to find out his locality. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 53 The anatomist can tell you that the localities of these powers are different. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 303 He insists upon the power of the glaciers to mould themselves to their localities. 1894

H. NISSET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 249 The reports that the police were sending down constantly, of his supposed locality and outrages.

b. A place or district, of undefined extent, considered as the site occupied by certain persons or things, or as the scene of certain activities.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 321 Pallas mentions that, in the same locality, opposite old Temruk, a submarine eruption took place in 1799. 1862 STANLEY *Jour. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 291 The deliverer is to be sought in the locality nearest to the chief scene of the invasion. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 185 The tremendous rainfall of the Khasi Hills, amounting in some localities...to 550 inches of annual rainfall.

5. *Sc. & a.* An assessment, tax, or levy, esp. one for the support of soldiers or other war-expenses. *Obs.*

1640 in *Minute Bk. War Comm. Kirkcudbright* (1855) 157 Desiring the said Committee to allot and allocate to thame...ane competent localitie, furth of the redrest of thair said husbands' rentes, goodes and geir, for alimnt of thame and thair said children. 1659 in *Clarke Papers* (1901) IV. 163 We are in grent want of monies, to carry on our Locality, for coales and candle, all the six Companies beinge draune into the Cittadell. 1679 in *McDowall Hist. Dumfriess* xxvii. (1873) 426 Ane months locality for sixty horse. 1686 *Corshill Baron-Court Book in Ayre & Wigton Arch. Coll.* (1884) IV. 172 James Bichet...perse pryce of aine seck...lost by them in takinge localitie to sojourne with corne. 1687 *Cameronian Soc. Let. to Friends in Shield Faithf. Contendings* (1780) 301 Paying any of their wicked impositions, as Militia-money, Cess, Locality, or Fines.

*Comb.* 1685 J. KENWICK *Serm.* (1776) 151 Then shall cess payers and locality-payers be paid home.

b. 'The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules' (Jam.); the stipend as apportioned. Also short for *decree of locality*.

1664 in *Morison Decis. Cr. Session* (1806) XXXIII. 14789 There being but a decree of modification, and no locality, the Earl alleged locality should be first made. a 1768 LASKINE *Instit.* II. x. § 47 (1773) 359 Where a determinate quantity of stipend...is modified to a minister out of the tithes of the parish...the decree is called of *modification*: but where that quantum is also localled (r proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree of *modification and locality*. 1870 in *Cases Cr. Session 3rd Ser. IX.* 59 'This was a process of augmentation, modification, and locality of the stipend of the parish of Cameron. In the locality...one of the heritors...objected to the interim scheme of locality prepared by the common agent, on the ground that [etc.]. 1883 RITCHIE *St. Baidred* 23 (E. D. D.) The Old Locality, payable to the minister of Tynninghame, by way of minute.

c. (See quotes.)

1807-8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* (1815) s.v. The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in *liferent*. These are said to be her *locality lands*. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 1947 (ed. 6) 831 In the stipulations of a marriage contract these points are important.—a. A provision by jointure, locality, etc., if accepted, discharges the claim of *terce*...Locality is an appropriation of certain lands to the wife in *liferent*; her security depending on the completion of her right by *infertment* duly recorded.

6. *Law*. Limitation to a county, district, or place.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 384 The locality of trial required by the common law seems a consequence of the ancient locality of jurisdiction. All over the world, actions transitory follow the person of the defendant, territorial suits must be discussed in the territorial tribunal.

7. *Phrenol.* The faculty of recognizing and remembering places.

1815 SPURGEON *Physiognom. Syst.* (ed. 2) 364, xxiv. Organ of locality. *Ibid.* 368 This faculty measures distance, and gives notions of perspective: it makes the traveller, geographer and landscape-painter; it recollects localities and judges of symmetry. Hence it seems to me that it is the faculty of locality in general. 1875 E. C. STEPHAN *Victorian Poets* 187 To use the lingo of the phrenologists, his locality is better than his individuality.

8. *Psychol.* in *phr. sense of locality* (see quotes.).

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 480/2 These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense of locality*. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locality*, *sense of*, the faculty of distinguishing the part of a sensory surface to which a stimulus is applied.

**Localizable** (lō'kālīzəb'l), a. [f. LOCALIZE v. + -ABLE.] That can be localized.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psych.* xvii. (1872) II. 467 Such components of consciousness...being unlocalizable in space, and being but indefinitely localizable in time. 1865 F. H. LAING in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. 1. 106 It is the same localisable faculty that is supposed in the idea of the name's being 'called upon' one, as a pledge of God's favour. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. 78 The feelings classed as emotions, which are not localizable in the bodily framework.

**Localization** (lō'kālīzə'zən), [f. LOCALIZE v. + -ATION.]

1. The action of making local, fixing in a certain place, or attaching to a certain locality; the fact of being localized. Also, an instance of such action or condition.

1853 SIR E. S. CREASY *Eng. Constit.* (1858) 371 The contrast as to the centralization or localization of administrative power, which exists between England and other civilized countries. 1872 CARDWELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 With us, therefore, localization means identification with a locality for the purposes of recruiting, of training, of connecting Regulars with auxiliaries [etc.]. 1885 *Law Times* 14 Feb. 276/c Nothing tends more strongly than localization to confirm the despotic instincts in a judge.



b. *Phys.* The process of fixing, or fact of being fixed, in some particular part or organ of the body. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* v. vi. (1870) I. 573 Localization of function is the law of all organization whatever. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 214 The inflammation may be stated to be the effect of the localization in the peritoneum of the influence of a specific morbid poison. 1878 FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. vi. § 3. 500 Hence it became very common to deny the existence of any localization of functions in the convolutions of the hemisphere.

2. Assignment (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality. Also, the ascertaining or determination of the locality of an object.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 494 This curious though very natural localization of history. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 405 To Bala Lake...there is a legend attached, which might be imagined to be a localization of the Deluge. 1857 *Zoologist* XV. 5479 The determination of the seat of these functions, or in other words their localization, has been attempted in every way. 1881 W. H. PREECE in *Nature* No. 520. 465 In order to apply this apparatus to the localisation of a bullet in a wound. 1882 GROSART *Spencer's Wks.* III. p. ciii. The fact...disproves this attempted localisation of her in the 'Vale of Evesham'. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* § 275. 481 The psychological genesis of our ideas of space and the localisation of the impressions of sense. 1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 591 What has been called the 'localization and projection' of sensations. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 139 The localisation of the physical signs, and the differences in the mechanical effects produced, will probably make this fact clear.

**Localize** (lō'kälīz), v. [f. LOCAL a. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make local in character; to invest or imbue with the characteristics of a particular place or locality.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* 123 May it not be fairly inferred that their [the nobility's] local situation swallowed up the man, and produced a character similar to that of women, who are localised, if I may be allowed the word, by the rank they are placed in, by courtesy? 1796 BRUNS *Remarks Sc. Songs* Wks. 1834 VIII. 18 Songs are always less or more localised (if I may be allowed the verb) by some of the modifications of time and place.

2. To fix or plant in a particular place or district, or in a particular part or point of any whole or system. Usually with limitative force: To restrict or confine to a particular place or area; to make local in range or currency.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 162 Their privileged banks [etc.]...which unnaturally localize and accumulate wealth, that was intended by nature for equal diffusion among the skilful and industrious. 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs & Illustr. Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 91 To localize peculiar foods to peculiar climates. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv.* Press (1840) I. 54 There, on that spot, stands the fatal axe of the revolutionary tribunal, naturalised everywhere, localised everywhere. 1859 G. WILSON *Gateways Known* (ed. 3) 96 Though we are in the habit of speaking of it [the sense of touch] as localised in the fingers. 1866 GROVE *Contrib. Sci. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 201 The power of localising, if the term be permitted, heat which would otherwise be dissipated. 1888 *Daily News* 25 July 5/1 Contributors may subscribe either to the general fund, or, if they prefer it, to the local institute. It would be a matter for general regret if any very large proportion of the contributors localised their money.

b. To identify with a particular locality or localities; to attach to particular districts.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov. The advocates for 'localising' the Army give us advice of the most valuable kind. 1872 CARDWELL in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* 3rd Ser. CCIX. 895 The principles on which we propose to localize the Army.

c. To concentrate (attention) upon a particular spot.

1820 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCII. 62 Localizing attention on the meritorious points. 1861 WATNER *Soc. Ecs* 493 Thus we may will that a spot in the skin shall itch, and it will itch, if we can only localize our attention upon the point sufficiently.

3. To attribute (in thought or statement) to a particular place or locality; to find or invent a locality for, ascertain or determine the locality of. *Occas. const. lo.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 254 The mere vanity of local appropriation, similar to that by which they severally localized the history of the deluge and the appulse of the Ark. 1833 WORDSW. *Fancy & Tradition*. Thus everywhere to truth 'Tradition clings, Or Fancy localizes Powers we love. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 270 note. The Romans appropriated and localised every tale and tradition. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 (1864) 97 Part of the agreeable feeling in the exercise of the muscular organs...can be localised, or referred to the muscles actually engaged. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 4 Descartes localized mind in the pineal gland. 1875 H. JAMES R. *Hudson* vii. 232 It seemed to him that he had seen her before, but he was unable to localize her face. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 182 At first it was a somewhat difficult matter to discover the exact place of the fault, or, as it is termed, to 'localise' it. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 664 He was again attacked by intense headache, which could not be localised to any particular part of the head.

Hence **Localizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 397 The localizing humour of their religion. 1841 I. TAYLOR *Ang. Chr.* (1842) II. vii. 841 In every system of polytheistic worship there has been a localizing of divinities. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* II. (1875) 57 Speaking exclusively of this localising influence as it affects our own faith. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 354 Pain on firm pressure with the finger tips in an intercostal space...is a common and valuable localising sign [of liver abscess]. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 762 Any such localising symptoms as have been described.

**Localized** (lō'kälīz), *ppl. a.* [f. LOCALIZE v.]

+ED.] In senses of the verb: e.g. made local, invested with local characteristics; fixed in, attached or restricted to, a certain locality.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 26 The history of the Argo must have been well known to that southern nation, anterior to its localized adoption by the Greeks. 1849 II. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 330 A strongly localised religion. 1860 G. H. K. *Vanc. Four* 136 The oak...has vanished altogether, and I could never hear of or see any in the bog, so that I expect that even in the old times they were strictly localized. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 84 A very sudden and localised outbreak of either typhoid fever or cholera. 1880 *19th Cent.* No. 38. 708 That each native regiment should be composed of men of some distinct nationality, religion, or race, with a localised depot.

b. Fixed in a particular part (of a system or the like); gathered or concentrated into one point or part; *spec. in Path.*, occurring in, or restricted to, some particular part or parts of the body.

1856 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* II. ii. 117 All matter is only localised and partial force. 1871 TENNANT *Fragm. Sci.* I. vii. (1876) 237 To produce the spark the heat must be intensely localised. 1880 MAC CORMACK *Antisept. Surg.* 18 A localised abscess formed near the drainage tube. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 251 If we had an electric field with given localised charges. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 859 Such localised pain soon becomes merged in the diffuse pain due to pressure on the cord as a whole. *Ibid.* VIII. 15 This form of valgus...is curable by localised faradisation of the muscle.

**Locally** (lō'kālī), *adv.* In 5 localliche. [f. LOCAL a. + -LY 2.] In a local manner.

1. In respect to place, or position in space.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* I. lxxxvi. (1859) 49 Now I live, I quod he, understonde ye that localliche, virtually he, or oother wise? 1551 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* III. 85 The body of Christ was & is all one to ye fathers & to ye, but corporally & locally he was not yet born unto them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* I. i. ii. viii. By this faculty therefore we locally move the body. 1659 *Plascon Creed* (1833) 31 By which that body...became substantially present in heaven, and no longer locally present in earth. 1746 *J. L. L. Geo. II.* c. 43 § 25 The shire (for shires respectively) within which such lands do locally lie. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peas* iv. Wks. IX. 104 That they look upon us, though locally their countrymen, in reality as enemies. 1857 *Pearly Ring Presence* iii. (1869) 327 To Moses God appeared locally in the flame of fire in a bush. 1868 M. PATISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 122 These establishments are not subordinate to the University, within which they are locally situated.

2. In regard to a particular 'place' or topic; in particular circumstances. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 47. 269 A man may locally and properly depart from the Accidents of a subject, and not from the subject it self. 1830 RUSKIN *Surre. Devon* § 223 (1810) 233 Solkon had...lords locally named. 1861 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 375 He was the last clergyman I find...who locally was summoned.

3. In regard to a particular (geographical) place, or the situation of a particular object; in some particular place, in certain districts; in the particular place or district (specified or alluded to).

1860 J. F. THURPE *Study & Use Psalms* II. 66 Those Jewish opponents of Christianity, still, perhaps, locally, if not generally, formidable. 1862 ANSTREE *Chann. Ist.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 233 The spiny lobster, locally called crayfish. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. i. 7 A further division of the functions of government...distributes the offices of government locally under the heads of domestic, colonial, and international government. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 30 Dec. 5/5 Vigorous efforts are being made locally to cope with the distress.

5. In respect to some particular part or parts (e.g. of the body).

1800 JENNER in *Med. Frul.* III. 205 Dr. Jenner's assertion, that a person may be 'repeatedly affected, both locally and generally, with the Cow-pox'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used.

**Localness**, *rare* -*o*. [-NESS.] The quality of being local.

1731 BAILLY vol. II, *Locality, Localness*, the being of a thing in a place.

|| **Locanda** (lō'kā'nda). [It., ad. med. L. *camera, domus*] *locanda*, (room, house) to be let, (*Est locanda* is still used in Rome for 'To Let'.) A lodging-house or inn.

1838 J. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece* etc. (1839) II. 1/1 When we found ourselves in a neat little locanda. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Press* II. 263, I was carried to a locanda in Leghorn.

**Locate** (lō'kēt, lō'kāl't), v. [f. L. *locat*-, ppl. stem of *locare* to place, let for hire, f. *loc-us* place.]

1. *trans.* To appoint the place or situation of (the lands referred to in a grant); to fix the site of (a building, etc.). Chiefly *U.S.*

1765 C. COLDEN in *C. Papers* (1878) II. 30 Your Lordships Commands to give my assistance in locating their Lands on any part between New York and Albany. 1773 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 375, I have also taken the liberty of writing to the Governor of West Florida expressing my hopes of obtaining this land (and more) in case you should think proper to locate it in that government. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 Be it enacted...That the ground to be appropriated to the purpose of building thereon a capitol...shall be located on Shockoe hill.

2. To survey and define the limits of (a tract of land); to lay out (a road); to mark the position or boundaries of, to enter on or take possession of (a land-claim, a gold-mine, etc.). *U.S.*

1739 *Hist. Pelham* (Mass.) (1898) 26 Voted...the Making a Road...and John Gray and James Alexander are appointed

a Committee To see ye same located in the most Suitable place for Publick Advantage. 1754 H. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) I. 58 The method...of Locating Land Warrants by selecting the most rich and fertile Spots. 1780 *Virginia Stat.* X. 317 An act for locating the publick squares, to enlarge the town of Richmond. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trans. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 192 Such, as attended, drew for their lots; and located them at their pleasure. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 303 If you want an exact recipe for making such a road...send a family of musquash through to locate it. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 The Golden Queen Mine was located in the latter part of September, 1873. 1885 F. B. VAN VORST *Without a Compass* 10 He...located a valuable claim near the Pyramid Mountains.

3. To fix or establish in a place; to settle; *pass.* to be settled, stationed, or situated. Chiefly *U.S.*

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* II. 186 This was amongst the motives that led me to locate myself at Tunbridge Wells, &c. 1813 in J. MACLEAN *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) II. 153 The Assembly passed an act locating the Theological Seminary permanently at Princeton. 1819 FRANCES WRIGHT *Vicars* (1821) 176 The Dutch and the German [emigrants] invariably thrive the best, locate themselves, as the phrase is here, with wonderful sagacity. 1823 *Stat. Mass.* h. 10 Feb. Said insurance company shall be located and kept in the town of Salem. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* III. 25 To work in the silver mine by the mouth of which they were located. 1836 MARRIAT *Japhet* I. xi. 133 When the gathering dispersed we packed up and located ourselves about two miles from the common. 1840 W. L. GARRISON in *Life* II. 386, I shall do what I can to locate him [N. P. Rogers] in New York. 1841 MARRIAT *Poacher* iv. As so many Marys were located, he wrote a letter. 1844 DICKENS *Pictures Fr. Italy* (1845) 38 Mhuo, the suburb of Genoa where I am now, as my American friends would say, 'located'. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. Ser.* II. (1852) 216 They suffered themselves to be diffused and widely located through the great empire of the Caliphs. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockbridge & South.* 173 The 'locks', which were a terror to evil doers, were located in the rear of the church. 1865 *Century Mag.* Dec. 15 He said he would locate his headquarters near those of Meade.

b. *U.S.* In the Methodist Episcopal Church: To appoint (a minister, to a fixed pastoral charge, as distinguished from the position of a 'circuit-rider').

1814 T. COKE in *Southey Wesley* (1820) II. 164 It is most lamentable to see so many of our able married preachers...become located merely for the want of support for their families. 1838 HAMILTON *Chkn.* Ser. II. ii. I never heard you preach so well, says one, since you was located here. 1894 H. GARRETT *Unoff. Patriot* 46 He had asked the presiding elder to locate him as a married man for the next year since he was set at liberty.

c. To place in an office or position. *rare.*

[1769: see LOCATED *ppl. a.*] 1816 BENTHAM *Off. Apt. Maximized, Introduct. View* (1830) 5 His wish will...be, to see located, in each situation, the individual in whose instance the maximum of appropriate aptitude has place. 1828 *9 Ibid.*, On *Militia* (1830) 5 Persons holding command in this body—to whom does it belong to locate them? To the monarch...To whom to dislocate them, and that at pleasure? To the same.

d. *pass.* Of a quality, faculty, etc.: To 'reside', have its 'seat'.

1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* iv. 57 Even the tenth part of those homely virtues...are matters of plebeian admiration in the persons of royalty; and every tangible point in every such virtue so located, becomes [etc.]. 1895 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* II. 32 Placing the hand on the stomach, in accordance with the natural and widespread theory that desire and passion are located there.

4. *intr. for refl.* To establish oneself in a place; to settle.

This is the earliest recorded use, unless, as is not unlikely, the first quot. is *absol.* from sense 2.

1652 *Virginia Mag. Hist. & Biog.* V. 35 Divers Indians...have...suffered us to locate upon their land. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii. Beneath whatever roof they locate, they disturb the peace of mind and happiness of some confiding female. 1858 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 62 Scarcely any have more than two bedrooms, in which the whole family have to locate. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 236/2, I...shall be the guest of Molly Porter...while I'm locating. 1887 *Ibid.* Feb. 458 Their wanderings become more and more restricted, and they locate on the north or northwest faces of the highest mountains.

5. To allocate, allot, apportion.

1816 BENTHAM *Off. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 Remuneration thus located is a premium on inaptitude. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 58 The banks of these rivers are fast filling with settlements—those of the hunter...being, we understand, entirely located.

6. To refer or assign (in thought or statement) to a particular place; to state the locality of.

1807 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* 476 Under this roof the biographer of Johnson...passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has located some of the liveliest scenes...in his entertaining anecdotes of...Samuel Johnson. 1844 J. H. NEWMAN tr. *Flavory's Eccl. Hist.*, *Ess. Miracles* p. cxviii. As if inspired Scripture itself were so precise in dating, locating, and naming the sacred persons and sacred things which it introduces. 1852 — *Scop. Univ. Educ.* 153 That large Philosophy which embraces and locates truth of every kind. 1856 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 72, I locate there at once all that is simple and admirable in human life. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 157 These extraordinary actions of omnipotence are conveniently located in the past.

7. To discover the exact place or locality of (a person or thing).

1882 B. HARTE *Flip* i. He contented himself...with endeavouring to locate that particular part...from which the voices seemed to rise. 1895 H. S. MERRIMAN in *Cornh. Mag.* July 55 'We had a fire in the hold, and the skipper he would go down alone to locate it'. 1898 *Daily News*



2 Sept. 5/2 The gunboats yesterday made a river reconnaissance and located the enemy's position at Ketteri.

§ 8. *Civil Law.* Used to render *L. locate* in the sense: To let out, hire out. *rare*.

1880 *MURHEAD Gains* II. § 50 A thing that has been lent or located to... the deceased. *Ibid.* III. § 145 When a thing is located in perpetuity, as happens in the case of lands belonging to a municipality granted by it in lease.

† *Locate*, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* In 7 *locat.* [ad. *L. locat-us*, *pa. pple. of locare* to LOCATE.] Let or hired out, leased.

1681 *VISCT. STAIR Instit.* I. xv. § 5 (1693) 130 The Conductors Obligation is to pay the Hire, and after the end of Location, to restore the thing locat.

**Located** (lōkāt'ed), *pple. a.* [*f.* LOCATE *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb; + in first quot. = put in its place (the opposite of *dislocated*).

1689 *MOYLE Sea Chyrurg.* II. vi. 44 Your compound Fracture... will be the more difficult to reduce, because of the new Located Joint. 1764 *FRANKLIN Wks.* (1887) III. 330 A claim that the proprietaries' best and most valuable located uncultivated lands should be taxed no higher than the worst and least valuable of those belonging to the inhabitants. 1769 *Pol. Reg.* IV. 140 Governmental... 200 noble; 300 senatorial; 25,000 located; 40,000 coated, red and blue. 1799 *J. SMITH Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 121, I took a journey westward, in order to survey some located land I had on or near the Youghogony. 1830 *GALT Lawrie* I. II. i. (1849) 84 Babelmandel—a newly located town. 1833 *C. STURT South Australia* II. ii. 23 We were now far beyond the acknowledged limits of the located parts of the colony. 1894 *H. GARDNER Unoff. Patriot* 42 The village where he was soon to begin his first year's pastorate as a 'located' preacher.

**Locatee** (lōkāt'ē), *rare.* [*f.* LOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is located.

1816 30 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 46 An appropriate instrument of location, signed by Locator and Locatee.

**Locating** (lōkāt'ing), *pple. a.* [*f.* LOCATE *v.* + -ING.] That locates.

1816 30 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 55 The locating functionaries will... remain in possession of a power of choice, altogether arbitrary. 1898 *P. MANN & Trop. Diseases* xlii. 365 When limited it [*f.* loc. local oedema] is a useful locating symptom.

**Location** (lōkāt'shon), *Now chiefly U.S.* [*ad. L. locat-ion-em*, *n.* of action *f. locare* to LOCATE.]

1. *Civil and Sc. Law.* The action of letting for hire (correlative with CONDUCTION): see quot. a 1768. *Contract of location:* a contract by which the use of a chattel is agreed to be given for hire, or by which a person agrees to give his services on the same condition.

1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 29 If the partie commandment have any thing of his paine, it is not then properly commandment, but Location and Conduction. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* Table 85 Location (setting for hyre and profite) Location and conduction of kirk-lands. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Spec.* III. § 6. 40 In buying, selling, borrowing, lending, location, and conduction, and other acts whatsoever belonging to Contractors. 1681 *VISCT. STAIR Instit.* I. xv. § 1 (1693) 129 Location and Conduction is a Contract, whereby Hire is given for the Fruits, Use, or Work of Persons or Things. a 1768 *ERSKINE Instit.* III. iii. § 14 (1771) 430 Location is that contract, in which a hire is agreed upon, for the use of any moveable subject, or for the work or service of persons. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. II. iv. 136 Part of the great subject, location, or letting and taking to hire. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* II. § 60 If we have neither taken the thing from our creditor in location, nor on our own request obtained possession of it from him. *Ibid.* II. § 14 [see CONDUCTION 7].

2. The action of placing; the fact or condition of being placed; settlement in a place.

1623 *COCKERAM, Location*, a placing. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants, Disc. Alturem* (1682) 226 As Mixture is varied with respect to the Bodies Mixed; so likewise in respect of the Mixture it self, which I call the Location of Principles, or the Modes of their Conjunction. 1799 *J. WINTHROP in N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 334 The location of the camps and the idea of an harbor are mine. 1837 *J. D. LANG New S. Wales* I. 166 For opening new settlements for the location of additional free settlers. 1838 *PRESCOTT Ford. & Is.* (1846) I. x. 404 The Castilian officers, to whom the location of the camp had been intrusted. 1891 *Month LXXIII.* 433 The location and translocation of spirits. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar. 9/6 A possible location of batches of 1000 Boers at Dehra.

b. Appointment to official positions. *rare.* a 1816 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Introd. View* (1830) 7 Remuneration to the intended functionaries... for the time and labour requisite to be expended on their part; before location, in qualifying themselves for rendering their several official services; after location, in the actual rendering of those same services. 1816 *Ibid.*, *Extr. Const. Code* 18 System of official location, or, for shortness, the location system.

3. The fact or condition of occupying a particular place; local position, situation. Also, position in a series or succession.

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeus Fr. Chyrurg.* 32 b/1 When the recurved muscles revert to there accustomed locations. 1610 *GUTHRIE Heraldry* I. vii. (1611) 29 The middle Points are those that have their location in or neere to the Center of the escutcheon. 1632 *tr. Brunel's Praxis Med.* 1 The head is more tormented with paine then any other part of the body; which is partly caused by the location of the head. 1653 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* 17 Our Reasons for the location and order of each part and terme. 1674 *GREW Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* III. (1682) 226 Both the Conjunction, Proportion, and Location of Letters is varied in every Word. a 1817 *T. DWIGHT Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1801) II. 283 East-

Hartford resembles East-Windsor in location, soil, agriculture. 1883 *A. HARRATT Phys. Meteorol.* 173 Definite location in space is necessary for an intelligence having varied experience of a world of objects in space. 1883 *P. SCHAFF Hist. Ch. II.* XII. LXXXIII. 709 He knows the location of the praetorium.

4. The marking out or surveying of a tract of land (*esp.* of a 'claim') or a settlement; the laying out of a road or the like. *U.S.*

1718 *New Jersey Archives* (1882) IV. 379 Lands... laid out on Passaic by name, and Situate on ye same Passaic by an actual Survey or location. 1770 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1889 II. 275 Sandy Creek (one of the places allotted for the location of our grant). 1785 *T. PICKERING in R. King's Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 72 To explore the country and make locations. 1795 *SULLIVAN Hist. Maine* 159 There was no regularity in the locations of the lands. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Location, the act of fixing the boundaries of a mining claim, according to law.

5. *concr. (U.S.)* A tract of land marked out or surveyed; *spec.* a mining 'claim'. Also, in the South African colonies, the quarters set apart for natives.

1792 *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 14 In the map... those parts are more full and correct, excepting the lines of towns and locations. 1798 *L. ALLEN Hist. Vermont* 14 A few families settled... on locations from and under the Province of Massachusetts. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. 173 Above Conway is Bartlett, the last town on the east side of the mountains, the lands above being at present only called locations. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 48 They tell a story of a gang of experienced woodmen sent to a location on this stream, who were thus lost in the wilderness of lakes. 1878 *AVARD Transatlant.* II. (1881) 20 They [*f.* the natives] are allowed as much land as they want for their locations. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Met.* U. S. 321 The Grand Dipper is a promising location in the same locality with the Banker Hill. 1894 *M. O'REILLY, Bull. & Co.* 283 A kraal, called a location, where the Kafirs employed in the town as porters, etc., live in huts.

b. In Australia, a farm or station.

1828 *P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 141 Importation succeeding importation until the distance of the locations required a fresh central farm to be instituted. 1863 *M. LEMON Wait for End* xiii. (1866) 162 She was continually the companion of her father in his rides about the location. 1865 *F. H. NIXON Peter Perfume* 101 This 'location' of Deniliquin is the best place for speering I've ever been in.

*attrib.* 1846 *J. L. STOKES Discov. Austral.* II. vii. 246 A piece of land is obtained by a person who merely performs the location duties, and does nothing to his estate.

6. Place of settlement or residence. *Chiefly U.S.*

1827 *G. HIGGINS Celtic Druids* 57 My theory or system to move the location of the first inhabitants of the earth. 1827 *Examiner* 261/2 [He] changes his character, costume, and location (as the Yankees say). 1839 *MARRIAT Diary Amer.* Ser. I. 1. 138 These were students of Schenectady College; would I like to see it? a beautiful location, not half a mile off. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 218 They visited Windsor. Mr. Beck said that if he had such a location he should always live there. 1890 *ROLF Boldrewood's Col. Reformer* (1891) 221 A... first-class, fattening, plains-country cattle station... having been his ideal location.

**Locative** (lōkāt'iv), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. \*locat-iv-us*, *f. locat-, locare* to LOCATE: see -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to location.

1. *Gram.* The name of the particular case-form which denotes 'place where'; e.g. *L. domi* = at home. Also, pertaining to this case.

1841 *H. H. WILSON Scr. Gram.* 33 The termination of the locative case. 1862 *T. CLARK Compar. Gram.* 114 This view of the Locative origin of the Latin Genitive in the second declension. 1894 *W. M. LANDSAV Lat. Lang.* ix. § 5 Locative Adverb-forms. *Ibid.*, The adverbial Locative cases of Nouns in common use, *hūmī, domi, militie*, &c.

2. Pertaining to appointment to offices.

1816 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 53 Of the locative function, the mode of exercise is as follows.

3. Serving to locate or fix the position of something.

1817 *CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in H. Wheaton Rep.* II. 211 Entries made in a wilderness would most generally refer to some prominent and notorious object which might direct the attention to the neighbourhood in which the land was placed; and then to some particular object which should exactly describe it. The first of these has been denominated the general or descriptive call, and the last the particular or locative call, of the entry. *Ibid.*, If, after having reached the neighbourhood, the locative object cannot be found within the limits of the descriptive call, the entry is equally defective.

*B. sb. Gram.* The locative case.

1804 *W. CAREY Scr. Gram.* II. i. 35 There are seven Cases, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Possessive, and Locative. 1859 *NAX MULLER Scr. Lang.* vi. (1861) 206 There was originally in all the Aryan languages a case expressive of locality, which grammarians call the locative. 1867 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* IV. iv. 214 The ordinary sign of the locative (which in Sanscrit and Zend is -i) was in the old Persian -ya or -jya. 1888 *KING & COOKSON Sounds & Index. Grk. & Lat.* xii. 341 The adverbs in 4 were originally locatives.

**Locator** (lōkāt'or), *Also 7 -our.* [*a. L. locator*, agent-*n.* *f. locare* to LOCATE.]

1. One who lets for hire; *esp.* in *Civil* and *Sc. Law*. 1607 *TOWSEL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 55 Some buy kile and let them forth to farm, reserving the Call to themselves; and if by the negligence of the Cowherd, the Cow sent the Calf, the hirer is bound to answer the value, but if it miscarries without his negligence, then is the loss equal to the Locatour or Farmer. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 The people was Lord thereof and Letter or Locatour. 1681 *VISCT. STAIR Instit.* I. xv. § 6 (1693) 130 The Obliga-

tion on the part of the Locator, is to deliver the thing locat, and to continue it during the time of the Location. 1872 *Bell's Princ. Law Scot.* § 133 (ed. 6) 60 The Locator or Letter of the subject or of the labour. 1875 *POSTE Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 423 The locator supplies a service for which the conductor pays the price.

2. *U.S.* One who 'locates' (see LOCATE *v.* 2); one who takes up a grant of land, opens a mine, etc.

1817 *CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in H. Wheaton Rep.* II. 211 A subsequent locator... must look for the beginning called for in this entry twelve miles below the mouth of Licking. 1882 *B. HARTE Gentl. La Porte*, As one of the original locators of the Eagle Mine he enjoyed a certain income. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 585 Here no locator encroached upon his neighbor's claim. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* 220 The place for the locator's name at the end of the first copy.

3. One who places persons in office. *rare.*

1816-30 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const.* Code (1830) 34 Of this scrutiny, as of the other, the result will lie in the view of each locator.

*Loce*, *obs. f. or var.* LOOSE, LOSE.

**Locellate** (lōsē'lēt'), *a. Bot.* [*ad. mod. L. locellat-us*, *f. L. LOCCELLUS*.] Divided into locelli. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

|| **Locellus** (lōsē'lēs), *Bot.* [*L., dim. of locus* place.] A secondary cell (see quot.).

1862 in *M. C. COOKE Man. Bot. Terms*. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Locelli, Loculi*, the peridia of certain fungi. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Locellus*, a secondary cell, as where a proper cell (loculus) of an anther or an ovary is divided by a partition into two cavities.

**Loch** (lōx). *Sc. Forms:* 4-6 locht, louch, (6 louche), 6-loch. [*Gael. (and Irish) loch*. Cf. the Anglo-Irish LOUGH. The word was adopted in ONorthumbrian as *luh*.] A lake; applied also to an arm of the sea, *esp.* when narrow or partially landlocked.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 430 In A nycht and In A day, Cumyn ownt our the loch at thair. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (Blasius) 399 Pe tyrand þane get bynd hym fast & in a depe locht hym cast. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Honour* II. vi. Bot suddanele they fell on sleuthfull sleip, Followand plesance drownt in this loch of cair. a 1585 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 84 Quhen that be Quene was in the Louche Includit. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Among the Lochis or bo-momis of the Scie. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Crimes Pecuniat* 146 Na greene lilt, suld be luid in lochs, or running burnes. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scot.* (1818) II. 102 Winding hollows between the feet of the mountains wherinto the sea flows... these the natives call lochs. 1791 *DOWELL Johnson* 13 Sept. an. 1773, Kingsburg conducted us in his boat across one of the lochs, as they call them, or arms of the sea. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. a) 22 Extensive arms of the sea which bear the name of lochs. 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Forebimmers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 447 On eastern hills I see their smokes, Mixed with mist by distant lochs. 1901 *Lochin. Mag.* May 90 You may have heard friendly owls hooting to each other across a loch.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *loch-fishing*, *loch-side*, *loch-trout*; *loch-leech local Sc.*, a leech; *loch-maw*, a species of mew (Jam.); *loch-reed* (see quot.).

1860 *G. H. K. Vac. Tour* 165, I do not care much for 'loch-fishing myself. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xlv. 328 The lads, now lay quiet enough down in the cope-wood at the loch-foot. 1941 *Compl. Fann-Piece* I. i. 43 In this Case Blood is to be taken at the Arm, or with 'Loch-Leeches. 1829 *HOGG Sheph. Calendar* I. 182 The gowk kens what the titling wants, although it is not aye crying *Give, give*, like the horse loch-leech. 1673 *WEDDERBURN Vocab.* 16 (Jam.) *Larus*, a 'loch-maw. 1777 *LIGHTFOOT Flor. Scotia* II. 1131 *Arundo phragmites*, The 'Loch-Reed. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 109 An narrow place, betuix a 'lochnide and a bane. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 Vpon the loch-side of the Ness, is situat a verie... ancient house. 1899 *CROCKETT Kilt Kennedy* 224 The household at the farm by the lochside. 1875 *W. McLEWATH Guide Wigtownshire* 21 The grey 'loch-trout plays in the depths of the little inland seas.

**Loch** 2. *Mining. ? Obs.* (See quot.)

1799 *J. WILLIAMS Min. Kingd.* I. 288 These open caverns are frequently met with in hard mineral veins, and they are generally called by miners lochs, or loch-holes. 1874 *J. H. COLLINS Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Loch*, a cavity in a vein, a vugh. Derbyshire term.

**Loch**, variant of LOCHON.

**Lochaber** (lōx'æ'bər). Also 7 Loquhabor, Lochwaber. [*The name of a district of Inverness-shire.*] *attrib. in Lochaber-axe* (Antiq.): 'a sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted' (Jam.). Also in *Lochaber-trump Sc.*, a Jew's-harp (E. D. D.). 1618 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Penniles Piger*, E 4 b, Harquebusses, Muskets, Darks and Loquhabor Axes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 43/2 That they be furnished with halbert, lochwaber axes, or Jedburgh staves and swords. 1812 *W. TENNANT Ander F. II.* xxviii, Claymore and broadsword and Lochaber-axe. 1814 *SCOTT Waver.* xvi, Two wild Highlanders, one of whom had upon his shoulders a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a Lochaber-axe. 1882 *J. WALKER Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 179 Lochaber-axes of the city guard.

**Lochage** (lōk'edz). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in quasi-Latin form *lochagus* (lōk'edz). [*ad. Gr. λοχαγός (λοχηγός)*, *f. λόχος LOCUS* + *ἀγ-, ἄγ- to lead*.] The commander of a lochus. 1808 *MITFORD Hist. Greece* III. 149 Xenophon... called together the lochages of the troops which had served under Proxenus. 1832 *Lochagus* (see LOCUS). 1849 *GROTE Greece* V. II. xlii. 254 Anompharetus the lochage. 1850 *Ibid.* VII. II. lvi. 112 Each lochagus had the power of dividing his lochus into more or fewer eumoties as he chose.



**Lochan** (lə'xān). *Sc.* [Gael. *lochan*, dim. of *loch*.] A small loch or lake.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 The rumour spreading round the lochan. The cause could not be told for laughing. 1811 MRS. ANNE GRANT *Superst. Highlanders* l. 266 In the depth of the valley, there is a lochan the diminutive of loch) of superlative beauty. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1859) 205 A little irregular lochan, fringed round with flags and rushes. 1865 J. BROWN *Enterkin* 31 Still there sleep unnumber'd lochans Craig-begut 'mid deserts dumb.

**Loche**, variant of LOACH.

**Lochia** (lə'kiā). *pl. Path.* Also anglicized 7 lochies, 8 loches. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *λόχια*, neut. pl. of *λόχος* adj., pertaining to childbirth, f. *λόχος* a lying in. Cf. *Fr. lochies*.] The discharge from the uterus and vagina which follows childbirth.

1683 COOKE *Marrow Chirurge*, *Physic* ii. xiv. (ed. 4) 605, If the Lochies flow duly, commit it to Nature. 1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lochia*. 1793 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* *Lochia*, Loches. 1797 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 352 The evacuation we call lochia. 1780 W. BUCHAN *Don. Med.* (1900) 537 A suppression of the lochia, or usual discharges after delivery. 1857 BULLOCK *Cæcum* Midwif. 497 These purulent lochia.

Hence **Lochial**, of or pertaining to the lochia. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lochia*, The lochia flux. *Ibid.*, Lochial fevers. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 11 She attributed her complaints to the profuseness of the lochia discharge. 1862 N. Syd. Soc. *Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 382 In eighteen cases the lochia secretion was examined from day to day. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 7 Jan., Mem. 12/2 Between the birth of the two [boys] there was no lochia discharge.

**Lochtris**, obs. pl. form of LACHTER.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. 219 De lochtris de hare.

**Lochus** (lə'kūs). *Gr. Antig.* Pl. lochi (lə'koi). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *λόχος*.] A division of the army, in Sparta and some other Greek states.

1820 ARNOLD *Thucyd.* v. lxxviii. 11, 339 The lochus then consisted ordinarily of 100 men, under the command of the lochagus. On extraordinary occasions the strength of the lochus was doubled, while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased. 1849 W. SMITH *Gk. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 2) 483/2 The lochus here is a body of 512 men, and is commanded by a polemarch.

**Lochy** (lə'xi), a. rare. [f. LOCH sb.1 + -y.] Full of lochs.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 302 As woody, as lochy, and as rivery a parish, as ever laughed to scorn Colonel Mudge. 1899 J. LAMSDEN *Edin. Poems & Songs* 6 Duddingston's lone, lochy dell.

† **Locitate**, v. Obs.— [f. L. *locitāt*, ppl. stem of *locitare*, freq. of *locare* to let or hire out.] *trans.* To set or let out to hire (Cockerham 1623).

**Lock** (lək), sb.1. Forms: 1 loc, locc, 3-7 locke, 4-5 lōke, 4-6 lokk(e), 5, 7 lok, look(e), (8-9 dial. in sense 2) lūck, *Sc. loake*), 5-lock. [OE. *loc* masc. = OS. *loc* (MS. *loc*, glossing *cesarium*; MDu. *locke*, Du. *lok* fem.), OHG. *loc* masc. (MIIG. *loc* masc., pl. *locke*, mod.G. *locke* fem.), ON. *lokk-r* masc. (Sw. *lock*, Da. *lok*); — OTeut. \**lokk-a*, ON. *lokk-a* — pre-Teut. \**h₂n₂g-no* Cognate nouns in Teut. are ON. *lykkja* loop, bend (Norw. *lykke*, Da. *lykke*), mod. Icel. *h/lykkja* a bend. The pre-Teut. root \**h₂n₂g- (long)* prob. meant 'to bend' (cf. Gr. *λύω* withy, whence *λύουρα*, *λύσις* to bend; also Lith. *palngnas* compliant); it is formally coincident, or perh. really identical, with the root of Lock sb.2, *Loxk* v.]

1. One of the portions into which a head of hair, a beard, etc., naturally divides itself; a tress. In pl. often = the hair of the head collectively.

† *Fickle under her lock*: ? having guile in her head. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 28 *Antic.* loccas. c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 138 Eft hie ne sceoldon hiera loccas lætan weaxan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 243 Ne an loc of eowrum heafle forwyrd. c. 1205 *LAY.* 18449 [Heo] sluzen 3eond þan feldeð fawlewe loccas. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 330/27 His loccas weren ful hore. 13... *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 207 But sche was fikel, under hir lok, and hadde a parti of fine smok. c. 1374 CHAUCER *To Scire*. 3 Under þy long lokkes þow most haue þe scalle. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 459 His lokkes full lounly lemond as gold. c. 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 254 And þenne she lepte to hym & kawte hym by þe lokke. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 Those blessed lokkes of heare, which in lyfe moost semely did become that gracynous heed. 1632 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 37 The lockes of haire with their skynnes be hangen on a line vnto two trees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 361 With these... the Spirits Elect Bind their resplendent locks. 1715 POPE (title) *The Rape of the Lock*. 1740 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) 11.8 They wear... their heads dressed in locks with jewels. 1794 BURNS *Song*, Lassie wi' the lint-white locks. 1839 YROWELL *Am. Brit. Ch.* iii. (1847) 30 The hair of his head hanging down in long locks covered his back and shoulders. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 26 She sometimes begged for a lock of his hair.

† *b.* A love-lock; also, a tress of artificial hair. 1600 *Jacks Drums Entert.* (Pasp. & Kath.) l. (1601) D 4 b. And when his period comes not roundly off, [he] takes tole of the tenth haire of his Bourbon locke. 1602 2nd *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. 11, 1209 He whose thin sire dwells in a smokeye route, Must take Tobacco and must wear a locke. 1603 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 232 Apprentices shall not wear their haire longe nor locks at their ears like ruffians. 1666 *Peers Diary* 29 Oct., My wife (who is mighty fine and with a new fair pair of locks). 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* iii. Wks. 1720 l. 368, I haue... all manner of Tires for the head, Locks, Tourns, Frouzes, and so forth. 1688 R. HOLNE *Armorv* ii. 389/2 Women usually wear such Borders [of Hair], which they call Curles or Locks when they hang over their ears.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (esp. of the foliage of trees). 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 56 b, Penroyall... It hath lockes verie like Isole. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 125 The faded lockes fall from the loftie oke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*

x. 1066 While the Winds Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks Of those fair spreading Trees. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode to West Wind* ii. 9 The locks of the approaching storm. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* l. 188 Let the locks of the lightning Flash coiling me round! 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* iii. lxxvi, The grand oak-locks Which had a thousand times their locks renewed.

2. Of wool, cotton, etc.: A tuft or flock; a loose fragment, a shred, esp. one 'twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff' (Halliwell).

In pl. used by wool-dealers for: The lowest class of remnants after the removal of the fleece, consisting of the shortest wool, coming from the legs and belly of the sheep. c. 1300 *Battle Abbey Customs* (Camden) 56 Et habere lockes de ventre ovium. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 251 De lana fracta, videlicet lokys, collecta in tonsura ovium. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 503/2 By putting in Fleece, lokkes of Wolle, and peces of moche worse Wolle. 1483 Act 1 *Rich. III.* c. 8 Preamb., Great quantite of Wolle... hath ben sorted... and thereof is made moche Lokys and Refuse. 1523 *LITZKEH. Hush.* 8 146 At the leaste waye, she may haue the lockes of the shepe, eyther to make clothes or blankettes. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Austr. Oss.* 477 What a noyse is here, and not so much as a locke of wolle. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) l. 156 Money... yearly made by sale of lockes, belts, and tags of Sheep. a 1656 *Br. Hall. Rem. Wks.* (1660) 81 A lock of wool falls without noise. 1697 *Drayton Virg. Georg.* iv. 476 Their Distaffs full with carded Locks of blue Milesian Wool. 1710 *Anderson Tract* No. 229 \* 3 He goes into the next Pool with a little Lock of Wool in his Mouth. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1800) 3 She... laid aside her Locks and Twines. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Mannf.* l. 25 The clotted locks of cotton... are caught by the various iron pins, and torn open fibre by fibre. *Ibid.* ii. 97 The locks of wool are dissected, and the fibres loosened one from another. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 444 He took a lock of cotton two inches long. 1851 S. JONES *Margaret* i. ii (1871) 6 There is a bunch of locks down cellar. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 243/1 The loose fragments of wool... are made up into bales by themselves under the name of 'locks'.

*attrib.* 1866 ROGERS *Agri. & Prices* l. xvii. 365 Inferior wool, known in the accounts as broken, refuse, or lock wool. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/3 Fur machinists for lock linings wanted.

3. A quantity, usually a small one, of any article, esp. of hay or straw; a handful, armful, a bundle. Now dial. Also in Sc. legal phrase *lock and gowpen*.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/3 Lok of hey, or ober lyke, *vel.* 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 187/2 His lying was upon the cold ground, having not one lock of straw, nor cloth to cover him. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poet.* *Flowers* 38 Fewe men wyl lend a locke of heyre, but for to gaine a londe. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *N. Brit. Advertiser* Oct. 1894 [He] fearing your evil, went to the hame and geve yow ane look corne. a 1635 CORRIE *Poems* (1807) 95 So good clothes ne're lay in stable upon a lock of hay. 1661 D. NORTH in R. North *Lives* (1826) II. 308 Good grass which the adjacent inhabitants in summer cut down and make into locks. 1673 A. WALKER *Lect. Lachrymans* 8 A lock or strik of Flax. 1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 131 \* 9, I suppose this Letter will find thee picking of Daies, or smelling to a Lock of Hay. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberland. Ball.* 89 Monie went there [Burgh Races] a lock money to bet. 1818 SCOTT *Hrs. Midl. Milt. note*, The expression lock for a small quantity... is still preserved... in a legal description as 'the lock and gowpen' or small quantity and handful. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 454/2 Spreading a good lock of tar round the bottom of the bush. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* I. 47 Gleaning, if so were that a lock of wheat might still be gathered from these neglected ears. 1843 LAYNE *J. Hinton* xli. (1844) 137 It isn't a lock of bacon or a bag of meal he cares for. 1847 *Jnl. R. Agri.* Ser. VIII. n. 283 Children following the waggoners to pick the locks of clover left by the pitchers. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iii, I'll curl up to sleep in a lock of straw.

**Lock** (lək), sb.2. Forms: 1-4 loc, 4 6 lok, lokke, 4-5 lokk(e), 4-7 locke, 3- lock. [OE. *loc* neut. corresponds to OFris. *lok* lock, OS. *lok* hole, OHG. *loh* (MIIG., mod.G. *lock*) hole, ON. *lok* lid, also end, conclusion (Sw. *lock*, Da. *laug* lid; — OTeut. \**lokk-a*, \**luko*, f. \**luk*, wk. grade of the root \**h₂n₂g- (long)* to close, enclose (see LOCK v.). OE. had also from the same root *loca* wk. masc. (cf. ON. *loka* wk. fem., lock or latch, MDu. *loke* enclosure): see LOKE.

The great diversity of meanings in the Teut. words seems to indicate two or more independent but formally identical substantial formations from the root.]

I. A contrivance for fastening.

1. An appliance for fastening a door, lid, etc., consisting of a bolt (or system of bolts) with mechanism by which it can be propelled and withdrawn by means of a key or similar instrument. (In OE. app. used with wider meaning, applied, e.g. to a bar, bolt, latch, or the like.)

c. 900 tr. *Isidore's Hist.* i. i. (Schlipper) o Mid þam æðelestrum ceastrum. Ða þe waron mid... æstum and þam trumestum locum ætlimbrade. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 57 Godes engel undre ða loccas ðas cwearternes. c. 1175 *Lauch. Hom.* 127 Pet is pet loc þeðe deofel he con unlcra. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17357 (Güt.) þai... vndid þai lock all wið þe key. c. 1315 SHORHAM l. 2146 Seynt Johan... seþ a lok was fast ischet wyþ strongle lokkes sene. 1303 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* C. vii. 266 *luc.* pryuyliche has þois shok, vnyphed has lokke. a 1420 HOCCEKX *De Reg.* *Princ.* 1098 Necessarie vnto him is it Barres and lokkes, stronge for to haue. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lv. 173 Thai brak vp durris, and ræff vp lokkis. 1526 *Reg. Riches in Antig. Sarisb.* (1771) 205 Gemmels and locks of silver, containing the Coronation of our Lady. 1562 *Child Marriage* 131 To pull out the nayles of the hedges, and open hit [a chest] on the other side, contrary to the locke. 1611 *BIBLE Song Sol.* v. 4 My hands dropped with myrrhe... vpon the handles of the locke.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Noble Gent.* v. i, A strange locke that opens with Amen. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1797) 311 See under how many locks and doors these metals are secured. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* 11. 263 Early fame of Wolverhampton locks. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 94 The Electric lock has been designed to lock and unlock sidings at a distance from the signal box. *transf.* and *fig.* 1340 *Asynd.* 255 Do to þine mouþe a dore and a loc. 1390 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* C. ii. 193 And þat is þe lok of lone þat vn-losep grace. 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 132 The locke of good aduysment shall be set on our lippes. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iii. iv, Obedience to your strict command Was the first lock. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. vi, I kept a lock upon my lips.

† App. explained to mean: A wicket or hatch (or perh. a leaf of a door or casement). Cf. *LOCK sb.* c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311/3 Loke, sperynge of a dore or wyndow, *vakra*. [See Way's note s.v.]

b. Phrases. *Lock and key* (rarely *key and lock*) occurs freq. as a phraseological combination in the literal sense or as a typical expression for appliances for fastening or securing; rarely *attrib.* Under lock and key, formerly also † under (a) lock (cf. KEY sb. 1 b): securely locked up; also *fig.* So under lock and seal, † under lock and hasp, etc.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1557 He hire bi-lykþ myd keye and loke. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 14711 (Güt.) Joseph... 3e lokid vnder lock and sele. c. 1400 MARSHALL (Roxb.) xv. 8, Pare es na thing vnder lock, and als riche es a man as anoper. 1413 HOCCEKX *Min. Poems* (1899) 48 He, of thy soules helthe, is lok and keye. 1432-50 tr. *Hagen* (Rolls) l. 373 Keping hit with grete diligence vnder a locke. c. 1485 *Orlyt. Myst.* (1882) i. 39 God, that art both lok and keye of all goodnesse. 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A rounde tabyll of waynkott w<sup>th</sup> lok and key. c. 1570 *Marr. W<sup>th</sup> & N<sup>th</sup>* i. i. Bij, Althings must be kept vnder locke and haspe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's* l. 13, 14, xxi. 154 With great care [they] kept their wayes so dely under lock and key. 1635 J. HAWKES *Br. Milt.* *Hamshd* l. 105 The foremost [room] whereof was assured with a good lock and key. c. 1660 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 Under lock and key, in the... store room. 1899 MARY CHURCHMAN *Red Potage* 224 She has a lock-and-key face.

c. *Locks-and-keys* (dial.); see QUOTS. 1837 J. F. PALMER *Devon. (1837)*, *Locks-and-keys*, the seed pods of the ash and yew-tree. 1847 HALLIWEILL, *Locks-and-keys*. Ash keys. *West.*

2. 'A cotter or key; as the one which fastens the cap-square over the trunnion of a mounted cannon; a forelock' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† 3. A hobble or shackle on a horse's (or other animal's) foot to prevent it from straying. Also HORSE-LOCK. Obs.

[1486 etc.: see HORSE-LOCK.] 1528 LANSFAY *Dreme* 334 Quo wyl go sers among his heirds scheip, May, babyll, fynd mony pure scabbill crok, And goyng wyl at large, withouton lok. 1539 *MSS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for a lock for the mare. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* ii. lxxvii. 364 If a horse be galled in the pastern, on the heele, or vpon the cronet, either with shackel or locke. 1695 *Land Gen.* No. 3065/4 Stolen or Stray'd... a Roan. Gelding... with a Lock on his foot. *transf.* 1589 HARRIS *Pop.* 157 Till at the la. C. 50 s. t. Lim [John Fox] fauour in the sight of the keeper of the prison, so that he had haue to coe in and out... w<sup>th</sup> in a locke about his legges.

4. A contrivance to keep a wheel from revolving, or from turning to right or left. (Cf. *lock-chain*.) 1824 J. G. BOURKE *Snake-Dance Moynis* i. 8 There was no brake, no lock, no shoe to the wheels. 1898 *Cycling* 37 Steering Locks are valuable, for preventing the machine from moving when resting against a wall.

5. In fire-arms, the piece of mechanism by means of which the charge is exploded. (See also FIRE-LOCK, FLINT-LOCK, MATCHLOCK.) Phr. *lock, stock, and barrel* = the entirety of anything.

[Appears first in the comb. FIRELOCK. Prob. the name is due to some resemblance of the mechanism of the original wheel firelock to that of a lock (sense 1). Cf. G. Schloss, used both for the 'lock' of a door and the 'lock' of a gun.] 1547, etc. [see FIRELOCK 1]. 1681 GREW *Museum* 366 Under the breech of the Barrel is one Box for the Powder. A little before the Lock, another for the Bullets; Behind the Cock, a Charger, which carries the Powder to the further end of the Lock. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6390/2 They broke some of the Locks of their Pieces. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannf. Metal* 11. 90 The priming was laid in the hollow at the side of the lock. 1839 MARRIAT *Phant. Ship* iv, I'll put a new flint in my lock. 1891 K. KIPLING *Light that failed* v, The whole thing, lock, stock, and barrel, isn't worth one big yellow sea-poppy.

6. Short for ROW-LOCK.

1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Wharfed. Adv.* xii. (1859) 178, I had placed my left hand and weight against the oar. Instantly laying hold of his own in like manner, his first effort broke it short at the lock.

II. A barrier, an enclosure. [Cf. OE. *gata* *loc* pen for goats.]

† 7. A barrier on a river, constructed so as to be opened or closed at pleasure. (See QUOTS. 1758, 1793.) Obs.

c. 1300 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 475 II sont desturbeez par Cortz, par Lokkes, & par Molins. 1471-5 *Ibid.* VI. 150/1 Millers, Mille dammes, Mille pooles, Lokkes, ... and dyvers other ympedymentes. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 58 I Wenres... gores, gootes, fludgates lockes. 1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 389 A lock called Rewley lock is to be repayed. 1573-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. ii. Wks. 1772 l. 47 Let no man dare To spoile thy fish, make locke or ware. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 233 Provided the fall of water be not great, a Lock will suffice, which is made up only of



bars of wood called Rimers, set perpendicularly to the bottom of the passage. 1758 BINSSELL *Descr. Thames* 158 The Use of Locks was happily invented, which are a kind of wooden Machines, placed quite across the River, and so contrived, as totally to obstruct the Current of the Stream, and dam up the Water.

† 8. The passage or waterway between the piers of a bridge. *Obs.*

1545 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 177 A certain lock... called Rully myddell lock shall be stopped up. 1685 *Limd. Gaz.* No. 2062/4 Vessels... too large to pass through any other Lock of the said Bridge. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4121/4 The Lock belonging to London-Bridge, commonly called the Draw-Bridge-Lock, will be barricaded up. 1813 T. FAULKNER *Fulham* 6 The largest opening for the passage of vessels is in the middle... and is called Walpole's Lock.

9. On a canal or river: A portion of the channel shut off above and below by folding gates provided with sluices to let the water out or in, and thus raise or lower boats from one water level to another.

1577 W. VALLANS *Tale two Swans in Leland's Itin.* (1759) V. p. xiii. This locke contains two double doores of wood, Within the same a Cesterne all of Plancke, Which only fills when boates come there to passe. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 154 Building two great Stone Locks or Sluces to let down and bring up the Ships. 1744 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* v. 511 O be content, where heav'n can give no more! More, like a flash of water from a lock, Quickens our spirit's movement for an hour. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vernon* 34 Except the falls, which the states are now making navigable by locks, a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 94 The whole number of locks, including a guard lock, is seven. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* iv. 67 The surface of the water in the lock is thus slowly elevated raising the vessel with it. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrus* xiii. Where is the girl, who by the boatman's door, Above the locks... Unmoor'd our skiff?

b. The quantity of water which fills a lock.

1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 7 The Trade on the Navigation... will take two Locks of water.

† c. A 'lift' on a railway, for raising and lowering vehicles from one level to another. *Obs.*

a 1824 DICKSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 115 The plans for the locks may be divided into two, one for water, condensed air or steam; one for animal power, wind [etc.]. 1825 NICHOLSON *Operat. Mech.* 659 Where locks or lifts occur [on a railway], the stationary steam-engine should drag up the vehicle... not simply from the one level to the other, but to a platform some feet above the higher level.

d. Short for lock-keeper.

1805 DICKENS *Mt. Fr.* iii. viii. 'I am the Lock', said the man. 'The Lock?' 'I am the Deputy Lock on job, and this is the Lock-house.'

10. *Engineering.* An ante-chamber giving access to a chamber in which work is carried on in compressed air. More fully *air-lock*.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 49 *Air-lock*. *Ibid.* 421 s.v. *Caisson*. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 3/1 Entrance is obtained by means of a couple of 'locks', tubular chambers about 6 ft. in diameter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 41 Perhaps the most frequent exciting cause [of caisson disease] is too rapid a reduction of the pressure in 'locking out', that is, in passing from the caisson to the open air through the lock or ante chamber.

III. Senses derived from Lock v. 1

11. A locking together, interlocking; † an untelligible or ambiguous discourse (*obs.*); an assemblage of objects jammed together, now esp. a crowd of carriages in the streets, a 'block', 'jam'.

1550 GARONIER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1563) 759/1 The worst man of all is that will make him self a locke of wordes and speech, which is knowne not to be my fiction, .. and how can that be a doubtfull speech in him that professeth to agree with the kinges lawes, .. which I did expressly. 1697 DAVENPORT *Alcibi* v. 265 Sergesthus, eager with his lieke, in press betwixt the Rival Galley and the Rock, Shuts up th' unwieldy Centaur in the Lock. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tail's Mag.* I. 594, I have seen all Albemarle Street closed by a 'lock' of carriages. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 231 Stopped on the road from Epsom in a lock of carriages. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. 17 The stitch produced is termed the 'chain stitch', the two threads having a double lock with each other.

† 12. A grapple, gup, or trick in wrestling (cf. quot. 1899); hence *fig.* (a) a stratagem, trick, dodge; (b) a difficulty, dilemma, chiefly in phr. (*to be, have, put*) *at, on, or upon* a (the) lock. *Obs.* (Cf. DEADLOCK.)

1608 DEKKER and PI. *Honest Whore* (1630) G 3 b, He and foure of his men drew upon me, sir.. I made no more adoe, but fell to my old locke, and so thrashed my blue Coates, [etc.]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sgr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 129 note, Both closefing grapinge with a mutual locke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 7 They must be also practiz'd in all the locks and gripes of wrestling. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Conscience* (1841) 321 If the devil catches us at this lock, he will throw us flat. 1650 CROMWELL in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.* (1871) III. 40 Being indeed upon this lock, hoping that the disease of your army would render their work more easy. 1651 — *Lett.* 26 July, The Enemy is at his old lock. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbaroes* (1673) 41 At that lock they often were, and some good Planters too, that far'd very hard. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* iv. iv, Why look you, Colonel, he's at's old Lock, he's at's May-bees again. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 159 This, beside all the lock and advantage that I have the Nonconformists upon since the late times. *Ibid.* 216 Now the Author having got them at this lock cries Victory. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog.* (1721) 225 He was now upon the same lock with Balbinus. 1723 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 39 My inclination is, .. that you keep the books to yourself rather than put the Colonel upon the lock. 1744 P. WHITEHEAD *Gymnasium* iii. 42 note, The youthful hero, being on the lock, must again inevitably have come to the ground. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 256

A few heavy tumbles were given without a trip or a lock. 1899 CUMBLI *Gloss.* Lock, a term in wrestling, used when the left (right) leg is passed between the opponent's legs, and then twisted round his right (left) leg by a motion which is first backward, then outward, and finally forward.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1725 *Arct. Cant.* Dict. s. v., He stood a queer Lock; i.e. He stood an indifferent Chance. 1735 in DRYCH & PARDON *Dict.* c. 1760 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 116 What lock do you cut now? I explained to mean 'by what way do you get your livelihood now?' *Ibid.* 137. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v.

13. (To walk) lock and lock = arm in arm.

1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxi. She don't wait any more for him to walk lock and lock with her.

14. The occupation of locking (prison-cells). On the lock: engaged in locking up.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xix, Will you go and see if Bob is on the lock?

15. The swerving (to right or left) of the wheels of the fore-carriage of a vehicle from the line of direction of the hind-wheels. (Cf. LOCK v. 1. 3.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 New application... to a caravan, or wagon, .. to allow a higher fore wheel, and give a greater amount of lock. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 16. *Plastering.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Lock (Plastering), the projection of the plaster or cement behind the lath, which keeps it from falling or scaling off.

17. *Thieves' slang.* (App. short for lock-all-fast: see first quot.) A receiver of stolen goods; also, a house where stolen goods are received.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Lock all fast, one that Buys and Conceals Stolen Goods. The Lock, the Magazine or Warehouse whither the Thieves carry Stolen Goods. 1718 HIGGIN *True Discov.* 16 (Farmer) That woman they spoke to as they passed by is a Lock, alias Receiver and Liner of stolen goods. 1727 GAV Bagg. Op. I. ii, Betty hath brought more goods into our Lock to-year than any five of the Gang. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 365/1 We lament that this ancient palace of the Kings of France should become a Lock, (which... means a repository for stolen goods).

IV. 18. (More fully Lock-hospital.) A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases. (Now usually with capital L.)

The 'Lock lazaret-house' in Southwark, which is mentioned as having received a bequest in 1452, was afterwards employed as a hospital for venereal diseases, and its name came to be used as a general designation for institutions of that kind. The origin of the name is uncertain; it has been conjectured that the 'Lock lazaret-house' was so called as being specially isolated or quarantined.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, The Lock, .. an Hospital for Pockey Folks in Kent-street. 1720 BECKER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 60 The Lock beyond St. Georges Church, and that at Kingsland, are at this time applied to no other use than for the entertainment and Cure of such as have the Venereal Malady. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 157/1 To erect an hospital, lock, or infirmary, by the voluntary subscription of his friends. 1755 FLEMING in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 265 note, Mr. John Clark, now Surgeon to the Lock-Hospital, near Hyde-Park Corner. 1766 ENRICH *Lond.* IV. 444 There is a lock hospital for venereal complaints. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 501 Certified Lock Hospitals are provided for their treatment.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

19. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) lock-bolt, -staple; (sense 5) lock-action, -cover, -lanyard, -plate, -side, -stop, -string; (sense 9) lock-bank, -duty, -gate, -hatch, -house, -man, -side. b. signifying 'provided with a lock or locks', as (sense 1) lock-chest, † -cock, (U.S.), † -house; (sense 9) lock-weir.

1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 7 Nov. 5/1 A Maxim [gun] making sure of its 'lock-action'. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 66 Upwards of 600.. workmen were entertained upon the 'lock-banks with an ox roasted whole. 1552 *Inventories* (Surtrees) II. ij 'lock-chestres. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 112 Beer .. which stood in a corner of his front parlour, with a 'lock-cock' to it. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 103 Unstrap the Carbine; take off the 'lock-cover. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. I.* (1869) II. 308 The toll or 'lock-duty' upon a canal. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 233 'Lock-gates put down between every two of them. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 338 The most effectual.. method of providing lock-gates. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 Whether tame Rabbits may not be as Good .. as the Wild .. provided they are kept in a 'Lock-house, having the advantage of [etc.]. 1865 (see 9d). 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Lanyard*, A 'lock-lanyard' is the cord fastened to the lock of a gun by which the gun is fired. 1887 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/4 Robinson, 'lockman at the South West India Docks. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 11 On the stock is a 'lock plate. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 500 The stock is divided into the 'lock-side [etc.]. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/2 At Molesey only a limited number of people are admitted to the lock-side. 1898 *Athenaeum* 7 May 594/3 The place where the 'lock-staple had once been fitted. 1883 L. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 280 The rifle was loaded and capped, but secured by the 'lock-stops. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 758, I .. ran out the gun, and taking deliberate aim, pulled the 'lockstring. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* iv. 67 Mud, filth, gas-dregs, 'lock-weirs.. have ruined the fishery.

c. objective, as (sense 1) lock-filer, -maker, -picker; lock-making; (sense 9) lock-keeper, -owner, -shutter, -tender.

1858 GREENE *Gunnery* 213 They have.. obtained a much better price than any other 'lock-filers out of London. 1794 RENNIE *Rep. Thames Navig.* 53 Examination.. of the 'Lock-keeper's books. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. (1889) 12 The lock-keeper again came to the rescue with his boat-hook. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 111/2 It is still possible for a mechanic of equal skill with the 'lock-maker to open it without the key. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 16 The lock-makers of England. 1787 BRAMAH

*Locks* 6 The art of 'Lock-making. 1882 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 68 Am I doing nothing but make-believe, something like Louis XVI's lock-making? 1731 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 23 Unless Notice hath been .. given to the said 'Lock-owners. 1882 STEVENSON *Fam. Stud.* (1901) 151 Thieves, cheats and 'lockpickers. 1751 in *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* 13 To the 'Lock-shutter 6d. 1788 *Art. 28 Geo. III.*, c. 51 § 18 Bargemen, Watermen, Lock-shutters. 1877 *Burrows Taxation* I. 37 Gardens occupied by 'lock-tenders .. were exempt.

20. Special comb. (in some cases perhaps combinations with the vb. stem): lock-band, -bay (see quot.); lock-chain, a chain employed to lock the wheels of a vehicle; lock-chamber, the space enclosed between the side-walls and gates of a lock; lock-hole, † (a) a keyhole; (b) 'the recess in a musket-stock to receive the lock' (Knight); lock-net (see quot.); lock-nut, a nut screwed down upon another to prevent its breaking loose, a check-nut; lock-paddle (see quot.); lock-pen = lock-chamber; lock-piece, (a) 'in guns of the old construction, a lug cast just alongside of the vent for the attachment of the lock' (Knight); (b) (see quot. 1860); † lock-pit, ? = sense 9; lock-pool, ? = LASHER 4 b; lock-pulley, two pulleys formed to rotate separately, or together, at will (Knight); lock-rail (see quot. 1842); lock-saw, a long tapering saw, used to cut the seat for a lock in a door; lock-seat, the excavation on a river or canal intended to contain a lock; † lock-shoe, -sill (see quot.); lock-spring, the spring by means of which the case of a watch is opened or closed; lock-step *Mil.* (see quot.) hence lock-step adv. and vb.; lock-stitch, a sewing-machine stitch, in which two threads are locked firmly together; also *attrib.*; lock-timber *Mining* (see quot.); lock-tool = lock-cramp; lock-work, (a) the manufacture or construction of locks (senses 1 and 9); (b) the parts of a lock; (c) a series of locks (sense 9); (d) *pl.* a factory for the manufacture of locks (sense 1); (e) *pl.* operations in progress for the construction of locks (sense 9).

16152a DUGES in *Archæologia* (1794) XI. 233 The hinge of the stone ashlar, and End-on-ends, with artificial bevelings, and 'locklands, one within another, will amounte... for the rotte 165. 6d. 1847 HALLIWELL *Lock-hands*, binding stones in masonry. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Lock-bay, the pond or space of water between the gates of a canal-lock. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* iii. 93 If there are no 'lock-chains upon wagons, the front and rear wheels on the same side may be tied together with ropes so as to lock them very firmly. 1861 SWIFT *Engineers* I. 275 'Lock chamber. 1892 GREENE *Philom.* E 4 b, The Earle, peeping in at the 'locke hole, saw them two standing .. hand in hand. 1755 J. LOTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 87 Within the Lock-hole of the most patent Door of his Dwelling-house. 1831 CLARE *Will. Minst.* I. 7 The mistie tribes of night's unnering breeze, That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1863 ROCKLAND *Curios. Nat. Hist.* ser. II. (ed. 4) 251 The 'lock nets' .. are simply a large form of the round net, used to catch freshwater crayfish. a 1864 GESSNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 79 Leakage around the pipe [is] prevented by two 'locknuts. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Drawing* 30 In practice, the thin nut, called the lock-nut, is often placed on the outside. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, & Lock Paddles*, the small sluices used in filling and emptying locks. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Once Upon a Time* 10 Most of the 'lock-pens will only hold two lighters at a time. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), 'Lock piece, a piece of timber used in supporting the workings. 1802 *Half-Poll Act* 1503 With a 'lockpit or entrance into the same from the said river Lumber. 1772 *Extracts from Navig. Rolls* Remarks p. ix, A strong breast-work of Piles on the upper Side of the 'Lock-pool. 1881 TAYNT *Thames Map* p. xvi/1 Caution should always be used when in a weir or lock-pool. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 On the 'lock-rail the lock is either mortised in, or screwed on. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* 568 The next are called the lock or middle rails in doors. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 365/1 A 'Lock Saw.. to make Key holes in Doors. 1794 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 1 Mr. Weston's opinion, respecting the 'lock-seats at the Great Falls of that river. 1785 G. FORSTER *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 124 In order that the wheel that is to be locked may not be worn, .. a kind of sled carriage, hollowed out on the inside, and called a 'lock-shoe is fitted to it. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, & Lock-sills*, the angular pieces of timber at the bottom of the lock against which the gates shut. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Hatch & Clocks*, 47 The 'lock spring fits in a groove formed in the band of the case. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, 'Lock-step, this step consists in the heel of one man being brought nearly in contact with the joint of the great toe of another. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 55 The men who are now practising the lock-step in front of the window of Louis XVIII. 1828 *Examiner* 630/1 A Sailor toe-and-heels it, and lock-steps and straddles. 1866 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* ii. 25, I observed one older man .. marching lock-step with the rest. 1869 J. WEBSTER in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 326/3, I do not say one word against 'lock-stitch machines. 1887 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, 'Lock-timber, an old plan of putting in stull-pieces in Cornwall and Devon. The pieces were called lock-pieces. 1886 *Plot Staffordsh.* 376 So curious are they in 'Lockwork (indeed beyond all preference). 1794 W. COMER *Boydell's Thames* I. 47 A successive apparatus of lock-work, to remedy the various levels of the country. 1757-8 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1858) XVII. 389 The construction of the gates was entirely independent of the lock-work. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 2/3 The bright steel and very elaborate lock-work was perfect. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/7 The new lock and safe works recently erected .. by Messrs. Chubb and Sons. 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 530 One finds here .. bridge works, lock-works.







been locked through from the lower level. 1876 STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 788/1 Vessels are locked down from the sea into the [North Holland] canal.

d. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 18 Care must be taken in locking with a barge, to keep astern of her.

e. 1852 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/1 The portion of the river thus diverted would then be locked off.

† **Lock**, *v.* 2. *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. Du. *lokken* = G. *locken*.] *trans.* To allure, entice. Also *absol.* 1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110, I am no byrde to be locked ne take by chaf. 1506 TURNER *Baths Pref.*, Flocking byrdes... ceas not locking and calling, if they heare any of their kindes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv, 'Tis just like that old Lucy, to lock a poor maid into shame.

**Lockable** (*lɒkəbəl*). [*f.* LOCK *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] That can be locked.

1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 335/1 Lockable hatches. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 375/1 Some clever Japanese artisans then made the paper-walls... eye-proof, and the openings cunningly lockable.

**Lockage** (*lɒkɪdʒ*). [*f.* LOCK *sb.* and *v.* 1 + -AGE.] 1. The means of locking or fitting pieces of timber together. *Obs.*

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 272 Whose Lockages [*sc.* of the roof of the Sheldonian Theatre] being so quite different from any before mentioned.

2. (See LOCK *sb.* 2, 9, c.)

a. The amount of rise or fall effected by a lock or series of locks.

1770 J. BRINDLEY *Surv. Thames* 2 The Length will be about a Mile, and the Fall or Lockage ten Feet. 1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 5 The total lockage is five hundred and forty-four feet, viz. four hundred and ninety-six feet fall, and forty-eight feet rise. 1829 J. MACALEY *Hist. New York* i. 184 The ascending and descending lockage is about one thousand and thirty-two feet. 1879 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 3/2 From Chicago to Montreal... there are... 56 locks, and a total lockage of 564 feet.

b. Toll paid for going through a lock or locks.

1771 *Act 11 Geo. III.* c. 45 § 9 Which price or lockage shall be... painted... on Boards, on the said Locks. 1800 COLLEGE *C. Comm. Thames* xv. 483 The price of lockage is not to exceed 4d per ton per lock. 1819 *Stat. Mass.* 19 June, Toll or lockage at the lock or locks. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 424 The expense of lockage, transhipment, &c.

c. The construction and working of locks; also, the aggregate of locks constructed.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 403/1 Nearly 200 feet of lockage. 1824 R. STEVENSON in *Trans. Highland Soc.* VI. 133 The great de-ideratum in the Railway-system, must doubtless lie in a convenient mode of lockage, for raising the waggon from one level to another. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 459 To convert the... river by lockage into a channel capable of receiving... vessels. 1839 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* LXIII. 426 This line was... impeded... by an enormous quantity of lockage. 1853-4 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* (1854) XIII. 218 It was the same thing hydrostatically, whether the lockage was up or down, or indeed, whether there was any vessel at all in the lock. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* i. iv. 432 Brindley's plan was... to cut the level as flat as possible, in order to avoid lockage. 1883 *March, E. ram.* 19 Dec. 4/5 The... drainage area of the coal-bearing rocks along the route of the proposed Canal would give a sufficient amount of water for lockage.

d. *attrib.*, as *lockage-system*, *-water*.

1816 *Mechanic* i. 312 (*title*) Method of saving lockage water, in Canals, Docks, and Navigation. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 147 Powerful steam-engines were also erected to pump back the lockage water into the canal above. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Aug. 750 The lockage system of the Welland [canal] is out of date.

**Lockchester.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *lockecheeste*. [*perh.* *f.* LOCK *v.* 1 + CHEST + -ER 1, in allusion to the creature's habit of rolling itself up tightly.] A woodlouse.

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 310/2 *Lockchester*, wyme. a 1485 *Ibid.* 316/2 (MS. S.) *Lockchester*, worm. 14... *Voc.* in *W.* Wulker 597/8 *Multipes*, a lockecheeste, or a thympe. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL S.V. Lockchest*, A gardener [in Oxfordshire] used to call the wood-louse *lockecheeste*.

† **Lockdor.** *Obs.* rare = 1. [*f.* LOCK *v.* 1 + DOOR *sb.* or *perh.* DOOR *sb.* 1] = *prec.*

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 *Lockdore*, wyme, *...multipes*. **Locke**, *obs.* form of **LUCK**.

**Locked** (*lɒkt*), *a.* 1 [*f.* LOCK *sb.* 1 + -ED 2.] Having locks or tresses. (Cf. the parasynthetic derivatives *golden-locked*, *long-locked*.)

1871 R. ELLIS in *Catullus* lxiv. 98 'Ye maid, for a guest so sunnily lock'd deep sighing.

**Locked** (*lɒkt*), *a.* 2 [*f.* LOCK *sb.* 2 + -ED 2.]

1. Furnished with a (pad) lock.

1786 *BURNS Twa Dogs* 13 His locked, letter'd, braw brass collar.

2. Of a canal: Provided with locks.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 8/2 A 'locked' ship canal for large ocean steamers between Runcorn and Manchester.

**Locked** (*lɒkt*), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* LOCK *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] In senses of the *vb.*: Closed with a lock and key, closely fastened or entwined, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 234 A loklate [*sc.* lokkit] bar, was drawn ourthouth the dur. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 125 For taking awaye of ane lokit dur, w' key of ane stabill. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. i. Your garbe... must be... Very reserued and lockt. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 39 Injurié of chance... forcibly prevents Our lockt embrasures. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents Sewing*, etc. (1871) 96 A locked tambour sitch having a running thread passed through the loops. 1871 *TYNDALE Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. v. 63 By the same agent we tear asunder the locked atoms of a chemical compound. 1883 ANNIE THOMAS *Mod. Housewife* 134, I... left it in a locked drawer in my wardrobe. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mans* ii. iii. 72 Then the locked mountains

either hand that stood Met knee to knee. 1895 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 30 July 2/3 A locked and swaying mob that moved from right to left and from left to right along the bank. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 2/3 Years of locked and agonised joints. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Apr. 878 Limited movement in knee which becomes locked if moved much.

b. *With up.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 446 Shee much amaz'd breakes ope her lockt vp eyes. 1676 *MACR. Musick's Monument* title-p. All its Ocult Lock'd-up Secrets Plainly laid Open. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 8 He starts with lock'd-up eyes. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T. II* i. A locked-up iron room with three locks. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 6/3 Locked-up securities left on the hands of the bank.

c. **Locked jaw**: (a) a jaw set fast by spasmodic contraction of the muscles; (b) = **LOCK-JAW**, and occas. = **JAW-FALL** 2.

(a) 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 86, I was soon convinced she had that terrible symptom, a locked jaw. 1804 JANE WEST *Infidel Father* III. 4 A private ball has been known to save half a county from such an immoderate fit of yawning, that people grew apprehensive of locked jaws. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 269 In some, a locked-jaw takes place about the seventh day from the operation.

(b) 1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 331 A convulsive contraction called the locked-jaw came on. 1788 [see **JAW-FALL** 2]. 1799 M. UNOERWOOD *Dis. of Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 19 note, The formidable disease so fatal to new-born children in the West-Indies, called the locked-jaw, or jaw-fallen. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXXI. 363/2 Locked-jaw is not an infrequent disease among sheep. 1845 *CARRIER Comwell* (1873) I. i. 5 So that no man shall henceforth contemplate them... without danger of locked-jaw.

**Locker** (*lɒkə*), *sb.* 1 Also 5 6 *loker*, *e.* -*yr.* [*f.* LOCK *sb.* 2 or *v.* 1 + -ER 1.]

I. One who locks.

1. An officer at the Custom House, in charge of a locked-up warehouse, acting under the warehouse-keeper.

1735 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. 200 (List of Excise Officers), Six Lockers at the Tea Warehouses, each 30d. per Ann. 1812 J. SWYTH *Pract. of Customs* 1821 361 The Locker in attendance at the Warehouse receives notice of the Merchant's intention to ship the Goods. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1859 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6/7 Robert Lecky, the prisoner's father... had been a locker in the service of the Customs.

2. *slang.* (See *quot.*)

1718 C. HIGGIN *True Discov.* (Farmer), I am a locker, I leave goods at a house and borrow money on them, pretending that they are made in London.

3. *With advs.*

1751 *Hist. Act.* 66 note, Had it fell into the Hands of one of the Park-Lockers-up. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 4/1 Young men may remain out until twelve on leaving their names with the locker-up. 1894 *Athenian* 30 June 83/2 In several pitched battles between the two parties the lockers-up were successful.

II. A means of locking.

4. *techn.* Something that locks or closes; †? a stopper, a stop to a bell.

1417 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 13 That the water be ledde downe... be a pype of lede closed wth a locker. 1545 *Lindley Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 21 Item, for settyng up of a locker to drawe the corde before the crucifixe. 1569 *Ibid.* 159 Item, a locker and a handell for the second bell. 1611, 1844 C. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 211 Bobbins, pushers, lockers, point-bars. 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss. Coal Mining* 159 Locker, a short iron or wooden bar for scotching tram wheels on inclined roads.

† *b.* = **LOCKET** 2. *Obs.*

1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched., Lockers or Chapes for Daggers.

III. A locked or enclosed receptacle.

5. A box or chest with a lock; also, a small cupboard, e.g. one attached to a bench, or placed under a window-seat.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 311/2 *Lokere, cistella*. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 They trustyd the body in a locker of lye. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The hulle and the busshoppes seelys... he set in a locker of burde for brekyng of the seelys. 1719 Dr. Fox *Cruise* ii. 5, Some small Lockers to put in some Bottles of such Liquor as he thought fit to drink. 1754 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Devere* 296, I have ordered lockers to your windows. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Hist.* 509 The specimens thus packed, are conveniently kept in lockers. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 237 Some benches have a locker, or cavity. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 112 The planers, lathes, and drills have their lockers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 316 Liiana's trousseau was stored away in the stout old heavy lockers.

6. *Naut.* A chest or compartment for containing clothes, stores, ammunition, etc. Often with word prefixed to indicate its use, as *chain-shot-locker*, *Boatswain's locker*: 'a chest in small craft wherein material for working upon rigging is kept' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1667). (Not) a shot in the locker, used *fig.* for: (no) money in one's pocket, (not) a chance left. *Laid in the lockers fig.*, dead. For *Davy Jones's locker* see **DAVY JONES**.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Ing. Sea-men* 11 A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house [etc.]. a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Anal. Tracts* III. (1704) 356/2 The Gunner is... to have his Shot in a Locker near every Piece. 1644 *MANWYING Sea-mans Dict.* s.v. Any little boxes, or as it were, Cubboards which are made by the Ships-sides to put in shot by the Peeces... are (by a common name) called Lockers. 1776 G. ROBERTS *Four Years* 109, 41 Heaving the rest into David Jones's Locker. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 188 Coiling the line in the front locker. 1815 SCOTT *Cuy* M. xxiii, Brown's dead-shot—laid in the lockers, man. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* vii, In front of the bed-places were

two lockers, to sit down upon. 1840 R. II. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii. 4 He... has charge of the boatswain's locker. 1848 *THACKRAY Pan. Fair* xxvi, As long as there's a shot in the locker, she shall want for nothing. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* vi. 151 They made a sudden dash over the lockers and across over faces for the cabin door. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xi, He had another shot left in his locker, which he now fired.

6. A compartment in a pigeon-house, a pigeon-hole. † Applied also to the cell of bees.

1600 J. PORY in *Lee's Africa* III. 146 These doves they keepe in certaine cages or lockers on the tops of their houses. 1608 *TOUSELL Serpents* (1658) 649 The Lockers or holes of the up-grown Bees, are somewhat too large. a 1617 *BAVNE On Bp.* (1658) 91 Pigeons flye home to their own lockers. 1639 *HORN & ROB. Gale Lang.* *Unl.* xiv. § 154 In a dove [pigeon] house, to each pair of tame ones is appointed out a locker. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Locker*, a Pigeon Hole. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* I. 451 A Gentleman... who kept tame pigeons... discerned something white at the Lockers. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* (1843) I. 130 Wh. ch. makes it advisable never to have their [Pigeon's] lockers fixed to a dwelling-house. 1859 *DICKINSON Pigeon Bk.* 86 Pigeon-houses, or lockers, on a more limited scale, are of various forms.

b. *Ecll.* A cupboard, recess, or niche in a wall usually near an altar, fitted with a door and lock, for the reservation of the Sacrament, the keeping of sacred vessels, etc.

1527 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 117 The Egyptians tuk out of Thomas Watsons house two silver spoons, liand in the locker of ane schryne. 1552 in *Var. Ch. Goods York.*, etc. (Surtees) II. 65 Item, one locker for the sacrament. 1593 *Anc. Rites Durham* (Surtees) 2 The severall lockers or ambers for the safe keeping of the vestments and ornaments belonging to everye Altar.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 4) *locker-bar*, *-plate*; (sense 5, *locker-hole*, *-key*, *-nipper*, *-room*, *-seat*).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 733 In the year 1824, Mr. Morley added another plate to each of the 'locker-bars'. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 112 The common run... kept... generally in 'locker-holes in inn yards. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 379/1 Here are my 'locker keys'; you'll find everything open. 1802 J. ASKREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 48 The yeoman of the 'locker-nipper'. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 732 Two other long flat bars below, called the 'locker plates'. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ. Nebraska* 252 The 'locker room for young men is fitted with ninety-six lockers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Foy. Challenger* I. i. 21 The 'locker-seat' stretches across the forward end of the laboratory.

† **Locker**, *v.* *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [*f.* LOCK *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] *intr.* To curl. Only in *pp.* *adj.* † *lo'ckered* (*lockad*, *lokerit*, *lokkerit*) curled, and † *lo'ckering* (*lokerand*) curling. Also † **Locker** *sb.* in *pl.* = curled locks. † **Locker** *a.*, curled.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with luterde legges, lokerde unfaire. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) Prol. v, With lokker hair, quhilk ouer his schulderis lay. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. xii. 63 A fellow bustus and gret lyoun skyn, Terrible and ouch, with taty lokrand hars. *Ibid.* xiv. 8 His helm... Wyth cristis thre, lik tiff ane lokerit mane. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 129 Hevinly lylles, with lokrand toppis quhyte. *Ibid.* xii. i. 16 For ire [the lyoun] the lokkeris of his nek vpecast. 1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 The Daughters lokker hair.

**Locker**, variant of **LOCKYER** *Obs.*

**Lockeram**, variant of **LOCKRAM**.

**Locker-gowlan**, *-on*: see **LUCKEN-GOLLAND**.

**Locket** (*lɒkət*). *Forms*: 4 *lokāt*, 5 *loket*, 6 *lockett*, *-itt*, *Sc.* *lokart*, 6- *loket*, [*ad.* OF. *loquet*, *loquet*, *loquet* (mod. F. *loquet* latch: see **LUCKET**), dim. of *loc* latch, lock (recorded chiefly as *AF.*), of Teut. origin, cognate with **LOCK** *sb.* 2.]

† 1. One of the iron cross-bars of a window. *Obs.* 1354 *Mém. Rapon* (Surtees) III. 92 In mercede fabri facientes pragas et lokats de ferro suo proprio pro fenestris figendis. 1541 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotl.* (1862) III. 163 And to put in ilk lycht of the wyndowis grette lokartis of irne for binding of glas thareto. 1598 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II. 252 In every light one vpyght bairt and five Crosse bairts or locketts.

*attrib.* 1379 *Mém. Rapon* (Surtees) III. 101 Et in C loket-nayles 364. *Ibid.* 102 Et in lxx loket-nayles, 21.

2. One of the metal plates or bands on a scabbard. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz. c.* 7 No person... shall bring... into this Realme... Hiltes, Pomeles, Lockettes, Chapes, Daggers, Blades [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Locket*,... that part of a Sword-scabbard, where the Hooke is fastened. 1879 *Unif. Reg. in Navy List* (1882) July 487/2 *Scabbard*.—The top and middle lockets to be four and three inches and a half long respectively.

† 3. A fastening or socket; *Naut.* (see *quot.* a 1642). *Obs.*

a 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/1 Lockets are the Holes the Pintle of the Murderers goes into. 1664 *BUTLER Hudibras* II. l. 808 That other Virtuous School of Lashing; Where Knights are kept in narrow lists, With wooden Lockets 'bout their wrists.

† 4. A group of small jewels set in a pattern. *Obs.* 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 12 Like a Locket of Diamonds, or a Set of round Crystal Bands. 1596 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. (1697) 541 Twelve Ouches, in which every single Stone was set, as we see it now, in our present Lockets. 1704 *Land. Gas* No. 3984/3 *Lost*,... a Gold Case of a Watch, set on the outside with nine Lockets, and little Diamonds between. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Locket*, a Set of Diamonds, or other Jewels.

5. † a. 'A small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament' (J.). *Obs.* Hence the now current sense b. A small case of gold or silver, containing a miniature portrait, a



locking up, the boat being in the lock, the lower gates are shut. 1840 *Enid. Hull Docks Comm.* 122 They must enter by locking.

in the Isle of Man, that executes the Orders of the Governor, which at London is called a Sheriff. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mitt.*

especially elaborate and ingenious. 49-2



Hence **Locksmithery**, the locksmith's art.

1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 261 Some mysteries of locksmithery.

**Lockspit.** [*f. LOCK sb.<sup>2</sup> or v.<sup>1</sup> + SPIT a trsf.*] (See quot.) Hence **Lockspit v. trans.**, to mark out (ground) by a 'lockspit'; **Lockspitting** *vbl. sb.*

1649-50 OGLEBY tr. *Virgil v.* (1654) 319 *marg.*, Sets out the Circuit with a Plough, which we call Lock-spitting. 1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Lock-spit, a Termin Fortification, signifying the small Cut or Trench made with a Spade, to mark out the first Lines of any Work that is to be made. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Lockspit, among miners, is the small cut or trench made with a spade of about a foot wide, to mark out the first lines of a work. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Lockspit, a breadth of earth taken from the bottom of a drain of the same width as an ordinary draining tool. *Ibid.* s.v., I lockspitted her out from one end to t'other.

† **Lockster.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. LOCK sb.<sup>1</sup> + -STER.*] A woman who picks yarn.

1590 *Proclama.* in *Nonke Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 61 The knitters of hose..divers of them are common locksters and restlers of yarn.

**Lock-up, sb. (a.).** [*f. LOCK v.<sup>1</sup> + UP adv.*]

1. The action of locking up, in various senses.

a. The action of locking up a school, etc. for the night; also, the time at which this is done.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. 148 During the long winter's evenings, after Lock-up, 1890 M. WILLIAMS *Lower Life* l. 16 One of the amusements of the Lower boys was, after 'lock up', to be perpetually ringing old Plump-tree's bell and running away.

b. The action of 'locking up' capital, or investing it so that it cannot be quickly realized; an instance of this. Also, an amount so 'locked up'.

1866 *CRUMP Banking* xi. 246 The banker continues to throw good money after bad, the termination of which is an indefinite lock-up. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar. This is a 'lock-up' of nine millions sterling. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 6/3 To distinguish between bills and mortgages - between liquid assets and lock-ups. 1900 *Ibid.* 30 May 9/3 Those who buy such shares as a 'lock-up' may possibly be able to sell them at much higher prices.

2. (Short for **lock-up house** or **room**; see 4.) An apartment or building that can be locked up.

a. *gen.*

1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/4 No. 126 was what builders call the 'lock up'. Tools, screws, door handles, etc., were stored in the middle room on the first floor, the door of which was kept locked.

b. A house or room for the detention usually temporary of offenders.

1859 *JEPHSON Britany* iv. 141 Lodge me in the 'lock up' for the night. 1855 J. CAMERON *Malayan India* 27 In 10 days, 600 prisoners were accumulated in the lock-ups of the central police station. 1891 *1892 Little Minister* 183 65 Gavin was with the families whose breadwinners were now in the lock-up.

3. An official who locks up a building for the night.

1893 H. L. CARON 25 *Yrs. in the Secret Service* (ed. 15) 163 Bredin, who was chief hospital warden, and Byrne, who was night-watchman and 'lock-up'.

4. *Attrib.* passing into *adj.* with the sense 'capable of being locked up'; as **lock-up coach-house**, **line** (of business), **place**, **room**, **shed**; **lock-up house**, a house of detention, *spec.* (see quot. 1785); **lock-up shop**, a detached apartment used as a shop and locked up at night

1840 *DICKENS Barn Rudge* xlvii, Choice stabling, and a 'lock-up coach-house. 1767 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 612 The office keeper..found it to be a 'lock-up house' for recruits. 1772 *Ibid.* 740 The detachable practices carried on by kidnappers..in what are called lock-up houses. 1785 *GROSE Dict. a Sugar Loaf*, Lock 'up house', a spanning house..also houses kept by agents..or crimps, who list or rather troop men to serve the East India or African Company as soldiers. 1804 *Knap. Mag.* XLV 222 note, Coleman street..had in it..a Magistrate..and a lock-up house. 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Mag.* in (1876) 216 He was in hiding, or worse than in hiding, in the lock-up house. 1818 *SCOTT Art. Mus.* xlii, There is not a man..could be of use much use..in the..lock-up line of business. 1803 *MALIN Gil Blas* vi. 17 15 He..opened all his 'lock-up places. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Tracts* (1825) l. 171 The Magistrate..was surprised to see such a figure brought out from a amongst the filthy wretches..of the 'lock-up room. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 4/1 Dry and clean separate lock-up rooms. 1812 *COL. HAMMER Diary* 1833 l. 4 They are under a 'lock-up shed. 1897 *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/5 The building is a 'lock-up shop which was closed at about 6.30 last evening.

**Locky**, [*lɒki*], *a.* Also 7 **lockie**. [*f. LOCK sb.<sup>1</sup> + -Y.*] O, or pertaining to locks (of hair); having locks in abundance.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Hopple*, lockie, tassellie, tufted. 1841 *LEVER C. O'Malley* iii. 19 Less in curls than masses of locky richness.

† **Lockyer, lockier.** *Obs.* In 4-5 **lokyer** (ə), 5 **lokə**, 6 **lockier**, **lockier**. [*f. LOCK sb.<sup>2</sup> + -yer, -IER, -ER l.*] A locksmith.

1356 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1868) 262 Henry Clement, lokyer. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhole* iii. xvii. (1869) 144 This hand is..a fals lokyer, and a fals moneyere and a fals tellere of pēns. 1481 *90 H. and Housch. Rks.* Roxb.) 311 The same day, my Lord reked with his lokyer..and he shall have for his wages xli. s. 1532 *Th. Wks. Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 908 The symthe or lockier te marchall on ser-urier. 1574 *H. LLOWES Guevara's Fium.* Ep. (1577) 245 How may I make report of the evils that Vera the Lockier bath committed in Vahodolid.

**Loco**<sup>1</sup> (*lōw'kō*). *U.S.* [A use of *Sp. loco* insane, mad.] One of several leguminous plants (chiefly species of *Astragalus*) found in the western and south-western U.S., which, when eaten by cattle, produce loco-disease. More fully **loco-plant**, **loco-weed**.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 503/1 The loco, or rattle-weed, met with also in California, drives them [horses] raving crazy. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 A weed called 'loco' has of late years largely increased in some of the cattle-ranges of Texas and the Indian territory. 1889 *Science* XIII, 176/1 A curious affection which exists among horses in north-western Texas, known as 'grass-stagers', which is caused by eating the 'loco-weed', which gives rise to the saying that the horses are locoed.

b. = **loco-disease** (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **loco-eater**, -**intoxication**; **loco-disease**, a disease in horses, affecting the brain, caused by eating loco-weed.

1834 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 5/1 A healthy horse refuses loco; but if he once by accident acquires the taste, it grows upon him..and at last he dies of loco-intoxication. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 297 The animal has become a confirmed 'loco-eater'. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Loco-disease**.

**Loco**<sup>2</sup>. Short for **LOCO-FOCO** 2.

1841 H. CLAY *Let.* 4 July in *Private Corr.* (1855) 454 The Locos are..opposed to the scheme. 1847 *FAMILY DICKINSON Lett.* (1894) l. 67 To say nothing of its falling into the merciless hands of a loco!

**Loco**<sup>3</sup>. Short for **LOCOMOTIVE sb.** Also *attrib.* 1898 R. KIRLING *Days Work* 215 An eight-wheeled 'American' loco. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 9/6 Vertical and loco-type boilers.

† **Lococession.** *Obs. rare* -o. [*f. L. locō, abl. of locus place + cession-em, n. of action from cedere to yield.*] 'A giving place' (1656 *Blount Glossogr.* citing Dr. Charleton).

**Loco-descriptive, a.** [*f. loco-* (in **LOCOMOTION**) erroneously taken as a combining form of *L. locus* place.] Descriptive of local scenery, etc.

1815 *WORDSW. Poems Pref.*, The Epitaph, the Inscription, the sonnet, and all loco-descriptive poetry, belong to this class (the *Idyllium*). 1833 J. M. (title) *The Invitation*; a Locodescriptive Epistle, containing Sketches of Scenery in Wiltshire and Dorset. 1841 *DICKINSON Amer. Lit.* (1850) II. 219 These are loco-descriptive poems. Such were Denham's 'Coopers Hill', and its numerous imitations.

**Locoed** (*lōw'kōd*), *adj. a.* *U.S.* [*f. LOCO*<sup>1</sup> + -ED.] Affected with or poisoned with loco; also *transf.* of a person (see quot. 1892)

1886 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 208 About two hundred and fifty 'locoed' horses, which had been driven in the fall from the region where 'loco' flourished. In addition to being badly locoed and half-starved, the majority suffered from Spanish itch. 1892 *Chambr. Triv.* 17 Dec. 876/2 In localities where loco is found, if people are deficient in intellect, or odd and eccentric, they are designated 'locoed'.

**Loco-foco** (*lōw'kōfōkō*). *U.S.* [An invented word; it is not known what suggested the formation.

It has been conjectured that *loco* was taken from *locomotive*, wrongly imagined to mean 'self-moving'; *foco* may be a jingling alteration of *fuoco* or *Sp. fuego* fire (the inventor would hardly think of *L. focus* hearth, which is the source of the mod. Rom. words for 'fire').

† 1. 'A self-igniting cigar or match' (Bartlett).

More fully **loco-foco cigar**, **match**. *Obs.*

1839 *Triv. Franklin Inst.* XXIV. 116 We were offered lately in the streets of Pittsburgh a kind of loco-foco matches which were new to us. They ignite by friction and burn as if containing phosphorus. 1852 *BRANOR Dict. Sci.*, etc. (ed. 21 s.v.), Lucifers (which in America are termed loco-focos). 1853 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer. s.v.* In 1834 John Mack opened a store in Park Row, New York, and drew public attention to two novelties. One was champagne wine drawn like soda water from a 'fountain'; the other was a self-igniting cigar, with a match composition on the end. These he called 'Loco-foco cigars'. 1883 A. GILMAN *Amer. People* xli. 437 When the candles had been blown out, they were lighted with matches then [1835] called 'locofocos'.

2. *U.S. Polit. Hist.* Used *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* as the designation of the 'Equal Rights' or Radical section of the Democratic party (for the origin of the name see quot. 1842). Hence *absol.* a member of this party.

The name was given in 1835; the section originally so named soon became extinct, but the name long continued to be applied by opponents to the Democrats generally.

1837 P. HONE *Diary* 6 Sept. The President's message..is loco-foco to the very core. 1838 H. CLAY *Let.* 28 Aug. in *Private Corr.* (1855) 428 The Locofocos have carried that [election] in Missouri. 1838 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 120 Those loco loco luminaries who of late have been urging strong and sweeping measures. 1842 J. D. HAMMOND *Polit. Hist. N. Y.* II. 491-2 A very tumultuous and confused scene ensued, during which the gas-lights..were extinguished. The Equal Rights party..had provided themselves with loco-foco matches and candles, and the room was re-lighted. Immediately after this outbreak at Tammany Hall, the *Courier and Enquirer*, a Whig, and the *Times*, a democratic..newspaper, dubbed the anti-monopolists with the name of the Loco-Foco Party, a sort of nick-name which the whigs have since given to the whole democratic party. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chns.* xvi. Here's full particulars of the patriotic loco-foco movement yesterday, in which the Whigs was so chased up. 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* Introd. (1883) 23 But..you would inquire in vain for the Locofoco Surveyor. 1866 *HOWELLS Impressions & Exp.* 1 The Whig newspaper which my father edited to the confusion of the Locofocos.

Hence **Locofocoism**, the principles of the Loco-foco party.

1837 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* 27 Aug. (1883) 95 The most ardent democracy and locofocoism that I ever happened to hear. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in the South* I. 1. 5 'Platforms', 'constitutions', 'compromises', 'locofocoisms', and 'democrats', were given up in despair.

† **Locoman.** *Negro-English. Obs.* Also **locko-**. [*Perh. f. some African word, possibly Aku aligu sorcerer* (J. Platt, *jan.*) + *MAN sb.*] (See quot.)

1796 *STEDMAN Surinam* II. xxi. 262 Their Locomen, or pretended prophets, find their interest in encouraging this superstition by selling them obias or amulets. *Ibid.* xxiv. 359 A loco-man, or sorcerer.

**Locomobile** (*lōw'kōmōbil*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. locō, abl. of locus place + mobilis MOBILE. Cf. F. locomobile.*] *a. adj.* 'Having the power to change place, partially or entirely' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); *b. sb.* 'A locomobile vehicle' (*Webster Suppl.* 1902). So **Locomobility** [*cf. F. locomobilité*], 'the faculty of being locomobile' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Locomote** (*lōw'kōmōt*), *v.* [*f. loco-* (in **LOCOMOTION**) + *intr.* To move about from place to place.

Originally slang; subsequently adopted or re-invented in biological use.]

1846 *Quarter Race Kentucky* 83 He throws the galls in, and a bed too in the hay, if you git too hot to locomote. 1865 *Intell. Observer* Sept. 83 [Snail-leeches] locomote by attaching one extremity of the body to the ground..and by drawing the other extremity up to that point. 1887 *Harwichke's Sci. Gossip* XXIII. 269/1 They are able to locomote very swiftly by the aid of their fins, tails and feet.

**Locomotility** (*lōw'kōmōtīlī*), *rare* -1. [*ad. F. locomotilité, f. L. locō (see LOCOMOTIVE) + F. motilité power of movement.*] The faculty or power of locomotion.

1857 *Dunkinson's Med. Lex.* s.v. **Locomotion**, The faculty [of locomotion] is sometimes called Locomotivity, and Locomotility.

**Locomotion** (*lōw'kōmōtshn*). [*f. L. locō (see LOCOMOTIVE) + mōtshn-em MOTION. Cf. F. locomotion, Sp. locomoción, It. locomozione.*]

1. The action or power of moving from one place to another; progressive motion of an animal.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 104 All progression or animal locomotion being (as Aristotle teacheth) performed *in vacuo & pulso*. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 39 The Animal Spirits are the Soul's immediate instrument in all Locomotion. 1704 *New Pract. Phys.* 38 He has fix'd the Laws of Locomotion in Corporal Substances. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 134 This personal liberty consists in the power of loco-motion, of changing situation, or removing one's person to what-ever place one's own inclination may direct; without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1834) II. 295 But what is to be understood by coming to the Father? Not a locomotion surely; for..God is omnipresent. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 451 The Oyster..was once thought to have no power of loco-motion, but it is now ascertained, that it can move from place to place. 1856 *SIR B. BROWNE Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 46 One office of the cerebellum is to combine the action of the voluntary muscles for the purpose of locomotion. 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol.* vii. 157 Movement..of the body as a whole..is termed locomotion. 1881 *BURDON-SANDERSON in Nature* No. 619. 44 Those [sc. organs] of locomotion are no doubt more complicated than those of respiration or circulation.

2. Movement from place to place, esp. by artificial means; travel; also, the means of travelling.

1788 R. GRAYES *Recoll. Shensstone* 96 An excursion to London, upon the footing that loco-motion then was..was a matter of some importance. 1800 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII. 77 TAKES upon warmth, light and locomotion. 1835 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 31 I have no taste whatever for 'locomotion, by earth, air, or sea. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 370 Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 335 He spent his days in a far greater variety of scenes than usually vary the lot of a philosopher, and indulged prodigiously in locomotion. 1874 *HILLIS Soc. Press.* ix. 132 Locomotion having so greatly increased and improved, the dwelling-place has become..of less importance. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The inequality of the ground in our country is more adapted to locomotion on foot.

3. Progressive movement of an inanimate body.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 1234 A new system of locomotion for railways. 1854 *TOMLINSON tr. Arago's Astron.* 107 We have now to inquire whether the annual revolution of the sun is real, or whether this too is not an appearance caused by the earth's locomotion.

**Locomotive** (*lōw'kōmōtīv*), *a.* and *sb.* [*as if ad. mod. L. locomotivus, f. L. locō, abl. of locus place + mōtivus MOTIVE a.* Cf. *F. locomotif.*

Suggested by the scholastic phrase *in loco moveri* (= *in loco moveri*) to move 'locally' or by change of position in space; cf. Aristotle's *ἐν τόπῳ κίνησις*.]

*a. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to locomotion or movement from one place to another. **Locomotive faculty** (cf. *F. faculté locomotive*), the faculty or power of movement from place to place by an act of the will; so also **locomotive power**.

1612 W. SCOTTER *Chr. Strength* 12 Some kind of command over the locomotive faculty. 1627 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* 27 Like dying men, and sickle of Apoplexies and speech; but no faculty Locomotive, no power to stirre hand or foot. 1640 *BE. REYNOLDS Passions* (1658) 1205 The will can hinder seeing, not immediately, but by the loco-motive power; by closing the eyes. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 Complaints of



gravity in animated and living bodies, where the nerves subside, and the faculty locomotive seems abolished. 1649 *Bulwer Pathology*, i. vi. 35 To which the command of Reason and the will do concur with the locomotive power. 1666 *Harvey Morb. Angl.* iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscle. 1717 *Prior Aline* i. 287 If in the night too off he [sc. a child] kicks, Or shows his loco-motive tricks. 1759 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* i. ii. The Homunculus is . . . endowed with the same locomotive powers and faculties with us. 1827 *Coleridge Biog. Lit.* i. iii. 62 As if the passive page of a book . . . instantly assumed at once locomotive power. 1823 *Bentham Not Paul* 197 Except this exercise of the loco-motive faculty, nothing is there to distinguish him from the common stock of still-life. 1862 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1869) 111. v. 438 The locomotive . . . functions are more active in persons of a sanguine temperament.

b. *locular*. Of or pertaining to travel, or movement from one locality or country to another.

1771 *Gray in Corr. to Nicholls* (1843) 120, I rejoice you have met with Froisart: he is the Herodotus of a barbarous age . . . his locomotive disposition, . . . his religious credulity, were much like those of the old Grecian. 1786 *Oliver* r No. 85 111. 236 The locomotive mania of an Englishman circulates his person, and of course his cash, into every quarter of the kingdom. 1806 *J. B. Kington Myster. Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl. Considering them [stage coaches] as the very climax and pinnacle of locomotive griefs. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* vii. We conjecture that he has known sickness; and, in spite of his locomotive habits, perhaps sickness of the chronic sort. 1850 *J. Struthers My Own Life* iv. Poet. Wks. i. p. xlvii. The young man . . . laid aside his locomotive dreaming, and became not only reconciled but wedded to the locality. 1874 *Hulus Soc. Press*, x. (1875) 143 In these locomotive days one is too apt to forget one's neighbors.

c. Of or pertaining to vehicular locomotion. *Locomotive power*: power applied for transport purposes, as opposed to stationary power.

1825 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 671 Engines which have a locomotive principle [sc. as opposed to stationary engines]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 219 Steam-engine . . . adapted for stationary, locomotive, or marine purposes.

2. Having the power of locomotion. a. Of an animal: That moves from place to place by its own powers of locomotion.

1657 *S. Puchas Pol. Flying-Ins.* 49 They could not live and grow without food, they were not locomotive, and therefore could not go forth of their cells for it. 1709 *T. Robinson Ess. Nat. Hist. Westind. & Cumbril.* 32 These shell fish which were not loco-motive were left behind. 1794 *Cowper Needless Alarm* 64 The mind He scans of every locomotive kind; Birds of all feather, beasts of every name. 1816 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* (1843) i. 56 A caterpillar then may be regarded as a locomotive exg. 1851-6 *Woodward Mollusca* 248 The locomotive bivalves have generally the strongest hinges. 1879 *G. Allen Colour Sense* iii. 23 The young harpaxes and lalani are active, locomotive animals.

b. *locular*. Of a person: That is constantly travelling from place to place.

1732 *J. Whaley Trav. of a Shilling* 66 Poems 136 Or when my dwelling I would change, . . . My loco-motive Face was seen At Hampstead, or at Turnham-Green. 1810 *Scott Ann. Lett.* 3 Oct. (1804) i. vi. 193 You being the more locomotive persons will I trust take another peep of Scotland. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 262, I have not been much loco-motive of late. 1842 *Dickens Amer. Notes* (1850) 128 f. He had all his life been restless and locomotive, with an irresistible desire for change. 1878 *C. Macgregor in Monthly Packet* 19 Hadrian . . . was one of the most locomotive Emperors that Rome ever had. 1896 *Farrer Slang, Locomotive tailor*, a tramping workman.

c. Of things; esp. of a vehicle or piece of machinery which moves in any direction by its own mechanism.

1825 *J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 670 Mr. Gordon has . . . taken out a patent for a locomotive carriage with the engine on springs. 1827 *D. McNICOLL Wks.* (1837) 135 This new locomotive world [sc. a sailing-vessel] . . . moves onward through the ocean. 1835 *E. Howard R. Reefer* viii. Behold me . . . confined in a locomotive prison [sc. an ordinary carriage]. 1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXII. 485 Such locomotive machines, impelled by steam power, as have been contrived for use upon common roads. 1846 *Greener Sci. Gunners* 76 You put not a locomotive train in motion at once; if attempted, you break and fracture the whole carriages. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 366 Patent dabble, with locomotive machine attached. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Frills* i. 283 She looked like a locomotive mass of verdure and flowers. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65, 352 The locomotive post-offices, with their great nets as if they had been dragging the country for bodies.

d. spec. *Locomotive engine*, † *locomotive steam engine*: an engine constructed for movement from place to place by its own power (as opposed to 'stationary' engine), usually by the generation of steam; esp. a steam engine adapted to draw a train of carriages along a railway; a railway-engine. Now generally shortened to *locomotive* (see B. 1).

1815 *Chron. in Act. Reg.* 50 The proprietors had provided a powerful locomotive steam engine, for the purpose of drawing . . . coal-waggons. 1815 *Specif. of De Bander's Patent* No. 3959. 7 Those complicated unwieldy and dangerous machines called locomotive engines or steam horses. 1833 *Private Act* (Stockton & Darlington) 4 Geo. IV. c. xxxiii. § 8 [To] make and erect such and so many loco-motive or moveable Engines as the said Company . . . shall from Time to Time think proper . . . for the Conveyance of Passengers. 1854 *Ronalds & Richardson Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) i. p. x. Locomotive and marine engines. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 13 Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize any Person to use upon a Highway a Locomotive Engine which shall . . . cause a . . . Nuisance.

3. Having the power to produce locomotion; adapted for or used in locomotion.

1841-71 *T. R. Jones Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 207 [It] gives off minute twigs to the locomotive suckers placed on each side of its course. 1851-6 *Woodward Mollusca* 204 A cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs.

B. sb.

1. = *Locomotive engine* (see A. 2 d).

1829 *J. Walker Rep. (7 Mar.) to Directors L'pool & Manch. Railw. Co.* (1831) 18 The quantity of work which the locomotives are capable of performing. 1831 *Boott L'pool & Manch. Railw.* (ed. 2) 70 All established methods . . . horses, locomotives, and fixed engines. 1837 *Longt. in Life* (1891) i. 258 While steamboats and locomotives traverse field and flood with the speed of light. 1849 *B. Barton Select. etc.* p. xxviii. A variety of noises, not unlike a locomotive at first starting. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 70 § 8 Every Locomotive propelled by steam or any other than Animal Power to be used on any Turnpike Road or Public Highway. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 244 f. The two types of engines are known respectively as 'inside cylinder locomotives' and 'outside cylinder locomotives'.

b. *slang*. pl. The legs

1841 *Laird of Logan* 24 The disher of dainties took to her locomotives, the infuriated man with the fork at her heels. 1843 *W. T. Mosher Scamps of Lond.* i. 1 (Farmer), I will stop my locomotives directly. So now you may set your going as soon as you like. 1870 *Sh. Field Tim* 3 Mar. (ibid.) Having regained his freedom he again made good use of his locomotives.

2. An animal having powers of locomotion.

1872 *Dana Coral* i. 25 It is not a solitary case; for there are many others of Actinias attaching themselves to locomotives to the claws or backs of crabs [et c.]

3. Applied to an inferior kind of needle.

1880 *Plain Hunts Needlework* 107 There are a kind called 'locomotives', on which no maker will place his mark.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *locomotive-driver*, *engineer* (also U.S. -driver), -runner (U.S. -driver); *locomotive ear* U.S., a locomotive and a car combined in one vehicle; a dummy engine (Webster 1864 97).

1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VI. 613 \*Locomotive-driver. 1889 *G. Findlay Eng. Railway* p. x. I must not omit to acknowledge my obligations to the Chief \*Locomotive Engineer. 1890 *M. N. Forester in Railw. Ann.* 134 Locomotive engineers and firemen. *Hid. 19* \*Locomotive runners and firemen.

**Locomotively** (lə'kɒmɔ'tɪvli), adv. [f. *LOCOMOTIVE* + -LY.] With regard to locomotion.

1861 *Dickens Gt. Expect.* xiv. He always slouched, locomotively, with his eyes on the ground. 1882 *Sala Amer. Ret.* (1888) i. iv. 63 A New York lack comp'd is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers.

**Locomotiveness** (lə'kɒmɔ'tɪvnis), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being locomotive; power of or fondness for locomotion.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 335 The Minnet . . . is the aristocracy of locomotiveness. 1829 *Examiner* 595 f. We rediscov'ed her organ of locomotiveness. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 303 He has the organ of locomotiveness largely developed.

**Locomotivity** (lə'kɒmɔ'tɪvɪti), rare f. [ad. *F. locomotivité*, f. *locomotif*, -ive: see *LOCOMOTIVE*.] Power of locomotion; ability to move from place to place.

1792 *Bryant Authent. Script.* 4 The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and locomotivity. 1837 [see *LOCOMOTILITY*]. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Locomotor** (lə'kɒmɔ'tɔr), sb. and a. [f. *L. locō* see *LOCOMOTIVUS*] + *mōtor*, agent-n. f. *mōvērē* to move: see *MOTOR*. Cf. *F. locomoteur*, whence the adjective use B. is adopted.]

A. sb. One who or something which has locomotive power.

1822 *Lamb Elia* Ser. i. *Dist. Corresp.* They [kangaroos] would show as fair a pair of hind-shoes as the expert loco-motor in the colony. 1860 *Daily News* 2 June. There are several improved specimens of the new locomotor on view. 1883 *B. W. Richardson in Longm. Mag.* Oct. 594 [Cycling] Everyone has his own locomotor against time. 18. *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 270 (Cent.) Electric locomotors.

B. adj. (Chiefly Phys.) Of, pertaining to, or concerned with locomotion. *Locomotor ataxy*: see *ATAXY* 2.

1870 *Rolliston Anim. Life* 48 Sole-shaped locomotor disc known as the 'foot'. 1877 *Morley Crit. Disc.* Ser. ii. 351 To explore our spinal cords and to observe the locomotor system of Medusae. 1880 *Bastian Brain* 70 Animals . . . devoid of . . . locomotor appendages. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 280 The peculiar metamorphosis enables the larva to remain . . . adapted to a locomotor life.

**Locomotory** (lə'kɒmɔ'tɔrɪ), a. [f. *L. locō* (see *LOCOMOTIVE*) + *mōtorius* having the function of movement: see *MOTOR*.] Pertaining to or having the power of locomotion.

1835-6 *Todd Cyc. Anat.* i. 701 f. Whatever the form of the locomotory organ . . . it is always organized in the same manner. 1892 *R. L. Stevenson Across the Plains* 292 To what passes with the anchored vermin [sc. plants], we have little clue. . . But of the locomotory, to which we ourselves belong, we can tell more.

† **Loco-move**, v. *Obs.* nonce-wd. [f. *MOVE* v., after *LOCOMOTION*.] = *LOCOMOTE* v.

1792 *T. Twining Lett.* 16 July in *Country Clergyman* 184 Cent. (1882) 156 It is high time you should know something about us and our locomotions. To-morrow morning . . . we begin to loco-move towards Biteswell.

**Locomutation**, nonce-wd. [f. *loco-* (after *LOCOMOTION*) + *MUTATION*.] Change of place.

1886 *Lowell Progr. World in Latest Lit. Ess.* (1891) 124 The tendency of population towards great cities . . . new thing, but intensified as never before by increased and increasing ease of locomutation.

**Loco-restive**, a. nonce-wd. [Humorous imitation of *LOCOMOTIVE*, rest being substituted for *mōt-*.] Inclined to rest in one place.

1796 *Lamb Corr. Wks.* 1868 l. 10 Your loco restive and all your idle propensities, of course, have given way to the duties of providing for a family.

**Locorum**, variant of *LOCKHAM* 1 *Obs.*

**Locqueram**, **Loceram**, vars. *LOCKHAM* 1 *Obs.*

**Locrian** (lə'kriən), a. and sb. [f. *L. Locri* s + -AN.] a. adj. Of or pertaining to the Locri, a people of Greece, or to their country Locris. *Locrian mode*: an occasional appellation of one (not identified with certainty) of the 'modes' of ancient Greek music; in the Middle Ages applied arbitrarily to the 11th ecclesiastical mode. b. sb. One of the Locri; an inhabitant of Locris.

1568 *Chapman Hud.* ii. 35 Ajax the besse, Oileus Sonne, the Locrians led to warre. 1715 *Pope Hud.* ii. 630 Fierce Ajax led the Locrian Squadrons on. 1753 *Chambers Cycl.* 3 f. *Locrian*, in ancient music, the seventh species of the *chroma*. 1835 *Harvard Greece* f. 99 The Locrians claimed a higher antiquity than any other branch of the Greek nation. 1836 *J. G. Leitch Chr. Annals* vi. (1851) 179 In the fact recorded of the Locrian legislator we find [etc.] 1880 *Rockstro in Grove Dict. Mus.* ii. 185 f. *Locrian Mode*. So + *Locre'sian* [f. *L. Locre'sian*].

1547 *Bacon Ast. Adultery* iii. *Homines* i. xi. 1839 150 Among the Locre'sians the adulterers had both their eyes thrust out.

**Loculament** (lə'kyləmənt), [ad. *L. loculāmentum*, f. *locus* dim. of *locus* a place.] A little cell; spec. in Bot., one of the cells or compartments of a capsule or pericarp: a loculus.

1656 *Hoult George, Loculament*, a place of lodg made with holes for Pigeons or Cat. . . (et c.) dim. for a Pigeon, also the several places wherein the seeds lie, as in Poppy Seeds. *Dr. Charleton*. 1707 *Stowess Jamaica* i. 18 A small pea . . . made up of three loculaments or cells. 1760 *L. L. Introduct. Bot.* i. xi. 1765 f. 23 The cells, or lodg compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged. *Loculaments*. 1796 *Dr. Sibthorp in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 498 A membranaceous loculament, containing the . . . 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* vii. § 1, 289 The loculaments, loculi, or cells of the pericarp.

Hence *Loculamentose* a. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889. **Loculamentous** a. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856, full of loculaments or little cells.)

**Locular** (lə'kylər), a. *Phys.* and *Bot.* [ad. mid. *L. locularis*, f. *LOCULUS*.] Having loculi.

1847-9 *Todd Cyc. Anat.* IV. 121 f. The locular aspect of the divided surta es.

b. with defining prefix, as *bi-*, *tri-*, *unilocular*, etc.

1783, 1836 see *BILOCULAR*. 1871 *W. A. Leitch in Lichn. flora* 17 Septate and mural-locular. *Ibid.* 21 Irregularly mur formi locular. *Ibid.* 230 Spores fusoid, 4-locular. 1871 *W. L. Lindsay in Phil. Trans.* p. 211. XI. 37 The sporidia of the *Botrya* are . . . sometimes 2 locular, though also simple.

**Loculate** (lə'kylət), a. [ad. *L. loculātus*, f. *loculus*: see *LOCULUS* and -ATE.] = *LOCULAR*.

1866 in *Trans. Bot.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Loculated** (lə'kylə'təd), *Phys.* and a. [f. as prec. + -ED.] Divided into loculi; celled.

1801 *Hove in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 2 The loculated cecum. 1859 *Todd Cyc. Anat.* V. 204 The lamellula of Rosignoli are loculated with the ultimate cells. 1880 *Bastian Brain* iv. 81 The body of the Pearly Nautilus, contained within the last chamber of its coiled and loculated shell, is [etc.]. 1897 *Albott's Syst. Med.* III. 894 The perityphlitic abscess is . . . deeply loculated.

**Loculation** (lə'kylə'shən), [f. *L. loculātus*: see -ATION.] The state or condition of being loculated; development or production of loculi.

1855 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

**Locule** (lə'kyl), [a. *F. locule*, ad. *L. loculus*, dim. of *locus*.] = *LOCULUS*. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Loculicidal** (lə'kylɪ'sɪdəl), a. *Bot.* [f. *L. locul-us*, dim. of *locus* place + *-cid-*, *-cadere* to cut + -AL.] Of a carpel, etc.: That dehisces through the back or dorsal suture of the loculus.

1819 *Linley Richards' Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 85 *Loculicidal*; when dehiscence takes place by the middle of the cells. 1830 — *Kat. Syst. Bot.* 33 Dehiscence either loculicidal or septicidal. *Ibid.* 134 Capsule . . . with 3 loculicidal valves. 1870 *Hooker Struct. Flora* (1884) 75 Loculicidal crustaceous or coriaceous carpels.

Hence *Loculicidally* adv.

1847 *W. E. Stella Phil. Bot.* 175 Caps. separable into 3 pieces, sometimes dehiscing loculicidally. 1870 *Hooker Struct. Flora* 46 Polygala . . . Capsule compressed, loculicidally splitting along the edges. *Ibid.* (1884) 413 Berry indehiscent or loculicidally 4-5-valved.

**Loculose** (lə'kyləs), a. *Bot.* [ad. *L. loculosus*, f. *loculus*: see -OUS.] Full of loculi or cells; divided into cells by internal partitions.

1855 in *HYDE CLARK*. 1866 *Trans. Bot.* *Loculose*, divided by internal partitions into cells, as the pith of the walnut-tree. Never applied to fruits. 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* 419 f.

**Loculous** (lə'kyləs), a. *Bot.* [f. *L. loculosus*: see prec. and -OUS.] = *LOCULOSE*.

1840 in *SMART*. 1900 in *JACKSON Bot. Terms*.



|| **Loculus** (lō'kūlūs). Pl. **loculi** (lō'kūlūi). [*L. loculus*, dim. of *locus*.]

1. A small chamber or cell in an ancient tomb for the reception of a body or an urn.

1858 CARLYLE *Pratt. Gl.* II. vi. (1872) I. 87 St. Elizabeth's loculus was put into its shrine here. 1883 *Fortu. Rev.* July 137 Another spacious cave... containing chambers and a number of loculi for corpses.

2. *Zool. Anat. and Bot.* One of a number of small cavities or cells separated from one another by septa.

1851 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Colent.* 176 The number of septa in process of formation is often less than the number of loculi. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palzout.* 90 The space below the calice is broken up into a number of vertical compartments or loculi. 1873 T. H. GREENE *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 182 A simple cyst consists of a single loculus. A compound or multilocular cyst is one consisting of numerous loculi. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/2 *Loculus*, the cell or cavity in an ovary or an anther. 1897 *Allouët's Syst. Med.* 111. 894 This disposition [in perityphilitic abscesses] to the formation of loculi or pockets.

**Locum. colloq.** Short for **LOCUM TENENS**.

1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8 8 Acting... as 'locum' in Darlington place Church, Ayr (during the severe illness of the minister).

**Locum-tenency** (lō'kūm tē'nēnsi). Also **-tenancy**. [*f.* next: see **-cy**. Cf. *med. L. locum-tenentia*.] The position of being a *locum tenens*.

1844 G. S. FABER *Flight Dissert.* (1845) II. 343 It is not very probable that St. John... would have employed the word *Antichristus*, in the sense of *Locum-Tenency* or *Usurpation* of the character of Christ. 1881 *Church Bells* 19 Feb. 193 *Advt.* Curacy, or *Locum Tenency*, wanted by a priest. 1893 G. TRAYERS *Mon. Maclean* I. 268 To look out for a practice, or a *locum-tenency*. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5 2 [He] will take the *locum-tenency* of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, for at least a year.

|| **Locum tenens** (lō'kūm tē'nēnz). [*med. L.*, = 'one who holds the place of another'], a **LIEUTENANT**: *L. locum*, accus. of *locus* place; *tenens*, pr. pple. of *tenere* to hold. One who holds office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs, or who undertakes another's professional duties during his absence; a deputy, substitute.

In Great Britain now chiefly applied to the deputy of a medical man or of a clergyman.

1463 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 499 v. & dicti Locumtenentis mandato, declarabat, quateridem Locumtenens... Parliamentum voluit prorogare. 1641 'SNECTYMIUS' *Alce* v. (1653) 2 Leaving Titus as his *Locum tenens*. 1883 *The Strype Stone's Surv. Lond.* (1720) II. v. xviii. 391/2 The Lord Majors *Locumtenens*. 1755 CAME *Hist. Eng.* IV. 410 They ordered him to appoint a *locum tenens* and upon his declining to do so, they required... the three eldest aldermen, one after another, to assume the post. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G. W.* Wks. 1799 I. 187 D'ye mean... Master Jeremy's deputy? Ay, ay, his *locum tenens*. 1838 LYTON *Alce* III. ii. The old driveller will be my *locum tenens*, till years and renown enable me to become his successor. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 326 He not being on the spot, a *locum tenens* became a necessity.

*transf.* 1832 G. DOWDES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 461 A house wherein Petrarch was born, or perhaps its *locumtenens*.

*attrib.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 7/4 Dr. S. the *locum tenens* body physician of his Imperial and Royal Highness. 1889 *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 3 1 Young medical men... who are taking *locum tenens* work.

|| **Locumtenent, -tenant.** *Sc. Obs.* [*ad. late L. locum tenent em*: see *prec.*] = **LIEUTENANT**.

1492 *Extracts Abund. Reg.* (1844) I. 421 Mylord Huntlie, *locumtenent*. 1544 *Ibid.* 193 For furnishing of one thousand horse to remain with the *locumtenent* on the borders, for resisting of our auld enemies of England. *Ibid.* 194 And als thair was presentit in iugment twa writings of the Erie of Huntlie, *locumtenent* generale of the north of Scotland.

Hence † **Locumtenentary** (*Sc. -tenendry*) = **LIEUTENANTARY**.

1544 *Extracts Abund. Reg.* (1844) I. 194 Within the bounds of his *locumtenendry*.

**Locupletative** (lō'kūplētātiv), *a.* [*f. L. locupletare* to enrich, *f. locupletus*: see next and **-ATIVE**.] Tending to enrich.

1802-18 BENTHAM *Ration. Indic. Evid.* (1812) V. 702 The distinctions of which testimony is susceptible... if servative, exculpativ, exonerative, or locupletative.

**Locuplete** (lō'kūplēt), *a. rare*. [*ad. L. locuplet-em, locupletus* richly stored.] Well-stored, rich. Hence **Locupletely** *adv. rare*.

1599 NASHE *Leuten. Staffe* 21 The Digests of our English discoveries cited up in the precedence and be documented most locupletly. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Locuplete*, rich, wealthy, well-stored. 1864 HALDEMAN *Tours Chess Knight* Bibliogr. 3 Books... in the locuplete chess library of Professor George Allen.

|| **Locus** (lō'kūs), *sb.* Pl. **loci** (lō'wsi). [*L. = place.*]

1. Place in which something is situated, locality.

1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 118 Yet Space is not actually to be divided; or one part of it separated from another. Since it is the universal *Locus* of, and penetrates all Bodies. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 516 These certificates were... entirely inadequate to determine the *locus* of the claims without parol testimony. 1876 G. O. ELIOT *Dau. Der. v. xxxix*, We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual *locus* where there is a presence of other souls. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Locus*, the whole space in or on which a thing is situated; a place. 1899 *Allouët's Syst. Med.* VII. 395 It is even uncertain how far the writing-centre has

a *locus* apart from the region in which impressions are registered. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 4 In Dundee the fish trade is divided against itself on a miserable question of the locus of its market.

2. A subject, head, topic. [So in the Latin rhetorical writers, after *Gr. τόπος*.]

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 1864 BRUCE *St. Paul's Concept. Chr.* vii. 155 This manner of handling the locus of justification is very open to criticism.

3. *Math.* The curve or other figure constituted by all the points which satisfy a particular equation of relation between coordinates, or generated by a point, line, or surface moving in accordance with any mathematically defined conditions.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.* A *locus* is a line, any point of which may equally solve an indeterminate problem. *Ibid.* All *loci* of the second degree are conic sections. 1758 LYONS *Phænix* iv. § 99 The *locus* of a simple equation is always a right line. 1848 SALMON *Conic Sect.* ii. § 15 A single equation between the coordinates denotes a geometrical locus. 1879 CLIFFORE *Seeing & Thinking* iv. (1880) 141 When a point moves along a line, that line is the *locus* of the successive positions of the moving point. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 131 The *locus* of the centre of this extraordinary barometric depression. 1885 LEUBSDORF *Cycnoma's Prof. Geom.* 219 If two (non-concentric) pencils lying in the same plane are projective with one another (but not in perspective), the *locus* of the points of intersection of pairs of corresponding rays is a conic passing through the centres of the two pencils.

4. In Latin phrases: **locus omissions**, a standard passage (esp. one in an ancient author) which is viewed as the principal authority on a subject; **locus communis**, a COMMONPLACE; **locus in quo**, lit. 'the place in which' (something takes place), the locality of an event, etc.; in *Law*, used to designate the land on which trespass has been committed; **locus penitentie** (after Heb. xii. 17), a place of repentance; in *Law*, an opportunity allowed by law to a person to recede from some engagement, so long as some particular step has not been taken; **locus standi**, lit. 'place of standing'; recognized position; in *Law*, a right to appear in court. Also *genius loci* see **GENIUS** 7.

1864 H. HYNES *Lat. Gr. & Lat. Verse* introd. p. xxii, If a special subject has a '*locus classicus*, as *chariot racing*' in the *Æt. text* of Sophocles. 1883 *Nat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 446 1 The inclusion of honourable traffic... [was] grounded upon an utter misapprehension of the three *loci classici* in the Mosai law. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 383/5 His action was successful, and the report of it is now a *locus classicus* in the law of life insurance. 1931 *Elyot Gov. t. xiv*, Having almost all the places where they shall fetter their reasons, called of Orators '*loci communes*, which I omit to name. 1717 SALFELD *King's Bench Rep.* I. 94 The Plaintiff demurred, because here are two places alleged and the Avowant has only answered to the '*locus in quo*, &c. which is but one of the two places. 1843 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 Is there anything else which I ought to look at of yours on the same subject? if so, will you oblige me with a reference to the *locus in quo*. 1892 ATKINS *Kell or Gled.* 10 [They] suggest that the Aryan was a native of some cold part of Western Europe—Southern Scandinavia seems the latest favourite *locus in quo*. 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* III. ii. (1773) 427 The right competent to a party to reside from a bargain concerning land, before he has bound himself by writing is called in our law '*locus penitentie*'. 1789 *Term Rep.* III. 149 An auction is not unaptly called *locus penitentie*. 1855 *Newsp. Reader's Pocket Comp.* 1. 68 'The doors of the institution are open to a limited number of adult male criminals, as a *locus penitentie*': that is to say, as a place for repentance and reformation. 1885 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 489, I see no *locus penitentie* given to him after he has once made his election. 1835 J. W. CROKER *Ess. Fr. Rev.* vi. (1857) 342 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of '*locus standi*'. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXII. 94/2 An expectant occupier has a *locus standi* to apply for the renewal of a public-house licence.

**Locus** (lō'kūs), *sb.* **slang.** Also **locust**. [As the earliest use is West Indian, the source may be *Sp. loco* innatic (pl. *locas*): cf. *Loco* 1.] Something stupefying. Also *attrib.* in **locus-ale**, an intoxicating drink made of the scum of the sugar cane.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 146 The first of which [*viz.* scum of sugar-cane] that ariseth is little worth; but afterwards, what is schumm'd off, they make a very good drink of, called *Locus-Ale*, much used by the Servants in Jamaica. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 387 Some of the convicts would have given me some lush with a *locus* in it (laudandum hoccussing).

**Locus** (lō'kūs), *v. slang.* [*f. LOCUS sb.* 2] *trans.* To stupefy with drink. *To locus away*: to get away under the influence of drink. Cf. **LOCUS** *v.*

1831 *Examiner* 764/2 May threw a glass of the gin into Bishop's tea, when the latter said, 'are you going to locus or Burke me?' Mr. Horner explained that '*locus*' was a cant word to describe the act of putting a man in a state of stupidity. [The report of the same case in *John Bull* 5 Dec. 1863 has: 'Are you going to locus (or burk) me?'] 1868 *Temple Bar* XXIV. 539 '*Locusing*' is putting a chap to sleep with chloroform and 'belousing' is putting his light out. 1898 J. A. BARRY & Brown's *Burying*, etc. 30 I've been shanghaied an' 'lussed away to sea, an' I wants to get back home again.

**Locust** (lō'kūst), *sb.* Also (in sense 5) **-locus**. [a. *OF. locuste* or *L. locusta*: see *LOBSTER* 1. The early ME. *languste* is a. *OF. langouste* (semi-popular *ad. locusta*, through *logoste*, *longoste*).]

1. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the family

*Acrididae* (characterized by short horns), esp. *Cedipoda migratoria* (or *Pachytelus migratorius*), the Migratory Locust, well known for its ravages in Asia and Africa, where, migrating in countless numbers, it frequently eats up the vegetation of whole districts. Locusts are in many countries used for food.

In the Hebrew Bible there are nine different names for the insect or for particular species or varieties; in the Eng. Bible they are rendered sometimes '*locust*', sometimes '*beetle*', '*grasshopper*', '*caterpillar*', '*palmerworm*', etc. The precise application of the several names is unknown. *Bald locust*: in Lev. xi. 22 used to render the Heb. ערשן *sof-sān*, because the Talmud states that this word meant a locust with a smooth head.

1c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde honie and languste his mete. 1c 1300 *Cursor* II. 604/1 Jan sent drighthin a litle beist, O toth es noght vnfandun, Locust it hatt. 1320 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 15 Locustis ere bestis pñ flegnis & cūis kornes. 1382 WYCLIF *J's. lxxviii* 46 He 2af to rust the frutis of hem; and ther traualis to a locust [Coverdale the grasshopper, 1611 the locust]. 1526 TISDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 Hys mente was locustes and wyldie hony. 1611 *Bible* Lev. xi. 22 Even these of them ye may eat: the Locust, after his kinde, and the Bald-locust after his kinde. 1638 WILKINS *New World* 1, (1684) 184 Those great Multitudes of Locusts wherewith divers Countries have bin Destroyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 185. 1740 YOUNG *Ag. Th.* III. 238 Thick as the locust on the land of Nile. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 166 The migratory locust. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1879) 327 Locusts are sometimes blown to great distances from the land. 1880 ISRAELI *Enflyn.* I. xxxi. 288 The white ant can destroy fleets and cities, and the locusts erase a province.

2. Applied to insects of other families. a. An orthopterous saltatorial insect of the genus *Locusta* (family *Locustidae*). b. A homopterous insect of the genus *Cicada* (family *Cicadidae*); e.g. the seventeen-year locust, *C. septendecim*. c. *north. and midd. dial.* The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

1623 COKERAM, *Locusts*, grasshoppers. 1710 A. PHILLIPS *Pastorals* vi. 29 When Locusts in the Feary Bushes cry. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discom. Australia* I. iii. 285 The trees swarmed with large locusts (the cicada), quite deafening us with their shrill buzzing noise. 1854 WHITTIER *Burns* vii. I hear... The locust in the haying. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings of a Naturalist* xii. 270 Those noisy insects, the *Tettigonia* or Treehoppers, the Locusts of the colonists, are very numerous in New South Wales. 1862 JOHNSON *Australia* iv. 104 We heard everywhere on the gum-trees the cricket-like insects—usually called locusts by the colonists—hissing their reed-like monotonous noise. 1869 *Daily News* 26 July 8 2 The Cicadas, of which the 17-year Locust is one, are among the noisiest of insects.

3. *fig.* (from 1). A person of devouring or destructive propensities.

1546 BALD *Eng. Volaris* I. (1560) 5b, Theyr Byshoppes, Priestes, and Monkes, with other disguised Locustes of the same generation. 1587 FLEMING *Contu. Holinshed* III. 132/2 Certain locusts of the popes seminaries... arriving in England, and dispersing themselves into such places [etc.]. 1681 DRYDEN *St. Fryar* III. 33 You promis'd to... bring your Regiment of Red Locusts upon me for Free-quarter. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Natob. Annot. Wks.* IV. 283 All the territorial revenues have... been covered by those locusts, the English locusts. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 258 Those locusts called middle-men... who live... out of the labour of the producer and the consumer. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849-50) VI. 1. § 8. 127 An army of locusts in the form of... custom-house-officers... and other functionaries fell upon all the countries occupied by the French troops.

4. a. The fruit of the carob tree; a locust-bean.

b. A cassia-pod, the fruit of *Cassia fistula*. [The *Gr. name* *ἀκρία*, properly denoting the insect, is applied in the Levant to the carob-pod, from some resemblance in form; and from very early times it has been believed by many that the '*locusts*' eaten by John the Baptist were these pods. The application to the cassia-pod is due to confusion with the carob-pod.]

1615 G. SANDYS *Tract.* II. 121 Their fields, in which grow variety of excellent fruites; as... Dates, Almonds, Cassia fistula... Locust, (that, and of the forme of a cycle) [etc.]. 1778 QUINCY *Compt. Dig.* 181 Cassia, or Locust. This is a kind of Pod or Cane, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of Brazil. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Some have called the fruit [of the algaroba tree] locusts, and supposed it was the Baptist's food in the wilderness.

5. = **LOCUST-TREE** (in its various senses).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 The second is called *Locus* by our Nation resident in Virginia. 1657 R. LACON *Barbadoes* 74 The Locust is a tree, not unfity to be resembled to a Tuscan Pillar. *Ibid.*, Another Locust there is, which they call the bastard Locust. 1676 T. GLOVER *Acacia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is likewise black Walnut, Gum-tree, Locust. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 34 Let thy biting ax... the tough locust fell. 1775 W. EMERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Oct. 740/3 Large parks of well-regulated locusts. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 229 The black locust is strong, heavy, not much subject to warping. 1858 HOWARD *Cycl. Comm.* 1272/1 There are, at least, three popular varieties of the common locust... 1. Red Locust... 2. Green, or Yellow Locust... 3. White Locust. 1869 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 201 Honey locust (*Glottischoa tricanthos*).

b. *U. S.* = **locust-club** (see 6).

1882 McCABE *New York* xxiii. 383 'Give them the locusts, men', came in sharp ringing tones from the Captain.

6. *attrib.* and **Comb.**, as (sense 1) *locust-army*, *-flesh*, *horde*, *host*, *legion*, *swarm*; (senses 4, 5) *locust fruit*, *timber*, *tree*; *locust-fashion*, *-like* *advs.*; *locust-bean*, the fruit of the carob tree; *locust-beetle* = *locust-borer*; *locust-berry*, the fruit of the West Indian locust, *Byrsanima (Mal-*



*philia coriacea*; also, the tree itself; locust-bird, (a) a name given in S. Africa to *Crotophaga carunculata*; also to *Ciconia alba* (Great Locust-bird) and *Glareola nordmanni* (Little Locust-bird); (b) the rose-coloured stalling, *Pastor roseus*; all these birds devour locusts; locust-borer, a longicorn beetle, *Cyrtene robiniae*, whose larva destroys the locust-tree; locust club, a club made of the wood of the locust-tree, used by U.S. police; locust-eater, a bird of the genus *Gryllivora*; locust-eating a., rendering mod. *L. gryllivorus*; locust flower, the flower of *Robinia Pseudacacia*; locust-lobster, a crustacean of the family *Syllariidae*; locust post, a post made of the wood of the locust-tree (*Robinia*); locust shrimp, the squilla or mantis-shrimp.

1727-46 THOMSON Summer 1057 Fetic fields With 'locust-armies purifying' heap'd. 1847 R. W. CHURCH Lett. 14 Feb. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) 82 The trees are very few (found Valletta)—scattered, black, shrubby carob-like (or 'crist-bean') are the most numerous. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 215 It seems to have a near resemblance to the 'locust-berry' tree. 1776 A. RUSSELL *Albany* 70 The locust-bird, is about the size and shape of a starling and seems of that species. The plumage on the body is of a flesh-colour; the head, neck, wings, and tail, are black. 1867 LAYARD *Birds S. Africa* 291 *Glareola Nordmanni*, Small Locust-bird of Colonists. *Ibid.* 314 *Ciconia Alba*, The White Stork, Gould. Great Locust-bird of Colonists. 1874 FROUDE *S. Afric. Notes* 13-19 Dec. An army of locust-birds. 1884 H. B. TRISTRAM *Fauna & Flora Palestine* 73 The Rose-coloured Pastor is well known to the natives as the Locust Bird, from its habit of preying on that pest, whose flights it generally follows. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 529 Rioters, branded by the 'locust clubs of the New York police. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* 11. 66 The resemblance between *Petroica bicolor* and the genuine 'locust-eaters (*Gryllivora*) is remarkably strong. 1802 BINGLEY *Annot. Bug.* (1813) 11. 136 The 'locust-eating thrush. To this new species, Mr. Harrow has affixed the specific name of *Gryllivorus*. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi. (1818) 11. 9 The locust-eating Thrush. 1890 R. H. HOLDEN *Minor's Right* (1899) 106 2 That no hated aliens... should be suffered to... spread themselves 'locust-fashion over their beloved shadow ground. 1855 BROWNING *Saint Is.* The 'locust flesh steeped in the pitcher. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives, Lake Stones* 6 Pink-lipp'd 'locust flowers, hanging in thousands. 1792 DAVENPORT *Foy*, III. 70 Ingwa's are a Fruit like the 'Locust Fruit, 4 inches long, and one broad. 1800 'R. HOLDEN *Col. Reformer* (1891) 257 The 'locust borders of travelling sheep. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xv. With treble vengeance will his hot shafts urge Gaul's 'locust host. 1884 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1835) 11. xviii. 334 The allied troops, in 'locust legions, were pouring into Leipzig. 1802 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. iv. (1812) 243 His Guards. Into Scotland 'locust-like in her pretext did swarm. 1855 CORNWALL 25 Locust-like, they had devoured the edibles, and left us remains which were neither tender nor tempting. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) 111. 1610/1 The locusta, or 'locust-lobster. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 291 Locust-Lobsters (*Syllariidae*). 1747 Rhode Island *Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 200 From a point where a 'locust post was erected, [we] ran a line three miles north-east. 1870-80 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 6) 306 The 'Locust Shrimp (*Squilla mantis*). 1795 SOCIETY *Jour. of Arc v.* 171 Who send their 'locust swarms o'er ravaged realms. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 321 A locust-swarm of foragers. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1271/2 The strength of 'locust timber, as compared with other woods. 1866 TREAS. Bot. 987/1 Considerable quantities of these 'locust tree-trunks are exported to this and other European countries.

**Locust, v. rare—1.** [*f. LOCUST sb.*] *intr.* To swarm and devour as locusts do.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* n. i. This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain, Come locusting upon us, eat us up.

**Locust**, variant of *LOCUS sb.*

**LOCUSTA** (*lok'vstā*). [*L.*; see *LOCUST sb.*]

1. A locust. *Obs.*

c1355 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Baptista*) 281 Wyld hony wes his lyfede, & a thynge callit locusta. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sol. Wks. II. 5 Sum men sejen bat locusta is a litle beest good to ete. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxv. (1405) 429 Locusta bathe that name for he hath longe legges as the shafte of a spere.

2. Bot. The spikelet of grasses. See also *quot.* 1727-41.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Locusta*, is used by botanists for the tender extremities of the branches of trees; such as, it is supposed, John the Baptist fed on in the wilderness. Some also used *locustæ* for the beards, and pendulous seeds, of oats, and of the *gramina paniculata*; to which the name is given on account of their figure, which something resembles that of a locust. 1830 LINLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 292 Flowers [of the Grass tribe] in little spikes called locustæ. 1861 MEYER *Man. Bot.* 192 The partial inflorescence of a Grass, which is termed a *locusta* or spikelet.

**Locustarian** (*lok'vstē-riān*). [*f. mod. L. Locustarius*, *f. LOCUSTA*: see -AN.] An insect of the group *Locustaria* (in Latreille's classification) of green grasshoppers, katydids, etc.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Locustian, a. nonce-wd.** [*f. LOCUST sb.* + -IAN.] Pertaining to locusts.

1721 KEN *Hymnothea* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 270 Thus at his Tail he has a Scorpion's Sting, Deadly, like that of the Locustian King.

**Locustical, a. nonce-wd.** [*f. LOCUST sb.* + -ICAL.] Pertaining to locusts and their habits.

1763 BYRON *Ep. to J. Bl—k—n*, *Ess.* 54 Tho', all to a Man, Translators adopt the locustical Plan.

**Locustid** (*lok'vstid*). *Ent.* [*ad. mod. L. Locustid*, *f. LOCUSTA*: see -ID.] An insect of the family *Locustidae*.

1893 in Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1899 L. N. BARNES *True Tales Insects* 143 The Locustids appear to show no preference for the globular galls.

**Locust-tree.** Also 7-8 locus tree. [In sense 1 clearly *f. LOCUST sb.* In the other applications the identity of the word is somewhat doubtful, but the New World trees so called may possibly have received their name from the resemblance of their fruit either to the carob-pod (*LOCUST sb.* 4) or the insect itself.]

1. The CAROB tree, *Ceratonia Siliqua*.

1623 JOHNSON *Golden Trade* 132 They have likewise great store of Locust trees, which growing in clusters of long cods together in the beginning of May, grows to his ripeness, which the people will feed upon. 1775 *Ann. Reg.* 11. 92 A tree growing in Spain called, carrobe or locust-tree. The fruit exactly resembles kidney-beans.

2. A well-known North American tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia*, having thorny branches and dense clusters of white heavily-scented flowers; = *ACACIA* 2. It is used extensively for ornament and as a timber-tree, the wood being very hard and durable.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1550 *Arbor siliquosa Virginiana spinosa, Locust nustratus dicta.* The Virginian Locust tree. 1676 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Sept. (1878) I. 22 Brought my Brother John going so far as the little Locust tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armenia* 11. 80 1 The leaves of the Locust tree, are oval leaves set on the stalk by short foot-stalks. 1775 A. BERNARD *Trav.* 69 The pseudo-acacia, or locust-tree. 1822 W. HAYES *Black. Hall* (1849) 389 The house stood in the centre of a large field, with an avenue of old locust trees leading up to it. 1892 STAFFORD *et al.* is the *Pinus* & Locust-tree, gave it a foreign name and interest.

3. The COUGHBARK of Guiana and the West Indies. Also, the West Indian *Pyronoma cinerea* and *B. coriacea* Treas. Bot. 1866).

1629 Plantation St. Christopher in *J. Smith's Works* (Arb.) 905 Sugar Canes, also Masticks, and Locust Trees. 1693 S. BALE *Parnassus* 56 *Gummi Ammon Locustis rugos.* The Locust-Tree. In *Nova Hispania & Brasilia* 1676 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 221 The Locust tree. It is a spreading shady tree, and found in many parts of Liguana. 1796 STEPHEN *Striptum* 11. xliii. 165 We saw some very fine locust trees, being eighty or a hundred feet high, and prodigiously thick. The timber is of a beautiful cinnamon-colour, its seeds, like beans, enclosed in a broad light brown pod. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 542 This resin [anise] is obtained from the *hymenocarpus*, or locust tree. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 11. 165 The Locust-tree (*Hymenocarpus* of tropical South America, affording a very tough and close-grained wood.

4. New Zealand. = KOWHAI.

1872 A. DONNET *Ranolf* 11. 86 111 Feathery locust-trees overarched a little plot. 1898 MORRIS *Arct. Ind. Kowhai*. Maori name given to (1) Locust tree, Yellow Kowhai *Sophora tetragonaria*.

5. African Locust-tree, *Parkia africana* Treas. Bot. Suppl. 1874. Bastard Locust-tree of the West Indies, *Clethra tinifolia*. Honey Locust-tree, a North American ornamental tree, *Gleditsia triacanthos*. Swamp or Water Locust-tree, *G. monosperma* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* 11. 85 Bastard Locust-tree. The berries are ripe in August. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 317 Locust-tree, Honey, *Gleditsia*.

**Locution** (*lok'vshn*). Also 6-7 loquution. [*ad. L. locutiōem em* (*loquū-*), n. of action *f. loqui* to speak. Cf. *f. locution* (14-15th c.).]

1. The act of speaking, utterance. *Obs.*

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1883) 11. 563 Of the barres bahaduns the tunge makyth locution. c1500 *Milne* 20. I will not make grett locution or talking. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guilemeau's Fr. Chirurge* 23/1 A whole lippe is necessary to the loquution and speche. 1746 TRAP *Comm. Acts* xviii. 21 An eloquent man. It imports, 1 skil in the words; 2 good locution. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* ed. 2. 143 Diction and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. 1767 J. W. Statius' *Thebaid* xii. 1180 Should gentle Phœbus fortify my Lungs, And give Locution from a hundred Tongues.

2. Speech as the expression of thought; discourse; also, style of discourse, expression. Now rare or *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Fulg.* 98 b. Let no man call hym selfe a diuine: that knoweth nat the figuris of construction and locution: and specially allegoris [etc.]. c1547 BALE *Image both Ch. xv.* (1550) 11. Under the shadowe of figurate locution. 1603 H. CROSSE *Pertines Commu.* (1878) 116 To carrie the minde into sunfull thoughts, with vncleane locution, and vncleane behaviur. 1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* 1. ii. I hate these figures in locution, These about phrases forc'd by ceremonie. 1726 AVLEIFF *Parergon* 347 A Libel may be obscure in point of Diction or Locution. 1846 GROTE *Greece* 1. xxi. 11. 106 The vein of Homeric feeling and the general style of locution would be maintained. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 Their modes of speech accustomed every ear to their locution. 1852 FERRIER *Gk. Philos.* (1866) 1. Lett. to De Quincy 483 In barbarous locution, 'the knowable alone is the ignorable'.

3. A form of expression or phraseology; a phrase, expression.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 That somme men seyde Paradise to atteyn to the cerle of the moone, Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locution iperbollicale. 1547 HOOVER *Anno. Bp. Winchester* 11. b. Here ys a very plain trope and figurative loquution. 1555 HADFORD

in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 11. 1616 2 Which is an hyperbollicall loquution. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 133, I abhorre metaphorical locutions in serious and abstruse subjects. 1654 J. K. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 130 If Testament in one place be taken for the instrument of his Testament, it is a tropical locution. 1816 BENTHAM *Christom.* 146 Analysis and Synthesis are locutions which are but too frequently to be found employed. 1824 LINDOR *Imag. Comm.*, Johnson & Zoake Wks. 1833 I. 136 1, I cannot but thi k that so irregular a locution was at first occasioned by abbreviation in manuscripts. 1847 GROTE *Greece* 11. ix. 111. 33 It was essential to the security of the despot that he should strike off the overtopping ears of coin in the field (to use the Greek locution). 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 July 35 3 A permanent Philological Board to watch over the introduction of new words and locutions. 1879 HOWE *Is. Arostook* xxvii. 319 The vigorous and imaginative locutions of the Pike language.

**Locutor** (*lok'vtr*). rare—1. [*a. l. locutor, f. loqui* to speak.] A speaker.

1859 SARA *Two round Clock* (1861) 174 As though the whisper were of such commercial moment that the locutor feared its instantaneous transport to the ears of Rothschild.

Hence **Locutorship**, the office of spokesman.

1861 Mrs. PROWSE *Lett. R. H. Horne* 1877 11. xlii. 13, I will not say that there is not some overbearing in relation to divine things, the locutorship of the Holy Ghost being among them.

**Locutory** (*lok'vtrī*). *sb.* [*ad. med. L. locutōriū*, neut. of *\*locutōri-us, f. locutor*; see *prec.* and -ORY.] An apartment in a monastery set apart for conversation, a parlour; occas. a grille at which the inmates of a monastery may speak with those outside. Cf. mod. *L. locutoria fenestra*.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 247 b1 He brought hym in to the parloure or locutorye. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Tith* 11. Wks. 1790/1 So came she to the grate that they call it trowe the locutorye. 1669 WOODWARD *St. Teresa* 11. iii. 21, I was once with him in a Locutory. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Grand* I. 557 note, Parlour, or Locutory, or Locutories. 1825 SCOTT *Brotherhood* xix. She left the betrothed parties in the locutory or parlour. 1841 GILBERT *For Arden* 60 While Launier waited in the locutory, the complaisance, or see i. d. vespers, were prolonged beyond the usual time. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystic* (1860) I. vi. ix. 178 Several monks in the locutory.

Also in *L.* form **Locutorium** (*lok'vtrī-riūm*).

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1803) 25 The times for conversation were, after dinner, in the Locutorium, or conversation-room. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Land's Poems* 427 The locutorium's prattle Again the convent hours. 1883 O. KERN Oct. 420 She looked up the locutor, the parlour where visitors were received.

**Locutory, a. rare—1.** [*ad. L. \*locutōri-us* see *LOCUTORY sb.*] Pertaining to speech.

1828 *Illustr. Lond. News* 45 Two worthies, whose locutory energies were considerably enhanced by a sapient shaking of the head.

**Lodam e**, variant of *LODAM Obs.*

**Lodanum**, *obs. form* of *LODANUM*.

† **Lodder**, *a. Obs.* [Connected with OE. *lode* beggar, poor wretch. Cf. OLG. *lolar* adj., vain, idle (MLG. *lolar* adj., loose, unsteady, *lolar*, *lotter* sb., mountebank, rogue, mod. G. dial. *lotter*, loose, exhausted; also in mod. G. *lotterbube* blackguard, and in other compounds; see Gumm). The OE. stem *\*lode-* is related by ablaut to *\*lenf-* in *LATHFR a.*] Wretched.

c1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS* (E. E. T. S.) 624/441 But a Barn he twyges born, Whon domus-day schal blowen his beatus, He may elles ligen lodder for-lorn.

Hence † **Lodderly** *adv.*, wretchedly, basely.

c1425 *Eng. Cong. Trv.* 22 To helpe this heyth man that .. biogh his owne men lodderly was of lond y-dryne.

† **Loddy**, *obs. slang* abbreviation of *LODANUM*.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* I. 7 There are hairdressers and laundresses in London, who cannot begin their work without twopenny worth of what they call Loddy.

**Lode** (*lād*). *Forms*: 1 *lād*, (*laad*), 3 *lad*, 3-4 (*9 dial.*) *lade*, 4 *lod*, 6 *loode*, 6-9 *load*, 7 *loade*, *9 dial.* *load*, 4-*lode*. [OE. *lād* fem.: see *LOAD sb.*, of which *lode* is merely a graphic variant, now appropriated to certain special senses. (The *obs.* senses are placed under the one or the other word according to their affinity with surviving senses.)]

1. † Way, journey, course (*obs.*); *dial.* a road.

1600 *Andrew* 423 (Gr.) Hu lomp ewel on lode leofa Hiowulf? c1000 *Ormin* 3455 Part ille an sholde brinne lode Habbeinn wip him o lode. c1300 *Sir Tristr.* 419 He toke his lod vnliht, His penis wip him he bare. 13. F. E. Allit. P. C. 156 1 or be monnes lode neuer so luper, he lyf is ay swete. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Lood*, a lane; in Moberley applied to the roads leading to the various moss rooms o. Lindow Common.

2. A watercourse; an aqueduct, channel; an open drain in feney districts. Now *local*.

1586 Grant in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1883) I. 358 Mariscus . . . quam circumfluit lacynlad. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b. Such evil ayre as issueth forth of Lodes, Synkes, Sewers, and draynes. 1574 Bp. Cox in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 11. IV. 7 Our fenies, loodes, dykes, and banckes, being . . . so sore decayed. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 401 The whole region . . . is overflowed by the spreading waters of the rivers . . . having not loades and sewers large enough to void away. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Arholme* 376 There was formerly a small lode or gut, called Voldfyke, by which boats and small craft could sail out of the Trent. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. 11. 139 Down that long dark lode . . . he . . . skated home. 1865 — *Heretot* xxi.



A man cutting sedges in a punt in the lode alongside. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Lode*, *lode*, an aqueduct or channel which carries the water to a mill. 1894 *Athenaeum* 5 May 587/1 A view of a fen lode or land drain in rainy weather.

† *Lending, guidance.* *Obs.*  
1200 ORMIN 2140 Fort batt he [sc. be steoressmann] wile folhenn 233 bat ille steoress lode. *Ibid.* 6589 He... Forloeseþ sawles soþe lht, þatt is Godsþessell lode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 641 Quen he cuth þe lode o landes lode.

b. *dial.* The turn to act as pilot.  
1855 *Correspondent*, When a signal is made for a pilot, at Aldburgh, the Pilots on shore draw lots, and he, who gets the lot, or as they call it the Lode, goes off to the vessel.

4. A loadstone. Also fig. an object of attraction. It is uncertain whether quot. c 1530 belongs to this sense; cf. 3.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 211 So they that are abroad fast about may range, Rowing on the see, my selfe their lode and gyde. c 1530 *Hyckescorner* (ed. Manly) 84 (*Perseverance*), I am never variable, but doth continue, Still gonyng upwade the ladder of grace, And lode in me planted is so true, And fro the poore man I wyl never tourne my face. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Arcades Apollo, whose brightnesse draws euerie eye to turne as the Heliotropion doth after her load. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* vii. 34 As with the Lode the Steele we touch.

5. *Mining.* A vein of metal ore.

*Champion lode*, the most productive lode in a district. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 8 They haue now two kinde of Tyne workes, Stream and Load. *Ibid.* 10 b, When they light vpon a smal veine, or chance to leese the Load which they wrought, they begin at another place neere-hand, and so drawe by gesse to the main Load againe. 1728 *NICHOLIS in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 402 When the Substrans forming these Loads are reducible to Metal, the Loads are by the Miners said to be alive; otherwise they are termed dead Loads. 1813 *VAN OUYER Agric. Devon* 64 In the parish of Hindeston a lode of copper has lately been discovered within six or seven fathoms of the surface. 1845 *Am. Phil. Soc.* IV. 131 Zinc lying in two large and two smaller lodes and veins. 1866 *THEBURY Greatheart* III. 7 The lode is a champion lode, and most run for miles, so the men tell me. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 The aggregate yield of the mines on the Cornstock lode. 1881 *Mining Gloss.* s.v., In general miner's usage, a lode, vein, or ledge is a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. 1883 *STEVENS Silverado* 59. 60 The lode comes to an end, and the miners move elsewhere.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lode-claim*, *formation*, *location*, *-mining*, *-ore*; *lode-plot* (see quot.); † *lode-ship*, † a pilot ship; *lode-stovvan*, *lode works* (see quots.); † *lodewort*, a name for Water Crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, so called from its growing in watercourses.

1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 Brown's Gulch contains the following lode-claims, all claimed as silver-lodes. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 4/2 No. 5 Shaft is sunk to the depth of 24 ft. on lode formation 2 ft. 6 in. wide. 1897 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 328 Several lodes had in the mean time been found, or at least lode-locations [sc. made]. 1894 *Ibid.* 362 Containing the lode-mining interest of the country there is but little to report. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. 2) s.v. *Burton*, Its potters use almost all the 'lode' for that is dug at Lawton. 1778 *PRYCE Min. Cumb.* 124 † *Lode-plot*, a lode that underlies a y fast or horizontal, and may be rather called a Flat lode. 1357 *Act 3 Edw. III.* Stat. 1 c 2 In last case, person plas grant que lode soit treve en nefappelle lodeship (translation has lode-ship). 1860 *Law. & Eq. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), † *Lode stovvan*, a drang driven towards rising ground on the indications of a lode in marshy ground. 1586 *CAMDEN Britannia* (1600) 148 Horum autem stannariorum, siue metallicorum operum duo sunt genera. Alterum lode works, alterum Stream-work vocant. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 8 b, To find the Loadworks, their first labour is also employe in seeking this Shoal, which either lieth open on the grasse, or but shallowly covered. 1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Lode works* (in the Stannaries or Tin Mines in Cornwall), Works performed in the high grounds, by sinking deep Wells call'd Shafts. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, † *Lodewort* is water Crowfoote.

† *Lode-male.* *Obs.* In 4 loode-. [f. *LODE* (sense 1) + *MALE sb.*] A travelling-trunk.

13. *Cor de Lion* 3651 Geve hym .. Lodee males .. Ful of ryche precieuse stones.

† *Lodemann.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lédmann*, 5 *lodman*, *ladman*. [OE. *lédmann*, f. *léd* *LODE* + *mann* *MAN sb.* Cf. *LODESMAN*.] In OE., a leader, guide; in later use only *spec.* a pilot.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* x. 31 Þu canst wegas zeond hæt westen; ac leo ure lodmann. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27) 1485 *Hyphis*, If they were brokyn or ought wo begon Or haddyn nede of lodman [MS. Arch. Seld. ladman] or vitayle. a 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 260 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 11 The lode man a bove that schuld sownd yerne Lakyth brayn, and also the lantern ys owt. 1536 tr. *Lawes of Oleron in Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 129 If a ship is lost by default of the lodeman, the maryners may bring the lodeman to the windlass or any other place, and cut off his head.

*Lodemanager* (lōd-mən-ə-dʒ). [a. AF. *lod-manage* (also *lamanage*), f. OE. *lédmann*; see *prec.* and *-AGE*.] *Pilgrage.* *Court of lodemanager*: a court which sat at Dover for the appointment of the pilots of the Cinque Ports.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prof.* 403 His herherwe and his moone, his lodemanager. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* i. iii, Maryners that expert be of their lodemanager. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 24 Paid .. John Henry lodemanager for lodemanager of the same Ship. .. a 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 260 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 13 3ef that he to long abyde To cast an anker at his tide, And felleth of his lodemanager. 1531 *Charter-party* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crk. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowage wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acoustomyd shalbe taken. 1616 *BULLOCK Lodemanager*,

skill of navigation. 1716 *Act 3 Geo. I.* c. 13 § 1 A very useful Society or Fellowship, of Pilots of the Trinity House of Dover [etc.], who have always had the sole Piloting and Load-manage of all Ships and Vessels from the said Places up the Rivers of Thames and Medway. Every Person must appear at a Court of Loadmanage, and be publicly examined touching his Skill and Abilities in Piloting, before he is to be admitted a Member of the said Society. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance* I. 72 To the petty, or accoustomyd Average, belong Loadmanage, Towage and Piloting. 1873 J. LEWIS 1871 *Census* 25 There was in former times a Court called the Court of Loadmanage, which seems to have been a branch of the Admiralty jurisdiction.

b. (See quot. 1607.)  
1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 2 A pece of Flemmysh monney called an Englyshe for lodemanager. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Lodemanager* is the hire of a Pilot for conducting of a ship from one place to another.

† *Loder.* *Obs.* [f. *LODE* + *-ER*.]

1. A leader: in quot. attrib. *loder-man*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3723 An loder-man we wilen us sen, And wenden in-to egipce agen. *Ibid.* 4110.

2. The loadstone.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1569 The loder wherby these shipmen her cours toke echon.

† *Lodesman.* *Obs.* Also 3-6 lodes-, (4 lodes-, loddies-), 5-6 loddies-, lody-, (5 ladi-, lods-, 6 lods-, lodes-), 6-8 loads-. [Altered form of *LODEMAN*, on the analogy of genitival compounds, as *doomsman*.]

1. A leader, guide.

c 1275 *LAV.* 6245 And sollec habbe lodes-men [c 1205 lodesmen] forþ 30u to lode. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xxiij. lxxviii. (1495) 836 Tame swyne knowe theyr owne howses and home and lerne to come therto without guide and lodeman. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 496 þe lode at was þar lodisman. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 106 V folowyde euermore my duke and lodisman sent Nicholas. 1528 *Roy Rede Me* (Arb.) 72 Rufian wretches and rascall Lodemen of all knavishness. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 69 The legion wherof Manlius Valens was lodisman. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Prio. Prayers* (1851) 543 He thou .. our lodisman, guide, and captain. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Tracts, Fr. Tong. Une Guide qui meine auant*, a leader, a guide, a lodisman. 1594 *LATIMER 1st Sermon*, bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 21 To walke ordinarily with God and to make him his lodes man and chief guyde.

b. *spec. Mil.*

1581 *STEWART Mart. Discipl.* i. 46 The Sergeant .. putteth them in arrie that euerie man follow his lodseman, keeping his ranke fellows iustlie on both sides. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* cxcix. 1241 Hee provided them first of y<sup>e</sup> principall point, which was, y<sup>e</sup> they might haue a good lodseman.

2. A pilot; a steersman.

13. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 179 A lodes-mon lytly lep vnder hachches. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* (Fairf.) 1488 *Hyphis*, If they were broken or wo begon Or hade nede of lodemen [sc. lodman, lodman] or vitayle. c 1400 *Beryn* 1601 Lodisman, Stere onys into the Coas, as wel as evir howe can. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. vi. 224 He .. gaif ws then Gentill hornys, pilatis, and lodisemen. 1520 *PATSGR.* 240/2 Lodeman of a shippe, *pilotte*. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 22 b, The Englyshe capitaynes perceyving that the haven was dangerous to entre without an expert lodseman. a 1571 *JEWEL Sermon*, Luke x. 23 4 (1611) 247 What, I pray you, besides vnto a Ship so tossed in the sea if there be no Lodseman, a Guide or Pilot.

fig. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Sermon*, Tim. 61/1 If we be benighted, in deede we are glad to have the Moone shine, or the Starres to be our Lodemen. 1581 *STURLEY Medea* in tr. *Seneca* 136 b, Hesperus, the lodseman of the night.

† *Lodesmate.* *Obs.* [f. *LODE* + *MATE sb.*, after *lodseman*.] ? A travelling companion.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasie Gm.* v. iii. Poems 1870 II. 77 He is their lodes mate & companion in all places.

*Lodestar, loadstar* (lōd-stār). Also 4-6 loode-, 5-6 lod-, 6 loode-, (lodes-); see *STAR sb.* *North*, and *Sc.* 5-6 lade-, 6 leid-, laidsterne, laydsterre. [f. *load*, *LODE* + *STAR sb.* Cf. ON. *leidarstjarna*.]

1. A star that shows the way; esp. the pole star.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1201 Calistopee .. Was turned from a woman to a Bere And after was she maad the lode sterre. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 199 þe sterre þat ladeþ þe Grees when þey seilled þider [sc. to Hesperia] and was her lode sterre, Hespera, þat is Venus. 1393 *LANGF. P. Pl.* C. xviii. 95 Wederise sheepmen now .. Han no by-leyue to be lyft ne to be lode-sterre. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 751 Schipe-mene .. Lukkes to be lode sterne whene þe lyghte faileth. c 1400 *MAUNDEY* (1839) xvii. 180 The Sterre of the See, that is unmevabe and that is toward the North, that we clepen the Lode Sterre. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 28/1 Yat south layd sterre sawe we fourth with. a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1260 Tyll the con. be clere And the lode starre appere. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 16 Tha had fund rycht furth in the north, law vnder the laid star Ane plesand yle. a 1571 *JEWEL On 2 Thess.* (1611) 130 The Master of the ship seemeth to be idle .. Hee .. looketh vpon the load star, and in appearance doth nothing. 1594 *BRUNDELL Exere.* III. I. xx. (1636) 321 The Load starre, or North starre. 1616 *BULLOCK Lodestar*, a Starre that guideth one. 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 183 The Load-stone and the Load-star depend both vpon this [sc. the steadiness of the earth's axis].

2. fig. A 'guiding star'; that on which one's attention or hopes are fixed.

This sense appears to have been revived at the beginning of the 19th c. after a lapse of some 150 years.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1392 Bische I yow myn hertes lady ferde. That herevpon ye wolden wyrt me, For loue of god my righte lode sterre. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* i. li. (1494) 611, To the hayn of lyf she was the lode sterre. 1500-20

*DUNBAR Poems* xxxvii. 10 O hie triumphing paradys of joy, Lodteir and lamp of evry justnes. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 The bright lodges sterre Of my true herte. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* Prolog 8 Lanterne, leid sterne, mirroure, and a per se. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) III. 134 A paterne in princehood, a lode-starre in honour, and mirroure of magnificence. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* i. l. 183 Your eyes are loadstaries. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 21 Since hee must needs lee the Load-starre of Reformation. 1823 *SCOTT Triumf.* Intro. v, The load-star of each heart and eye, My fair one leads the glittering ball. 1828 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* ii. xxi, An orphan with my parents lived, whose eyes Were loadstars of delight, which drew me home When I might wander forth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 274 The feather in the hat of Lewis was the load-star of victory. 1861 *M. ARNOLD Pop. Educ. France* p. xxiii, The French Revolution became an historic epoch for the world, and France the lode-star of Continental democracy. 1871 *ROSSETTI Poems*, *Jenny* 18 Whose person or whose purse may be The lode-star of your reverie.

*Lodestone*: see *LOADSTONE*.

*Lodge* (lɒdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 loge, logge, (4 loghe, loge, *Sc. Ing.*), 4-6 *Sc. luge*, (5 loigge, looge, 6 loige, *Sc. ludge*), 7-8 lodg, 5- lodge. Pl. 4 logis, *Sc. luggis*, 4-5 loges, logges, 5 lgez, loggen, loigges, loogez, 6 luges, -is. (See also *LOGIS*.) [ME. *loge*, *logge*, a. OF. *loge*, *loige* arbour, summerhouse, hut (f. *loge* hut, cottage, box at a theatre, etc.) = Pr. *loja*, Pg. *loja*, It. *luggia* (dial. *lobia*) = med. It. *laubia*, *lobia* (recorded in the sense 'covered walk, cloister': hence *LOBBY*), a. OLG. \**laubja*, later *louppea*, *lauba*, sheltered or shady place, booth, hut (glossing *umbraculum*, *tempes*, *magalia*, *mappalia*, *proscenium*, *propola*; MHG. *loube*, *lönbe* porch, balcony, hall; mod. G. *laube* arbour, summerhouse).]

The derivation of the Ger. word from OTeut. \**laubo* LEAP is disputed by some scholars, on the ground that the sense 'arbour' is a mod. development from compounds like *sonnerlaube*, *gartenlaube*. But the Latin-OLG. glosses, and the early examples of *loge* in OF., seem to show clearly that the sense 'shelter of foliage', though not evidenced in MHG., is the primary one. Cf. LEVESELE.]

1. A small house or dwelling, esp. a temporary one; a hut or booth; a tent, arbour, or the like. Now dial. in specific applications.

1290 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 291 Logges in quibus piscatores possent hospitari. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6192 Son be a mikel widside þai made þair loges [Gt. logis, Trin. logges] for to hide. 1313 *Sir Beues* (A.) 7622 Beues and Terri down lichte And wip here swerde a logge pyte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 392 Tentis and luggis als thair-by Thai get mak. c 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* 7. 33 Wel siker was his crowning in his logge, Than is a cokke or an abbey Orlogge. c 1400 *Ysaie & Gaur.* 2037 A logge of bowes some he made. c 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xvii. 125 þe comouns .. or all hird men and lyer þerout in logge [f. *gissent en tentis*]. c 1450 *Melvin* 387 A grete frame of fire .. ran over the lodges of hem in the hoste. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 21 They cut downe bowes of trees to theyr swerdis to tye withall their horses, and to make them selfe lodges. 1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278 In the place tyfte .. when sick folkes had lodges maid upon the more. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* i. 8 The daughter of Zion is left as a cottage in a vineyard, as a lodge in a garden of cucumbers. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 377 So to the Silvan Lodge They came. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 177 His People .. had they been furnished with large Beaver Coats, and had built Lodges in the Woods [etc.]. 1784 *COWPER Task* I. 227, I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxvi, Here .. some chief had framed a rustic bower. It was a lodge of ample size. 1860 *DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.* xi, Bricklayers often tramp, in twos and threes, lying by night at their 'lodges' which are scattered all over the country.

† b. A place of confinement; a cell, prison.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 307/299 Ore lowerd after is deþe In harde logge him brouȝte And teide þane schrewe faste Inov. c 1450 *Gov. Myst.* ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 29 In helle logge thou xalt be lokyn. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 236a Had ye not the soner ben my refuge, Of dampnacyn I had ben drawn in the luge. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xii. 7 A light shyned in the lodge. 1676 *D'URFAY Mod. Fiddle* v. ii. (1677) 59 How now! What's here one going to fire the house? Away, away with him to the Lodge. 1704 *SWIFT Tale Tub, Battle Bks.* 236 Books of Controversy, being of all others, haunted by the most disorderly Spirits, have always been confined in a separate Lodge from the rest.

c. A shed or out-house. *dial.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Logium*, (in old Records) a Hovel, or Out-house, still call'd a Lodge in Kent. 1887 *Kentish Dial.*, *Lodge*, an outbuilding, a shed, with an implied notion that it is more or less of a temporary character. 1888 *FENN Dick & the Fens* 127 The lookers-on saw that the stable and the cart lodge were doomed. 1893 R. STRAO *Bygone Kent* 201 'Lodge' means a wood or toolshed. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 5/1 The Member for Cannarvon in the clothes of the average constable would be, as they say in Kent, like 'a tom-tit in a wagon-lodge'.

2. A house in a forest or other wild place, serving as a temporary abode in the hunting season; now used of the solitary houses built, e.g. in the Highlands of Scotland, for the accommodation of sportsmen during the shooting season.

1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 427 The pilyng downe of the lodge of Heylesdon. 1470 *35 Malory Arthur* vii. xix. 242 There by was a grette lodge and there he alyghte to slepe. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 § 9 Keper of the Parke and of the Manor or Lodge there. c 1500 *Paston Lett.* III. 340 Writyn at the lodge in Lavenham the last day of Juylye. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 12 He .. retired himself, his wife, and children, into a certayne Forrest, where in he hath builded two fine lodges. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV.* i. i.



215 Knight, you have beaten my men, kill'd my deer, and broke open my Lodge. *Fal.* But not kiss'd your Keepers daughter? 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 222. I found him here as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II. 36 If you will give yourself the trouble to inquire out my little lodge on the hill. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 591 The tedious of endless rain and impenetrable darkness in a Highland lodge.

3. A house or cottage, occupied by a caretaker, keeper, gardener, etc., and placed at the entrance of a park or at some place in the grounds belonging to a mansion; the room, 'box', or the like occupied by the porter of a college, a factory, etc.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 76 Strangenes, qubar that he did ly, Wes brint in to the porter luge. 1504 *Nottingham Rec.* in. 393 For reparation of be lodge on be est syde [of a bridge]. 1540 *Coucher bk. of Selby* II. 356 Unam domum sive le lodge erga portas ejusdem grangie. c. 1630 *Risdon Surv.* Devon 8 293 (1810) 301 They had a . . park, the very lodge whereof hath afforded dwelling to men of good worth. 1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontales* 211 Having the Lodge of the Bridge of St. Vincent at their Park. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* IV. 133 A lodge, where lived the widow of a huntsman, . . gave entrance to this forest-like domain. 1827 *Oxford Guide* 27 Magdalene College, The Porter's Lodge is on the first right-hand corner of the entrance Court. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxviii. As they happened to be near the Old Bailey, and Mr. Dennis knew there were turnkeys in the lodge with whom he could pass the night. 1842 *Tennyson Audley Court* 16 We . . cross'd the garden to the gardener's lodge. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvi. 319 She passed through the lodges of the park entrance. 1867 [see 8].

4. *gen.* A lodging, abode, esp. a temporary lodging-place, a place of sojourn; † formerly often *transf.* a place to accommodate or hold something.

1571 *Salis. Poems Reform.* xxv. 129 To saue his noble Lodge [the Castle of Edinburgh]. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Tr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 37 Nor could I see that any spark of lust A loitering lodge within her breast could find. c. 1590 GREENE *Tr. Bacon* viii. (1630) D 3 b. If Phobias . . Come courting from the beauty of his lodge. 1594 — *Selimus* F 3 b. Witness these handless armies, Witness these empty lodges of mine eyes. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* in. Wks. 1856 I. 44 The soule itselfe gallops along wit it. As chiefeiteane of this winged troope of thought, Whilst the dull lodge of spirit standeth waste. 1618 *Drayton Good Wylfe*, etc. E 7 b. Two empty Lodges had he in his head, Which had two Lights, but now his Lyes be gone. 1719 WATTS *Hymns* I. xliii. Earth is our lodge, and heaven our home. 1782 COWPER *L. Poems* 25 [H.] long had marked her [a raven's] airy lodge. 1867 P. W. H. MYERS *St. Paul* (1898) 23 This my poor lodge, my transitory dwelling.

† 5. *Phr.* To take one's lodge: to take up one's abode. (Cf. *LODGING* *vbl. sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

c. 1475 *Partonay* 5168 Hermites Robes full faste lete doo make, In Arragon take hys lodge and repair.

6. The workshop in which a body of 'freemasons' worked (see *FREEMASON* 1). *Obs. exe. Hist.*

1371 in *Britton Hist. Metrop.* York (1819) 80 lute es ordayned . . yat all ye Masonnes . . sal . . be ilk day atte yane werk in ye luge yat es ordayned to ye masonnes at wyke iawith ye close . . als arly als yai may set skillyful by day lyghte for till wyke. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 280 The prevyseye of the chamber telle he no mon, Ny ny the lodge what-sever they don. *Ibid.* 233. 1483 *Extracts Abord. Rev.* (1844) I. 39 It was appoynted . . betwix the masonys of the luge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/a A Luge for masons, *lapidaria, lapidarium*. 1483-4 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 415 Cum portacione eorumdem [mason's tools] ad le luge. 1870 *Greenland Hist. Guilds* IV. in *Eng. Guilds* (E. E. T. S.) p. cxlvii. The 'lodge' itself of the architect was very similar to our factories; it consisted of one or more workshops in which the workmen worked together.

7. Among Freemasons and some other societies: The place of meeting for members of a branch; hence, the members composing a branch; also, a meeting of a 'lodge' of freemasons, etc. *Grand lodge*, the principal or governing body of the freemasons (and of some other societies), presided over by the grand-master. *For Orange lodge* see *ORANGE* 2.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 316 Into which Society when any are admitted, they call a meeting (or Lodge as they term it in some places) which must consist at least of 5 or 6 of the Ancients of the Order. 1733 *BRANSTON Man of Taste* 196 Next Lodge I'll be Free-Mason. 1742 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 525 They are to guard the Lodge, with a drawn sword. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 427 1 A body of gentlemen masons belonging to foreign lodges. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 625/1 It was this year [1790] agreed, that, for the future, the new grand-master shall be named and proposed to the grand lodge some time before the feast. 1813 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 93 Provisions were made for establishing district lodges (of Orangemen); and . . the masters of all regimental lodges were to make half-yearly returns, to the secretary of the grand lodge; and in these military lodges . . officers and privates were to meet on terms of equality. 1845 D. JERROLD *Cauld Lect.* viii. (1846) 26, I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now? 1865 *LOWELL Seward-Johnson Reaction* Pr. Wks. 1898 V. 318 Now joining a Know-Nothing 'lodge', now hanging on the outskirts of a Fenian 'circle'. 1900 *MacKENZIE Guide to Inverness* 46 The head-quarters of a lodge of Good Templars.

8. At Cambridge University, the residence of the head of a college.

1769 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1842) 87 That Trinity Hall Lodge would be vacant, to receive Mrs. Nicholls and you. 1830 *Br. Monk Life Bentley* 115 The dean . . allowed the £170 to remain in Bentley's hands . . to be expended in purchasing furniture for the master's lodge. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 529 The name 'Lodgings', as applied to the Master's House, is peculiar to Oxford. At Cambridge the word is 'The Lodge', or the Master's Lodge. At Oxford 'The Lodge' is simply the Porter's Lodge.

9. The den or lair of an animal; † now only of a beaver or an otter.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 Whilst that the Dragon is from home, these men bestrew his Lodge with certain Graine. *Ibid.* 71 b. The Ant is called in Latine *Formica*, quasi *micas ferens*, carrying her meale by crummes into hir Lodge. 1611 *Cotter., Repose*, the lodge of a Stag, &c. 1744 A. DONNS *Hudson's Bay* 40 He has seen fifteen [beaver] of that Colour out of one Lodge or Pond. 1756 AMORY *Beaver* (1825) I. 30 Before the beasts were raised from their lodges, or the birds had soared upwards. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* Introd. 26 In the lodges of the beaver. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 583/a *Holt*, the lair of the otter. . . Other names forholt are Couch, Hover, Kenel, and Lodge.

10. The tent of a North American Indian; a wigwam or tepee. Also, the number of Indians accommodated in one tent as a unit of enumeration, reckoned at from four to six.

1804 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 14 Having shot at some pigeons, the report was heard at the Sioux lodges. 1807 *P. Goss Trul.* 45 Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each. 1836 W. IRVING *Ultoria* II. 204 They came to two lodges of Shoshonies. 1839 *MARVAT Diary Amer.* Ser. 1. I. 183 Wandering among the Indian Lodges (wigwams is a term not used now-a-days, I heard a sort of flute. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xvi. 12 By the shining Big-Sea-Water Stood the lodge of Pau-Puk-Keewis. 1859 *MARCY Prairie Trav.* v. 131 The usual tenement of the prairie tribes is the Comanche lodge, which is made of eight straight peeled poles about twenty feet long, covered with hides or cloth. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 24 Four deer skin lodges made our campment.

† 11. A collection of objects 'lodged' or situated close to each other. *Obs. rare.*

1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 229 The Maldives, a famous lodge of islands.

12. Rendering Romanic etymological equivalents.

† a. = *LOGGIA*, *Obs.*

1613 39 f. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 42 This Cornice is a part from the Lodge to the top of it. 1813 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 2671 Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea. . . Dwarf walls, having cornices, in succession, containing small door-ways. Two lodges, right and left, carry on the line, containing four compartments, each. Grounds to the dwarf-walls and lodges, brick; dre-sing-stones.

b. *LOGGE* 2. *Obs.*

1730 A. G. RORY *Malles's Anphit.* 120 A R. and of large Covered Lodges, which a great number of people were obtained. . . the Roofs of these Lodges were under the great Windows. . . in the Latin story of the C. Room. 1868 *BRASS & PUGS & B.* 537 Where the theatre, built in the Pompeian mode, must find herself Lambed, &c. Lodges forth.

c. [? - Pg. *logia*.] A storage room for wine.

1880 *VITRUVIUS Facts Art. Port.* etc. 106 We . . pass through the sample and tasting rooms into the lodges. *Ibid.* 130 The Villa Nova wine-lodges. 1895 *El Estm. Gar.* 5 Apr. 1/3 We have thousands of pipes of wine at Oporto, and the lodges cover acres of ground.

13. *Mining.* a. 'A subterraneous reservoir for the drainage of the mine, made at the pit bottom, in the interior of the workings, or at different levels in the shaft' (*Gresley Coal-mining Gloss.*, 1883).

b. A room or flat adjoining the shaft, for discharging ore, etc.

1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

14. A reservoir of water for mill purposes. *local.*

1853 *Genl. Mag.* Feb. 104/1 [In the neighbourhood of Bury, Lancashire] two reservoirs . . in the village of Ilton, forming a 'lodge', . . for the accumulation from three small streams rising at Cockeys Moor. 1891 *Oldham Mercury*. *Sat. Trul.* May 101 Bad smells arise from our lodges.

15. *attrib. and Comb.*, as lodge-door, -keeper, -man, -room; lodge-book, a book recording the doings of a masonic lodge; lodge-gate, the gate of a park or the like at which there is a lodge; lodge-pole, a pole used to support a North American Indian tent.

1738 J. ANDERSON (*title*) The New Book of the Constitutions of the . . Free and Accepted Mavons, containing their History, . . collected . . by Order of the Grand Lodge from their old Records . . and Lodge-Books. 13. 1. *Alth.* P. B. 784 As Loot in a 'lodge' door lened hym alone. 1542 *Ludlow Churchw.* Acc. (Camden) 12 For a new key to the lodge dore. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. xv.* The lodge-door was like a common garden-door. 1838 DICKENS *P. Twist* lii. At the 'lodge gate' 1899 R. KILING *Stally* i. 15 They could enter by the Lodge-gates on the upper road. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. xv.* The lodge-keeper admitted them into a great o'long yard, on one side of which were offices for the transaction of business. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 6 4 Often in my capacity as 'lodge-man' have I seen a poor woman breathlessly running in order to be in the mill before 'lock-out'. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* ii. 171 At night Kabibonokka . . Shook the 'lodge-poles in his fury. 1865 *Yvor Early Hist. Man.* iii. 37 The dogs were trained to drag the lodge-poles on the march. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xxi. 421 From our 'lodge-room' to the forward timbers every thing is clear already. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilnarnock* 163 The lodge-room was in Croft Street.

*Lodge* (*ldz*), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *logge*(n), 5 *lodgyn*, *loyge*, *loigge*, 5-6 *S. luge*, 5-7 *loge*, 6-7 *S. louge*, *ludge*, 7 *lodg*, 5- *lodge*. [*ad. OF. logier* (mod. *N. loger*), *f. loge*: see *LONGE sb.*]

1. *trans.*

† 1. To place in tents or other temporary shelter; to encamp, station (an army). Often *refl.* to pitch one's tent, to encamp, take up a position; also in *passive*, to be encamped or stationed. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 264 Metati sumus castra juxta lapidem

*adjutor* . . we heod illogged her bi þe, þet ert ston of help. *Ibid.*, Ismeles fole com & loggede him bi þe stone of help. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 182 Comen ere þe Inglis with pailloun & tent, & logged þam right wele ouer alle þer þam þink. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10745 Pavilions and pure tenties [hai] pighyn aboute, And þere logget hom to lunge, while hom lefe thought. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1952 A Messangere . . him tell þe, þat Alexander was at hand & had his ost loygid A-pon þe streme of Struina. c. 1450 *Melvin* 277 Ther-of herde Gawayn. . . that the saines were thus lodged a-boute Bredigun. 1523 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xciv. 231 The watchmen of saynt Quintyne . . knewe that their ennemys were natte farre lodged thense. 1568 *GRAYTON Chron.* II. 271 At night they returned and sayde, howe that the Englishmen were lodged in the fieldes. 1598 *GREENEWEY Tacitus*, Ann. xii. vii. (1622) 163 [Claudius] wrot unto P. Attilius Histrus. . . to lodge a Legion, and all the aid he could leuy in the prouince, on the banke of Danubium.

1 b. To shelter with foliage. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1400 *Petr. Troy* 1340 Lurke vnder leuis logget with vines. *Ibid.* 1167 Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals logget with vines.

2. To provide with sleeping quarters or temporary habitation; to receive into one's house for the night; † to entertain, show hospitality to (guests). Also, in wider sense (cf. 7 b), to provide with a habitation; to place as a resident in a building; also in *passive*, to be (well or ill) accommodated with regard to dwelling.

13. *Coer de L.* 6371 They are loggyd in this town, I wylly goon, and aspye ther roo. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Julian*) 624 A place ophare þat a monk logyt was. c. 1386 *CHICLER Auld's Pr.* 7. 171 They ne founde as muche as o cotages, In which they bolle myghte logged bee. a. 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 4229 The fader logged hem. . . In a chambre next to his joynynge. 1453 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 211 [They came] to Bedlham. . . Where poorly loggyd they fond the kyng of pees. 1526 *TINDALE Mart.* xxi. 35. I was herbrouteles and ye lodged me. 1535 *C. VERMOREL* *Heb. Nil.* 2. *Beit* . . . I . . . lodge strange. 1591 *SHAKS* *Leir* 606. *III.* 1. I mighte lodge . . in a myghte tower, The way where I, my selfe haue . . . 1596 *DAUBMPEIR* *Leir's Trist.* 8. *and* 1. 1. W. . . de . . will and fillye they . . . to luge . . . . . acquaintance, 3e and strange's . . . . . in to thame. 1622 *Bacon Hon. III.* 113 When hee was come to the Court of France, the King . . stilled him by the name of the Duke of York; lodg'd . . . . . and accommodated him, in great State. 1714 *SWIFT* *Ind. Hon.* Sat. ii. vi. 3 I've often wish'd that I had. A handsome House to lodge a Friend, A River at my garden's end. 1764 *BRASS* *Port. L.* 233 It is a kind of insult upon poverty, to go about to lodge poor people in a superb edifice. 1766 *SWIFT* *Trist.* I. viii. 130. I . . . say at the rate of two-and-thirty lives a day, for which I am very badly lodged, and but very indifferently entertained. 1840 *DICKENS* (*Old*) *Shop* xxi. This young lady was lodged for nothing. 1841 *BALFOUR* *Nt. & Mon.* i. liii. You lodge your horses in me magnificently than yourself. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* i. iii. (1852) 105 The latter are probably better fed, and they certainly are better clothed and better lodged than at any former period.

*transf.* c. 1325 *Sous. Know Thyself* 82 in *E. F. P.* (1866) 12 Preye we to go lye coules enpire Or we bene logged in the lwe. c. 1645 *W. H. INGLTON* *Saint Wences* in *Wences* *Hist.* 3. *Pro* 1. 1. 3. 4. *St. Wences* Stafford, married Elianor . . lodge I with I m . . . . . this sep. line.

b. *refl.* To establish oneself, take up one's quarters. 1 In early use, — sense 7.

c. 1375 *BARNER* *Brune* ii. 1. 1. The wul claim logyt that; The third part went to the foray. c. 1400 *MARSH* *Trist.* 103 There ben also in the . . . . . kynde of . . . . . that Ien so grette, that many sonnes may loggen hem in here Schelles. c. 1489 *CANTON* *Sonnes of Aymon* v. 1. Reynawde sayd to his Dyke, [go we lodge vs]. c. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Hon.* lxxxi. 246. I came & lodged me in the abbey. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Bront's* *Trist.* 108 T. ey lodged themselves in Termanoa as well as they could. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4899/2 The Enemy . . quitted the Bastion . . where our Men . . lodge'd themselves, without any Opposition.

† c. *fig.* To harbour, entertain (feelings, thoughts). *Obs.*

1583 *BALINGTON Commandm.* vi. (1637) 52 That say Rachas, or thou foole to their brethren, that is, that . . shew their hearts . . to lodge an unlawful affection towards them. 1593 *SHAKS* *Rich.* III. ii. i. 65 If euer any grudge were lodg'd betweene vs. 1623 *PENKETHMAN Handf.* *Hon.* iv. 43 Lodge not suspect, lest thou stil wretched be. a. 1708 *BEYRIDGE* *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 20 Dost thou not often lodge vain thoughts?

d. Of a chamber, house, etc.: To serve as a lodging or habitation for. Often *transf.* and *fig.* of things: To contain, be the receptacle of; in *passive*, to be contained in something.

c. 1449 *PECOCK* *Repr.* v. vii. 521 Whi . . ben so manye oostries clepid innes for to logge gists, thou in fewer of hem alle gestic myzten be loggid? 1592 *DAMES* *Immort.* *Soul* xxi. iii. The Brain doth lodge the Pow'rs of Sense. 1593 *SHAKS* *Lucr.* 1530 Saying, some shape in Sinons was abus'd; So faire a forme lodg'd not a mind so ill. a. 1666 *BACON* *New Atl.* (1900) 6 And the other 15 Chambers were to lodge us two and two together. 1715 *CHEYSE* *Philos. Princ.* *Nat. Relig.* ii. 63 The Memory [can] lodge a greater store of Images, than all the Senses can present at one time. 1729 *WOODWARD* *Nat. Hist. Fossils* i. I. 122 Mundick Grains . . shot into several Figures; lodg'd part of them in a bluish grey, and part in a brown Stone. 1747 *LEAKE* *Lev. Tar-water in Plagne* Wks. 1871 III. 485 The fine oil, in which the vegetable salts are lodged. 1795 *HERSCHEL* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 353 As tenons of any kind, in an apparatus continually to be exposed to the open air, will bring on a premature decay, by lodging wet. 1826 *LAMB* *Elia* Ser. ii. *Pop. Fallacies* ix. Perhaps the mind of man is not capacious enough . . to lodge two puns at a time. 1830 *KNOX* *Belard's Anat.* 266 The conformation of the skull, and that of the vertebral canal depend greatly upon that of the nervous centre which they lodge. 1835 S. SMITH *Philos. Health* I. v. 216 The size of the spinal canal, accurately adapted to



that of the spinal cord, which it lodges and protects. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxxv. 4 Once, when his home, time was, lodged him, a master in years.

**e.** To receive into, or keep as an inmate of, one's house for payment; to have as a lodger.

1741 *tr. D'Argens's Chinese Lett.* i. 3 Come along with me, Sir, you shall be very welcome. I commonly lodge all Gentlemen that come to this Place. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Vanderbilt & S. vi.* 90 A peasant who had undertaken to lodge the workmen. 1884 N. HALL in *Chr. Comm.* 6 Nov. 43/4 Lincoln, in early life, was so poor that he asked a shoemaker to lodge him.

† **f.** To lay to rest (*fig.*). *Obs. rare.*

1658 CLEVELAND *May Day* ix. Then crown the Rowl, let every Conduit run Canary, till we lodge the reeling Sun.

**g.** To place, deposit.

**a.** To put and cause to remain in a specified place of custody or security.

1666 PEYS *Diary* 9 Aug. Money, to enable me to pay Sir G. Carteret's 3000*l.*, which he hath lodged in my hands. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. x. § 7 (1825) 88 In this... viewing again the ideas that are lodged in the memory, the mind is oftentimes more than barely passive. 1730 T. SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Mar. I wish, Mrs. Brent could contrive to put up my books in boxes, and lodge them in some safe place. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. vi. (1714) 309 How could we plant the curious and great Variety of Bones... necessary... to the Support, and every Motion of the Body? where could we lodge all the Arteries and Veins to convey Nourishment? 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 212 Their souls were... to lodge count L. in... a state prison. 1810 *Narrat Chron.* XXIV. 459 A reward of Six Dollars will be given for apprehending and lodging him in the Cage. 1827 ROBERTS *Pop. Contr. Amer.* 52 His object was to lodge supplies of goods... at various trading depots. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 623 Soon after Monmouth had been lodged in the Tower, he was informed that [etc.]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 177 The issue of receipts by the goldsmiths for money lodged in their hands. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 70 A new standard and four authorized copies were made and lodged at the office of the Exchequer. 1882 PENROSE *Eng. Journalism* xx. 149 Messrs. Stevenson and Salt are my bankers. Lodge £15,000 there to my credit, and within a week you shall have a daily evening paper.

† **b.** 'To place in the memory' (*f.*). *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 37 Which cunning the King would not understand, though he lodged it, and noted it in some particulars, as his manner was.

**c.** To deposit in court or with some appointed officer a formal statement of (an information, complaint, objection, etc.). Hence, in popular language, to bring forward, allege (an objection, etc.).

1708 LD. SUNDERLAND in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. ii. IV. 250 Several merchants on the other side have lodged a Petition against him. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxxv. 354 The impeachment which the King had lodged against him. 1802 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1822) i. xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1885 CASE in *Lancet Times* Rep. LII. 627 2 The objection which has been lodged against this appeal is necessarily fatal. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Comm.* II. xxvii. 20 An American may... never be reminded of the Federal Government except when he... lodges a complaint against the Post Office. 1891 *Lancet Times* XCII. 102 2 Persons who have any interest in land which is sought to be registered can lodge a caveat with the registering officer.

**d.** To vest, cause to 'reside', or represent as residing, in a specified person or thing; to place (power, etc.) with or in the hands of a person.

1670 WALTON *Life of Hooker* 40 Acts of Parliament, intending the better preservation of the church lands, by recalling a power which was vested in others to sell or lease them, by lodging and trusting the future care and protection of them only in the crown. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iii. 142 The Heathen Authors allow not above 1400 years at most for the continuance of the Assyrian Monarchy, and lodge the Original of it in Belus. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obs.* § 3 Wks. 1871 III. 108 Neither shall I consider where or in what persons the supreme or legislative power is lodged in this or that government. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 364 So he lodged it *in* a dispute now where he wished it might be, in a point of prerogative. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i. Wks. 1757 II. 260 When all our hopes are lodg'd in such expedients, 'Tis as if poison were our only food. 1752 HUME *Ess. v. Indep. Parl.* (1768) 31 The power of the Crown is always lodged in a single person. 1804 WELLESLEY in Owen *Disp.* 277 The Peishwa's power was lodged by another train of events in the hands of Scindiah. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. vi. i. 59 The powers which were lodged with the Board of Control... were lodged without danger. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* VI. 381 And they could not take in that manner but by lodging an estate tail in George Grew. 1855 PUSCOTT *Philip II.* n. v. (1857) 251 Philip, on leaving the country, lodged the administration nominally in three councils. 1858 E. ARBER *Introduct. to Selden's Table-T.* 11 Selden lodges the Civil Power of England in the King and the Parliament. 1869 HADDAN *Apost. Succ.* iii. (1879) 62 There can be no ministry save where the Apostles have lodged the power of appointing one. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Comm.* II. 314 The powers thus taken away from the common council, are ordinarily lodged with boards made up of the higher city officials.

**e.** To get (a thing) into the intended place; *esp.* to succeed in causing (a weapon, a blow) to fall and take effect where it is aimed.

1611 CORCOR. s.v. *Excusson*, *Enter on excusson*, to lodge that bud in the bark of a tree by an incision... of the forme of a T. 1880 ORWAY *Orphan* i. l. (1691) 3 When on the brink the foaming Boar I met, And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* n. iii. O could my dying hand but lodge a sword in Cesar's bosom. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scandal* v. ii. Sir Peter is dangerously wounded... by a bullet lodged in the thorax. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. 50. I was shot at in cold blood, by an officer... who lodged a ball in my right shoulder.

† **f.** *Mil.* (a) † To point, level (cannon). (b) To

place (the colours) in position. (c) To lodge arms (see quot. 1867).

1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xlii. 60 Keepe your loufe and lodge your ordinance againe. 1783 *Encycl. Brit.* 8668/1 Signals by the Drum. *Two long rolls*. To bring or lodge the colours. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* To lodge arms. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.* 452 Lodge arms, the word of command to an armed party preparatory to their breaking off.

**g.** To throw (something) so that it 'lodges' or is caught in its fall (cf. sense 8); to cause to 'lodge' or be intercepted; (of a current, etc.) to deposit in passing.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 45 Let me lodge Lican on the horns of th' Moone. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 41 The Stones near the Shore lay so great and thick, that they were the occasion of lodging the Sands by them. 1808 PIKE *Sources of Mississ.* (1810) iii. 221 This crate or buttment was filled with stone, in which the river had lodged sand, clay, &c. until it had become of a tolerable firm consistency. 1853 GRO. ELIOT *Ranola* i. (1880) 21 He wore a close jerkin, a skull-cap lodged carelessly over his left ear, as if it had fallen there by chance.

† **h.** To set or fasten in a socket or the like. *Obs.* 1736 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iii. 38 A Groove twelve Inches deep, in which the Extremities of the Axle are lodged. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* iii. v. 341 The heel of the yard is always lodged in one of the sockets. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in water* 134 Let a Coffer... be made... and lodged upon any hard level Ground. 1792 FALCONER *Shipwr.* i. (ed. 8) 793 They lodge the bars, and wheel the engine round. 1825 J. HEALD *tr. Cottage Conf.* v. 38 A scraper at each door might be furnished at no expense, and very little trouble; a bit of iron hoop lodged into two strong sticks.

**i.** To discover the 'lodge' of (a buck).

1576 TURBERY. *Venerie* 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harie, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rou.* ii. 135. I would not walk thus with a purpose to lie all night in the wood, if it were not to lodge him Deer which to morrow he means to hunt. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* n. ii. The deer is lodg'd. I've track'd her to her covert. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. l. 292 Nor is there required that Skill in lodging a Buck, as there is in harbouring a Stag. 1823 SCOTT *Peccolli* vii. I thought of going to lodge a buck in the park, judging a bit of venison might be wanted.

† **j.** *transf.* To track (a fugitive) to his refuge. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bond.* n. iv. i. Are those come in yet that pursu'd bold Carathach? Not yet, Sir, for I think they mean to lodge him; take him I know they dare not.

**k.** To throw down on the ground, lay flat. Now only of rain or wind: To beat down crops. Cf. *lodge*, *LAY* v. 1 c.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. iii. 162 We'll make foule Weather with despayred Teares: Our sighes, and they, shall lodge the Summer Come. 1605 *Black* iv. i. 55. 1621 SANDYS *Orbit's Met.* i. (1626) 7 The Come is lodg'd, the Husband-men despaire. 1653 MILTON *P.* xii. 18 Let th' enemy... tread My life down to the earth and roill In the dust my glory dead. In the dust and there out spread Lodge it with dishonour foul. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* ii. 72 If rye or wheat be lodged, cut it though it be not thorough ripe. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* i. 10 Land may be made too rich for flux, which will undoubtedly lodge it, that is, occasion its prematurely lying flat to the ground. 1843 *Zoologist* i. 207 Hedge-row trees... are a great nuisance, blighting the hedges, lodging the crops... and harbouring the plundering ring-dove. 1897 *Evening* *Jrnl.* 24 July E. 11. D., Winter oats lodged by the little rain.

**II. intr.**  
† **g.** To encamp. *Obs.*

13. *K. Alis.* 4098 With his ost he hadde ferd, And there he [Alisaundre] lodgith anon, his ost he hadde beon erst anon. 1740 LOWELL *Orbit* xlv. 418 Whanne the kyng was Comen to fore bat Castel, hevi gan to loggen bothe saire & wel. 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 281 They concluded that on the morne there oost shuld lodge a leghe nygh to the Sarasyns. 1603 KNOLLEN *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1251 With his armie encamped in the self same place where the Turkes armie had but the yere before lodged.

**7.** To remain or dwell temporarily in a place; *esp.* to pass the night, sleep. Now rare.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 807 Pay wolde lunge he long nayt & lodge per-out. 1400 MAUNDRELL. (Roxb.) xxv. 178 Pare her bai schall luge ilk a nyght, bai schall synd before bam redilly purayad all maner of thinges. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 287 In Dunfermyln that luyt al that nycht. 1475 *Synyr love Degre* 180 Yf ye may no harbroughe se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. 1533 L. BERNERS *Henri* lxxviii. 235 They lodged in the strete next to the palays in a good hosterie. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. VI.* 228 For at the gates entered but a few that were appointed, the remnant lodged in the feldes. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* i. l. 80 Did he so often lodge in open field, In Winters cold, and Summers parching Heate, To conquer France. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 124 That nyght he hudget with one Thomas Leslie, quha maid him a snit bed, with fair coverings dekit with al decore. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53 b. The poore souldiours, who being wounded, must lodge on the earth. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxiv. 7 They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no covering in the cold. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6. 139 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy Country... it is therefore a huge folly to be much afflicted because thou hast a lesse convenient Inne to lodge in by the way. 1652-62 HAVLIN *Cosmogr.* ii. (1677) 339 The extreme coldness of the Country... is so fierce that generally they lodge between two Feather-beds. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 790 Ithuriel and Zephon... Search through this Garden... But chiefly where those two fair Creatures Lodge, Now laid perhaps asleep secure of harme. 1669 PEYS *Diary* 19 Feb. After seeing the girls, who lodged in our bed, with their maid Martha, I to the office. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life of Jas. Watrow* (1828) 68 He was several times forced to lodge in the open fields in the night time. 1778 MAN. D'ARBLAY *Evening* (1791) II. 246 The Captain will lodge at the Wells. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 734 He lodged in the cottage of a peasant. 1888 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 5/3 One

boy of fifteen, for example, was sent to this dismal sojourn for the offence of 'lodging in the open air'... 'Lodging', we assume, means sleeping. 1900 A. LANG in *Blackie, Mag.* Dec. 901/4 Darnley was to lodge at Crugnillar.

**b.** In a wider sense: To have one's abode; to dwell, reside. In later use chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of a thing = to have its seat, 'reside', be placed. Now rare.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 7 Was neuer wiht as I wente that me wisse conthe Where this ladde lodgede lasse ne more. 1400 *Destr. Troy* v. 1631 Priam by purpos a pales gert make... Louely and large to lodge in hym sehnyn. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 21 He and his successors to lodge there. 1556 J. MARLET *Gr. Forest* 27 b. The bark which is the defence (and as I mought so say) their house to lodge in. 1598 YONG *Diana* 302 But he, that in high and loftie houses lodgeth (though the thunderclap smite him) not may be killed or wounded with the stones, timber, or some other thing that may fall from thence. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. ii. Wks. 1856 l. 108 O, you departed soules, That lodge in coffin'd trunks. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. v. 87 Leave her to heaven, And to those Thorns that in her bosome lodge, To prick and sting her. *Jbid.* v. l. 252 She should in ground vnsanctified have lodg'd, Till the last Trumpet. 1634 MURTON *Conus* 246 Sure something hilly lodges in that brest. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 The Right of chusing the Sheriffs of London, does by Charter... lodge not in the Lord Mayor alone, but in him, the Corps of Aldermen, and the Commons of London. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 5 The heart that lodges in that miser's breast. 1855 *Bain Senses & Int.* u. iv. § 19 (1864) 286 A strong sensibility... lodges in the lachrymal organ.

**c. spec.** To reside as an inmate in another person's house, paying a sum of money periodically in return for the accommodation afforded; to be a lodger, to live in lodgings.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xlii. v. (*heading in Contents*), The Adventure which happened to Mr. Jones at his Lodgings, with some Account of a young Gentleman who lodged there. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i. i. She had her grandfather lodge with me.

**8.** To be arrested or intercepted in fall or progress; to 'stick' in a position.

1611 CORCOR. *Encrouer*, to lodge, as a cudgel in a tree; to hang on, or lodge in. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress*, 'Resolved to be Belov'd' ii. iv. But if it ought that soft and yielding hit; It lodges there, and stays in it. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 531 Worms may be caught by either head or tail;... Plunged in the stream, they lodge upon the mud. 1796 J. MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 482 In a freshet the flood wood frequently lodges, and in a few minutes the water rises to full banks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 374 An opening... which is nearly round or square, because if it were narrow the stuff might lodge. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* iii. 125, l. 1. ... who might have been shot through the lungs, only the ball lodged in the shoulder. 1885 GRANT *Pers. Mem.* i. xx. 279 A musket ball entered the room, struck the head of the sofa, passed through it and lodged in the foot.

**9. Hunting.** Of a buck: *intr.* To betake himself to his 'lodge' or lair. Also quasi-*passive*, to be in his 'lodge'.

1470 in *Hors. Shepe, & G.* etc. (Roxb.) 31 A bucke is lodged. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F.vij b. A Bucke lodgith. 1615 [see HARBOUR v. 2 c]. 1601 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. l. 17 A hart was said to be harbored, a buck lodged [etc.]. 1888 P. LINDLEY in *Times* 16 Oct. 10/5 The hound worked on leash from the spot where the deer had lodged.

**10.** Of corn: = to be lodged (see 5).

1630 LENNARD *tr. Charvon's Wisd.* iii. xxxvii. (1670) 509 As corn lodgeth by too great abundance and boughs overcharged with fruit break asunder. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 151 One Argument, that it lodges for want of Nourishment is, that a rich Acre has maintain'd a Crop of Five Quarters standing. 1759 *tr. Duhamel's Husb.* i. iv. (1762) 9 It grew so rank that it lodged, and yielded but little grain. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 247/1 The growth had been so heavy that: it had 'lodged', or fallen.

**Lodgeable** (lɒdʒəbəl), *a.* Also 7 lodgeable. [*f.* *LODGE* v. + *-ABLE*.]

**1.** That may be lodged in; suitable for lodging or dwelling in.

1598 FLORIO, *Habitabile*, inhabitable, that may be dwelt in, lodgeable. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. 264 The Kings presence makes a Village the Court; but he that hath service to do at Court, would be glad to finde it in a lodgeable and convenient place. 1656 FINNET *Fr. Ambass.* 164 The Ambassador's house was appointed, but not yet... Lodgeable. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphr. Cl.* Oct. v. The house is old-fashioned... but lodgeable and commodious. 1794 *Stat. Acc. Scot.* XII. 22 The manse is a large lodgeable house. 1850 JEFFREY (Ogilvie), The lodgeable area of the earth.

**2.** That may be or can be lodged.

1897 WEBSTER s.v. So many persons are not lodgeable in this village.

**Lodged** (lɒdʒd), *pp. a.* [*f.* *LODGE* v. + *-ED*.]

In senses of the vb.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 60 So can I give no reason... More than a lodg'd hate, and a certain loathing I beare Antonio. 1607 TORSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 120 Take a live hare, and... hide it in the earth... Your hound... at length cometh near the lodged hare... mendeth his pace. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hen. V.* clxviii. When the lodg'd Deere they Hunt. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xiii. (1733) 154 Lodg'd Ears are always lighter than those of the same Bigness which stand. 1802 A. ELLICOTT *Jrnl.* (1803) 16 My boat struck the root of a lodged tree in the river. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. 287 The lodged oats and barley lay rotting on the ground.

**b. Her.** Of a buck, hart, etc.: Represented as lying on the ground.

1580 *Visit. Cheshire* (Harl. Soc. 1882) 86 Downes of Downes and Taxhall. Arms.—Sable, a buck lodged Argent. 1864 BOLTVELT *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. 296 Each shield rests upon a white hart lodged. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 91.



**Lodgement, lodgment** (lɒdʒmənt). Also **logiament**, **8 logement**. [*a. f. logement* (14th c. in *Hatzl-Darm*), *f. loge-r* to **LOGE**: see **MONT**. Evelyn's form *logiament* seems to be quasi-lit.; but cf. *parliament*.]

1. A place or building in which persons or things are lodged, located, or deposited; a place of shelter or protection; in early use *Mil.*, quarters for soldiers. ?Now rare or Obs.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* i. ii. 9 The souldier given to this vice... doth disturb all townes... and all lodgements. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) i. 32 It is a matchless piece of modern fortification, accommodated with logiaments for the souldiers and magazines. 1696 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 331 This, and not Prisons, had been the proper Lodgement for Fox and Muggleton. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xiv. (1714) 251 Such Halls, Cases, and other commodious Repositories as are an admirable Lodgement to the Eggs and Young. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* xiv. 18 Within the space were rear'd Twelve ample cells, the lodgment of his herd. 1760 SYKES in *Phil. Trans.* L. i. 84 Separate lodgements, each of which contains a single bee. 1764 in *PICCOLI L'pool Atlantic Rec.* (1886) 11. 263 Design for a lodgement of fire engines. 1818 *Art Preserv. Reel* 108 The leather [of a boot] itself will form a lodgement for the corn.

b. A lodging-place; a lodging-house; lodgings. Now rare.

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns*, (1732) 2 Certain publick lodgements founded in Charity for the use of Travellers. 1847 THACKERAY *Let.* (1887) 8 Come... and stop with me until you have found other lodgment. 1850 MAXWELL *Let. in Life* vi. (1882) 148 Getting room for my father as the Bull was full in a lodgement. 1865 BRIGGS *Sp. Reform* 18 Jan., Personages who have their lodgment higher up Whitehall. 1867 INGLOW *Dreams that came true* xxiv, Her scanty earnings, and her lodgment cold.

c. *Gunnery*. 'The hollow or cavity in the under part of the bore, where the shot rests when rammed home' (1872-6 Voyle & Stevenson *Milit. Dict.*).

2. *Mil.* A temporary defensive work made on a captured portion of the enemy's fortifications to make good the position of the assailants and protect them from attack.

1677 *Land. Gaz.* No. 11872 We began to work for the raising a Battery, and the making a Lodgment to secure it. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 44703 A new Communication was made on the Grand Lodgment between the two Counterguards. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* i. 11. 108 It is usually advisable to make a lodgment as quickly as possible, and for this purpose to bring up the working party rapidly.

3. The action of lodging; the fact of being lodged.

a. The action of establishing oneself or making good a position on an enemy's ground, or obtaining a foothold; hence, a stable position gained, a foothold. Chiefly in *phr.* to make or find a lodgment.

1703 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) v. 229 They were gone to Vigo... if they found it practicable, to make a lodgment there. 1777 KENNETT *Hist. Amer.* 11. v. 116 Cortes durst not... attempt to make a lodgment in a city. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Brit. Bridges* 209 The troops made good their landing, attacked the enemy, and established a lodgment. 1866 LYNALL *Glac.* i. ix. 62 My friend, who had found a lodgment upon the edge of a rock. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Jan. 353 Many of our men succeeded in getting over the earthworks, but could not secure a lodgment which could be held.

*Transf. and fig.* 1752 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist. Wks.* 1842 11. 410 But then the minister must have taken it up as a great plan of national policy, and paid with his person in every lodgment of his approach. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* i. 348, I was not perfectly sure that I had effected a lodgment in the young lady's heart. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 78 Wycliffe had made a dangerous lodgment in the City of London. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS in *Croker P.* i. viii. 222 An intention which seems... never to have held more than a temporary lodgment in his mind.

b. The action of placing in position, or of providing with a receptacle.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* vii. ii. (1714) 355 The Structure and Lodgment of the Lungs. 1825 SIR Wm. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* i. 827/2 The lower end of the bone... is marked posteriorly by grooves for the lodgment of tendons passing to the back of the hand.

c. The action of depositing (a sum of money, securities, etc.); *concr.* a deposit of money. Now only legal.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) 11. 121 He... has entered all his lodgments in feigned names. 1825 HOK SMITH *Gaieties & Grav.* 11. 243 The lodgments made by the players. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 243 A decree for... lodgment in Court of a sum then in the District Registry. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 59/2 S. had gained no priority over T. by S.'s prior lodgment of the stop-order.

d. The 'lodging' of a thing or the accumulation of matter intercepted in fall or transit; *concr.* a mass of matter so lodged.

1739 S. SHAW *Surg.* (J.). An oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 98 The lodgment of blood or other fluid may easily affect the brain by compression. 1823 DUCKLAND *Relig. Discov.* 123 Wherever there was a ledge, or shelf or basin, however minute... there these materials have found a lodgment. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* 111. ix. iv. 633 The plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Some [rain] finding lodgment in little hollows of the rock.

e. ?A body of persons established in a place.

1830 EVERETT *Oral.* (1850) i. 218 There is a great lodgment of civilized men on this continent.

4. Accommodation in a lodging-place; provision of lodgings; lodging. *rare.*

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* 111. 65 The French spend less in hospitality, more in lodgement than the English. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* i. 18 The miserable lodgement and miserable fare of a provincial inn. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* ii. vii. 80 'For the board and the lodgment, good', said Riccahecca. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gl.* i. v. ix. 477 Rethine sufficient find nooks for lodgment in the poor old Schloss.

**Lodger** (lɒdʒə). Also **4 logger**, **logger**, **6 loggger**, *Sc. luggear*. [*f. LODGE v.* + *-ER*.]

† 1. a. A dweller in a tent (cf. *LODGE v.* 7). *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1517 Iohal... Was first logger, and few delt wit (*Genesis* iv. 20).

b. One who sojourns in a place, an occupant, inhabitant; also, one who sleeps or passes the night in a place. Now only arch.

1511 *Galway Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 394 No aliant nor strangers shalbe logghers ne in town nor land. 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging of Anchor* 70 O lodger in the sea-king's halls. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Arctowild* ii. v. i. 190 Tatterdemalions, lodgers in the hedge. *Transf.* 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* vi. ii. 412 By this you... quit the Part of its troublesome Lodger [*viz.* a bullet]. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* ii. ii. 223 Look in that breast, most dirty D — I be fair, say, can you find out one such lodger there? 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 147 In properly cultivated land a grub is a very rare lodger.

c. One who resides as an inmate in another person's house, paying a certain sum periodically for the accommodation.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 5 We were lodgers, at the Perceys. 1599 — *How To* i. ii. 33 Base Tyke, cast th' an mee Hoste, now by this hand I sweare I scarce the terme: nor shall my Nel keep I sware. 1680 BAYLY *Arctowild* ii. v. i. 18 In London, lodgers may change frequently. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 201 77 He lived as a Lodger at the House of a Widow-Woman. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 10 73 He dismissed the lodgers from the first floor. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constit.* vi. 85 All lodgers and boarders, all who have no house of their own.

† 2. One who lodges a person; a host. *Obs.*

1533 BALEFORD *Levy* ii (1532) 130 Many of their presenters... gaff thanks to their loggers for the benevolence shewin to thame during the time of their captivite. 1632 SHREWSDALE, A lodger, hosts, qui loger, en herberge. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comm. Two Tales* 8 A Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artists.

3. A thing that lodges or becomes fixed in a place. 1868 *Rep. Mount. War* 17 The number of missiles discharged by these twenty six effective rounds would be 1216 of which... 443 [were] lodgers. 1880 DUNBAR *Pract. Papermaker* 24 This prevents 'lodgers', or pieces of rag not reduced to half-stuff, hanging about, which, if allowed to escape, would cause knots and grey specks in the paper.

4. *attrib.* lodger-franchise, a right to vote conferred by statute in 1867 upon persons in boroughs occupying lodgings of an annual rental value of at least £10; in 1884 it was extended to counties.

1867 *Times* 20 Mar. 1/4 The total omission of the Lodger Franchise from the present multifarious and omnivorous measure. 1884 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 3 § 2 A uniform household franchise and a uniform lodger franchise... shall be established in all counties and boroughs.

**Lodges, variant of LOUGHS.**

**Lodging** (lɒdʒɪŋ), *chf. sb.* Forms: see *LODGE v.*; also **4 luygne**, **6 loggyne**, *Sc. ludyne*, *lugin*, *g*, *lugeing*; *fl.* **5 loggeryns**, **6 Sc. luggenis**. [*f. LODGE v.* + *-ING*.]

1. The action of the verb *LODGE* (in various senses).

1525 *Extracts Abent. Reg.* (1844) i. 110 The auld statut maid for the ressaynt and luyng of strangers. 1576 TOWER *Venerie* 141 There is not so much skill to be used in lodging of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1652 HAYLON *Cosmogr.* Sect. 207 The custom of the Indians in giving to the Bramines the first nights lodging with their Brides. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Arch.* i. 95 b. Houses... for the lodging of men, animals, or tools of agriculture. 1731 TULL *Horse-hoing Hist.* xiii. (1733) 150 One Cause is the lodging or falling of Corn. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 30 June 5/3 That the straw is short... is a great safeguard against 'lodging' in the event of heavy rainstorms.

† 2. Dwelling, abode. *Phr.* To make, take (up) one's lodging: to take up one's (temporary) abode.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6212 Pis folk... innermar be [Gott. pair] lodging made. 1364 LANCEP. P. 4 A. xii. 44 His loggyng is with Lys that lord is of erthe. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Statuts* iii. (St. Andrews) 56 Pe house... quhar pai tua Pare luygne in be towne can make. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 111. 62 They take loggyng in the town after the disposicion Wher as him thoghite best to duelle. 1450 *Merthin* 44 Go to a gode town and take thy loggyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sal.* vii. 21 Let vs go forth in to the felde, and take oure lodgyng in the villages. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) i. 126 When he [sc. the Ganges] is once come into the flat plains and even country... he taketh vp his lodging in a certain lake. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 29 They have taken vp their lodging at Geba.

3. Accommodation for rest at night or for residence; now only, accommodation in hired rooms or in a lodging-house (often in *phr.* board and lodging).

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 465 To ziffe loggyngge [L. hospitium] and other refreshence to theyme. 1454 in *Paston Lett.* i. 265 The Duke of Somersetes herbergeour hath taken up all the loggyng that may be gotten nere the Toure. 1533 BELLECOEN *Liby* (1601) 190 He was ressaunt in luyng with Attius Tullius. 1535 COVERDALE *John* i. 38 Rabbi Where art thou at lodgyng? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 811. 1611 BIBLE *Jude* xix. 15 There was no man that tooketh into his house to lodging. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* v. 48 My lodging it is in the Cold ground. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) i. i. xl. 172 After food, clothing and

lodging are the two great wants of mankind. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 327 An ample return for his food, his lodging, and his stipend. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 171 An old, dumb, myriad-wrinkled man, Who let him into lodging.

† b. Dwelling accommodation, house-room.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Arch.* (1742) i. 49 One may make more or less Lodging than I have here drawn, according as... the master shall require.

† c. Material to lie or sleep on. *Obs.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xvii. (1697) 402 Chaff-Beds, with Ticks of Canvas, and Quills, made of Wooll or Flocks to lay on them; which... is the most easie and pleasant Lodging that can be invented. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1722) 371 Their Feathers serve to stuff our Beds and Pillows, yielding us soft and warm Lodging.

4. *concr.* A place or building in which a person lodges or resides; a dwelling-place, abode; † a bedroom (*obs.*); † military quarters, encampment (*obs.*). (In the sense of 'temporary lodging-place', 'hired rooms', commonly superseded by the *pl.* lodgings; see § b.)

(*castl.*) of lodgings: to be used as a residence.

13 R. E. ALIT. P. B. 37 Pay lest of later loggng any luyson to fynde. 1375 BARBOT & BRUCE vi. 1 The King is went till his luyng. 1380 SIR J. CRANB. 3063 Panne pay gunne to pryke vasse toward hure loggyngge. 1450 *Merthin* 43 He come in to oure loggng in Northumberlande while we sate at oure mete. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Hen. vi.* 31 He was serchyd for in his luyngge. 1538 LILLAND *Hen.* (1745) i. 84 Raby is the largest Castel of Loggings in al the North Countrey. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 23 They that went before inmyt after 3 ynes and lodgynges as thouh they woulde repose them selves there all night. 1583 *Is.* *Ep. St. Ambros* 659 The menstralls and the bairns... About his lodgngge locallie played. 1588 Ld. A. PERKE *Hill* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* 1866 i. 28 The Colledge Library, to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodgngge longways towards the Strete. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 49 Burne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweete. 1604 DRAYTON *Quake* 1105 And on each small Branch of this large-limbed Oke, Their pretty Lodgings carelessly they took. 1618 BEAUM. *S. Fls. Loyall Surg.* ii. v. The best [of the rooms] above are lodgings all. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water-Poet) *Little* The Carriers Cosmographie: or A Briefe Relation, of The Innes, Ordinaries, Hostries, and other lodgings in or nere London. 1712 SMITH *Spec.* No. 264 71 H. lives in a Lodging of Ten Shillings a Week. 1798 *M. Mag.* vi. 150 'A Lodgng' is a word, it self, with 'twice easements, to set', is the (common) story of a bill for letting a house in Edinburgh. 1814 *S. Tr. L.* 1715 v. xxi. In sixan lodging close bestow'd, He plac'd the page. 1823 GALT *Gilgair* i. iii. 30 Going straight up the walk to the door of a lodging, to the which this was the parterre and garden. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. i. 470 Hacket 'a' already secured every inn and lodging. 1883 R. W. DIX & ALAN ii. l. 63 His eye fell fiercely on me, when my way I found into his lodgng.

*Transf. & fig.* 1586 SIDNEY *Apul. Pectre* (Arb) 29 Our degenerate sculles made worse by theyr clayey lodgings. 1605 SHAKS. *Leary* ii. 179 Not to behld this slandfull lodgng [sc. the stocks]. 1645 WALTER *A la Malade* 2, The breaches made in that faire Lodging [the body] shal more cleare Make the bright Guest your Son's appear. 1646 JENKYN *Kenora* 10 Without it [Religion], Kingdoms are but lurking places for thieves, not lodgings for the pure God. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. (1736) 31 Christians acknowledged their Bodies to be the Lodgng of Christ. 1697 DRAYTON *Virg. Georg.* iv. 64 Plaster thou their chinky Hives with Clay, And knafy Branches o'er their Lodgings lay.

† b. The portion of space assigned to one man in a camp. *Obs.*

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* 155 Unto every man at Armes we will allow 8 lodgings; and unto every roomie or lodging we will give 50 superficiall foote of ground.

† c. A ward in a hospital; a cell in a prison.

1612 *New Life Virgin* (1897) 9 An hospital with furscore lodgings, and beds already sent to furnish them. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Monks of Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camd. Soc.) 133 For strengthening divers of the prison lodgings with iron bars, bolts, and locks.

† d. A square on a chess-board, as being the 'place' of a particular piece. *Obs.*

1562 ROWBOTHAM *Playe Cheastes* Eivb, Thou shalt cause thy knight to retire to the lodging of thy Queene.

† e. *Hunting*. The lair of a buck, stag, etc. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 39 b, The stagge thought it better to trust to the nimblenes of his feete, then to the slender fortification of his lodgng. 1610 GUILLEM *Herodotus* iii. xvi. (1611) 147 They doe reuillid discover... the Tracks, Fourmes, and lodgings of beasts of chase.

5. Specialized uses of the *plural*.

† a. Military quarters. *Obs.*

1475 *Ek. Noblesse* 69 The due made redy the ordonnance wyth shot of grete gunys amongys the rebells and shot of arrowes myghtelye, that they kept her loggyngs. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII 28 For his other lodgynges he had great and goodly tentes of blew. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 8 The first inuenter of the Portative tents or lodgings. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. 463 [They] fell vpon him, with hope to take him vnprepared, whilst he was making his lodgings. 1665 MANLEY *Graunt's Lowd. Warres* 839 Lodgings were made for the Souldiers vnder Ground in the Form of Trenches. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 55 Very cold Lodgings, hard Marches, Scarcity of Provision.

b. A room or rooms hired for accommodation and residence in the house of another (in mod. usage, not in an inn or hotel).

1640 D'EWE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 165, I have promised to take lodgings close by him in the Coven Garden. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 118 Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow, And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow. 1751 EARL ORREARY *Remarks Swift* (1752) or He used to lye at night in houses where he found written over



the door lodgings for a penny. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* 1. 220 She discharged her lodgings... and went to another part of Paris. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii. (1863) 585 The house may be yours; but the lodgings are mine and you will have the goodness to leave them. 1861 Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL *City & Suburb* II. vi. 107 Life in lodgings, at the best of times, is not a peculiarly exhilarating state of existence.

c. An official residence. Now the name given to the houses of the heads of certain Oxford colleges. (Cf. quot. 1588 in 4, and LODGE sb. 8.) Also *Judges' lodgings*: the house which (in some assize towns) is occupied by the judges during the assizes.

1661 Wood *Life* 3 May, They all went to the warden's lodgings, and gave him possession. 1826 *Act 7 Geo. IV*, c. 63 § 1 Provisions... for providing Lodgings for the Accommodation of His Majesty's Judges of Assize. 1827 *Oxford Guide* 38 Queen's College... Over the west cloister are two stories, containing... the Provost's Lodgings [etc.]. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 320 The judge's lodgings are usually a fine old house set apart for the purpose.

6. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *lodging-hunting*, *-lease*, *-letter*, *-place*, *-seeker*; *lodging-car* U.S., 'a car fitted with bunks for hands at work on a railway line' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*); †*lodging-chamber* = *lodging-room* b; †*lodging-fellow*, one who shares the same lodgings with another; *lodging-money*, an allowance made by government to all officers and soldiers for whom there is not sufficient accommodation in barracks (1872 6 Voyle *Milit. Dict.*). Also *LODGING-HOUSE*, -ROOM.

1645 Evelyn *Diary* (1879) 1. 220 The hall, chapel, and great number of 'lodging chambers' are remarkable. 1687 Dr. SMITH in *Magd. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 162 Lodging-chambers. 1690 BORNESE *Itin.* (1778) 374 Sir Philip Brauche [etc.]... apud le sege de Roum; fuerunt le 'logeyng felowys'. 1879 'EUNA L'YALL' *Won by Waiting* ix. It was certainly 'lodging hunting under difficulties. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rational Jurid. Evid.* (1827) II. 483 For each distinct species of contract let a distinct species of paper be provided... as for instance, 'lodging-lease paper. 1851 MAXWELL *Labour* I. 366 A 'lodging letter... will drive keen bargains for plates, dishes, or wash-hand basins and jugs. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lodgings* many. 14. *Epiph.* in *Tunbridge's Hist.* (1843) 116 Whyll they slept at her 'logeyng place' there com an angel apperyng with grette lyght. 1612 HUBLE *Josh. iv.* 3 In the lodging place where you shall lodge this night. 1878 J. DILLER *40 years in N. Z.* 70 In a small rush church we met with a lodging-place. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Pymouth* 99 A large number of 'lodging-seekers.

**Lodging** *lɒdʒɪŋ*, *pp. a.* [f. *LODGE* v. + -ING.] That 'lodges' or rests upon something; said *Naut.* of a horizontal in contradistinction to a 'hauling' or vertical keel.

1567 TURBERY *Ovid's Epist.* P.vij.b. Full oft vpon thine armes my lodging necke I lay. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1782) s.v. *Knee*, Knees are either said to be lodging or hanging. *Ibid.* s.v. *Decks*, The horizontal or lodging knees, which fasten the beams to the sides. 1874 THE ARLE *Naval Archit.* 40 Lodging knees have not been fitted of late years to H. M. ships.

**Lodging-house.** A house, other than an inn or hotel, in which lodgings are let.

1765 SMOLETT *Trav.* I. viii. 139, I was directed to a lodging house at Lyons, whil. being full they shewed us to a tavern. 1814 BISSER *Guide to Leamington* 23 Every house in Leamington (the Author's and two others excepted) are appropriated as Lodging or Boarding Houses. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xvi. One street of gloomy lodging-houses. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rignivole* 91 Elise, old, worn, bigeared, and dying in a common lodging-house close by. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Pers. nav.* (1833) I. xi. 300 Captain Harville did his best to supply the deficiencies of lodging-house furniture. 1848 DICKENS *Penn. yvii*, Lodging-house keepers were favourable in like manner.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*  
1851 BOWROW *Lavengro* xviii. (1900) 534 It seems all the drains and sewers of the place run into that same salt basin... on which account the town is a famous lodging-house of the plague. 1858 J. MARINER *St. L. Chr.* 206 Temporary settlers and mercantile agents... to whom Italy was a lodging-house rather than a home.

**Lodging-room.** †a. *nonce-use.* Space in which to dwell. b. A sleeping apartment, bedroom. (Now local.)

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 4. 183 If after the bringing of the Ark into the Temple, there had appeared none other hygher truth: it had bin but as a chylidish toy to lodge vp god in that narrow lodging roome [i.e. *in angusto illo domicilio Deum locari*]. 1615 MANCH. *Crit. Lect. Rec.* (1885) II. 300 One Chamber or lodging Roome. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* iv. l. 65 The Lodging Rooms are furnisht with Loin: and bare Mattresses are the Beds. 1722 Dr. Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 257 She... bade her speak to the innkeeper to shew her to her lodging-room. 1800 Don. WOODSW. *Lett.* 10 Sept. in *Lee Life* (1886) 66 We have one lodging-room, with two single beds. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 438 Mezzanines... are exceedingly convenient for servants, lodging-rooms, powdering-rooms, wardrobes &c. *attrib.* 1885 *Sheffield Telegr.* 20 June, Lodging-room furniture.—Mahogany Dressing Table [etc.].

**Lodgis**, -ys (e), variants of *LOGIS*.

|| **Lodh** (*lɒd*). Also 8 *load*. [Hindi *lodh*.] The bark of the East Indian shrub, *Symplocos racemosa*, used in dyeing. Also *lodh-bark*.

1781 KEER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 381 To make the silk hold the colour, they boil a handful of the bark called Load in water. 1848 in CRAIG.

**Lodicule** (*lɒdɪkəl*). [ad. L. *lodīcul-a* *LODICULE*.] = *LODICULE*. In some mod. Dicts.

**Lodicule** (*lɒdɪkəl*). Bot. [ad. L. *lodīcul-a*, dim. of *lodīx* coverlet.] The hypogynous scale of a grass (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1864 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* v. 53 Note also [in Wheat] 2 very minute scales, called lodicules, representing a perianth, inserted under the ovary. 1900 L. H. BAILLY *Bot.* 146.

**Lodlike**, -ly, obs. forms of *LOATHLY*.

**Lodomy**, obs. form of *LAUDANUM*.

**Lodsterne**, obs. form of *LOADSTAR*.

**Loe**, obs. form of *Lo*, *Low*.

**Löllingite**: see *LÖLLINGITE*.

**Loemography**, **Loemology**: see *LOIM-*.

**Loenge**, variant of *LOANGE* Obs.

**Loeri**, **Loes**, var. ff. *LORY*, *LOSE* sb., praise.

**Loess** (*lɒwəs*, Ger. *löss*). Geol. Also *löss*, *erron*, *löss*. [a. Ger. dial. *löss*.] A deposit of fine yellowish-grey loam found in the valley of the Rhine and of other large rivers.

1333 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 151 There is a remarkable alluvium filled with land-shells of recent species... which we may refer to the newer Pliocene era. This deposit is provincially termed 'Loess'. 1873 J. GEMME *Gl. Ice Age* xxxii. 453 Underneath the vast deposits of *löss* belonging to the last cold period. 1879 LUBROCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 141 The antiquities... are usually found in beds of gravel and loam, or, as it is technically called, 'loess'. *attrib.* 1882 R. K. DOUGLAS *China* vi. 135 The huge tract of loess country in northern China.

**Löwigitte**, **Löwite**: see *LÖWIGITE*, *LÖWITE*.

† **Loif**. Obs. Forms: 1 *lof*, *loob*, 2-4 *lof*, 3 *Orm*. *lof*, 3 5 *lofe*, 4-5 *loue*, 5 *loff*, 6 *Se. loif*. [OE. *lof* masc. OFris. *lof* neut. (Du. *lof*). OHG. *lof* neut., masc. (MHG. *lof*, inflected *lob*; mod. G. *lof* neut., ON. *lof* neut. (Sw. *lof*, Da. *lof*):—O'Fent. type \**lobō*, f. the root \**lob*-, *lob*:- see *LOVE* sb.]

1. Praise.  
*Beowulf* 1536 Swa seald man don, bonne he at gude zegan þenceð longsum we lof. c. 725 *Corpus Glus.* (Hessek) 122 *Ynnus*, loob. c. 1375 *Laub. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of nile drinkende childre muðe. c. 1200 *Orm* 3379 *Si* Drihten upp inn heofness and Worpimant & lof & wulderr. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxvi. *Ioh. baptista* 1 In lofe of patriarchs and of þame þat we prophetis cal. 1456 Sir G. HAY *Laco Arms* (S.E.S.) 2 Till him be gevin honoure lof and glore. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxix. 18 Their hairis ar sett w<sup>t</sup> sitchness. For loif and not for hufe. c. 1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 223 Leill loif, and lawte līs behind.  
2. *Prais.* value.  
c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe sullere lat sumdel of his lofe... þe beggere ceneð his gode fete. c. 1205 *Lav.* 18290 þer to he laide muchel lof.

3. *Comb.*: *lof-georn a.*, desirous of praise; *lof-like a.*, worthy of praise.

c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 103 þe seofde sunne is ioweden *laetunga* þe is idelgop on englice þenne mon bið lof-georn. c. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* acvii. 4 For nikel Laverd, swith loflike to se; Aghfuld over alle godesse he.

**Loif** e, obs. or var. ff. *LOAF*, *LOVE*, *LUFF*.

**Loff** e, obs. f. *LAUGH*, *LOAF*, *LOVE*, *LUFF*.

**Lofsom**, -sum, obs. ff. *LOVESOME*.

† **Lof-sang**. Obs. Forms: a. 1 *lofsang*, 2 *lof-songe*, 3 *Orm*. *lofsang*, 1-4 *lof-song*. β. 3 *lof-song* e, 4 *loft-sang*. [f. *Lof* + *Song*.] A song of praise, a hymn. Hence † **Lofsonger**, a psalmist.  
c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii. xii. (Schipper) 1288 Fram þære tide þæs uhtlican lof-sanges. c. 1275 *Laub. Hom.* 99 We wurdiað þæs halgen gastes to come mid lofsonge seofen dages. *Ibid.* 153 þe lof-songere c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* (lof-songere) seð þe mille meandros aglat quela corda. c. 1200 *Orm* 18024 And þurh Judea tæcneð iss lofsang Drihtin to worpenn. c. 1240 *Staveland Warden* in *Coll. Hom.* 261 A gleadunge wite me mure lof song ant lilt-schipe. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 29 Vche mon ouste w<sup>t</sup> al his milite, lof-song syngen to god ferne.

**Loft** (*lɒft*). sb. Also 2-7 *lofte*, 5-6 *looft*, *Se. loyft*, 6 *loaft*, *lofte*, 7 *laught*. [Late OE. *loft*, a. ON. *loft* neut., air, sky, upper room (in lcel. written *loft*; Sw. Da. *loft* upper room, garret), cognate with OE. *lyft* masc., neut., fem.: see *LIFT* sb. 1.]

† 1. Air, sky, upper region. Obs.

a. 1000 *Hexameron* of St. Basil (Norman 1849) 20 Heo ne bið on naum dinge ac on lofte heo styt. c. 1175 *Cotton Hom.* 217 Heo is... loftes leom and all hiscete gimston. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He inaked þe fises in þe sa, þe fucles on þe lofte. c. 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* 35/55 Iluy conien fleo oppe in þe loft ower þe apostle seint Ieme. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 686 Let seche bi lofte and bi gronde, Yif eny Cristene prisoun mighte be founde. 1364 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* 1. 88 He is a-counted to be gospel on gronde and on lofte [1377 *loft*]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3719 Two luste goddess, Lyuond in the lofte with lordships in heuygn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 41 And ever-drizzling raine upon the loft.

† 2. Phrases. Obs.

a. On, upon (the) loft: (a) = *ALOFT* in various senses; (b) in a high voice, loudly.

c. 1100 O. E. *Homilies* (Napier) in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1889) May 278/8 Pat stanene cweatern stod eall on lofte fram þære eorðan. c. 1300 K. Horn 974 Reynold, mi dohter, pat sitteth on þe lofte. c. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii. 652 And it, that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contere. c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 350 Therefore thou shalt be honged on lofte. c. 1420 *Anlurs of Arth.* 619 Þene his lemmene one loft skilles and strikes. c. 1450 *Two Cookery Bks.* 78 Couche hem in a faire chargeour, and ley the partrich on loft. c. 1470 *Golaras & Gavr.* 875 Than said he loud ypone loft [etc.]. 1508 DUNBAR *Tuz. Marist Wem* 147 Than all thai leuch apon loft, with laitis full mery.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 194 On ane litter, that buir him hie on loft. c. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slece* 362, I luikit vp on loft.

b. *By loft*: in height.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 45 And sit maken it... Bothe as longe and as large bi loft [1393 *loft*] & by grounde.

c. *Of loft*: from above. Also used for *ALOFT*.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 22143 (Fairf.) Thoner of loft faile sal he gere & trees brali blomis bere. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 791 Ledes hym [the horse] forth of þat lofe and þen of-lofte lepy s.

d. *Over loft* = *ALOFT*.

c. 1430 *Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 6 Midde of the brigg ther was a toure over loft.

8. An upper chamber, an attic; an apartment or chamber in general; *spec.* (see quot. 1593).

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12277-79 In a loft was in þe tun, A child þar kest a-noiber don, Vte of the loft vnto þe grund. c. 1340 *Gere & Gr. Knt.* 1096 3e schal lunge in your lofte, & lyse in your ese. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2706 *Hypermetretra*, And at the wyndow lep he fro the lofte. 1486 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 119 For the mendin of the Thesauraris housse dure and the loyft that byrnt. 1490 CANTON *Encyclos. xii.* 77 Whan thou were in the highe lofte of thy grette towres thou sawe the see alle troubled. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 150 While they were there... sodeynly the loyestes of the loft fayled, and the people fell downe. 1593 *Anc. Rites Durham* (Surtees ed.) 286 The mounckes dyd all dyne togither at one table, in a place called y<sup>e</sup> lofte, w<sup>ch</sup> was in y<sup>e</sup> west end of y<sup>e</sup> fratre about y<sup>e</sup> seller. 1611 BIRBE *1 Kings* xvii. 19 He... caried him vp into a loft, where he abode, and laide him ypon his owne bed. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872 II. 364, I preached at five in a large loft. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* ii. 33 One end of my sister's loft was packed... with part of it [furniture].

b. The apartment over a stable, usually appropriated to hay and straw. (Cf. *HAIF-LOFT*.)

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 Loft for haye or corne, garnier. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the west. 1629 *Sheringtonbush* 41 There was slain a Burger... as he was a measuring the Pilests Come in the Laught. 1741 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xiv. (1876) 137 note, [He] carried off the whole slates, lofts, jests and timber thereof. 1836 SCOTT *Old Mort.* V. A wooden bed, placed in a loft half-full of hay.

c. A pigeon-house. Hence, a flock (of pigeons).

1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 3 Let your Loft be large enough to contain the Number of Pigeons you intend to keep. 1826 FULTON *Bk. Pigeons* 53 We cannot advise any one to breed more than twelve pairs of Carriers in any one loft, however large. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 8/2 A loft of the best Yorkshire racing pigeons was established at Durban some time ago.

4. A gallery in a church or public room. (Cf. *organ-loft*, *roof-loft*.)

1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1900) II. 429 The lofts in the chapel of Striven. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 2 a, Certayn lofts should be bylded right or som parte of the fyrst or principall bath. 1573 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xli. 92 3e Lords also, that dois freucht the loft in Sancti Geills Kirk. 1666 PERRY *Diary* 15 Nov. I also to the ball, and with much ado got up to the loft, where with much trouble I could see very well. 1712-30 G. GUTHRIE *Memor.* (1900) 71 They provided a good large house... and plenished it very well with Pulpit, lofts and Pews. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxv. (1883) 132 The two schools had their pews in the loft on each side of the organ. 1893 Sir A. GORDON *Earl Abercromby* 191 The minister... turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

5. A floor or story in a house. Obs. exc. U.S., 'one of the upper floors of a warehouse' (Cent. Dict.).

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 9 A certayne yonge man named Eutuchos... fell down from the thyrd lofte and was taken vp deed. 1536 BELLERDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1822) II. 476 Ane woman, havand commiseration on this Duky leit meill fall down throw the lofts of the toure, be quhikis his life wes certane dayis savit. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 439 The houses are very great, and the least of them with one lofte above head, and some of two and of three lofts. c. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Buckinghamsh.* i. 135 Our Roger... finished the ground-room and second loft.

† b. The deck or half-deck of a ship. Obs.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 120 Go wndry loft. *Ibid.* 143 Wallace... On the or loft kest him quhar he stude.

† c. The ceiling or flooring of a room. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 27 All sodainly the bed, where she should lie, By a false trap was let adowne to fall Into a lower roome, and by and by the loft was rayd againe, that no man could it spie. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke* (1891) 78 This perswadeth me to be one of the causes whie in cold buildiges are found so many vawtes and see few lofts, for that in these watrye wallies the beames in shorte tyme doe rott & see the lofts decaye.

† 6. A layer, stage, stratum. Also *transf.* of the lateral branches of trees at varying heights. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* vi. 25 With a lofte of tyabre of the same countre, yee with a new loft. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. horst* 81 b, The Elephant espying him sitting on the loft of a tree, runneth [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 536 Let them climb vp higher to the vpper boughs, leaning alwaies vpon eury loft or scaffold... one branch of the old hard wood, and another young imp or twig. 1673 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 42 And hills of Snow and lofts of piled Thunder. 1686 GOAP *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 162 We often times see Clouds as in several Stories, Lofts or Scenes, one over another.

7. *Golf*. a. Slope (in the head of the club) backwards from the vertical. b. The action of 'lofting'; also, a lofting hit or stroke.

1887 Sir W. G. SIMMONS *Golf* 159 A much lofted iron is very difficult to use... A medium amount of loft is best. 1890 HUTCHINSON *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 200 For short approaches, there are weighty authorities who assert that the distances are most easily controlled by loft and spin.

8. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as (sense 3) *loft-floor*, *-room*, *-window*; *loft-dried adj.*



**1888** CROSS & BEVAN *Paper-making* 145 They are then sized, if required, by dipping them into a solution of gelatine: again slightly pressed, and hung up on lines or poles to dry. Such paper is called 'loft-dried'. **1419** *Mem. Ripon* (Sartees) 111. 147 In grandwallyng et emend. unus 'loftifore et alios defectus'. **1855** DICKENS *Black H.* xxxi. A bed in the wholesome 'loft-room' by the stable. **1860** in *Evergreen* (1761) I. 191 The Ladys lukit frae their 'loft Windows, God bring our Men well back again.

† **Loft**, *a. Obs. rare.* [app. deduced from **ALOFT**, as **LIVE a.** from **alive**.] Raised aloft, elevated.

The first quot. may belong to **LOFTY a.**, of which it would then be the earliest example.

**14.** AUDELEY *Poems* (MS. Douce 302) If 29½ Semele to se, o bold corage, Loue & lofte of his lenage. **1542** *Surrey Death Sir T. Wyatt* 27 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 29 In neyther fortune loft, nor yet repress. **1557** *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 235 Absence my frende workes wonders oft. Now brings full low that lay full loft.

**Comb.** **1590** R. W. 3 *Lds. & Ladies Lond.* G 2 b, Downe with your point, no loft borne Lances here By any stranger be he foe or friend.

**Loft** (lɒft), *v.* [f. **LOFT sb.**]

† **1. trans.** To insert a layer of planks in (a building) so as to separate the lofts or stories; to ceil or floor. Also, to furnish with a loft or upper story. *Obs.*

**1563** *Stanford Chawdens' Acc. in Antiquary XVII.* 169/1 For lofying the Toure & laying the plankes beneyth. **1598** *Stow Surv.* xxx. (1603) 277 It is now lofted through, and made a store house for clothes. **1615** *Briene Cron.* *Erilis Ross* (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber. **1634-5** *BREKENTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 43 The largest coo-house I have seen, lofted overhead to lay corn. **1646** *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 337 That they [houses] be lofted with sawne boordes and made with convenient partitions.

**transf.** **1601** Br. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1600) B ij b, See how many Eagles have lofted their Ayries . . . with the goblets and morsels plucked and carried from those Bodies.

† **2.** To store (goods or produce) in a loft. *Obs.*

**1518** *Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 326 No freman . . . shall house, loft, nor seller any straunge marchand goods. **1785** *WASHINGTON Notes* Writings 1891 XII. 226 The remainder of the Crop which was measured and lofted must be acted for by the Overseer.

**3. Golf.** To hit (a ball) into the air or strike it so as to lift it over an obstacle. Also, to hit the ball over (an obstacle).

**1857** H. B. FARNIE *Golfer's Manual in Golfiana Misc.* (1887) 173 The player should practise lofing his ball directly into the hole. **1881** *FORGAN Golfer's Handbk.* 30 You may boldly take your Light Iron and try to 'loft' your ball over the other, and so drop or roll into the hole. **1887** Sir W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 138 If there is a high face to loft. *Ibid.* 151 If taken . . . too clean, it [the lofted iron] will skin it a hundred yards with the force that would have lofted it fifty.

**absol.** **1887** *Blacken. Mag.* Nov. 667 You may loft in the sand and be little the worse. **1890** *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 243 He takes the light iron into his hand . . . to loft over . . . that sluggish little burn.

**4.** To keep (pigeons) in a 'loft' or flock.

**1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/1 They [pigeons] could be 'lofted' in Whitehall or in Pall-mall.

Hence **Lofter Golf**, a lofting-iron.

**1892** *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 3/1 A ridge of snow . . . necessitated in many cases the use of a 'lofter' instead of the regulation 'putter'.

**Lofted** (lɒftɪd), *pp. a.* [f. **LOFT sb.** and **v.** + **-ED**.]

**1.** Of a house; † **a.** Ceiled or floored (*obs.*). **b.** (*Sc. and north. dial.*) Having one or more stories above the ground floor.

**1540** *Coupl. Scotl.* xi. 96 That na Scottis man suld duel in ane house that was loftit, bot rather in ane hill cot house. **1630** *Declaration in Athenian* 19 July (1890) 99 2 The dwelling house of her brother, was all well lofted and boarded over with oaken boards. **1730** *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xlii. 205 If any one has a Room above, it is by way of Emulene called a lofted House. **1814** *SCOTT Wav.* xix. A lofted house, that is a building of two stories. **1856** *Denham Tracts* (1892) I. 343 The house being what in those districts [Northumberland] is termed lofted.

**2. Golf. a.** Of a cleek or club: Made with a 'loft' (see **LOFT sb.** 7 a). **b.** Of a stroke: That 'lofts' the ball.

**1887** Sir W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 158 Certainly a more lofted cleek might be used. *Ibid.* 159 If a half-topped shot travels further than a lofted one over ordinary turf, the club has too much pitch. **1890** *HUTCHINSON Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 122 Using . . . an exceptionally lofted club to obtain the same result. *Ibid.* 200 The lofted approach is not a fancy shot.

**Loftily** (lɒftɪli), *adv.* [f. **LOFTY a.** + **-LY 2**.] In a lofty way or manner (see the adj.).

**1548** *ELVOT Dict.*, *Elato*, proudly, loftily. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* i. x. 1 Or who shall lend me wings, with which from ground My lowly verse may loftily arise, And lift it selfe vnto the highest skies? **1596** Br. W. BARLOW *Three Serms.* ii. 89 And yet they bear themselves so loftily, as if they could lue without gods blessing and help. **1607** *MARRHAM Canv.* ii. (1617) 82 To ride your horse . . . amongst short gorse or whinnes is exceeding good . . . to make a horse trot loftily and cleanly. **1641** *BEST Farn.* *Bks.* (Surtess Soc.) 4 A tuppe, if hee bee kept loftily and in lust, is sayd to be sufficient for fortie or fiftie ewes. **1665** *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* Wks. (1848) p. xxi, A Strain worthy of the same pen, that so loftily describes the Destruction of Troy. **1744** *OZELL Lett. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 65 The Emperor . . . carried it . . . loftily on account of his late Victory. **1883** *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 74/1 Ely cathedral . . . stands loftily grave and majestic. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* n 18, 74 We came upon him riding loftily.

**Loftiness** (lɒftɪnəs), [*f.* **LOFTY a.** + **-NESS**.]

The attribute of being lofty, in senses of the adj.

**1548** *ELVOT Dict.*, *Elatio*, loftynesse, hautesse. **1560** *BIBLE (Genev.) Isa.* ii. 17 The loftiness of men shall be abased. **1607** *MARKHAM Canv.* ii. (1617) 198 Gallop the straiter ring about with a little more firme loftynesse. **1610** *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* iv. ii. (1639) 219 Their face is red, and there is a loftynesse of the pulses. **1663** *BUTLER Hud.* i. i. 91 His speech, in loftynesse of sound, was rich. **1677** *BARROW Wks.* (1686) III. xxii. 248 He [Solomon] did himselfe compose above a thousand songs; whereof one yet extant declareth the loftynesse of his fancy. **1781** *GIBSON Decl. & P.* xxxi. III. 218 The loftynesse of these buildings . . . was the cause of frequent and fatal accidents. **1822** *LAMB Elia Ser. i. On Some Old Actors*, Bensley . . . threw over the part an air of Spanish loftynesse. **1840** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sch. Ser.* iii. (1873) 194 Martin gained more by loftynesse than others by verily. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 4/5 A . . . chamber, 160 feet long . . . and of a corresponding loftynesse. **1885** Sir W. M. CONWAY in *Mag. Art* Sept. 463/1 Men . . . of dignity of thought and loftynesse of feeling.

**b.** Used as a mock title of dignity.

**1599** *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 Were he so vnlearned, as your Loftynesse makes him.

**Lofting** (lɒftɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **LOFT sb.** or **v.** + **-ING 1**.]

**1. cancr.** A roofing, ceiling, or flooring. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and in *Mining*.

**1536** *BRENDEN Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 328 Qah n any pries of horsmen come about the said fawnes the I fin d sch brek. **1603** *OWEN Pembrokech* (1609) 76 I ymber t serve for lofting and tolles. **1640-1** *Kirkcudr. Harc. cron. Min. bk.* (1657) 66 That th s lut roffe of the hows and tattlement thatof be taken downe with the lofting thairof. **1851** *GRIENWILL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 35 Lofting, wood, . . . placed upon the top of the ordinary balks or crowtrees used in timbering through a fallen place, for the purpose of keeping up the loose stones.

**2. Golf.** The action of the vb. **LOFT** sense 3).

**1895** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 8/2 Golfers who can skate should be proficient at bandy, in which lofting is a most desirable accomplishment.

**3. attrib. and Comb.** : lofting-iron, a golf club used to loft a ball.

**1887** Sir W. G. SIMPSON *Golf* 22 Lofting irons are more light-headed. **1892** *Century Mag.* Aug. 606 The approach should always be a lofting-stroke.

**Loftless** (lɒftləs), *a.* [f. **LOFT sb.** + **-LESS**.]

That has no loft or upper story.

**1891** *ATKINSON Moorland Par.* (1892) 22 These two one-roomed loftless dens.

† **Loftily, adv.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **LOFT a.** + **-LY 2**.] = **LOFTILY adv.**

**1598** *SIMPSON Astrophel & Stella* Song vi. x, Musicke more loftily [1599] lustie! swels In speeches nobly.

**Lofty** (lɒfti), *a.* [f. **LOFT sb.** (in *on loft, aloft* + **-Y 1**.]

The word occurs first in figurative applications, and even when literal has always had an emotional or rhetorical character.]

**1.** Extending to a great height in the air; of imposing altitude, towering.

Said of mountains, trees, buildings, rooms; not of persons, though *lofty stature* is a common phrase.

**1590** *SPENSER F. Q.* i. ix. 13 Forwaried with my sporte, I did alight from loftie steed. **1593** *SHAKS. Lucr.* 167 The Barke pilot from the loftie pine, His leaues will wither, and his sap decay. **1611** *BIBLE Isa.* vii. 7 Upon a lftie and high mountaine hast thou set thy bed. **1646** *CHASWASH Assumpt.* *Our Lady* 31 Each loftyest tree Bowes lowst his leauey top, to look for thee. **1756-7** tr. *Kyssel's Trav.* (1760) I. 508 The baptistry . . . is a large and lofty octangular structure. **1774** *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 146 The plains are extensive; and the mountains remarkably lofty. **1791** *COWPER Hud.* ii. 268 Antenor's valiant son Of loftiest stature. **1823** *RUTLER Fonthill* 19 The loftiest apartment which domestic architecture can present, probably, in the world! **1835** *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 21 The lofty and precipitous rock . . . on which stood the citadel of Corinth. **1884** *FAE Eustace* 6 Fading away into the loftier Highland Mountains.

† **b. Lofty tricks:** acrobatic feats, tumbling. *Obs.* **1567** *TURBERY, Ovid's Epist.* Pijij b, Then did my wanton tricks and lofty mounting, more . . . delight thy minde. **1603** *FLORIO Montaigne* xxv. 1622 b, Jonson *Alasque of August* 5.

**c.** Of flight: Soaring to a great height. Of the brow: Imposingly high.

**1738** *WESLEY Psalms* cxlvii. ii, Ye Birds of lofty Wing, On high his Praises bear. **1798** *LANDOR Gebir* ii. 134 The kindly brow, arched lofty for command.

**2.** In figurative and immaterial applications. **a.** Haughty, overweening, proud. † **Const. of.**

**1485** *Digby Myst.*, *Mary Magd.* 944 When I loke on his lady, I am lofty as the lyon. **1561** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtlyr* iii. (1577) R ja, Bearing themselves loftily of their beautye and worthynesse. **1586** C. TESS *PENROCK Ps.* cxxxi, A lofty hart, a lifted eye Lord thou dost know I never bare. **1611** *BIBLE Isa.* ii. 12 The day of the Lord of hostes shall be upon every one that is proud and loftie. **1681** *DUNL. Abs. & Achit.* 576 Cow'ring and Quaking at a Cong'or's sword, But Lofty to a Lawful Prince Restor'd. **1712-3** *Pore Guardian* No. 4 P 2 A lofty gentleman, whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. **1787** *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 21 Aug., He appeared very lofty, and highly affronted. **1858** *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 601 Several particulars are worked in with a lofty contempt for chronology. **1873** *BLACK Pr. Thule* viii. 123 Inclined to treat everybody . . . with a sort of lofty good humour.

**absol.** **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 28 Sum tymes the proude and loftie do walke there to be sene in there heygth and bravery. **1611** *BIBLE Isa.* v. 15 The eyes of the loftie shall be humbled.

**b.** Exalted in dignity, rank, character, or quality.

Of expectations, aims, desires: Directed to high objects.

[14 . . . : see **LOFT a.**] **1548** *ELVOT Dict.*, *Excelsus*, hyghe or great, lofty, haute, noble. **1586** *DAY Eng. Secretary* (1625) 129 Their estate (being peradventure loftie, and of power to command or sway over vs) will not admit by writting to intermeddle with their actions [etc.]. **1611** *BIBLE Isa.* lviii. 15 Thus saith the High and loftie One that inhabiteth eternitie. **1776** *GIBSON Decl. & P.* xii. I. 246 These lofty expectations were, however, soon disappointed. **1849** *MACULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 301 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. **1857** *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. xi. 646 How can they, constantly occupied with their lofty pursuits have leisure for such inferior matters? **1874** *MALVERN Soc. Life* Eccles. viii. 257 The moral teaching of Euripides, of Socrates, and of the more lofty Sophists, was making sure and silent progress. **1877** J. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 203 It is man's nobility, not his defect, that the most lofty and commanding part of him is his moral nature. **1878** E. JENNIS *Har. choline* 61 Heir to one of the loftiest of the English peerages.

**c.** Of compositions or utterances (hence occas. of writers or speakers): Elevated in style or sentiment; sublime, grandiose.

**1565** *COOPER Thesaurus* s.v. *Effro*, *Elatis* *verbis intensio oratio*, a lofty and high stile. **1577** J. KNAWSTON *Confutation* (1579) 5 b, They set forth their trifling and halfe peny doctrines with loftie and high phrases of speech. **1590** *SPENSER F. Q.*, *Verses to Ld. Buckhurst*, In loftie numbers and heroicke stile. **1612** *HURSTY Lud. Lit.* 194 They may proceed . . . from the lowest kind of verse in the Eclogues, to something a loftier in the Georgics. **1637** *MILTON Lycidas* 11 He knew Himself to sing, and Luid the lofty rhyme. **1640** *WILKINS New Planet* (1671) I. 143 His Book [Job] is more especially remarkable for lofty expressions. **1692** *ATKINSON Par.* i. 24, Sc. m. 1726 I. . . Therefore is the hys, n it self so lofty and moving. **1704** *Pope Windsor For.* 280 The shades where . . . lofty Denham su 1875 *JOHNSON Plato* (ed. 2) III. 88 About which [astronomy] I am willing to speak in your lofty strain.

**d.** Of majestic sound.

**1596** *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. 98 Sound all the lofty Instruments of Warre. **1814** *WILKINS, Dict. D. & Ryl.* I. 8 With one consent the people rejoice In his the church with a lofty voice.

† **3.** Of the wind, the sea: = **HIGH 10. Obs.**

**1600** *HARVEY Voy.* (1670) III. 236 It is very hard to find it when the wind is lofty. **1745** P. THOMAS *7th. Anson's Voy.* 146 Such a lofty and dangerous Sea as I have seldom seen.

**4. dial.** 'Massive, superior' *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, referring to Sleigh, *Derbysh. Gloss.* 1865). † **Of sheep:** Stout, in good condition.

**1641** *BEST Farn. Bks.* (Surtess Soc.) 2 Vett it is a custome with many . . . to clowte their shearings to under them from tuppings, that by this meanes they may make them more lftly stoupt. **1778** *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* 324 Lofty Tin, in our distinction to Florian Tin, for Lofty Tin is richer, massive, and rougher.

**5. Comb. a.** In syntactical combs. with pres. pples., as *lofty-looking, -sounding*; **b.** in parasynthetic derivatives, as *lofty-headed, -humoured, -limaged, -minded, -necked, -paced, -peaked, -plumed, -roofed, -windowed*. Also † *lofty-like adv.*, as if placed on high.

**1610** *HOLLAND Camd'n's Brit.* I. 299 That with their 'lofty-headed tops reach to the cloudy skie. **1611** *COTGR.*, *A. a. amoiselle de signante pour cont.*, may be applied to the 'lofty-humored wife of an extorting Vsurer. **1644** S. GRAMME *Pas. Spark* E. 4, Man climbs above the course of such conceate, That 'loftie like, they leath to Lok below. **1871** *BROWNING Balaust.* Wks. 1896 I. 655/1 Both . . . 'lofty-limaged, each of us Born of the best. **1755** *SHEBBEAR Lydia* (1765) I. 283 His great Creator . . . beholds with equal fauour the creeping ant, and 'lofty-looking Briton. **1611** *COTGR.*, *Orgueilleux*, . . . haantie, 'lofty-minded. **1791** *BOSWELL Johnson* I. 93 note, That lofty-minded man. **1697** *DYVEN 1797, George*, III. 125 The Colt, that for a Stallion is designed . . . 'loftyneck'd, Sharp headed, Harrel belly'd, broadly back'd. **1796** *COTGRIDGE Lett.* (1895) 210 He does not possess opulence of imaginative 'lofty-paced harmony. **1844** J. TOMLIN *Mission. Tracts* 272 A 'lofty-peaked mountain. **1591** *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 25 Now the time is come, that France must vale her 'lofty-plumed Crest. **1848** H. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* I. iv, 'Lofty-roofed fane, and marble-built portals. **1777** *POPEX Aeschylus, Prometheus chaid* 23 Woes like these Are earnings of the 'lofty-sounding tongue. **1777** T. WARTON *Poems* 63 Along the 'lofty-window'd hall The storied tapestry was hung.

† **Loft-word. Obs.** Forms: 4 *luffe*, *luve*, 4-5 *love-word*. [f. **LOF** + **WORD**.] The forms show a confusion with **LOVE sb. 1**] Praise.

**1300** *Cursor M.* 2545 Mikel it was pat luffeword þan þat abram gat o mani man. *Ibid.* 10614 Sua wex hir loueword and hir fame. *Ibid.* 28383, I. to guenhen cald and to ioglere, In tent þat suld me lueworde bere.

**Log** (lɒg), [*f.* **LOGS**.] Forms: 4-6 *logge*, 7-8 *logg*, 6-*log*. [Late ME. *logge*; of obscure origin; cf. the nearly synonymous **CLOG sb.**, which appears about the same time.]

Not from ON. *lōg* felled tree (f. O'Feat, *1829*, ablaut-variant of *\*lōg-Lie 2 a*), which would have given *\*lou* in mod. Eng. The conjecture that the word is an adoption from a later stage of Scandinavian (mod. Norw. *laga*, Sw. *dial. lēga*), dug to the Norwegian timber-trade, is not without plausibility, but is open to strong objection on phonological grounds. It is most likely that *clog* and *logge* arose as attempts to express the notion of something massive by a word of appropriate sound. Cf. *Du. log* clumsy, heavy, dull; see also **LOG sb.** and **v.** In sense 5 the word has passed from Eng. into many other langs; f. *loch*, Ger., *Da. logg*, Sw. *logg*.]



I. *gen.*

1. A bulky mass of wood; now usually an unbewn portion of a felled tree, or a length cut off for use as firewood. *In the log*: in an unbewn condition.

1398 TRENTA Barth. De P. R. xvii. xlv. 630 De frute herof falleþ..but he be..itailed w<sup>th</sup> logges [L. lignis] & yardes as it were a vine. 1481-90 Howard Houck. Fks. (Rev. Chb) 355 My Lord paid..[for] iij. lodes of belet, and iij. lodes of logges..xviij. s. 1490 CANTON *Encyclos* xlv. 139 The hardy knights..casted vpon theym greie logges wyth sharpe yron attie the ende. 1525 Churchm. Acc. Heybridge, Essex (Nicholls 1797) 173 Paide to Adrewe of Brasted, for a logge 6d. 1540-54 CROKE Fy. (Percy Soc.) 44 If one of his hate, Byfore the logge or stone wold ley, His purpose shall cumme all to late. 1545 Rales Cusumbe. h. Dogion logges the hundreth peeces viij. viiij. 1562 T. NORTON *Cathol. Inst.* i. 23 b. I was sometime a figtree log, a block that served for nought. c. 1600 Day Begg. *Bedmalt* G. ii. ii. (1581) 35 Wol't say I ye? thou had't as good eat a load of logs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. i. 17. I would the lightning had burnt vp those Logs; that you are enioynd to pile. a. 1700 DRYDEN *Orinda* Met. viii. Melagor 253 There lay a Log unlighted on the Hearth. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm.* James I. 27, 250 of the Timber Ships are laden with Logs. 1850 THOMPSON *In Mem.* cxvii. Bring in great logs and set them lie. To make a solid core of heat. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* 1834 156 The largest pine belonging to his firm..was worth ninety dollars in the log. 1900 BLACKB. *Stage*. J. v. 33 2 The smouldering ends of logs..gave forth a tinding smoke which filled the novel.

b. *fig.* and in simulative phrases. Said, e.g., of a vessel floating helplessly, cf. mod. G. *log sein* to float helplessly, of an inert or helpless person. † *A log in one's way*: a stumbling-block, obstacle. To have a log to roll: see LOG-BOLLING.

1579-80 NORTH *Pontiac*, Annibal 1503 1148 Annibal..knew that this great overthrow..would also be a great logge in his way. c. 1600 TIMON i. ii. Shaks. Soc. 7 Thou logge, thou stock, thou Arcadian beast. 1604 MARSTON *W. A.* i. v. Wks. 1836 l. 737 The sapless log, O prest thy bed With an unpleasing waight. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Vol. A. Sea* 213 In this conflict, having lost all her m<sup>st</sup>. and being no other then a logge in the sea. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. xx. The flapping sail han'd down to halt for logs-like these! 1855 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov. 512 The New York Daily News may have its log to roll and its axe to grind as well as other folks. 1886 STEVENSON *First* 11 vii. 52. I must have slept like a log. 1898 *Daily News* 13 May 7 6 Mr. Gladstone..jacketed..remarked that he was now like a log. 1900 *ibid.* 12 June 134 [He] struck Bill who felt like a log on the dusty road.

## c. Mining. (See quot.)

1850 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (S. Stafford-sh. Terms.) *Log*, or *Baby*, a balance weight placed near the end of the pit rope to prevent its running back over the pulley. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

† d. See quot. (perh. conf. with *Log*). Obs. 1669 J. WORLIDGE *Appt. Agr.* 1621 248 *Log*, a term used in some places for a cleft of Wood, and in some places for a long piece or Pole, by some for a small Wand or Switch.

† e. Phr. To hang upon the log: to be slow in finding sale. Obs.

1655 GERRARD *Chr. in Arm.* i. 156 Something sure is in it, that Impostors finde such quick return for their ware, while I ruth hangs upon the log.

† f. In Old St. Paul's, a block or bench on which serving-men sat. Obs.

1609 DEKATER *Gals Herubb.* iv. 18. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* iii. 31.

2. A heavy piece of wood, fastened to a man's or beast's leg, to impede his movements. † Also *fig.*

1589 PASQUILL *Re'turn* B. Her Maistie layeth such a logge vpon their consciences, as they ought not beare. a. 1592 H. SMITH *Itz* (1867) 11 483 Wedlock, with wife and children clogs. The single life, list's heavier logs. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* 111. 193 They [insane negroes] were kept in out houses, chained to logs. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xviii. Here I am tied like a log to you. 1853 MARDEN *Early Purit.* 324 W. L. was brought up before the same court with his chains and log at his heels.

b. A military punishment now abolished. (See quotes.) Obs. exc. Hist.

1830 in *Rep. Commis. Milit. Punishments* (1836) 312 The log..is a punishment..which cannot be sanctioned and is henceforth strictly forbidden. 1846 H. MARSHALL *Milit. Misc.* 205 The Log.—This punishment consisted of a log, or a large round shot, or shell, which was connected to a delinquent's leg by means of a chain; and he was obliged to drag or carry this about with him.

3. *King Log*: the log which Jupiter in the fable made king over the frogs; often used as the type of inertness on the part of rulers, as contrasted with the excess of activity typified by 'King Stork'.

1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 111. 114 Go, sir! manage him, whilst I handle Log, the second King of frogs, that follows him. 1762 J. WESLEY *Jrnl.* 18 Jan. The custom began in the reign of King Log. 1766 CHESTERF. *Let. to Sen* 11 July. I have justly owned a great regard for King Log. 1901 M. J. F. McCARTHY *Fire Y. Ir.* xxiij. 330 They prefer King Log to King Stork.

4. *pl. Australian slang*. A gaol or lock-up. (Formerly built of logs. Cf. *log-house*.)

1808 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* 184 The governor resolved on building a large log prison both at Sydney and Parramatta. 1868 'ROSE' *Holdenwood* *Robbery under Arms* xxv. (1889) 193 Let's put him in the logs. 1890 — *Miner's Right* xxx. 273 No bail allowed either, or of course you needn't have been ten minutes in the logs.

II. *Naut.* and derived senses.

5. An apparatus for ascertaining the rate of a ship's motion, consisting of a thin quadrant of wood,

loaded so as to float upright in the water, and fastened to a line wound on a reel. Hence in phrases to *heave, throw the log*, (to sail or calculate one's way) *by the log*. Said also of other appliances having the same object.

1574 BOUTINE *Regiment for Sea* xiv. (1577) 42 b. They hale in the logge or piece of wood again, and looke how many fadome the shippe hath gone in that time. 1644 MASWARRING *Sea-mans Dict.* s.v. *Logg-line*. One stands by with a Minuteglasse, while another out of the gallery lets fall the logg. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. ii. 146 We throw the Log every two Hours. 1685 J. DUNTON *Let. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 28 Being about 50 Leagues off the Lizard..we began to sail by the Log. 1719 D'CASEY *Pills* 111. 305 Heave the Logg from the Poop. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) A 24. It is usual to heave the log once every hour in ships of war. 1805 SIR E. BERRY in NICOLAS *Disp.* Nelson VII. 118 *note*. During the chase we ran per log seventy miles. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1834) l. xii. 156 It's now within five minutes of two bells, so we'll heave the log and mark the board. 1853 BABING-GOULD *Iceland* 178 Calculating their way by the log. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* S. KENS. 54 Patent Log, for measuring speed at sea; used in H. M. Navy.

6. Short for LOG-BOOK. A journal into which the contents of the log-board or log-slate are daily transcribed, together with any other circumstance deserving notice.

1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nat. Fame* 79 Then down he goes his daily Log to write. 1850 SCORSEBY *Chocoy's Whaler* *man's Adv.* vi. 1839 86 To fix the localities of whales' resorts by the comparison of the logs of a vast number of whalers. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xviii. The captain sat down to his log, and here is the beginning of the entry. *transf.* 1875 R. F. BURTON *Corilla* L. 1876 11. 176 Had the writers lived, they might have worked up their untidied logs into interesting and instructive matter.

b. See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Phil. M. ch.* *Log* (steam engine), a tabulated summary of the performance of the engines and boilers, and of the consumption of coal, tallow, oil, and other engineers' stores on board a steam-vessel.

c. — LOG-BOOK 3.

7. *Tailoring*. [*transf.* from 6.] A document fixing the time to be credited to journeymen (who are paid nominally by the hour) for making each description of garment; the scale of computation embodied in this document.

1861 *Prints Tailor's Labour Agency Retrospect* 13 What is technically called a 'log' is agreed upon, that is a certain number of hours for every description of garment, and the wages fixed at so much per hour. 1868 10th *Rep. Trades Union Comm.* 17 We [operative tailors] wanted a uniform time-log. The masters prepared a time-log, and said to us, 'Here is the log; you must accept it as it is'.

III. *attrib.* and *comb.*

8. a. simple attributive, as (sense 1) *log-end*, *fire-mark*; with the sense 'made of or constructed with logs' *log-booth*, *-bridge*, *-chamber*, *-fence*, *†-guard*, *-hut*, *-road*, *-shanty*, *-tent*, *-trap*, *-way*; for use in dealing with logs" *log-boom* BOM sh. 2 4, *-car*, *-chain*, *-railway*, *-sled*, *-sleigh*, *-stamp*; (sense 7) *log-prices*, *-shop*.

1878 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 6 Apr. An addition to the wharf and a log boom are being made. 1882 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sea* 11. 371 Two rows of weatherbeaten log-booths. 1884 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1893) l. 316 Four acres of low lands Northwest from the 'log' bridge as it is called. 1882 *Chicago Times* 11 June. The track upon which runs the 'log-car'. 1703 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 224. l. 'Logg chaine. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) l. 401 We were turned into a hot 'log chamber, full of people. 1659 GATSBY *Tears Ch. Eng.* i. xiv. 122 The most heavy 'log-end of Christs Cross is laid upon many of them. 1836 J. ABNOT *Way to Do Good* l. 24 They were stepping over a low place in the 'log fence. 1878 *Livingston's Facts* *Croisic* 1 Praise the good 'log fire! Winter howls without 1808 ASKE *Travels* l. 302 The town..has in its centre, the remains of an old 'Log Guard. 1797 J. A. GRAMM *Pres. State Vermont* 161 As in a former Letter I mentioned the 'Log Hut, I will here..give a short account of its construction. 1890 'ROLF' *Baldrewood* *Miner's Right* vi. 61 Log-huts, with the walls built American fashion of horizontal tree trunks. 1859 *Michigan Rep.* VI. 270 The Mill Company had given a list of 'log-marks under section eight of the act. 1888 *Lancet* 26 May 1049 1 Tailors..obtaining 'log' prices—that is, the highest rate of wages. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 125 A track drawn by an ox and a horse over a rude 'log-railway through the woods. 1819 F. WRIGHT *Vicars* (1821) 234 A 'log road, or caseway, as it is denominated, is very grievous to the limbs. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* l. § 3. 25 He made his way at last to a group of 'log-shanties in the midst of untitled solitudes. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 382 There are quite a number of Jewish coat makers working for 'private' or 'log' shops. 1878 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 2 Feb. 89 He has constructed a road of ice..on which the 'log-sleds slip along readily. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706 5 The 'log-sleighs have ten, twelve, and even fourteen-foot banks, or cross beams, on which the load rests. 1878 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 5 Jan. Wyburn's improved 'log stamp is convenient for marking logs with the exact number of feet. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 154 Some of the People were employed in cutting Fire-Wood, others in building 'Log-Tents. 1784 J. BELKNAP *Tour White Mts.* (1876) 13 We saw the.. 'log-traps, which the hunters set for snakes. 1779 in F. CHASE *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) l. 562 To maintain said mills by repairing the present buildings..and also the 'log way and necessary mill houses.

b. objective, as (sense 1) *log-carrying*, *-driving*, *-hauling*; *log-cutter*, *-maker*; (sense 6) *log-reading*, *log-instrument*, as *log-lighted*. d. simulative, as *log-like* adj., *log-wise* adv.

1898 *Daily News* 16 June 5/2 It is strange to hear that the

aged poor are still at onkum-picking or 'log-carrying. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 710 2 At night he must get from the 'log-cutters their count for the day. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 19 Dec. The dam will be used for flottage and 'log-driving purposes. 1893 *Scribn. Mag.* June 706 5 There is great strife between the teamsters in making 'log-hauling records. a. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Gray-haired Dec.* iii. The 'log-lighted hall. 1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. v. Wks. 1836 l. 65 A chaine that's fixt Onely to postes, and senselesse 'log-like dolls. 1880 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 7 Jan. 28 Next come the 'log-makers', working in gangs of three or four, each with its 'chief'. 1901 *Blackb. Mag.* Oct. 476 1 The modern navigator has buried the best part of his astronomy under a heap of dead reckonings and 'log-readings. 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 37 So 'logwise..Was he pushed, a very log.

9. Special combs.: *log-beam* (see quot.); *log-board*, a hinged pair of boards on which the particulars of a ship's log are noted for transcription into the log-book; *log-butter*, a drag-saw for butting, i.e. cutting off square the ends of logs' (Knight); *log-buttings*, the ends thus cut off; *log-cabin*, a small house built of rough logs; also *attrib.* (U.S.) in *log-cabin quilt* (cf. *log-house quilting* below); *log-camp* = *legging-camp* (see LOGGING *vbl. sb.*; *log-canoe*, one hollowed out of a single tree; *log-chip* = *log-ship*; *log-cock*, 'one of the many local names in North America of *Ficus pileatus* (Woodpecker)' (Newton); *log-crop*, the quantity of logs bewn in one season; *log-fish* a fish of the U.S. coast, *Lirus periformis*; *log frame*, 'a name for a saw-mill' (Knight); *log glass* (see quot. 1858); *log-head* = *BLOCKHEAD* 2; † *log-headed* a., having a head like a log; *log-house*, a house built of logs; in early use (U.S.) applied to a prison; also *attrib.* in *log-house quilting* (see quot); *log-juice slang* [cf. LOGWOOD 2, *note*]. cheap port wine; *log-knot*, a knot made in a log-line to indicate a specified length; *log-line*, a line of 100 fathoms or more to which the log is attached; also the sort of line used for this purpose; *log-man*. † (a) one employed to carry logs; (b) one employed in cutting and carrying logs to a mill (*local U.S.*); *log-perch*, a freshwater fish, *Percina caprodes*, of N. America; *log-pocket*, a basin or pool in which logs collect; *log-reel* (see quot.); *log-runner*, an Australian bird of the genus *Orthonyx* (Morris); *log-running*, the operation of setting logs afloat down the side-streams, or conveying logs to the saw-mill; *log-ship*, also *log-chip* (see quot.); *log-slate*, a double slate used instead of the *log-board*; *log-work*, (a) the arrangement of logs in the walls of a house or other building; (b) the keeping of the log or log-book (sense 6).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, \**Log-Beam*, the travelling frame in which a log lies and travels in a saw-mill. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* iv. ii. 146 Next we will work the Courses of the 'Log-board. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* (1834) l. xii. 156 O'Brien reported the rate of sailing to the master, marked it down on the log-board, and then returned. 1867 SAYNTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Log-board*. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 15 Oct. A machine that would utilize.. 'Log Buttings. 1890 LYLELL and *Vist* U. S. 11. 427 The husband will fell timber, run up a 'log cabin, and receive ready money from the steam-boats, which burn the wood. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 361 Reluctantly she slipped her book under the 'log-cabin quilt, and said 'Come in'. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 180 My companion inclined to go to the 'log-camp on the carry. 1788 R. PUTNAM in *Al. Cutler's Life* (1888) l. 379 Our whole fleet consisted of..three 'log canoes of different sizes. 1841 G. POWERS *Hist. Sci. Cow* 130 He took a log-canoe, and a-cended the river to the place where Orford bridge now is. 1846 'Log-chip (see *log-ship*). 1866 *Intell. Obsrvr.* No. 53. 333 The 'Log-cock (*Hylocichla Pileatus*). 1884 J. DEARBORN in *Century Mag.* Dec. 222 2 The log-cock, or pileated woodpecker..I have never heard drum. 1879 LUMBERMAN'S *Gaz.* 7 May. The delivery of the 'log crop of Michigan. 1884 GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* t. 334 The Black Radder-fish—*Lirus periformis*. This fish is also called by the fishermen 'Log-fish' and 'Barrel fish'. a. 1814 *Sailor's Ret. in New Brit. Theatre* ii. 315 As sure as a cah of grog, or allowance, is only left but the time of a 'log-glass, so sertain [*sic*] is to be purloin'd. 1898 STENOXUS *Dict. Trade, Log-glass*, a half-minute sandglass used on board ship for timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 100 Not being born purely a 'Loghead (*Dummkopf*), thou hadst no other outlook. 1571 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* E. iv. The 'log-headed knave. 1669 Maryland *Archives* (1884) II. 224 That there be a 'Logg house Prison Twenty foot Square Built..in the Baltimore County. 1880 N. CAROLINA *Col. Rec.* (1886) l. 300 Ye Deponent saw ye sd Mr. Miller enclosed in a Loghouse about 10 or 11 foot square purposely built for him. 1741 TAILFER, *etc. Narr. Georgia* (1835) 24 He threatened every Person..who..claimed their just Rights and Privileges with the Stocks, Whipping-Post, and Logg-House. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 46 The log-house and shanty..[have] been supplanted by pretty frame-houses. 1882 CALFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 379 This..pattern in Patchwork is one that in Canada is known as Loghouse Quilting. It is..made of several coloured ribbons, arranged so as to give the appearance of different kinds of wood formed into a succession of squares. 1853 'C. BENT *V. Verdant Green* ii. iii. Mr. B. and party are discovered drinking 'log-juice, and smoking cabbage-stalks. 1860 in *Mera. Maine's Mag.* VII. 114 'Log



knots in these ropes will teach the men the length. 1613 R. RILEY *Magn. Bodies* 147 Observing the way with the 'logge-line. 1644 MANWYRING *Sea-mans Dict.*, A Logge-line. Some call this a Minut-line. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 94 The holes, for marling the clues of sails, have grommets of log-line. 1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-book*, Log-line. 1870 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 67 For your sake Am I this patient 'Logge-man. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr. The lumber business is carried on by the logmen. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. III.) 499 *Perca*, 'Log Perches. *Ibid.*, *P. caprodes*, 'Log Perch; Rock-fish; 'Log-molly; 'Log-fish. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 17 Nov. A dam has been built across the river, forming a 'log pool. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade*, 'Log-reef, the reef on which the log-line of a ship is wound. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 6 Apr. The Green Bay Advocate of March 28 says that 'log-running is commencing all around. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVI. 168 It appears that the scale of the manufactured lumber exceeded the 'log-scale. 1841 DANA & AMAN *Man.* 114 Log, a line with a piece of board called the log-ship, attached to it. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* s.v. Log-line, A piece of board called the Log-ship or Log-ship. 1860 H. SYLART *Stannum's Catech.* 43 The 'log-ship, is a flat piece of wood in the form of a quadrant, having a sufficient quantity of lead inserted in the circular edge to keep it steady and perpendicular in the water. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 153 It is the custom for each officer at the end of his watch to enter upon the 'log-slate, the courses, distances, wind and weather during his watch, and anything of note that may have occurred. Once in twenty-four hours the mate copies from this slate into the log-book. 1721 J. BAXTER in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Rep.* 1867 XXI. 57 All Hands went briskly to work, to finish y<sup>e</sup> 'log-work in y<sup>e</sup> Low, & Block-house. 1725 D. FOR. *Eng. Round World* (1843) 3 Tedious accounts of their log-work, how many leagues they sailed every day; where they had the winds [etc.]. 1836 OLSTED *Slave States* 117 The chimney is... commonly of lath or split sticks, laid up like log-work and plastered with mud.

**Log** (lɒg, lɔːg), *sh.* 2 Also 6 logg. [Heb. לֹגֶגֶת] A Hebrew measure for liquids; the twelfth part of a hin; = about three quarters of a pint. 1530 TINDALE *Lex. xiv.* 24 And let the prelate take y<sup>e</sup> logge [Vulg. sextarius, *Heb.* sextarius; 1611 log] of oyle. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

**Log** (lɒg), *v.* 1 [f. LOG *sh.* 1] 1. *trans.* + *a.* To bring (a tree) to the condition of a log; to deprive of branches (*abs.*). 2. To cut (timber) into logs.

1699 DAMPIER *J. Voy.* II. ii. 80 A Tree... so thick that after it is log'd it remains still too great a Burthen for one Man. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 105 After the trees have been chopped, cut into lengths, drawn together, or logged, as we call it. 1848 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 26 Only a little spruce and hemlock beside had been logged here. *absol.* 1830 GALT *Lavore* I. iii. ii. (1849) 87 The settlers... were busy logging and burning. 1848 THORAU *Maine W.* (1894) 97 We turned our backs on Chesuncook, which McCanis had formerly logged on. 1878 *Michigan Rep.* XXXVII. 408 He was logging on the... Manistee River.

2. To lay out (a road) with a layer of logs.

1803 *Scribner's Mag.* June 706/1 Road-makers log out the road to its proper width.

3. + *a.* *trans.* Of water: To lie in (a ship) so as to reduce it to the condition of a log; in quot. *absol.* 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. lxxvii. So several feet of under-water logging in her hold.

b. *intr.* To lie like a log.

1813 A. WILSON *Foresters Poet.* Wks. (1846) 269 By slow degrees the sinking breezes die, And on the smooth still flood we logging lie. 1864 [see LOGGING *phl.* a. 1].

4. *Mil.* To inflict on (a soldier) the punishment of the log (see LOG *sh.* 1 b). *Obs.*

1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) s.v., To Log... is a punishment which is inflicted in some dragoon or hussar regiments for indisciplined and disorderly conduct.

5. *Naut.* To enter (esp. the distance run by a ship) in a log or log-book; hence *gen.*, to record. Also with *down*, *up*.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxiv. (1860) 149/2 I've logged many a hard thing against your name. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 94 He has just logged down, in a plain manner, what he noticed on the road. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months Sneak-Box* 206, I... went into camp behind an island, logging with pleasure my day's run at sixty-seven miles. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 8 The weather was logged at midnight, 'Light, clear, passing showers'.

*absol.* 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 376, I have got on very slowly since logging up last.

b. Of a vessel: To traverse (a certain distance) by log-measurements.

1893 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 32 This day we logged 160 miles. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Dec. 3/1 In one day she hardly logged as much as a hundred knots.

c. To enter the name of (a man as an offender) in a log-book, with a penalty attached. Hence, to fine.

1889 *Times* 10 Sept. 10/5 The understanding... was that the penalties for logging should not be enforced. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 2/1 Taken before the captain on the bridge and 'logged' to the extent of from five to twenty shillings.

1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Logging offences, the entering... in the 'official log' of British vessels of offences committed by members of the crew. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 280 I'll log ye to-morrow.

6. *intr.* ? To be 'like a log'; be sluggish. *Obs.* 1622 MABRE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 133 Which kinde of Phrase, your old women in Spaine use to their children, when they goe sneakingly and fearfully about any business. And, and, que parece que vos a huirar? Get thee gone, get thee gone, thou goest logging and dreaming about it, as if thou wast a fitching.

7. *Anstral. Mining.* To log up: To make a log support for the windlass.

1890 'ROLF BOI DREW' *Miner's Right* v. 54 We... had logged up and made a start with another shaft.

**Log** (lɒg), *v.* 2 *dial.* [f. ONOMATOPOEIA. Cf. *reg.*, *Rock v.*] *trans.* To rock, move to and fro. b. *intr.* To oscillate.

1808 POLWHELE *Corinth-Eng. Voc.* 45 note, This enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily logged to and fro. 1880 W. CARSWELL *Gloss.*, Log, to oscillate.

**Log**, *dial.* form of LUG (worm).

**Log**, short for LOGARITHM.

**Logan berry** (lɒˈɡæn bəri). [Named after Judge Logan, U.S.A., by whom it was first grown.] A fruit obtained by a cross between the raspberry and blackberry.

1900 *Speaker* 6 Oct. 11/1 Mr. Forrester... showed me some very fine hybrids, called Logan berries, between the raspberry and the blackberry. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 28 Mar. 3/3 The blackberry, the loganberry, the wineberry, and allied fruits.

**Loganite** (lɒˈɡænait), *Min.* [Named by T. S. Hunt, 1851, in honour of Sir W. Logan.] An altered hornblende, near penninite in composition.

1865 CARPENTER in *Intell. Observer*, No. 40. 286 Loganite (dark-green silicate of magnesia).

**Logan-stone** (lɒˈɡænstɔːn). Also loggan-stone, logan. [f. logan = LOGGING *phl.* a. 2 + STONE.] A rocking-stone.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. Cornwall 4 This stone... was a Logan or Rocking-stone. 1808 POLWHELE *Corinth-Eng. Voc.* 45 Logan, shaking. A logan stone, a rocking moving stone. (1824 see LOGGING *phl.* a. 2) 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 66 Near the edge of the loud brailing stream a Logan stands happily self-poised. 1831 LON-BLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1847) II. 79 Like the Logan stones, which the finger of a child may move. 1859 H. KINGSLY *G. Hunting* xxiv. (1900) 181/2 Strong as your famous lieutenant who capized the logan stone. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Paul* I. xv. The big logan-stone that had stood in front... was upset, and fallen into the gully. (1881: see LOGGING *phl.* a. 2)

**Logædic** (lɒˈɡædɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *logædicus*, ad. Gr. λογαδικός, f. λόγος speech, prose + αἰδῆ song (as standing between the rhythm of prose and of poetry).] Epithet of various metres in which dactyls are combined with trochees. Also quasi-*sh.*, a logædic verse.

1844 MAJOR *Guid. G. Pra.* (ed. 2) 159 The *Gædic* verse, which has a hexameter order. 1855 LANSLOW *Gædic Verse* 77 Anapestic Logædics are identical in their rhythm with... Logædic Dactyls. 1879 J. W. WHITE *tr. Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* 821, 65 Chores and logædics can be extended to Series of six measures. 1883 JOHN THOMPSON *Tyrant*. Introd. 70 The essential difference between choræ and logædic rhythm is that of accent.

**Logarithm**. *Obs.* [Corruption of LOGARITHM, after *sh.* in -ISM.] = LOGARITHM (in the earlier quotes, used blunderingly).

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentle.* (1641) Ep. Ded., If any one be minded to learn the art of Brachygraphie, Stenographie, Logarithme or any Art whatsoever. 1649 G. DAVENANT *Trinarch.* II. vii, xix, Division (whose Arithmetick Makes but a Logarithme to perplex The world). 1684 CUCKER in *Leid. Gaz.* No. 1985/4 His Artificial Arithmetick, showing the Genesis and Fabrick of Logarithms.

**Logarithm** (lɒˈɡərɪθm). *Math.* Also 7 *erron.* **logorythm**. [ad. mod.L. *logarithmus* (Napier, 1614), f. Gr. λόγος word, proportion, ratio + ἀριθμός number.

Napier does not explain his view of the literal meaning of *logarithmus*. It is commonly taken to mean 'ratio number', and as thus interpreted it is not inappropriate, though its fitness is not obvious without explanation. Perhaps, however, Napier may have used λόγος merely in the sense of 'reckoning', 'calculation' (cf. LOGISTIC).

One of a particular class of arithmetical functions, invented by John Napier of Merchiston (died 1617), and tabulated for use as a means of abridging calculation. The essential property of a system of logarithms is that the sum of the logarithms of any two or more numbers is the logarithm of their product. Hence the use of a table of logarithms enables a computer to substitute addition and subtraction for the more laborious operations of multiplication and division, and likewise multiplication and division for involution and evolution.

The word is now understood to refer only to systems in which the logarithm of any number  $a^n$  is  $x$ ,  $a$  being a constant which is called the *base* of the system. The logarithms (of sines) tabulated by Napier himself were not logarithms in this restricted sense, but were functions of what are now called the *Napierian* (also *Neperian*), *hyperbolic*, or *natural logarithms*, the base of which, denoted by the symbol  $e$  or  $e$ , is 2.71828... This system is still in use for analytical investigations, but for common purposes the system used is that invented by Napier's friend Henry Briggs (died 1630), the base of which is 10; the *Briggsian* or *Briggian logarithms* are also known as *common* or *decimal logarithms*. For *binary*, *Gaussian logarithm*, see the adjs. *Logistic logarithms* (see quot. 1795); also called *proportional logarithms*.

In mathematical notation 'the logarithm of' is expressed by the abbreviation 'log,' prefixed to numeral figures or algebraical symbols. When necessary, the base of the system is indicated by adding an inferior figure; thus 'log<sub>10</sub> a' means 'the logarithm of a to the base 10'.

1614 NAPIER (title) *Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis descriptio*. 1615-16 H. BRIGGS in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 36 Napier, Lord of Markinston, hath set my Head and Hands a Work, with his new and admirable Logarithms. 1616 E. WRIGHT *tr. Napier's Logarithmus* Ded., This new

course of Logarithmes doth cleane take away all the difficultie that heretofore hath bene in mathematical calculations. 1631 H. BRIGGS *Logarithm. Arithm.* i. 1 The Logar. of 1 is 0. *Ibid.* 2 The Log. of proper fractions is Defective. 1632 B. JOHNSON *Magn. Lady* i. 1, Sir Interest... will tell you instantly, by Logorythmes, The utmost profit of a stock employed. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 173 Mr. Halley... has drawn a very curious Method for Constructing Logarithms. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Logarithms*, *Logistic Logarithms*, are certain Logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions, useful in astronomical calculations. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon VI* 80 Bonaparte said that his favourite work was a book of logarithms. 1865 in *O. N. S. I.* 510/1 This advantage, which the base 10 has over any other, was first seen and applied by Briggs. The logarithms are, therefore, sometimes called the 'Briggsian logarithms'.

**Logarithmal** (lɒˈɡərɪθməl), *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. LOGARITHM + -AL.] = LOGARITHMIC.

1630 R. DEANMAN *Grammatica* To Redr., To shadow out to the more learned the quintessence of this Logarithmical projection in Circles. 1849 FRELSE *Comm. Class.* 66, 90 By logarithmical numbers.

**Logarithmancy**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. LOGARITHM + -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1652 GUYER *Magastrom.* xix. 163 Logarithmancy, [or divining] by Logarithms.

**Logarithmetical** (lɒˈɡərɪθmɪkəl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. LOGARITHM, on the analogy of ARITHMETICAL.]

1621 W. JAMESON *title* A Short of John Neper's Logarithmical Triangulum etiam in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 1. 1685 J. HAWKINS *Cocker's Decimal Arith.* II. i. 2 Logarithmetical Arithmetick is an Artificial use of numbers, invented for ease in Calculation. 1690 LAMBERT *Curv. Math.* i. 1 Logarithmetical or Proportional Scales. 1844 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 416 Ye who learn logarithmetical rules at Cambridge.

Hence **Logarithmetically** *a.* 1775 in *ASH.* 1850 *Rudin* *Long* Wade 144 The sliding rule is graduated logarithmetically.

**Logarithmic** (lɒˈɡərɪθmɪk), *a.* (and *sh.*) *Math.* [f. LOGARITHM + -IC.] (cf. *F. logarithmique*.)

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to logarithms. Also in *logarithmic sine, tangent, secant*, etc., used (somewhat incorrectly) to denote the logarithm of the function named; opposed to *natural*.

*Logarithmic curve* (or *line*), a curve having its ordinates in geometrical progression and its abscissas in arithmetical progression, so that the abscissas are the logarithms of the corresponding ordinates. *Logarithmic ellipse, hyperbola* (see quot. 1831). *Logarithmic spiral*, a spiral which increases in its radii to the same angle.

1698 KILBY *Van. Log. Arith.* 171/4 243 The Application of the Logarithmic Curve DED. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 174 The Curve described by their Intersection is called the Logarithm. Line. A Point in the Line, namely that of moving towards the Centre with a Velocity decreasing in a Geometrical Progression, will generate a Curve called the Logarithmic Spiral. 1752 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 100 Now subtract the Logarithm versed Sines of such degrees as are intended to be put on the scale, from the Logarithm versed sine of 180°. 1797 *Laced Brit.* II. 4 Constructing logarithmic tables to facilitate their [sc. astronomers'] calculations. 1851 J. BOOTH *Elliptic Functions* Pref., I have named them [two curves] the spherical parabola, and the logarithmic ellipse. The latter [may be traced] on a paraboloid of revolution. *Ibid.* 159 If a right cylinder, standing on a plane hyperbola as a base, be substituted for the elliptic cylinder, the curve of intersection with the paraboloid may be named the logarithmic hyperbola. 1878 C. P. FERRIS *Elem. Dynamic* 1. 78 A point is said to have logarithmic motion on a straight line when the distance from a fixed point on the line is equally multiplied in equal times. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 347 Another point which moves with uniform angular velocity in a logarithmic spiral.

b. Pertaining to the logarithmic curve. 1875 R. F. MARTIN *tr. Havre's Winding Mach.* 17 A round steel rope of logarithmic form... would weigh only 1594 kilograms.

B. *sh.* = *Logarithmic curve* or *line*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Let AVD be a logarithmic, and its ordinates AB, VC, 100. 1797 BROUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 396 The common logarithmic has its sub-tangent constant.

**Logarithmical** (lɒˈɡərɪθmɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = LOGARITHMIC. *Logarithmical scales* (see quot. 1727-41).

1631 H. BRIGGS (title) *Logarithmical Arithmetike*. 1665 6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 215 The Logarithmical Tangent-line. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Proportional scales*, called also *logarithmical scales*, are the artificial numbers or logarithms, placed on lines, for the ease and advantage of multiplying, dividing, &c. by means of compasses, or of sliding-rules. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 145 That line... which is now commonly known by the name of the logarithmical curve. 1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The inner circle L is divided into 3000 parts, corresponding with the logarithmical parts of an octave. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 47 Formulas... more convenient for logarithmical calculation. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. viii. § 8. 7 Thus reducing the error, which, strictly speaking, must always exist from the principle of logarithmical construction, to an almost infinitesimal fraction.

Hence **Logarithmically** *adv.*, by the use of logarithms; in logarithmic proportions.

1760 PEMBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* II. 923 The present methods of computing logarithmically an angle from the three sides of a spherical triangle given. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 328 Expressing this equation logarithmically. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xxiv. 332 The ratios in which



their gold pieces have changed would be calculated logarithmically.

† **Logarithmotechny.** *Obs. rare*—*q.* [ad. mod. *l.*, *logarithmotechnia* (N. Mercator, 1668), *f. logarithm-us* LOGAITHM + Gr. *τέχνη* art.] The art of calculating or making logarithms.

1724 in *DAILY*; 1775 in *AM*; and in some mod. Dicts.

### Log-book.

1. *Naut.* A book in which the particulars of a ship's voyage (including her rate of progress as indicated by the log) are entered daily from the log-board. Hence *transf.* and *fig.*, a journal of travel.

1679 SIR J. MOORE *Yst. Math.* (1681) I. 271 A Book called a Traverse Book or Log Book. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Log-book, at sea, a book ruled and columned like the log-board. 1779 BOWELL *Lett. to Johnson* 7 Nov., My Chester journal... is truly a log-book of felicity. 1821 *FAIRBANKS* *Wks.* (1846) 677 *t.* This additional page of life's log-book. 1830 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 146 The mate's log-book was upon the table.

2. *Tailoring.* = *Log sb.* 7.

1860 SENIOR *Comte de Paris' Trades' Unions* 169 It was agreed that thenceforth payment should be by piecework, according to a tariff called the log-book.

3. A kind of journal of proceedings which the master of a public elementary school is required to keep.

1872 in Rice-Wiggin & Graves *Elem. Sch. Manager* (1879) 220 Occasional deviations from the table... should be noted by the teacher in the log-book. 1882 *Education Code* 4 The log-book... must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books [etc.].

† **Loge** *l.* *Obs. Cant.* [? Short for *LOGOLOGE*.] A watch.

1700 B. E. *Dit. Cant. Crew, Eng.*, a Watch. I suppose from the French *Horloge*. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 GOSSE *Dit. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., He filed a cloy of a loge, i.e. picked a pocket of a watch.

**Loge** *l.* [Fr.: see *LOGE sb.*]

1. A booth, stall.

1749 CHURCH *Lett.* 25 Apr., Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 357 The several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *binonades*, *glazs*, and other raffishnesses.

2. A 'box' in a theatre or opera-house.

1768 STEPHEN *Scut. Jour.* I. 198 (*The Rose*) He told me, it was some poor Abbe in one of the upper loges. 1818 C. CLAIRMONT in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) II. 192, I could not even perceive the faces of those who sat in the loge next to ours. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xxix, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her loge. 1863 THOMAS *Hull in Bondage* (1870) 50, I did the grand tier deliberately, going from loge to loge.

-**loger** (*lōgər*), the ending of a few words which are virtually adaptations of actual or assumable Gr. words in *-logos* (L. *-logus*): see *LOGUE*, *-LOGY*. The oldest of these is *astrologer* (14th c.); it is uncertain whether this was f. L. *astrolog-us* + *-ER* in which case it is an unusually early example of a type of derivation afterwards common, or whether it was f. *astrology* + *-ER* (cf. the similar formation of *astronomer*, *astronomer*). On the analogy of this word, *-loger* was applied in a few instances to form personal designations correlative with words in *-logy*, *-logic*, as in *chronologer*, *geologer*, *philologer* (obsolescent), *theologer* (*horologer* is of different formation). The suffix is no longer a living formative, being superseded by *-LOGIST*.

† **Loges.** *Obs. Cant.* (See quot.)

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E 2 b, A Feager of Loges, one that begeth with counterfeit writings. *Ibid.* E 3 Loges, a passe or warrant.

**Loggage**, obs. form of *LOGGAGE*.

**Loggat, logget.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6-7, 9 *logget*, (7 *logat*, *loket*), 8-9 *loggat*. [app. some kind of derivative of *Log sb.* 1.]

1. An old game (see quot. 1773); also the missile used in the game. (See *LOGGERHEAD* 5.)

[1541: Implied in *LOGGATING*.] 1581 LAMBARD *Epit.* III. ii. (1588) 353 Bowles, Closh, Coites, Loggets or other unlawfull Games. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 100 Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at Loggets with 'em? mine ake to thinke on't. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 315, 200 crownes? I halost as much at loggets. 1705 T. BROWNE *To J. Haines in Coll. Poems* 119 What though they ne'er broke Jest, or Pate at Locketts, They've Sense enough, for all that, in their Pockets. 1773 STEVENS in *Shaks. Wks.* X. 315 This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play, throw loggats at it, and he that is nearest the stake, wins: I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Apr. 401 *t.* Let us take the case of a fine old English gentleman in a country house on a wet day in the middle of the sixteenth century. After he had... played at bowls or loggats till his arms ached, how was he to pass the time till supper?

2. A pole, heavy stake.

1600 HOLLAND *Levy* xxx. x. 746 The enemies from out of the Carthaginian ships, began to cast out certaine loggets [orig. *asseres*] with yron hookes at the end (which the souldiers use to call Harpagones) for to take hold upon the Roman ships. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. ii. ix. 79 Heating of fruit downe with long poles, loggets, or such like. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* iv. vi. Now are they tossing of his legs and arms, Like loggets at a pear-tree.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loggat-ground*; *loggat-playing* adj.

1793 BLOUNT in *Reed's Shaks.* XV. 305 *note*, A loggat-ground, like a skittle-ground, is strewd with ashes, but is more extensive. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* iii. None of your logget playing, tavern-jesting, come-kiss-me-Moll lovers.

† **Loggating.** *Obs.* In *loggating*. [f. *prec.* + *-ING*.] Playing at the game of 'loggats'.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Sondrie newe and crafty Games and Playes, as loggating in the Felides, slydethrife otherwise called shovengrote.

**Logged** (*lɒgd*), *pp. a.* [f. *Log v.* + *-ED*.] *a.* Reduced to the condition of a log; *lit.* and *fig.* rendered incapable of action or movement. (*Of water*: Stagnant. *Of a vessel*: Water-logged. *b.* *Of land*: Cleared by hewing the timber into logs.

1820 N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register (1891) XLV. 273 With deliberate aim, I kill one [Indian] and leave the other logged. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Tral.* I. 265 *a* Should she happen to get logged, there would be perhaps a difficulty in bringing her to the proper steer again. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* liii, We should find employment... in other countries, even if the States were logged. 1889 19th Cent. Oct. 702 Bippers [birds] will not long stay where the water is slow or logged. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9 *a* The assumption that the logged... areas contained the same average quantity of timber per acre as the forests still standing.

**Logger** (*lɒgər*), *sb. l. Amer.* [f. *Log v.* + *-ER*.] One who fells timber or cuts it into logs; a lumberman.

1734 New Hampshire Prov. Papers (1870) IV. 840 Many Towns raising a general Contribution among the Loggers for their town. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. i. 7 It will not be long before an accursed hand of choppers and loggers will be following. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 114 Life among the loggers... seems the very ideal of healthy independence. 1902 *Cham. Tral. Ser.* VI. III. 68 *a* One hundred and fifty-four thousand feet of timber, which an average gang of loggers would cut down in about eight days.

**Logger** (*lɒgər*), *sb. 2 dial.* [app. a word invented as expressing by its sound the notion of something heavy and clumsy. Cf. *Log sb.* 1] Although of late appearance in quotes, it is prob. the source of *LOGGERHEAD*, *LOGGER*.] *a.* A heavy block of wood fastened to the leg of a horse to prevent it straying 1777 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*. *b.* Lumps of dirt on a ploughboy's feet (*Wiltsh. Gloss.* 1893). *c.* Meat which is sinewy, skinny, lumpy, "chunky", or not worth cooking (*Warwicksh. Gloss.* 1896).

**Logger** (*lɒgər*), *sb. 3* In 5 *logour*, 9 *loggar*. [? f. *LOGGER v.*] In *pl.* 'Stockings without feet, tied up with garters and hanging down over the ankles' (Jam.).

1489 *Lit. Trav. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 149 Item, for vii elne of quhyte to be logouris to the King, the tyme his leg wex sayre... xviiijs.

**Logger**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [? Back-formation from *LOGGERHEAD*.] Thick, heavy, stupid.

1675 COTTON *Scoffor Scoff* 9 My head too heavy was and logger, Ever to make a Pettifogger. 1781 J. RIMBY *Orig. Lilt.* xix. 100, I would have seized you by both ears... and given your logger head forty-five severe knocks against the pavement. 1812 P. FORBES *Poems* 73 (E. D. D.) Wow, man, ye're like Davy Spence Wi' logger head. *Ibid.* 86 They sigh, an' shake their logger head, An' cry all's over!

**Logger** (*lɒgər*), *v.* *Sc. and dial.* Also *Sc. loggar*. [? An imitative formation; cf. *Log v.* and *-ER* 5.] *intr. a.* 'To hang loosely and largely' (Jam.). *b.* 'To walk with a lax gait or in a loose-jointed, swaying fashion' *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1893. *c.* To shake as a wheel which has been loosened (Forby *Loc. E. Anglia*). Hence † *Loggerand* *pp. a.*, † *straddling*.

1720 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) vii, Hir loggerand leggis and her harsky hyde.

**Loggerhead** (*lɒgəhɛd*). Also 8 (sense 3) -*head*. [f. *LOGGER sb.* 2 + *HEAD*.]

1. A thick-headed or stupid person; a block-head.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 204 Ah you whoreson logger-head, you were borne to doe me shame. 1595 *Eng. Tripe* (1881) 163 That shlee should sweare... that she would neuer marrie with the Grocer he was such a logger-head. 1611 COTTE, *Feste de boenf*, a ioulthead, ... loggerhead; one whose wit is as little as his head is great. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 107 A pitifull, sneaking, whining Puritan, related to y<sup>e</sup> Loggerhead at Lambeth. 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* v. iv. It is almost a pity to hinder these two loggerheads from falling foul of one another. 1790 MALONE *Shaks. Wks.*, *Tral.* II. ii. 17 *note*, The picture of *us three*. I believe Shakspeare had in his thoughts a common sign, in which two wooden heads are exhibited, with this inscription under it: 'We three loggerheads be'. The spectator or reader is supposed to make the third. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 25 While loggerheads, most dignified, Are soon to wealth and rank allied. 1892 *West Cumbld. Times* Christm. No. 4/1 (Cumbld. Gloss. 1899) Keep off them rods yer get loggerheads.

*b.* A local coin or token (see quot. 1799).

1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 222 The dollars which now circulate through that part of the country [Wales] go by the name of Loggerheads. 1799 J. CONDER *Provincial Coins* 205 [Coins issued within the last 20 years] Loggerheads (*White Metal*). *Of* [verse]. A Cart under a Gallows, and three Men hanging. 'The End of three Loggerheads'.

2. A head out of proportion to the body; a large or 'thick' head. Chiefly *fig.*; also in *phr.* *to join, lay loggerheads together*. (See also *LOGGER a.*)

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 52 His body is so fallen

away and leane, That scarce it can his logger-head sustaine. 1667 DEVDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* i. i. Now, could I break my own logger-head. 1706 [E. WARD] *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 15 These two often join Logger-heads together, and branch more pernicious Contrivances. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 15 Let us retire, and lay out two loggerheads together. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlii, I have been following you in fear of finding your idle loggerhead knocked against one rock or other.

3. An iron instrument with a long handle and a ball or bulb at the end used, when heated in the fire, for melting pitch and for heating liquids.

1687 in STAYNE *Stow's Surv.* *Land.* (1720) II. v. xviii. 288 *a* Not to suffer Pitch, Tar, Rozin, &c. to be heated on board by Fire, Loggerhead Shot, or any other thing. 1732 *Act 5 Geo. II.*, c. 20 § 4 If any Master... shall... cause or permit to be heated or melted by Fire, Logger Head, Shot... any Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Grease [etc.]. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 158 *a* We put hot logger heads in buckets of tar and pitch. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Logger-head*, an iron for heating tar. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* I. v. Three or four loggerheads (long irons clubbed at the end) were always lying in the fire in the cold season, waiting to be plunged into sputtering and foaming mugs of flip. 1900 ALICE M. EARLE *Stage Coach & Tavern Days* v. 108 Into this mixture [flip] was thrust and stirred a red-hot loggerhead, made of iron and shaped like a poker.

4. 'An upright rounded piece of wood, near the stern of a whale-boat, for catching a turn of the line to' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Also *transf.*

1840 R. II. DANA *Ref. Mast* xiii. 30 The saddles... have large pommels or loggerheads in front, round which the 'lasso' is coiled when not in use. 1850 SCOBURN *Chester's Whaler*, *Intro.* ix. (1859) 116 It passes... around a post called the loggerhead, firmly secured to the frame of the boat. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 39, I looked for the rushing of the line round the loggerhead (a stout wooden post built into the boat aft).

*b.* (See quot.)

1836 HEBERT *Engin. & Mech. Enycl.* II. 702 The beam or loggerhead, for the purpose of transmitting the motion of the piston to the pumps in the mine.

5. ? = *LOGGAT*.

1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life Amherst Coll.* 112 The game of 'loggerheads' has become obsolete, in this part of the country... A 'loggerhead' was a spherical mass of wood, with a long handle, and the game consisted of an attempt to hurl this towards a fixed stake, in such a manner as to leave it as near as possible.

6. As the popular name of various heavy-headed animals. *a.* (Also *loggerhead turtle*, *q. tortoise*.) A species of turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbades* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle. 1697 DAMPIER *Loy.* (1729) I. 103 There are 4 sorts of sea turtle... The Loggerhead is so called, because it hath a great head. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1799) I. 30 On the 24th we caught a large loggerhead tortoise. 1845 HOOO *Turtles* vii, Poor loggerheads from far Ascension ferried! 1864 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 227 *a* A rarer kind [of tortoise-shell] is derived from the loggerhead turtle, a native of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. 1895 *Royal Nat. Hist.* V. 83 The third, and probably the largest species of turtle, is the loggerhead (*Thalassochelys caretta*), easily recognised by its enormous head. *Ibid.* 84 The Mexican loggerhead (*T. kempi*), from the Gulf of Mexico, differs in [etc.].

*b.* applied to (a) two species of tyrant-bird inhabiting Jamaica, *Pitangus caudifasciatus* and *Myiarchus validus* or *cristatus*; (b) a N. American shrike, *Lanius ludovicianus* or *carolinensis*; (c) a large duck of the Falkland Islands, *Tachyeres* or *Alcorterus cinereus*, the Race-horse or Steamer-duck.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 128 In the Island of Barbadoes, and the adjacent Islands, are certain birds bigger than Sparrows, with a very great head, called by the English Loggerheads and Counsellors. 1713 RAY *Syn. Avium* 185 *Sitta seu Picus cinereus major, capite nigro*. A Loggerhead. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 300 [*Sitta, seu picus* Ray] They let Men come so near them that they knock them with sticks, whence they have the Name of Loggerheads. 1775 CLAYTON *Falkland Islands* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 104 Here is a species of ducks, called the loggerhead, from its large head. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 86 *Lanius carolinensis*, Wilson. *Lanius ludovicianus*, Linnæus.—Loggerhead Shrike. *Ibid.* 87 It is generally known by the name of the loggerhead.

*c. dial.* applied to various fishes, as the bullhead; also to the tadpole. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1775 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 102 There are three or four species of the common loggerhead, or sculpin fish, common on the English coasts. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 179 *Leuciscus cephalus*... Large-headed dace; loggerhead.

*d. dial.* applied to various large moths.

1842 HALLIWELL, *Loggerhead*, the large tiger moth. *North.* 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1894 *Hettou-le-Mole Gloss.*, *Loggerhead*, a clouded butterfly. Large moths are also sometimes called 'loggerheads'. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Logger-head*, any kind of moth. The Ghost Moth.

7. *dial.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea*.

1829 J. L. KNAPP *Tral. Nat.* 25 The crop consists almost entirely of the common field scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), logger-heads (*Centaurea nigra*) [etc.]. 1866 COCKAYNE *Leechdoms* III. 315 Saxon *Nauus Plants*, *Bolwæ*, logger-heads, *centaurea nigra*... Loggerheads is a name I have often heard in Oxfordshire.

8. *pl.* in various phrases. † *To fall, get, go to loggerheads*: to be contending about differences of opinion; also, rarely, *to come to loggerheads*.

[The use is of obscure origin; perh. the instrument described in 3, or something similar, may have been used as a weapon.]



1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Regue* iv. l. 6 They frequently quarrell'd about their Sicilian languages, and indeed . . . they seem . . . to be worth the going to Logger-heads for. 1681 *Trial of S.* Colledge 49 So we went to loggerheads together. I think that was the word, or Fisty-cuffs. 1755 SMOLETT *Quint.* (1803) l. 66 The others . . . went to loggerheads with Sancho, whom they soon overthrew. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 63 In order to destroy one member of the administration, the whole were to be set to loggerheads. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 25 Jan. I hear from London that our successors are at loggerheads. 1887 FRITH *Autobiogr.* I. xiv. 347 The Lord Chancellor . . . and the Bishop came to loggerheads in the House of Lords.

9. *attrib.* or *adj.* = **LOGGER-HEADED**.  
1684 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) l. 301 For saying col. Sidney's jury were a loggerhead jury.

10. *Comb.*: **loggerhead sponge**, a West Indian sponge of inferior quality; 'probably named from Loggerhead Key' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

**Logger-headed** (*lɒgˈhɛd*), *a.* Also 8 **lugger-headed**. [*f.* **LOGGERHEAD** (or *parasynthetically* *f.* **LOGGER sb.**) + *-HD*.<sup>2</sup>]

1. Thick-headed, stupid.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. l. 128 You logger-headed and vnpollish groomes. 1643 J. WHITE 1st *Cent. Scandal.* *Priests* 44 A company of logger headed fellows. 1667 CORRO *Scayron* iv. 107 Like a Logger-headed lubber. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adm. Younger Son* l. 73 You logger-headed fellow.

2. Of animals: Having a large head. *Logger-headed duck* = **LOGGER-HEAD 6 b** (c).

1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 62 Oh! it is a great loggerheaded Chub! 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1852) 200 In these [Falkland] Islands a great loggerheaded chub or goose (*Anas brachyptera*) . . . is very abundant. 1861 *Zoologist* XIX. 7603 The loggerheaded duck, whose wings . . . are used as propelling fins in the water.

*transf.* 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* ii. l. A great Logger-headed Car, with Wheels as thick as a great Wall.

† **Loggership**, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* **LOGGER sb.** + *-SHIP*.] Used as a derisive title for a sluggard.

1534 WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* ii. xx. (1865) 107 They [the Indian wives] must dress it and . . . see it eaten over their shoulders; and their loggerships [see the husbands] having filled their paunches, their sweet lullabies scramble for their scrappes.

† **Loggery**, *a.* Obs. [*?* **LOGGER sb.** + *-Y*.] Of rank growth. (Cf. **LOGGY a.**)

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 22 But 20 or 22 stookes of large or loggery haver will bee a sufficient load. *Ibid.* 54 When barley is loggery and full of greenes.

**Logget**: see **LOGGAT**.

**Loggoy** (g, obs. form of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**)

**Loggia** (*lɒdʒiː*; *ft.* *lɒdʒa*). Pl. **loggias**. It. **loggia**. Also 8 *erron.* **log(g)io**. [*a.* It. **loggia**: see **LOGGE sb.**] A gallery or arcade having one or more of its sides open to the air.

1744 *De Pot's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 119 Temples and Loggia's, built in many delightful recesses. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. 459 A loggia laying the house open to the north, contrived in Italy for gathering cool air. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Verney's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 250 This mansion was . . . much improved by Sir Francis Bacon, who added Italian porticos, and loggias. 1834 BECKER *Italy* l. 116 Carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggia of Raphael. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* l. 329/2 A small loggia, formed by three open arches resting upon coupled columns. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* l. xix. § xvi. In Italy the staircase is often in the open air, surrounding the interior court of the house, and giving access to its various galleries or loggias. 1883 — *Art of Eng. v.* 164, I have lived in marble palaces and under frescoed loggie.

**Loggin** (*lɒɡɪn*), *diat.* A bundle (of straw).

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xxx. 140 A good thrasher can make up his loggins of two sheaves with sufficient neatness to please the nicest keeper of ratters in the north. 1855 J. C. MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 744/2 **Loggin** (Yorks.), a bundle of straw about 14 lbs. 1857 C. B. ROBINSON *Gloss. to Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 181 They set up a loggin on end.

**Logging** (*lɒɡɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **LOG v.** + *-ING*.<sup>1</sup>]

1. The action of felling timber or hewing it into logs. Also *concr.* A quantity of timber felled.

1706 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 337 Those whose livelihood chiefly consists in Logging and working in the woods. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xvii. (1869) 74/1 His piles, or to use the language of the country, his logging. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr. It has been a hard winter for logging. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle* 400 During his student days he combined the theory of theology with the practice of 'logging'.

2. (See *quot.*, and cf. *log-rolling 2*.)

1817 JEFFERSON *Let.* 16 June in *Writ.* (1830) IV. 307 The barter of votes . . . which with us is called 'logging', the term of the farmers for their exchanges of aid in rolling together the logs of their newly cleared grounds.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **logging-camp**, **-path**, **-road**, **-shirt**, **-sled**; **logging-bee** *U. S.* (cf. **BEE 1 4**).

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 192 We called a 'logging-bee'; we had a number of settlers attend . . . to assist us. 1880 N. H. BISHOP *4 Months in Snake-Bay* 248 Following along its bank for a mile, we arrived at the 'logging-camp of Mr. Childers. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1854) 291 We were soon confused by numerous 'logging-paths'. 1839 C. T. JACKSON *3rd Rep. Geol. Maine* 41 We . . . walked along a 'logging road' in the forest beside the stream. 1866 R. KIRLING *Seven Seas* 112 Robin down the 'logging-road' whistles 'Come to me'. 1845 P. Parley's *Ann.* VI. 30 A coarse garment of hempen cloth, called a 'logging shirt'. 1741 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1872) VI. 349 Sent our baggage on 'logging sleds' to Rochester from Cochecho.

**Logging** (*lɒɡɪŋ*), *phl. a.* [*f.* **LOG v.** + *-ING*.<sup>2</sup>]

That logs or lies like a log.

1864 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 6 The logging crocodiles! Outrageous bulk.

**Logging** (*lɒɡɪŋ*), *phl. a.* See also **LOGAN-STONE**. [*f.* **LOG v.** + *-ING*.<sup>2</sup>] That rocks. Only in **logging-rock**, **logging-stone**.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 148 The rude and primitive symbol of the logging rock. 1864 HITCHINS & DREW *Commonw. l.* iv. § 4. 148 In the parish of Sitchney . . . stood a celebrated logging stone. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 803 Logging-stones whose ponderous bulk sways at the touch of a woman's hand.

**Logging(e)**, obs. form of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**  
† **Loggish**, *a.* Obs. *rare* — *1*. [*f.* **LOG sb.** + *-ISH*.] Heavy, sluggish.

1642 ROGERS *Ninianian* 2 To raise and elevate muddy and loggish spirits from the dunghill.

**Loggy** (*lɒɡi*), *a.* [*f.* **LOG sb.** + *-Y*.]

† 1. Of a crop: Of strong growth, rank. (Cf. **LOGGARY a.**) Obs.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* xvi. 141 A man may well mowe of good and deepe loggy meadow, or of rough vneuen meadow every day one akre. 1635 — *Eng. Husbandman* ii. vi. 73 The Meadow or Hay which comes thereof, is so ranke, loggy, and fulsome in taste, that [etc.].

2. Heavy; sluggish in movement. (Cf. **LOGGY a.**) 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Aug. 142 1 They were beat . . . by their slow, loggy stroke.

**Loggyne**, *-yng*, obs. forms of **LOGGING vbl. sb.**

† **Logh**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 **löh**, 4 **loog**, 103. [*OF.* *löh*, \**lōg*, *?* — *OFris.* *lōch* place, *OLIG.* *lhog*, den, cave.] Place,stead.

11 *O F. Chien* an 773 (Ms. F. Her. A. 53) *lōch* ach for *Merde* & *Fanbald* was *gehalzad* an his *lōch*. *Phid.* an 131 On his *lōch*. 1315 SHORRMAN *v.* 200 And yet he wer . . . byr not y-nog One to agrede hyre loog And hej ine hemene byssee. *Ibid.* vi. 436 Nou sclat man be in hure loz, And habbe loye & byssee y-nog.

**Logh e**, **loze**, obs. var. **LOGGH**, **LOW**.

**Logh e**, **loze**, obs. pa. t. of **LAUGH v.**

**Lozen**, obs. pa. pp. of **LIE v.**

**Logia**: plural of **LOGION**.

**-logian**, an ending occurring first in *theologian* (a. *OF.* *theologien*, *f.* *theologie*: see *-AN*, *-IAN*), and hence adopted in a few mod. words to form substantial personal designations correlative with the names of sciences in *-LOGY*. The words so formed (e.g. *geologian*, *philologian*) are now obs. or rare, being superseded by formations in *-LOGIST*.

**Logic** (*lɒdʒɪk*), *sb.* Forms: 4 5 **logik**, 4 6 **logyke**, 4 7 **logike**, **logique**, 6 **logycke**, 6 7 **logicke**, 7 8 **logick**, 6 **logic**. [*a.* *F.* *logique* (13th c.), *ad. med. l.* *logica*, *ad. Gr.* *λογική* (first found in Cicero; *clipt.* for *ἡ λογική τέχνη*, rendered in med. l. by *ars logica*), *fem.* of *λογικός* (whence *L. logicus*) pertaining to reasoning, *f.* *λόγος* word, oration, reasoning, reason, etc.: see **LOGOS**. The word is current in all the mod. Rom. and Tent. langs.: *Sp.* *lógica*, *Pg.*, *It.*, *Du.* *logica*, *Sw.* *logika*, *Ger.*, *Da.* *logik*. Cicero uses also *logica neut.* pl. = *Gr.* *τὰ λογικά* 'logics' (see 1 b below).]

1. The branch of philosophy that treats of the forms of thinking in general, and more especially of inference and of scientific method. (Prof. J. Cook Wilson.)

The proper scope of this department of study has been and is much controverted, and books on 'logic' differ widely in the range of subjects which they include. The definition formerly most commonly accepted is 'the art of reasoning'; for various modern definitions see the later *quot.* At all times the vulgar notion of 'logic' has been largely that it is a system of rules for convincing or confounding an opponent by argument.

In the Middle Ages logic (or *dialectic*, *q.v.*) was one of the three sciences composing the 'trivium'; the former of the two divisions of the seven 'liberal arts'.

1262 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* xi. 127 Lo, logyk I lered hire and al be lawe after. 1386 CHAUCER *Prod.* 286 A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also, That unto logik hadde longe ygo. 1387 TREVIS *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 251 Permenides sette ten yere on a roche, and bypouht hym of be art of logik. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 366 Sche made him such a Silogeme, That he foryot al his logyque. 1481 CAXTON *Myst.* i. viii. 34 The seconde science is logyke. . . This science prometh the pro and the contra. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike A z b*. Logike is an arte to reason probable. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 49 b, law, Logique, and the Swizers, may be hir'd to fight for any body. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 5 (1891) 179 Logic differeth from rhetoric . . . in this, that logic handleth reason exact and in truth, and rhetoric handleth it as it is planted in popular opinions and manners. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 12 Galen brings too much Logic into his Treatise of Pulses, and mentions the Predicaments [etc.]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* i. (1866) II. 354 Logic, or the science of the general principles of good and bad reasoning. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* i. (1866) i. 4 Logic is the Science of the Laws of Thought as Thought. 1843 MILL *Logic* *Introd.* (1846) 9 Logic is not the science of Belief, but the science of Proof, or Evidence. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* i. 1 Logic may be most briefly defined as the Science of Reasoning.

b. *ph.* in the same sense. (Cf. *ethics*, etc.) Not now in general use.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. vii. 120, I remember, that I heard in the logicks, of *pari essentialis* or *Physica*. 1651 W. JANE *Eukon Arakantos* 247 The Lihellers Logickes serves him to as litle purpose, as his historie. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Theory Earth* (1734) 89 The Theorist in this part

has endeavoured to give us a proof of his great skill in Logicks. 1862 *Dublin Univ. Cat.* 43 The following books have been appointed for the Examination for Logical and Ethical Moderatorships:—Logics. All the Logics of the Undergraduate Course.

c. Used by translators and expounders of Hegel for: The fundamental science of thought and its categories (including metaphysics or ontology).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/4 Hegel divides philosophy into three parts:—1. Logic, or the science of the idea in and by itself. 1854 A. TULR tr. *Chalybians' Speculat. Philos.* 313 Philosophy . . . has three cardinal divisions, the Logic, which with Hegel, as is readily seen, implies also Metaphysics; the Philosophy of Nature; and Philosophy of Mind. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i. § 9 Speculative Logic contains all previous Logic and Metaphysics. 1890 W. S. HOUGH tr. *Kiermann's Hist. Phil.* II. 686 The fundamental science, which Hegel calls Logic, but remarks at the same time that it may equally well be called Metaphysics or Ontology.

2. A system or a particular exposition of logic; a treatise on logic. Also, the science or art of reasoning as applied to some particular department of knowledge or investigation.

1377 LAN. *A. P.* II. B. xii. 26, To lowe lybbyng men be larkes assembled; Aestete be grite clerke such tales be telleth, Thus he lyketh in his logyk be este foule out. 1594 R. ASCHLEY tr. *1593 b. Roy.* 15 b, They which write for the most part, do nothing but . . . heape one on another Grammars, Rhetoricks, Logicks, Dialectics [etc.]. 1699 T. SELBY *Phil.* xi. 26 If Mr. L. had studied his new Logic more and his *Alarabics* less; he had made better work in the way of Reasoning. 1756 P. RUSSELL & B. INTRUD, *Wks.* I. 96 The logic of taste, if I may be allowed the expression. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discovs.* (1834) 165 The arbitrary laws of our present logics. 1838 — *1 36* App. (1860) II. 241 The Italian and Latin Logics of Genoa are worthy of your attention. 1880 W. WALLACE in *Engel.* *Brit.* XI. 619/2 The logic of Hegel is the only rival to the logic of Aristotle. His logic is an enumeration of the forms or categories by which our experience exists. 1882 R. ADAMSON *Ibid.* XIV. 782 The metaphysical logic of Hegel, the empirical logic of Mill, the formal logic of Kant. 1884 *Mind* Jan. 123 In that speculative domain (Germany), Logic swarms as bees in spring-time.

3. Logical argumentation; a mode of argumentation viewed as good or bad according to its conformity or want of conformity to logical principles. *To chop logic*: see **CHOP v.** 2, 8. Also, logical pertinence or propriety.

1601 BR. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paul's Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice mares logike and charitie both. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Legend.* *Ep.* l. iv. 15 This was the Logic of the Jews, who they acced our Saviour unto Pilate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 150 But when they . . . instead of giving were required to pay, and by a logic that left no man any thing which he might call his own. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 71, [1] A statesman's logic unconvinced can hear. 1795 *Genl. Mag.* 541/1 You will be astonished at the logic which could draw such an inference from that address. 1830 MACAULAY *Rob. Montgomery* Ess. (1887) 140 We should be sorry to stake our faith in a higher Power on Mr. Robert Montgomery's logic. 1843 CARVER *Past & Pr.* III. v. Driven alike by its Logic, and its Unlogic. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 4, *Cab. Depart. Luc.* And where's the logic of 'depart'? 1853 E. V. NEPHEW *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 33 As . . . Sir William Hamilton argues with overpowering learning and logic. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 4/7 England, as Mr. Disraeli once said, is not governed by logic.

b. *transf.* A means of convincing or proving.

1682 G. TORHAM *Rom's Tradit.* Ep. Ded. BAKER'S Logic, Fire and Fagot. 1711 ADISON *Apoc.* No. 239 7 A cert. in Grand March . . . writ upon his Great Gun—*Ratio ultima Regum*, The Logic of Kings. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 180 On setting to Lancaster clearly hit Ford down; when it was loudly vociferated 'What do you think of that for logic?' 1850 L. F. GERRARD tr. *Omne Sini.* (1899) 83 The Grape that can with Logic abuse The 'T' and 'x' and yarring Sects conf. te. 1869 J. FAIRIE *Comm. Gal.* 133 The logic of their facts was irresistible. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 1, The 'logic' of events may prove too strong for them, and what at first could not effect necessity may annexed to the British domain in consequence of the terrible logic of war.

4. *attrib.* = of or pertaining to logic.

In some of the earlier *quots.* possibly a real adj. Like *L. logicus*, *f.* *logique* = **LOGICAL 1**.

1581 J. HAMILTON *Catholic & Facile Traicte* 19 Zung men neu cum out of the grammar or scholastic. 1608 T. MORTON *Preamble Encounter* 107, I have now my Mitigator vpon a Logicke racke. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. ii. § 6 Most of them usually penned in a base and barbarous Logicke phrase. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logicke* 36 This distinction, is received in all the Logic schooles. 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* ii. vii. (1636) 79 Endeavouring to enthrall us with sophistical arguments and Logic quirks. 1654 COLLINGES *Cavert for Prof.* (1655) A iij b, They would not endure to stand in a Logicke forme. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 8 Sin is not a mere nothing, but has some kind of logic positivite or notional entitie. 1724 R. WODROW *Life of Wodrow* (1828) 18, I had a copy of Logicke and Ethick Dictates in my father's hand among his school books. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ix. 865 Wouldst thou on metaphisic pinions soar? Or wound thy patience amid logic thorns? 1843 CARLILE *Past & Pr.* III. v. 223 Questions insoluble, or hitherto unsolved; deeper than any of our Logic-plummets hitherto will sound. 1865 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* viii. 243 He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw.

5. *Comb.*: † **logic-fisted a.**, having the hand clenched, like Logic in personification (see *Cic. Orat.* xxxii. 113; *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. xviii. § 5).

1883 KENNETH tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 80 One, with an open-handed freedom, spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a Logic-fisted gripingness, catches at, and grasps all he can come within the reach of.



† **Logic**, *a. Obs.*, rare — *a.* (But see **LOGIC** *sb.* 4.) [ad. L. *logica* (or F. *logique*), *a. Gr.* λογικός; see **LOGIC** *sb.*] = **LOGICAL** *a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 121/24 *Logicke*, *logicus*.  
-**logic** (lɒdʒɪk), -**logical** (lɒdʒɪkəl), endings originally occurring in adaptations (through F. and L.) of Gr. adjs. in -λογικός, derived from adjs. and sbs. in -λογος, -λογον, which have derivative nouns of quality or function in -λογία, represented in Eng. by -LOGY. As the meaning of an adj. in -logic(al) may with substantial correctness be rendered by 'pertaining to -logy', such adjs. are commonly apprehended as derivatives of the related sbs. (as if f. —logy + -ic). In general, the existence of a sb. in -logy now implies the potential existence of a correlative adj. in -logical (the exceptions being confined to a few of the older words, such as *apology*, which have corresponding adjs. of different formation). For the difference in meaning between adjs. in -logic and the (now much more frequent) adjs. in -logical, see -ICAL, and cf. the note under **LOGOLOGIC** 1.

**Logical** (lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* (and *sb.*). [f. **LOGIC** *sb.* and L. *logicus* **LOGIC** *a.* + -AL. Cf. med. L. *logialis* and obs. F. (16th c.) *logical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to logic; also, of the nature of formal argument.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 9 The curious probatioun logical. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded., Since first I began to be a medler with these Logical meditations. 1626 BACON *Adv. 2* § 9 But they are put off by the Names of Virtues, and Natures, and Actions, and Passions, and such other Logical Words. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Fac.* 39 A Sermon, in which there would be Ethical Truth as well as Logical. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 212, I beg'd. that we might keep close to the strictest Logical Disputing. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 13 Galen then blam'd the School of Moses and Christ for want of Logical Demonstrations in their Discourses of Laws. 1844 WHATELY *Logic* III. Introduct. (ed. 8) 156 Many Logical writers... have undertaken to give rules 'for attaining clear ideas'. 1851-5 G. BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Terminology* 38 Our common speech, abounding in logical generalizations and names of classes.

2. That is in accordance with the principles of logic; conformable to the laws of correct reasoning.

1689 PRIOR *1st Ep. Fleecwood Shephard* 39 Then he, by sequence logical, writes that, who never thinks at all. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. l. § 1. 47 A process of logical reasoning has been often likened to a chain supporting a weight. 1845 COLERIDGE *Method in Enquiry* I. 42 These cannot be introduced into a scientific treatise without destroying the symmetry of its parts by a suspension of the logical order. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relat. Apostol. Teach.* I. 25 He wants a logical explanation of the Christian faith.

3. That follows as a reasonable inference or natural consequence; that is in accordance with the 'logic' of events, of human character, etc.

1850 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. l. 11 Having the sovereignty to dispose of, it seemed logical that the Estates might keep it, if so inclined. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. l. 3 In France accordingly feudal government runs its logical career. 1883 tr. *Stephania's Undergar.* *Russia* 12 It may be called the sign of a lofty mind to which heroism is natural and logical.

4. Of persons: Capable of reasoning correctly.

1664 PREYSS *Diary* 18 Nov., I find he is a very logical man and a good speaker. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 291 ¶ 3 Nor is it sufficient, that a Man who sets up for a Judge in Criticism, should have perused the Authors above mentioned, unless he has also a clear and Logical Head. 1805 J. LEYDEY in *Scott's Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 179 You logical lads of Europe will be very little disposed to admit the legitimacy of the conclusion.

Comb. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 The strong and logical-minded Manning.

5. [nonce-uses, after Gr. λογικός.] Characterized by reason; rational, reasonable.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Ser. Disc.* I. iii. (1821) p. xviii, We may... be too apt to rest in a mere 'logical life', an expression of Simplicity, without any true participation of the divine life. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 466 The logical worship is rendered reasonable service in Rom. xii. 1.

† 6. *sb. pl.* The subjects which are studied in a course of instruction in logic. *Little or small logicals*: certain minor questions of the science of logic, which formed the subject of the *Parva Logicalia*, a collection of treatises by Petrus Hispanus and others. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 185 Those rules of restryctions, amplyfications, and suppositiouns very wittely inuented in the small Logycales, whyche heare our chyldren in euerye place do learne. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Aerippa's Van.* *Artes* 22b, Other intollerable, and vaine wordes which are written in the little Logicals. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 20 John Colet... after he had spent seven years in Logicals and Philosophicals, was licensed to proceed in Arts. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 328 He was educated in Grammaticals in Wikeham-School... in Logicals and Philosophicals in New College Oxon.

**Logicalist** (lɒdʒɪkəlɪst), *Metaph. rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who regards the categories of logic as ontologically valid.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 210 That which the logicalist begins with, that which constitutes what I have called the *thinghood* of things, is with the phenomenalist unnoticed or treated as a delusion.

**Logicity** (lɒdʒɪkəlɪti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being logical.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 152 A fanatical logicity of mind. 1853 *Reader* 18 July 63/3 Induction, certainty, logicity... these are some of the things which mark a science. 1873 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 121/1 A disputative logicity inherent in the mental constitution of the people.

**Logicalize**, *v. rare* — [f. **LOGICAL** + -IZE.] *trans.* To make logical. Hence **Logicalization**.

a 1849 Por *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 494 The thought is logicalized by the effort at expression. *Ibid.*, The mere act of inditing tends... to the logicalization of thought.

**Logically** (lɒdʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. **LOGICAL** *a.* + -LY.] In a logical manner; according to the principles of logic or the laws of sound reasoning.

1620 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logike* I. xli. 143 Vpon which consideration *Ramus* most prudently, and truly logically indgeth the nature of the argument. 1695 L. O. PASSON *Boeth.* III. 134 It is most logically and truly concluded. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 109 From hence I logically gather, The woman cannot live with either. 1847 WHATELY *Logic* III. § 9 (ed. 2) 163 His argument, Logically developed, will stand thus. 1850 HOR. SMITH *Tim Trump.* (1869) 255 As one of his parishioners very logically remarked.

**Logicalness** (lɒdʒɪkəlɪnəs), [-NESS.] The quality of being logical.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in recent Dicts.

† **Logicaster**, *sb.* *Obs.* rare — [ad. L. type \**logicaster*, f. *logicus*; see **LOGIC** and -ASTER.] A petty logician.

1683 O. U. Par. Ch. no Conventicles 7 This Logicaster will be baffled.

**Logician** (lɒdʒɪʃən), *Forms*: 4 *logissian*, 4-6 *logicien*, 5 -icien, -ycien, 6 -ecien, -ysson, 6-7 -itian, 6- *logician*. [n. F. *logicien* (13th c.), f. *logique* **LOGIC**; see -ICIAN.]

1. A writer on logic; a student of logic.

1381 WYCLIF *Prof. Ep.* 66, I holde my pees of gramariens and retorikis, filofenis, geometers, logissians (1388 *logiciens*). 1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 219 Thei be logiciens zillenge reason of either thyng as Plato was and his folowers. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* 200 Gramariens, logiciens, maysters of lawe. 1530 PALSGR. 50 If they be such as the logiciens call abstractes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 18 Logicians make three necessary parts or terms in every proposition. 1736 BULLER *Anat.* I. iii. 78 Contradictory, as the logicians speak, to virtue. 1847 WHATELY *Logic* I. § 1 (ed. 2) 22 The logician's object being not to lay down principles by which one may reason, but by which all must reason. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 7 All people are logicians in some manner or degree.

2. One skilled in reasoning.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 15 Thou art no Logitian, thou canst not reason for thy selfe. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentle.* (1641) 72 Then we had not... a subtil Scotus to play the Logician.

† **Logicianer**, *sb.* Also *logicioner*, -itioner, *sb.* *logicianer*. [f. prec. + -ER.] (For the form cf. *practitioner*.) = **LOGICIAN**. Also, one who is studying logic.

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Miv, Thear is no good logicioner, but woodd think etc. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 183 The sophist-logicianis pr. chance may argou, that tua contrairis can nocht be haytht false. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr.* *Faith* 43 b, Chose then now whether you will be accompted a lyar or a simple logicioner. 1569 CROWELEY *Soph. Dr. Watson* i. 65 When I was a Logitioner in Oxford. 1584 *Copie of a Letter* 77 He hath store... of manie fine wittes and good Logitioners at his commandment.

**Logicize** (lɒdʒɪsaɪz), *v. rare.* [f. **LOGIC** or L. *logicus* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To use logical argument, employ logic.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 525 Soc. Hast thou, tell me, the spirit of Logic within ye? *Shrep.* I can't logicize—no—but I'll pilfer with any. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI. (1858) 348 Intellect is not speaking and logicizing: it is seeing and ascertaining. 1844 H. P. TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* Pref. 5 Reason... is the faculty which reasons or logicizes.

2. *trans.* To turn into logic, nonce-use.

1865 J. H. STEWART *Secret of Hegel* I. 200 Take Hegel's widest division of Logic, Nature, Spirit: the last subsumes the second under the first; Spirit logicises Nature.

**Logico-**, taken as comb. form of **LOGIC**, **LOGICAL**, in the sense 'logical and...'

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 383 Bishops, liturgies (etc.)... were... with celestial patents, wrapped up in the womb of this or that text of Scripture to be exorcised by the logico-obstetric skill of High Church doctors.

**Logie** (lɒgi). *Sc.* [Of unknown origin.] The open space before a kiln fire; = **KILLOGIE**.

a 1779 D. GRAMHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 215 The kill-ribs brake, and down he goes with a vengeance into the logie, a 1806 *Yettis of Gaurie* xi. in *Child Ballads* IV. 175/2 He's sleeping in yon logie. 1824 MAC TAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Logie*, a fire in a snug place; a snug place for a fire. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 143 Mak a kiln o't and creep in at the logie. 1884 J. WALKER *Taunt to Auld Reekie* 234 Ditch-choked its loggie Nae longer reeks.

**Logie** (lɒgi). *Theatr.* [Said to be named from David Logie, the inventor (Barrère & Leland).] An ornament made of zinc, intended to give the effect of jewellery.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 230 note, Bits of looking glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. 1883 SALA *Living Lond.* 483 The plastering of girdles with zinc 'logies'.

**Loging**, *obs.* form of **LOGGING** *vbl. sb.*

**Logio**, *erron.* form of **LOGICA**.

|| **Logion** (lɒgiən). *Pl.* *logia* (lɒgiä). [Gr. λόγιον oracle, f. λόγος word.] A traditional maxim of a religious teacher or sage. Chiefly used with

reference to the sayings of Jesus contained in the collections supposed by some to have been among the sources of our present Gospels, or to sayings attributed to Jesus but not recorded in the Gospels.

[1887 GOLOING *De Moray* vi. 62 Marke what we finde in their sayings gathered by men of olde time, which are commonly called Logia, that is to say, Oracles.] 1875 M. ARSULO *God & the Bible* vi. 321 The *logion*... is given by two out of the three Synoptics. *Ibid.*, The *logia* of the Fourth Gospel. 1879 E. A. ARNOTT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 815/2 It may imply that he (Papias), as others had done, wrote an interpretation of the 'Logia', accompanied by comments and by supplementary traditions. 1887 H. R. HAWFIS *Light of Ages* I. i. 43 Its (Buddhism's) sacred books consisting of the words of Buddha and his exploits, the *Logia* and the *Acta*. 1889 A. B. PAUCE *K'ingd. God* x. 235 The authenticity of this logion has been called in question.

† **Logis**, *Obs.* (Frequent in Caxton.) In 5 lo. d. gys(e, logise, lodgis, es, lodygys. [a. OF. *logis*, -eis, f. *loge-r* to LODGE.] A lodging-place; lodgings; a tent, encampment; lair (of an animal).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 b, Hering in euery logise where they descended tidings of him. 1481 — *GoFrey* 11 How the turkes of Anthyoche sprang out, and assailed the lodgyes of our peple. 1484 — *Fables of Esop* v. ix, Nyghe to the lodgyes of the lyon. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aynon* xv. 362 Goo seke hym in his lodges. c 1500 *Melesine* xxxvi. 291 Of them were slayn XII. M. & more and dured the batayll vnto cunen tyme, that they withdrew them eyther other part to thaire lodgyes.

† **Logism**, *Obs.* [ad. Gr. λογισμ-ος calculation, reasoning, f. λογίζεσθαι to count, reckon, conclude by reasoning, f. λόγος: see **LOGOS**.] Reasoning.

1646 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logism*, the due and judicious understanding of a thing, formerly considered and esteemed of, according to reason. *Conf. gramm.* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 5, Tell me not of your logisms and syllogisms; I rely upon Scripture alone. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 19 Reasoning, or Logisme (from whence is a Syllogisme) is an act whereby [etc.].

† **Logist**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *logist*-a or Gr. λογιστ-ης, f. λογίζεσθαι (see prec.).] a. An expert reckoner or accountant. b. *Gr. Hist.* One of a board of Athenian officials (see quot. 1656).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 The common Logist, Reckon-master, or Arithmeticien, in hys using of Numbers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Logist*, he that causeth presidents or notable sayings to be registered, a caster of accounts. The Logists among the Athenians... were ten men... to whom all such as had ended their Office of Magistracy... were to render an account of all such occasions as they had then administration of. 1680 J. AUBERVILIN *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 472 Sr Jonas More was with him (W. Oughtred, mathematician) a good while, and learnt; he was but an ordinary logist before. 1735 DRYCE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Logist*, one expert in Computation, or that understands Accompts.

-**logist**, an ending resulting from the addition of -IST to sbs. in -LOGY, forming sbs. with the general sense 'one who is versed in -logy'. It is now the only living formative with this function, the older equivalents -loger, -logian, -logue occurring only in very few words (most of which are obsolete). The formation is mainly English, though a few examples, as *etymologist*, *chronologist*, have existed in Fr. from the 16th or 17th c., and others, as *zoologist*, appear first in the 19th c. **Logistic** (lɒdʒɪstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *logisticus* (whence F. *logistique*), ad. Gr. λογιστικός, f. λογίζεσθαι to reckon, reason, f. λόγος reckoning, account, reason: see **LOGIC**, **LOGOS**.]

**A. adj.**

† 1. Pertaining to reasoning; logical. *Obs.*

1628 JACKSON *Creed* ix. vii. § 6 Even the wisest... writers oft-times swallow such fallacies in historical narrations... as would be rejected... were they exhibited to them in the simplicity of language or logic form. 1644 BULWER *Chirul.* 5 Men that are borne deafe and dumle; who can argue... rhetorically by signes, and with a kinde of mute and logistique eloquence overcome their unma'd opponents.

2. Pertaining to reckoning or calculation.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Logist*, one skill'd in the Logistick Science, i.e. the Art of Reckoning, or casting Account. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. 115 The Algebraic Mark, which denotes the Root of a negative Square, hath its Use in Logistick Operations.

3. *Math. a.* In *logistic curve*, *line*, *spiral* = logarithmic. Also = pertaining to a logarithmic curve, e.g. *logistic semi-ordinate*. b. *Logistic logarithms*: logarithms of sexagesimal numbers or fractions used in astronomical calculations. c. *Logistic numbers* (see quot. 1892).

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Logistic*, or *Logarithmic line*, a curve so called, from its properties and uses, in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms. *Ibid.* There may be infinite logistic spirals. *Ibid.* s.v. *Quadrantes*, The space intercepted between the two logistic semiordinates. 1798 HUTTON (*title*) *Mathematical Tables*; Containing the Common, Hyperbolic, and Logistick Logarithms. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* xii. 226/1 (U. K. S.) The proportional, or, as they are sometimes called, logistick logarithms. 1882 J. W. L. GLAISHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 177/1 *Logistic numbers* is the old name for what would now be called ratios or fractions.

**B. sb.**

† 1. A calculator. *Obs.*

1633 W. ROBINSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 15 A more exact way... could not possibly be taken than by angles taken with a very large quadrant, and so good an artist and logistic as Snellius was.







**Logomachize** (lɒɡəˈmɑːkɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To indulge in logomachy. Hence

**Logomachizing** *pp. a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 592 The incomprehensible cackle of logomachising ganders.

**Logomachy** (lɒɡəˈmɑːki). Forms: 6-7 **logomachie**, 7-**logomachy**; also 7-8 in Latin form **logomachia**. *Pl. -ies*; also 8 -*ys*. [ad. Gr. λογομαχία, f. λόγος word + μάχια fighting.]

1. Contention about words; an instance of this.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 169 Of so high a science they have made a certain Logomachie. 1675 T. TULLY *Lett. Baxter* 16 Which you seem to place amongst your Logomachies, or Logical notions. 1711 *tr. Werenfels* (title) A Discourse of Logomachy, or Controversies about Words. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 25 The Sophistry call'd Logomachia [sic], or punning with and upon Words. 1722 SEVEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 122 This quarrel tending to vain logomachies, ended in confusion. 1848 MILN. *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. § 1 (1876) 341 The reproach of logomachy which is brought against the speculations of political economists. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* Pref. p. xi, The barren logomachies of Plato's *Theaetetus* are relieved by half a dozen immortal pages. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 289 It shows how much of mere logomachy there is in these disputes.

2. *U.S.* 'A game of cards each containing one letter with which words are formed' (*Cent. Dict.*).

+ **Logomachie**. *Obs. rare* -1. [as if ad. Gr. \*λογομαχική (sc. τέχνη), fem. of \*λογομαχικός of or pertaining to logomachy, f. λογάματος *Logo-* + μάχια.] (See quot.)

1646 SALTINARSH *Some Drops in. Smoke in Temple* 56 You criticise on words;... I wonder you... have leisure for that, this is logomachie, or word-fighting.

1. **Logomania** (lɒɡəˈmɑːniə). [mod.L., f. Gr. λόγος + μανία madness.] A form of insanity in which there is a great loquacity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Logomaniac**, *noun-adj.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + ΜΑΝΙΑC.] One who is insanely interested in words.

1870 H. GREEN *Shaks. & Emblem Writers* 103 We have outgrown the customs of those logo-maniacs, or word-worshippers, whom old Ralph Cudworth seems to have had in view.

**Logometer**<sup>1</sup> (lɒɡəˈmɪtər). [f. Gr. λόγος (in the sense of ratio) + -METER.] *a.* (See quot.)

1842 DE MORGAN *in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 248 It is of course the *a priori* introduction of what answers to the logarithm of a number, which I call the logometer of a line given in magnitude and direction. *Ibid.*, By A<sup>2</sup> is meant the line whose logometer is B × logom. A.

b. Applied to Wollaston's 'logometric scale' for chemical equivalents.

1855 in OGDON, Suppl. 1866 in WORCESTER (citing *Geol. Mag.*).

**Logometer**<sup>2</sup> (lɒɡəˈmɪtər). [A hybrid word f. LOG sb.1 + (-O)METER.] A patent log for ships.

In recent Dicts.

**Logometric** (lɒɡəˈmɪtrɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. λόγος ratio + μέτρον measure + -IC.] Indicating ratios by measurement. Used by Wollaston to designate his 'scale' for the graphic representation of chemical equivalents. Hence **Logometrical**, *a.* (in the same sense), **Logometrically** *adv.*

1813 WOLLASTON *in Phil. Trans.* CIV. 15 Those who are acquainted with the use of logarithms as measures of ratios... will not need to be told that all the divisions are logometric. *Ibid.* 17 In the engraved scale of equivalents, the ratios of these numbers are represented by logometric intervals at which they are placed. *Ibid.*, The slider is logometrically divided. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 555 'The scale is the logometric line of numbers. 1855 OGDON, Suppl. *Logometrical*.

1. **Logoneurosis** (lɒɡəˈniːrəʊsɪs). [f. Gr. λόγος word + ΝΕΥΡΟΣIS.] A nervous disorder causing defective memory of words.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1878 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The two ideas of logoneurosis and lalopathy consequently do not cover each other.

**Logonomy** (lɒɡəˈnɒmi), *noun-adj.* [f. as prec. after ASTRONOMY.] The science of language.

1803 J. STEWART (title) *Opus maximum*: Logonomy; or, the science of language.

**Logopandocia**, *noun-adj.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + πανδοκία the trade of an innkeeper.] Readiness to admit words of all kinds.

1654 URQUHART *Fetel Wks.* (1834) 198 The systeme of a language, which, by reason of its logopandocia, may deservedly be intitled The Universal Tongue.

**Logopathy** (lɒɡəˈpɑːθɪ). *Path.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + -PATHY.] A morbid affection of the speech (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 *tr. Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 But as soon as the formation of thoughts is disturbed it becomes a question of dyslogia and logopathy.

1. **Logos** (lɒɡɒs). *Theol. and Philos.* [Gr. λόγος word, speech, discourse, reason, f. λογ-, ablaut-variant of λεγ- in λέγειν to say.] A term used by Greek (esp. Hellenistic and Neo-Platonist) philosophers in certain metaphysical and theological applications developed from one or both of its ordinary senses 'reason' and 'word'; also adopted in three passages of the Johannine writings of the N.T. (where the English versions render it by

'Word') as a designation of Jesus Christ; hence employed by Christian theologians, esp. those who were versed in Greek philosophy, as a title of the Second Person of the Trinity. By mod. writers the Gr. word is used untranslated in historical expositions of ancient philosophical speculation, and in discussions of the doctrine of the Trinity in its philosophical aspects.

1587 GOLING *De Moray* v. 52 We call him Logos, which some translate word or Speech, and others Reason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. xxiv. 79 That inward awful Majesty Hight Logos, whom they term great sonne of God. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 243 Origen, thence draws an Argument for the Eternity of the Logos or Word. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecol. Hist.* xvii. (1845) 375 Plato never imagined this Logos or Mind to be a person in the sense in which Christians believe the Son of God to be a person. 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 158 If Christ be that Logos or Word that was in the beginning. 1882 S. D. F. SALMONO *in Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 803/2 Heraclitus holds that nothing material can be thought of without this Logos, but he does not conceive the Logos itself to be immaterial. *Ibid.* 804/1 The Logos of the Stoics is a reason in the world gifted with intelligence, and analogous to the reason in man. *Ibid.*, His (Philos) Logos is the representative of the world to God as well as of God to the world.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*

1839 J. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. ii. 150 Man... shall... under the conduct of the Logos-Redeemer, reascend to his source. 1865 *tr. Strauss's New Life Jesus* I. 4. vi. 30 They are mere explanations of the Logos-theory. 1874 *Supernatural Relic.* II. ii. 340 The dogmatic system of the Logos Gospel did not admit of more than mere reference to it. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Ch.* II. lxxii. 553 This extension of the Logos revelation explains the high estimate which some of the Greek fathers... put upon the Hellenic philosophy.

Hence **Logos-ship**, the dignity and office of the Logos.

1895 *Expositor* Sept. 163 The logos-ship was attributed to Jesus.

**Logothete** (lɒɡəˈθɪt). *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *logotheta*, ad. Gr. λογοθέτης, primarily 'one who audits accounts' (L. & Sc.), f. λόγος account + θε-, stem of τίθεμαι to set + agent-suffix -της.] The designation of various functionaries under the Byzantine emperors; applied esp. (also in the Norman kingdom of Sicily) to a high official corresponding to the 'chancellor' of Western kingdoms.

12000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *W. Wulker* 174/35 *Logotheta*, *zenotomus*. 1781 GRAB *Phil. & F. lui* (1869) III. 286 Which the great logothete or chancellor of the empire was directed to prepare. 1862 KINGDON *Frederick* II. II. xviii. 446 Logothete of Sicily, and Prototony. 1864 KINGSLAY *Rom. & Tent.* viii. 217 He can talk Latin, and perhaps Greek, as well as one of those accused man-eating Grendels, a Roman lawyer, or a logothete from Ravenna.

**Logotype** (lɒɡəˈtɪp). *Printing.* [f. Gr. λόγος word + ΤΥΠΕ.] A type containing a word, or two or more letters, cast in one piece.

1816 EARL STANHOPE in *Hansard Typographia* (1825) 477, I have deemed it advisable to contrive a new pair of composing cases, introducing a new set of double letters [these were *ou, of, to, re, an, th, in, se*; they were not printed as ligatures], which I denominate logotypes; and rejecting altogether the double letters *ff, fl, ff, fl, ft, ct*, formerly occupying room in the cases, but used so seldom that [etc.]. 1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 41/2 The use of logotypes does rather enhance than lower the cost of printing. 1892 *Pull Mall G.* 22 Jan. 2/2 Are the Corean letters or logotypes as numerous as the Chinese?

b. *Comb.*

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. vi. 107 The logotype system was once attempted at the Times office, but soon abandoned.

1866 H. HART *in Collect. Ser.* II. (O. H. S.) 407 The Times newspaper was started in order to show that logotype-printing was the only proper way to print!

Hence **Logotypy** = LOGOGRAPHY 1.

1824 WATTS *Bibliotheca, Index Subjects, Logography, or Logotypy*, the art of uniting several characters into a single type.

**Log-roll**, *v.* [Back-formation from LOG-ROLLING.] *a. trans.* To procure the passing of (a bill) by log-rolling. *b.* To approach (a politician) with the view of getting his political co-operation. *c. intr.* To engage in log-rolling.

1835 D. CROCKETT *Tour* 120 My people don't like me to log-roll in their business, and vote away pre-emption rights to fellows in other states, that never kindle a fire on their lands.

1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 279 The method of 'log-rolling' bills through the legislature. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. The leading politicians who... log-roll the railway bills.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 98 In the Greek epic, the gods... lobby and log-roll for their candidates. 1879 *Times* 19 June, To log-roll with everybody who was willing to work with him. 1888 BAKER *Amer. Commun.* II. ii. 11. 286 Sometimes by express, more often by a tacit understanding, local bills are 'log-rolled' through the houses. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1898) 391 They did not log-roll Barty, whom they considered coarse and vulgar.

**Log-roller**. [f. LOG sb.1 + ROLLER.]

1. One who engages in political or literary 'log-rolling'.

1864 SALA *in Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. A professional politician... lobbyist and log-roller generally. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 120/1 Mr. Lang... shows what log-rollers were Hayward and Thackeray. 1900 *Author* 1 Jan. 183 In these columns notes on books are given from reviews which carry weight, and are not, so far as can be learned, logrollers.

2. *U.S.* 'A device in a saw-mill to convey logs from the log-deck or the log-way skids to the head-block' (Knight).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Fig. 1629 Emery's Log Roller.

3. One who practises the aquatic sport of 'log-rolling'.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 Canoes, shells, dug-outs, water-cycles, logs and log-rollers, and water-walkers, were present too in large numbers... At the start one of the log-rollers managed to drop off his log.

**Log-rolling**. [f. LOG sb.1 + ROLLING *vbl. sb.*]

1. *U.S.* The action of rolling logs to any required spot; a meeting for co-operation in doing this.

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 19 Occasionally there was a small opening on the bank, made for the purpose of log-rolling. 1859 MISS CARV *Country Life* i. (1876) 7 It was less welcome than as if it had brought a log-rolling. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 283/1 The great festivals of Western life are camp-meetings, barbecues, and log-rollings.

b. The action of propelling over the water a log on which one is seated.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/1 For the special benefit of the distinguished spectators... an elaborate display of log-rolling was given.

2. *U.S. slang.* Combination for mutual assistance in political or other action.

Suggested by the proverbial phrase 'You roll my log and I'll roll yours'.

1823 *Niles' Weekly Reg.* 7 June 210/1 That sort of 'management', now rather more fashionable, and known by the dignified appellation of 'log-rolling'—that is, a buying and selling of votes. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Foot Wks.* (Bohn) I. 169 Our log-rolling, our stumps and their politics... are yet unsung. 1879 *Times* 19 June, The bribe was political preference, or 'log-rolling'—that is, help in passing other bills. 1888 BAKER *Amer. Commun.* I. i. xv. 213 Corruption... appears chiefly in the milder form of reciprocal jobbing or (as it is called) 'log-rolling'.

b. Mutual puffing in literary publications.

1845 in *Longm. Mag.* (1900) Feb. 375 Somewhere in this book of Letters occurs, about 1845, the phrase 'literary log-rolling', the earliest instance which one has met. 1888 J. PAIN *in Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Jan. 2 To have an eye to its [the book's] merits rather than to its defects, is obviously log-rolling. 18... *American XVII.* 350 (Cent.) If by log-rolling is meant that reviewers praise people in hopes of being praised in turn, then the taunt is empty.

**-logue** (lɒɡ), the form assumed by the Gr. -λογία, -λογία in adapted words (most of them through Fr.), as *analogue*, *catalogue*, *dialogue*. The words with this ending which are designations of persons (in most instances repr. actual or assumed Gr. compounds of -λόγος 'speaker, discourses', and related to parallel formations in -logy) are now little used, derivatives in -loger, -logist, or -logian being commonly preferred. Examples are *Assyriologue*, *Astrologue*, *ideologue*, *philologue*, *Sinologue*, *theologue*.

**Logwood** (lɒɡ wuːd). [f. LOG sb.1 + WOOD.]

1. Logs stored for fuel. *Obs.*

1666 PEIRYS *Diary* 1 Dec. It seemed to be only of logwood that hath kept the fire all this while in it.

2. The heartwood of an American tree (*Hamamelis virginiana*) used in dyeing; so called from being imported in the form of logs.

It is used to some extent in medicine as an astringent. The alleged use of logwood in colouring spurious or adulterated port wine was at one time a frequent subject of jocular allusion.

1581 *Act 23 Ellis* c. 9 § 1 There hath byn brought... from beyonde the Seas... Suffice called Logwood alias Blockewood. 1597-1602 *W. Riding Sessions Rolls in Yorksh. Arch. & Topogr. Assoc.* (Record Ser.) III. 174 In dying wool & wollen clothe Logwood alias Blockewood. 1641 EVELIAN *Memo.* (1857) I. 25 The rasping of brass and logwood for the dyers is very hard labour. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3893/3 The same day arrived here the *Essex* of Boston from Campeachy, laden with Logwood. 1880 H. VIAETELLY *Facts about Port*, etc. 142 It has been often asserted that logwood is used to impart colouring matter to Port wine; and the authors of a bulky Treatise upon Wine... endorsed this preposterous assertion with their authority. 1892 WATSH *Tea* 145 A decoction, from catechu or logwood being next added to impart a tea-like color to the liquor.

b. The tree that yields this wood.

1652 WADSWORTH *tr. Colman's Treat.* *Chocolate* 15 Three Cods of the Logwood or Campeche tree. 1756 P. BROUKE *Jamaica* 221 Logwood. This shrub was first introduced to Jamaica from the main. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 207 Amongst the plants with regular or equal polypetalous corollas, you will find Logwood, &c. 1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jynl. W. Ind.* 66 The fragrance... of the delicious Logwood... composed an atmosphere.

c. *attrib. and Comb.*

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 3 A fine promising new Settlement upon the Spanish Main, mostly inhabited by the Logwood Cutters. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 22 Strong tea, either with or without a few logwood scrapings. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 By our side is a stack of dingy logwood red. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 9/5 A logwood ship that was about to sail for England.

**Logy** (lɒɡɪ), *a. U.S.* [Of uncertain origin: cf. *log*, heavy, dull.] Dull and heavy in motion or thought.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, *Logy*, heavy, slow, stupid... He's a logy man, i. e. a slow-moving, heavy man. 'He is a logy preacher', i. e. dull. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 452/2 Outside ballast... made boats logy. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/3 He [Barnum] is heavier, and a trifle logy. 1890 in *Leflingwell's L'land Shooting* 459 They [greyhounds] became 'logy' and out of heart.

b. Used as *sb.*: A heavy fish. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 61 'He's a logy. Give him room accordin' to his strength', cried Dan. 'I'll



help ye. 'No, you won't', Harvey snapped, as he hung on to the line. 'It's my first fish'.

**-logy** (lɒdʒi), earlier written *-logie*, an ending occurring originally in words adapted from Gr. words in *-λογία* (the earliest examples, e.g. *theology*, having come through *F. -logie*, med.L. *-logia*). These Gr. words for the most part are parasynthetic derivatives; in some instances the terminal element is *λόγος* word, discourse (e.g. in *τετραλογία* tetralogy, *τριλογία* trilogy); more commonly it is the root *λογ-* (ablaut-variant of *λεγ-*, *λέγειν* to speak: cf. *LOGOS*). In the latter case, the sbs. in *-λογία* usually denote the character, action, or department of knowledge proper to the person who is described by an adj. or sb. in *-λόγος*, meaning either '(one) who speaks (in a certain way)', or '(one) who treats of (a certain subject)'. Hence the derivatives in *-λογία* are of two classes, (1) those which have the sense of 'saying or speaking', examples of which are the words anglicized as *battology*, *brachylogy*, *cacology*, *dittology*, *eulogy*, *palilogy*, *tautology*; and (2) names of sciences or departments of study. As the words of the last-mentioned class have always a sb. for their first element, and o is the combining vowel of all declensions of Gr. sbs., the ending of these compounds is in actual use always *-λογία*, becoming *-ology* in Eng. The names of sciences with this ending are very numerous: some represent words already formed in Gr., as *theology*, *astrology*; many represent formations which might legitimately have existed in Gr., as *geology*, *zoology*, *psychology*; others are of hybrid composition, as *sociology*, *terminology*, *insectology*. The modern formations in *-logy* follow the analogy of Gr. formations in having o as the combining vowel; exceptions are *petrology* (an incorrect form which some writers prefer to *petrologie* because it shows the derivation from *πέτρα* rock, not from *πέτρος* stone) and *mineralogy* (*F. minéralogie* which may be viewed as a contraction for *\*minéralologie*). The suffix *-ology* is freely used in the formation of humorous nonce-wds., some of which are illustrated below. All the modern formations in *-logy* may be said to imply correlative formations in *-logical* and *-logist*; in the case of some of the older words, the related personal designation ends in *-loger* or *-logian*. (Cf. *-LOGUE*.) Hence **LOGY** nonce-wd. = **LOGY**.

1830 W. BUCKLAND in Mrs. Gordon *Life* (1894) 40 Having allowed myself time to attend to nothing there but my undergroundology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 361 Hats were of scientific importance in his estimation, he had originated a system of hatology. 1853 (title) Chapology, or Hints about Hats. 1856 J. VOUGRE *Donquixot*, iv. iii. 372 The many Logies and Isms that have lately come into vogue. 1891 T. HARVEY *Tess* (1900) 497 What are called advanced ideas are really in great part but a more accurate expression, by words in *logy* and *ism*, of sensations which men and women have vaguely grasped for centuries.

**Logyng, Logyng(g)e**, obs. ff. *LOGGING* *vbl. sb.*  
**Logyt**, obs. pa. t. of *LOGGE* *v.*

**Lohoch** (ləʊhɒk). *Med.* Forms: a. 6 looc, 6-8 loche, 6-9 loch. *B.* 6 lochoch, 6-8 lohoc, 7 lehoch, lochoche, 7-9 lohock, 6-9 looch, lohoch. [a. med.L. *lohoc*, *looch*, a. Arab. لَوْح *laḥq*, f. لَوْح *laḥq* to lick.] A linctus.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) D j b, Take mornyng and tuesday, a spoonfull of the syrpe of ioyubes . . in manner of a loch. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. xxiv. § 2. 47 They are good in a loche or licking medicine for shortness of breath. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 76 This seed is passing good for lochoches or eluctuaries to be made thereof. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxiii. 139 The Juice of Liquorice dissolved in Rose water, with some Gum, Tragacanth, is a fine Lohoch . . for hoarsenesse. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Sore Throat* 99, I made the Patient take . . some white Lohoc. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. H.* (1795) II. 222 Numerous forms of eluctuaries, lohochs, and linctuses. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Nat. Med.* 266 Dose, from gutt. xx. to gutt. xxx. a day in a loch or any mucilaginous menstruum. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Loch*, a linctus, or opaque oil emulsion, which may be used as a demulcent, or as an excipient for the suspension of powders.

**Loif**, Sc. variant of *LOF* *Obs.*, praise.

**Loig(g)e**, obs. form of *LODGE* *sb.* and *v.*

**Loig(g)inge, -ynge**, obs. ff. *LOGGING* *vbl. sb.*

**Loigne**, var. *LOIN* and *LOYNE* *Obs.*

**Loik, Loikman**, obs. Sc. ff. *LUKE* a., *LOCKMAN*.

**Loimic** (loimik), a. [ad. Gr. *λοιμικός*, f. *λοιμός* plague.] Pertaining to the plague or to contagious disorders.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*; hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Loimographer**. *Obs.* rare - o. [f. Gr. *λοιμός* plague + *-GRAPHER*.] 'One who writes about or describes pestilences'. 1727 BAILEY vol. II.

**Loimography** (loimegrāfi). [ad. mod.L. *loimographia* (R. LYONNET 1639), f. as prec. + *-GRAPHY*. The normal form would be *\*laumo-*, which is given as an alternative in some Dicts.] The descriptive science treating of pestilential diseases.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

**Loimology** (loimegrāfi). rare - o. In Dicts. also *loemology*. [ad. mod.L. *loimologia* (N. HODGES, 1672), f. as prec. + *-LOGY*.] The study of, or a treatise on, the plague or pestilential diseases.

1848 in CRAIG. 1864 in J. THOMAS *Med. Dict.*

**Loimous** (loimōs), a. [f. Gr. *λοιμῶς* plague + *-OUS*.] Having or full of the plague (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

**Loin** (loin), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 loyne, 6-7 loine, 6-8 loyn, (5 lony, 6 loigne, 9 dial. line), 7-loin. See also *LUNIE*. [ad. OF. *loigne*, *logne*, dialectal variant of *longe* (mod.F. *longe* loin of veal) = Sp. *lonja* piece of ham:—med.L. *\*lumba*, fem. of *\*lumbus* adj., belonging to the loin, f. L. *lumbus* loin:—W. Aryan *\*lundhwa-*: see *LEND sb.*]

1. a. In the living body. Chiefly *pl.* The part or parts of a human being or quadruped, situated on both sides of the vertebral column, between the false ribs and the hip-bone.

1398 TRAVERS *Barth.* De P. R. v. Alibi. (1498) 160 The place called the loynes is in the sydes of the joyntes of the rydge. 1541 K. CORLISS *Croynon's Quest. Chirurg.* F. ij b. The loynes are muscous fleshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynt* (1552) 15 b. From the ryght syde . . descendeth a braunche . . downe towards the right loynes. 1589 PETERMAN *Eng. Poetie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 An high paire of silke nether-stocks that covered all his buttockes and loignes. 1605 SHAKES. *Learn* iv. 4. Horses are tude by the heads, . . Monkeys, by th' loynes, and Men by th' legs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 282 The middle pair Girt like a Starrie Zone his waste, and round Skirted his loines and thighs with downie Gold. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Disquis.* xiv. (1734) 269 Nothing will contribute more to strengthen a Horses Shoulders . . Loynes. 1784 COWPER *Poet.* l. 45 But restless was the chair; the back erect distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dent. Med.* (1790) 525 A sense of heat, weight, and dull pain in the loins. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 135 Good hand-rubbing . . should be used . . about the loins.

b. In an animal used for food; chiefly, the joint of meat which includes the vertebrae of the loins.

1302 *Pol. Songs* Camden) 191 We shule fro the Conyng, and make roste is loyne. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 312/2 A Loine of flesche (S. lony), *lumbus*, *elumbus*. 1460 *Fowleye Myst.* xii. 232 Alle a hare bot the loynes. 1486 *BB.* 2. *Albaus* C. ij b. Then the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgette. 1555 in W. H. TURNER *Schekel. Rev.* Oxford 228 Item, a loyne of veal. . . xvij. 1598 *Apulario* ij. The Loine [of a Bucke] may be rosted, and the legs baked. 1680 F. R. DORSET *On Cress Dorchester* 12 So have I seen in Lardie dark Of veal a lucid Loim. . . At once both stunk and shied. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Apr. I dined . . at home on a loim of mutton and half a pint of wine. 1727 W. MATHER *Eng. Man's Comp.* 30 Loyn, of Veal. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxi. The Brighton butchers sold . . loins of mutton at 6d. per lb. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 101 The cookery . . would suit you:—constant loins of roast mutton.

2 Chiefly *Biblical* and *poet.* This part of the body, regarded a. as the part of the body that should be covered by clothing and about which the clothes are bound; so, to gird (up) the loins (lit. and fig.), to prepare for strenuous exertion.

1526 TINDALE *Matth.* iii. 4 This Jhon had his garment off camels heer and a gerdell off a skynne aboute his loynes. 1535 COVERDALE *Proph.* xxxi. 17 the gyrdeth hir loynes with strength. 1605 SHAKES. *Learn* ii. iii. 10 My face He grime with filth, Blanket my loines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1096 Some Tree whose broad smooth Leaves together sould, And girded on our loynes, may cover round Those middle parts. 1742 COLLINS *Ode Poet. Charac.* 21 To gird their blest prophetic loins. 1753 SMART *Hilliad* l. 27 Her loins with patch-work cincture were begirt. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wauld by Loire* 17 It was necessary, therefore, to gird up our loins and walk. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust*, The unlit lamp and the unlit loins. 1877 BRYANT *Odes*, v. 280 And round about her loins Wound a fair golden girdle. 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Fann*, II. v. He was standing like the impersonation of masculine punctuality with loins girded.

b. as the seat of physical strength and of generative power. † Hence occas. used as an equivalent for 'sire', 'offspring', 'descendants'. Also fig.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxv. 11 Kynges shall come out of thy loynes. 1577-87 HOOKER *Chron. Frel.* 134/1 in *Hollinshed*, John earle of Bath, whose ancestors were descended from out of the loime of kyngs. 1599 SHAKES. *Much Ado* iv. i. 137 This shame deriues it selfe from vnkynowe loines. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xl. 16 Loe now, his strength is in his loynes. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* iv. 1541 Impious villaine! to defame the fruit Of thine owne loynes. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1639) Ep. Deul. And when it shall descend to your Loynes; may you be invested with the Crowne, which . . fudeth not. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 27 By inter-marriage with the Lady Jane Grey, . . to bring it [the crown] aboute into his [Northumberland's] loynes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 352 A multitude, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen loynes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 459 What boots it, that from Phœbus Loins I springs. 1786 A. GIBB *Sacr. Contempl.* ii. iii. 120 All his natural posterity, as being all in his loins. 1790 COWPER *Receipt Mother's Pict.* 109 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. l. 255 About a dozen and a half—the legitimate produce of the Eerish couple's ain fruitful loins. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 495 I thought, can this be From Gama's dwarfish loins? 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* 43 The Future lies within thy loins, and all the Days to be To thee Time giveth to beget.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *loin-ache*, *-guard*; *loin-cloth*, a cloth worn round the loins.

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1075 This 'loin ache' is apt to reappear. 1899 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 324 The remainder of the dress is a 'loin-cloth' of white domestics or of indigo dyed cotton. 1894 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/5 In cold or rainy weather the cab-horses have waterproof loin-cloths. 1895 *Oracle Enycl.* I. 180/1 Brayette and 'loin-guard' to protect the abdomen.

† **Loin**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* rare - 1. *trans.* The technical term for 'to carve' (a sole).

1486 *BB.* St. Albans *F. vij b*, A Sole loyned. A Gurnarde chyned. A Tenche sawced.

† **Loin**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* rare - 1. [aphetic f. *ALOYN*.] *trans.* To keep apart.

14. *Siege Jerus.* 63/1088 Doun þei daschen þe dores: dei scholde þe berde, þat meite yn þis meschef hadde from men loyned.

**Loin**, obs. form of *LINE* *v.* 1 and *v.* 2

1897 HARRISON *Deser. Brit.* iii. vii. (1878) n. 49 The Indians, who tie their sault bitches often in woods, that they might be loined by tigers. 1899 *Wood Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) II. 449 Dr. Michael Roberts . . died with a girdle loined with broad gold about him (tooth they say).

**Loined** (loind), *pp. a.* [f. *LOIN sb.* + *-ED*.] Having loins (of a specified kind).

1865 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. Hended like a snake, loined like a wensel, and breasted like a swan. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Nov. She is slack loined and light in the hindquarters. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* xv. 161 Clumsy brutes . . loose loined and shaggy felloked.

**Loiolite**, obs. form of *LOYOLITE*, a jesuit.

**Loir** (loir), [a. F. *loir*:—pop. L. *\*glirum*, for *glir-em*, *glis*.] The Fat Dormouse (*Myoxus glis*).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 76 The greater dormouse, which Mr. Buffon calls the Loir. 1801 HILL. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Rep.* l. xxi. 314 I call them rats, from their almost perfect resemblance to that animal . . but their real name is the Loir. 1884 *Engag. Mag.* Mar. 117 The Loir, or fat dormouse of France. 1885 *Reverend Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 116 The two large European species, the Loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the Levot (*Myoxus leucurus*).

**Lois**, s. obs. form of *LOUSE*, *LOSE*, *LOSS*.

**Loisable**: see *LISABLE*.

**Loit**, dial. form of *LIVE*, little.

**Loiter** (loiter), *sb.* rare - 1. [f. *LOITER* *v.*] The action of loitering; an instance of this.

1876 T. HARVEY *Ethelberta* (1890) 314 Ploster . . moved on in a manner intended to efface the lover's loiter of the preceding moments from her own consciousness.

**Loiter** (loiter), *v.* 1 forms: 4 (? *loitre* or *loitre*, *lotere*, *loytron*, *loyloier*, *loytre*, *lowtre*, *lewtre*, *leut* e. re. 6 *loyter*, 6 *loiter*. [a. MDu. *loteren* to wag about (like a loose tooth), Du. *luter* to shake, *lotter*, *Naut.* (of a sail) to 'shiver'; also, to dawdle, loiter over one's work; cf. Wflm. *lulteren*, *EFris. loteren*, of similar meaning. For the development of sense cf. the fig. uses of *loiter*, *unsteady*. The sense which the word has in Eng. has not been found in Du. earlier than the 16th c., but may be much older in slang use; the word was prob. introduced into England by foreign 'loiters' or vagrants. The same root is found in MDu. *hulsen* to wag about.

The diphthong in the first syll. is a substitution for the unfamiliar vowel of the Du. word, which was prob. o as in mod. pronunciation) or nearly so.

In the first quot. below, the form *loitrande* may be genuine; if so it represents a distinct word, f. the root of *LOIT v.*

1. *intr.* In early use: To idle, waste one's time in idleness. Now only with more specific meaning: To linger idly on the way when sent on an errand or when making a journey; to linger idly about a place; to waste time when engaged in some particular task, to dawdle.

13. F. E. ALBIT. P. C. 458 Penne was he come so glad of his gay logge, Lys loitrande (*Horris unpectures loitrande*) kerinne, lokande to lounne. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 311 l. Loitron, or lya ydy, *loitor*. 1482 *Trois'sa's Hiden* (Caxton) II. v. 77 He slough caym that loyterd [*Trois'sa*: loitred] amonge the bushes. 1530 PALMER 6.3/1 He loytreth aboute lyke a maysterlesse hounde. *Ibid.* 6.13/2 And you sende hym, he wyll sure loytr somewhere by the waye. 1540 *Hye way to Spytel Ho.* 143 in *Had. E. P.* P. 1 v. 29 Lowtryng, and wandryng fro place to place. 1553 *Primer in Liturgies, etc.* *Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 472 Labourd nothing at all, but went abroad loitring idly. 1557 SHAKES. *Hen. IV.* II. i. 198 Sir John, you loyter here too long. 1621 BARTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. 19. (1651) 277 Some of them do nought but loyter all the week long. 1660 *Wood Life* Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 359 People might loyter about the streets in sermon time. 1697 DRYDEN *Amind* II. 745 A Javelin threw, Which fluttring seemed to loiter as it flew. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archib.* l. 83 Nobody may loyter about in order to attempt it without instant suspicion. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 28 74 That I loiter in the shop with my needle-work in my hand. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xxix, Officers . . loitred in the hall, as if waiting for orders. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 181, I linger by my shingly bars; I loiter round my cresses. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* III. 8 These weak old men who loitred about. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 18 June 3/2 'Cabmen have had to pay . . fines . . for 'loitering and obstructing' the roads. . . To loiter, in cabman's English, means to ply for hire.

b. To travel or proceed idly and with frequent pauses. With advs. or adverbial phrases.

1728 *Forc. Dunc.* l. 228 Prose swell'd to verse, Verse loitring into prose. 1789 MRS. PROZIO *Journ. France* I. 1 We have lingered and loitred . . from port to port. 1827-35 WILLIS



*Florence Gray* 32, I loiter'd up the valley to a small and humbler ruin. 1806 TENNYSON *In Memoriam*, xxxviii. With weary steps I loiter on. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 145 From the 13th of July to the 13th of August we loitered along. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* iv. 31 He loitered thoughtfully along the uneven highway. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 115 The Avon loiters past the churchyard.

2. *trans.* † a. To neglect (one's work). *Obs.* b. To allow (time, etc.) to pass idly; to waste carelessly or upon trifles. *Obs.* exc. with *away*; occas. with † *out*. † c. To postpone getting or giving (something). *Obs.*

c 1540 *Hye Way to Spytell Ho.* 871 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 62 But lye in bed, . . . Lewtryng they worke tyll it pas noone. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. ¶ ij. Be not of the nombre of those men, whiche . . . loyter the tyme . . . and do no good at all. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Triumph* 547 When thou art determined what knowledge thou wilt most apply, then let it not be loytered, but seeke to get it speedily. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v.* xxv. 111 To loyter well deserved gifts is not to give but sell. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. i. (1691) 12 Not loyter out my life at home. 1689 SHERLOCK *Death* iii. 87 (1731) 210 These Men have loitered away the Day. 1748 ANSON'S *Foy.* II v. 173 It would have been extreme imprudence . . . to have loitered away so much time. *Mod.* We loitered away the rest of the day.

3. *Comb.* : † loiter-sack, a lazy, lumpish fellow. 1594 LILLY *Moeth.* Bomb. ii. ii. If the loiter-sack be gone springing into a taverne, He fetch him reeling out.

Loiter, *obs. form of LIGHTER* sh. 1

**Loiterer** (loi'ter-er). *Forms:* 6 leuterar, leutterer, loitreer, loyterour, (-er)rer, 6-7 loyterar, -er, 8- loiterer. [a. Du. *leuterer*: see LOITER v. and -ER 1.] One who loiters (see senses of the vb.); † a vagabond, 'sturdy beggar'.

1530 PALSGR. 240/2 *Loyterar, transeut.* 1547 Act 1 *Edw. IV.* c. 3 § 1 The same Justices shall cause such Slave, or loyterer to be marked on the forehead. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 22 These lousey leuterars. *Ibid.* 27 An ydeil leuterar. *Ibid.* 87 Lasy leud Leuterers. 1588 in *Norfolk Antiq. Misc.* (1881) II. 320 Paid to Burwell and his loyterers for vj dayes' worke, v. viij<sup>d</sup>. 1612 S. R. *Art Treugling* B 1 h. Many of our English Loiterers joined with them, and in time learned their craft and cosening. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 84 David Macmollan, loyterar, being comit for saying, that [etc.]. 1684 (i. S. *Anglorum Spec.* 196 Th. Towner was a speculative Hasbandman, but a Practical Loiterer in Agriculture. 1723 SWIFT *Country Life* 33 'The loiterers quake, no corner hides them. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 14 ¶ 9 The loiterer . . . makes appointments which he never keeps. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xxi. Come, loiterer, come! 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ii. 14 There are still a few loiterers on the pavement. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxix. Spring will not wait the loiterer's time Who keeps so long away.

**Loitering** (loi'ter-ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. LOITER in its various senses. † In early use, vagrancy, vagabondage.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 188 *Beo* was laughing and loitering and 'let go be cuppe'. 1530 PALSGR. 240/2 *Loyter-er, transeut.* a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. N. Anrol.* (1546) K vij. A man given to exercises is vertuous, and one given to leutrynges is a vicious person. 1585 FETTERSTONE tr. *Cultiv. Commun. Acts* xviii. 13 When God calleth vs expressly, our loitring is without excuse. 1612 DRISLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxv. (1607) 270 And to see that there be no intermission, or loytering in any fourme, if the master be away. a 1718 PARR *Maxims* Wks. (1726) I. 854 Nor is he a good servant . . . that connives at other's Loiterings. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 7 Should I . . . in the course of my loiterings . . . see anything curious. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiii. (1857) 212 Opportunities . . . which loiterings by the . . . road-sides present. 1889 BROWNING *Imperante Augusto* 162 No loitering, or be sure you taste the lash.

† b. *attrib.* 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeect.* xi. Wks. 1851 III. 312 Were it not better to take it away sooner after, as we do loitering books . . . from children. 1644 — *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 The helps of Breviaries, synopses, and other loitering gear.

**Loitering** (loi'ter-ing), *ppl. a.* [f. LOITER v. + -ING 2.] That loiters or idles; in early use, that leads a vagabond life.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. N. Anrol.* (1546) L iv b. These lewtryng theues, whyche wyl not labour by daie. 1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* i. (1584) F iij b. I have bene . . . a loytering labourer in the Lords vineyard. 1603 KNOTTS'S *Hist. Turkes* (1618) 210 A company of loitring companions. 1611 CLARENDON *Dialogues* Tracts (1727) 346 There is no temper so much to be despised as a loitring lazy nature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 1 After an Hour spent in this loitring way of Reading. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 832 Herds Of fluttering, loitring, cringing, vagrants. 1791-2 WORDSWORTH *Deser. Sc.* 89 The loitring traveller hence, at evening, sees From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Muckataquid*, Loiter willing by yon loitring stream. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1879) 110 No loitering step was permitted by the overseers.

Hence **Loiteringly** *adv.*, in a loitering manner; in early use, † like a vagabond. **Loiteringness**, the quality of being inclined to loiter.

1547 Act 1 *Edw. IV.* c. 3 § 1 The said parsons so living Idelye and loyteringle. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 136 Not looking that loyteringle it should be achieved. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 43 He . . . strolled loitringly on. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* vii. 135 Like a first violet of spring, Trembling downwards loitringly. 1868 J. H. STUBBING in *N. Brit. Rev.* XLIX. 364 That inertia, that lingeringness and loiteringness, that are not unfrequent in Browning.

† **Loiterous**, *a. Obs.* In 6 loytrous. [f. LOITER v. + -OUS.] Inclined to loiter; sluggish.

1566 DEANT *Horace, Sat.* i. vi. D vjb, I noynte with supple oyle My loytrous limnies.

**Lok**, *obs. form of LOCK*; var. LAKE sb. 1 *Obs.* c 1395 *Chron. Eng.* 445 (Ritson) In Englonde he arerede a lok of uche hous that cause smok, To Rome yef a peny, y wys, That Petres peny cleped ys.

**Lokart**, -at, *obs. forms of LOCKET*.

**Lokdore**, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*

**Loke** (lōk), *dial.* Also **loak**. [repr. OE. *loca* enclosed place, also lock, f. root of *LOUK* v. to shut, lock.] A lane, a short, narrow, blind lane, a 'cul-de-sac'; a grass road; a private lane or road.

1787 MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1793) II. 383 *Gloss.*, *Loke*, a close narrow lane (common). a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Loke*, a short narrow turn-again lane. 1860 GILLET *Sng. Sol. in Norf. Dial.* iii. 2 In the lokes and causeys I'll seek him as my soul do love. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 162 *Loak* means lane. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Pens* 5 We were playing down the loke, and we fell out.

*attrib.* 1888 N. & Q. Ser. vii. VI. 191/2 My house is bounded by a lokeway leading from — to —.

**Loke**, variant of LAKE sb. 1 *Obs.*

**Loke**, *obs. form of LOCK*, **LOOK** sb. and v.

**Lokecheste**, variant of LOCKCHESTER.

† **Loken**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [repr. OE. *lōcian*: see LECHNE v.] *trans.* To heal.

c 1425 St. Mary of Oignies i. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 140/24 Wib woundes of Criste her woundes were lokned. *Ibid.* ii. v. *ibid.* 166/2 Pe inward exines softenyd onto warde scowes, & sumtyme lokkenyd and cecyd be burden of sickness. *Ibid.* viii. *ibid.* 175/10 In þis hir woo was lokkenyd & hir spirite strenged.

† **Loken**, *ppl. a. Obs.* See also LUCKEN. [str. pa. pple. of *LOUK* v.] Locked, closed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23462 Wel þan al sal þou sei, wit loken als wit open þe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Inst.* § 146 One maner of lmsede, called loken sede, wyl not open by the son.

**Loker**, *obs. form of LOCKER, LOCKYER*.

**Loker ham**, variant of LOCKHAM *Obs.*

† **Lokes**, *Obs. rare*. [prob. a use of the pl. of *LOUK* sb. 2, a transl. of OF. *cloves Pentecoste*, med. L. *clausum Pentecoste*, lit. 'the close of Pentecost'.

For examples of the OF. and med. L. terms see J. M. Manly in *Harvard Studies Philol. & Lit.* I. (1892) 88 ff. The main difficulty is that these terms appear, whenever their sense can be determined, to mean the octave of Pentecost, or Trinity Sunday. Prof. Manly, however, points out that there is evidence that 'Pentecost' was sometimes used for the season beginning at Easter and closed by Whitsunday, so that the transference of the name 'close of Pentecost' from Trinity Sunday to Whitsunday, though lacking direct evidence, is not improbable. The use may have been merely local English; the *Ayenbite* and *Shorham* both belong to Kent.]

Whitsunday. Also **Lok-Sunday**.

c 1313 SHOREHAM (E. E. T. S.) v. 289 Al here [sc. the Virgin s.] ioyen a lok-sunday. 1340 *Ayenbite* 213 At loken [fr. a *Penthecouste*]. *Ibid.* 133, 263.

† **Loket**, *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure origin.

If the sense be 'lappet', the word might be a dim. of F. *loque* rag, though this has not been found earlier than the 15th c. (Cotgr. 1611 has *loquette*). A dim. of *LOUK* sb. 1 would yield an inadmissible sense, but a hybrid formation of this kind would be unusual at so early a period. It is not easy to see how the word can be identified with LOCKET.]

? Some part of a head-dress, ? a lappet; or ? a love-lock, curl.

c 1320 *Song in Harl. MS.* 2253 fo. 61 b (*Pol. Songs* Camd. 1839) 3ef þer hþa loket by er ouþer ege þat mot wip worse be wet for lac [M.S. lat] of oþer lege.

**Loket**, *obs. form of LOCKET*.

**Loking**, -yng(e), *obs. forms of LOOKING*.

**Lokk(e)**, **Lokked**, **Lokkyn**, *obs. inf. and pa. pple. of LOCK* v. 1

**Lokman**, **Lokyer** e, *obs. ff. LOCKMAN, LOCKYER*.

**Lokyn**, **Lokyr**, *obs. forms of LOCK, LOCKER*.

**Lolar**, variant of LOLLER 1 *Obs.*, **Lollard**.

**Lolard(e)**, **lolart**, *obs. forms of LOLLARD*.

|| **Loligo** (lō'ligo). Also 7 **lolligo**. [a. I. *lolligo*.]

A genus of cephalopods; an individual of this genus, a squid. ¶ In the first quot. used fig. and app. by mistake for *torpedo*.

a 1626 IB. ANDREWS 96 *Sermon*, *Of Holy Ghost* xv. (1629) 763 St. Paul calls them the Lolligoes of the Land. His word is *karapapiv*; the six daies and the seventh, to them both alike. 1658 SIR T. BROWN. *Gard. Cyrus* v. 69 The cuttle-fish and *Loligo*. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Loligo* (Lat.), the Calimary Fish, whose Bloud is like Ink, as well as that of the Cuttle-fish.] 1835-6 *Toop Cycl. Anat.* I. 540/1 In *Loligo* the coats of the corresponding veins . . . present . . . a spongy thickening. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 467 The loligo . . . laid hold of the pebbles, apparently to render its abduction as difficult as possible.

[**Lolion**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Loll** (lōl), *sb.* [f. LOLL v. 1]

1. The action or posture of lolling. † Also at *loll*, upon the (high) loll.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1726) I. 21 Who is that graceful Person that appears upon the high loll in his Chariot and six Horses? *Ibid.* 152 See that beautiful Gentleman at Loll in the next Chariot. 1709 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 7 In reading Prayers, he has such a careless Loll, that People are justly offended at his irreverent Posture. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lviii. (1783) II. 256 He was, in short, all laugh, loll, and liberty. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* v. 530 The old abundant city-fare was best, . . . down to the loll itself O' the pot-house settle,—better such a bench Than [etc.].

2. One who lolls; an idle person. Also, a thing that lolls, e.g. a tongue.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 84 Then a taylor lyke a dolphin is added lumbled vp of sauadges fel woulfs, with grislye lol hanging. 1600 BRETTON *Pasquill's Mad-cappe* 26 Then let a knaue be knowne to be a knaue, . . . A Lollie a Lowte, a heavy Loll a Logge. a 1807 J. SKINNER *Poet. Pieces* (1809) 48 A mischievous pair O' mawten'd lolls.

3. A pet, a spoilt child. *dial.*

1728 MORGAN *Hist. Algiers* I. Pref. p. xvii, The . . . Unmannerliness of this Mam's Loll. 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Loll*, mother's loll, a favourite child, the mother's darling. 1847-78 in *HALLIWELL* (*Oxon.*).

**Loll** (lōl), *v. 1* Also 4-6 **lolle**, 4, 6, 8 **lull** e.

[App. due to a sense of the expressiveness of the sound (with the repeated l) suggestive of rocking or swinging; cf. **LOLL** v. and **MDu. lollen** to sleep, early mod. Du. *lollebauck* (Kilian) couch, sofa; also mod. Du. *loll*, *lollen* to warm oneself with a pot of charcoal placed under one's seat. With sense 3 cf. **LILL** v.]

1. *intr.* To hang down loosely; to droop, dangle. Also with *down*. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. v. 110 Lyk a leberne pors lulled [1393 lollid] his chekes. c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 224 His chin wip a chol lollide As greet as a gos eye. c 1449 PEBOCK *Repr.* iii. xiv. 374 Robyn rode without stiropis, eke thanne his legge lollid. 1575 TURNER. *Faulconrie* 339 Sometymes a hawk hath a strype on his wing . . . so as . . . it hangeth alwayes downe and lollith. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoes* iv. xii. 465 When it rayneth muche, it maketh the leaues to loll and hang downewarde. 1845 H. B. HIRST *Poems* 75 The lady is pale—Pale as the lily that lolls on the gale. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv. A great white feather lolling down till it touched his left shoulder.

† b. To swing, hang, be suspended. *Obs.*

? c 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 The game is not to lolle so he Ther fete failen fondement.

† c. Alleged by Langland to have formerly meant: To halt, be lame. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 215 Now kyndeliche, by crist bep suche callyd 'lollers'. As by englissh of oure eldres of olde menne techyng. He þat lolleþ is lame oþer his legg oute of ioynthe, Oþer meymed in som membre, for to meschief hit souneþ. And right so sotlyche suche manere eremytes Lollen agen be byleyue and lawe of holy churche.

† 2. *trans.* To let droop or dangle. Also to *loll up*; to hang.

13. — *Minor Poems* fr. *Fernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 614/75 Mi lone i-lolled vp in þe eyr, Wip cradel bond I gan him bynde. Cros I he stipeþ nou on þi steir, Naked a-eyen þe wylde wynde. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xii. 191 A meri verset, þat has take from ybournne twenty stronge þenes; Þere lewed theues ben lolled vp. 1575 TURNER. *Faulconrie* 360 Of the Hawke that holdeth not hir wings up so well as she should do, but lollith them. 1650 A. B. MURAT, *Polemio* 29 This made the Gallants loll their ears and laugh at one another.

3. To thrust out (the tongue) in a pendulous manner. Also with *out*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 8 The Enemy full-hearted, Lolling the Tongue with slaughter'ing. 1697 DAVEN. *Virg. Georg.* iv. 741 Ferocious Tigers couch'd and loll'd their fawning Tongues. — *Æneid* viii. 843 The fuster Dam loll'd out her fawning Tongue. 1712 ANASTHNOT *John Bull* iii. x. Then Nic. lolled out his tongue. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 40 Every Fool has a natural hereditary . . . Right to loll out his Tongue at his Brother. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. i. The idle apprentices . . . lolled out their tongues at him as he passed. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 132 How he lolls out the length of his tongue.

4. *intr.* For *refl.* Of the tongue: To protrude. Usually with *out*.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. ii. His head was hanging down, His dry tongue lolling low. a 1845 HOOD *Captain's Cove* x. The Parching seamen stood about, Each with his tongue a-lolling out, And panting like a dog. 1900 LONGM. *Mag.* June 133 His tongue lolled out in the heat like a dog's.

4. *intr.* (The chief current sense.) To lean idly; to recline or rest in a relaxed attitude, supporting oneself against something. Also with *about*, *back*, *out*.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 260 Or ligge þus euere Lollynge in my lappe. 1583 STRAVES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 28 A sheepheard and a dogge lolling under a bush. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd Lode-Bed. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 30 This pope Gregory . . . is reported to have lolled night and day . . . in the armes and embracings of Matilda the countesse. 1650 SIR A. WELDON *Court & Char. Jas.* I 103 The King hung about his neck, slaboring his cheeks. . . For God's sake, tel me, said the King. . . Then lolled about his neck. 1667 PIERCE *Diary* 5 June, And, among the rest, Duncomb, lolling, with his heels upon another chair. 1674 DAVEN. *Epil.* *New Ho.* 9 Who lolling on our foremost benches sit. 1719 DE FOE *Cruice* ii. xiii. He sat lolling back in a great elbow-chair. 1749 LD. CHESTERF. *Lett.* cxv. (1802) I. 265, I never saw the worst bred man living guilty of lolling, . . . in company that he respected. 1778 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 18 July 1774 He has good hands, but a bad head—a crazy couch, dangerous to loll upon. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ii. iv. Lolling against the wainscot and gaping. 1821-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint first shows itself by . . . an unwanted desire to lounge and loll about. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 76 A knot of smokers . . . stood or lolled about the door of the Spread-Eagle. 1861 THACKERAY *Round. Papers*, *On a Chalk-mark* 115 Little boys should not loll on chairs. 1884 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* III. xii. 257 The Master of the house lolled, half-dressed, in an armchair by the hearth.

b. *trans.* To allow to rest idly. *rare.* Also, to pass away (time) in lolling about.

1666 R. COKE *Detection Cri.* & *State Eng.* (1719) I. 87 The King had a loathsome Way of lolling his Arms about his Favourite Necks, and kissing them. 1709 PETER *When Cat* is *Awake* 54 Whistl Fubb till ten, on silken led, Securely



lolls his drowsy head. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II. 104, I take good care that none [sc. no hour] shall be luxuriously lolled away in indolence. 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 286 Gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad jolly faces over the fences.

c. quasi-trans. or refl.; also, to lol it.

1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 374 Others... lol it away to the opera... in magnificent equipages. 1821 CLARE *Pill. Ministr.* I. 77, I. lol'd me 'gainst a proping tree.

† 5. *intr.* To saunter, go lazily. *Obs. rare.*

1640 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. cxxlv, Hee breakes the Portall, wth vosteddie feet, And Lolls to his owne lamp-light in coole Sens. 1678 *Orway Friendship in P.* III. 32 My revenge shall be to love you still; gloat on and lol after you where ere I see you.

† 6. *Comb.* loll-eared, drooping pendulous ears; loll-eared a., having drooping ears.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 109 Unless some Phebus have clouted upon this Mydas head... the eares of some loll-eared Asse. *Ibid.* 125, Skill to discern a Lyon by his pawes, or rather an Asse by his loll-eares. 1585 HIGGINS *Junius Nomenclator* 453 *Fiacus*, that hath hanging eares: loll eared: flap eared.

Hence Loll'd (*out*) *ppl. a.*, said of the tongue.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 175 With his lolled tongue he faintly licks his prey. 1731 *tr. Panctrollus Kerum Mern.* I. i. 5 The Slanderer is represented by the Picture of a Purple with its lolled-out Tongue. 1902 *Academy* 3 May 455/2 Irreverence that expressed itself in loud laughter and a lolled-out tongue.

† Loll, *v. 2* *Obs.* [back-formation from LOLLARD], *a. trans.* To call (a person) Lollard. *b. intr.* To act or speak as a Lollard. *c. trans.* To mumble (a phrase); to sing in a low tone.

c. 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 532 Whou sooe his sori men [sweved] his soule, And oueral lollde him wip heretykes werkes! 14... *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 245 And pardé lollé thei never so longe, Yut wol lawe make hem lowte. 1655 J. COTGRIVE *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 288 The Sun-shine of the world, this he extol'd; The Sun-shine of the word, stil this he lold.

Loll, *var.* LULL *v. Obs.*, to pull by the ears.

Lollar, variant of LOLLER *1* *Obs.*

Lollard (*lōlārd*). Now *Hist.* Forms: 5 6 lollard, 5 loularde, 5-6 lolarde, 6 lolar, lollar, lollard, 7 lolar. See also LOLLER *1* (which occurs somewhat earlier). [*a.* M<sup>1</sup> *lollard*, lit. 'mumbler, mutterer', *f.* *lollen* to mutter, mumble (for the suffix see -ARD).]

The name was orig. applied c. 1300 to the members of a branch of the Cellite or Alexian fraternity (also called *loll-brothers*), who devoted themselves especially to the care of the sick and the providing of funeral rites for the poor. In the course of the 14th c. it was often used of other semi-monastic orders, and sometimes, by opponents, of the Franciscans. Usually it was taken to connote great pretensions to piety and humility, combined with views more or less heretical. Hence early mod. G. *lollhart*, chiefly applied to the Beghards.]

1. A name of contempt given in the 14th c. to certain heretics, who were either followers of Wyclif or held opinions similar to his.

1390 [implied to LOLLARDY]. 1415 LO. SCROPE in 43 *Red Deputy Kpr. Rec.* 591 Yif he daies to Lollardis that wolde subuert this lond & the chyrche. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Anth.* III. 327 Thow bei 30w calle lollard, whych or elue, Beth not dysmayd. 1460 — *Chron.* (1858) 277 In that same tyme the Lollardis set up schamful conclusions. 1509 PARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 74 They which to such witche wil assent Are heretikes, lolarde, and false of their beleue. 1529 MORE *Dynalge* III. Wks. 211/1 Not such men as we now speke of, lollardes & heretikes. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 43 Sa, lolaris, 30<sup>r</sup> hypocryt, bat sa fine 3e wald hwyde, 3e se, wylt tyme, in spylle of 3ow dois peice and peice owte slyde. 1597-8 EP. *Lat. Sat.* II. i. 17 Then manie a Lollard would in forlornment here paper-fagots. 1625 in *Crt. & Times Char.* I. (1848) I. 69 Sir Edward Coke refused to take the sheriff's oath, because of the clause against Lollards. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 144 They [Anabaptists] are said to have existed in England since the early times of the Lollards. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xii. 105 The opinions of the Lollards continued to spread, *attrib.* and *apostitive*. 1824 TOTO (*title*) An Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wicliffe. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Hist.* I. 404/4 Jack Sharp, lollard rebel, was a weaver of Abingdon. 1901 T. G. LAW *Scots N. Test.* Introd. 13 Very little is known of the Lollard movement in Scotland.

2. [Associated with LOLL *v.*] Used for: One who lolls; an idler. *Obs. rare.*

1635 BRATHWAITE *Armad.* Pr. I. 239 He was found choak't with meat in's mouth, Fared Lollards in each country so, I wote well how the world would go. 1659 MILTON *Hirelings* 84 A pulpit'd divine... a lollard indeed over his elbow-cushion.

Hence Lollardian *a.* [-IAN], of or pertaining to the Lollards. Lollardist [-IST], one who holds the opinions of the Lollards; in quot. *attrib.* Lollardize *v.* [-IZE], *intr.* to follow the practices of the Lollards. Lollardizing *ppl. a.*

1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-tipped, lollardizing loon... No doubt hath played the spy on us and blabbed. 1882 LINDSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 811/1 Lord Montacute... and several others had chaplains who were Lollardist preachers. 1887 H. R. HAWES *Light of Ages* I. 42 Everything Abbigensian, or Lollardian or Lutheran was ultimately cast out of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lollardism (*lōlārdiz'm*). [*f.* LOLLARD + -ISM.] The tenets and practice of the Lollards.

1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The teachers of Lollardism had awakened by their intemperance the zeal of the bishops. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 32 Lollardism was checked... but it did not die. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Encycl.*

*Relig. Knowl.* I. 502 [Lord Cobham's] bold stand on behalf of Lollardism led to persecution.

Lollardry (*lōlārdri*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 lolla(r)drie, 6 lollerdry. [*f.* LOLLARD + -RY.] *sing. collect. and pl.* The tenets of the Lollards.

1414 *Act 2 Hen. V.* stat. 1. c. 7 Heresiez & errors appelles vulgairement Lollardrie c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 40 Copied has this Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry. 1479 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 417, To put away... all manner heresies and errors, (lepid openly lollardries. a. 1508 KENNEDY in *Bannatyn's Poems* (Hunter, Club) 144 The schip of faith... Dryvis in the see of Lollardry that blawis. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Lang.* II. xvii. (1739) 94 The former opinions, then known only by the general names of Heresie, are now Baptized by the new name of Lollardry. 1884 J. L. WILSON *Wycliffe* VIII. 112 John of Gaunt, Lord Latimer, and the Lady Alice Perciers were all tinged with Lollardry.

Lollardy (*lōlārdi*), *sb.* Also 4 lollardie, 4-5 lollerdy, 5 lollardi, 6 lollardye. [*f.* LOLLARD + -Y.] = *prec.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 25 This newe Secte of Lollardie 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 41 Now is oare bileve laft and Lollardi growith. 1496 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 72, I was... in England born, & for certeyn poyntes of lollardy I [ae] nyxt abide per. 1554-5 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 6 The suppression of Heresie and Lollardry. 1732 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* I. 50 They repealed... two of the Statutes against Lollardies. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 88 Accused, as a relapsed heretic, of Lollardy. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 471 The reputed Lollardy at court.

Lollardy, *a.* [*f.* LOLLARD + -Y I.] Characteristic of the Lollards.

a. 1529 SKELTON *Rephye*, 204 To resorte agayne To places where 3e true preached And your lollardy lernyng techel. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 13 'John Amend-All!' A right Lollardy word.

† Loller *1*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 loller, 5 lollere, loulle, 5-6 lollar, 6 lolar, lular, lowler. [Var. of LOLLARD, with substitution of suffix -ER I for -ard] = LOLLARD.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prolog.* II. 1, I smelle a lollere in the wynde quod he. *Ibid.* 15 This lollere here wol prechen vs somwhat. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* VI. 2 Cloped as a lollere, ... Among lollares of london and lollere heremytes. 1426 AUDREY *Poems* 37 And sayn hit is a lollere. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 213, I was your chefe lollere. Now am I loller. 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* VII. 60 Henry the V... Cheryshed the church, to Lollers, gaue a fall. c. 1515 COCKE *Lovel's B.* II. 11 With lollers, lurdaines, and fagot berers. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Priors* (Camden) 12 Thys yere the lorde Cobham made a ryngye with many lollars and heretykes. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lollar*, a breaker of fasting-daies.

Loller *2* (*lōlō*). [*f.* LOLL *v. 1* + -ER I.] One who lolls.

1582 STANYHURST *Enchir.* III. (Arb.) of These maffe maffe loller [sc. the Cyclops]. 1804 MAR. FOGWORTH *Griselda* vi, Griselda... one of the fashionable lollers by profession, established herself upon a couch. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 18 A loller on alchouse benches.

Lollerd, lollerdry, lollerdy, *obs. ff.* LOLLARD, LOLLARDY, LOLLARDY.

† Lollery. *Obs.* Also 7 lollary. [*f.* LOLLER *1* + -Y.] = LOLLARDY.

1517 BALE *Latit Exam. A. Askew* Pref. 4 The se poore sowles... were put to deathe... for heresie & lollerye. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Conerers & Sheriffs* 41 All manner of heresies and errors, commonly called Lollaries.

Lollification, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* LOLL *v. 1* + -IFICATION.] Lolling, lounging.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 363 A well-cushioned divan had been prepared for his lollification.

Lolling (*lōlɪŋ*), *vb. sb. 1* [*f.* LOLL *v. 1* + -ING I.] The action of LOLL *v. 1* a. Resting at one's ease, lounging. b. Thrusting out (the tongue).

a. 1550 *Image Ipoer.* IV. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 With bowysing and bollying, With lifling and lolling. 1699 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* VII. (1702) 3 His Graceful Lolling in his Chariot. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 222 What if you gave up a few minutes of your lolling. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 261 How it is that lolling out the tongue universally serves as a sign of contempt and hatred.

*attrib.* 1853 *Ecclesiologist* XIV. 114 Two huge pews for the notabilities, and within these lolling-boxes are the fire-places which warm the church.

† Lolling, *vb. sb. 2* [*f.* LOLL *v. 2* + -ING 2.] The action of LOLL *v. 2*, acting or preaching as a Lollard.

c. 1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 247 Under colour of suiche lollunge, To shape sodeyn surreccionn Agaynst oure liege lord kyng.

Lolling (*lōlɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* LOLL *v. 1* + -ING 2.] That lolls; reclining lazily; dangling, drooping. Of the tongue: Protruding and hanging down.

1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* P. v, Marke out of order howe my lolling tresses flee. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 265 He would sooner espye him to be an Asse by his lolling eares, then a Lyon by his pawes. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. Tales* etc. 190 None in all the land, loll lolling lockes do weare. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* VIII. 390 The triple Porter of the Stygian Seat, With lolling Tongue, lay fawning at thy Feet. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* VI. IV. (1737) III. 371 One Hand... serving only to support, with much ado, the lolling lazy Body. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 337 A lazy, lolling sort... Of ever-lessen'd Loll'ers. 1825 L. HUNT *Red's Bacchus* in *Tuscan* 612 and now, Silenus, lend thy lolling eares. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 243 The silent buds lying about... their lolling tongues showing like bright crimson sparkles. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Island Id.* Shut bells, that, dull with rapture, sink, And lolling buds, half shy.

b. *Her.* Of a hawk: With wings hanging down.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 230<sup>2</sup> When Hawks feed they do generally hang down their Wings, which the Master of such kinds of Birds of Prey term (Lolling), therefore some from thence have blazoned this an Eagle lolling and feeding on his Prey: but that is needless, seeing they feed in this posture. 1894 PARKER *Gloss. Her.*, Lolling, a name rarely used for Preying.

Lollingite (*lōlɪŋɪt*). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1845, i. name of Lolling, Huntingberg, Carinthia, its locality.] Arsenide of iron, found in brilliant crystals.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 453 Lollingite. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 97 Lollingite occurs with siderite.

† Lolling-lobby. *Obs.* [? For \**loll-in-lobby*; but cf. LOOBY and lobbier = LUBBER.] ? A derivative term for a monk.

1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Etienne's World of Wonders* 321 A rabblement of wicked and al hominable lolling-lobbies (*long. casards*).

Lollingly (*lōlɪŋli*), *adv.* [*f.* LOLLING *ppl. a.* + -LY 2.] In a lolling manner.

1832 *Examiner* 516/2 Making their profession a vehicle for themselves to lollingly ride upon. 1857 BUCKLE *Criticism*, I. ii. 128 Her tongue protrudes, and hangs lollingly from her mouth. 1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1943, 83/2 To write books lollingly (if we may be allowed the expression).

Lollipop (*lōlɪpɒp*), *sb. collect.* Also lollypop. [Of obscure formation: cf. *lolly* 'north, dial. the tongue', *a. dial.* The name of a particular kind of sweetmeat, consisting chiefly of sugar or treacle, that dissolves easily in the mouth. *b. pl.* formerly also *collect. sing.* Sweetmeats in general.]

1796 CRONE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 2, 1811), sweet lozenges purchased by children. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rep. Add.*, *Tale Drury Lane*, And buy crisp parliament with lollypops. 1835 MARRIAT *Jar. Faithful*, I, that in the petticoat age we may fearlessly indulge in lollipop. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ix, The irremovable and hopeless votary of lolly pop. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46, 459, Upright glass-cases such as country dealers keep lollypops in. 1884 *Sala Journ. due South* I. xiv. (1887) 205 The consumption of lollypops [was] phenomenal.

b. *fig.* 'Luscious' literary composition.

a. 1840 [see c]. 1856 T. CHURCHILL *Let. in Atlantic Monthly* (1859) LXXXII. 750/2 There is no poetry, and very little or no literature. We are drenched with mawkish lollipops, and clothed in tawdry rags.

c. *attrib.*

1834 A. FOSBROUKE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* 1837 III. 13 Lollipop stalls. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* VIII. Mar. lolling with great dignity towards the stall of a lollypop lollipop-woman. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* II. 32 His [Dryden's] lollypop adulteration of King Lear.

Hence Lollipop *v. trans.* to treat to lollipops. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 537 Mere children in matters of taste, fit only to be lollypopped by his 'lady'.

Lollop (*lōlɒp*), *sb. collect.* [*f.* next.] The action or an act of 'lolling'.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Milt.* I. xvi. 1816 292 Demolishing... thousands of sandflies at every lollop. 1881 BLACKBURN *Christie's* II. The jump of the horse gave... a lollop to the near wheel.

Lollop (*lōlɒp*), *v. 1* *collect.* [Onomatopoeic extension of LOLL *v. 1*. Sense 2 seems to have been evolved from a sense of the phonetic expressiveness of the word.]

1. *intr.* To lounge or sprawl; to go with a lolling gait.

1745 SIR C. H. WILLIAMS *Place Book for Year*, Next in lollop'd Sandwich with negligent grace. 1748 S. HETT *Rel. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 224 You are allowed, on pretence of sickness, to lollop at your ease. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iv, Keeping the fire from everybody I... he lollops so, that one's quite starved. 1796 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3) *Lollop*, to lean with one's elbows on a table. 1825 NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 314 Poor Walter felt a serious disposition to lollop and sprawl about. 1872 MISS PRADDOU *To Bitter End* I. xvi. 269 Anything's better for her than lolling over a book.

2. To bob up and down; to proceed by clumsy bounds.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 29 Its head lolloping over the end of the cart. 1878 LADY BRASSEY *1. y. Sunbeam* I. 3 For four long hours, therefore, we lolloped about in the trough of a heavy sea, the sails flapping as the vessel rolled. 1880 BLACKMORE *M. Anverly* II. xii. 217 Short, uncomfortable, clumsy waves were lolloping under the steep grey cliffs. 1887 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* (1889) 129 A young blue hare... lollopped up... to have its ears scratched.

Hence Lolloping *ppl. a.*

1745 *Fem. Spectator* II. 231 Many Women... when they become so [sc. wives], continue the same lolloping, idle Creatures they were before. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Marriat* xxviii, With a sort of lolloping affection that was intended to indicate great intimacy. 1867 SAINTSAURY *Hist. Elucab. Lit.* I. 9 They [sc. 14 syllable verses] had an almost irresistible tendency to degenerate into a kind of lollopingamble.

Lollop (*lōlɒp*), *a. rare.* [*f.* LOLL *v. 1* + -Y.] Disposed to, or characterized by, 'lolling'.

1857 OLDMSTED *Journ. Texas* 151 A free-and-easy, lolloppy sort of life generally, seemed to have been adopted.

Lollord, *obs. form* of LOLLARD.

Loll-shraub (*lōlʃrɒb*). Also -shrob. ['Englismen's Hindustani *lāl-shrāb* red wine' (Yule).] 'The universal name for claret in India' (Yule).

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 45 Will master driok loll shraub, or beer? 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* VIII. 206 The sturdy Mussulman made no scruple of taking his bottle of loll shrob.



**Lolly** (lɒˈli). *dial.* and *Austral.* [short for LOLLIPOP.] A sweetmeat. Also *attrib.*

1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 36 July, The gorgeous decorations at the lolly stall. 1873 *Simpson Recital*, 24 Lollies that the children like. 1882 A. J. Bonn *Old Colonists* 165 Cakes and lollies.

**Lollypop**, variant of LOLLIPOP.

† **Lolpop**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. LOLL v.1 Cf. *liripop* under LAMPRE 3.] A lazy, idle drone. Hence **Lolpop** v. *intr.*, to idle, lounge.

1661 A. Woon *Life* 3 May (O. H. S.) I. 394 They knew him to have been the very lolpop of the University. 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, 1722 *Mas Burlesqu'd* (N.), And now to view the loggerhead, Cudgell'd and lolpoping in bed. 1825 *Forry Foe*, F. *Anglia*, *Lolpop*, a sluggish sedentary lounge. Literally one who is sluggish in the stern.

**Loltre**. *Obs.*: see LOUTER v.

**Lom**, *obs.* form of LAMB.

1506 *Intr.* in *Pastou Lett.* 111. 409 A gown furred with blake lom.

|| **Loma** (lōˈmā). *Ornith.* Pl. lomata (lōˈmātā), [mod. L. (Illiger), a. late Gr. λῶμα hem, fringe.] A lobe or fringe bordering the toe of a bird.

1874 in *BIRD etc.* N. Amer. Birds 111. 547 Gloss.

**Lomastome** (lōˈmāstōm), a. and sb. *Couch.*

[a. F. lomastome (Féruce), f. LOMA + Gr. στόμα mouth.] a. *adj.* The distinctive epithet of those groups of *Helicidæ* which have the peristome reflected. b. sb. A member of any of these groups. In recent Dicts.

**Lomatine** (lōˈmātin), a. *Ornith.* [f. Gr. λωματ-, LOMA + -INE.] Having a loma, lobe, or fringe, as the toes of some birds.

1856 in *MAYNE FALLOP*, *Lex.*, s.v. *Lomatine*.

**Lomb**, *obs.* form of LAMB, LOM.

**Lombard** (lɒmˈbɑːd, lɒmˈbɑːd), sb.1 and a.

Forms: 4-6 *lumbarde*, 5 *lumbert*, 6 *lombarde*, -berde, *lumbart*, -berite, 7 *lombart*, 8 *lombar*, 6-*lombard*. [a. F. lombard (whence M.G. lombard, MDu. lombard, mod. Du. lombard), ad. It. lombardo (med. L. lombardus), contracted repr. late L. Langobardus, Longobardus, Tent. Langobardo-, -bardon- (Olt. pl. Langobardas, -bardan, ON. pl. Langbardar); a compound of \*laggo- LONG a. with the proper name of the people, which appears in L. form as *Bardi*; in OE. poetry they are called Heaðobearidan (f. heaðo war).]

The sense 'banker, money-lender, pawnbroker' was common in OFr., whence it passed to M.G. and MDu. The sense 'bank, pawnbroker's shop' was prob. developed in M.G. and MDu. and seems to have been adopted thence into Eng.; in this sense a fem. *lombarde* occurs in MDu. beside the masc. *lombard* (Du. lombard, lombard). A special development of meaning belongs to the variant LUMBER sb.1]

**A. sb.**

1. *Hist.* A person belonging to the Germanic people (L. Langobardi: see above) who conquered Italy in the 6th century, and from whom Lombardy received its name. b. A native of Lombardy.

1480 *Egerton MS.* 1765 in *Gloss Gild Merch.* II. 71 No man shall supporte neither mayntene no Lumbarde, bryton, ne Spaynarde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 Hongyd., for Kyllonge of two Lumbertes in a bote on the Temse. 1570 *LIVING MANIP.* 30/30 A Lumbarde, longobardus. 1598 *GREYNEWY Tactius*, Ann. II. v. (1622) 146 The King, reinforcing his army with the aide of the Lombards, molested and annoyed the Cheruch. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* 117 (1867) 99 Although he be a good Lombard—which is as much as to say, an enemy to hypocrisy. 1665 *DAVENANT Duffness's Art Painting* 94 Excepting only Titian, who, of all the Lombards has preserv'd the greatest purity in his works. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V* (1799) I. 1. 74 Thither the Lombards brought the productions of India. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* II. 66 Albion, king of the Lombards, subdued Italy without resistance. 1902 *Speaker* 10 May 1671/2 A colony of Lombards should be induced to settle on the soil.

† 2. A native of Lombardy engaged as a banker, money-changer, or pawnbroker; hence applied *gen.* to a person carrying on any of these businesses.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. v. 242, I lerned amonge Lombardes and Lewes a lesson, To wey pens with a peys. 1385 *CHAUCER Shipm.* T. 367 This Marchant... Crennced hath... To certeyn lumbardes... The somme of gold. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. v. 194 Lumbardes of Lukes that luyen by lone as Lewes. 1508 *DUNBAR Tus marit women* 362 He was a gret goldi man... I leit him be my lumbart. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* II. ii. (Arb.) 34 If he have not one Lombardes touche, my luche is bad. 1590 *GREYNE Maura*, *Garn.* (1616) 44 They are fallen to the Lombard, left at the Brokers. 1687 *BURNET Trav.* II. (1750) 96 They told me... that all Europe over a Lombard and a Banker signified the same thing. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 57 P. 2, I am an honest Man than Will. Coppensmith, for all his great Credit among the Lombards.

† 3. The shop or place of business of a 'Lombard'; a bank, money-changer's or money-lender's office; a pawnshop, a *mont de piété*. See also the later form LUMBER. *Obs.*

1609 *MARKHAM Famous Where* (1868) 23 No sooner got I coine... But to the bancke or lumbard straight it went. 1620 *MELTON Astrolog.* 44 It hath bin many a Gallants good fortune to have a braue Sute of Clothes on his back on the morning, yet it hath bin his bad fortune to have them in the Lumbard before night. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pensive* 79 Their Lumbards or Loane-houses are principally for the

benefit of the poore, where Brokers are not suffered to take fifty, or one hundred in the hundred. 1735 *DYCE & PARDON Dict.*, *Lombard* or *Lombard*, a Bank or Place where Money is let out upon Usury and Pawns. 1764 *BURN Foe Laws* 169 The said fathers of the poor may have power to erect petty banks and lumbards for the benefit of the poor. 1799 W. YOUNG *View Russian Emp.* II. 508 Her ukase concerning the imperial Lombard of the year 1786. [1849 *FREESSE Comm. Class.* 19 Lombards was a name given formerly in the Netherlands, France and England, to loan banks or lending houses.]

† 4. *Cookery.* [*ellipt.*: see B. 2.] Some kind of dish or culinary preparation. *Obs.*

1657 *REEVE God's Plea* 130 The Hoga's, and Olies, and Lumbards of these times.

**B. adj.**

1. Belonging to the Lombards or to Lombardy; Lombardic.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 16 He fled and come in France, With littill of Lombard leid. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 181 (*Dent.* xxiv. 1, 2) These ages wherein Canons, and Scotics, and Lumbard Laws, almost obliterated the lively Sculpture of ancient reason. 1664 *LUTYAN Kal. Hort.* Oct. (1679) 26 Pears. Lombard-pear, Russet-pear [etc.]. 1741 *NUM. Ess.* xv. *Of Liberty* 178 The Lombard School [of painting] was famous as well as the Roman. 1833 *SIR S. R. GAYNE Notes Ch. Ianc.* (Chatham Soc.) 3 An inscription in Lombard letter. 1845 *GRANT'S Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 779 'The *Padronum Consuetudines*, -a Lombard compilation of feudal law, formed about the middle of the 12th century. 1876 *JAN ROIT Hist. U. S. L.* i. 8 The marts of England were frequented by Lombard adventurers. 1882 *GARDIN 14 Oct.* 338 3 The Lombard Plum, holds about the same position among other varieties, that the Baldwin does among Apples. 1901 *Speaker* 16 Mar. 658/1 To him the law of Justinian was 'Lombard law'.

† 2. *Cookery.* In certain AF. names of dishes as *leche lombard* (see *LEACH sb.* 2); *frutour lombard* [*frutour* = FRITTER]; *rys lombard* [*F. ris* sweetbread]. Also in *lombard pie* (see *LUMBER-PIE*).

16390 [see *LEACH sb.* 2]. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 35 Leche lombard. 1452 *Reliq. Ant.* I. 88 Frutour lombard. Leche lombard. 1466-7 *Durk. Accd.* 103 (Surtees) gr Et m lib. dell powderlombard empt. de eodem, 32 3d. 14... *Anc. Cookery in Housch. Ont.* (1799) 438 *Rys Lombard*. - Leche Lombard

† 3. *Lombard fever*; - FEVER-LURDEN. *Obs.* [Cf. *dial. lomb.*, to idle.]

1678 *RAT Prov.* (ed. 2) 75 Sick o'th' Lombard fever, or of the idles.

Hence † **Lombardeer**, 'an usurer or broker' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656); **Lombardesque** a., resembling the Lombard school of painters; **Lombardian** a. = LOMBARDIC a.; † **Lombardinian** a., characteristic of a 'Lombard' or usurer; † **Lombardish** a., Lombardic; **Lombardism**, a Lombardic idiom; **Lombardo-**, taken as a comb. form (after It. *Lombardo-Veneto*) with the sense 'Lombardic combined with...'

1489 *CANTON Fynde of d. v. viii.* 249 Another scripture that men calle the lombardishe lawe. 1600 W. WATSON *Peccatorum* (1602) 36 [The Jesuits] commit extortion, symony, and all Lombardian kind of deuises to make gain of. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* vi. 24 By their profession they are for the most part Brokers, and Lombarders. 1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 232 We shall observe him [Ariosto] grafting on it a thousand Latinisms and Lombardisms not yet naturalized. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. i. viii. § 7. 423 The rude Lombardisms of the Lower Po gave way to the racy idiom of Florence. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 104/2 The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is in a thriving and progressive condition. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 81. 21/2 The Lombardian despots. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 44 A style somewhat analogous to the Lombardo Rhensish. 1894 *GODIN Illustr. Dict. Med., Pathol., Ergolism*, *Lombardian Leprosy*, an endemic, skin-disease, due to chronic poisoning with diseased maize. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 4/2 Sodomia remained to the end a Lombardesque artist.

**Lombard** (lɒmˈbɑːd), sb.2 *Hist.* [ad. obs. Sp. lombarda.]

The word has been supposed to be a misprint for *bombarda* BOMBARD. Cf. however the very common late Gr. *λومπαρδα*, *λومπαρδα*, app. synonymous with *βουμβάρδα*, *μυμουάρδα* *bombard*.]

A military engine used in Spain in the 16th c. 1858 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 136 A wooden fortress... was constructed by the assailants, and planted with lombards and other pieces of artillery then in use [Prescott refers to Zurita *Anales* IV. 112/3 (1610), who has: Comenzo se a combaír la ciudad con diuersos trabucos y lombardas]. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* III. 55 He... proceeded... to finish his fortress, which was defended by lombards. 1858 W. MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's End Poems* 101 Amid the crash of falling walls, And roar of lombards.

**Lombardic** (lɒmˈbɑːdɪk), a. [ad. med. L. lombardicus, f. Lombardus LOMBARD sb.1: see -IC.]

Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards. Applied *spec.* to the style of architecture which prevailed in northern Italy from the 7th to the 13th century; to a type of handwriting common in Italian MSS. during the same period; and to the school of painters, represented esp. by Leonardo da Vinci, Mantegna, and Luini, which flourished at Milan and other Lombard cities during the 15th and 16th centuries.

1697 H. WATLEY in *Auhrey Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 85 As to the Lombardic Character, we have not a book that I know of written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in *Tablillon de re Diplomatica*. 1784 *ASTLEY Orig. Writing* v. 93 Specimen of Lombardic writing. *Ibid.*, Written in Lombardic Uncials. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont.*

*Countries* I. 479 His [St. Anthony of Padua's] church, which has six cupolas, is an admirable specimen of Lombardic architecture. 1859 J. BOOKER *Hist. Anc. Chapel Birch* (Chatham Soc.) 208 Legend in Lombardic capitals. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* vi. § clxxvii. 180 Correggio, uniting the sensual element of the Greek schools with their gloom, and their light with their beauty, and all these with the Lombardic colour, became... the captain of the painter's art as such. 1879 *SIR G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 76 The Lombardic Romanesque. 1901 *Athenum* 27 July 135/2 The... pater... in addition to the leopard's head crowned, bears a Lombardic S and a broad arrow.

b. *absol.* (quasi-sb.) Lombardic writing.

1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palaeography* xvi. 221 The peculiar appearance which has gained for it the name of broken Lombardic.

**Lombard-street**. Also 7 **Lumber**, **Lumbard**-. The name of a street in London, so called because originally occupied by Lombard bankers, and still containing many of the principal London banks. Hence used *transf.* or *fig.* for: The 'money market'; the body of financiers.

Paris has a *Rue des Lombards*, the name of which had the same origin.

1598 *STOW Surv.* (1603) 202 Then haue ye Lombardstreete, so called of the Longhards and other Marchants, strangers of diuerse nations, assembling there twice every day. 1645 *Ord. Lords & Com., Presb. Govt., Elect. Elders* 4 Alhallowes Lumberstreet. 1647 *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1885) XXXIX. 179 Mr Dixon M<sup>br</sup> in Lumber Street. 1721 *RANSAY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 190 Trade then shall flourish, and like art a lively vigour shall impet To credit languishing and fumsht, And Lombard-street shall be replenisht. 1763 A. MURPHY *Citizen* II. i. (1815), There we go scrambling together—reach Epsom in an hour and forty-three minutes, all Lombard-street to an egg-shell, we do. 1819 *MOORE Tom Crib* (ed. 3) 38 All Lombard-street to nine-pence on it. *Note*, More usually 'Lombard-street to a China orange'. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* IV. iii, 'It is Lombard Street to a China orange', quoth Uncle Jack. 'Are the odds in favour of fame against failure so great?' answered my father. 1902 *Speaker* 26 June 365/2 Much of the floating credit of Lombard Street is based... on loans against securities.

**Lombardy poplar**: see POPLAR.

**Lomber**, *obs.* form of LUMBER.

† **Lome**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 *comparative lomer*, *lommere*. [aphetic form of OE. *geldme* Y-LOME.] Frequently; *phr.* oft and lome.

1300 *Moral Ode* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Alto lome ich habbe igult a werke and a worde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 237 For lomer [C. xxiii. 238 lommere] he lyeth þat lythode mote begge, þan he þat labourer for lythode & leneth it beggers. 1400 *Beryn* 1671 For many a tyme and oft, (I can nat sey how lome) He hath been in your marchis. 1400 *Chron.* I. 110d. 3889 Bot þey preyze so ofte & so lome, þat [etc.]. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1892 There was coket ofte and lome Bytven Pale and the cite of Rome. 1475 *Partemey* 130 So As ye may hire sondry tymes lome.

**Lome**, *obs.* form of LAMB, LAME, LOAM, LOOM.

**Loment** (lōˈment). [ad. L. *lomentum* bean-meal (orig. a 'wash' or cosmetic made of bean-meal), f. *lō-*, *lavāre* to wash.]

† 1. Bean-meal. *Obs.*

1420 *Pallad.* in *Husb.* xi. 366 The wyngs browne eschaungeith into white, Yf that me putte in hit lomente of bene.

2. *Bot.* = LOMENTUM.

1814-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 45/1 *Loment* (*lomentum*), an elongated pericarp, which never bursts. It is divided into small cells, each of which contains a seed attached to the under suture. 1826-34 *Gosse Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) I. 163 The loment... is a kind of pod... of which we have an instance in the mimosa and the cassia fistula. 1836 in *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* Gloss.

**Lomentaceous** (lōmentˈɪʃəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *lomentaceus*, f. *lomentum*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling a lomentum; characterized by lomenta; belonging to the N. O. *Lomentaceæ*, a former sub-order of *Cruceiferae*.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 88 Lomentaceous genera, such as *Ornithopus*. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* II. 138 The silique of Radish—an indehiscent and jointed lomentaceous silique.

|| **Lomentum** (lōmentˈum). Pl. *lomenta*. *Bot.* [L.; see LOMENT.] A legume which is contracted in the spaces between the seeds, breaking up when mature into one-seeded joints.

1836 *Penny Cyc.* V. 253/2. 1839 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 230, 236. 1847 W. L. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* p. xvi. 1870 *BENTLEY Mar. Bot.* (ed. 2) 305.

**Lomere**, *obs.* form of LUMBER v.1

|| **Lomi-lomi** (lōˈmi-lōˈmi). [Hawaiian *lomi-lomi*, reduplication of *lomi* to rub with the hand.] The shampooing practised among the Hawaiians.

1882 *HOWELLS in Longm. Mag.* I. 51 This slippery and rhythmic pounce was like a sort of Hawaiian *lomi-lomi* to our touch-sensitive fingers; it tickled, it lulled us.

**Lomme**, *obs.* form of LAME.

**Lomonte** *Min.*: see LAMONTITE.

**Lomp(e)**, *obs.* form of LAMP, LUMP.

**Lomper**, v. *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. LAMPER v.; also *lomber dial.*, to idle, and LUMBER v.] *intr.* ? To idle. Hence **Lomper** *vbl. sb.*, ? idleness. The passage of Shoreham is very obscure; the text may perhaps be seriously corrupt.

1325 *SHOREHAM* lii. 277 Her hys for-bode glotenye, For hyt norysseþ lecherye, ... And þaþ þer be alone lomprynge



In lechery's rote, All hyt destrueb charyte. 1847 HALLI-  
WELL, *Louper*. (1) To idle. (2) To walk heavily.

**Lompel, Lompish**, obs. ff. LOAM-PIT, LUMPISH.

**Lon, Lench**, obs. forms of LOAN; LAUNCH,  
1449 *Parson Lett.* l. 8; They lonychyd a bote.

**Lonehe**, obs. form of LUNCH.

**Lonchidite** (lon'kidiit). *Min.* [ad. G. *lonchi-  
dit*, f. Gr. *lonchidion*, dim. of *lonchos* spear-head (in  
reference to the shape of the crystals): see -ITE.]  
A variety of marcasite containing arsenic.

1856 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*  
**Lond(e)**, obs. f. LAND; var. LAUND *Obs.*

**+Londenoyz**. *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. \**Londenoi*,  
f. *London*.] A Londoner.

1387-8 T. USK *Pest. Lond.* i. viii. (Skeat) 103 Howe should  
then the name of a singular londenoyz passe the glorious  
name of London?

**Londinensian** (londinens'ian), a. [f. L. type  
*Londinensis*, f. *Londinium* London; see -IAN.]  
Pertaining to or characteristic of London.

1892 G. MERRETT *One of our Cong.* l. i. 33 He thinks  
them human in their bulk; they are Londinensian.

**Londisse**, variant of LANDISH *Obs.*

**London** (londən); the name of the capital of  
England, used attrib. in various special collocations;  
+ **London black**, + **London blue**, names for some  
particular colours of cloth; + **London bushel**,  
perhaps the same as the Winchester bushel, ac-  
cording to Fitzherbert it was smaller than that  
used in the north; + **London button**(s), the fox-  
glove; **London clay**, an important geological  
formation, belonging to the lower division of the  
Eocene tertiary, in the south-east of England and  
esp. at and near London; **London ivy**, a fanciful  
name for (a) the smoke of London, which 'clings'  
to buildings and blackens them, (b) a thick London  
fog; **London lady**, a kind of potato; + **London  
measure**, a former practice of London drapers  
of allowing something above the standard yard  
in their measurements; **London particular  
collog.**, a London fog; **London paste**, a caustic  
composed of equal parts of quicklime and caustic  
soda mixed with alcohol (*Syst. Soc. Lex.* 1889);  
**London purple**, a by-product in the manufacture  
of aniline dyes, consisting mainly of calcium ar-  
senite, used as an insecticide; + **London red**, name  
for a particular colour of cloth; **London rocket**,  
the plant *Sisymbrium Irio*, which (according to  
Ray) sprang up abundantly on the ruins of the  
great fire of 1666; + **London russet**, + **London  
scarlet**, names for particular colours of cloth;  
**London smoke**, a fancy name for a dull shade of  
grey; **London sugar**, a variety of pear; + **London  
tuft**, Sweet William = LONDON PRIDE (a).

1530 *So well as me begone in Lancaur's Let. Pref.*  
(1871) 130 His hoyse of 'London black. 1625 MANSINGER  
*New Way* iv. l. One part skarle, and the other 'London-  
blew. 1650 *Bk. Curtesy* 626 In *Babes Bk.* Of a 'Lunden  
buschelle he shalle bake xx lonyz. 1523 [see BUSHEL sb. l. 1]  
1552 *Elvot Dict.*, *Baccharis apud Knechtum*, is supposed  
to be the flower called 'London button. 1611 *Cotta*,  
*Gautelle*, the hearbe called Fox-gloues... and London but-  
tons. 1830 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* l. 152 From the 'London clay  
we have procured three or four hundred species of testacea.  
1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* x. Smoke, which is the 'London ivy,  
had so wreathed itself round Peffer's name, that the affec-  
tionate parasite quite overpowered the parent-tree. 1889  
*Sporting Life* 4 Jan. (Farmer). A very severe cold caught  
by nine hours' contact with London ivy. 1780 A. YOUNG  
*Tour Irel.* (1892) l. 305 Of other sorts of potatoes, he finds  
the 'London lady and the apple to be the best sorts. 1647  
WARO *Simp. Cobler* 25 Whatever Christianity or Civility  
will allow, I can afford with 'London measure. a 1652  
BROME *Covent Gard. Pro.*, 'Tis not in Book, as Cloth; we  
never say 'London measure, when we buy a play. 1852  
DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* iii. 'This is a 'London particular'. I had  
never heard of such a thing. 'A fog, miss', said the young  
gentleman. 1889 *Science* 24 May 394/2 The supply of powder  
can be regulated to such a nicety, that Mr. Leggett claims he  
can make half a pound of 'London purple cover an acre. 1894  
*Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Paris green or London purple. 1566  
A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) l. 357 Your 'London  
reds are not to be sent hither. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Wither-  
ing's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 269 *Sisymbrium Irio*, 'London  
Rocket. 1566 A. EDWARDS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) l. 358,  
I wore a garment of 'London russet, being much esteemed.  
1501 *Lat. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) l. 30, v quarters 'Lon-  
done scarlat to lyne the sanyyn (doublet). 1883 *Daily News*  
16 Oct. 3/1 Blue black, dark grey, and the new 'London  
smoke' are chosen. 1884 HOGG *Fruit Nam.* (ed. 5) 605  
'London Sugar... A small, very early pear; ripe in the end  
of July and beginning of August. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal*  
ii. clxixv. 480 Sweete Williams, Tolmeines, and 'London  
Tufts. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 320 We do  
...call the... narrower leaved kinds, Sweet Johns, and all the  
rest Sweet Williams; yet in some places they call the broader  
leaved kinds that are not spotted... London tufts.

**Londoner** (londənər). [see -ER l.]

1. A native (or inhabitant) of London. (Now  
chiefly with some reference to the real or supposed  
characteristics of London people.)

1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1025 Hym þat hath hyn  
meyre & a londynere. 1518 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec.  
Oxford* 18 As your grace dyuysid for Londoners. 1613  
SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 154 The Duke... did of me demand  
What was the speech among the Londoners, Concerning

the French Journey. 1632 SHERWOOD (*title p.*), *Dictionaire,  
Anglois et François*, by Robert Sherwood Londoner. 1777  
SHERIDAN *Trips Scarb.* iv. l. These Londoners have got a  
gibberish with 'em would confound a gipsy. 1849 MACAULAY  
*Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 321 Towards London and Londoners he  
felt an aversion which more than once produced important  
political effects. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 The thorough-  
bred Londoner is seldom a perfect workman.

2. A ship belonging to London. *Obs.*

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 92 Returned from the whale fishery... ten  
Londoners with seven fish.

**Londonese** (londən'ez), a. and sb. [f. LONDON  
+ -ESE.] a. *adj.* Said derisively of dialect, pecu-  
liarities of speech, etc.: Peculiar to or character-  
istic of London; cockney. b. *sb.* The 'Londonese'  
dialect. In some recent Dicts.

**Londonesque** (londən'esk), a. *rare.* [-ESQUE.]  
Having the characteristics proper to London.

1862 MAYHEW *Crim. Prisons Lond.* 54 Is there any other  
sight in the Metropolis... so thoroughly Londonese as this?  
1875 *New O. Rev.* July 477 Within this circumference...  
the ideas... of the inhabitants are purely Londonesque.

**Londonian**. *rare.* [-IAN] A Londoner.

1824 L. M. HAWKINS *Memo.* II. 41 Certainly this... would  
have occurred to none but a thorough-paced Londonian.

**Londonism** (londəniz'm). [-ISM.] London  
habits, manners, or peculiarities of speech; a word,  
idiom, or pronunciation belonging to the London  
dialect.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 52 The humble an-  
accepted dialect of London, the Londonisms as I may call  
them. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* l. XXXI. 316 Their entire Lon-  
donism (which is not Cockneyism).

**Londonize** (londəniz), v. [-IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make like London or its inhabitants.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Archæol.* s. 1791 l. 12 Her chief ob-  
jection was to our dress, for we have had no time to Londonize  
ourselves. 1805 J. HENRY *Let. in Cockburn's Life* II. ii. You  
try to persuade yourself that you are Londonized. 1893  
J. E. KIRCH *East Anglia* 75 The new town has spread  
to Kilsley, has Londonized even quiet Lakenfield.

2. *intr.* To visit or frequent London. *nonce-use.*  
1827 LAMB *Let.* (1898) II. 75 (To Bernard Barton). Do you  
never Londonize again?... Do your Drummonds allow no  
holidays?

Hence **Londonized ppl. a.**; **Londoniza'tion**, the  
action or process of Londonizing.

1832 J. TONTO *Engen. A. B. V.* In our temper roads are less  
Londonized than in the U. S. 1814 *THE S. P. (1814)*  
19 Sept. 5 He did not believe in centralization, or the Lon-  
donization of Scotland. 1891 G. M. A. *Travels in N. Am.*  
III. xiii. 269 Enjoying the Londonized colour of the cloth.

**Londonologist**. One learned in the history  
and topography of London.

1864 J. TAYLOR *Woods & Plants* 283 *note*. The whole tribe  
of modern Londonologists have followed Stow in [etc.].

**London pride**. Also ? London's Pride,  
Pride of London. a. The Sweet William, *Di-  
anthus barbatus*, or a variety of it. Now *dial.*  
b. *Lychnis Chalcedonica*. Now *dial.* c. *Saxi-  
fraga umbrosa*.

a. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 319 Speckled  
Sweet Williams, or London pride. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol.*  
ii. Londons-Pride, or London-Tufts, *Armeria Prostrata*, sic  
dicta, quia flores propter pulchritudinem Londini valde  
expectantur. 1672 W. HUGHES *Flower Garden* 43 Sweet  
Williams and London-pride flower at the same time, and  
are ordered as Sweet Johns are. 1683 SUTHERLAND *Hortus  
Med.* *Edinburg.* 71 *Caryophyllus barbatus*,... Sweet Wil-  
liams, or Pride of London of several colours.

b. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 641 The Pride of London  
is... of some called the Flower of Constantinople. 1886  
BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plant-nam. App.* Chedworth, Glouc.  
c. 1697 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 510 *Colydendron*,  
sic *Sedum serratum latifolium Montanum guttato flore*  
vulgarly called by the Gardeners London Pride: I suppose  
because of its pretty elegant flower. 1726 THURLEIGH  
*Synops. Stirpium Liber.* App. 2. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's  
Bot.* xix. (1754) 270 Another species was formerly much shown  
out at windows and balconies in smoky towns, and hence,  
with its being really beautiful had the names of London Pride  
and None-so-prettily. 1882 *Garden* 21 Feb. 92/2 The London  
Pride remains fresh and bright all through the winter.

|| **Londra, luntra**. *Obs.* [Κοννακ λόντρα, It.  
*londra* 'fregata grande' (Somavera), *lontro* 'a  
canoe or Indian boat' (Florio). Found as med. l.  
*londra* A.D. 1011.] ? = FELUCCA.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1024/1 We gave chase to a Londra,  
otherwise a great Sitea. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 363  
Whilst an Attempt should be made to burn the Galeots,  
Brigantines and London's. 1867 SWINY *Sailor's Word-bk.*,  
*Luntra*, see Felucca.

|| **Lone, sb.** *Obs.* -1 [? a. ON. *lann* (see LAIN v.)]  
Concurrence; = LAIN sb. l.

a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1124 The kyng than tolde wyth-  
out lone to alle his barons... how [etc.].

**Lone** (ləun), a. Also 7-8 loan; Sc. 4- lane,  
6- lain, (9 north. *dial.* leane, lene). [Aphetic  
f. ALONE. Cf. a lone written for al one in the MSS.  
of R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 217.]

1. Of persons, their condition, situation, etc.:  
Having no fellows or companions; without com-  
pany; solitary. Chiefly *poet.* and *rhetorical*.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xlv. 20. I... laye longe in a lone  
dreme. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lone onely, *seul*. 1616 BUL-  
LOCKER *Eng. Expos.* Lone, single or solitary. 1622 MARBE  
12. *Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* II. 337. I was not a lone man  
in this my afflictions, but had many fellows that suffered  
the like torment. 1740 SHERSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 335

When I have on those pathless wilds appear'd And the  
lone wand'rer with my presence cheer'd. 1747 SNOLLETT  
*Regicide* II. iv. (1777) 34 With not one friend his sorrows  
to divide, And cheer his lone distress? 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.*  
51 As some lone miser, visiting his store. 1814 *Sporting  
Mag.* XLIII. 261. I found myself a lone man, much at a  
loss. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. vii. 33 She felt for this lone  
child. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 109 Dim in low  
lands far Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight. 1882  
OUIDA *Marionna* I. 248 We trusted an old lone creature.  
1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 785/2 Two lone Englishmen in  
the same house, not on speaking terms.

b. To play, hold a lone hand: in Quadrille and  
Euchre, to play against all the other players, or  
against the opposite side without help from one's  
own. Hence lone hand, lone player are used = a  
person playing such a game.

1799 Mrs. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 217 Sir Simon... was  
remarkably partial to holding a lone-hand [at quadrille].  
1830 R. HARRIS *Hoyle-mach Familiar* 27 [Quadrille.] When  
playing against a lone hand, never lead a king, unless you  
have the queen. 1886 *Euchre: how to play it* 41 Suppose  
a player, being four, and his adversaries nothing plays a lone  
hand and makes his five tricks. *Ibid.* 108 Lone Hand, a hand  
so strong in trumps alone, or in trumps, guarded by high  
cards of a lay suit, that it will prob.ibly win five tricks if its  
holder plays alone. Lone player, the one playing without  
his partner.

c. Having a feeling of loneliness; lonesome.

a 1839 PRAD *Poems* (1864) II. 84 When the lone heart, in  
that long strife, Shall cling unconsciously to life. *Ibid.* 382  
And there my fond mother Sits pensive and lone. 1845  
HOOD *Last Man* xxvii. I never felt so lone. 1858 LYTON  
*What will He do?* l. xii. I'll rather stay with you, Grandy,  
you'll be so lone.

2. Unmarried; single or widowed. Now only  
of women, with mock-athetic reference to sense l.  
1548 *First Lesson. Par. Luke* viii. 35. I am a poor  
widow and alone with an estate of f. 100. 1588 M.  
KATHE *Terence, Andria* II. iii. l. ij b. This Glycerie is a lone  
woman. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 35. A lone. Marke is  
a lone one, for a poore lone woman to leave. 1612 W. SOLARIS  
*Key* (1629) 128 That is but necessary for a master of a  
family, that is superfluous for a lone man. 1642 *Title  
Code* *Revised* (T.), Queen Elizabeth being a lone woman,  
and having few friends, refusing to marry. a 1835 FORNY  
*Par. F. Amalia, L. woman*, a woman, a widow or with-  
out a male protecter. 1847 *THE TRAVELER* s. v. *on man*,  
a man who is unmarried by himself. 1850 *THE FRIENDS* in  
l. Ser. II. l. 15. Men highly placed little know... what a  
trouble it is for lone women to estimate their own.

3. Standing apart from others of its kind; iso-  
lated. Formerly *esp.* in phr. lone house (sometimes  
hyphenated).

1567 WOOD *Life* 1 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 143 This Cooper's  
hill is a lone-house. 1717 *Pope Let. to Misses Blount*  
13 Sept. No Lone-house in Wales, with a Mountain and  
Rookery, is more contemplative than this Court. 1722 *DR  
FOX Plague* (1840) 189 In a single, or, as we call it, a lone  
house. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. L.* l. iii. (1869) l. 18 In the  
lone cottages of the Highlands. 1813 *Sketches Charac.*  
(ed. 2) l. 138 'Twas a lone house, in a garden, with walls  
round it. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 A little lone pub-  
house, about a mile from our village. 1850 SCOTCHESBY *Chester's  
W. halton*. Adv. viii. (1859) 112 Dragging the lone boat quite  
out of sight from the main head. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-  
Gipsy* vi. At some lone ale-house in the Berkshire moors.

4. *poet.* Of places: Lonely; unfrequented, unin-  
habited.

1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock w.* 154 Oh had I rather un-  
admir'd remain'd in some lone isle, or distant Northern  
hill. 1717 — *Eliza* 141 In these lone walks... Thy eyes  
diff. sh'd a reconciling ray. 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves  
& sweet myrtles', Far dearer to me yon lone glen of green  
lie kan. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. i. In lone Glenartney's  
hazel shade. 1864 BROWNING *His Aliter Visum* vii. We  
stepped o'er the lone stone fence.

5. Only, sole. *Obs.*  
1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Paruss.* u. ii. 613 He make it  
my lone request, that he wold be good to a scholar.

6. *predicatively* and *quasi-adv.*

+ a. = ALONE; by myself, itself (etc.). *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, Decr. India* (1864) 156 Floris  
entered lone as it were for business. c 1817 HOGG *Tales &  
S.* IV. 29 She carefully avoided meeting him lone, though  
often and earnestly urged to it.

b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* with possessive pronoun  
prefixed, as *my lane* by myself. (Cf. ALONE 3.)

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 521 Pe cristine...  
Lowand god of al his lane. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie  
& Slae* 678 How Hope and Courage tuik the man And led  
him all their lains. a 1600 — *Misc. Poems* iii. 33 And lads  
ploips to lordships all their lains. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Let.*  
xiv. (1862) l. 67 He had many against him and compared  
his lone in the fields against them all. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle  
Sheph.* II. iii. When Bessy Freetock's chuffy-checked wean  
... co'dna stand its lane. 1788 BURNS *Let. to J. Tennant*  
21 My shins, my lane, I there sit roasting. 1894 CROCKETT  
*Raiders* 134 Can ye no let an auld man dee his lane?

7. *Comb.* (adverbial and parasynthetic).

1809 10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 215 Those lone-tongued  
adulators, the mob, overpowered the lone-whispered denun-  
ciations of conscience. 1887 G. MERRETT *Ballads & P.* 141  
Lycophron, this breathless, this lone-laid. 1896 *Westm.  
Gaz.* 15 Dec. 4/3 A man who could trust himself lone-handed  
in mid-ocean in such a craft.

**Lone**, obs. form of LOAN sb. and v.

+ **Lonedom**. *nonce-ud.* [f. LONE a. + -DOM.]

Solitariness.



1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* iv, g. Alone] The Hebr. phrase is, in lonesome, or in solitariness.

† **Loneful**, *a.* Obs. exc. dial. Also *Sc. lanefu*. [f. *LONE a.* + *-FUL*.] *Lonely*, forlorn.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* v. i. 253 b. That solitary and lonefull lyffe, which he [Aedilwalde] passed in Farne island. 1844 THOM *Rhymes* 42 The loneful lawyer held his breath An word nicht utter name.

**Lonelihood** (*lōn'lihood*), *poet.* [f. *LONELY* + *-HOOD*.] *Loneliness*.

1830 SCOTT *Doom Devoigil* i. i. That fell Chief . . . roams through his empty halls, And mourns their wateness and their lonelihood. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* iii. (1848) 19 Von . . . star . . . Making itself a lonelihood of light. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 179 The myriad stars But make us feel our lonelihood the more.

**Lonely** (*lōn'li*), *adv.* [f. *LONELY* + *-LY* 2.] In a lonely fashion.

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) i. 117 We lived well, but lonely. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolde*, The weird chipping of the woodpecker Rang lonely and sharp.

**Loneliness** (*lōn'linēs*), [f. *LONELY* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being lonely.

1. Want of society or company; the condition of being alone or solitary; solitariness, lonesomeness.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 49 b. That huge and sportfull assemble grewe to him a tedious lonelinesse, esteeming no body founde, since Daiphantus was lost. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (Gen. ii. 18). It is not good for man to be alone. . . Loneliness is the first thing which God's eye nam'd not good. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. viii. That man of loneliness and mystery. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas Marner* i. 2 The eccentric habits which belong to a state of loneliness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 368 The loneliness of her [Elizabeth's] position only reflected the loneliness of her nature.

2. Uninhabited or unfrequented condition or character (of a place); desolateness.

1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1848) 8 The deep silence added to the gloomy aspect, and both heightened by the loneliness of the place, greatly increased the solemnity of the scene. 1860 TYNALL *Glean.* i. ii. 11 The loneliness of the place was very impressive. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* (Sept. 181) The unrelieved loneliness of mid-ocean.

b. A lonely spot. *nonce-use*.

1819 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 1029 In the bowers of mossy lonelineses.

3. The feeling of being alone; the sense of solitude; dejection arising from want of companionship or society.

1814 WORDSWORTH *Excurs.* vii. 493 He grew up From year to year in loneliness of soul. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Conn. Gen.* xxv. 1 His loneliness on the death of Sarah may have prompted him to seek a companion of his old age. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxx. 581 My own secret aches and lonelineses.

† **Loneling**, *Obs.* [f. *LONE a.* + *-LING*.] A single child (opposed to a twin).

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxiii. 43. I think it best that the old womans child should sucke longer than the yong and lustie Nurce, . . the twinne longer than the loneling.

**Lonely** (*lōn'li*), *a.* [f. *LONE a.* + *-LY* 1.]

1. Of persons, etc., their actions, condition, etc.: Having no companionship or society; unaccompanied, solitary, lone.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. i. 30. I go alone Like to a lonely Dragon, that his Fenne Makes fear'd, and talk'd of more then scene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 200 To give due light To the mistle and lonely Traveller. 1667 — *P. L.* xi. 290 Thy going is not lonely, with thee goes Thy Husband. 1708 ROWE *Roy. Concert* iii. l. 27 When, fairest Princess, you avoid our Court and lonely thus from the full Pomp retire. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 73 By Night and lonely Contemplation led. 1816 C. WOLFE *Buriall Str. J. Moore* 18 As we hollow'd his narrow bed And smoothen'd down his lonely pillow. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 176 Jacob, as he wandered on his lonely exile from Beersheba to Bethel. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) i. We were three quiet, lonely old men. 1901 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 270/2 The lonely seer has his place in the vast and complex order of things, whether as philosopher or saint.

2. *poet.* Of things: Isolated, standing apart; = *LONE* 3.

1632 MILTON *Peaseblossom* 85 Or let my Lamp at Midnight hour, Be seen in some high lonely Tower. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 3 Deep in a Cell her Cottage lonely stood. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxv. By a lone wall a lonelier column rears A gray and grief-worn aspect of old days. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xx. That lonely tree against the western sky.

3. Of localities: Unfrequented by men; desolate.

1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 181 The lonely mountains o're, And the resounding shore, A voice of weeping heard. 1749 FIKELING *Tom Jones* ix. vii. Being arrived in this lonely place, where it was very improbable he should meet with any interruption. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vii. xix. This soul hath been alone on a wide wide sea: So lonely 'twas, that God himself Scarce seem'd there to be. 1864 TRIMMER *En. Ard.* 554 An isle . . . the loneliest in a lonely sea. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 231 A lonely spot by the river Charenton.

4. Dejected because of want of company or society; sad at the thought that one is alone; having a feeling of solitariness.

1811 BYRON *One Struggle More* iii. Though pleasure fires the maddening soul, The heart—the heart is lonely still. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser. 1. Look at the Clock*, Mr. Pryce, Mrs. Winifred Pryce being dead, Felt lonely and moped. 1848 C. BROOME *J. Eyre* vi. (1873) 51. I wandered . . . among the forms and tables and laughing groups

without a companion, yet not feeling lonely. 1881 OUIDA *Marinna* i. 179 'No doubt they are dead'; she thought, and felt the sadder and the lonelier for the thought.

b. *poet.* Imparting a feeling of loneliness; dreary. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 98 A heap of crumbling ruins stood, and threw Year after year their stones upon the field, Wakening a lonely echo. 1863 WOOLFE *My beautiful Lady* 22 A lonely wind sighed up the pines.

† 5. (*adv.*) ? Alone, without counting anything else. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1664 in DIRKS *Mrg. Wore*, xviii. (1865) 329 And above 40 others [horses] lonely worth £50 a horse.

6. *Comb.*

1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vi. 227 He was so lonely-hearted, he thought that rough kissing was better than none. 1882 DE WINDT *Equalor* 64 Sarikei, a lonely-looking place. Hence **Lonelyish** *a.*, somewhat lonely.

1900 PINERO *Gay Lord Quex* ii. 75 Grotto? dark I suppose, and lonelyish?

**Lonesome** (*lōn'sm*), *n.* Now *rare* or *dial.* Also **lones**, **lonesness** (e, g *Sc. lonesness*). [f. *LONE a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being lone; solitariness; loneliness; lonesomeness.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desacompañamiento*, lonesness. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxxi. Shee fears the futil daunger of the place, Her lonesness, and the powre of Maistie. 1609 W. SCLATER *Threaf. Preservat.* (1610) Ep. Ded., Singular I am sure I am not, Sith neither I affect lonesness [etc.]. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iv. Yet there's in lonesness somewhat may delight. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 14 That soothing fret which makes the young untired. . . In dreams and lonesness cry. 1844 W. HOLMES in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 127 The lonesness is gone.

**Lonesome** (*lōn'sm*), *a.* Also **lonesome**, **8-g Sc. lonesome**. [f. *LONE a.* + *-SOME*.]

1. Of persons, their condition, feelings, etc.: Solitary, lonely. In later use, chiefly in emotional sense: Having a feeling of solitude or loneliness; feeling lonely or forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. lxxvi. Where he with him the lonesome night did passe. 1700 BLACKMORE *Paraphr. Isa.* xiv. 257 The lonesome Bittern shall possess This fenny seat. 1719 D. UREY *Pills* (1872) III. 348 Again his Harp the lonesome Poet strung. 1767-95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* vi. Light the lonesome hours gae round. 1840 DICKENS *Old Ch. Shop* xxii. You must keep up your spirits, mother, and not be lonesome because I'm not at home. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 71 The boy began to feel very weary and lonesome.

2. Of localities, etc.: Solitary, unfrequented, desolate. In later use, chiefly with emotional sense: Causing feelings of loneliness, making one feel forlorn.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. App. *Preexistence of Soul* xlix. [They] dance . . . Around a huge black Goat, in lonesome wood. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon*, Wks. 1687 i. viii. 97 Neither shall we content our selves in lonesome tunes, and private soliloquies, to whisper out the Divine praises. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 495 If a man walk into lonesome Fields amongst the Beasts. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. i. An unfrequented Vale, . . . within whose lonesome Shade, Ravens and Birds ill omen'd, only dwell. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* vi. 37 Like one that on a lonesome road Doth walk in fear and dread. 1799 WORDSWORTH *Infl. Nat. Objects* 18 In November days When vapours rolling down the valleys made A lonely scene more lonesome. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xiii. (1879) 186 In her lonesome cottage. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 60/2 This is the loneliest place on earth.

Hence **Lonesomely** *adv.*, **Lonesomeness**.

1702 C. MATHER *Magni. Chr.* vi. i. (1852) 345 His lonesomeness was now become as much as any hermit could have wished for. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barten* II. 275 Honest old Saunders, . . . wonders mightily at my lordship, for passing my time so lonesomely, as he phrases it. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 310 A shy lonesomeness of disposition. 1857 *Tail's Mag.* XXIV. 41 The gas lamps . . . gleam lonesomely. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 268 We would watch the lonesomeness of the river.

**Long** (*lŋ*), *a.* Forms: 1 *lang*, 4-5, *Sc.* 5-9 *lang*, (4 *Sc. launge*), 3 *longue*, 3-7 *longe*, (6 *lounge*), 1, 3-*long*. See also *LENGER*, *LENGEST*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *lang*, *lŋg* = OFris., OS. *lang*, *long* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *lang*), OHG. *lang* (MHG. *lanc*, *lang*, mod. G. *lang*), ON. *lang-r* (Da. *lang*, Sw. *lång*), Goth. *lagg-s* = OTeut. \**lango* = pre-Teut. \**longho* = (L. *longus*, Gaulish *longo* in proper names, ? Irish *long* in combination).

This is regarded by some scholars as an alteration of \**dlongho* (in OPer. *drangon*), cogn. w. \**dligo* = \**diegho* in OSI *dlŋg* (Russian *долго*, *долгий*), Gr. *δολιχός*, OPer. *dargā*, Zend. *dargā*, Skr. *dirghā*; to the same root app. belong Gr. *ἐνδελεχός* perpetual, Goth. *lulens* firm, persistent, OS. *lulgo* very; some also connect L. *indulgere* to indulge (orig. to be long-suffering towards).]

**A. adv.**

1. With reference to spatial measurement.

1. Great in measurement from end to end. Said of a line, of distance, a journey; also, of a portion of space or a material object with reference to its greatest dimension. Opposed to *short*.

Formerly often in phr. *long and large* (see *Large a.* 4b), which is sometimes applied *transf.* to immaterial things.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* i. § 13 He sæde þeah þæt land sie swiþe lang norþ þonan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 Foure þinges þe man find þlome on 3erde þæt he be riht and smal and long and smeþe. c 1205 *Lav.* 30096 Heo breken scattes longe. Mid longe swarden heo smitten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 848t A gyn, þæt me sowe clupeþ hit made . . . þoþe

wild and long. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8079 Lang [*Trin.* longe] and side þair brues wern. c 1300 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 577 Ac that ympe that so þrong, Hit was sçhort and nothing long. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. Prod.* ii. Ther is a long and large difference Bitwix Grisildis grete pacience And of my wyf the passing crueltee. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxv. 259 The Kyngdom of Mede . . . is fulle long; but it is not full large. *Ibid.* xxvi. 269 [The Griffon] hateþ he Talouns so longe and so large and grete . . . as though [etc.]. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 787 Mak . . . A long sper of a betill for a berne bald. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tonn* Eij. A long gowne, two kyrtells & two cottes hardyes. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 20. Kennedy 148 Thair is bot lyse, and lung nailis þow amang. 1530 PALSOR. 240/2 Longegonne, *ferste*. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV. 31b note, Midas, the Poetes faine to have longe eares. 1573 L. LIOWN *Marrow of Hist.* (1633) 207 In this play they did fight one with another at the long Spear, the long Sword. 1598 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 76 In armour, Jack, steil bonat, spair, halbert, or lang gun. a 1614 D. DYRE *Alst. Self-Deceivng* (ed. 8) 27 To weare long haire is commonly a badge of a royster, or ruffian. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heliculus Rikens* No. 55 (1713) II. 93 A white Staff. . . would much better please the scribbling Clown; and we'll help him to a long one too. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. i. 5. I have not been able yet to laugh him out of his long bib and beads. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* i. 263/3 The Gorgon will be fitted with sixteen 32-pounders (long-guns). 1893 G. E. MATTHEWS *About Holland* 37 The long low line of the Dutch coast. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 665 Many cases . . . yield to the long splint. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 350 These famous galleys were long low rowing boats of the ancient pattern.

b. With reference to vertical measurement: Tall. Sometimes prefixed as an epithet to proper names, e.g. *Long Meg*, *Tom*, *Will*. Now *rare* exc. in jocular use.

c 900 tr. *Bede's Hist.* ii. xvi. (Schipper) 179 Cwæþ þæt he wære se mon lang on bodige. a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 273 (Gr.) Ða ȝyt on orde stode Eadweard se langa. c 1205 *Lav.* 6366 Couht he we swiðe strong . . . muchel and long. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8326 Þikke mon he was inouþ þæt he was noȝt wel long. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. ProL. 52 Grete iohres and longe þat loþ weore to swynke. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 148. I have lynes in longe . . . my name is longe wille. 1344. *John de Revere* 254-5 in *Furnival Perry Folio* (1868) II. 568 What long fellow is yonder, quoth he, that is soe long of lim and lyre? c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 86 The treen thereon light, fertil, faire, and longe. 1430-40 *LVG. Bochas* i. ii. (1544) 4b. This Nembroth [Nimrod] waxe mighty, large and long. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* vi. xv. 676 Tanarisk is a little tree or plant as long as a man. 1588 *Acc. Bk. W.* [Wray in *Antiquary XXXII*. 54 Bought of lounge Tome the 23 of april [etc.]. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* ii. 21 A great and huge people, and of long stature. 1618 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 39 Pride of snap makes proud, long & straight growth. 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', 'Wi' the burn stealing under the lang yellow broom. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxv. Lang John Mucklewath the smith. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lviii. 47 Sir, 'twas a long lean suitor.

c. *Long arm, hand*: used *transf.* and *fig.* with reference to extent of reach. Also, *to make a long arm*: to reach out to a great distance. A *long face* (see *FACE* sh. 6 b) *colloq.*: an expression of countenance indicating sadness or exaggerated solemnity. A *long head*: a head of more than ordinary length from back to front; *fig.* capacity for calculation and forethought. (Cf. *LONG-HEAD*, *LONG-HEADED*.) *To make a long neck*: to stretch out the neck. *To make a long nose* (slang): to put the thumb to the nose, as a gesture of mockery. A *long tongue*: *fig.* loquacity.

c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 177 Thenne he . . . bare his hede vp, and made a long necke. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm.* *Iron.* 4 *Longae regim manus*. Kynges haue longe handes. 1599 NASHE *Leicester Stiffe* 42 Ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme. 1621 FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* v. iv. What ye have seen, be secret in it. No more of your long hands, and short consciences. . . would [etc.]. 1785 BURNS *Ded. to G. Hamilton* 6a Learn three-mile prayrs, and half-mile graces, Wi' weel-spread looves, an' lang, wry faces. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ix. viii. 12 He had a long hand, as well as a fanciful brain. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 8 You will see long faces enough when these taxes come to be paid. 1868 KOUTLEDGE *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 263 Prawl made a 'long nose' in the direction of Goree Piazzas. 1879 STURGEON *Sermon* XXV. 548 You can put on a very long face and try to scold people into religion. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 134 He has always had luck, and he has a long head too. 1899 *Daily News* 15 May 3/5 The long arm of coincidence.

d. Qualifying a sb. denoting a measure of length, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb. (Cf. 10)

1619 in FERGUSON & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 [Buying] harden cloth in the merket with a longe yarde and selling the same againe with a short yarde. c 1646 *True Relation*, etc. in *Glover Hist. Derby* (1829) i. App. 63 His Major . . . was forced to retreat in the night to Derby, being vi. long miles. 1697 ROBEY *Diary* 57 Att Poulston Bridge (a long mile from Launceston) we entr into Cornwall. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles. . . That lie between us and our hame. 1842 BROWNE *Bible in Spain* (1843) II. xi. 245. I discovered that we were still two long leagues distant from Corcuvion.

e. Of action, vision, etc.: Extending to a great distance. (Cf. *long sight*, 18.) *At long weapons*: (fighting) at long range. Similarly, *at long bows* (or *balls*): said of ships cannonading one another at a distance. Also *long train* = *long distance train*.



1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xiv. 163 Man bath not so long a sight, ... to transport his eyes ... in so short a time. 1735-36 *Pore Head* xviii. 384 But mighty Jove cuts short, with just disdain. The long, long views of poor, designing man! 1737 *Wodrow Cour.* (1843) iii. 16 This would be ... like honest men, than to keep us at long weapons, and fighting in the dark. 1840 SAUNDERS *Rep. Sel. Comm. Railways* Quest. 361 Places on the line where short and long trains are running together.

f. *Long dung*: manure containing long straw undecayed; so *long litter* (see LITTER sb. 3 b, c). *Long forage*: straw and green fodder, as distinguished from hay, oats, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. (1699) 130 The Leaves fallen in the Woods, may supply for Long-dung, laid about Artichocks and other things. 1775 W. MARSHALL *Minutes Agric.* 15 Feb. (1778) It forwards the digestion of stubble, of straw, or long dung very much. 1797 J. JAY in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 60 Long dung is better than rotten dung, in the furrows, for potatoes. 1812 WELLINGTON *Lett. to Earl Liverpool* 11 Feb. in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 602 To secure a supply of long forage for the Cavalry. 1830 *Cumb. Farm. Rep.* 58 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K.) III, Long dung, that is to say, dung not fermented, may be applied to potatoes without any impropriety.

g. *A long beer, drink* (colloq.): lit. of liquor in a long glass; hence, a large measure of liquor.

1859 TROLOPE *W. Indies* iii. (1860) 48 A long drink is taken from a tumbler, a short one from a wine-glass. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 61 He stepped into a bar and called for a long beer.

2. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension from end to end: often with adv. or advb. phrase expressing the amount of length. *It's as long as it is broad*: see BROAD a. 13. † *Through long and broad* —: through the length and breadth of.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. iii. (Schipper) 15 *Pæt* ealond on Whit. is þritiges mila lang east & west. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1667, I sal þe tel how lang, how brade. ... it sal be made. c1400 MAUNDRE (Roxb.) ii. 5 Pe table, was a foie and a half lang. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 66 Unto the crose of breid and lenth, To gar his lymnis langar wax. n1548 HALL *Chron.*, edn. IV, 233 b. No longer quantitie, then that a may might easely put thorough his arme. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. i. 131 A cloake as long as thine will serve the turne. 1656 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 4 The lenth, ... seem hundir thousand pace lang, or thair about. 1677 MARYSON *Itin.* iii. iv. iii. 105 That ... each person ... possessing (through long and broad Germany) ... 500 gold Guildens, should [etc.]. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 77 Four inches broad, and seven foot long. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 395/2 The size for making of Brick are 10 inches long, 5 broad, and 3 thick. 1840 G. V. ELIUS *Anal.* 293 The aqueduct of the cochlea is a small canal, about a quarter of an inch long. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 505 A mark 30 feet long by 20. 1866 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. 240 The waves which produce red [light] are longer than those which produce yellow.

† b. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* ii. 20 Shal the women then eate their owne frute, even children of a spanne longe?

† c. Extending to. Obs. 1610 *Women Saints* 148 There appeared before her a verie cleare white garment long to her foote, which she taking putt on her naked bodye.

3. With reference to shape: Having the length much greater than the breadth; elongated.

1551, etc. [see *long square* in 17]. 1846 KIRBY & St. FULTON *IV*, 261 Proportion. ... Long (longe) Disproportionably long throughout. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1175 Printed long shawls. *Ibid.* 1245 French long and square cashmires.

4. Of liquors: Ropy. ? Obs. [So G. lang.] a1668 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 91 There let it [the wort] stand till it begin to blink and grow long like thin Syrup 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 43 If Wine at any time grow long or lowering, *Ibid.* 65 Sack that is lumpy or long. 1859 cf. *long sugar* in 18 below.]

II. With reference to serial extent or duration.

5. Of a series, enumeration or succession, a speech, a sentence, a word, a literary work, etc.: Having a great extent from beginning to end. *Long bill*: one containing a great number of items; hence, one in which the charges are excessive. *Long hour*: one indicated by a great number of strokes. † *Long words*: long discourse.

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xx. 47 þa forsweltæð wydywyna hus hiwzende lang gebed. a1300 *Cursor M.* 791 Quat bot es lang mi tale to draw. c1433 CAXTON *Dialogues* v. 16/2 Dame what shall avayle theenne Longe wordes? c1500 *Bleistine* 22 What shuld anayll yf herof I shuld make a longe tale? 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin's Acts* xiii. 42 The Jewes who made boast of their long stock and race. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 305 And Grandsires Grandsons the long list contains. 1712 P. STANHOPE in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 2 You do not know what you ask when you would have me write long letters. 1827 H. HEUGH *Jrnl.* in *Life* x. (1852) 203 Before the long hour of midnight all was hush. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix. He ain't like old Veal, who is always bragging and using such long words, don't you know? 1865 KINGSTON *Hercule* II. vii. 106 That night the monks of Peterborough prayed in the minister till the long hours passed into the short. 1883 GILMOUR *Morgols* (1884) 157 We had to wait a long time for a poor dinner, and pay a long bill for it when it came.

b. *colloq.* Of numbers, and of things numerically estimated: Large. Chiefly in *long family*, *odds*, *price*. Also in Card games, *long suit* (see quot. 1876); *long trump* (see quot. 1746).

1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 68 Long Trump. Means the having one or more Trumps in your Hand when all the rest are out. *Ibid.* 29 The long Trump being forced out of his

Hand. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 22 The admirers of youth ... added to the chance of long-odds proved eager takers. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. v. 140 The natives are very partial to this breed, and give long prices for them. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 720/1 Cylinder machines are only suitable for long impressions. 1858 TROLOPE *Dr. Thorne* II. x. 177 He was a prudent, discreet man, with a long family, adverse to professional hostilities. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. 12 *Long suit*, one of which you hold originally more than three cards. The term is, therefore, indicative of strength in numbers. 1890 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* I. 177 He thinks I may pull off the long odds.

6. Of a period of time, of a process, state, or action, viewed as extending over a period of time: Having a great extent in duration. *Long account*: see ACCOUNT sb. 8 b.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* m. ix. (Schipper) 231 He ... was mid langre adie laman lezgers swide gehelized. c1330 *Arth & Merl.* 6779 (Kelling) In his sorowful time & lange. c1330 *Spec. Cy Warw.* 744 To sen. ... þe longe lyff, þat is so god. 1377 LASEL P. Pl. B. ProL. 195 For better is a litel losse þan a longe sorwe. 1475 *Rauf Cougar* 828 They maid ane lang baitail, Ane hour of the day. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 21 Thair in frustair is [all] þour lang leirning. 1530 PALSGR. 672/2 To hyve in langour is no lyfe, but a longe yng. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, edn. IV, 229 I thus laie the engishmen in the feldes when the cold nightes began to wake long. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 348 To blesse you with the long possession of your kingdom. 1619 R. WALLER in *Lisimore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 228 I fear lest he be no longe lyfes man. 1657 MILTON P. L. II. 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 711 His long foils were forfeit for a Look. 1797 41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Bishop. It is a long time that bishops have been distinguished from mere priests or presbyters. 1735 *Pope's ProL. Sat.* 132 To help me thro' this long disease, my Life. 1759 JOHNSON *Jrnl.* No. 45 72 The general lamppooner of mankind may find long exercise for his scal. 1774 GOSWAM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 331 There was a long and earnest contention between them. 1809 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* (1826) 217 I let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pulla tog'th. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii. The thought, that I have sent this man to a long account, unboued and unshrivel. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 52 Her brief noon of glory, and her long twilight of decrepitude and decay.

b. *Long of life*: = 'of long life'. Now rare. c1000 *Av. Lechid.* III. 156 Gif mann 118 ækenned on anre nite cænde monan, se bið lang lifes. 1591 DRYDEN tr. *Cæsar's Commentaries* 97 They [children] shall be of good nature and complexion, and not long of life. 1812 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 29 May in *Dryden* (1846) VI. 343 I literature, as well as astronomy, is long of life. 1821 DRYDEN *Leicester* v. i. 61 Discarded princes Are seldom long of life.

† c. For the use = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long': see LONG adv. 2.

7. *Long time*, *while*, etc. are often used advb. (now, exc. *poet.*), always preceded by a) with the sense 'during a long time' = LONG adv. 1. (*Long-time*, *longwhile* have occas. been written without division.) This long time or while: for a long time down to the present.

c900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. xxv. (Schipper) 54 *Pæt* we forlætan þa wisan þe we langre tide ... heoldon. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 437 He held on to herien his heode meumez ... long time of þe de. c1330 *Spec. Cy Warw.* 62 þe world þurw his fone gile Hap me lad to longe while. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (Agnes) 38 A prest ... paulyne had bene chaste langtyme. c1425 LYNG. *Assembly of Gods* 1417 Syth they so long tyme have made me so madde. c1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 68 They ... held ane lang while disputatioun. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxviii. 146 We ... have ben a longe espace wyth hym. 1573 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 759 They ... think that the long time in king Edwardes life forethought to be king. 1597 GRIMPAT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 301 For, long time, one put this yron in vte. 1640 tr. *Vendre's Rom. of Rom.* I. xxxvi. 1597 Certain Magicians, whom I have long time known. 1694 L. ECHARD *Plantin's Comedies* 196 I knew th' owner of that portmante this long time. 1738 SWIFT *Poh. Convers.* i. 7 How has your Lordship done this long time? a1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 456 Dream and waking life ... blended Longtime in the cavern of my soul. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. viii. 22 So that long time he fed upon false joy.

b. Similarly with preceding prep., † *by*, *for*, † *in*, *of* (arch. or dial.) (Now always with a.)

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Many wronges ... ydo to hem by longe tyme here before passed. c1400 [see OF prep. 53]. 1440 J. SURLY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 17 The Kyng, heryng of long tyme no ... stirryng of the traitors, ... demyd that they had all begone. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. 80 It is commonly sayd, that ... in long tyme all thinges continue not in one estate. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Thesens* (1595) 19 Those who had hated him of a long time, had ... a disdain & contempt to fear him any more. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 285 He had not sene him wait of long time. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 386 This Capellianus and Gordian had not bene friends of a long time. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. v. 34, I have not been at church of a long time. 1833 [see OF prep. 53]. *Mod.* I have not seen him for a long while.

8. Having (more or less, or a specified) extension serially or temporally. (See also LINGER, LINGERB.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2173 Thare his sun liued langar lif. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iv. (Jacobs) 344 *Pai* þe croice before þam set, and he bristit bið langar lat. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 314, I hate na langare tyme mo tales to telle. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v. i.* 61 A play there is, my Lord, some ten words long. 1710 W. BISHOP in *Ballard MSS.* XXXI. 57 He read a speech an Hour & half long. 1712 STEELE *Specul.* No. 498 2 Of how long standing this honour has been, I know not. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iv. I will take such measures for silencing you as you shall remember the longest day you have to live. 1838

LYTTON *Alice* iii. The lesson must be longer than usual to day. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. § 18 (1879) too The longest time an eclipse of the sun can be total at any place is seven minutes. 1886 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 164 The two longest of the dramatic poems ... bear upon them ... the sign of heroic meditation.

† b. (*All the long day, night*, etc. = 'all the day, etc. long' (see LONG adv. 6). Cf. LIVENG a.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10491 þe king, hangede men gultes vor wrappe al longe day. c1375 *Cursor M.* 12624 *Fahit* þi fader & I as many way soti þe a-bonte þis lange day. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* ProL. 50 Walking in the miede ... The longe day, thus walking in the grene. 1540-54 CROKE *13 Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 13 To trap me, 35 they coulde, They studd wiles all the longe daye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 36 All sterres with in this circle included, do rether rise, nor yet set, but turne round about the pole, all the longe nyght.

† c. With mixed construction: see OF 39 b.

1592 NASHIE P. *Pontesse* 24 b. And hold you content, this Summer an under-meale of an afternoone long doth not amisse to exercise the cies withall. 1592 LUTY *Blidas* iii. iii. Let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to lone. 1782 MISS BURNLEY *Cecilia* vi. v. A lecture of two hours long.

9. With implication of excessive duration: Continuing too long; lengthy, prolix, tedious; † also in phr. *It, etc. were (too) long to*, etc. Hence occas. of a speaker or writer.

c1175 *Langb. Hom.* 9 Oðre godere werke þe un were long eon to telle. a1300 40 *Chisn* II. 32 (Gut.) In till þe wreched world to gang, þar ru sal thinsk þi hif ful lang. c1450 HOLLAND *Homidat* 4 All it a names to nev. ... It war priut and lang, and lenthing of space. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 5 *Hlas* g I enter makis me here. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* s. 71 It war lang to dissen e The god y gifts that this our Sone did lone. 1573 L. LUTY *Marlowe of first* (1653) 279 What should I see long in this? a1586 S. SEY *Arund.* v. 102 171, But I am ever too long 171 I hum, when he cæth dæ was of my speache. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxxix 315 It were long to report the pleasant sportes they make. 1621 in *Cr. & Times Jas.* I. 149 II. 77 Though he were somewhat long in the explanation of these particulars, yet he had great attention. 1640 tr. *Vendre's Rom. of Rom.* III. iv. 13 He ... thought it long till hee was in the Citie, that he might be conducted to his Lady. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria* xli. in *Revels* (1709) 60. A sheet of Bacon's cat's paw at more, we know, Than all sad Lux, long Holm-head or Stow. 1697 DRYDEN *Ing. Georg.* i. 256, I could be long in Precepts. 1704 P. D. *Dea Past* 1413 Was G. O. I. 11 He is up to his long in his description. 1875 M. A. 10 *Dea Past* 31. I have been too long; but the present at it is new, and needed explanation. 1876 T. L. *Dea Past* 1. 1. 41 He became the long long lang and less re of the Calcutta afternoon.

b. Chiefly *Sc.* To think long: to grow weary or impatient. *Const. for to do something*; also, *till* (something happens).

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Gief þe hie me lēd euel lōð is heo þe soðle and hie pūchēð lang, þat he on him bi-leuēð. c1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 1275 To folow him on his thocht nemyr lang. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 27 Sche ... thought right lang To se the i-house beside, in till an euill hour. c1530 L. D. *Dea Past* 1413 Was G. O. I. 11 I shall think tyll that season be come as long or longer than ye shal do. 1580 EARL LEICESTER in *L. Carr.* (Camden) 32, I feare it be thought longe till some well-instructed come here. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 41 Haue I thought long to see this mornings face, And doth it giue me such a sight as this? 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 192 Al in Scotland thought lang for the Gouernour. 1599 GREENE *Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Rtdg.) 240/1 And thinking long till that we be in fight. 1628 EARL MARCHESTER in *Buckelch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 267 The Lady mother thinks long to see them settled at their own house. a1758 RAMSAY *Lp. Hamilton* ii. When kedgy carles think nae lang, When soups and trunchers single 1788 LARA REEVE *Exiles* I. 195 We think long till we see you.

10. Qualifying a sb. denoting a period of time, a number, or quantity, to indicate an extent greater than that expressed by the sb.; also, in subjective sense, to indicate that the time is felt by the speaker to be excessive or unusual in duration. (Cf. 1 d.) *Long years*: used rhetorically for 'many years'. *At (the) long last*: see LAST a. 10 b. *Long dozen, hundred, ton*: see the sb.

1592 STOW *Ann.* (an. 1563) 1121 Continui in fight aboue a long hower. 1676 DRYDEN *Augur* 2. i. 1. Wks. 1883 V. 207 And two long hours in close debate were spent. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* 839/2 'Tis a long year since I saw you here. 1801 SCOTT *Frederick & Alice*, Seven long days, and seven long nights, Wild he wander'd. 1808 BYRON *When we two parted*, If I should meet thee After long years, How should I greet thee? 1824 — *Juan* xvi. lxxxi, And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven. 1871 CARLILE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III. 175 For long years I had ceased writing in my note-books. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xiv. 46 Lips travelled over cheek and mouth by turn For a long hour.

b. Of the pulse: Making long Leats, slow.

1868 ALLBUTT's *Syst. Med.* V. 929 In strict stenosis ... we ordinarily have a long slow pulse.

11. That has continued or will continue in action, operation, or obligation for a long period. Frequently applied to feelings, dispositions, etc., e.g. enmity, friendship; hence also, to persons in whom these are exhibited. *Long memory*: one that retains the recollection of events for a long period.

c1220 *Bestiary* 275 Þe mire muned vs mete to tilen, Long livenoðe, þis litte wile ðe we on ðis world wunen. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xv. 15 Reuece not my cause in thy longe



wrath. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV. 31 Having also approved experience that the Duke of Burgoyne wolde kepe no longer promise then he him self listed. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 269 Their long and great enemy, Philip King of Macedonia. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 351 A long farewell to all my Greatness. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 97 Juices of Stock-gilly-flowers, .. applied to the Wreaths, .. have cured long Agues. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) 111. 10 This most .. pious Lady, my long acquaintance. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 102 Those Woods, that Holy Grove, my long delight. 1704 MARLBOROUGH *Lett. & Disp.* (1845) i. 338 It has been a long practice to send letters, under his covers, from unknown hands. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 380 He was a long, and very kind patron to me. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. viii. I had a long lease of the Black Bull in Fetter-Lane. 1733 BUCCELL *Bee* i. 37 Mr. John Mills, my long Acquaintance, living now in Drury-Lane. 1799 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix. Long customs are not easily broken. 1819 METROPOLIS (ed. 2) II. 228 The ridicule such conduct brought upon him among the thinking part of his long acquaintance. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ans. Leigh* i. 2 If her kiss had left a longer weight upon my lips. 18. LADY DUFFRIN *Lament Irish Emigrant* 49, I'm biddin' you a long farewell, My Mary. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 314 The Celtic race has a long memory. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remm. Oriol* Coll. i. 13 His recollections, .. contained some novelties, not to say surprises, to his longest friends.

*b.* (colloq. or proverbial.) *A long word*: one that indicates a long time.

1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 685 You're the biggest blag-guard my eyes have seen since I've been in London, and that's saying a long word. 1883 *Standard* 28 July 51 'Never' is a long word.

*c.* ? Used for: Long-suffering. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg* 320/1 He was a merueilous Rethour by eloquence, a susteynour and a berar up of the church by doctrine, shorte to himself by humylyte and longe to other by charyte.

12. Of a point of time: Distant, remote. Now only in *long date*, and in the legal phrase *a long day*.

1437 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 509/1 Yai byen notable substance of gode to apprest, and to long dayes. *c* 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* i. iv. 18 Before that any-positif lawe of God .. was 30uen to the lewis for the long time of Adamys coming out of Paradisi into the time .. of Abraham. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 425 That lordshippe of sa lang dait. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 144 Here fits not well Olde wotes, but ioyes, to tell Against the bridle daye, which is not long. 1624 SELDIN *Jittes Hon.* 261 That its deriud from Baptye, I must take long time to beleue. 1652 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. iii. You must give me longer day. 1709 MRS. MANKY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 92 Is his Punishment deferred to a long Hereafter? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 126 A long day, I doubt, will not be permitted me. 1776 LEE in *Genl. Mag.* (1799) 14/1 He has paid me with a bond .. due in October 1777, which is a long date. 1787 JEFFERS in *Writ.* (1859) II. 333 To obtain on the new loan a much longer day for the reimbursement of the principal. 1846 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 4/6 Bills on Amsterdam at long, or 3 months' date, found no takers.

*b.* Of bills, promissory notes, etc.: Of long date, having a long time to run.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 87 Rates given for long paper, as compared with those for bills on demand.

13. *a.* *Phonetics and Prosody*. Applied to a vowel (in mod. use also to a consonant) when its utterance has the greater of the two measures of duration that are recognized in the ordinary classification of speech-sounds. Also, in *Prosody*, of a syllable: Belonging to that one of the two classes which is supposed to be distinguished from the other by occupying a longer time in utterance. (Opposed to *short*.) *Long mark*: the mark (—) placed over a vowel letter to indicate long quantity.

In Greek and Latin metre, a syllable is reckoned long (1) when it contains a long vowel or a diphthong, and (2) when its vowel is followed by more than one consonant (to the latter rule there are certain exceptions). A short syllable is conventionally supposed to occupy one time-unit (*mora*) in utterance, and a long syllable two. The distinction between the two classes of syllables, with criteria nearly identical with those of Gr. and Latin, is recognized in the prosody of many other peoples; in Skr. the equivalents of 'long' and 'short' are used of vowels only, syllables being classed as 'heavy' and 'light'.

Various inaccurate uses of the terms *long* and *short* were formerly almost universal in Eng., and are still common. (1) The vowel of a 'long' syllable, if 'naturally' short, was said to be 'long by position'. (2) By a confusion between the principles of quantitative and those of accentual verse, the stressed syllables, on the periodical recurrence of which the rhythm of English verse depends, were said to be 'long', and the unstressed syllables 'short'. (3) In ordinary language ('the long *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*' denotes that sound of the letter which is used as its alphabetical name, while 'the short *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*' denotes the sound which the letter most commonly has in a stressed short syllable (in the notation used in this Dictionary, respectively *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*). *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Grant. iv.* (Z). 37 On langne *a* geendiað geiscioð naman feminin gendiað. 1418-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* ii. 184, I took none hede noþer of short ne long. 1530 PALSGR. *Intrud.* 21 A vowel shabe .. longe or short in his pronunciation. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 33 The grave accent .. maketh that sillable long whereupon it is placed. 1582 STANBURY *Æneid* (Arb.) 11 Thee-first of *driftly* wyth vs must bee long. *Ibid.* 12 Although yt [sc. the conjunction *and*] bee long by position. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetie* (Arb.) 55, I have markit the long lute with this mark, —. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iii. xi. 364 Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as Bo-ote. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 535 In the Greek language every syllable was short or long. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *L. E. Pronunc.* i. 13 The use .. of the long mark (—) for the lengthening of vowels generally short.

*b.* *Mus.* Of a note: Occupying a more than average time, or a specified time, in being sounded. (Cf. 6 and 8.)

1818 T. BESBY *Grammar Mus.* 69 If a Minim is only half as long as a Semibreve, and a Crotchet but half the length of a Minim, a Crotchet is only one quarter as long as a Semibreve.

14. *Comm.* Said of the market (esp. in the cotton trade) when consumers have provided against an anticipated scarcity by large contracts in advance. See quot. 1859. Phrase, to go (heavily) long.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Long and short. Broker's terms. 'Long' means when a man has bought stock on time, which he can call for at any day he chooses. He is also said to be 'long' when he holds a good deal. *Mod. Newspaper*. The spinners had gone heavily long, and consequently did not need to buy except in very small quantities. It was found that selling was impossible except at constantly declining prices; that the market was heavily long; and that there was no short interest of any moment.

III. In Combination.

15. In concord with sbs., forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as long-berry, -day, -distance, -focus, -gown, -journey, -pod, -quantity, -range, -sentence, -span.

1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/5 Coffee. — 140 packages Mocha, 'longberry', 100s. 1891 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 2/3 (Wheat) To-day 30s. 6d. was required for longberry. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* \*Long-day men. 1887 SHEARMAN *Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 101 In training for 'long-distance' races, in which category we should place those at a mile and upwards, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 103 The long-distance runner is rarely over middle height. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 327 Another use of 'long focus' lenses is the taking of street groups from a distance. 1877 SMOLEY *Antony & Cl.* iv. i. Dull 'long-gown' statesmen. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 310 \*Long-journey travellers. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 80 One of the Portsmouth, or other long-journey, trains. 1846 J. RAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 89. Long-pod [Bean] — 'The most abundant bearer. 1872 *Young Gentlemen's Mag.* 651/2 A 'long-quantity' monosyllable is introduced. 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Frinds* (1897) 329 An American here shouts with a 'long-range' voice. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 201 Into these wars long-range infantry fire seldom entered. 1889 ROLF HOLMES *Wood* 'Robbery under Arms' xxiii. We were 'long sentence men'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Country* 41 Every 'long-span' bridge in the world.

16. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED<sup>2</sup>, unlimited in number, as long-armed, -backed, -bearded, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 206 The Gibbon, so called by Buffon, or the 'Long Armed Ape. 1888 BARRIS *Auld Licht* 187/1 (1902) 87/1 A lank long-armed man. 1611 COLTON, *Sw. Fische*, *Longue eschine*, .. 'long-backed, or ill shaped, lochie. 1787 G. CAMBARD *Acad. Horsemen* (1800) 32 A long-backed horse, who throws his saddle well forward. 1837 LONDON *Pentameron*, 5th Day's Interview Wks. 1853 II. 348/1 Sitting bolt-upright in that long-backed arm-chair. 1778 DA COSTA *Brit. Conch.* 133 'Long-beaked' Whelkes. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 165 Those that were long haired or 'long bearded. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Ædipus* II. 18 Long-bearded Comets. *c* 1808 MRS. SNEARWOOD in *Life* xxi. (1847) 356 The schoolmaster .. was generally a long-bearded, dry old man. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 Verie well armed with some kind of head-peece, a collar, a deformed high and 'long belliced breast. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 212 Dirty, dark, 'long-berried wheat, 1d. per pound. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 60 The 'long-billed curlew; .. the bill is eight inches long. 1666 LOND. GAZ. No. 3163/4 W. L. .. low of stature, somewhat 'long Bodied, and very short Leggd. 1864 A. McKAY *Hist. Kilmarlock* (1880) 209 [During a flood in a through-town river] a long-bodied cart drifted towards him. 1466-8 G. DANIEL *Poems Wks.* 1878 I. 213 My 'long-brail'd Pinecone, (clumsy and vnapt) I cannot Spread. 1884 BOWRE & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaetor*, & Ferns 388 The 'long-celled initial strands of the vascular bundles. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* ix. 1454 Ev'ry link of 'long-chain'd succession is so frail. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 5 *Cancer*. Crab. .. *Cassidulanaus*. \*Long-clawed. 1812 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1859) 44, I am one of those formidable and long-clawed animals called a man. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 352 The washed wool of all the 'Longcoated sheep, is sold from 14d. to 25d. per pound. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 123 Hordes of long-coated peasants gathered round Kilcolman. 1659 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xviii. After which come large and 'long-crested, black-shining seed. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* cclviii. Let my unsounded self, supposed a fool, Now set thy 'long-experienced wit to school. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* x. *Cinyras & Myrrha* 192 My long-experienc'd Age shall be your Guide. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Caritengo*, 'long faced. 1883 W. HASLAM *Vet Not* I 222 He was looking well and bappy, not at all long-faced and lanky. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on their Foreheads* I. 14 How is it .. that the Scotch have got a greater amount of 'long-facedness than the people of the east coast of England. 1678 LOND. GAZ. No. 1272/4 He is .. purblind, between 'long and rind favoured. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* iv. The pen where the fat, 'long-fleeced ram was confined. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 184 Order. *Hydrocharideæ*, (\*Long-flowered Ancharis). 1554 HULOET, \*Long footed, *compertis*. 1652 GAULE *Magnatrom*, 186 The long footed are fraudulent and short footed sudden. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 60 A very 'long-fronted, very regular, very ugly brick house. 1621 WITHEM *Motto A B b*, I have no need of these 'long-gowned warriors. 1554 HULOET, \*Long heard, *acromorus*. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 150 A military council was assembled of the long-haired chiefs of the Gothic nation. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92 The .. long-haired children of the north. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 37 Remove the oxide with a 'long-handled iron spoon. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 70 Simond could reach this snow with his long-handled axe. 1887 LOND. GAZ. No. 2292/4 A Roan Gelding. 'Long heef'd before. 1864 BOWEN *Legie* viii. 236 Since he [negro] has many other [attributes], such as being long-heeled, &c. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 3 *Cancer*. Crab. .. *Longicornis*. 'Longhorned. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 105 The Dishly breed of long-horned

cattle. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. \*Long Jointed [spoken of a Horse], is one whose Pastern is slender and pliant. *c* 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moone* 199 \*Long leaw'd willow on whose bending spray, The pike kinde-fisher .. sat. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 95 Long-leaved Sallow. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii. One of those 'long limbed .. people, to whom it is difficult to assign any precise age. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1594) 381 They were called Nazaries, as who should saie, 'long locked or shagge haired people. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caillou* xxviii. 17 Peerless paragon of the tribe long-lock'd. 1877 W. MORRIS in *Mackail's Life* (1899) I. 359 These unreasonable Irish still remember it all, so 'long-memoried they are! 1681 GREW *Museum* 125 The 'long-mouth'd Wilk, *Murex Labris parallelis*. 1895 LOND. GAZ. No. 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding. .. 'long pastern, .. and a little Mare-fac'd. 1688 LOND. GAZ. No. 2351/4 A strawberry Mare, with a shorn Mane. .. 'long quarter'd, and six years old. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* (1697) 414 He who in his Line, can chine the 'long-ribb'd Appennine. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* viii. motto. The long-ribb'd aisles are burst and shrunk. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyw.* xxvii. 44 That 'long-ridg'd Rocks, her fathers high renowne. 1883 LOND. GAZ. No. 1805/4 Long Visaged, and a long ridged Nose. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 65 Women and the clergy are upon the same footing. The 'long-robed gentry are exempted from the laws of honour. 1894 SAFER *Persian Pict.* 158 The streets thronged with long-robed men and shrouded women. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 127 And 'long-roof'd abbey in the dell. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 280 Plain 'long-shafted Crosses without any figure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 310 Marke what 'long-shanked legs above ordinary she [Nature] hath giuen vnto them [gnats]. 1835-6 TORD CYCL. *Anat.* i. 633/1 The 'long-shaped dorsal vessel or heart gives off arteries to both sides. 1898 H. S. MERKIMAN *Roden's Corner* xvii. 176 A long-shaped lantern. 1902 *Speaker* 25 Jan. 480/1 The Iberian was a short, dark, 'long-skulled man. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Malgado*, 'long sleeved. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Obsequies* 105 Wks. (1687) 218 Teazers of Doctors, which in long sleev'd Prose run down a Sermon all upon the Nose. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1813) i. 378 The beautiful weevils or 'long-snouted beetles. 1785 MARTYN *Roussseau's Bot.* xxvii. 'Long-spined. 1790 you may call it 'long spurred, or Sweet Orchis. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/3 [The] Long-spurred Violet. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* Wks. 1812 II. 455 Night's 'long-staff'd Guardian to him steals. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 203 Barren spike sometimes 1; fertile 'long-stalked. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* Zool. i. 314 The Long-stalked Crab (*Podophthalmus*). 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 6 \*Long or short simpled singlars. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 571 The long-stapled cotton. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxi. He strolled on beneath the 'long-stemmed trees. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 9 Nov. 5/2 The 'long-stocked port-anchor. 1863 DARWIN in *Reader* 14 Feb., 'Long-styled plants. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* i. iii. § 3. 53 A 'long-timed Note. 1807 W. IAYNG *Sadnag* (1824) 313 The unseemly luxury of 'long-toed shoes. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 73 He is lean and 'long-visaged. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* 2 Jan. (1880) II. 109 Long-visaged prophets. 1616 SURL & MARK. *Country Farme* 715 The 'long-winged Hawkes do properly belong into the lure. 1894 L. DE CONTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 752 In long-winged birds, the ability to rise quickly is sacrificed. 1805 LUCKOCK *Nat. Wood* 184 'Long-wooled sheep. 1844 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus Agam.* 105 In woe deals the craft of the 'long-worded lays.

17. Combinations with participles in which long is used as a complement, as long-docked, -extended, -grown, -projected, -protended, -spun, -thrown; long-combing, -descending, -growing, -hanging, -streaming, -succeeding

1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 171 The native sheep of the Cotswold Hills .. produce coarse 'long-combing wool. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *D's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 356 A 'long-descending Healthful Progeny. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* ii. iii. Long-descending robes of embroidered purple. 1688 LOND. GAZ. No. 2399/4 Lost .. a Coach Gelding, .. with a 'long dock'd Tail. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 30 The pillars 'long extended rows. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 141 A faint rumble .. at 'longer-growing intervals. 1757 DYER *Fleeciv.* 446 'Tis the comb's lock, The soft, the snow-white, and the 'long-grown flake. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 251 The foresayed 'longe hanginge pallate. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xviii. 251 With 'long-projected Beams the Oaks are bright. 1718 *Ibid.* xvi. 981 Euphorbus .. Swift withdrew the 'long-protended Wood. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 21 Which before time has run his 'long-span Race. 1612-3 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. ixii. 668 Long-span allegories, distant allusions, and forced conceits. 1882 J. WALKER *Jannt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 38 He is blest wi' long-span tacks of health and life. 1735 SOMEVILLE *Chase* i. 352 The panting Chace .. Leaves a 'long-streaming Trail behind. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 306 The 'long-succeeding Numbers who can name? 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xx. Over the open, 'tis a race with the 'long-thrown shadows.

18. Special combinations and collocations: long annuities, a class of British Government annuities which expired in 1860; long-axed *a.*, having a long axis; † long-bones, a nickname for a long-legged person; long-bowls, (a) the game of ninepins; (b) 'a game much used in Angius, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand' (Jam.); hence long-bowling; † long-box, the box formerly used by hawkers of books; long-bullets = long-bowls (b); long-butt *Billiards*, a cue specially adapted to reach a ball lying beyond the range of the half-butt; long card, (a) (see quot. 1862); (b) a card of unusual length, used in conjuring tricks; long olay colloq. = CHURCHWARDEN 3; long-clothes, the garments of a baby in arms; long-coach (see quot. 1807); † long-cork slang, claret, so called from the length of the corks used; long-crop, herbage long enough to give an animal a good bite; † long-cutler, † a maker of long knives;



**long-dated** *a.*, † (*a*) that has existed from a remote date; (*b*) extending to a distant date in the future; chiefly of an acceptance, falling due at a distant date; **long division** (see **DIVISION** 5 *a*); **long-drop**, a form of gallows in which a trap-door is withdrawn from under the feet of the person to be executed; **long Eliza**, a 'blue and white' Chinese vase, ornamented with tall female figures; **long-ells**, a kind of coarse woollen; † **long-fifteens** *slang*, some class of lawyers; **long finger**, the middle finger; also *pl.* the three middle fingers; **long firm** (see **FIRM** *sb.* 2 *d*); **long-fly Baseball** (see *quot.*); **long-fours**, long candles, four of which went to the pound; † **Long Friday** = **GOOD FRIDAY**; † **long-gig**, a sort of top; **long grain** = **GRAIN** *sb.* 15; **long-harness Weaving** (see *quot.*); **long-home** (see **HONE** *sb.* 14); **long-house**, † (*a*) a privy (*obs.*); (*b*) a house of unusual length, *spec.* the communal dwelling of the Iroquois and other American Indians; **long-jawed** *a.* (see *quot.*); **long jump** (see **JUMP** *sb.* 1 *b*); esp. as one of the 'events' of an athletic contest; hence **long-jumper**, **long-jumping**; **long-leave**, **legger** (see *quot.*); **long-lick U.S. slang**, molasses (cf. **long-sugar**); † **long-little**, something very short or small; **long-lugged** *a. Sc.*, having long ears; **fig. eager to listen to secrets or scandal**; **long-lunged** *a.* = **LONG-WINDY** 2; † **long-man**, the middle finger; **long measure**, (*a*) lineal measure, the measure of length; (*b*) a table of lineal measures; (*c*) = **next**; **long metre**, a hymn-stanza of four lines, each containing eight syllables; † **long-minded** *a.*, patient; † **long-mood** *a.*, of patient mind, long-suffering; **long-nebbed** *a. Sc.*, (*a*) lit. long-nosed; (*b*) *fig.* curious, prying; also, making a show of learning, pedantic; **long-netting**, the process of catching fish with a long net; **long-nines**, a kind of long clay tobacco-pipe; **long oyster**, the sea crayfish (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **Long Parliament**, the Parliament which sat from Nov. 1640 to March 1653, was restored for a short time in 1659, and finally dissolved in 1660; † also, the second Parliament of Charles II (1661-1678); **long-pig**, a transl. of a cannibal's name for human flesh; also *attrib.*; **long plane** (see *quot.* 1842); **long prayer**, in Congregational worship, the chief prayer, offered after the Scripture lessons and before the sermon; **long-primer Printing** (see **PRIMER**); **long-room**, an assembly room in a private house or public building; *spec.* in the Custom House at London, the large hall in which custom-house and other dues are paid; **long-rope**, a skipping game, in which a rope of considerable length is turned by two of the players, one at each end, while the others spring over it as it nears the ground; **long sea**, short for *long sea passage*; also *attrib.*; **long service**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see *quot.*); (*b*) *Mil.*, 'the maximum period a recruit can enlist for in any branch of the service, viz. for 12 years' (Voyle); also *attrib.*; **long-shaded**, **shadowed** *adjs.*, casting a long shade or shadow, a rendering of Gr. *δολυχόσκιος*; **long ship Hist.**, a ship of considerable length, built to accommodate a large number of rowers; a ship of war, a galley; = *L. navis longa*; **long-short**, (*a*) *U.S.*, 'a gown somewhat shorter than a petticoat, worn by women when doing household work' (Barlett); (*b*) a trochaic verse (*nonce-verse*); **long-shot**, (*a*) a shot fired at a distance; (*b*) a distant range; also *attrib.*; **long sight**, capacity for seeing distant objects; also, the defect of sight by which only distant objects are seen distinctly; **long-sixes**, long candles, six of which went to the pound (cf. **long-fours**); **long-sleever Austral. slang**, a tall glass; **long-slide Steam-engine** (see *quot.*); **long-splintery** *a.*, consisting of long splinters; † **long square Geom.**, an oblong rectangle; also *attrib.*; † **long-staff**, a long cudgel, ? = **QUARTER-STAFF**; also *attrib.*; **long-staple** *a.* (see *quot.*); **long stitch** (see *quot.*); **long-stone**, a menhir; **long-stroke**, (*a*) *Naut.* (see *quot.* 1867); (*b*) a stroke of a piston or pump rod, which is longer than the average; also *attrib.*; **long sugar U.S.**, molasses; **long-sweetening U.S.**, (*a*) molasses; (*b*) (see *quot.*); **long sword** (see **WORD**); **long-tackle Naut.** (see *quot.*); also *attrib.* in **long-tackle-block**; † **long-tennis**, some form of tennis (cf. *F. longue paume*, tennis played in an open court); **long-threads**, warp; **long-timbers** (see *quot.*); **long-time** *a.*, that has been such for a long time; **long-togs Naut.**, landsmen's clothes (Smyth); **Long Vacation**, summer vacation at the Law-courts and Universities, so called in distinction from

the Christmas and Easter vacations; also *attrib.*; **long voyage** (see *quot.*); **long-wall Coal-mining**, used *attrib.* (rarely *adverb.*), to imply a particular method of extracting coal (see *quot.* 1851); † **long-warped** *a.*, oblong (cf. OE. *langwyrpe* in *Technic's Zeitschr.* 11. 119); **long way** = **long-wall**; **long whist** (see **WHIST** *sb.*); † **long-willed** *a.*, long suffering; **long-wool**, (*a*) long-stapled wool, suitable for combing or carding; (*b*) a long-wooled sheep; also *attrib.*; **long writ** = **prerogative writ** (see **PREROGATIVE**).

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 'Long annuities 163 means, that an annuity of 1000. from the present time to the year 1860, will cost... 163 years' purchase; at which time they will expire. This stock was originally for 99 years. 1808 *Buxton Finance & Politics* 1. 189 note, The 'Long Annuities' dated from 1780. Their actual amount in 1860 was £1,200,000. 1806 *Albion's Syst. Med.* 1. 33 The deep orbit and the 'long-axed eyeball' going naturally with the long head. 1845 *Disby's Myst.* (1882) 11. 190 Ye 'langhanyones, losel'es, for-sake 3e bat word! 1897 *Lit. Treas. Acc. Scell.* (1877) 1. 332 Item, the samyn bow, hit, in Sanctandris, to the King to play at the 'lang bow is xvij s. 1803 *Sport Sports & Past.* 11. vii 201 'Long bowling' was performed in a narrow enclosure, and at the farther end was placed a square frame with nine small pins upon it; at these pins the players howled in succession. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* 1V. 180. 1 After the suppression of alleys 'Long bowling', or 'Dutch rubbers' was practised for a short time. 1864 *Cartwright's Ordinary* 11. v. (1911) 52. I shall live to see them... in a Play-house doore with this 'Long box, Tity half... Library, and cry small Books. 1728 *Swiss Past. Dialogue* 33 When you saw Lady at 'long-bullets play. 1792 S. BURWOOD *Litt. P. Milton* (1816) 282 He challenged any to come to play long-bullets with him... The little fellow... took the bullet, and threw it about twice as far as Skelton. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENTISH *Bibliards* 27 The 'long-butt' is used in the same way when the ball cannot be reached with the half-butt. 1862 *Cavendish's Whist* (1870) 29 'Long cards are cards of a suit remaining in one hand after the retreat of the suit is played. 1872 *Young Goodman's Mag.* 658 2 Packs with a long card can be obtained at many of the conjuring depots. 1861 H. GILES *Long Box on Out.* 1X1, He is churchwarden at home, and can't smoke anything but a 'long clay. 1862 *SALA Accepted Addr.* 85 It was settled almost before he was out of 'long-clothes, that he was to be a carpenter. 1779 G. KEATE *Sketches fr. Nat.* (1790) 1. 26 The Margate 'Long-Coach was drawn up in the yard, and the passengers already seated in it. 1807 *Gent. Stranger Eng.* 111. 59 Stage-coaches... others in form of a cylinder, are called long-coaches. 1809 MARRIAT *F. Midway* 1XV. The young officer might like a drop of 'long cork; bring us... one of they claret bottles. 1878 J. INGLIS *Sport & M.* 11. 121 They generally betake themselves then to some patch of grass or 'long-crop outside the jungle. 1720 *Leid. Gaz.* No. 5881/5 George Cottrell, 'Long cutler. 1678 *Norris Coll. Misc.* (1699) 213 He must be the more unwilling to break off a 'long-dated Innocence, for the unsatisfying pleasure of a moment. 1866 *Crumm Banking* 11. 153 Long-dated bills will sometimes command a higher price than shorter dates. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Dec. 5/1 The work-people no doubt act from a long-dated regard for their own interests. 1827 *Hutton Course Math.* 1. 43 Divide by the whole divisor at once, after the manner of 'Long division. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tam Cringle* 11. (1850) 244 The lumbering flap of the 'long drop was heard. 1884 *Pail Mail* 4. 4 Dec. 6/1 'Long Eliza, the trade name for certain blue and white vases ornamented with figures of tall, thin China women... is a name derived undoubtedly from the German or Dutch. 1753 *Manway Trav.* (1766) 1. v. 1XIV. 292 From Holland they reckon one bale of a naghoot, one of shalloons, and one of 'long ells, to ten bales of begrest. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVII. 555 2 Druggets and long-ells... are made in Devon and Cornwall. 1611 L. PARRY *Ram Alley* 1. i. C4. Why so, these are tricks of the 'long fiftenees. To give counsel, and to take fees on both sides. 1820 S. *Eng. Exp.* 1 399/36 He pult forth is felawe, be 'longue figer', bat sit him next. 1486 *Ek. St. Alonzo* 1V b. Between the long fyngre and the lache fyngre. 1848 *Rimbault's Pianoforte* 45 Every change is made by passing the thumb under the long fingers, or the long fingers over the thumb. 1891 N. CRANE *Baseball* 81 'Long fly, a fly ball which is batted to the out-field. 1832 *Boston, etc. Herald* 18 Sept. 1/4 Making long-sixes turn as brightly as 'long-fours. 1800 *Asa. Gosp.* John xviii. 1 marg. Des pasio ge-byred on 'langa fringadax. 18100 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Crepe to cruche on lange fridal. 1636 *Davenant's Wits* 11. ii Dram. Wks. 1872 11. 199 When I was young, I was arrested for a stale commodity Of nut-crackers, 'long-rigs, and casting-tops. 1884 *Bowser & Scott De Barry's Phases & Fetus* 471 The longitudinal course of the single elements... appearing in the direction of the 'long grain' of the wood and bast. 1782 *Encycl. Brit.* 6/11 1/2 The 'long-harness (of a ribbon-loom) are the front-reefs, by which the figure is raised. 1622 *MABBE tr. Alevian's Gushan d'Alf.* 11. 355 To make wads and wisps for those that go to the 'Long-house (you know what I mean). 1646 *Sir J. Temple Irish Rebell.* 4 He set up a long house, made of smoothed wattles. 1774 D. JOVI *Tril.* 4 Visits to Indians (1865) 76 They proceed to bind them [captives] naked to the post in the long house. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Last of Mohicans* Pref. (1850) Where the 'long house, or Great Council Fire, of the nation was universally admitted to be established. 1894 *Fiske Hist. U.S.* 1. 5 Ground-plan of Iroquois Long-house. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Long-jawed, the state of rope when its strands are straightened by being much strained and untwisted, and from its pliability will coil both ways. 1882 *BESANT Revolt of Man* vi. 160 It is better to advance the knowledge of the world one inch than to win the 'long-jump with two-and-twenty feet. 1887 *SHEARNAN Athletics* (Badm. Libr.) 149 The 'long-jumper, like the sprinter, may be a man of almost any size or weight. 1882 *Society* 7 Oct. 23/1 As a man he has done extraordinary work at 'long-jumping, sprinting, and hurdle-racing. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Long leave, permission to visit friends at a distance. *Ibid.* 'Long leggers, lean schooners, longer than ordinary proportion to breadth, swift. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* (1900) i. 6 A pol

of something sweetened with 'longlick' (molasses) made an apology for a meal. 1653 *Fisher's Baby Baptism* 7 There was but a very 'long-little, in comparison of what else might have been delivered. 1815 *Scott's Gay Afr.* xly. While that 'long-lugged limmer o' a lass is gawn flisking in and out o' the room. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 355/1 It's a gossiping community this, long-lugged and scandal-loving. 1650 *HOWELL Lex. Prov.* Ded. to Philologists. A significant... Proverb... works upon the Intellectuals... more then a 'long-lunged Sermon. 1815 *BYRON To Moore* 12 June, The villain is a... long-lunged orator. 1820 S. *Eng. Leg.* 1. 308/313 'Longueueman' hatte be middeste for he lenguest is. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wt. Willeker* 753/1 *Hic medius*, the longman. 1709 J. WARD *Eng. Math. Guide* 1. iii. (1734) 3: The least Part of a 'Long Measure was at First a Barly Corn. 1801 W. DUFFIE *Necolog. fr. Dict.* 131 Hectometre... in the long measure of the new republican division, is equal to one hundred metres. 1718 'Long metre (see **COMMON** *a.* 19b). 1618 S. WARD *Leith's Justice* (1627) 21 [A judge] must be... long-minded, to endure the... homeliness of common people in giving evidence. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ch. 8. Laverd... milde herted and 'long-mind. 1720 *RAMSEY Rise & Fall of Stocks* 32 Impos'd on by 'long-nebbit jurglers, stock-jobbers, brokers [etc.]. 1823 *Hogg's Sketch.* Cal. (1820) 1. 20 A large lang nebbit staff. 1881 L. B. WALLROD *Dick Netherby in Gd. Words* 332 2 What wi' her lang nebbit English words I kenna gif my head or my heeb is loon-most. 1893 J. WATSON *Conf. Teacher* 96 In 'long-netting' the net is dragged by a man on each side, a third wading after to lift it over the stakes. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Brakket* (1883) 40 They were garnered by stable-boys smoking 'long-nines. 1659 *England's Conf.* 8 Their old hackney drudges of the 'Long Parliament. 1678 *LITTLEBRIEF Brief* 9 Nov. (1657) 1. 3 I though this parliament [sic that then in session] was called the long parliament, yet [etc.]. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1866) 11. v. 293 The long parliament, in the year 1641, had established, in its most essential parts, our existing constitution. 1852 *MUNRO Our Antipodes* (1857) 181 No more 'long-pigs' for him [the Maori]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 3/1 As a matter of fact, 'long-pig' orgies are not common. 1679 *MOYON Mech. Exerc.* 169 'Long-Film, The same that Joyner call a Joynter. 1842 *Gent. Stranger* 11. 2102 The long plane is... used when a piece of stuff is to be tried up very straight. It is longer and broader than the trying plane. 1897 *Times* 22 Apr. 12 3 The 'long prayer'... has been not only shortened but improved in quality. 1722 *Dr. Foe's Cat. Jack* (1840) 19 He led me into the 'long-room at the custom-house. 1759 *Compt. Lett-writer* (ed. 6) 228, I hear perpetually of Miss Evelyn's praises at the long-room. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 10 Miss Willis 6 Apr. There is a long-room for breakfasting and dancing. 1819 *Gent. Mag.* 529 His regularity... extended from the Treasury to the Long room. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Card. Newman* 2 Our boys, in large bands, enjoyed 'Long Rope. 1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Immutant Poisons* (1813) 111. 439 He was drowned going to Plymouth by 'long sea. 1731 *Gent. Mag.* 1. 353 The projector has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and was in his passage to London by Long-sea to make a further Proof. 1861 *CANNING in Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) 111. 148 In a few weeks we shall be beginning to pack off our long-sea goods. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Long-service, a cable properly served to prevent chafing under particular use. 1874 *Punch* 4 June 3:1 Lord Strathairn charged the late Secretary for War with bad faith, not in enlisting men for short and long service together. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 3/2 Had the old long-service system continued in force. 1675 *HOMER'S Odyssey* (1677) 237 Next the dogs he went, And in his hand shook a 'long-shaded spear. 1848 *BECKLEY Hind* 123 Brandishing his 'long-shadowed spear. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* 1. 96 The which [Saxons] came in three 'long Shippes or Hulkes. 1799 *Naval Chron.* 11. 183 Built after the model of long Ships, or Men of War. 1886 *CORRETT Fall of Asgard* 1. 268 A large vessel shot out from behind the point. It was a long-ship of twenty benches. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* 1. iii. 12 Her dress was a blue striped linen short-gown wrapper, or 'long-short, a coarse yellow petticoat, and checked apron. 1881 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* ix. The first two in lambs, or short-long, the last in trochaics or long-shorts. 1791 *Hist. Pm.* in *Ann. Reg.* 185/1 What our sea men call a 'long shot fire is the most destructive of any to the rigging of ships. 1814 *SCOTT Let. to Sonnet* 17 June, I should be tempted to take a long shot at him [Buonaparte] in his retreat to Elba. 1853 *KANE Crinell Exp.* 11. (1856) 367, I ventured the ice, crawled on my belly, and reached long-shot distance. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Long-shot, a distant range. It is also used to express a long way; a far-fetched explanation; something incredible. 1873 *Young Gentl. Mag.* July 490 This did not, however, suit her long-shot tactics. 1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med.* 'Long sight... the dysopia proximorum of Cullen. 1868 *WATTS-DUSTON Asylum* (1900) 109/5 His companions had the usual long-sight of agriculturists. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 15 Some have gone so far as to illuminate our discussions with tens instead of 'long-sixes. 1864 *TREVELYAN Compt. Wallah* (1866) 283 Peasants who had never tasted anything daintier than a rushlight now had their fill of long sixes. 1888 *Cassell's Pictorial Austral.* 111. 83 Their drivers had completed their regulation half-score 'long-sleevers' of 'she-oak'. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 'Long-slide, a slide-valve of such length as to govern the ports at both ends of the cylinder, and having a hollow back, which forms an education passage. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Mtn.* (ed. 2) 11. 201 Grey ore of Manganese. Fragments somewhat 'long splintery. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* 11. lxxvi, If you make a 'long square of the whole line A. C. and of that parts of it that lyeth between the circumference and the point... that long square shall be equal to the full square of the touche line A. B. 1646 *Sir T. Browne's Pseud. Ep.* 11. ii. 60 A Loadstone of a Parallelogram or long square figure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 18/2 Take two pieces of pasteboard... through which you must cut long squares. 1596 *SHAKS 1 Hen. IV.* 11. i. 82 No 'Long-staffe six-penny strikers. 1661 *HOLIDAY Juvenal* 184 If thou dost carry but a little plate By night, the sword and long-staff thou fear'st straight. 1890 *Century Dict.* 'Long-staple, having a long fiber: a commercial term applied to cotton of a superior grade, also called sea-island cotton. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* (187) (Embroidery)



\*Long stitch, also known as Point Passé, Passé, and Au Passé. It is a name given to Satin Stitch when worked across the material without any padding. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West I. x*. 171 The menhirs, locally termed 'longstones, or langstones. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Longstroke, the order to a boat's crew to stretch out and hang on her. 1884 *Imp. & Mech. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6713/2 The long-stroke by which this pump is distinguished averages about one-third more. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jernl.* 1. 394/2 The short stroke engines are propelling the boats, both sea and river class, faster than the long stroke ones. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, \*Long sugar, molasses, so called formerly in North Carolina from the ropiness of it. *Ibid.*, \*Long sweetening, molasses, so called formerly in New England. 1883 *Eucycl. Amer.* 1. 199/2 In the far West, as Down East, sugar bears the name of long and short sweetening, according as it is the product of the cane... or of the maple tree. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1. 126 \*Long-tackle-block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Long-tackles, those overhauled down for hoisting up topsails to be bent. Long-tackle blocks have two sheaves of different sizes placed one above the other, as in fiddle-blocks. 1853 URQUHART *Kabala* 1. xxi, They played at the ball, the 'long-tennis' [F. *à la paume*], and at the Pilegrigone. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* 1. 36 Some [yarn] is employed as warp or 'long threads for coarse goods. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 \*Long timbers, those timbers afore and abaft the floors which form the floor and second futtocks in one. 1884 COGAN *Haven Health* (1863) 171 Fish of 'long time sailing... is unwholesome. 1877 A. M. SULLIVAN *New Ire.* 17. 177 A long-time colleague and friend. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 5/3 A long-time deacon of the Tabernacle and personal friend of the late Charles Spurgeon. 1840 R. H. DAYA *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 96 His 'long togs', the half-pay, his beaver hat, white linen shirts, and everything else. 1893 DRYDEN *Jurinal* vi. 100 When now the 'long vacations' come 'The noisy hall and theatres grown dumb. 1825 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 85 A most delightful fortnight which I spent last long vacation at Cambridge. 1848 CLOUGH (*title*) The Bothe of Toper-na-Buosich, a long-vacation pastoral. 1900 G. C. BROOKING *Alm. & Impress.* 216 Such informal arrangements suffice to create a 'long Vacation' term. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \*Long way, one in which the Atlantic Ocean is crossed. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 978 The fourth system of working coal, is called the long way, the 'long wall, and the Shropshire method. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. E. & W.* 149 The method of working coal, adopted in the Yorkshire mines generally, is that known as the long wall, distinguished from the Newcastle, or pillar-and-stall method, by extracting at once all available coal. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 50 1, I worked the coal 'long wall'. 1840 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 111 His is the foot of an head well proportioned, and but he 'longe warpid, hauyng tofore & bihynde eminence. 1839 \*Long way [see long wall], a 1340 HAMMOLE *Palter* cu. 8 Merciful lord: 'lang-willid [i. longuinitis] & mykil merciful. 1864 MOTTREUX *Kabala* 1. vi. (1737) 21 They are 'long-Wool Sheep. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 388 Wool Manufacture. This well-known staple is divided into two distinct classes, long wool, or worsted spinning; and short wool, or the spinning of woollen yarn. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 103 Long-wool yarns are numbered on the same principle. *Ibid.* 125 Long wool, called also combing wool, differs as materially in a manufacturing point of view from short or clothing wool, as flax does from cotton. *Ibid.* 130 Long wool, called also carding wool, requires length and soundness of staple. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 57 Practically the two long-wools are equal in weight as shearings. 1842 C. VERNON *Consid. E. & W. marg.*, The 'long Writ' called the Prerogative Writ, out of the Treasurers Remembrancers Office, under the Teste of the chiefe Baron.

b. In names of animals, etc., as long-bill, a bird with a long bill, e.g. a snipe; long clam, (a) *Mya arenaria* (see CLAM sb. 2 1d); (b) the razor-clam, *Esis americana*; long cripple dial, a slow-worm; also, a lizard; long dog dial, a greyhound; long-ear, long ears, an ass; also fig. of a human being; long fin Austral., a name for the fishes *Caprodon schlegelii* and *Anthias longimanus*, Günth. (Morris); † long-fish, † a fish of the eel kind (cf. G. *langfish*); long-horn, (a) one of a breed of long-horned cattle; (b) the long-eared owl, *Otus vulgaris*; long lugs Sc. = long ears; long-nose, a name for the GAR-FISH; long spur, a bird of the genus *Cakarius* (or *Centropus phanes*); long-wing, a name for the swift; † long-worm, † an adder or viper.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Oct. 14/1 One thousand one hundred and fifty sound a satisfactory bag of the 'long-bills'. 1884 Gooch, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 707 The 'Soft Clam', 'Long Clam', or 'Naninose' (*Mya arenaria*). 1887 — *Fisheries U.S.* 11. 614 Under the name of 'long clam', 'knife-handle', and 'razor-clam', they are occasionally seen in New York market. 1758 W. BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 284 We have a kind of viper which we call the 'Long-cripple'; it is the slow-worm or deaf-fadder of authors. 1864 E. CORNW. *Gloss.* in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 1. 17 Long-cripple, a lizard; in some parts applied to the snake. 1856 BARING-GOULD *Idylls* 223 He runs away from me... just for all the world as if I were a long-cripple. 1847 HALLIWELL, \*Long dog, a greyhound. 1891 T. HARDY *Jess* (1900) 44/1 William turned, clinked off like a long-dog, and jumped safe over hedge. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11. 150 The best... would sell for no more at a fair than his brother 'Long-ear. 1845 BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) 1. 16 This long-ears had to be 'dear-Sir and obedient-servant'. 1882 J. E. TENISON-WOODS *Fish N. S. Wales* 33 (Morris) The 'long-fin, *Anthias longimanus*, Günth., may be known by... the great length of the pectoral fins. 1908 FLORIO, *Licostome*, a kind of 'longfish. 1834 YODATT *Cattle* 188 The 'long horns seem to have first appeared in Craven. 1856 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* 1. 131 *Otus vulgaris*, the Long horn. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 130 The cows in the field used to be longhorns, much more hardy. 1748 RANSAY *Condensed Ass* 64 See poor 'lang lugs man pay the kane

for a'. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* 1. 391 The Garfish.. \*Long-Nose. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lisart* 175 A long eel-shaped fish, the gar-fish, or long-nose. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* 14. 121 *América Lappetina* Wilson... Lapland \*Longspur. 1893 COUES in *Lewis & Clark's Exped.* 1. 349 note, The black-breasted lark-bunting or longspur, *Centropus* (*Rhyncophanes*) *macconni*. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* 1. 77 The Long-spurs, of which the Lapland Bunting is the type, are three in number. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pictor. Cal. Seasons* 390 About the 12th of August the largest of the swallow tribe, the swift or 'long-wing, disappears. 1648 GAGE *West Ind. xii.* 51 Moultes, Rats, \*Long-wormes.

c. In the names of plants or vegetable products, as † long-bean = KIDNEY-BEAN; † long ear, a name for a kind of barley; long-flax (see quot.); long-leek, the ordinary leek (*Allium porrum*); long-moss = LONG-BEARD 3; long-pod, a variety of broad bean which produces a very long pod; long purple, a local name for *Orchis mascula*, *Lithrum Salicaria*, and other plants.

1587 MASCALL *Gent. Cattle* (1627) 11 Faciola, called in English kidney-beane, or 'long-beane. 1523 FITZGER. *Herb.* § 13 \*Long-ear hath a flatte ear, half an inch brode, and foure inches and more of length. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Long-flax, flax to be spun its natural length without cutting. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 11. 1. 357 The young flower-stalk of the 'longleek (*Allium porrum*). 1808 T. ASHE *Trav. Amer.* 1. 126 \*Long Moss, *Telandria Usneoides*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* 1. 249/2 The long-moss region commences below 33° lat. The moss hangs in festoons from the trees. 1821 W. CORBETT *Amer. Gardening* § 196 The best... is the Windsor-Bean. The 'Long-Pod is the next best. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. iv.* 170 There with fantastike Garlands did she come, Of Crow-flowers, Nettles, Daisies, and 'long Purples. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Illustr.* 10. 90 Gay long purple, with its tufty spike. *Ibid.* 11. 210 (Gloss.), Long purple, purple loose-strife. 1830 TENNYSON *Durge* v. Round thee blow... long purples of the dale.

d. Cricket: † long ball, a ball hit to a distance; long field (off, on), the position of a fieldman who stands at a distance behind the bowler, either to his left or right; also, one who fields in that position; long-hop, a ball bowled or thrown so that it makes a long flight after pitching; long off, on, short for long field off, on; long-stop, a fieldman who stands behind the wicket-keeper to stop the balls that pass him; hence long-stop vb., to field as long-stop, whence long-stoppping vb. sb. Also long leg, long slip (see the sb.).

1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 11. 3 Some [field-men] at a distance, for the 'Long Ball was. 1843 \*Long field [see long on below]. 1862 *Land. Soc.* 11. 115/2 Carpenter might have made more drives to the long field. 1850 \*BAT \*Cricketers' Man. 43 \*Long Field Off.—This situation demands a person who can throw well. Long field on is of a character with the 'off'. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 Mr. Moule, long-field-off. 1857 *New Sporting Mag.* XI. 198 The lengths necessary to be pitched at that slow pace will be as good as 'long hops'. 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 432 The ball should come skimming in with a long hop to the top of the balls. 1864 *Ibid.* 476 A drive to 'long-off. 1901 I. MACLAREN *Ing. Barbarians* xv. 205 A miraculous catch wh ch he made at long-off. 1843 \*A WYRMHIST *Pract. Hints on Cricket* frontisp., The 'long on', or long field to the on-side, is for the most part done away with. 1797 COLMAN *Heir at Law* 11. ii. I'll make you my 'long-stop at cricket. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 Reliable long-stop and very short in the long-field. 1860 *Baily's Mag.* 1. 34 'Lords', where, in days of yore... Beagley 'long stopped. *Ibid.* 303 The 'long stopping of Diver. 1871 G. MEREDITH *Il. Richmond* vi. We played at catch with the Dutch cheese, and afterwards bowled it for long-stopping.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The neuter adj. used absol.

1. In various phrases with preps.

† a. At long: = 'at length'; (a) after a long time, in the end; (b) in an extended manner, in many words, fully.

a 1400-50 Alexander 3498 Bot lat vs leue him at longe & lende to oure homes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 579/2, I shall purpose to treat of this matter more at long. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 139 b. It were... superfluous at long to discuss.

b. Before long: before a long time has elapsed, soon. So ere long, ERELONG.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 69 Perhaps we may meet ere long. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* 11. 196 Let us hope that these islands may, ere long, be made free and independent. 1871 TROLLOPE *Ralph the Heir* xlii. 426 'Bye, bye', said Neeft, 'I'll be here again before long'. 1878 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 28 The terror and ignorance which ere long were to impel them to the conception and perpetration of even greater crimes. 1892 Bookman Oct. 28/2 We expect from him before long a better novel than he has yet given us.

c. By long and by last (? dial.): in the end.

1900 *Loughe. Mag.* Dec. 103 By long and by last we came to Veermat bridge.

d. For long: † (a) long ago (obs.); (b) throughout a long period (occas. for long and long, for long together); also predicatively, destined or likely to continue long.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4507 For lang was said, and yelt sua bes, 'Hert sun for gettes pat ne el seis'. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. 111 56 For long we haue sought the furious bore, and now we haue found him. 1729 B. LYNDE *Diary* 29 Dec. (1880) 35 Expecting the governor would adjourn for long the Gen'l Court. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 171 'Well, Lord, it mayn't be for long', replied Dolly. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) 11. 535 No man

.. kept himself for long and long, at a fearful... speed, as did Lord Brougham. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet of Owlst.* 148 Her back aches... frightfully if she sits up for long together. 1874 Lb. HOUGHTON in T. W. REID *Life* (1891) 11. 300 Ripon's conversion is one of the oddest news I have heard for long. 1895 Mrs. H. WARD *Bessie Costrell* 121 The children... had been restless for long.

e. Of long: since a remote period; for a long time past. (Cf. OF 53.) Obs.

1833 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Love* C. iv. 24 b. The Castle of Antwerp... had of long been a den of murderers. 1901 SVENSKER *M. Hubbard* 1325 The Lion... gan him avize... what had of long Become of him. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 1 The Turks haue of long most inhabited the lesser Asia. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* 1626 39 Suckers of long doe not beare. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Judicature* (Arb.) 453 Penall Lawes, if they haue bene Sleepers of long.

f. On long: in length. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21664 O four corner þe arche was made, Als ha be cros on lang and brade.

g. Unbe long: after a long interval. Obs.

1888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 (Sedgfield) 125 Da andswarode he ymbe lang and cwað. a 1255 *Leg. Kath.* 518 Þes sondemon, umbe long, com, & brohte wið him fifti scomeistres.

h. With the longest: for a very long time. 1636 tr. *Florus's Hist.* 14. ii. 273 When that part of his forces which was left behind... stayed with the longest [L. *morant faceret*] at Brundisium.

i. At (the) longest: on the longest estimate.

1897 PUSEY *Lenten Serm.* xii. (1883) 235 Short, at the longest, were the life of man.

2. Without prep.: Much time. Now chiefly in to take long. † This long (used adv.): for this long time (obs.). That long (colloq.): that length of time.

a 1470 HENRY Wallace 1. 262 Du sone, this lang quhar has thow beyne? 1565 T. STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 31 Forsaking that ancient religion whiche the longes loth I and my people haue obserued. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 102 Otherwise he had never... this long have deferr'd its discovery. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 67 It will take at least ten times that long to get a train ready for a return trip. 1901 A. HORN *Tristram of Blent* xxv. 336 He had been wondering how long they would take to think of the lady who now held the title and estates. *Mod.* Don't take very long about it. I do not think it will take long to finish the work.

b. as the predicate of an impersonal clause, (a) it is (was, will be, etc.) long before, since, to (something); it will be long first; ere it be long. † Also long to (used absol.) = 'long first'. † Also ellipt., though long first.

a 1000 in *Sax. Leechd.* 111. 434 Næs lang to þæt hit broþor þyses lanan lifes timan gæde. c 1400 MALDEN. (Roxb.) 1. 4 It is lang sen it fell oute of þe hand. 1485 CANTON *Paris & V.* 39 It shal not be long to but that ye shal be hyely marryed. 1540-1 Elvior *Image Gov.* 7 There shall be or it be longe, a more ample remembrance. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sicilian's Comm.* 174 Leste the olde enemye of mankynde, would styre up warre... or ever it were longe. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* xx. 13 And tell him, ere it be long, I'll visit him. 1606 ROLLOCK 1 *Thess.* iii. 34 Byde a little while, it is not long to. 1616 T. MATTHEWS *Lett. in Usher's Lett.* (1686) 36 God now at last, though long first, sendings good opportunity. 1631 WERREK *Ang. Funeral* 11. 223 As it was long before he could be persuaded to take a Prebend of Lincoln. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22, I hope now it will not be long before I see you at Exton. 1740 tr. *De Menky's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) 1. 47 It will not be long first. 1824 Miss FERRIER *Inher.* lxxi. She'll bring him round to her way of thinking before it's long.

3. The long and the short of (it, etc.), less frequently the short and the long: the sum total, substance, upshot. Also, to make short of long: to make a long story short.

c 1500 *Morch. & Child* in Hazlitt *Early Pop. Poetry* 1. 135 Thys ys the schorte and longe. 1598 SHAKS. *Henry W.* 11. 1. 137 There's the short and the long. 1620 SHILTON *Quix.* 1. xxviii. 254 The short and the long was this. 1642 J. EATON *Henry's Free Justif.* 245 Whereof riseth such a necessity of believing... that Christ maketh this the short and long of all. 1650 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 412 This is the long and the short of it. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 108 p. 8 This is, sir, the long and the short of the matter. 1770 FOOTER *Lame Lover* 11. Wks. 1799 11. 80 And that, Mr. John, is the long and the short on't. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxv. The short and the long of it is, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Blano* iv. vii. 160 There, to make short of long, was he way-laid by many knights at once. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* 1. ix. The long and the short of it... is that you must pay me this money.

II. As sb. (with a and plural).

4. Mus. A long note; spec. in the early notation, a note equivalent to two or to three breves, according to the rhythm employed; also, the character by which it was denoted. † Long and short (see quot. 1597).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 414, It was a mery song; I dar say that he brought foure & twenty to a long. 1590 CORAINE *Treat. Hunting* Div b. Where the Foxe is earthed, blowe for the Terriers after this manner: One long and two short. 1594 HARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* iii. My Prick-Song's always full of Larges and Longs. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 78 Long and short is when we make two notes tied together, and then another of the same kind alone. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheon.* 11. xii. § 1 (1622) 334 The Art of Musick mixeth contrary sounds in her Songes: as Shars, with flats; and briefes, with Longs. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* 1. vii. 24 The Large contains eight Semibreves, the Long four. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 227 When Musick was first invented, there were but Two Notes, viz. a Long, and a



Breve. 178a BURNBY Hist. Mus. II, iii, 184 The first consists of a succession of Longs and Breves. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings* 20. *Cert. People* Wks. 1806 II, 730/1 Longs and Breves displacing quite Crotchets-and-quaver perversity. 1891 W. POLE *Philos. Mus.* 162 The breve being intended to be held about half the time of the long.

*altrib.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Character*, Long Rest. 1886 W. S. ROCKSTRO *Hist. Mus.* iii, 35 Perfect Long Rest. Imperfect Long Rest.

5. *Prosody*. A long syllable. *Longs and shorts*: quantitative (esp. Latin or Greek) verses or versification. Hence (*nonce-use*) *long-and-short* v., to make Greek or Latin verses.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Rich. III, 42 This poetical school-mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to be abbreviate shorter by the hed. 1811 BYRON *Hints from Hor.* 514 Whom public schools compel to 'long and short' before they're taught to spell. 1812 CARLYLE *Sterling* i, iv, (1872) 29 Classicality, greatly distinguishable from death in long and shorts. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* v, 51, 'I have seen some long and shorts of Hittite', said I, 'about the Calydonian Boar, which were not bad.' 1872 *Young Gentleman's Mag.* 23/1 As two shorts are supposed to equal one long, you may put a dactyl for a spondee.

6. *Building*. *Longs and shorts*: long and short blocks placed alternately in a vertical line; the style of masonry characterized by this arrangement. Also *altrib.*, as in *long-and-short work*, *masonry*.

1845 PETERIE *Round Towers* Irel. II, iii, 188 Long and short. This masonry consists of alternate long and short blocks of ashlar, or hewn stone, bonding into the wall. 1863 G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) 11 A small loop window, with long-and-short work in the jambs. 1884 FARRIS *Arch. Lit.* 51 Of Saxon construction a chief peculiarity is that which is called 'longs and shorts'. It occurs in combs of towers, in panneling work, and sometimes in door jambs.

7. = *Long Vacation* (A. 18).

1885 M. PATTERSON *Memo.* 149, I began the Long in the belief that I was going in for my degree in November. 1888 *Riches Oxford Mag.* (1890) 111 If you dare to come up in the Long. 1891 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/3 [Oxford] had not yet awakened from the lethargy of the 'Long'.

8. *pl.* = *long-clothes*.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II, 63 A baby in longs.

9. *pl.* Long whist. (See WHIST sb.) *rare*.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II, 29 Shilling points at longs, were the fashion. 1850 *Baker's Handbk. Games* 162.

10. *Comm.* One who has purchased in expectation of future demand.

1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar., Under negotiations by the 'longs', the market [i.e. for pork] fell back 5c. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 2/5 Wheat... fell off owing to longs unloading. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 'Longs' circulating sensational accounts of damage done to the spring wheat crop.

*Long* (lɒŋ), *a.* Also 3-5, *north, dial.* 8 9 *lang*, 4-5 *lange*, 5-6 *longe*. [Aphetic f. ME. *ilong*, OE. *gelang* ALONG a.] *Phr.* *Long of* († *long on*): attributable to, owing to, on account of, because of, 'along of'. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1300 ORMIN 13377 All Cristene folkess hald iss lang o Cristess helpe. c 1275 LAV. 15836 Sal wæren (= whereon) hit his lang þat þe wal falleþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6030 Al þis wrak on me es lang [Faith, lange, *Trin.* longe]. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 750 Here 3c muwen se þe wrong and knowe, whereon hit is long [u. r. alange]. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 464 in Horstra. *Aleng.* Leg. (1881) 86 All my los es lang on þe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4666 Slik lust is lang on þe leuir & likand spices. c 1450 CANTON *Sonnets of Aymon* i, 50 Neuer we shall faylle you but if it be longe of you. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii, 535 Whether it were of the Englyssmen longe or of the Portygaleys, moche harme was done to the Spaynyardys. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 1 John 44 All is long of the darkenes of the hate of his brother, that hath so blynded his eyes. 1581 STUBBS *Anat. Anus* II, (1882) 33 Who is it long of, can you tell? 1591 FLORIO and *Frutiles* 57, I wot not what it is long of, but I have no stomach. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parusius*. *ProL* (Arb.) 3 Its all long on you, I could not get my part a night or two before. 1651 BAXTER *Saints Rest* i, v, 2. 61 That the very Damned live, is to be ascribed to him; That they live in misery, is long of themselves. 1705 J. BLAIR in *Perry Hist. Coll. Am. Col. Ch.* I, 145, I do again assure you it shall not be long of me if our differences be long lived. 1740 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 24 Nov. (1892) I, 377, I have told the French Minister, as *hom*, that if that affair be not soon concluded, your Lordship would think it all long of him. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* III, i, 113 That all these Have fallen out proffess, 'tis long of you.

*Long* (lɒŋ), *adv.* Compared longer (lɒŋgə), longest (lɒŋgɪst). Forms: 1 *lange*, *longe*, 2 *lange*, *Orm. lange*, 3-5, *Sc. 6-9 lang*, 3-5 *longe*, 5-*long*. See also LENG, LENCER, LENGEST. [OE. *lange*, *lange*, = OFris. *lang(e)*, *long(e)*, OS. *lang* (Du. *lang*), OHG. *lango* (MHG., mod.G. *lange*): = OTeut. \**langō*, f. \**laygo*-LONG a.]

1. For or during a long time.

† *Long a day* (Spenser): for a long time. [Prob. for *long of the day*; cf. 'long time of þe dei', quot. a 1225 in A. 7. Possibly the rare phrase *long the day* may have had this origin; but see 6 below.]

*Beowulf* (Z.) 2344 Peab ðe hord-welan heolde lange. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* (Sedgefield) xxxv, § 7 Ða he 3a lange and longe hearpode, Ða cleopode se hellwara ðinga. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 3et ic mecl longe libben. a 1300 ORMIN 219 Forw hi þe seest swa lange was þatt dæd att Goddes allert. c 1250 *Ord & Night*, 466 He nis nother 3ep ne wis, That longe ðwel w him nod nis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 169 Iesus come he lang had fast was fondid wit þe wik gang. 1340 *Asenb.* 205 A rode eppel amang þe helen, makeþ

rotic þe yzounde, yef he is longe þer amange. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) II, 5 Ðai wald þat it schuld hafe lang lasted. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 4 Laborers... longe sitting at their breakfast at their dyner and nonemete. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Edw. II, 192b, This matter, hanging long in consultation. 1561 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aduis* Pref. 9 Tyrannus raygne not long. 1590 SPENSER *P. O.* i, xi, 9 Most vertuous virgin. That hast wandered through the world now long a day. 1596 *Ibid.* vi, iii, 4 Is this the timely joy, which I expected long. c 1605 *Acc. Bk. W. Wayn* in *Antiquary XXXII*, 178, 1460, K. Henry 6 proclaimed kinge, but continued not long. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV, 372 If they could spare members they must attend long. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x, 507 They long suspend the Fortune of the Field. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect Plenty* vii, Lang have they ply'd that trade. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermil* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II, 392 We have long been expecting a packet. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII, 125 The principle, which had long been generally admitted in the Greek republics, that [etc.]. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i, i, 1 Gerbert's disciple once, but long a monk of Saint Evreult. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 275 Many of his criticisms of modern scientific philosophy are precisely those which I have long urged.

b. In the comparative and superlative, or preceded by advs. of comparison (as, *how*, *so*, *thus*, *too*, etc.), the adv. indicates amount of relative duration. (Cf. LONG a. 8.) *So* (or *as*) *long* as: often nearly equivalent to 'provided that', 'if only'.

c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* vi, xxv. (Schipper) 496 *lc.* þe... acywe ðe hu lange þu on breowe aweanian sceðe. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 169 Swa lange swa ge ðis dydon ðara anum ðe on me gelyfdon. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1816 To longe we habbed ðrimen ure dusciples. c 1375 *St. Leg. Sancti* vii, (Jacobus Mavor) c. 13 Ay þe langare þe sat sa, þe more grew his sorow & va. c 1400 *Langfance's Curage*. 7 If þat a wounde hapþe to longe in þe air open, þanne [etc.]. 1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV, 424/1 Whiles and a longe as hit is or shall be so. c 1500 *Metastase* iv, 311 8, long rawe gellay that he came to the Castel. 1513 *Moro* in *Grafton Chron.* 1568 II, 775 The Cardinal perceyved that the Queene waxed ever the longer the farther of. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* S. I, 18 xix, 12 How lang lang I this life miled. 1567 *Gude & Godd.* *Ball.* (S. T. S.) 7 Als lang as I leue on this erd. 1568 *Thursy Day* *Marrage* Cuijib, I have already troubled them to long. 1590 SPENSER *P. O.* ii, viii, 28 The guilt, which if he lived had thus I onc, His life for dew revenge should deare alyde. 1631 *Goose* *God's Arrows* iii, lxxv, 304 A liquor... which kept them from rotting, and made them last the longer. 1642 J. SHUTE *Sarah's Hagar* (1649) 171 Absalon... kept his wrath so long; until it burst out into blood. c 1680 *BEYERIDGE* *Serm.* (1739) I, 68 So long as there are devils in hell. 1715 ATTENBURY *On Matt.* xxvii, 13 in *Serm.* (1734) I, 127 Thus long have they [Jews] been no Nation. 1732 BERRILEY *Alphib.* II, § 20 The world... always will be the same, as long as men are men. 1776 *Trial of Annetounar* 295 How long did you live with Sieflaut at Delhi? 1825 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) 85 To cling to your profession as long as you can. 1834 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1850) IV, 391 God has mercifully supported me thus long. 1846 BROWNING *Lost Mistress* v, I will hold your hand but as long as all may, Or so very little longer. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* III, ix, 730 One-third who have been longest in office retire annually. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I, 1, 394 She stood so long that she forgot to weep. 1889 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* Pref., Is there any great harm in that, so long as you get plenty of amusement?

c. colloq. *So long*: good-bye, 'au revoir'. [Cf. G. *so lange*.]

1865 F. H. NIXON *P. Perfume* 8 Will wish you 'ta ta'—gentle reader—'So long!' a 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems* 398, I whisper So long! And take the young woman's hand... for the last time. 1899 *Chamb. Fril.* 2 June 397 'When shall we see you again? Not for another six months I s'pose. So long.' 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 199 'So long then; wish you luck'.

d. *J. you, etc. may* (do something) *long enough*: a colloquial phrase expressing hopelessness of result. Now usually followed by *before* conj.

1530 PALSGR. 616/2, I may do a thing longe ynough, which sayng we use when we signifye our labour to be in vayne. Thou maye krye longe ynough: *tu es beau brair*. 1871 BROWNING *Hervé* *Kiel* xi, Search the heroes flung pell-mell On the Louvre, face and flank; 'You shall look long enough ere you come to Hervé Riel.

2. The suppression of the qualified adj., adv., or phrase, in expressions like *to be long about one's work*, causes the adv. *long* to assume the character of a quasi-adjectival predicate = 'occupying a long time', 'delaying long'. Const. *in*, *† of*, *† a* (with gerund; the prep. is now often omitted *colloq.*), also followed by conj. *ere*, *or*, *before*.

The originally advb. character of the word in this use is shown by the form *longe* (rhyming with *longe*) in the first example, and by the analogy of the similar use of the advb. phrase *in to be a long time*. Cf. however F. *être long* a.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I, 125/1368 Sumdel þe pope was anayþ he hadd e-beo so longe. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III, 258 Let myn oncle... kepe the patent... till he have his mone, and that shall not be longe to. 1530 TINDALE *Nym.* xiv, 18 The Lorde is longe yer he be angrie, and full of mercy. 1539 *Cramer's Bible* Matt. xxiv, 48 My lord will be long a coming. 1541 UOALL *Erasm. Aphor.* 268 Whiche thyng forasmuch as it was veray slacke and longe in dooyng... he assayed to pwyse over the sea of Adria. 1560 J. DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 86b, Weynt to mete... the Emperor, but they were longe or they wought to be sufferd to come to his speche. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justice* vi, 31 That the Empire which was so long a getting... might not come to wracke. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III, iii, 8 He be not longe before I call upon thee. 1614 CHAFMAN *Widowes Teares* i, Dram. Wks. 1823 III, 19 Go, He not be longe. 1637 EARL MONM. *tr. Marcellus's Romulus & Tarquin* 394 The witchcraft of Rhetorique being ended, which is not long a doing. 1691 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 345, I advise to be long a chusing

a kind of life. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1902) 26 It is from Glasgow, whence I am still longer before I believe. 1796 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* IV, 242 You shall... remain... till I have discovered the whole of your vile plot, which will not be long first. 1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V, 237 The real author cannot be long of being deterré. 1803 *Lorinian* II, 57 The wound was long before it was healed. a 1814 *Last Act* II, i in *New Brit. Theatre* II, 381 Is not our old gentleman rather beyond his time? in truth, I think him long. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ix, They were not long of discovering the *télé-tele-pont*. 1880 *FAIRBANKS* *Bungay* 53 His remarkable ability was not long in showing itself. 1894 *Fall Mall Mag.* Mar. II, 740 The opportunity was not long in coming.

b. *Not to be long for this world*: to have only a short time to live.

1822 BYRON *Lett. to J. Murray* 23 Sept., If it is, I cannot be long for this world.

3. With an agent-noun, as *long-liver*. Also *longer*, *longest liver*, in legal use for 'the survivor, the last survivor'.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI, 271/2 The longest liver of them, 1529 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 237 The sayd Elizabeth now hys wyffe yf she be longer lyver. 1530 *Palsgr.* 317/2 Longe taryer. 1602 *Narrissus* (1893) 241 Why am I longer lyver? 1652 Th. HOPKINS *Funeral Serm.* (1685) 13 The longest lyver hath no more but that he is longer a dying than others. 1781 MAD D'ARBEY *Diary* Aug., He is strong-livly, I dare say he will be a very long lyver. 1818 *CRUISE* *Digest* led, a II, 311 For and during the term of their natural lives, and the life of the longer lyver of them. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gr.* iv, 5 The longest lyver... should take land and treasure. 1873 H. SPENCER *Sind. Social.* 1882/94 The qualities which make him likely to be a long-liver.

4. Followed by *after*, *before*, *† effere*, *† or*, or *since* advs., conjs., or preps.: At, from, or to a point of time far distant from the time indicated.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5259 Sum I wend, lang shengnan, þar wild leices had þe slain. *Ibid.* 150/8 Him... I sagh lang ar wit him in rote. c 1425 WINTOUR *Cron.* III, iii, 598 Scotland was dyssawarra left And wast nere byand ang thare eft. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1145 Pare he lies with his ledis lang or he foundes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i, iii, All the estates were longe of day in the chyrche for to praye. 1513 *Moro* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II, 759 One Mistlebrooke long before morning came in great haste. 1523 *Lib. BERNERS* *Pross.* I, vii, 5 The kyng sawe his suster, whom he had nat sene long before. c 1530 TINDALE *ProL*, to *Jonah* (1531), Wyckfelle preached repentance unto our fathers not longe sence. 1560 DAUS *tr. Steidane's Comm.* 20 b, And so not longe after they burned Luthers workes. a 1649 THOMAS or HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 The long-since dead from bursted graves arise. 1662 *SHILLING*. *Orig. Sac.* III, iv, § 1 If there were persons existent in the World long before Adam was. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Smt. Pap. Philos.* (1776) I, 9 Wanting the basis of reason, the whole fabric has long since fallen to the ground. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I, 731 They ought, long ere this, to have been prevented. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1880) I, 28 A prison... the ruins of which long after remained on the left bank of the Seine. 1861 *Ibid.* 47 Protestant and peaceful times, long after London had ceased to fear a foreign foe. 1860 READ *Cloister & H.* xxix, He and I were born the same year, but he cut his teeth long before me. 1889 SWINBURNE *Sind. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 269 Such is life as Mrs. Harris long since observed. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX, 167/2 You are hemmed in on every side by the long-past past.

5. The comparative is used (chiefly with qualifying adv., as *any*, *no*, *much*, *a little*, etc.) in the sense: After the point of time indicated by the context (= L. *amplius*, F. *plus* with negative, G. *mehr*). *No longer*: not now as formerly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1300 To live might he na langar dreil. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* Q. xi, 1p I rise, no langer wald I lye. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v, iii, 157, I can no longer hold me patient. 1662 STILLINGE *Orig. Sac.* II, vii, § 7 There should a time come when the Ceremoniall Law should oblige no longer. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. H.* xxviii, Happiness I fear is no longer reserved for me here. 1802 *Plato* i, 126, I could no longer dissemble with myself. 1894 HALL *Cainé* *Maximan* III, xix, 190 There was no longer any room for doubt.

6. Subjoined to expressions designating a period of time, with the sense: Throughout the length of (the period specified). [Cf. G. *sein leben lang*.] † Also rarely *poet.* in reversed order, as *long the day* (cf. *long a day* under 1).

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I, 264/122 Heore 3nt was swiþe faste i-mad: þoruþ al þe 3ere longe. 1530 TINDALE *Anso.* *Moro* iv, xi, Wks. (1573) 332 There were martyrs that suffered martyrdom for the name of Christ all the year long. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I, 169 He trayled all night long to Winchester warde. c 1586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXI, v, Thy gracions glory Was my dirty long the day. 1590 SPENSER *P. O.* i, i, 32 The Summe that measures heaven all day long. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 478 Without any change or alteration all the Sabbath long. 1650 TRAPP *Comm.* *Nym.* xxiii, 10 Carnall men... live all their lives-long in Dalilah's lap. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 154 All Lent long... the very faithful themselves were cast upon their knees. 1720 T. GORDON *Honourist* I, 158 In Scotland, a Man must be all Sunday long tied either to the Kirk or his Chamber. 1825 THIRLWALL *Crit. Ess.* 36 Accustomed to pass their nights the whole summer long in the open air, 1849 HELPS *Friends in C.* II, iv, 92 You are out all day long with the sheep. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 1064 While... the lesson long, No learner ever dared to cross his legs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III, 245 He was to continue working all his life long at that and at no other.

† 7. At or to a great or a specified distance in space; far. *Obs. rare*.

c 1290 *Gen. & Ex.* 24/85 So longe he hauen ðeden nimen To flum iurdon ðat he ben cumen. 23... in *Minor P.* *Yrm. MS.* 502 Two wywes sat zonder, langare. c 1450 *Merlin* 155 Thei smyten... so vigorously that oon myght here the crassing



of spere half a myle longe. 1533 BERNERS tr. *Froissart* I. ix. 7 She... rude to warde Heynaulte, and so long she rode that she came to Cambresy. 1532 in *More Confut. Barnes* viii. *M's Wks.* (1557) 78a/6 The church through out all the world stretched farre and long. 1544 *Lam. & Pitious Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 535 His gallyes... were barbourd fyue legges longe frome the sayde towne of Argiere. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1578) R viij. All the way long did I nothing but think upon my good Gypsies.

† 8. With a long step. Obs.  
1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4116/4 Paces and gallops well, trots a little long.

9. Comb. When qualifying a ppl. adj. used attrib., the word, like most other advs., is commonly hyphenated, forming innumerable quasi-compounds: as *long-accustomed*, *long-borne*, *long-expected*, etc. Also LONG-CONTINUED, LONG-LASTING, LONG-LIVING.

a. With the sense 'for a long time'.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitful Less.* To Rdr. (1593) 2ab, After long accustomed doing of virtuous deeds. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. 64 The abject and compliant state of 'long-accustomed' slaves. 1789 COWPER *Annus Mirab.* 47 Our Queen's 'long-accustomed' breast. c. 1620 S. A. GORGES *To the King in Farr S. P. Jas. I* (1847) 315 Yet in my 'long-borne' zeale Time's change can make no change appeare. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) I. 194 The sudden resurrection of a 'long-buried' aristocracy. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arrians* v. ii. (1876) 381 That resurrection which now awaited the long-buried truths of the Gospel. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 400 The 'long-contended' prize. 1858 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philippi* (1873) 199 The 'long-delayed' judgment of God. 1590 J. PHILLIP *Friendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 596 And eke enioy, as wee doo wish, Our 'long-desired' manne. 1877 BYRANT *Odys.* v. 534 To thee, the long-desired, I come. 1533 ELIOT *Cast. Hellic* II. xxiv. (1541) 52 These exercises... may put out of the body, all 'long-during' sicknesses. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. iii. 207 As motion and long during action tyres The sinnowy vigour of the traveller. 1587 TURBERV. *Quid's Epist.* Qij. And all my wit is me bereft by 'long-enduring' smart. 1876 GRO. ELLIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. lxiii. 251 The long-enduring watcher. 1640 WALLER *Sb. Ho. Comm.* 22 Apr. Wks. (1729) 406 A 'long-established' government. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 124 A long-established and very eminent lawyer of Boston. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxii. 929 Their 'long-expected' hopes were utterly forlorn. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 302 They... balked their Roman conquerors of their long-expected revenge. 1605 DRAYTON *Elegiac* xii. And that all-searching and impartial Fate Shall take account of 'long-forgotten' dust. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 191 Tears repeat their long-forgotten course. 1593 SHAKS. *Linc.* 1816 Now he... armed his 'long-hid' wits advisedly. 1843 BROWNING *Return Drives* i. 229 Tell them the 'long-kept' secret. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 27 Ah my 'long-lacked' lord, Where have ye bene thus long out of my sight? 1860 PUSBY *Min. Proph.* 483 He, the 'long-longed' for, the chosen of God. 1605 DAY *He of Gulls* Dii. 'Long lookt for' comes at last. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* i. Exulting in the long-looked-for event. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* iii. 85 To Chiron Phoenix owed his 'long-lost' sight. 1887 BESANT *The World-went*, etc. xi. 87 The safe return of the long-lost sailor. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 156 The images of his 'long-parted' friends. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 481 During His 'long-past' sojourn upon earth. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 388 The solid, permanent, 'long-possessed' property of the country. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 9 Hermione... Was sent to crown the 'long-protracted' joy. 1715 — *liad* v. 185 With 'long-resounding' cries they urge the Train To fit the Ships, and launch into the Main. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v. The groans of the mountains, and the long-resounding shores. 1862 H. SPENSER *First Princ.* II. xvi. § 134 (1875) 373 Its 'long-settled' political organization. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 9 With 'long-shut' eyes I shun the irksome light. 1729 LAW *Serious* C. 299 [HE] triumphantly entered that 'long-shut-up' paradise. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* ix. 319 Ere the Iberian Powers had toucht the 'long-sought' Bay. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 74 My long-lost, my long-sought brother! 1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. To be acquitted from the 'long-suffer'd' undugly attribute of patronizing Adultery. 1636 B. JUNSON *Discov. Homeri* *Ulysses* (1640) 93 Ulysses, in Homer, is made a 'long thinking' man, before hee speaks. 1691 MILTON *P. R.* i. 59 We Must bide the stroke of that 'long-threatened' wound. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 149 'Long-toiled' mariners, whom storms have at length compelled to seek a final port. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 21 That 'long-wandering' Grecke, That for his love refused deitie. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 293 The dry Embraces of 'long-wedded' Love. 1590 J. PHILLIP *Friendly Larum* in *Farr S. P. Ellis* (1845) II. 533 And keepe the cruell papists from their 'long-wished' day. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 That day, long-wished day. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* I. x. 107 We at last discovered the long-wished for Island. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art 38 The 'long-withheld' sympathy is given at last.

b. With the sense 'to or at a great distance'; in a few nonce-words, chiefly poet., as *long-destroying*, *long-travelled*, *wandered*, *withdrawing*.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 326 Our long-reaching Ordonance. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 2 The palm her love with long-stretch'd arms embraces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 313 Who shall... bring back Through the worlds wilderness long wanderd man Safe to eternal Paradise of rest. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I. 200 A sad Experiment I have made Of the long-reaching Arm of Kings. 1715 POPE *liad* vii. 265 They shake the brands, and threat With long-destroying flames the hostile fleet. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 67 O'er your hills and long-withdrawing vales, Let Autumn spread his treasures. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 23 He is a... widely and long-travelled man.

Long [lɒŋ], v. 1. Forms: 1. *langian*, 3-4 *longen*, 3-6 *longe*, *north. lang*, (3 *longy*, 3, 6 *longue*, 4 *longy*, 5 *lung*, *longyn*), 3-*long*. [OE. *langian* = OS. *langōn* impers. = sense 5 below (MDu. *langen* to be or seem long; to 'think long', desire; to ex-

tend, hold out, offer, Du. *langen* to offer, present), OHG. *langēn* impers. = sense 5 (MHG., G. *langen* to reach, extend, suffice), ON. *langa* impers. and pers. to desire, long; -O Teut. \**langōjan*, \**langējan* f. \**langjo* - LONG a. 1.]

† 1. *intr.* To grow longer; to lengthen. Obs.  
c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* III. 250 Þonne se dæg langaþ þonne gæð seo sunne norðward. 1311 K. ALIS. 139 Averil is meory, and longith the day. c. 1325 *Song on Passion* 2 in O. E. *Misc.* 197 Somer is comen... his day biginnith to longe. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 245 The dayes longith fro equinoctium forth, and the nyghtes shortith.

† 2. *trans.* To lengthen, prolong. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecc.* viii. 12 Be thet not good to the vapitouse, ne be thet after longith the dayes of hym. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 202 Prayer longith a manny lyue. 1500 Robert of Cynille 35 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 271 Hys dwelinge thoght he there to longe.

† 3. To long away [used to tr. L. *elongare*]. a. *trans.* To put far away. b. *intr.* To depart. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *P.* lxxxvii. 19 Thow longedest awai [Vulg. *elongasti*] fro me frend and neighebor. — *Eccles.* xxxv. 22 The Lord shal not longen away [Vulg. *elongabit*].

4. *trans.* To cause to pass over a certain distance (see quot.). *dia.*

1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words 71 Long it hither: Reach it hither. Suffolk. a. 1825 FORRY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Long, to forward to a distance, from one hand to another, in succession.

II. † 5. *impers.* with accus. *Me longs (longeth)*:

I have a yearning desire; I long. Const. *after*, or *to* with sb. or inf. Obs. (Cf. to think long, LONG a. 9b.)

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. xi. § 1 Pæt us nu æfter swelcum longian mæge swelce þa wæron. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 149 Him wile none longe þar after. c. 1290 S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 199/14 Hire longued with hire broþer to speke. a. 1300 *Cursor* II. 2041 Hir langed sare hir sun cum to. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxix. 9 Vs langis estire a thyng of þe world. 1406 HOCLEVE *La Male Regle* 38 Me langed astir nouelrie

6. To have a yearning desire; to wish earnestly. Const. *for* († *after*, occas. † *at*, † *to*), or *to* with inf. (The only current sense.) † Also, to be restless or impatient till (something is attained).

a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 10543 (Cott.) Þan sal þou find þin husband þar, þat þou has langed efter sare. c. 1380-90 CHAUCER *Prot.* 12 Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 352 Rycht sar he langyt the towne of Ayre to se. c. 1500 *Melusine* xix. 72 For therat I lang moche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. Percy Song 138 You knowe well that some women do long After nyce thynges, be it ryght or wrong. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I longe, as a woman with chylde longeth, or lusteth for a thyng that she wolde eate or drinke of. a. 1584 MONTCOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 177, I langt in Luffis bow to shute. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. ii. 82 Come, leade the way, I long till I am there. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cix. 40, I have longed after thy precepts. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 480 He longed for day, and it being come, hee quietly left his Lodging. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 593 All other Beasts that saw, with like desire Longing and envying stood. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* II. 129 But what if any of the Ladies should long? Well, here take it, and the D—! do you good with it. 1786 MAD. D'ARLÉY *Diary* 8 Nov. Though she gave me a thousand small distresses, I longed to kiss her for every one of them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 51 As the cold grave that length for its coffin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Thesus* I. 197 He longed to ask his mother the meaning of that stone. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belfon Est.* xxviii. 338 This man longed for her,—desired to call her his own. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* viii. (1885) 239 Believers in all ages have longed for external support to their faith.

† 7. Const. an adv. or advb. phr. with a verb of motion implied: To long to go. Obs.

c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Him wile none longe biderward. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1915 Ni longed heonward. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3649 Þo be king hurde þis, him longede þuder sore. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2914 So longid this lady with lust to the temple. 1545 HALL *Chron.* *Rich.* III 27 The man had an high harte and sore longed upwarde, not rising yet so fast as he had hoped.

† 8. To grow weary. *Sic. Obs.*

1606 ROLLOCK *A Thers.* xxiii. 293 Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he addes to the promise, we shall reape the fruit of our good deeds in our owne tyme, if we long not, but goe forward ay to the end.

Long [lɒŋ], v. 2 *arch.* Also 3 *north. lang*. [f. *lang*, *long* (not recorded in OE.), aphectic f. OE. *gelang* at hand, dependent on, ALONG a. 1 (= OHG. *gilang*, *kalang* akin). The simple vb. is now superseded in general use by the compound BELONG v.]

1. *intr.* To be appropriate to († occas. *for*); to pertain to († rarely with simple dative); to refer or relate to; to belong, as a member of a family or the like, a native, adherent, or dependent; to be a part, appendage, or dependency. Now only poet. as a rare archaism (written 'long' as if short for *belong*).

1500 *Charter Edm.* Conf. in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* (1846) IV. 215 Alle ða land be longen into ðare halagen stowe. a. 1300 *Cursor* M. 2808 Has þou her... and man, to be langand, or hec or lau. c. 1330 K. BROMER *Chron.* (1810) 82 Unto be Marche gan long an erle, Wolnot he hight. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's* P. 23 His astrelable longinge for his Art. — *Sqr.* 17. 8 Hym lacked noght that length to a kyng. a. 1400 *Primer* (1891) 73 God to whom it length alone to have mercy. c. 1430 *Lydg.* *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 19 Withe observances longyng for a kyng. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 A swynherde longynge to the kyng. c. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. x. 258 It is a thyng wherof the knowledge length unto him. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua suavit* *women* 407 For neuer I likit a leid that langit till his blude. 1508

FISHER 7 *Pent.* I's. xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 82 Yf the thyng asked of almyghty god be longynge and not contrary to the soules helth. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V* 70 Thei... franchises longyng or dewe to them in all maner of places. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 6 With such austerie as length to a father. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xxi. 194 But hereto length a tale. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 (1873) 124 Such mechanic as length to the production of the natues afore rehearsed. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xlvii. But that full grasp of vast Eternitie 'Longs not to beings simply vegetive. 1650 FULLER *Pilgrimage* II. iii. 283 West-gate where Shuppin and Holsaw were Porters. To them also langed the gate Shalletheth. 1668 70 MOARS *Earthly Par.* I. 240 He will give thee everything That 'longs unto the daughter of a King.

† b. To concern (a person); hence, to be fitting, befit, besecm. Obs.

a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1222 She durste never seyn ne do But that thing that hir longed to. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 146 Hit longis to knyghtis to defende hom. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 237 In towne, as it longes, þe osul twytterþ mery songes. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 140 (Add. MS.) Alle loye and gladnesse, as length to a maiden for to have. 1450 80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 5 That, þat length not to be knowe. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V* 64 It length not to clerkes to intermele of them. 1564 tr. P. MARY'S *Comm. Judges* 211 b, That length to reason to seeke and search out.

† 2. (Const. *to*, *unto*.) To be the property or rightful possession of; = BELONG v. 3. Obs.

1386 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 12 Þe catel longynge to be compaigne. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 418 The maners that to the bishop langed. c. 1450 *Mertin* 140 All the londe that length to the crowne. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. V* 63 Any hous or edifice or place of ground longynge to any of the saied citizens. a. 1552 IRLAND *Collect.* I. 235 Fulco had robbid Ruyton a castle longynge to Straunge. 1608 DAY *Lam. Triches* v. (1881) 79 Unto what great Prince, Christian or Pagan, longis this mansion?

Long, obs. form of LONG; aphectic f. ALONG.

-long (lɒŋ), †-longa suffix, forming advs. The earliest instance is *endlong*, from ON. *endlang-r* adj., 'extending from end to end', 'the whole length of'. The word is properly a compound of LONG a.; but in Eng. it was principally used as adv., and developed the sense 'end-wise', 'end foremost', so that it became parallel in meaning to words like *sidelong*, *headlong*, *backlong*. The ending -long thus came to be regarded as a variant of -ING suffix<sup>2</sup>. Hence, on the one hand, the occasional 14th c. form *endelyng* for *endlong*, and, on the other hand, the substitution of *headlong*(s), *sidelong*(s), *flatlong*(s) for the earlier *headlong*(s), *sidelong*(s), *flatlong*(s).

|| Longa (lɒŋga). *Mus.* Also 7 *longo*. [It. a. med.L. *longa* (sc. *nota*), fem. of *longus* long.] = LONG sb. 4.

c. 1648-50 BATHWAT *Barnabes Yrnl.* (1818) 181 What though braves too be made long's? 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cyd. Supp.* 1893 SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Diet. Mus.*, *Longa* (—), the second longest note of mensurable music = 3 or 4 *Maxima*.

Longable, obs. form of LAND-GATEL.

1407 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 329 The Kings chief rent called *Longable*.

Longabo, longacion: see LONGAXON.

† Long-acre. Obs. Apparently a usual proper name for a long narrow field containing an acre. (Now preserved as the name of a well-known London street.) In quot., *allusive* = one's estate or patrimony.

1607 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch the Old One* I. i. But where's Long-acre? in my vncle's conscience, which is 3 years voyage about. 1608 *Yorksh. Trav.* I. ix. In a word, Sir, I have consumed all, played away long-acre. 1699 *Lady Alimony* II. L 3 b. It will run like Quicksilver over all their Husbands Demains; and in very short time make a quick dispatch of all his Long-acre.

Long-acu-minate, a. Bot. [f. L. *long-us* long + ACUMINATE.] Having a long tapering point.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 336 *Salix fragilis*; leaves lanceolate long-acuminate.

Longæval, etc., var. or obs. ff. LONGEVAL, etc.

Long-ago. Attrib. use of the advb. phrase *long ago* (see AGO). That has long gone by; that belongs to the distant past. Also quasi-sb. and sb., the distant past or its events; rarely in pl.

a. 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. (1882) 116/2 My long, long-ago theory of volition as a mode of double-touch. 1851 LONGE. *Gold. Leg.* I. Castl. *Faustberg*. The shapes of jayandwoe, The airy crowds of long-ago. 1861 A. PROCTOR *Leg. & Lyr.* 205, I have buried grief and sorrow In the depths of Long-ago. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* ix. (1875) 56 Desultory thoughts... with 'long-agoes'. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 24 Jan. A book, the long-ago gift of his dead mother. 1896 HARE *Story of my Life* I. Pref. 6 Time is always apt to paint the long-ago in fresh colours. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 338 In spite of his wide severance from the ways of that long-ago time. 1900 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 77 The long-ago silk gown of a long-ago lady.

Longan (lɒŋɡən). Also 8 *lungung*, 9 *lungan*, *lung-yen*. [Chinese *lung-yen*, lit. 'dragon's eye', f. *lung* dragon + *yen* eye.] The fruit of an evergreen tree, *Nephelium Longanum*, cultivated in China and the East Indies; also, the tree itself.

1732 S. BARON *Descript. Tongueen* in *Churchill's Voy.* III. 4 The fruit call'd Jean or Lunging (that is, Dragon's eggs [sic]) by the Chinese. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 383 Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the



produce of different species of *Nephelium*. 1869 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* xix. (1870) 502 No house could be had for divine service, and they had to gather under the shade of a magnificent long-yen tree. 1874 S. W. WILLIAMS *Pict. Chinese* 587 *Long-yen*, the longan fruit (*Nephelium longan*).

**Longanimity** (lɒŋəˈnɪmɪti). Now rare; formerly common in religious use. Also 5 -yte, 6-7 -itie, -ye. [ad. late L. *longanimitas* (occ. curring, e.g., in Vulg. 2 Pet. iii. 15), f. *longanimus* (see next), after Gr. μακροθυμία. Cf. F. *longanimité*.] Long-suffering; forbearance or patience (e.g. under provocation). (See also quot. 1656.)

1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xlii. 14 Thou shalt overcome them [temptations] better litle & litle by patience & longanimity. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* viii. 131 His longanimity and long tarrying for our amendment. a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Pride Wks.* 1888 III. 614 In Isaac such simplicity, such longanimity in Jacob. 1652 HOWELL *Gifford's Rev. Naples* ii. 198 The steadfastness, longanimity and constancy of the Spaniard. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary* s.v. In Divinity it is thus defined: Longanimity is an untired confidence of mind in expecting the good things of the life to come. 1682 SIA T. BROWN *Chr. Mor.* iii. 82 The Longanimity of God would no longer endure such vicious abominations. 1744 WARDLAW *Tracts* (1789) 14 Constancy is a Word too weak to express so extraordinary a behaviour, 'twas Patience, 'twas Longanimity. 1813 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Patronage* (1832) III. xxviii 77 The same penetration, the same longanimity, which enabled him to govern the affairs of a great nation, gave him a foresight for his own happiness. 1858 E. L. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i. xi. 217 In true generosity of soul, he [Essex] was as little a match for Raleigh as in longanimity. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. His longanimity under the foolishness of the young woman is really marvelous.

\* *erron.* Length (of time); also, prolixity. 1607 [see LONGQUITY 2, quot. 1658]. 1854 LOWELL *Cambidge* 30 155. Ago Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 83 He is expected to ask a blessing and return thanks at the dinner, a function which he performs with centenarian longanimity, as if he reckoned the ordinary life of man to be five or six years. 1861 — *Highway* P. Ser. ii. i. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 106 A ventriloquist, emulous in longanimity of Homer's list of ships.

**Longanimous** (lɒŋəˈnɪməs), a. rare. [f. L. *longanimus* (f. *longus* LONG + *animus* mind, after Gr. μακροθυμος) + *-ous*.] Long-suffering; enduring, patient.

1620 C. RAWLINSON *Confess.* St. Augustine 43 Thou seest these things, O Lord, and thou hast given thy peace, being longanimous, and full of mercy, and truth. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow* P. Ser. i. Introduct. Poet. Wks. 1890 II. 35 The present Vankee, full of shifts, longanimous, good at patching.

† **Longanon.** *Med. Obs.* Also 5 *langaon*, 6 *longaon*, 6-7 *longaon*, 8 *longaon*, n. *longibo*; also 6 *corruptly* *longaacion*, -ation. [Late L. *longano* (n., -galo, -gavo, -gao).] The rectum.

1490 *Laurenc's Chirurg.* 168 And after his gutt [colon] cometh langaon, & is he ende of alle. 1547 BOKER *Br. Health* xvi. The longation which is the ars gutt. *Ibid.* exclviii. They [the worms] be in a gutte named the longation. 1548 VICARY *Anat.* viii. 66 The syxte and last is called Rectum or Longaon. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 b 2 The gutte fleon. . and the Longaon. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 343 Those creatures, whose meat passes immediately . into the straight gut Longaon, or the Tiwill. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Longaon*, *Longaon*, or *Longabo*, the Straight Gut, in the Fundament. [In BAILEY, MAYNE *Expos. Lat.*, *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

**Longart**, variant of LONGWARD S. Obs.

† **Longa'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med. L. \**longa'tiō*-em, n. of action f. *longāre* to prolong, f. *longus* LONG a.]

1. Lengthening, elongation. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/a Strippe vp the skinned and the muscles, as well for the longation of the skinned, as lengtheninge of the Vaynes and Arteries.

2. The longer process for transmitting metals. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv. v. (1886) 301 In this art [Alchemystrie] there are two waies, the one called longation, the other curation. 1606 N. BRETOS *Sir P. Sydney's Oratoria* K 2b With great expence and longation, Must come this metals alteration. 1671 II. M. tr. *Erasmus, Colloq.* 259 Longation, and, a. Curation.

**Longation**, corrupt form of LONGANON.

† **Longayne.** *Obs. rare* — 1. [a. OF. *longayne*, *longaigne*, latrine, filthy place.] A filthy place. 1340 *Aeneid* 212 Me ssel bidde ine oneste stedes nact ine longaynes are dop be ypoctites. [An odd misapprehension of the point of Matt. vi. 5.]

**Long-beard.** 1. A man with a long beard. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1883) 128 Loud must have been the sound of the tymbals to overpower the blubbering of the Emir and his longbeards.

\* b. A pseudo-etymol. rendering of LONGARD. 1647-8 COSTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Famous incursions of the Longbeards. 1889 [see LONGGARDIAN].

2. An epiphytic plant, *Tillandsia usneoides*, found in the forests of the southern United States: also called *long-moss*, *Spanish moss*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Tradit.* Long-beard, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi. 1856 in *Yemas*, Bot.

3. A bellarmine.

1878 JEWETT *Ceramic Art Gr. Brit.* I. 92 The Bellarmine, or Grey Beard, or Long Beard, as it was commonly called.

**Long-boat.** The largest boat belonging to a sailing vessel. 1515 *Coke* *Lord's B.* 12 Some y<sup>e</sup> longe bote dyde launce. 1578 in G. T. Clarke *Carte Glauvorgan* (1890) II. 348 And that the . Greene Dragon sent certaine in her longe boate and prayed the said Rich. to come aboard her who so did in the said longe boate. 1593 SHAKS.

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2 Hen. VI, iv. 1. 63 Conney him hence, and on our long boats side, Strike off his head. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Eng. Steam* 3 The Boteswaine . his Mate [is to hane] the command of the long boate, for the setting forth of Anchors. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett.* State Wks. 1851 VIII. 410 Our Long-boats sent to take in fresh Water, were assailed in the Port. 1705 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 When they find themselves sinking they save themselves in the long-boat. 1766 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F 4. The largest boat that usually accompanies a ship is the long-boat, which is generally furnished with a mast and sails. 1814 SCOTT *Har. lib.* The vessel is going to pieces, and it is full time for who can, to get into the long-boat and leave her. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Mast* xiv. 33 All hands are sent ashore with an officer in the long-boat. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, Long Boat, is carved-built, full, flat, and high.

**Long-bow** (lɒŋˈboʊ). [See Bow sh. 1 + j.]

1. The name given to the bow drawn by hand and discharging a long feathered arrow and so distinguished from CROSS-BOW, the national arm of England from the 14th c. till the introduction of firearms + occas. A soldier armed with a long-bow.

1500 *Robin Hood* (Rivison) n. xx. 75 With a long bow they shot a fat doe. 1512 1st *Eng. bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introduct. 34/3. xv. M. longe bowes and . xl. M. other men. 1530 PALSGRAVE 240/2 Long bowe, arc. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Can.* *Wapous* 28 The excellencie of our Long-bowes and Archers. 1598 HAKLUYT *For.* I. 63 They . must . discharge at the enemy with long bowes and cross-bowes. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Countrey* n. 156 The long bow (the ancient glory of our English service). 1801 SMITH *Sports & Past.* II. i. 46 The long-bow, so called, to distinguish it from the arbalest, or cross-bow. 1820 SCOTT *A Scot in V.* Shooting with hand-gun, cross-bow, or long-bow. 1868 MISS ANNE'S *Cameo* I. xxviii 34 The fatal power of the English long-bow was well known to the S. As.

2. Phr. To draw or pull the (or a long-bow, occas. to draw with the long bow; to make exaggerated statements colloq. .

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *I. Hist. Quer.* ed. J. 2 There came to us several Tradesmen; the first of them a Poor Rogue that made profession of drawing the long bow. 1809 MALIN *Gilt Blas* v. 12 My grandfather set me the example of drawing the long bow. 1823 BYRON *Than* viii. cxxviii. I have drawn much less with a long bow than my fore-runners. 1824 *Id.* xlii. 1 At speaking truth perhaps they are less clever, but draw the long bow better low than ever. 1860 THURSTON *For.* i. 1 I dare say I draw a much longer bow about here. 1888 *Ignis Tent. L. Legend* 97 Critics, who have twitted me with 'drawing the long bow'.

3. attrib. : † long bow man see sc. 2.

1678 RAY *Prov.* ed. 20 89 A Liege. He's a long-bow-man. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. xxx. 153 'Thou' twice. He is a long-bow man that told you so, never believe him.

**Long-breathed** (-brept), a. [See BREATHED II.] Long of breath, lit. and fig.

1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* I. 132 His knights were leane, pale, and long brethed, so that they might endure to fight long. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Saturday* iv. (1659) 49 To negotiate with that long-breathed Nation [the Germans] proves commonly a work in steel, where many strokes hard, I leave any print. 1694 F. BRADDE *Disc.* *Parables* viii. 433 Whole armies of words, and legions of long-breathed petitions. 1816, 1884 [see BREATHED ppl. a. 6]. 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Autobiog.* I. 8 The long-breathed tenacity of purpose, which in after years gave effect to his brilliant mental endowments.

**Long cloth, long-cloth.** A kind of cotton cloth or calico manufactured in long pieces; esp. cloth of this kind made in India.

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* diij. One long cloth makyth one short cloth and . vii. yards. 1622 MAXWELL *Ang. Law* *Mich.* 57 An allowance or abatement for Draped, Dressed, Rowed, and Shered Clothes, which is five ft in a Long-cloth, and four ft in a Broad-cloth. 1670 Let. 9 Nov. in *Notes & Extr. Govt. Rec. Fort St. George* No. 1. (1871) 2 We have continued to supply you with the great stock, in regard ye Dutch do so fully fall in with the Calicoe trade that they had the last year 50,000 pieces of Long-cloth. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 26. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5815/3 A Parcel of long Cloths w<sup>th</sup> 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 313 The Long-Cloths exported in that Year make 10,000 of the Pieces. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1195 Samples of thick calicoes (called long cloths and wigans) woven by hand. 1864 J. S. BUCKLE *Mannf. Compend.* p. ix. 39 inches wide Long Cloth, 36 yards long. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 46 Long cloths from Dyzak are much prized. 1898 *Globe* 28 Oct. 1/3 Long-cloth! What you make night-gowns of!

**Long coat, long-coat.** a. A coat reaching to the ankles; also in pl. (= long-clothes) the garments of a baby in arms. Also attrib. b. One who wears a long coat.

1603 DENKER *Grissil* n. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 18 Yet he doth but as many of his brother knights do, keep an ordinary table for him and his long coat follower. That long coat makes the master a little king. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* iii. E 2 He laugh shall see enough, and thou shalt weep softly, good long coat, softly. 1614 R. JOHNSON *Barth. Fair* i. 1 And where hee spied a Parrot, or a Monkey, there hee was pitch'd, with all the little long-coats about him male and female. 1625 — *Staple of News* III. 1, A Cabal. set out by Archie, Or some such head, of whose long coat they haue heard, And, being black, desire it. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 29 Jan. Not as yet 13 years old. He was newly out of long coats. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vii. Master Thomas Billings . . was in his long-coats fearfully passionate.

**Long-continued,** a. [LONG adv.] Continued or that has continued for a long period or space.

1478 *Will. R. Verney* in *Ferney Papers* (1853) 28, I biqueth to Alice Wetherede, my long-continued seruaut, xls. 1570 T. NORTON *Novels Catech.* (1853) 131 Long-continued age in such a miserable and wicked life. 1596 DRAWTON *Leg. Robt.* *Norm.* cxliii. But now to end this long-continued strife. 1725 POPE *Odes*, vii. 127 In day following day, a long-con-

tinued feast. *Ibid.* xii. 233 Long-contin'd ways and winding floods. 1876 BAISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 667 Worn out by . long-continued pain.

**Longdebefe, -biefte, var. LANGUE DE BUEFF.** 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 51 1/2 Fowes, Arrows and Long-debiefes.

**Long-drawn, a.**

1. Prolonged to a great or inordinate length. Also long-drawn out.

1613 MURTON *L'Allegro* 140 In notes, with many a winding bout Of lincked sweetnes long drawn out. 1646 CRESSAW *Delights Musae* (1653) 88 Now negligently rash, He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn dash blends all together. 1770 GOLDSM. *Pes. Pict.* 317 While the proud their long-drawn poms display. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. 28. A longdun wh carol, mournful, holy. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1842) I. 138 Long-drawn schemes of action. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-J.* 54 A long-drawn, gurgling whistle. 1883 S. EVERTON *Treas.* 1st. iii. xiv. Far away out in the marsh there arose one horrid, long-drawn scream. 1891 T. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. viii. 331 The long-drawn-out romances which had been the favorites of the generations preceding his own [sc. Fielding's]. 1897 SIR F. WOOD *Achæon.* *Cycaly* ii. 2 The long-drawn-out battle [Marengo], which lasted over fourteen hours.

2. Having great longitudinal extension. Chiefly poet.

1750 GRAY *Elvys* 39 The long-drawn Isle a d. fretted Vault. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 99 The long drawn aisles, At every close, the lingering strain prolong. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* II. 1. 59 The long-drawn street. 1871 R. LIES *Calculus* 131. 31. Trail ye a long-drawn thread and run with destiny, spindles. 1888 *English Text* *Thierland* 282 A long-drawn, thin echelon.

**Longe,** obs. form of LONG, LONG.

**Longe-ear,** f. *LONG* sh. 1, 2; var. *LUNGE* sh. 2, 2.

**Long-eared, a.**

1. Having long ears; used spec. in the names of some animals.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Diet.*, *Orejudo*, long eared. 1646 G. DANA *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 60 With long-eared Caps, and Bells to make an' sing. 1752 J. BULL *Hist. Animals* 282 The long-eared, Syrian Goat. 1807 HORN in *Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 126 D. Some of the long-eared bat. 1831 A. WILSON & B. MARKES *Amer. Ornith.* I. 104 The long-eared owl is five or six inches and a half long. 1877 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 1 The Long-eared Fox (*Urocyon*).

2. In allusion to the ass's ears: Assine.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 340 They are counted long eared which delight in them. 1789 WOOTTON (P. Pindar) *Subj.* (or *Pindar*, iii. And like some long-eared creatures, bray 'what art?' 1850 CARVER *1st Letter*, *Paraph.* i. 12 You are full in an evil, heavy-laden, long eared age. 1901 *Scotsman* 3 Oct. 4/2 The feeling of weariness with the war . . is getting the better of the long-eared multitude.

**Longebef, obs. var. LANGUE DE BUEFF.**

1430 *Two Cookery-books* 5.

**Longed** (lɒŋd), ppl. a. [f. LONG v. + -ED 1.] Earnestly desired. Now always *longed for*; formerly also (*poet.*) without the adv., as if from a transitive use of the v.

1526 TINDALE *Phil.* iv. i. Bethiden dearly beloved and longed for. a 1592 H. SMITH *5 Serm.* 1618 C 7b. May not the fastest Ship in a strange Land desire to be loosed, to hasten to his longed for Port at home? 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 3 Fresh expectation troubled not the Land With any long'd for change, or better State. 1601 BUNTON *Longing Blessed Heart* Gr. part. 16/2 She went all weeping. And would not cease until her loue might haue her longed fruites. 1721 RANNEY *Content* 206 Our long'd-for bliss. c 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1830) 134. I will smile With joy that I have got my long'd release. 1876 GAO. *First Pau. Der.* IV. 6. 10 The longed-for mother. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Firma*. 120 She sees the longed-for strand.

† **Longee.** *Obs.* = LUNGE sh. 1.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 159 After Longees Of humble, and submissive Congees. a 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 99 When he accosts a Lady, he stamps with his Foot, like a French Fencer, and makes a Longee at her.

**Longee,** obs. form of LONG Anglo-Indian.

**Longen,** obs. pl. form of LONG.

**Longer** (lɒŋgə), sh. 1 [f. LONG v. + -ER 1.] One who longs.

1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* (1896) 78 Meditation of ye longer to his life & forsakynge of felyschyp. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Picture* to Surely he is a longer, that is never satisfied.

**Longer** (lɒŋgə), sh. 2 *Naut.* [? a F. *longueur* length.] a. A row of casks stored next to the keelson. Also pl. b. 'The fore and aft space allotted to a hammock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word bk.* 1867).

1730 CAPT. W. WRIGHT *South M.S. Log-bk. of the Lynx* 12 June, Yesterday . . sent the Long Boat for Water, and stowed a Longer of empty Butts. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* Gloss., *Longers*, the longest casks, stowed next the keelson.

† **Longer,** v. *Obs. intr.* to linger.

1576 87 TURNER *Trag.* *Tales* vii. 97 My absence is the cause of care, Thou dost accuse thy friend Of longing.

**Longesought,** var. LONGSUGHT. *Obs.*

**Longethebeve,** var. LANGUE DE BUEFF *Obs.*

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 295/1 Bows, Arrows, Spears, and Longethebeves.

**Longeval, longeval** (lɒŋdʒəˈvæl), a. [f. L. *longevalus* LONGEVUS + -AL.] Long-lived, long-lasting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48 b 1 A longevalle or longe-continuinge Dysentery. 1597 M. BOWMAN *shid.* Ded. ij. The omnipotent and Longevalle Emperour of the Celestiale influences. c 1714 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Men.* *Mar.* *Scriblers*, *Ess. Orig. Sci. P.* 5 Prose Wks. 1741 II. 246 What prodigies may we not conceive of those primitive Longeval and Antediluvian man-tigers, who first taught sciences to the world? 1856 GRIMOND *Life* viii. (1875) 97



Did man's daily bread grow on longæval trees, like acorns.  
1871 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 249 Bones, quietly reposing in their 'longæval' graves.

† **Longeve, longave, a.** Obs. [ad. L. *longævus* LONGEVUS.] = prec.

1673 A. GREW *Viget. Trunks* iii. § 15 According as the Tree is, less or more Longave. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* i. iv. § 28. 345 Demons having Bodies as well as men, (though of a different kind from them and much more longeve).

**Longevity** (lɒŋdʒɪvɪti). Also 7 -evitie, -evitie, 7-8 -evity, 8 -ivity. [ad. L. *longævitas*, f. *longævus* LONGEVUS. Cf. F. *longevité*.] Long life; long duration of existence.

1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 105 He beleeveth the longevity of the soule, and not the eternitie. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* xiii. 100 The longevity of those that lived before the Flood. 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Sermon* iii. 90 He hath not extended the period of our Lives to the Longevity of the Antediluvians. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 1 Animals generally exceed each other in longevity, in proportion to the time between their conception and their birth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 43 The town is . . . remarkable for the health and longevity of its inhabitants. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) i. 40 The longevity of fish is far superior to that of other creatures. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* i. 180 Is it a sign of longevity when a man looks much younger than he is? 1873 HAMERTON *Intellect. Life* i. vii. (1875) 41 Young men are careless of longevity.

**Longevous, ævous** (lɒŋdʒɪvəs), a. Now rare. [f. L. *longævus*, f. *longævus* LONG a. + *evum* age.] Long-lived; living or having lived to a great age. 1680 AUBREY *Let. in Lives* (1813) II. 108, I come of a longevous race. 1681 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. § 1 The . . . Element of Water . . . so shut up the first Windows of Time, leaving no Histories of those longevous generations. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 138 The longevous Elephant. 1701 GREW *Cosm.* Sacra iv. viii. 263 Cedar wood . . . is longevous, and an Evergreen. 1768 T. TUCKER *LL. Nat.* (1834) i. 321 The longevous antediluvian. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 432 Eli and Catherine lived to a great age. . . Giles also was longevous. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 198 He begins to feel dignified and longevous like a tree.

**Longewoo, var. LUNG-WOE** Obs.

**Longful, a.** dial. [f. LONG a. + *FUL*.] Long. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to Rev. J. Bencher* 10 Mar. (MS.). A longful time, is a curious kind of Hampshire Paragoze—for a long time. 1825 FORBES *Voc. F. Anglia*, *Longful*, very long; full long. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* IV. 179 Bless you, they left this a longful while ago.

**Longful, a.** dial. [f. LONG v. + *FUL*.] Long-ing (See Eng. Dial. Dict.).

**Longfully** (lɒŋfʊli), adv. rare. [f. LONGFUL a. + *LY*.] With longing looks, longingly.

1840 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 251 The idle garçons lean upon the marble-topped tables . . . looking longfully at the passers-by. 1867 MAYHEW *Dogs* 107 They will eat greedily what they do not want if the cat looks longfully at that . . . which no coaxing could induce them to swallow.

**Long-hand, longhand.** Handwriting of the ordinary character (in which words are written in full), as distinguished from shorthand.

1666 PEIRYS *Diary* 17 Nov. So as I can read it (a shorthand memorandum) to-morrow to Sir W. Coventry, and then come home, and Hester read it to me while I take it in long-hand. 1712 F. L. *Shorthand* 25 Even in Long-Hand oftentimes equivocal abbreviations are often written. 1864 *Social Sci. Rev.* 224 Many years must necessarily elapse before photography will entirely supersede the longhand now in use. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Dec. 20/3 Did you take notes in longhand of the speeches?

*Attrib.* 1854 *Law Times* 24 May 55/2 There are obvious reasons why a longhand note cannot always be relied upon to contain every material point in the evidence. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/1 Sir Isaac Pitman's efforts in the cause of the reform of longhand spelling.

**Longhe, obs. f. LUNG; var. LUNYIE** (loin). Obs.

**Long head.** [f. LONG a.]

† 1. *noun-verb*. One who wears his hair long; opposed to ROUNDHEAD. Obs.

1641 (title) Description of Round-Heads and Long Heads. 2. One who has a skull of more than average length; in mod. scientific language *spec.* one the breadth of whose head is less than four-fifths of its length; a dolichocephalic person.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 2 There were found many Macrocephali among them, that is, such Long-heads as no other Nation had the like. 1704 SWIFT *Meach. Operat. Spirit. Misc.* (1711) 282 Hippocrates tells us that among our Ancestors the Scythians there was a Nation, called Longheads. 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 The tall blond long-heads practically disappear. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The wanderings of the long heads over the Western hemisphere are traced by their monuments.

**Long-headed, a.**

1. Having a long head: a. of persons, dolichocephalic; b. of things.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* ii. 24, I experimented on both the oval and long-headed glands. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/4 The men, who are wont to eluminate superior business cunning, are literally more long-headed (dolichocephalic). 1890 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Nov. 757 People who are as regularly broad-headed as the Swedes and Germans are long-headed. 1900 *Daily News* 31 July 6/5 The long-headed Neolithic man.

2. Of great discernment or foresight; discerning, shrewd, far-seeing.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creru.* Long-headed, wise, of great reach and foresight. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 52 ¶ 3 Being a long-headed Gentlewoman, I am apt to imagine she has some further Design than you have yet penetrated. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* x. 49 The heads of colleges, d'ye see, being, most of them, long-headed men, argue logically

upon this point. 1735 DYCHIE & PARDON *Dict.* Long-headed, cunning, subtle, wise, artful. 1815 MAD. D. ARRLAY *Diary* (1876) IV. 301 Madame . . . was a woman that the Scotch would call long-headed. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxxvi, Men of the world, long-headed customers, knowing dogs. 1864 LOWELL, *McClellan or Lincoln?* Pr. Wks. (1890) V. 173 Mr. Lincoln is a long-headed and long-purposed man. Hence **Longheadadness.**

1853 LYTTON *Cantoniana* i. xi. 188 The practical long-headedness, the ready adaptation of shrewd wit to immediate circumstance. 1856 LOWELL *Swainburne's Trag.* Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 128 Ulysses was the type of long-headedness. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit. Is.* 324 The Iberic element in the population of Spain has mainly contributed to the long-headedness of the modern Spaniard.

**Longi, obs. form of LUNG.**

**Longi-** (lɒŋdʒi), comb. form of L. *longus* LONG, in many scientific terms: **Longicaudal, -caudate** adjs. [L. *cauda* tail], long-tailed (Mayne *Expos. Lat.* 1856). **Longicauline** (-lɒŋ-ˈloɪn) a. [Gr. *καυλός* stem], long-stemmed (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1889). **Longicollous** (-kɒləs) a. [L. *collum* neck], Bot. 'applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear'; Ent. 'having the neck or the corselet long' (*ibid.*). **Longicone** a. *Conch.* [CONE], having a long cone, said of certain cephalopods; also as sb. **Longilabrous** (-lɒŋ-ˈlæbrəs) a. [LABRUM], having a long labrum, as some *Hemiptera* (Mayne). † **Longilateral** a. [LATERAL], long-sided; of the form of a long parallelogram.

**Longilingual** a. *Zool.* [LINGUAL], having a long tongue (Cent. Dict.). **Longipalp** (lɒŋdʒɪpɛlp) sb. and a. *Zool.* [PALP], sb. one of the *Longipalpi*, a group of beetles having long maxillary feelers (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842); adj. pertaining to the *Longipalpi* (Cassell 1884). So **Longipalpite, -palpous** adjs., having long palps (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

**Longipedate** (lɒŋdʒɪpɛdɪt), **Longipede** (-pɛd) adjs. [L. *pēs*, *pedis* foot], long-footed (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

**Longipennate** (-pɛnɪt) a. *Ornith.* [PENNATE] = next (Ogilvie, *Suppl.* 1855). **Longipennine** (-pɛnɪn) a. *Ornith.* [mod. L. *Longipennines*; f. *penna* wing], long-winged; pertaining to the *Longipennines* or long-winged natatorial birds (Cent. Dict.).

**Longiroster** (-rɒstɪə) *Ornith.* [mod. L. *Longirostres*; f. *rostrum* beak], one of the *Longirostres*, a family of wading birds distinguished by the length and tenuity of the bill (Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1842).

**Longirostral** a. [see prec.], pertaining to or resembling the *Longirostres*; also **Longirostrate** a., in same sense (Mayne). **Longisect** (lɒŋdʒɪsɛkt) v. [L. *sect.*, *scindere* to cut], to bisect lengthwise and horizontally (Cent. Dict.).

**Longisection** [SECTION], longitudinal division of the body in a plane parallel with the axis and at right angles to the incision (*ibid.*).

**Longitarsal** a. [TARSAL], having a long tarsus (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1854 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 275 Kionoceras, nobis, includes the 'longicorns in which the longitudinal ridges are more prominent than the transverse striae or ridges. *Ibid.* 276 All those longicone species. 1868 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* i. 37 The decussis is made within a 'longilateral square, with opposite angles *ibid.* ii. 44 Nineveh . . . was of a longilateral figure. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, \**Longirostral*. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 149 The longirostral [type], . . . best exhibited in the great snipe family.

**Longicorn** (lɒŋdʒɪkɔrn), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *longicornis*, f. L. *longus* LONG a. + *cornu* horn], a. adj. pertaining to the *Longicornes* or *Longicornia*, a group of coleopterous beetles having very long filiform antennæ. b. sb. A beetle of this group.

1848 CRAIG, *Longicornes, Longicornes*. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Longicorn*, pertaining to the longicornes. 1856 BATES in *Zoologist* XV. 569 You take a dozen Longicornes one day, and they are sure to be of eight or ten distinct species. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 675 We now come to the Longicorn Beetles. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/2 The common Longicorn Pine borer (*Monohammus confusor*). 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 585 There were quantities of large longicorn beetles about during the night.

**Longie** (lɒŋi). Sc. Also *lungie, lungy*. [ad. Norw. dial. *lungvie*, f. *lom* LOOM sb. 2] The guillemot, *Lomvia troile*.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 545. 1809 EDWARDS *Zetland* II. 276 Longie, . . . Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea Hen. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii. Mony a . . . lungie's nest hae I harried up among thae very black rocks.

**Longiloquence** (lɒŋdʒɪlɔkwɪns), rare. [f. L. *longus* LONG a. + *loquens* speaking.] Speaking at great length.

1836 COCKBURN *Jrnl.* I. 114 The quantity they have to get through . . . makes longiloquence impossible. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 730 Longiloquence, if we may coin a new word for a very familiar thing, is neither their forte nor their foible. 18 . . . F. HALL (cited in Webster, 1897), American longiloquence in oratory.

**Longimanous** (lɒŋdʒɪmənəs), a. [f. late L. *longimanus* (f. *longus* LONG a. + *manus* hand) + *ous*]. Long-handed; *Zool.* applied to certain apes. † *fig.* Far-reaching. Obs.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of Heathens, whose malice was never so Longimanous as to reach the soul of their enemies. 1650 CHARLETON *Van Helmont's*

*Tern. Paradoxes* Ptol. D j h, Whether the Sanative Faculty of Vitriol, may not be conceded so longimanous and extensive, as to produce the same effect, at distance. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

**Longimetry** (lɒŋdʒɪmɪtri). ? Obs. [ad. mod. L. \**longimetria*, f. *longus* LONG a. + Gr. *-μετρία* measurement, -METRY. Cf. F. *longimétrie*.] The art or process of measuring distances.

1674 in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 85 In *Longimetry*, the Art of Levelling, the Measuring of Heights or Distances unapproachable. 1715 CHEVRE *Philos. Princ. Reliq.* i. 350 Our two Eyes are like two different Stations in *Longimetry* by the assistance of which, the distance between two Objects is measured. 1727 J. DOUGLAS (title) The Art of Planoimetry, Longimetry, and Altimetry, brought to Perfection by the Instrument called the Infalible. Hence **Longimetric** a., pertaining to longimetry. In recent Dicts.

**Longing** (lɒŋŋ), vbl. sb. 1 Also 3-6 north. **longing.** [OE. *langung*, f. *langian* LONG v. 1]

1. The action of LONG v. 1; yearning desire; an instance of this. Const. *for, after, † to, † of*; also with *inf.*

971 *Blick. Hom.* 131 Ne mæz 3æt na beon hæst þa bearn þe unhlipran ne syn, & langunga aabban after þam freondum. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 Þe godfræte . . . habbes longinge to heuene. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Oðer one deies longunge, oðer a sickness of aue stunde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 390 Your oghne liege men. That live in longinge and desir þu we be come ynto to Tyr. c. 1400 *Desir. Troy* 9134 A fell growe . . . of loue, Made hym langwis in Loue & Longynges grete. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 119, I have grete langyng to approche nygh the paynmys. 1598 RALPH *Relig. Medit.* Ess. (Arb.) 113 As if they were euer children and beginners, they are still in longing for things to come. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 284 Give me my Rnbe, put on my Crowne, I have Immortal longings in me. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxix. 20 My soule breaketh for the longing; that it hath vnto thy iudgements at all times. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 511 Fierce desire. . . Still unfulfill'd with pain of longing pines. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. i, Whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire, This longing after immortality? 1748 *Assen's Voy.* ii. xiii. 378 Our native country, for which many of us by this time began to have great longings. 1860 TYNHALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 160 Sometimes, . . . when a guide was in front of me, I have felt an extreme longing to have a second one behind me. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *R. Hold* (1868) 22 The return was still looked for with longing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 436 They will have a fierce secret longing after gold and silver.

2. *spec. in Path.* The fanciful cravings incident to women during pregnancy. Chiefly *pl.*

1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Citta*, is also the affection of longing in women with childe. 1594 T. B. *La Primard. Fr. Acad.* ii. 157 The longings and imaginations of women with childe. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 237, I have a womans lunging, An appetite that I am sickie wthall. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) ii. 227 There is certainly nothing that we know of in a fright or longing that can produce such a change in organized matter. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 7 He had . . . a pregnant wife, to satisfy whose longings, and to prevent any deformity of the child, he had ventured to trespass by shooting a hare.

b. *attrib.*: **longing mark**, a birth-mark, nævus (popularly supposed to be the impressed image of some object 'longed for' by the mother).

1644 DROV *Nat. Badiæ* xxxviii. 335 The longing marks which are often times seene in children, and do remaine with them all their life.

† **Longing, vbl. sb. 2** Obs. [f. LONG v. 2 + *-ING* 2.] *pl.* Belongings; appurtenances.

c. 1449 *Peacock Repr.* i. iii. 15 And so forth of manie partenances and longings to matrimonye. a. 1470 GARGORY in *Hist. Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 196 They dyspoyld the playces and longynges of many dyvers lordys. [But possibly this should read *longynges* = longings.]

**Longing, ppl. a.** 1 [f. LONG v. 1 + *-ING* 2.] That longs; characterized by yearning desire.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*, *C. text*, Richmond Wks. (1876) 303 A grete comferte then it is vnto the soule that hath so longyng desyre vnto the body to here that the body shal ryse agayne. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S. T. S.) 219 Gif . . . we . . . leif this art of longing lust. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cvii. 9. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 743 That Fruit, which with desire, . . . Solicited her longing eye. 1697 DAYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. (1721) 425 Of Love defrauded in their longing Hour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 88 Nor cast one longing ling'ring Look behind! 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* i. 87 Wolsey had longing visions of the great work that might be effected if he could become pope. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 55 He felt a longing desire to see them.

Hence **Longingness.**

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* III. vi. lxxi, And now his Eyes even ache with longingness.

† **Longing, ppl. a. 2** Obs. [f. LONG v. 2 + *-ING* 2.] Belonging.

13 . . . E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 462 So is vcha krysten sawle, A longande lym to be mayster of myste.

**Longingly** (lɒŋŋli), adv. [f. LONGING ppl. a. + *-LY*.] In a longing manner; with yearning desire.

1435 MARY *First of Love* ii. 102. 1634 W. TIAWHYT *Balaac's Lett.* 374 The most zealous among them [Our Doctors] longingly expect a more quiet season. 1681 DAVENANT *Medit.* 5 To his first bynass, longingly he leans. 1861 SAILES *Engineers* (1862) III. 247 No wonder that in the midst of these troubles he should longingly speak of returning to his native land. 1881 *Manch. Mag.* XLIV. 517 'She whispered longingly, "If I had only had your first love!" 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 July 4/7 Mexican parties who look longingly upon the surplus of the American treasury.

† **Longinque, a.** Obs. [ad. L. *longinquus* long, distant, f. *longus* LONG a.] Distant.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. i. viii. § 3. 132 Of the antiquity of Longinque Navigation.



**Longinquity** (lɒndʒɪnkwɪti). Now rare. [ad. *L. longinquitas*, *f. longinquus* (see *prec.*)]

1. Long distance; remoteness.

1549 *Compt. Scot. Ded. Ep.* 4 The longinquitie of his martiall voyage. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* iv. xii. 411 There may shine a Tartarian sunne in Cathay, when as a darke night in this longinquitie of distance hideth him from our eyes. 1665 *Mansley Grolius's Loco C. Warres* 343 Many famous Miracles have beene done by them, as is believed with great facility from confident Asseverations; for that the Longinquitie of places excludes further Tryals. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crochet Cast* ii. 34. I think the proximity of wine a matter of much more importance than the longinquitie of water.

2. Remoteness, long continuance (of time). Also, (*per yon*.) prolixity (of discourse).

1623 *Cockeram, Longinquitie*, distance of time. 1658 *Tor-seal Fourf. Beasts* 356 The bones of the head—some of which are so affected by longinquitie [ed. 1609 longinquitie] of time that [etc.]. 1669 *G. V. Cr. Gentilis* i. iii. ii. 30 Thucydides. could know nothing... of things before the Peloponnesian war, by reason of the Longinquitie of Time. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* Prel., Inordinate unvaried leggit, sheer longinquitie.

† **Longinquous**, *a.* Obs. [*f. L. longinquus* (see *LONGIQUE*) + *ous*.] Long.

1666 *Harvey Morb. Aug.* iv. 32 By... every ordinate longinquous propulsion or pulsation of the blood.

**Longipalp**, *pennate a.*, etc.: see *LONGI*.

**Longis**, variant of *LUNGS* Obs.

**Longish** (lɒŋɪʃ), *a.* [*f. LONG a. + ish*.] Somewhat long (in various senses).

1611 *Corcor*, *Longish*, longish, or somewhat long. α 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* i. iii. (1640) 36, *E.*, where it endeth a former Syllable, it soundeth longish, but flat: as in *de-vi-ne* *pré-pare*, *ré-solve*. 1799 *Quincy Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 348 Such as have a longish Seed swelling out in the middle. 1794 Mrs. RACCLIFFE *Myst. Utopia* xiv, A full signor, with a longish face. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Aug. 1907, I'll lay longish odds I know *Sever* Cow-cumber's way. 1889 *Rolf Boldrewood's Robbery under Arms* xxvii, They'd had a longish day and a fast ride.

*Comb.* 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2666/4 A black brown Mare, round and longish Bodied. 1709 *Ibid.* No. 426/4 She is of a middle Stature, somewhat thin and longish-favour'd. 1855 *CAR. ROSSSETTI in Ruskin, Rossetti*, etc. (1899) 49 Three white longish-haired dogs.

**Longitude** (lɒndʒɪtʃuːd). Also 7-tud, [*lat. L. longitudo*, *f. longus* *LONG a.* Cf. *F. longitude*.]

1. Length, longitudinal extent; *occas.* an instance of this; a length; a long figure. † Also, tallness, height. Now chiefly *jeopard*.

1398 *Trivisia Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxiv. (1495) 335 Orion... his lengthe and longitude stretcheth nyghe to the brede and latitude of three synges. α 1420 *Fallout, eu. Husb.* iv. 431 And of the clauze is best an handfull greet in crassitude And cubital let make her longitude. α 1470 *M.S. Lambeth* No. 306 in *Rel. Aut.* i. 200 The longitude of men folowynge, Moyses xij. fote and viij ynches and half [etc.]. 1823 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* li. xlii. (Arb.) 114 A bastard or imperfect rounte declining toward a longitude. 1607 *Rowlandus Famous Hist.* 64 Thy Gynats longitude shall shorter shrink. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 161 The forehead... its... Longitude is from one temple to the other. 1659 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* i. 23 A Superfluous is a Longitude, having only Latitude. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 71 Mine [sc. a shadow] spindling into longitude immense. 1814 *Scott's Waver.* xviii, A petticoat, of scanty longitude. 1824 — *St. Roman's* xvii, The direct longitude of their promenade never exceeded a hundred yards. 1824 *Examiner* 555/2 A longitude of beard that would honour a pubescent Jew. 1857 *Howells Ital. Journ.* iii. 23 One may walk long through the longitude and rectitude of many of her streets. 1859 *Rollins Prof. Adams Smith's W. Nat.* i. 11 The wisdom of government is to limit that border land to the narrowest possible longitude.

2. Length (in immaterial senses, esp. of time); long continuance. Now rare.

1607 *Torsell, Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 499 The curing of a Horse wasing hot with weariness and longitude of the way. 1613 M. RIVLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. Magn. 5 These men have found instead of the longitude of places, a longitude of unprofitable labors. α 1626 *Dr. ANNEAUX'S Sermon* (1661) 15 The longitude, or continuance of the joy. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim.* 4 Mhu. 437 Of longitude or brevity of a disease. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 226 According to quantity of matter and longitude of distance. 1902 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. ix. 198/2 The life of the artist is all too brief for the exacting longitude of art.

3. *Geog.* † *a.* The extent lengthwise (i.e. from east to west) of the habitable world as known to the ancients (*obs.*). † *b.* Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian of a particular place makes with some standard meridian, as (in England) that of Greenwich. It is reckoned to 180° east or west, and is expressed either in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in time (15° being equivalent to 1 hour). Abbreviated *long.* † *c.* *occas.* = Difference of longitude (between two places). † *d.* In the 18th c. sometimes confusedly used for: The method of ascertaining longitude at sea. *Obs.*

For the origin of the term see *LATITUDE* 4. *Circle of longitude*: see *CIRCLE* *sb.* 2.

α 1392 *CHAUVER Astral.* li. 839 The arch of the equinoctial, that is conteyned or bounded by twice the 2 meridians, is cleped the longitude of the town. 1438—50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* i. 45 The longitude of the erthe habitable from the este to the weste... hath vij<sup>th</sup> tymes v. tymes a clyxth myles and vij<sup>th</sup>. 1527 R. THORNE *His Booke in Itakryt* (1589) 253 The longitude... is counted from West to East. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. Rodericus* (1895) p. xcix (Giles to Busleyde), I will be hable... to instructe you... in the longitude or true

meridian of the ylande. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1850) 284 The longitude between place and place, is the portion of the Equator, which is contained betwene the Meridians of the same places. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. xi. (1635) 235 Places injoying the same Longitude are not always equally distant from the first Meridian. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 428 P 1 The late noble Inventor of the Longitude. 1791 *Boswell's Johnson* an. 1755 (1847) 90/1 Mr. Williams... had made many ingenious advances towards a discovery of the longitude. 1812—16 *PLAYFAIR Nat. Phil.* ii. 61 The hour, as reckoned under any two meridians, is different, and the difference is proportional to the difference of longitude. 1831 *BREWSTER Newton* (1855) i. xiii 350 The determination of the longitude at sea by observing the distance of the moon from the stars. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. India* ii. 197 About the middle of the seventh sixth degree of east longitude. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* xix. (ed. 2) 329 All lines of longitude form circles which have the earth's centre as their centre.

Fig. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi. 143 As if determined fully to ascertain her longitude and position, before she committed herself.

4. *Astron.* The distance in degrees reckoned eastward on the ecliptic from the vernal equinoctial point to a circle at right angles to the ecliptic through the heavenly body (or the point on the celestial sphere) whose longitude is required. (See also *GEOCENTRIC, HELIOCENTRIC, HELIOGRAPHIC*.) † Also *occas.* in the etymologically prior sense: The length or total extent of the ecliptic or of the sun's annual course.

The use of *latitude* (see *LATITUDE* 5) to denote distance from the ecliptic determined the astronomical application of the corresponding term *longitude*.

*Circle of longitude*: see *CIRCLE* *sb.* 2. α 1391 *CHAUVER Astral.* li. 840 Knowe by thyn almanak the degree of the ecliptic of any signe in which that the plane is reckned for to be, and that is cleped the degree of his longitude. 1551 *RECORDE Const. Knowl.* (1556) 176 So doo they call the motion of them [the Planets] in Longitude, theyr distance by theyr natural course from the beginninge of Aries. 1594 *W. J. DEVEREUX* *Intro.* (1636) 435 The Ecliptique line containeth 360 degrees, which is the Longitude of Heaven, and the first degree of the Longitude of any Starre beginneth at the first point of Aries. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 371 The glorious Lamp... Regent of Day... jocond to run his Longitude through Heav'n's high roile. 1745 *POPE Odys.* xix. 350 Before the sun His annual longitude of heav'n shall run. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* (1849) 11 The mean or circular motion of a body estimated from the vernal equinox, is its mean longitude; and its elliptical, or true motion, reckoned from that point, is its true longitude. 1867 *DIXSON Astron.* without *Math.* 270 Geocentric or common celestial longitude.

5. *Comb.*, as *longitude-table*; † *longitude hunter*, one bent on inventing a method for ascertaining the longitude; *longitude star* (see *quot.*); *longitude watch*, a chronometer for use in ascertaining the longitude.

1728 *WEDDILL Voy. up Thames* 61 At College they had been pestered with so many crack-brain'd \*Longitude-Hunters. 1842 G. W. FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. \*Longitude Stars, a term frequently used to denote those fixed stars which have been selected for the purpose of finding the longitude by lunar observations. The chief of these are as follows:—Aldebaran, Pollux, Regulus, Spica Virginis, Antares, Formanah, and the largest star in Aquila. 1790 *MARGNETS (title)* \*Longitude Tables. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 100 The trial of Mr. Harrison's Longitude watch.

**Longitudinal** (lɒndʒɪtʃuːnəl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. longitūdīn-, longitūdo* *LONGITUDE* + *-AL*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to length as a dimension; (extent) in length.

1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 275 Our ancient historians inform us, that a new standard of longitudinal measure was ascertained by king Henry the first. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* ii. 270 The real depth, or longitudinal extent of the mine. 1810 *D. S. WARD Philas.* *Fasc. d. t. j.* 223 To express a limited portion of longitudinal extension in general. 1818 *CONANT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 182 The number of longitudinal inches of the foot measure.

2. Extending or proceeding in the direction of the length of a body; running lengthwise.

*Longitudinal elevation*: one showing the side of a structure, as distinguished from an end view; a side elevation.

1715 *CHAMBERLAIN Philas. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 134 These Vesicles are distended, and their Longitudinal Diameters... strained, and so the length of the whole Muscle shortened. *Ibid.* 518 The oblique Fibres which make but few turns serve to propagate gently the included Fluid, the Longitudinal ones to move the Vessel. 1794 *SULLIVAN Vieto Nat.* ii. 3 The great longitudinal valleys of the Alps. 1807 M. BAILEY *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 394 A longitudinal section was made with a saw completely through its substance. 1865 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 564 If two pieces of timber are connected, so that the joint runs parallel with the fibres of both, it is called a longitudinal joint. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xviii. 529 By longitudinal valleys are meant those which range parallel to the ridges or general strike of the mountains. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 7 Several of the species are beautifully coloured with longitudinal stripes. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xii. 88 The glacier... is in a state of longitudinal strain. 1861 *HERSEY Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 81, I have selected... the longitudinal elevation and the longitudinal and transverse sections... for their intrinsic merit.

*b. Anat. and Zool.*

1706 *PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Longitudinal Suture* (in *Anat.*), the cross Seam of the Skull, that goes from one Side to the other. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* iv. 298. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vule* li. 361 The longitudinal fissure is the space separating the two hemispheres. 1854

*OWEN Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 3 The head of the sturgeon is defended by a case of superficial bony plates, and the body by five longitudinal rows of similar plates. 1863 *HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* iii. 142 The two depressions for the lateral sinuses, sweeping inwards towards the middle line of the roof of the skull, to form the longitudinal sinus. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* i The longitudinal fissure in which is lodged the longitudinal sinus.

*c. Bot.*

*Longitudinal system*, 'an old term for fibro-vascular system' (*Jackson Bot. Terms* 1900).

1787 *LINNEUS' Fam. Plants* i. 76 Petals four, egg'd, sessile, with a longitudinal pit at the base. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 565 The beginning of the formation of lenticels takes place... before longitudinal extension is complete. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Longitudinal system*.

*d. Acoustics.* Of vibrations: Produced in the direction of the length of the vibrating body; also (see *quot.* 1859).

1867 *TYNDALL Sound* v. 159 The sounds produced by the longitudinal vibrations of a string are, as a general rule, much more acute than those produced by its transverse vibrations. 1869 — in *Fortn. Rev.* i Feb. 239 In the case of sound, the vibrations of the air-particles are executed in the direction in which the sound travels. They are therefore called longitudinal vibrations. 1879 W. H. STONE *Sound* 13 Longitudinal Vibrations. Every string which vibrates transversely between two points must also vibrate longitudinally.

3. Pertaining to longitude; measured from east to west.

1874 *Coles Birds N. W.* 4 Its longitudinal dispersion is thus quite restricted, contrary to the rule among our birds of this continent.

*B. sb.*

† 1. *Anat.* A name for two muscles of the epigastrium. *Obs.* 1541 (see *LATITUDINAL* 1).

2. *Ship-building.* In iron and steel ships, a plate parallel or nearly so to the vertical keel.

1859 *S. R. E. RICH Shipbld.* i. 10 To preserve the continuity of their longitudinal... 1883 *NARS Constr. Iron-clad* 5 Longitudinals are plates of iron, which run fore and aft between the frames, to strengthen the ship lengthwise. 1900 *L. & W. Invering* *Alng.* 678 The stiffening angles for longitudinal.

3. A railway sleeper lying parallel with the rail (*Webster* 1864).

**Longitudinally** (lɒndʒɪtʃuːnəlɪ), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length of an object; lengthways.

1724 in *BAILEY*. 1779 Mrs. BOSCAWEN in *Phil. D.* 103 *Lett. Ser.* ii. 11. 483 The seeds are... somewhat flat, and situated longitudinally. 1789 *LINNEUS' Fam. Plants* i. 4 Style... slit longitudinally. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvii. (1849) 150 The air also vibrates longitudinally. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U. S. Munitions* ii App. 284 The locking device combined with a longitudinally moving breech-block. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 15 The longitudinally-fissured... pancreas. 1880 *HAGGILLON Phys. Geog.* vi. 303 A broad band of latitude, extending longitudinally from the Pyrenees to the east coast of China. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 540 His body... was slit all over longitudinally with long cuts on the face, head, legs, and arms.

**Longitudinarian** (lɒndʒɪtʃuːnəlɪən), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [*f. L. longitūdīn-* (see *LONGITUDE*) + *-arian* as in *longitudinarian*.]

*A. adj.* Pertaining to longitude.

1853 *Dr. QUINCY Anceing. Sb.* Wks. i. 186 What was the centre of London for any purpose whatever—latitudinarian or longitudinarian... literary, social, or mercantile?

† *B. sb.* A student of longitude. *Obs.*

1754 *Stow's Surv. Lond.* i. 1. xxiv. 178/2 Aristotelians, Cartesianes, Adepts, A trologers and common Longitudinarians.

**Longitudinated**, *a.* rare—1. [*f. L. longitūdīn-* (see *LONGITUDE*) + *-ATE* + *-EN*.] Placed longitudinally.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* iii. 71 Their [sc. Gazelles'] horns are... annulated or ringed round, at the same time, that there are longitudinated depressions running from the bottom to the point.

† **Longiturnity**, *Obs.*—<sup>o</sup> [ad. *late L. longiturnitas*, *f. longiturnus*, *f. longus* *LONG*.] Long duration or continuance.

1727 *BAILEY* vol. 11. *Longiturnity*, continuance of Space. † **Longity**, *Obs.* rare—1. [ad. *L. longitās*, *f. longus* *LONG*.] Length.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* i. 12 [House-spiders' eyes] in some were four, and in some eight, according to the proportion of their bulk, and longity of their legs.

**Longivity**, *Obs.* form of *LONGEVITY*.

† **Longlasting**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*f. LONG adv.* + *LASTING* *abl. sb.*] The fact of lasting a long time.

1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Londish* 67 His sentence, but all delicate hinges of his world... ben alle for longlastynge of durabilitye.

**Long-lasting**, *a.* [See *LONG adv.* 9.] That lasts a long time.

1530 *PALSGR.* 317/2 Longe lastynge, *perdurabile*. 1587 *GOLDING De Morway* xxx. (1617) 483 That when he had given his life in sacrifice for sin, he might see a longlasting seede. 1660 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Gather not long-lasting Frnk till after Michaelmas. 1677 *GILPIN Denomol.* (1867) 217 When their sorrows are long-lasting and deep. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 182 Long lasting storms of frost and snow.

Hence **Long-lastingness**, *rare*—1.

1598 *FLORIO, Longinquitas*, length of time, long lastingness. 53—3



**Long-leg.**†1. = **BUPRESTIS** 1. *Obs.*—

1585 HICINS *Ynnius* *Ynnius*, 76 *Buprestis*, a venemous fly like a beetle, and burrall to cattell: a longe legge: a wag-leg. 1621 COYR. s.v. *Buprestis*. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1. s.v. *Beetle*.

2. **Long-legs**, a. The stilt; the 'long-legged plover'.

1713 RAY *Syl. Avium* 190 *Himantopus* Plinii Aldrov. . . Long-legs. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 496 Black-winged Stilt, *Himantopus melanopterus*. Longlegs, Longshanks.

b. = **DADDY-LONG-LEGS**.

1806 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. 11. 374 This [*Tipula*] is popularly known by the title of Long-Legs.

**Longleg** (*Cricket*): see **LEG** sh. 6 c.

**Long-legged**, a. Having long legs: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 21 Hence you long-leg'd Spinners, hence. 1592 CHETTEL *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 18 Is it not absurd to see a long leg'd lubber pinned in a chayre [etc.]? 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1079/4 They are shaped like a Moscovy Mallard, but larger and longer leg'd. 1727 BERRKLEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 30 May in Fraser Life (1871) 555 All the spiders except the long-legged ones bite. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, What could have brought down the long-legged loons to do their bloody work within burgh? 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 75 *Recurvirostra himantopus*. Long-legged plover. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Boro. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 292 The Phalangia, . . . or long-legged spiders. 1895 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 14 A long-legged puppy.

b. *Naut.* Of a ship: Drawing a great deal of water.

1802 *Naut. Chron.* VIII. 83 Those ships being, to make use of a nautical phrase, too long legged for the eastern yard. 1867 in *Syn in Sailor's Word-bk.*

**Long-line.**

1. A deep-sea fishing-line.

1876 *Rep. Crab & Lobster Fisheries Scot.* App. 1. 13 Every third hook on the long lines is baited with crabs. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 Long Lines, Hand Line, . . . Deep Sea Lines. 1883 G. B. GOODRICH *Fish. Industry U. S. A.* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The much more general use of the trawl-line or long-line.

2. *attrib.* a. Written or printed with long lines.

b. Furnished with or using long-lines (sense 1). 1755 *Advt. in Whole Duty Man*, A Long-line Octavo Common-Prayer. 1849 *Tucknor Sp. Lit.* III. 16 The old long-line stanza. 1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 79 Dog-fish are the great enemies of the long-line fishermen. 1894 *Pall Mall* 65 15 Dec. 3/1 Scotch long-line boats were lent early this year to the Donegal fishermen, who were encouraged to fish further out.

Hence **Long-lining**, fishing with long-lines.

1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 71 Long-lining from Grimsby is worked by means of large snails. 1885 *AT. James's Gas*, 28 Feb. 4/2 Three fishermen have been drowned at Scarborough while long-lining.

**Long-lived** (-lived), a. Also 7 -lived. [f. **LONG** a. + **LIVE** sh. + -ED.]

Often pronounced *lɒnˈlɪvd*, as if etymologically parallel to *smooth-spoken*, etc.] Having a long life or existence; living or lasting a long time; longeval.

a. 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Prin.* 570 Fader and moder honoure, I hat thou maist be longe lyved. c. 1425 *Curior* 37. 1258 (Trin.) Longe lyved am I in elde. 1553 *Edm. Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 22 They are long lyved and lyve even vntyl an hundredth years of age. 1607 WALKINGTON *Off. Glasse* 41 Little eyes denote a large cheyerrill conscience . . . spacious breasted, long-lived. 1609 *Ble Le (Donay) Exod.* 38. 12 Honour thy father and thy mother, that thou mayest be long-lived upon the earth. 1633 *Earl. Munch. 12 Munde* (1636) 176 Seldom is excellence in any kinde long-lived. 1653 *Watson Angler* vii. 142 Bacon observes the Pike to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish. 1707 *Carver, in Husb. & Gard.* 171 The Sen. . . produces Animals more sound, and longer-lived, than any of the other Elements. 1774 GOLDMAN *Nat. Hist.* 6776. III. 230 The lion . . . is a very long-lived animal. 1883 *JEFERSON'S Story Heart* i. (1891) 13 The long-lived summer days dried and warmed the turf in the meadows. 1899 *Albani's Syst. Med.* VIII. 374 Chronic incurable melancholies . . . are often long-lived.

Hence **Long-livedness**, longevity.

1872 *Echo* 27 Sept., The long-livedness of the Mastal family. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 789's If . . . there can be discovered a reciprocating relation between the want of gall in animals and long-livedness.

**Long-living**, a. [See **LONG** adv. 9.] That lives for a long time.

1782 *Wyclif Isa.* ix. 13 The longe lyuende and the w. shpe-full. c. 1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 94 The longest living men. 1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* II. 91. 157 The admired wisdom of the long-living Fathers of the elder world. a. 1680 *BUTLER Aem.* (1759) X. 8 Another . . . That . . . in the Register of Fame Had enter'd his long-living Name. 1899 *Daily News* 24 May, Her Majesty comes . . . of a long-living stock.

**Longly** (*lɒŋli*), adv. Also 5 **langly**, 6-7 **longly**. [f. **LONG** a. + -LY.]

†1. For a long while. = **LONG** adv. 1. *Obs.*

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3188 De mast venel syens sal bar bryn langly, Als wodde brines, bat essadde and hevyn. a. 1400 *Poncedon* (ed. Kölling) 327/8 And whan they departed, eithre loked on other so longly, that they left not, whilles one might see that other. 1414 *Life Alexander MS.* Linc. A. i. 17 ff. 1 (Halliwell) He kneld downe on his knesce, and biheld Alexander in the vesage langly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 415 A man may desyre for to lyve longly for to amende his lyfe. 1506 *Kalendar of Sheph.* F. vij b, Father & mother thou shalt honour, end shalt lyve longly. 1582 *Dne Diary* (Camden) 21 Somewhat like the shrill of an owle but more longly drawn. 1596

SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* 1. i. 170 Master, you look'd so longly on the maide, Perhaps you mark'd not what's the title of all. 1605 SIR E. WATSON in *Beecheuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 238, I pray you . . . deliver it to . . . the Earl of Exceter with speed, for he longly looketh for it.

2. At considerable length: said of speech or writing. Now *Sc.*

c. 1330 R. BURNES *Chron.* (1810) 222 To say longly or shortly, alle arnes bare. 1553 *Arg. Priory Council Scot.* Ser. I. 140 Lyk as the said artikill may langlie proportis. 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 121 Don't misad length, at least only write longly about yourself.

3. To a considerable length (in space). *rare.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriol.* 54 The bottom of the Sea, hith the Sand *Quellum* longly and largely laying open. 1871 COOKE *Huudbk. Brit. Fungi* II. 761 *Asci* clavate, obtuse, longly pedicellate.

**Long-neck.**

†1. An earthenware retort or still with a long neck. *Obs.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* cxii. 183 Take good Copperas . . . beat it to powder, put it in long necks, lute fast, and draw it with judgement. 1684 DOYLE *Porosus. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 90. 1734 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* (1755) 432 This Matter may now be put into a well coated Long-Neck, and worked with care in a Reverbatory Furnace. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 13 Distillation in coated glass retorts, earthen retorts, or longnecks.

2. A local name for birds having a long neck, e.g. the bittern, the heron, the pin-tailed duck.

1864 ATKINSON *Proc. Names Birds, Long-neck*, Common Bittern, *Botaurus stellatus*. 1882 *Field Naturalist* 44 Locally, the heron is called 'crane' or 'long-neck'. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing G. Trumbull 1888), *Longneck*, the pintail duck, *Diffila acuta*.

**Long-necked**, a. Having a long neck (in various senses): used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

c. 1605 DRYDEN *Man in Moone* 203 The long neck'd Heron there watching by the brim. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2422/4 A slender Horse, 5 years old, . . . long neck'd, thick jaw'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 337 A long-neck'd Vial, like a Matras. 1835 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 27 The thing goes off with small damage to even a long-necked puke. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 69 Long-necked Tortoises (*Chelydres*). 1890 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2 The long-necked will rejoice to learn that collars are higher than ever. 1894 *Cosmopolitan* XVI. 344 Gracefully long-necked plesiosaurs.

**Longness** (*lɒŋnəs*). Now *rare*. [OE. *langness*, f. *lang* **LONG** a. + *-ness*.] Length (in various senses); long continuance; †protractedness, delay.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 408 Bradyness, langness, heahness, and deopness. 1240 *Aeneid*, 105 *Pet* uerste word os swcep he langness of his curenleing. 1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P. A.* XVIII. xxi. (1495) 781 The Camelion is a best lyke to the Cocadryll and is dyvers only in crokydhess of the backe and in longness of the tayll. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Cviij*, And it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes. 1579 *FESTON Guicciard.* (1618) 250 The affaires betwene Cesar and the French King proceeded with so great a longness. 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* Pref. 9, I shall sometimes be long, and peradventure tedious to the Reader. . . But . . . in this longness of mine, I straine my nature to apply myselfe to all men. 1616 SCRIEL & MARRIL *Country Farme* 475 The longness of time will become tedious. 1668 COLLEPIER & COLL *Barthol. Anat.* III. viii. 148 It is slinings, indifferently hard, round behind, with some longness. 1684 II. MORRISON 254 The longness of the time. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* vi. 128 The Longness or Shortness of a Vowel or Syllable is said to be its Quantity. 1890 *Temple Har.* July 431 She had a curious, opium-like perception of time's longness.

**Long-nosed**, a. Having a long nose: used *spec.* in the names of some animals.

1552 *HOLIST*, Longe nosed, a *romanus*. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Pl.* 4 *Virgindio*, long-nosed, *Nasutus*. 1680 *WOOD Life* 14 June, The servit is tall, long-nosed, flowing hair and slow speech. 1712 *ARNDT in John Bull* III. 56, A little long-nosed thin man. 1802 *BINGELY Anim. Diag.* (1813) I. 538 The Long-nosed Tapir. 1877 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* i. 58 The Long-nosed Monkey. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 327 Copious draughts of sake, which steamed in a long-nosed pot overlaid with dragons.

**Longobard** (*lɒŋɡɔːbɑːd*), sb. and a. [a. l. *Longobard-i* (see **LOMBARD**).] = **LOMBARD**.

1598 *GREENWYLL Tacitus* Ann. II. x. (1622) 48 The Sem-nones and the Longobards took part. 1644 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 155 The barbarous Goths and Longobards. 1707 *CAMBRIDGE ST. GL. Brit.* III. iii. 274 The Laws of the Longobards. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 147 Luitprandus . . . the most illustrious of the Longobard kings. 1902 *Union Mag.* May 21/4 There is no single trace of the real Gothic or Longobard style.

So **Longobardian** sb., Lombard; **Longobardic** a., Lombardic.

1846 *GROTE Greece* II. i. xx. 113 *note*, The Longobardic law is the most copious of all the barbaric codes in its provisions respecting marriage. 1877 W. JONES *Fingerring* 85 A large gold thumb-ring . . . on which is engraved the letter B of Longobardic form. 1889 R. R. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 67 From that day the Vinillians were called Longobardians—that is to say long-beards.

**Long robe**. [Cf. F. *gens de robe longue*, Lawyers, Clerks, Professors of Artes, &c. (Cotgr.).] Put symbolically for: The legal profession; esp. in gentlemen, men, members of the long robe = lawyers, barristers. Also *occas.* = The priesthood or ministry. (Cf. **GOWN** sh. 4 b.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. 231 The first man of the long robe that denised parks as well for these bores, as for other decre and sauage beasts, was Fulvius Lippinus. 1642 G. MOI-TAGU in *Beecheuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 292 The Houses . . . have likewise appointed a Committee of the long

robe to declare how the King ought . . . by the law to pass those Ordinances. 1680 *Honnet Cavalier* 6, I believe there never was more worthy and Loyal Men under the Long Robe, than there is in this Age. 1772 ARBUTHNOT *Joku Bull* I. xii, They were the aversion of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, and at perpetual war with all the country attorneys. 1762 *FOOTE Orators* i. Wks. 1799 I. 200 The two orders of the long robe next demand our attention. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 42 A source of much profit to the gentlemen of the long robe. 1875 *Punch* 25 Dec. 266/2 The long-lived gentlemen of the surplice and the long robe.

†b. **Long-robe-man**, a lawyer, barrister. *Obs.* 1654 *GAYTON Pleas*, Notes IV. xv. 251 He . . . entertaines a Justice of grave carriage, . . . Persuading the Long-robe-men, and his daughter. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 434 All the eminent long-robe-men, except Turner and Terrill, were absent, in respect of the change of the Chair.

**Long run, long-run**. (Also *Sc.* **lang run**, **langrin**.) Phr. in the long run, in earliest use †at (the) long run, *occas.* †on, †upon the long run: in the end; when things have run their full course; as the ultimate outcome of a series of vicissitudes. (Cf. F. *à la longue*.) In the Sc. examples: At last, at the end.

1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 117 (F. Hall) At the long run. 1696 *CROMWELL Speech* 17 Sept., They [the discontented] must end at the interest of the Cavalier at the long run. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Beecheuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 459 At long run he will make his fortune. 1681 T. FLAMMAN *Heracles Rides* No. 1 (1713) I. 4 There is neither Honour nor Estate to be got by Rebellion at the long run. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Sonnets* III. 31 At langrun lawsey said'd his een. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* I. II. xxviii. 205 Prudence and steadiness will always succeed in the long run better than folly and inconsiderateness. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 18 July i, Humphry is certainly the north star to which the needle of her affection would have pointed at the long run. 1804 *MAK. EDGEMORTH Contrast* ix, At the long run, these fellows never thrive. 1806 *Jamieson's Pop. Bull.* I. 295 At langrin, w' waxin and fleechin', . . . She knit up her thrum to his wab. a. 1814 *Maneuvering* i. i, in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 89 That is but a bad way on the long run. 1818 *COLEBROOK Import Colou.* Corn 101 Upon the long run, a mean value is received for the average of crops. 1824 *LINTHAM Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 426 To labour at the long-run under an imputation that is not just. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* I. 156 Compromises never are found to answer, I think, in the long run. 1853 'C. BLOE' *Versant Green* i. vii, He'll find it all right in the long-run. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* I. v. 178 To speak freely and openly is no doubt the best rule in the long-run.

So †**Long-running**, in the same use.

1528 *ROY Rede Me* (Arb.) 48 Their interruption shall tourne to their destruction At longe runnyng synally. 1661 *BAXTER Mor. Prognost.* i. xcv. 25 As knowing, that at long-running, is only Truth that will stand upper-most. 1670 *Cure Ch. Dis.* 150 At the long running, the wound will be found to be increased, and the cure the harder because of the delay.

**Longe**, adv. and prep. Now *Sc.* or *dia.* Also 3 **longes**, 6 **Sc. langis**, -ous, 9 **Sc. langs**. [f. **LONG** + adverbial s. Cf. *MHG. langes* some time before; Du. *lang* prep., along.]

†A. *ate*. Long (ago). *Obs.* c. 1450 *LOVELL Grail* III. 748, I Entrede Into 30wre Castel Not longes Agon.

B. *prep.* Along, alongside.

[c. 1275 *Lang. 1957* In langes [c. 1205 on lungen] þane strete.] 1513 *DOUGLAS Poes* III. 16. 134 And, langis the channel, . . . The Actane geminis and sports did assay. *Ibid.* VII. xlii. 100 I bal that duellis langis the chyll river Of Ofeneye. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* XV. 639 (Jan.) Als gud haging throucht the clous & langous the joun synd. 1811 D. NICOLSON *MS. Coll. Cuthbert Words* (E. D. D.), *Langs*, along.

**Longsaddle**, -settle, vars. **LANGSETTLE dial.**

**Longsaugh**, variant of **LENGSOUGHT**.

**Longshanks** (*lɒŋʃæŋks*). [See **SHANK** sh.]

1. A nickname given to Edward 1 of England on account of his long legs.

[1313. P. DE LANGTOFT *Chron.* (Rolls) II. 234 Lewelin . . . & David son frete, not perdu manantie, Cil od le lunge faibles de tut est seise. 1796 *Pub. Songs* (Camden) 213 Will him lasteth the lyf with the long shonkes. 1556 *Camden. Gr. Filars* (Camden) 4 Kyng Edward the first, that was callid kyng Edward with the longshankes. 1590 *MARLOWE Edm.* II. II. 12 Great Edward Longshanks' issue. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 342 Edward King of England frome his lang leggis callid Lang-shankis. 1603 *DRAYTON Barons' Wars* II. xxx. 34 Great Lancaster . . . Caust thou thy oath to Longshankes thou forget? a. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Westminster* (1811) II. 304 He was surnamed Longshanks, his step being another man's stride.

2. A stilt or long-legged plover.

1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Nat. Hist. Smallen* 86 *Charadrius himantopus*, Longlegged plover, Longshanks, or Longlegs. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 77 The name by which this bird is known on the seacoast is the stilt or tilt, or long-shanks.

**Long-shore**, *attrib. phr.* (sh.) [Aphetic f. **ALONGSHORE**.]

1. Existing on or frequenting the shore; found or employed along the shore.

Often contemptuous as applied to men. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 432 *note*, The functions of a Long-shore lawyer. 1837 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 72 St. Thome is not thought healthy the whole year through, because the 'long-shore winds' . . . are more felt. 1837 *MARRYAT Dog-fond* xiv, Sort of half-bred, long-shore chap. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* I. (1881) I. 11 Your rascally longshore vermin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all. 1888 *Argosy* Apr. 277 Within easy reach of the coast, where the 'long shore' herrings abound.







## 2. A chatterer, blab.

1847 in HATTIWEILL. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Long-tongue, (a) a tale-bearer.

**Long-tongued**, *a.* Having a 'long tongue'; having much to say; chattering, babbling.

1553 *Respublica* (Brandl) iii. vi. 84 A daughter eke he hath... As an unhappie a longtongued girl as can be. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hon. P.* ii. ii. 102 Why how now long-tongued Warwick, dost thou speak? 1604 *Now Chosee Good Wife* G. 3, She blursht & said that long-tongued men would tell. 1737 RANNEY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 56 Long-tongued wives gae lang wi' bairn. 1818 *Scott Old Mort.* vi. The foul fa' ye... for a long-tongued wife. 1880 Miss BRADDOCK *Just as I am* xii, You didn't ought to give heed to a long-tongued fellow like Jebb, a man that must be talking.

**Longue**, *obs. form of LONG.*

|| **Longueur** (longör). [*Fr.* = length.] A lengthy or tedious passage of writing.

1824 BYRON *Joan* iii. xevii, I know that what our neighbours call 'longueurs', (We've not so good a word, but have the thing)... Form not the true temptation which allures The reader. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* i. v. 183 Admirable moralists, no doubt, were Fenelon and Marmontel, but there are longueurs in their writings.

**Longueville** (longvül). Also **Longevil**. [*Prob.* from the surname *Longueville*; for its existence in Scotland cf. Henry's *Wallace* x. 789.] The name of a kind of pear.

1683 J. RUSSELL *Scots Gardener* (1756) 101 No Pear holds well on it [the quince], that I have tried, excepting the Red Pear, Achán, and Longevil. 1817 P. NEILL *Horticulture in Edin.* *Encycl.* (1850) xi. 211 1/2 The Longeville is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries.

**Long-waisted**, *a.*

1. Having a long waist, as a person, a ship, etc.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 183 Slender, long-waisted, and not corpulent. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. ii, It makes me show long-waisted, and, I think, slender. 1694 *London Gaz.* No. 2965/4 A young Bay Mare... long-waisted and weak Pastern. 1826 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. 214 Her long-waisted pigeon-breasted gown. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* iii. 589 The thorax appears to be unduly long and narrow, and the patients describe themselves as 'long-waisted'.

† 2. *fig.* Easy; loose. *Obs.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cocker* 24, I shall borrow a little of their [women's] loose tongue Liberty, and mispend a word or two upon their long-waisted, but short-skirted patience. 1658 CLEVELAND *London Life* i. iv, From a Parliament long-waisted Conscience, *Libera nos*, &c. — *Square Cap* iv, Next comes the Puritan in a Wrought-Cap, With a long-waisted Conscience towards a Sister.

† **Longway**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* LONG *a.* + WAY.]

A long road or causeway.

1647 in *Crt. & Times Chas.* i. (1845) i. 293 They took the English at an advantage, when they were engaged in a narrow longway, going towards the bridge of the Isle de l'Oye.

**Longways** (longwēz), *adv.* Also **longst-wayses**. [*f.* LONG *a.* + WAY *sb.* with adverbial *s.*]

In the direction of the length of a thing; longwise, lengthways; longitudinally.

1588 A. PERNE *Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) i. 28 The Colledge Librerie... to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longwayses (towards the State). 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xli. (1631) 181 Man, his definition must be a creature with two legs made long ways. 1639 I. LE GRAY *Compl. Horace*, 91 Give fire to the spaven both long-wayses and cross-wayses. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* i. printing xxv 7 He folds a sheet of the Paper he is to Work long ways, and broad-ways. 1705 A. VAN LEE WYMOER in *Phil. Trans.* xxv. 1844 The bark of the said Wood can be stupp'd off longways. 1831 T. HORT *Ess. Origin Man* ii. 309 Even bearing of the sole both longways and broadways. 1847 GROOT *Greece* ii. lii. (1802) iv. 480 A channel through it long-ways from end to end. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/3 To have alternately to hold the book up longways and sideways.

† *b.* quasi-*prep.* *Obs.*

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 41 Another Table placed long-wayses the chamber.

**Long-winded**, *a.*

1. Capable of continuing in action for a long time without being out of breath; long-breathed.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hon. H.* iii. iii. 181 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long-winded. 1608 DAY *Humour out of breath* v. G. Pa. Are you in breath my Lord? *Hort.* As a bruer horse, and as long-winded. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* ii. 300 A cold, long-winded native of the deep. 1758 MICKELTHAY & MARICHELTS 37 Men that pretend to foretell futurity... by frightful and long-winded howlings. 1870 DICKENS *E. Droad* xli, I am younger and longer-winded than you. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Farming Wks.* (Bohn) iii. 57 This hard work will always be done by... men of endurance,—deep-chested, long-winded, tough.

*fig.* 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 322 That every one might make preparation for a war which... would be more long-winded than the former.

† *b.* *Naut.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Long-winded Whistlers, sick-guns.

2. Of persons: Given to lengthy speaking or writing; characterized by tedious lengthiness in speech, or dilatoriness in action. Of their speech, etc.: Tediously long; of a tedious or wearisome length.

1589 *Hay any Work* 48 Thou are longer winded then Deane John is. 1654 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* iii. (1676) 41 Such a long-winded Discourse. 1696 PRIOR *Secretary* 8 For her, neither visits, nor parties at tea, Nor the long-winded cant of

a dull refugee. a 1700 B. F. *Dict. Crit. Crew*, Long-winded *Py-master*, one that very slowly... Paies. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* iv. 22 The French Tradesmen are incapable of entering upon such long-winded Methods to favour their Commerce. 1764 *Mein G. Psalmist* 230 A long-winded and multifarious dissimulation. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 171, I am no great friend, in general, of long-winded performances. 1884 *Century Mag.* xxviii. 589 The long-winded old salts who come here to report their wrecks. 1891 *Law Times* xciii. 106 1/2 Complicated provisions to suit the varying tastes of different owners... make conveying often seem long-winded.

Hence **Longwindedly** *adv.*, **Longwindedness**.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii, [They] make known, not without longwindedness, the determinations of the royal breast. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann.* (2 *Neigh.* xi. (1876) 213, I may speak long-windedly and even inconsiderately as regards my young readers. 1874 HELLIS *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 82, I hate long-windedness as much as you do...; but I cannot call good similes and metaphors padding. 1885 *Athenium* 12 Dec. 766/1 The longwindedness of narrative and dialogue only increases the insipidity of the whole.

**Longwise** (longwēz), *adv.* (a.) Also 6-7 **longst wise**. [*f.* LONG *a.* + WISE.] Lengthwise, longitudinally, longways.

1544 W. PATTEN *Apod. Scott.* Cij, Dunbar, a town stonde longwise upon y<sup>e</sup> seay-side. 1580 BIRNOLLE *Cutting Horses Dis.* 54 Laurentius Russus would have the splent 15 be cured by firing it longst wise & ouerthwart. 1657 K. LUGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 67 That kernel... our Hazelnuts in England, will part in the middle long-wise. 1715 LEONARD *Palladio's Archit.* (1743) i. 85 Upon which... are laid other beams longwise. 1848 THOMAS *Poultry* xvii, Standing it [a letter] long-wise and broad-wise on his table. 1895 — *Mut. Fr.* i. xvi, Too much of him longwise, too little of him broadwise, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise.

† *b.* Used as *adj.*: Oblong. *Obs. rare.*

1600 HOLLAND tr. *Marinibus Topogr. Rome* 1348 The Viminal hill... The forme thereof is longwise [*L. oblongum*].

**Longwort**: see LUGWORT.

|| **Lonicera** (lonis'sērā). *Bot.* [*mod. L.*, *f.* name of Adam Lonicer (1528–86), a German botanist.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of the honeysuckles; a plant of this genus.

1863 *Life in South H.* 329 The scarlet lonicera, with vines and other climbers, reached the tops of the tallest trees. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 170 1/2 The two early flowering Loniceras... are just now in perfection. 1882 HARVEY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* ix. No. 3 434 A wide spreading Lonicera helped to cover the walls.

**Loning**, *obs. form of LOANING sb.*

† **Lonish**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* LONE *a.* + -ISH.] Lonely.

1653 WOOD *Life Sept.* (O. H. S.) i. 181 After he had spent the summer at Cassington in a lonish and retir'd condition, he returned to Oxon.

† **Lonquard**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 **longart**, 7 **loncart**. [*app. a. Gael. longphort*.] A temporary cottage or hut; a 'shieling'. ? *Sc.* or *dial.*

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Crystofore*) 269 Ore he sed his longart lo. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennyles Pilgr.* f. There were small cottages built on purpose to lodge in, which they call Lonquards. 1632 in *4th Rep. Hist. MS. Comm.* i. (1874) 533 1/2 (Vassals) sall came big and put up our loncartis for the hunting. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1769 (1790) 125 They lived in temporary cottages called Lonquards.

**Lont**, rare *obs. form of LAND sb.*

† **Lontaigne**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*a. F. lontanaine*, fem. of *lontain*—pop. L. \**longitānum*, *f. longe* far off, *f. long-us* LONG *a.*] Distant.

1450 *Mirour Sabinaum* 1487 A man weending in til a Regionne lontaigne.

**Lonys**, *obs. pl. of LOIN.*

**Loo** (lū), *sb.* 1. Also 6, 8 lu, 8 lew, luo. [abbreviated *f.* LANTERLOO.]

2. A round card-game played by a varying number of players. The cards in three-card loo have the same value as in whist; in five-card loo the Jack of Clubs ('Pam') is the highest card. A player who fails to take a trick or breaks any of the laws of the game is 'looned', i. e. required to pay a certain sum, or 'loo', to the pool. *Limited, unlimited loo*: see QUITS. 1830, 1883. *b.* The fact of being looned. *c.* The sum deposited in the pool by a player who is looned.

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country House* Epil. They... May kiss the Cards at Piquet, Honbre.—Lu. And so be thought to kiss the Lady too. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx. *Lanterloo* 102 If three, four, five or six play, they may lay out the three, four, five, six and seven to the intent they may not be quickly lood'd; but if they would have the loos come fast about their play with the whole pack. *Ibid.* 104 If any be lood'd he must lay down so much for his loo as his five Cards amount to. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* iii. No. 5. 2/4 A. gives th. 3s. 6d. to Play for him at Liew.—B. had lost all but 5d. and there was a Liew down of 2s. 6d. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 62 Ev'n nightly Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. 1731 SWIFT *To Dr. Hicham* 16 Yet, ladies are seldom at ombre or lue sick. 1777 COLMAN *Epil. Sch. Scand.* in *Prose on Sev. Occas.* (1787) iii. 215 And as Hackgammon mortify your soul That pants for Lu, or flutters at a Vole. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* (1885) i. viii. 30 On entering the drawing-room, she found the party at loo. 1823 SOLLEY in *Life* (1849) i. 89 In the evening my aunt and I generally played at five-card loo with him. 1830 R. HARRIE *Hoyle made familiar* 70 At Limited Loo those who play and do not get a trick pay into the pool only the price of the deal, while at Unlimited Loo they pay the whole amount that happens to be in the pool at the time. 1845 BARNHAM *Engol. Leg.*, *Ld.*

*Thoulouse* xii, I should like to see you Try to saunter to corp With this chap at short whist, or unlimited loo. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* i. (1889) 2 They... played billiards until the gates closed, and then were ready for... unlimited loo... in their own rooms. 1863 FL. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* xv. 1/1 If there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo. *Ibid.* 1/2 At unlimited loo each player loosed has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to limit the loo, so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus, at eighteen-penny loo, the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv, The game being loo, six shillings 'tit-up', limited to two guineas. *Ibid.*, 'Let it be club law'. ... So club law it was, and the loos became more frequent.

2. A party playing at loo.

1760 H. WALFOL *Lett. to G. Montagu* 7 Jan., There were two tables at loo, two at whist, and a quadrille. I was commanded to the duke's loo. *Ibid.* (Ireland) Are you coming to my loo?

† 3. Party, set. *Phr.* For the good of the loo: 'for the benefit of the company or community' (Gosse *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* 1785). *Obs.*

1764 H. WALFOL *Lett. to Hertford* 27 May, Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to... Mr. Crewe, a Maccarone and of our loo. 1774 *Association Delegates Colonies* 12 They shall be... sold Auction-wise, for the Good of the Loo.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *loo club*; *loo-table*, a table for playing loo upon; now the trade designation of a particular form of round table, originally devised for this purpose.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) ii. 130 Dinner was no sooner over, than the loo-table was introduced into the drawing-room. 1830 K. HAROLD *Hoyle made familiar* 72 The following [laws] are those observed at the Loo Clubs. 1864 TROLOPE *Orley F.* i. vi. 46 A round loo-table.

† **Loo**, *sb.* 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [*f.* *loop*: see LOUP.]

A velvet mask partly covering the face, worn by females in the 17th century to protect the complexion. Chiefly *attrib.* in *loo mask*.

1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R.* 10 Loo Masks, and whole, as wind does blow, And Miss abroad's dispos'd to go. — *Pops Dict.* 18 Loo Mask, an half Mask. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* i. ii, Blueskin... turning... beheld a young female, whose features were partially concealed by a loo, or half mask, standing beside him.

**Loo** (lū), *v.* 1 [*f.* Loo *sb.* 1.] *trans.* To subject to a forfeit at loo (see Loo *sb.* 1).<sup>o</sup> To loo the board (see quot. 1883).

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) xx. 102 If you play and are lood'd (that is, win never a trick), *Ibid.* 103 He who hath five Cards of a suit in his hand loos the Gamesters then playing... and sweeps the board. 1750 SHENSTONE *To a Friend*, I'll play the cards come next my fingers— Fortune could never let Ned loo her, When she had left it wholly to her. 1777 *Sporting Mag.* x. 304 The whole sum which happens to be down at the time when he is loosed. 1864 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* iii. 240 General Mainwaring had been loosed in miss four times running. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* xv. 1/2 A flush... loos the board, i. e. the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. 1885 FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* xv, [He] suggested that 'black Jack should loo the board', so black Jack loosed the board, and the loos became more frequent still. *Ibid.* xvi, It was proposed that the stakes should be raised to five guineas unlimited... Each player put in five guineas, making a total of twenty-five guineas, which sum represented the amount a player would be loosed for. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Person Singular* xviii. 134 To hold King, Knave, nine, and get loosed on it.

† *b.* *transf. and fig.* (See QUOTS.) Now *dial.*

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Example* i. 10 For let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation, and you should always lead it about for the good of the Board; spare no body, every one's pleas'd to see their Neighbourhood. 1845 HOOD *Storm at Hastings* v, No living luck could loo him! Sir Stamford would have lost his Raffles to him! 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Loosed*, defeated. A term borrowed from the game called loo. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph.* *II* ord'ly, loosed, thwarted, 'check-mated'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., When a cutter agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time comes he is said to be lood.

† **Loo**, *v.* 2. *Obs. exc. dial.* [*aphet. f.* HALLOO *v.* Cf. *loo int.*] *trans.* To incite by shouting 'halloo'; to urge on by shouts; = HALLOO *v.* 1 *b.* Const. *at, upon, or inf.*

1666 J. DENHAM *Direct. Pain.* ii. 15 And therefore next uncouple either Hound, And loo them at two Hares are one be found. 1681 T. FIATAM *Heraclitus* *Kidney* No. 40 (1715) ii. 8 The Rabble lood to worry it [sc. the Government] as tyrannical and unjust. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal of John Bayes* Ep. i, Young fellows, (who clap him on the back... and loo him on upon the Whiggs, as they call 'em). 1689 *State Eur.* in *Harl. Misc.* i. 195 England and Holland are desperately bruised through mutual buffetings, to which France cunningly loosed them on. 1712 *Vind. Sachseverell* 9 Ben was pitch'd upon... to follow the Hounds together, to loo them full cry at Monarchy.

**Loo** (lū), *int.* Also written 'loo'; in 7 lo, lowe. [abbreviated *f.* HALLOO.] A cry to incite a dog to the chase; = HALLOO. Also *loo in!* Also quasi-*sb.*

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iii. iv. 79 Allow; allow, loo, loo. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr. v.* vii. 10 Now hullo, now dogge, lowe, Paris, lowe. 1681 T. FIATAM *Heraclitus* *Riders* No. 4 (1713) i. 19 Hlo loo Bob! Loo Crop, Loo, Loo, Loo, Snug! *Ibid.* No. 39 i. 255 'Loo my Dog Tutty... speak to 'em Tutty'. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON *Whitcraft* 266 Presently a Hare did rise very near before him, at the Sight whereof he cried Loo, Loo, Loo; but the Dogs would not run. 1810 J. WOOD *Lett.* 25 May in *Life of S. Butler* (1896) i. 61 The youths are brought up with a rooted objection to St. John's, and, like bull-dogs of true breed, are always ready to fall upon us at



the loo of their seniors. 1830 R. LEBERTON-WARRINGTON *Hunt Songs* i. i. (1883) i. His cheer by the echo repeated. 'Loon in little dainties! 'loo in! 1853 C. BENE *Verdant Green* i. ix. A perfect pack in full cry, with a human chorus of 'Hoo rat! 'loo loo! 'loo dog!' 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* i. 1. 19 Revis. 'loo called! 'loo! 'loo! urging the dog on.

Loon, var. LEW, and LOOB *dial.*; Sc. form of LAIVE, Loob (lūb). *Tin-mining*.

1. (See quot.)  
1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Prepar.* Tin 121 The dross and earth... is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel, into which the trough delivers it, called a loob.  
2. *pl.* (See quot.)

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 324 Loobs, tin slime or sludge of the lead leavings, or leavings slime. 1860 ENG. & FOR. *Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall terms), Loobs, slime containing ore. Loobel, variant of LOWBELL Obs.

† Loobily, a. Obs. [f. LOOBY + -LY<sup>1</sup>.] Looby-like; awkward, clumsy, lubberly.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. v. *False Miracles* § 12 There was in Wales a great and Loobily Image, called Darvell Gatherine. 1796 COLERIDGE *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 148 Talked politics with the landlord, and disputed about religion with three loobily farmers. 1777 H. CAREY *Honest Yorkshirem.* 13 It's enough to put any young lady in the pouts, to force her to marry a great loobily Yorkshire tike.

† Loobish, a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. In 7 loobish, [f. LOOBY + -ISH.] = prec.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, Onbelompen, Clomnisch [*sic*], or Loobish.

Looby (lū-bi). Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 4-6 looby, -ia, 6 loubie, lowbie, -ye, 7 lubby, loub-ee, 7- looby. [Cf. LOB sb., LUBBER, and the Teut. cognates mentioned under those words.] A lazy hulking fellow; a lout; an awkward, stupid, clownish person.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Proh. 55 Grete lobyys and longe that loth were to swynke. 1529 S. PIST *Supplic. Buggars* (F. E. T. S.) 14 Set these sturdy lobyys a brode in the world... to get their living with their labour. 1550 *Image* (Poc. iv. 129 in *Skelton's Works* (1843) II. 440 With priors of like place. Great lobyys and lompes. 1577-87 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* 21/2 in *Malinver*, Sir, you take me verie short, as long as and as verie a loubie as you imagine to make me. 1629 SAMMER *Spir. Poet.* i. ix. 30 What is the state then of the sluggish, the lazie Lierard, and the loushish Lubby? 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No. 41 (1713) I. 15 This is but like a great Looby at School, who [etc.]. 1696 PHILIPS *S. v. Lob*, A great heavy sluggish Fellow is called a Lob, Loobe (1696 Looby), or Loub-neck. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-er* II. Pref. Aiv, Honier - Achilles makes a great strong Looby. 1713 STEPLE *Englishman* No. 24. 158 [These] are all convincing Arguments to a Country Looby. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 20 Apr. A savage, when he is hungry, will not carry about with him n looby of nine years old, who cannot help himself. 1821 CLARE *Will. Minstr.* I. 159 A good-for-nothing looby, he nettled me sore. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 207, I went once and stayed a week at Lady Jenny Spinner's to gain her looby of a son and his eighty thousand a-year. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* xxii. 11 No ditcher e'er appeared more rude, No looby coarser. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxxv. (1873) 213 While I tell the truth about loobies, my reader's imagination need not be entirely excluded from an occupation with lords. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*

b. attrib. and appositive, passing into *adj.* Also in comb. looby-like.

1582 STANVHURST *Enchs* III. (Arb.) 91 Al wee see the giant, with his hole flock loobylike hagling. 1679 Lb. ROCHESTER *Epigr. Ld. Alb-Pride in Roxb. Ballads* (1683) IV. 567 A plowman's looby meen, face all awry. 1687 *Advice to Pesholders* II. 1 in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 21/1 That Looby Duke. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 143 A country squire, of the looby kind. 1830 J. BEE *Ess.* in *Dram. Wks. Foote* I. (Cent.), This great, big, overgrown metropolis... like a looby son who has outgrown his stamina.

Looce, obs. form of LOOSE.

Looch, variant of LOWOCH.

Loode, Loode(e)ster, obs. ff. LODE, -STAR.

Looe, variant of LEW a.1, sb.<sup>2</sup>, and v.

Looe (lū-æ). rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. LOO sb.<sup>1</sup> or v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER I.] A player at loo.

1770 FOOTE *Louis Lover* II. 50 There is Mrs. Allspice... has six tables every Sunday, besides looes, and braggers.

Looe, variant of LOWER sb. Obs.; LURE sb.<sup>2</sup>

Loof (lūf). Sc. and north. *dial.* Forms: 4-5 lofe, love, loove, 5-6 luiff, f, 6 luyff, luff, loofe, 7 luve, 4- lufe, 7- loof. (See also E. D. D.) [a. ON. *lofe* wk. masc. = Goth. *lofa*; related by ablant to OHG. *laffa* blade of an oar, OSI. (Polish, Russian) *lupa* paw, Lettish *lupa* paw.] The palm of the hand. To creesh one's loof: see CREESH v.

Aff loof adv. phr. = off hand.

13... E. E. Allit. *P. R.* 987 Wyth luyt louez vlyfte pay loued hym swyfe. 13... S. Erkenwode 249 in *Horst. Allent. Leg.* (1881) 274 Pene was lounge our lord with loves v. haldene. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Take a litill bawme and lay it on be lufe of bi hand. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2569 (Ashm. MS.) Pe licor in his awen looue (*Dublin B.S.* lofe), be lettir in be looure. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 462 Noe. I may towch with my lufe the ground evyn here. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fabls* 2092 in *Anglia* IX. 466, I sall of it mak mittenis to my lufis, Till hald my handis bait quhair euer I be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. 11. 5 And in the holl luffis of his hand, quhair he stude, Dewly the wattr hynt he fra the flude. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 208 They be as big as a man can grype in the palm or loofe of his hande. 1573 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xxxix. 203 The suddartis luffis wes as ouirleid w<sup>t</sup> lyme. c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855)

54 If in your loof yee all this silver had. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Letf.* (1862) I. 195 We are fools to be browden and fond of a pawn in the loof of our hand. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xii. W<sup>t</sup> well-creesh'd loof. I have been cautie. 1728 — *Rob. Rich.* & *Sandy* 62 (1877) II. 8 A cantie tale he'd tell aff loof. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv. Auld baudrons by the ingle -its, An' w<sup>t</sup> her loof her face a-washin. 1830 GALT *Laurie R.* vii. vii. (1849) 335 Though the case were as plain as my loofe. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Glass* s.v. Give us thy lufe, not thy list. 1896 BARRIE *Scotm. Tommy* xix. 215 Using the loof of his hand as a spoon.

Hence Loof-hal Sc., a handful.

c. 1540 JANDERSON *Kittie's Conf.* 90 Curnis of meil, and luffilis of Malt. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Feden* (1827) 61 Waving his Hand to the West, from whence he desired the Wind, said, Lord, give us a Loof-full of Wind.

Loof, sb.<sup>2</sup> and v.: see LUFF sb. and v.

Loof (lūf), sb.<sup>3</sup> Also looff, lough. [a. Arab. *lūf* (see L-OOFAH.)] = LOOFAH.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/2 A good rough Baden-Baden towel, or the Lough used in the Turkish bath. 1870 *Trans. Bot. Loof, Luffa aegyptiaca*. 1897 WEBSTER, *Loof*.

† Loof, adv. Obs. = ALLOOF, at a distance.

1555-8 PHAER *Rheid* t. A. J. There was a towne of auncient tyme Carthago of old it bight, Against Italia and Tybers mouthe laie loof at seas aright. *Ibid.* III. Fij. There lieth a lond far loof at seas, wher Mars is loof. 1557-8 *Ibid.* vii. U. j. j. Him wandring loof astray.

Loof, obs. form of LOAF.

Loofah (lū-fā). [a. Egyptian Arabic *لوف* *lūf*]

*lūfah*, a plant of this species, which collectively is called *لوف* [*lūf*]. The fibrous substance of the pod of the plant *Luffa aegyptiaca*, used as a sponge or flesh-brush. Also attrib., as *loofah-tree*.

1887 MOLOREV *Forestry* II. Afr. 336 Loofah, Konjikon, or Native Sponge of Western Africa. 1889 C. D. BELL *Winter Nile* xxvi. 231 The loofah tree bears a long green pod. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 3/3 Rubbing myself well with a well-soaped loofah.

Looge, obs. form of LOOGE sb.

Look (luk), sb. Forms: 2 6 loke, 3-5 lok. 4. 8-9 Sc. luke, 6 lowke, 6-7 looke, 8-9 Sc. leuk, 5-look. [f. LOOK v.]

1. The action or an act of looking; a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or countenance in order to look at something. † Also occas., sight, view (quot. 1390). Phr. † To have (or get) a look of: to be looked at by. To have a look at (colloq.): to look at for the purpose of examining. † At a look: (a) at first sight; (b) in the twinkling of an eye.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 3if he hodede, ledeð hem [women] his life efen for to seclen hire luke. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Martha) 46 Pe quihlik. As fyr greigou brynt at a luke. c. 1386 CHAUCEER *Man of Law's T.* 955 At the firste look he on hire sette. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 In alle menues lok A part up in his bound he tok. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5236 Him boit hire like at a luke his ludy his modire. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* li. My luke ynto the hevyn I threwe furthwith. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 232 Sundayn, in the space of a luke, All was byne went. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 108 Thou meane a seruant To haue a luke of such a worthy a Mistresse. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 464 For lookes kill loue, and loue by lookes reuieth. 1753 L. M. *Accomplish'd Woman* II. 125 Their every action is forced; their looks and smiles are all studied. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 120 Medora watched her every look with distressing solicitude. 1807 S. W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 346 Lovely virgins... daring imperial looks of conquest. 1813 SCOTT *Rob Roy* i. xix. One dying look upward cast. 1855 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* II. In the meantime I shall have a look at Warsaw. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *(Life)* a look round literature. 1895 E. BOWEN ROWLANDS in *Lancet* XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why [etc.].

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed by the look.

It is sometimes difficult to say whether particular instances should be referred to this sense or to 2.

1535 COVERD. *P. s.* xviii. 37 Thou shalt... bringe downe the hye lokes of the proude. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 76 b. She hath alwayes a cheerefull looke towards him. 1766 FLEMING *Unloof. Epist.* 281 Hee casting yppon mee a sower visage, and a sterne looke. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Danish'd Virg.* 97 It being not likely that shee should euer get a good looke of her Father. 1686 tr. *Charadin's Coronat. Solyman* 111 There was not one living soul that youghsa'd him a kind look. 1793 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. l. 109 With looks averse, and Eyes that froze me. 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist... in a singular Behaviour, in a down Look, in Sighing and Sobbing. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xii. Roderick, with impatient look. 1833 KENNEDYSON *Dream Fair W.* xxvi. With sick and scornful looks averse. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* ix. lii. 147 And Sir Gioire failed nought of courtesy, And gawe to us good looks and welcome greet.

c. Upon the look: engaged in looking for.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxiv. At last her father's proues put out to sea, For certain merchantmen upon the look.

2. Appearance, aspect.

a. With reference to persons, often with mixture of sense 1: Appearance of the countenance (sometimes, of the whole person); visual or facial expression; personal aspect. † Of a good look = of good appearance.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1605 *Hypis.* And of his lok as rent as a leonn. c. 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1582 (Lincoln's Inn MS.) Pe whyte dragonn lay him by, Steorne of lok and grysyly. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa mariit women* 267 Be of your

luke like innocentis, thought 3e haif euill myndis. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Ridw.* IV. 237 b. This palenes of visage, and dedly loke doth prognosticate y<sup>e</sup> time of my d-eath. 1611 BIBLE *Reclus* xix. 29 A man may be known by his looke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evrenna* 68 Heing the first time that a joy full looke was seen in that Court, silence the departure of the Princesses. 1697 DAVEN *Eng. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a lowing Look. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 146, I see another Man of a very good Look come into the Circle, and no body takes the least Notice of him. 1724 RAMSAY *Gill Blas* vii. ii. With bauld forbidding luke. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 9 Indeed, gay and lively as he is, he has not the look of an impudent man. 1809 MALKIN *Gill Blas* vii. ii. (Ritldg.) 228 They had all the look of a deputation from a better world. 1860 READE *Chister & H.* xxviii. (1896) 109 Denys wore a look of humble apology. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxii. 190 The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant.

b. *pl.* With the same meaning as sing. Sometimes = GOOD LOOKS. Also phr. to be in good looks: to be looking well, to present a healthy appearance.

1564 HAWARD *Entree* ins II. 15 After they were dead keeping still their grim lokes. 1589 GREFF *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 At last her eyes glauced on the lokes of Melicertus. 1616 R. C. *Times White* III. 959 Most of our women are extremely proud of their faire lokes. 1697 DAVEN *Eng. Georg.* IV. 371 Lean are their looks, and shagg'd is their hair. 1709 BOWENLY *Th. Vision* § 9 We often see shame or fear in the looks of a man. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6843 Alral am Shaw, aged 38 Years, pale lokes. 1766 GOSSE *Tr. W.* xix. When I survey these emaciated lokes, and hear those groans. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 25 They... for long nights, w<sup>t</sup> crabbit lokes, Pore owre the deil's pictur'd bulks. 1798 JANE AUSTIN *North.* I. Abb. 180 I. ii. 11 Catherine was in very good looks. 1815 — *Emma* I. i. Everybody in their best looks. 1866 A. P. THOMSON *Shropsh. I. a* xxii. And few that will carry their lokes of their truth, to the grave.

c. Of inanimate and immaterial things: Appearance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* I. b. A certain yange of the earth... having the verie luke and face of a luke. 1710 T. FLETCHER *Pharm.* I. *ton* 4. 411 This colic Syrup... gives an unpleasant colour, nor alters the luke of the Medicine in the least. a. 1716 B. A. *Wks.* 1720 14 The beautiful Look of the forbidden Fruit. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. iv. 40 If you fall I shall have the worst of it, from the looks of the matter. 1782 COVERD. *Convers.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a look, Such drunken feelings, have an awkward look. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 263 What curious little circumstances conspired to give a look even of fabulous and novel-like interest to his adventures. 1875 J. W. R. *Phob* (ed. 2) V. 75 Life is to wear, as at Athens, a joyous and festive look. 1877 W. H. RUSSELL *Pr. Wales Tour* viii. 344 There are no minarets, mosques or Hindoo temples, to detract from the European look of the place. 1882 R. ABERCONHY in *Nature* XXVI. 572 In common parlance, any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic.

d. To have a look of: to resemble vaguely, to remind the spectator of the appearance of (a person or thing).

186a EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* II. 62 This picture which I think has a great look of you.

3. Comb. With advs. forming combs. corresponding to various phrases under the vb., as *look-back*, *-down*, *-forward*, *-on*, *-up*: *look-on net*, one of the nets pulled up as a test of the condition of the others.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 15 Thou orderest every thing with look-on sight. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 Jan. 10/1 He... takes away confidence from their look-up to him. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* *Custom House* (1886) 37 A dreary look-forward, this, for a man who [etc.]. 1853 JERDAN *Antiquary* III. 7 The look-back is wearisome. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 401 The look-down on the works below... is awful. 1877 HODGKINSON *Sea Fisheries* 60 (Drift-net fishing). Whilst the nets are in the water, the warp is occasionally hauled in till the first net is reached; this is called the 'look-on net'. 1887 HALL *Caine Drummer* I. x. 207 Dan... asked the skipper to try the 'look-on' net.

Look (luk), v. Forms: 1 lōcan, 2 lokien, (locan), (3 lokin, lōky), 3-4 loc, lok(en, locken, 3-6 luke, (4 loki), 4-5 north. luk, 4-8 luke, (5 lokyn), 5-6 Sc. lowke, 5-7 looke, 6 arch. looken, Sc. lōuk, leuk, luke, luik, luick, lwik, 5-look. [OE. *lōcan* = OS. *lōcan* (in a gloss): -Otent. type \**lōkōjan*; a form \**lōgējan*, app. of identical meaning, appears in OHG. *luogēn* (MHG. *luogen*, mod.G. *dial. luogen*) to see, look, spy.

Drugmann (*Grundriss* I. 384) suggests that the type \**lōkō* may represent Otent. \**lōkkō*: -pre-Teut. \**lōghnā* or \**lōghnā*, from the root \**lōgh* or \**lōgh* (Teut. \**lōg*) represented by the Ger. vb.]

I. To direct one's sight.

1. *intr.* To give a certain direction to one's sight; to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes upon some object or towards some portion of space. a. with phrase or adv. expressing the direction or the intended object of vision. (See also branches IV and V.)

The usual prep. introducing the object of vision is now *at*; the older *to look on*, *to look upon*, are in the literal sense either *arch.*, or include a mixture of the notion of mental watching or contemplation.

a. 1000 Boeth. *Metr.* xxii. 20 Ene swa sweetolde swa he on ða sunnan mæx... on locan. c. 1000 Ags. *Gosp.* Mark vi. 41 He on heofon locode & hi bletsode. c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 47 Ac me pinchd þat to loked aweiward. a. 1225 *St. Marler*. 2 Alle hire luueden þat hire on lokeden. 1362



LANGLE, P. P. A. VIII. 123 'Lewede lore!' quod he 'luite loketoun on he Bible'. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 147 Lokyng in be first myrrour. c1400 *Petr. Tr.* 8658 Achilles. Woundin hym [sc. Hector] wickedly, as he away loket. c1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 39; Pe childre loket here and here. c1475 *Habers Rk.* 65 And yf they speke with yow. Withe stable Eye loke ypon theym Rihte. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Pol.* 379 Wee forbid them also to looke on leud pictures, or dishonour fables. 1611 *Hobbes Act.* iii. 4 And Peter fastening his eyes ypon him, with Iohn, said, Looke on vs. [But looke at (fig.) in 2 Cor. iv. 18; see 3 a.] c1626 *Racon New Ath.* (1900) 3 But the Servant took them not, nor would scarce loke upon them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trist.* 212 Her finnes so little that they are like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1688 *Boyle Final Cause Nat. Things* ii. 61 The camelion may loke directly forward with the right eye, and with the other at the same time, directly backwards. 1773 *Life N. Franklin* 32 Before she could well loke upon me, I addressed her. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. They walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor left. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 15 She could not loke on the sweet heaven, Either at morn or eventide. 1842 — *Locksley Hall* 72 Such a one do I remember, whom to loke at was to love. 1860 TANDALL *Glac.* c. xi. 72 We went out to loke at the firmament. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middm.* I. 205 Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was adjusted to the consciousness that she was being looked at. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 393 Such a loke as schoolboys exchange when the master is looking another way.

**Phrases.** (*Fair*, etc.) to look at, *†* on, *†* upon: with respect to appearance. To look at him (*me*, *it*, etc.): *colloq.* = judging from his (*my*, etc.) appearance. Not to look at (*†* on, *†* upon): often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'; so cannot look at (*colloq.*) = 'has no chance against'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 Tell dragons and tades bath bat ar upon to loke ful lauh. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1554 Large on to loke, lowly of shap. 1526 *SARLTON Magnyf.* 2208 What wyllt thou skelpe me? thou dare not loke on a giant. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* v. 6 Euen thus are they [sc. dwell vpon the whole earth] to loke ypon. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xii. 11. I know that thou art a faire woman to loke ypon. 1846 *Bentley's Misc.* XX. 433 No one would think me more than five or six and thirty, to loke at me. 1850 TENNYSON *Rand* 1515 If he rise no more, I will not loke at wine until I die. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/1 When he [a howler] went on for the second time the batsmen... could not loke at him.

**b.** with the direction or object left indeterminate, or merely implied by the context. Sometimes said of the eye. *†* In early use also: To possess or receive the faculty of vision (= Gr. βλέναι, δυνάμειον). *†* To live and look: to retain one's faculties. 671 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 And blinde men mid his bedum [Petrus] geharde þæt he locodan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien loket, and eare lustet. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 54 in O. E. *Alise*, 39 Pe blynde he inakede loki. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1338 Cherubin, þat angel blyth, Bad him go lok þe thrid sylt. 1362 *LANGLE P. P. A.* ix. 49 But gif I may liuen and loken I schal go lerne betere. 1390 *Gower Conf.* i. 54 For ofte... Betre is to winke than to loke. 1470 *HENRY Wallace vi.* 468 The Kingis petyone... with weyll luk and wyll, with the ta E. c1550 R. BIRCHON *Bayte Fortune* B ij. Looke therefore ere thou leape. 1667 *Milton P. L.* x. 933 But if thou judge it hard and difficult, Conversing, looking, loving, to abstain From Loves due Rites. 1667 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 334 He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1709 *BERKELEY Th. Vision* 97 When we loke only with one eye. 1875 E. WHIT *Life in Christ* tr. xiv. (1876) 422 The eye looks, but it is the mind that sees. 1896 *Lav Times Rep.* LXXIII. 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1901 'JAN MACIAREN' *Jug. Barbarians* vii. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to look.

**c.** To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling; to cast a look of a certain significance; to present a specified expression of countenance. With *adv.* or *phrase*.

Now only with the object or direction specified as in a; otherwise this sense now merges in g. c1205 *LAV.* 2266 He stod bi-forene Locrine & ladelich him lokede on. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 5348 Vre loured mid is eyen of milce on be lokeþ perone. 1393 *LANGLE P. P. C.* i. 164 On ouce he lokyde with loue. 1483 *CANTON G. de la Tour* E viij b. He ever loket on her of a wantoun and fals regard. 1500-20 *DUNRAK Pomeis* lviii. 9 Bot, Lord! how petewussle I luke, Quhen all the pelfe they pairt amang thame. c1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 53 b. Least that it might be suspected that he was abashed for feare of his enemyes, and for that cause looked so piteously. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xl. 7 Wherefore looke ye so sadly to day? 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* ii. i. 133 The man loket d bloodly when he spoke it. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 126, I look'd at him with joy. 1899 — *Enid* 1299 He turn'd and look'd as keenly at her As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

**d. occas.** To give a look of surprise, to stare. Now *colloq.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* v. ii. Doctor 'tis true (you looke) for all your Figures. I sent for him, indeed. *Mod.* Yes, you may look!

**e. quasi-trans.** in such phrases as to look (a person or thing) in the face: see *FACE* s. 2 b. To look a gift horse in the mouth: see *HORSE* s. 20.

The object in sentences of this kind was prob. originally in the dative: cf. G. einem ins gesicht sehen.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristoforo*) 98 He sa mekil, sa hee and nachful was, þat few durfste luk hym in þe face. a 1626 *FLETCHER Hum. Lovers* i. i. I'll never loke a horse i' th' mouth that's given. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) VI. 330 The soldier... converses with dangers, and looks death in the face. 1737 *BLACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 184 Many who, altho' they have pretended knowledge in Horses, have been looked in the Mouth (as we

say). a 1850 *ROBERTI Dante & Cir.* i. 1874 741 This lady Look'd there so deep within the eyes, Love sigh'd And was awaken'd there. 1880 G. MERRITT *Trag. Com.* xlii (1892) 194 She looks you straight at the eyes, perfectly unabashed. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 537/2 An eye that looks one through and through. 1892 R. KIRLING *Ball Fast & West* 82 They have looked each other between the eyes, and there they found no fault. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xlii. With... friendly brows and laughter He looked me in the eyes.

**f. with cogn. obj.** 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. 1599 *SHAKS. etc. Pass. Pilgr.* 46 Such looke as none could looke but beauties queen. 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xlii. 29 And they came to Jacob, who had looked many a long look for them, no doubt. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 726 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xlii. And look thy look, and go thy way. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* viii. Terence, look your last at me, For I come home no more.

**g. trans.** With complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition. Now rare. (*Cf. look down*, 33 e.)

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 94 Thou hast look'd thy self into my grace. 1624 *MASSINGER Renegade* iii. ii. Thrust out these fiery eyes, that yesterday Would have look'd thee dead. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* iii. Thou shalt look us out of pain. 1694 *Dryden Love Triumph* iv. i. While you stay, every moment looks a part of me away. 1700 — *Scudler's Masque* 51 Mars has looked the sky to red. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* v. They had early learnt the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. 1776 *List. Rev. in Ann. Reg.* 58/1 That armed force which was to have looked all America into submission. 1860 *TROLLOPE Castle Richmond* i. xli. 234, I readily thought Mrs. Townsend would have looked him into the river when he came to her.

**h.** To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance; to cast looks of (compassion, etc.) or looks which threaten (death, etc.). To look daggers: see *DAGGER* 3 b.

1727 *THOMSON Summer* 845 [1188] They... sigh'd, and look'd unutterable things. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* iv. 635 With that soft eye... design to loke Compassion to the coldness of my breast. 1750 *CHRISTIAN. Lett.* (1774) III. 127 The same things differently expressed, looked, and delivered, cease to be the same things. 1818 *BURTON Juan* i. xv. Some women use their tongues—she look'd a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vi. The old lady... looked carving-knives at the delinquent. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* i. The Captain, looking several tremendous canings at him, walked into the back room. 1867 *Gd. Words* 135/1, I was obliged to be contented with looking my pleasure.

**2.** With indirect question expressed or contextually implied: To apply one's sight to ascertain (*who, what, how, whether*, etc.). Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.

(c1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Mark vi. 38 Da cwæð he hu fela hlafa hebbe 3e gæð & lociað.) c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heo twiecen eoden... in to helle... for to lokien hu hit þer ferle. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ere drihten... beih of heuene to mannem and lokede gif here an understood oðer bi-sohten him. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2600 He adde or hire dower sent, To lokien quhat it sulde ben went. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 315 Brut sende y þere Pre hundred men inarmed well, to loke 3wat lond þat were. c1425 *Craite Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 30 Multiply þat digit by anoper digit... and loke wat comes þere-of. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 205 Lowke quhat day of the age of the moone it is. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 19 Scarce could he once uphold his heave hedd, To lokien whether it were night or day. 1710 *SWIFT Trist.* to *Stella* 30 Nov. O, but one may loke whether one goes crooked or no and so write on. 1819 *CRAFFT T. of Hall* x. 1 loved my trees in order to dispose, I number'd peaches, look'd how stocks arose. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* iii. iii. 318 He glanced from one article to another, looking who here was the University-preachers of the week, who had taken degrees [etc.]. *Mod.* I will loke what time the train starts.

**† b. Phr. Look else:** see whether it be not so. (See *ELSE* 4 c.) Obs.

1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* ii. i. I kicke for all that like a horse, looke else.

**c. Go look:** = 'find it out'; a contemptuous manner of refusing information. Now *dial.*

1595 *LIVLY Woman in Moon* v. i. 86 (Bond), If you aske me why I sing, I say yee may go looke.

**3. fig. a.** 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.); to turn or fix one's attention or regard. With *adv.* or phrases as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.) Now usually const. at; formerly on or upon.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. I. 37 b. Let the kyngdome of the assyries be your example, and if that suffice not, then loke on the Percians. 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b. Lokyng more narrowly upon domestical evils. 1562 *WIN-3ET Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1288 I. 12 Thyn... Luckis bakwart with the Israelitis to the poits of flesche in Egypt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 20 He man luke lawer, and enter in the Spreit, And than he sall persell the cause fra hand. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 Looke me ypon the Turkes: they haue some reuerence to their religion. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. iv. 37 (1604 Q.) He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after. 1611 *Bible 2 Cor.* iv. 18 While we looke not at the things which are seene, but at y<sup>e</sup> things which are not seene. a 1625 *BRAM. & FL. Bondage* ii. iv. Ods so infinite Discretion durst not looke upon. a 1699 *STILLINGEEL (J.)* We are not only to loke at the bare action, but at the reason of it. 1824 *BENTHAM Rk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 45 Instead of reforming others... let him loke at home. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Rss.* (1886) I. 2 Because ideus clumge, the whole mode and manner of looking at things

varies with every age. 1861 *DICKENS Gl. Expect.* iv. What I loke at, is the sacrifice of so much portable property. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* 70 'That's the proper way to loke at it,' said he. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes v. Trumper* is not really in point when we come to loke at it closely. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* i. vii. 175, I marry a medical student... I loke a little higher than that. *Ibid.* III. viii. 207 Your friends will loke at position as well as gentle blood.

**b.** To take care, make sure, see (*that or how* something is done; also with omission of *that*). Now arch.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* lix. 451 Lociað nu ðæt ðiow eowra leof ne weorðe oðrum monnum to biswice. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1666 Flixs and flesse, o bath i sni, Lok at þe blod 3ee east a wai. a 1300 *Ibid.* 16814 + 15 Pilat. I had þat þai suld loke þat he wore ðed forthy. c 1380 *WYCLIF Hks.* (1880) 38 Seynt petr comaundid 3if ony speke, loke he speke as goddis wordis. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Housh.* Ord. (1790) 434 Loke hit be stondyng. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* i. xvi. 60 Loke enyecher of yow kynges lete make suche ordinance. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iii. (1577) O vij. And you (my L. Margaret) looke yee beare it well awaye. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. iii. 8 Dismiss your Attendant there: loke't be done. 1621-31 *LAUD Serm.* (1847) 133 The State must loke their proceedings be just, and the Church must loke their deuotions and actions be pious. 1646 J. HALL *Horz Vac.* 22 We ought to looke how wee spend our houres here. 1690 E. GFE *Jesuit's Mem.* 89 Censor to loke that no man liued idly. 1819 *SHELLEY Cyclops* 477 When I call, Loke yee obey the masters of the craft. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* ser. ii. 1. ii. 242 We must loke, therefore, that we haue the wide chest, straight back, &c. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 231 Loke that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

**c.** To expect. Const. to with *adv.* *†* Formerly also with clause, usually introduced by *that*. *†* Also, to expect, await the time when something shall happen; to be curious to see *how, whether*, etc.; also *impers.* in *passive*.

c 1513 *More Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 7 Whose life hee looked that eul dyete should shorten. *Ibid.* 11 In these last wordes that euer I looke to speake with you. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* v. 4 When he loke'd y<sup>e</sup> it shulde bringe him graueles, it brought forth thornes. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 112 Lokyng every day when his Barons and their confederates would cruelly set upon him. c 1586 *CRESS Pembroke's Lett.* viii. Some I looke would me uphold. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. 11. 243 1604 E. GRIMSTON *D'Ancosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xl. 156 The wind being contrary and stormy, they looked all to perish. 1605 *CANDER Rem.* (1637) 271 Then it was looked how he should justify that fact. 1611 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* i. l. Wks. 1874 III. 10, I neuer heard she was committed to prison; yet 'tis look'd every hour when she shall be deliuered. a 1626 *RACON New Ath.* (1900) 9 Wee... saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner; As looking that from him, wee should receiue Sentence of Life, or Death. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xlii. 271 By whom we loke to be protected. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* ii. 164 God lookes every one should be fruit-full under all his dispensations. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) IV. 141, I never loke to haue a mistress that I shall love half as well. 1830 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1854 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii. I'm glad mas'r didn't go off this morning, as he looked to. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 362/3 The... labourer... looks to go to work at a fixed hour. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxvi. Two lovers looking to be wed.

**† d.** with indirect question: To consider, ascertain (*who, when, whether*, etc.); to try (*if* something can be done, etc.). Also *simply*, to consider the matter, make inquiry; *esp.* in phr. *whoso will loke*, etc. Obs.

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* vii. 419 The king can furth his vait ta... for till luk gif he Micht recover his cuntre. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 93 He vmtocht he wald luke Gylf he in sic come cut set huke. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 319 But diuersite is greet here and here, whoso wole loke. 1399 *LANGL Rich. Kedeles* iii. 255 That ich leode lokide what longid to his age. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 Pou muste loke whether þat þe lodi be ful of wickide humours, eiper be clene. c 1450 *Melvin* 9 Than made he hir suster come on a saterday... to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 403 Schir, luk 3e and se Gif that the teindis of this countrie may not do all that we haue tauld. c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 50 If he loke well, this profe serueth against him. 1692 *LOCKE 3rd Lett. Toleration* ix. Wks. 1727 II. 394 Whether... your pretending Gain to them, .. be a greater Mockery, you were best loke.

**4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative.**

**a.** Used to bespeak attention: = 'see', 'behold', 'lo'. In *mod. colloq.* use often look you (in representations of vulgar speech written *look'ee*) = 'mind this'; also *look here*, a brusque mode of address prefacing an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 231 En efne oððe loca nu, her hit is. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3331 Quod moyses, 'loc! her nu is bread'. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 141 Here is a bag full, lokys, of pride and of lust. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* Exclamatioun 28 Lo, heir he failleis, se thar he leis, luik! 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasne Cont.* iv. i. Poems 1870 II. 59, I would be glad to talke with Maister Gnomonius... and looke where he cometh in haste. 1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Didio* 392 N's M's. (Grosart) 1. 22 Looke where she comes; Æneus, view her well. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. ii. 116 (1600 Q.) Looke you how he writes. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iii. iii. 116 Heauy matters, heauy matters; but looke thee heere boy. 1672 *VILLIERS (Dr. Buckham.) Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 35 For, looke you, sir, the grand design... is to keep the Auditor in suspense. 1709 *STERLE Tatler* No. 34 P 4 Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 206 P 2 Look'ee, Jack, I have heard thee sometimes talk like an Oracle. 1782 *COWPER Retirement* 283 I loke



where he comes, *a 1814 Woman's Will* iv. ii. In *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 111 Looker there now! You can soon create a cause for quarrel, my Lady. *1843 Longf. Sp. Student* ii vi. Look, here he comes. *1861 Dickens Gl. Expect.* ii. Now, look here, my man. I'll have no feelings here. *1865 — Mut. Fr.* ii. xiv. 'Now, looker here, my dear,' returned old Betty, 'asking you excuse for being so familiar.' *1875 Tennyson Q. Mary* ii. i. Look you, Master Wyatt, Tear up that woman's work there.

† b. Prefixed to interrogative pronoun or adv., or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = *whoever, whatever, however*, etc. Also, in later use, emphasizing the correspondence of relative and antecedent, as in *look as* = 'just as'. *Obs.*

The absence of examples between the 12th and the 16th c. is remarkable: the idiom was prob. preserved in some non-literary dialect.

*c 1000 Ælfric Gen.* xvi. 6 Prea hig, loca hu þu wylle. — *Josh.* ii. 19 And loca hwa ut gange, licge he ofslagen. *a 1123 O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Loc hweðer þara gebroðra ofberne ofberde, were yfweard ealles Engla-landes. *1535 COVERDALE Ps.* i. 3 His leues shal not fall off, and loke what soeuer he doth, it shal prosper. — *Eccles.* i. 13 The loue of God is honorable wisdomde: loke unto whom it appeareth, they loue it. *1568 GRAFTON Chron.* i. 94 And looke what he commaunded, that was done, though some did murmur. *1597 J. T. Sermon. Pantes C.* 56 But looke as thou sighest, so shalt thou haue the wages of sinne. *a 1600 HOOKER Keel. Pol.* vii. vi. § 9 He added farther, that loke what duty the Roman Consuls did execute. — the like charge had the Bishop. *c 1600 SHAKS. Sonn.* xxxvii. 13 Looke what is best, that best I wish in thee. *1611 BUNKE 1 Alace.* iv. 54 Looke at what time, and what day the heathen had prophand it, even in that was it dedicated with songs, and citharpes, and harpes, and cimballs. *1615 W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 And looke how fare a tree spreads his boughs about, so far doth he put his roots vnder the earth. *1625 BURGERS Pers. Titles* 31 And looke what the Lawes. — enioyne, that thou must doe, or be a Rebelle. *1675 BROOKS Gold. Key* 321 Look, as God cannot but be just, so he cannot but be true. *Ibid.* 301, 302.

**5. Look sharp.** Originally (with *sharp* as adv.) = 'to look sharply after something', 'to keep strict watch'. In later use (which is merely colloquial) the sense is commonly 'to bestir oneself briskly', 'to lose no time' (the vb. being app. taken in a sense belonging to branch III, and *sharp* regarded as a complementary adj.).

*1711 STEELE Spect.* No. 732 ¶ The Captain. — ordered his Man to look sharp, that none but one of the Ladies should have the Place he had taken fronting the Coachbox. *1713 R. BENTLEY Remarks Late Disc. Free-th.* ii. Wks. 1838 III. 472 It is time for us then to look sharp, to observe every period. *1732 BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 1, I must, therefore, look sharp, and well consider every step I take. *1788 Ld. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1857) II. 69 At nine o'clock we began to look sharp for our house. *1803 in Smith's Pub. Trials.* VII. 128 Mr. Robson will attend to the old peers. — while Mr. Faulder will look sharp after the fortune-hunters. *1818 CORBETT Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 91, I see that the Ministers are very shy of dissolving the Parliament; and they shall look sharp if they act before I am ready for them. *1834 LANDOR Examen. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 283 ¶ But let her look sharp, or spectacles may be thrust upon her nose that shall make her eyes water. *1840 DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxix. Kit. — ordered. — him to bring three dozen. — oysters, and to look sharp about it! *1846-9 S. R. MANTON Ed.* etc. 298 Would he not be startled if one told him that he would have to look sharp for five-and-twenty [martyrs]? *1874 Punch* 8 Aug. 54 Glass of ale, young woman; and look sharp, please! *1890 FENN Double Knot* i. viii. 191 You'd better look sharp, — they're all ready and waiting.

**6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various intransitive uses with prepositions.**

**a. To look at, behold; to view, inspect, examine.** Now *dial.* † *To look babies*: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes.

*13. — Coer de L.* 2030 Rycharde had his meui seche For some wys clerk and sertain leche. — For to loke his uryn. *1382 WYCLIF Num.* xxix. 17, I shal inwardly loke hym [Vulg. *intuebor illum*] but not wys. *1400 Destr.* *Troy* 755 Leches full lyuely lokid his wound. *1471 J. PASTOR in P. Lett.* III. 7 That no body loke my wrythynges. *1509 BARCLAY Shyp of Polys* (1570) 213 When he a while his glasse hath loke. *1523 FITZGER. Husb.* 40 Thao let the shepheard turne them, and loke them on euery syde. *a 1578 LINDSAY (Pisicottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 128 He mowit wpe to the hill held of Tarbitz. — to awee and lulk the congregation. *1607 BREAM. & FL. Woman Hater* iii. i. I cannot thinke, I shall become a concombie, To ha' my hare cur'd, by an idle finger. — Mine eyes looke babies in. *1615 BRATHWAT Strappado* 80 Or when none that's ienious spies To looke babies in his eyes. *1647 TRAFF Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 666 Many Heathens have aduised the angry man to look his face in a glasse, and to grow ashamed of his distemper. *1655 New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 151 Robert Cranfield. — testified. — that he went to looke oxen. *1721 RAMSAY Morning Interview* 34 He frown'd, and look'd his watch. *1874 W. H. L. RANKEN Domin. Australia* vi. 105 Plains are scoured and every piece of timber looked. *1882 J. WALKER Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. etc. To loke his hand; behold the sooty meal The secret tells. *1897 CROCKETT Lat's Love* xi. 175, I was engaged in 'looking the sheep' — that is, numbering them and seeing that none had strayed.

† b. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to, regard. *Obs.*

*c 1300 Beket* 284 The King from Normandie com To Engle-land to loke the stat of his Kynedom. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 205 He that right order of lyfing wil luke sad bygyrn thus, als says the boke. *c 1375 Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 291 When þou prayes, god lokes þi wille. *a 1400 Prymer* (1891) 45 For he lokede the mekenesse of his handmyde. *1430-40 LYDG. Bochas* ix. xxxiii. (1558) 34 The matter who so list to loke. *1533 GAU Richt Vay* 19 God lukes nocht

the wtuert richtfulnes quilk mony keips. *c 1560 A. SCOTT Poems* (S. T. S.) xxiv. 1 3e blindit inuavis, luke The reckless lyfe 3e leid.

† c. To consult or refer to (an author, a book, or a place in it); to 'turn up'. In the imper. = *VIEWE*. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. *look up*. 45 g.) *Obs.*

*a 1300 Cursor M.* 9334 Pat you telz sent Ieremi, If yee wald lok his prophete. *c 1386 CHAUCER Pard.* T. 250 Looketh the Bible, and ther ye may it leere. *a 1420 HOC-CLERE De Reg. Princ.* 3099 As þe boke can expresse: Who-so it lokith, fynde it shal no lesse. *1529 RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. French* (1811) 69 Therfor loke Julius Cesar his comen-taryes. *1596 HARRINGTON Metam.* *Alar* 60 Looke it sirra there in the dictionary. *1598 FLORIO, Aria.* looke *Aery*. *1599 NASHE Lenten Stuffe* 58 For his ensuiting, looke the Almanack in the beginning of April. *1611 CORNE. Anon-erie.* looke *Anonerie*. *1611 BUNKE 1 Alace.* xii. § 9 *marz*. *Aretis*: looke *Joseph*. *Ant. lib.* 13. cap. 8. *1640 FULLER Joseph's Coat* etc. 175 *marz*. Look Lord Bacon in his life. *1656 H. PHILLIPS Purch. Path.* (1676) 157 Take the compass of the tree. look this compass in the Table. *1813 J. ADAMS Wks.* (1850) X. 49, I found that if I looked a word to-day, in less than a week I had to look it again.

† d. To seek, search for; = *look for* (15 b). Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. *Obs.*

*c 1394 P. P. Cynde* 593 Now mot a frere. — loken hem los-ynges þat likeþ þe puple. *c 1470 HENRYSON Alor. Fab.* i. (*Cock & Juss*) v. I had leuer ga scrapiþ heir with my nailis. — and luit my lyfis fude. *1505 MUNDAY John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Moorston shall loke him now an other brude. *1600 SHAKS. A. J. L.* ii. v. 30 He hath bin all this day to looke you. *1622 MARRIE Tr. Aleman's Gutman d'Alf.* i. 152 You neuer left any Crownes nor Royals with me: Goe looke your Crownes and Royals elsewhere. *1650 T. VAUGHAN Anima Magica* To Redr. — He knew it was bootles to look fatal Events in the Planets. *1664 PERRY Diary* 3 Sept. In the morning she child her mayds for not looking the deas a-days. *1668 DRYDEN All for Love* iv. i. Octavia, I was looking you, my love. *1683 TAYLOR Way to Health* xix. (1697) 47 Or else the poor Lass after the Wed-ding Chaires are made, must go to look her an Husband. *1716 B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War* 18 5 I. 162 He went with his new Soul ar to look his fathr. *1752 JOHNSON Rambler* No. 138 ¶ At her leisure hours she looks goose eggs. *1782 MISS BERNIA Catilin* vi. v. I'll go look him [a dog], however, for we went at such a rate that I never missed him. *1821 CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 Finders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound.

† e. To take care of, keep, guard, watch over, preserve in safety; to observe (a day). Also *refl.* To guard oneself, beware; to abstain (from). Also *absol.* or *intr.*: To watch. *Obs.*

*c 1275 Lamb. Hom.* 45 We asen þene sunne dei swipeliche wel to wurfen and on alle clunese to locan. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 3193 He dede is binden & fair loken Alle de boren. De he bor tiken. *Ibid.* 3511 Loke de wel dat du ne stele. *a 1300 K. Hen.* 600 Rymen. I'd þu kep and loke. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 8297 'Gode be loke,' he said, 'sir king'. *c 1330 R. BREWNE Chron.* (1810) 129 þat othe soid he wele loke. *1340 Iyench.* 42 þet hi ham loki uram þise zenne. *Ibid.* 215 þe prestes þet lokeden chastete iue þe temple weren toledn uram þe open þet hi ne loken hire chastete. *c 1460 Tynemeye Mst.* xiii. 219 God loke you all thre!

† f. To provide, appoint, ordain, decree, decide. *Obs.*

*c 1275 Lamb. Hom.* 73 þer fore hit was iloked bi godes wisunge ine halie chirche þet mon scule childe fulfuten. *a 1225 Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahne goddiler laheide hit ant lokede. *1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls)* 1230 þe kyng he sende word ase. — þat he adde is franchise In is owe court, vnto lke domes & assis. *c 1305 St. Kenelm* 40 in F. P. i. (1861) 55 þe bischop hadde iloked þat hit scholde þider beo bore. *c 1330 R. BREWNE Chron.* (1810), 36 þe right lawes dede he lke for fole men & fikliche. *a 1400-50 Alexander* 304 A-hm. MS.) Syn it lokid (Publin MS. huffyd) has þe lurgenes of þe lord of hoven. *c 1460 A. Mansel* 783 I am a redy for to tho All that the court wyl loke.

† g. To expect, look forward to. *look for.* *Obs.*

*1560 DAVIS Tr. Steidme's Comm.* 311 What ende at the length doe you loke of this obstinacy and vloyaultie. *a 1572 Knox Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1346 I. 4 We craue of all the gentill Readaris, not to loke of us such an History. *c 1586 C. TESS PLEMOKE Is. CNV.* K. i. What I look't from thee. — I now enjoy. *1595 DRYDEN Hist. Wars* ii. viii. His fortune gives him more than he could looke. *1611 SHAKS. Wint.* T. iv. iv. 369 The gifts she lookes from me, are packt and lockt vp in my heart.

**II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.**

**7. intr.** To have or afford a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned towards, into, on to, etc.

*1555 COVERDALE Jer.* i. 13, I do see a seethinge þat looking from out of the north easterward. *a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1613) 304 Each of these chambers had a little window to looke into the hall. *1596 DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 193 That parte of the Castel that lukieth toward Ieshimon. *1668 DRYDEN All for love* ii. i. Unbar the Gate that looks to Cesar's Camp. *1734 BERKELEY Alciph.* lib. 8 ¶ A summer parlour which looks into the garden. *1866 M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* ii. The signal-elm that looks on Olney Downs. *1886 BEAT. M. BUTT Lestere Durant* i. v. 61 The windows looking north. *1893 Strand Mag.* VI. 268/2 The dining-room looks on to the Melbury Road.

**b. Of parts of the body, or the like: To face or turn (in a particular direction).**

*1656 RIDGLEY Pract. Physic* 243 The Knee and Foot look towards. *1694 SIR W. HARR Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 17 The points of your Fingers must not look upwards, but pointing towards your Adversary. *1796-96 WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) i. 388 Bearing the flowers underneath, the forelets looking downwards. *1853 HUXLEY Man's Place Nat.* i. 23 Their nostrils have a narrow partition, nod look downwards.

**8. To show a tendency; to tend, point (in a particular direction).**

*1647 Power of Kings* iv. 84 The context looketh wholly that way. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Rule & Sel.* 188 The Argu-ment drawn from Gods unbounded power and goodness, as looking towards the behoof of the Creature will ever fall short upon this score. *1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Josephus' Antig.* ii. ix. (1733) 44 The Barbarity of this bloody Decree look'd several ways. *1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 42 Its sense seems to look that way. *c 1800 K. WHITE Lett.* (1837) 328 He thinks it looks towards epilepsy. *1869 GOULBURN Pers. Holiness* x. 93 In this direction look the words of our Lord to St. Thomas. *1881 P. CRFG Iry* III. vi. 122 All the facts look the other way.

† b. To tend to, promise to. *Obs. rare.*

*1607 SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 29 He speaks What's in his heart, and that is there which looks With vs. to breake his necke.

**III. To have a certain appearance.** [App. in part developed from 1 c; but cf. the similar use in passive sense of other verbs of perception, like *smell, taste, feel*.]

**9. intr.** To have the appearance of being; to seem to the sight. (This sense when used of persons often retains some mixture of the notion of 1 c.) Const. a predicative sb. or adj., or a predicative adv. as *well, ill* 'in good, bad health'.

For the fig. phr. to look black, blue, foolish, small, etc., see the adj.

*c 1400 Destr.* *Troy* 8742 Ymages. — Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. *1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* liii. 37 God waitth gif that scho lokit snie. *1556 Piger. Pifer.* W. de W. 1531 266 Resolueth all the grossenes of the oyle, and maketh it to loke clere. *1658 Woon Life* 5 Apr. He look'd clere, and was cynical and ainsure in his behavior. *1697 DRYDEN Amind* xi. 99 All pale he lies, and looks a lovely flow'r. *1712 HEARNER Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 486 'I would have look'd vain, and ostentatious. *1715 FORD Hist.* iii. 208 41. inoves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen! *1761 Mrs. F. SHURDAN Sidney Biddulph* i. 18 He is grown fat, and looks quite robust. *1788 CORNE Pity for poor Africans.* You speak very fine, and you look very grave. *1802 MAR. LUGSWORTH Moral T.* *Forster* (1826) I. 65 Henry looked in great anxiety. *1857 RUSKIN P. L.* i. 11 *Art.* i. I see that some of my hearers look surpris'd at the expression. *1871 M. ARNOLD Friendship's Garland* 18. 5 You made me look rather a fool, Arminius! I began. *1886 BEAT. M. BUTT Lestere Durant* i. xix. 304 London was certainly not looking its best. *1888 SARAH TYLER Blackball Girls* II. xvii 65 Kitty did not look the lady she was not. *1897 Windsor Mag.* Jan. 274 1 No. 1. looked such a man of big house than it was. No. 2. was such a much larger house than it looked.

**b. with adv. of manner († or adv. phrase): To have a certain look or appearance.**

This use is often indiscriminately condemned, but is justly censurable only where *look* is virtually equivalent to *seem*, so that it requires a predicative complement and not a qualification of manner. (So, e.g. in quot. 1545.) Owing, however, to the prejudice excited by the inaccurate use, *look* now rarely occurs with advs. of manner other than *well, ill, badly*. In some early instances the apparent adv. may possibly be an adj. in *ex*.

*a 1300 A. V. Signa* 35 in E. R. P. (1862) 9 Hi sul. I. s. as bestis þat can no witte. *1377 LANGL. P.* II. B. v. i. So ungratitule [1372 A. v. 108 hungri] and holwe sere Hecury hy a loked. *1542 BOWEN Dictary* xxxix. (1870) 10 For that wyl cause a man to lke aedly. *1546 J. HAZWODE Pres.* 50 Though your pasture lke barrenly and dull. *c 1586 C. TESS PLEMOKE Is. CNV.* viii. Watty Nilus lookes with bloody face. *1610 SHAKS. Temp.* iii. i. 32 You looke wearily. *Ibid.* iv. i. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a moud's sort. *1611 — Wint.* T. iii. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly. *1645 T. HILL Olive Branch* (1648) 40 This would make you look more amiably and smell more sweetly. *1683 TAYLOR Way to Health* xix. (1697) 413 How base a thing it is, how unnaturally it looks, that men should value Money more than the Law of God. *1712 J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Points and Corners advancing. — look very ill upon the Ground. *1719 Dr. For Cruse* ii. i. (1840) 7 The world looked awkwardly round me. *Ibid.* ii. xv. 374 To see who looked with most guilt in their faces. *1781 CORNER Retirement* 567 Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme. *1802 Mrs. J. WEST Infidel Fatherly* II. 188 Do I also look meanly in her eyes? *1826 CORBETT Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 57 Fields of Swedish turnips, all looking extremely well. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 497 On the whole, however, things as yet looked not unfavourably for James. *1855 Ibid.* xx. IV. 471 It tacked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canvass. *1891 SIR A. WILLS in Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Things had, by that time, begun to look badly for all concerned.

**c. Const. inf.** To seem to the view. *lit. and fig.*

*1775 BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. I. 192 It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic, to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest. *1793 W. ROBERTS Looker-On* No. 84 (1794) III. 345 To make a display. — looks to be, with the major part, the real object which assembles them. *1890 CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Frag.* I. vi. 223 A little hat that looked to be made of heaven. *1893 Graphic* 25 Mar. 298/1 The Queen looked to be in good health.

**d. To look as if (or † as) —:** to have an appearance suggesting the belief that —. Often with indefinite subject, *it looks (or things look) as if —*.

*1500-20 DUNBAR Poems* liii. 9 He leuket as he culd lern tham a. *1611 B. JONSON Catiline* iv. v. Looker thee, as they were built to shake the world? *a 1700 DRYDEN Flower & Leaf* 57, I took the way, Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay; — And looked as lightly pressed by fairy feet. *1700 T. BROWN Anussem. Ser. & Com.* 91 It looks as if Physicians learnt their Gibberish for no other purpose, than to embroil what they do not understand. *1790 BURKE Fr. Rev.* (1808) 11 It looks to me as if I were in a great crisis. *1809 MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. 27 Pedro was



dumb-founded, and looked as if he could not help it. 1867 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1876) 1. App. 774 This looks as if Harold were now quartered in Denmark. 1898 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 538/1 It looked as if there was going to be a free fight. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 9 She looked as if she were thoroughly bored.

**e. quasi-trans.** To have an appearance befitting or according with (one's character, condition, assumed part, etc.). To look one's age; to have the appearance of being as old as one is. To look oneself; to appear to be in one's usual health.

1828 *Examiner* 756/1 She looked the character extremely well. 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & R.* (1876) 373 Though people do not always seem what they are, it is seldom they do not look what they can do. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* xxiv. But what's the matter, George?.. you don't look yourself. 1870 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xvii. 187 She looked her full forty-three years. 1883 *Month. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Miss Anderson looked the part to perfection. 1891 L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* II. xii. 334 He assuredly did not look his age.

**10. Look like.** **a.** To have the appearance of being. (See LIKE A, 1 b. \*.)

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 273 He lokis like a lambe. 1581 STURLEY *Hippolytus* by J. J. l. 136 lusty young Perithous he looketh in the face. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm, High-Spirited Man* (Arb.) 91 One that looks like a proud man but is not. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. v. § 3 There is some thing looks very like this in the proceedings of the people of Israel against the Prophet Jeremiah. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learning* 38 This Plan, as laid down by him, looks like an Universal Art than a distinct Logic. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 \* 8 The Women look like Angels. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout. 1773 GORDON *Sleeps to Cong.* n. (end). My dear squire, this looks like a lad of spirit. 1861 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 The payment in kind, and not in money, looks like a customary acknowledgement from an old established guild. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kiddrean* 43 She .. looked like a monument planted there.

**b.** with gerund, vbl. sb., or occas. sb.: To give promise of, show a likelihood of.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 535 Thou look'st not like deceit; do not deceive me. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 383 Parties may be abolished, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't look much like it. 1883 J. W. SHEPHERD *At Home & in India* 158 Later on, indeed, after supper, he grew worse—looked like biting—and .. tore the bouquet in pieces. 1888 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* II. ii. 34 It looks like rain.

**IV. Specialized uses with prepositions.**

**11. Look about —.** (Cf. 25.)

**a.** To turn one's eyes to, or make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.); to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 579 Men mycht se mony frely fute about the costis thar lukand. 1530 PAISGR. 614/1, I loke aboute the contraye, je parveit le pais. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 26 [He] leapt out of his bed and looked about the chambre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 255 Iago, looke with care about the Towne.

**b.** With pron. (used refl.), to look about one: to turn one's eyes or attention to surrounding objects; to consider, or take account of, one's position and circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Sum of pam .. er lukand donward to be erthe, and will not luke aboute pam. 1484 CANTON *Fables of Aesop* v. v. Whanne the catte was upon a tree he looked about hym and sawe how the dogges [etc.]. 1562 COOPER *Anno. Priv. Masse* Pref. Rdr. A man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter, and somewhat to looke aboute them, lest they seemed altogether careless. 1596 SHAKS. *Paul. Shr.* I. ii. 141 Master, master, looke about you. Who goes there? ha. 1666 72 HARRY *Morb. Angl.* vii. 18 If upon these Signs, you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii. John began to think it high time to look about him. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 104 [I] hey had found the Enemy upon them, before they could look about 'em. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 123 At length he returned; and, without having a single week to look about him, .. he was at once set to rule the state. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 482/1 He looked about him anxiously.

**12. Look after —.**

**a.** To follow with the eye; to look in the direction of (a person departing); fig. to think regretfully of (something past). † Also, to observe the course of (a person).

971 *Blickl. Hou.* 121 Pa hie pa in jone heofon locodan sefter him, & hie drihten gesawon upastigendne. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiii. 8 All the people rose vp, .. and looked after Moses, till he was gone in to the Tabernacle. 1580 SIDNEY *P's.* xxviii. vii. Thou shalt see 'The wicked by his own pride banish't; Look after him, he shall be vanisht. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 219. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serv. New Life* xi. (1869) 153 His soul still looking covertly after the goods she has lost.

† **b.** To search for. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 786 Tweye manere shame men fnt in boke, Who-so wole perserf loke. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11086 (Trin.) Penne looked after Sir Zakary tables & payntel tyte. c 1449 PRECOCK *Repr.* 77 Such that his suer treuthe is not lokid afir nether sonst afir. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 55 That man of hers, Pisanio, .. I have not seene these two dayes. Go, looke after. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 P. 2 He has caught me twice or thrice looking after a Bird's Nest. 1777 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* To look after (to seek) a thing, chercher quelque chose.

† **c.** To anticipate with desire or fear; to look forward to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Ph.* B. xii. 281 Pere þe lewed lith stille and loketh after lente. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 249 þe lest lad þat longeþ to hym. Lokeþ after lordshp oþer opere large mede,

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 They were looking after their help till they were deceived. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 194 He lokyth afir that ye shold come see hym. 1533 *Gau. Richt Vay* 37 Ve lwik efter ane blisut hop and the glorious cuning of the greit God. a 1555 KIDLEY *Confer.* v. *Latimer* (1556) E. 7. Hetherunto ye se. how I haue in words onely made .. a florish before the fight, which I shortly loke after. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 26.

**d.** To seek for, demand (qualities).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 251 The knave .. hath all those requisites in him, that folly and Greene mindes looke after. 1692 LOCKER *Educ.* § 94 Wks. 1713 III. 41 There is yet another Reason, why Politeness of Manners, and Knowledge of the World, should principally be look'd after in a Tutor. 1822 COLFORD *Lett. Convers.*, etc. II. 98 Those marks which too frequently are overlooked, .. but which ought to be looked for and looked after, by every woman who has ever reflected on the words 'my future Husband'.

**e.** To busy oneself about, concern oneself with; to give consideration to, consider.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 17 July in *Carlyle*. O how good it is to close with Christ betimes: there is nothing else worth looking after. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 3 God himself did dispense with the strict ceremonial precepts of the Law, where men did look after the main and substantial parts of the worship God required from them. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. ii. 162 My Subject does not necessarily oblige me to look after this Water, or to point forth the place whereinto 'tis now retreated. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* I. 430 He could not look after his Sons' Education. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 536 Under pretence of looking after the election, Clarendon set out for the West.

**f.** To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the safety or well-being of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 146 Saist thou so (old Jacke) .. He make more of thy olde body then I haue done: will they yet looke after thee? 1601 — *Troil. N.* I. v. 124 He's in the third degree of drinke; hee's drown'd: go looke after him. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1756) I. 341 The many Boys I have had to look after my Horses. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. for Stand.* II. i. I shall just call in to look after my own character. 1847 MARRIAT *Chittr. N. Forest* iv. You must look after the pony and the pigs. 1885 F. ARNOLD *Troil. Venus* 30 The person who 'looked after him' did not sleep on the premises. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 32/a In theory, no doubt, the investor should look after his own interests.

**g.** To keep watch upon; to rare.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for *M.* II. ii. 148 Is Lechery so look'd after? 1672 C. MANN *1811 12th Rep. Hist. U.S.* Comm. App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea .. and we shall then looke after the Holland Indian fleet. 1821 *Examiner* 742/1 The police look after all breaches of the peace.

† **13. Look against —.** To look at (something dazzling). *Obs.*

a 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 1597 Swuch leome & liht leitede þinne, þæt ne mahten bi nawt lokin þer æneines. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 254 Shee is too bright to be look'd against.

**Look at —.** See senses 1 and 3.

**14. Look behind —.** With pron. used refl. (For literal uses see 1 a and BEHIND *prep.*) *Not or never to look behind one:* colloq., to have an uninterrupted career of advancement or prosperity.

1852 SERJ. BELLANS in *E. Bellans Mem.* (1893) 150 He did not look behind him, but got better and better.

**Look beside —.** See BESIDE *prep.* 4 a.

**15. Look for —.**

**a.** To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

c 1513 Q. KATH. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 153 The Scots being too busy .. and I looking for my departing every hoire. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet. iii.* 13 Nevertheless we loke for a newe benand and a newe erth accordingly to his promise. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Examin. Par.* John 74 a. If thou be that very Messias whom we look for, tell it us openly without all colour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 21 Into England, where he was sooner arriv'd than he was looked for. 1611 BIBLE *Matth.* xi. 3 Art thou for that that should come? Or doe wee looke for another? 1684 *Contempt. State Man* I. vii. (1699) 77 Dentils steals .. upon us, when we least look for it. 1750 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 721 We may look for the residuum .. to be in general very compound. 1828 *Examiner* 403/1 We must not look for figs from brambles. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 299, I must write .. to tell them they may look for me any day. 1868 BAIN *Men. & Mor. Sci.* 161 Looking for favour, we may encounter contempt. 1887 E. F. RYMER *Her without Heritage* I. iii. 56, I look for you to join us.

*ellipt.* a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. 47 Informed by his espialles that the daie of battail was nerer then he looked for. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lettie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 332 Henric tarlet laughe thair than any man luket for.

**b.** To seek, to search for.

1586 WHITNEY *Choise of Emblems* To Rdr. (1866) A pearle shall not be looked for in a poore mans purse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 3 Which way haue you look'd for Master Calus. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 31 He had best look for a wife. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 39 It .. studies to find the higher utility .. by looking for a uniting power. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) III. 52 People who sweep the house to look for a thing. 1892 *Black & White* 26 Nov. 609/a Caroline went to look for her a few hours afterwards.

**c.** To look at, to observe.

1795 BURNS *Hallowe'en* x. Nell's heart was dancin' at the view, She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't.

**16. Look into —.**

**a.** After L. *respicere* in of the Vulgate: To have respect to. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 56 (Ps. cii.) He lokede in to [Vulg. *respiciet* in] the priere of meekne men.

**b.** To direct one's sight to the interior of. (See

1 a and INTO *prep.*) Also, to consult (a book) in a cursory manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Exek.* xxi. 21 To axe Councell at the Idols, and to loke in to the lyuer. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surr. Levialth.* (1676) 336 Not only that the Scriptures are the Mount .. but that they may not be look'd into. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P. 5, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into Shakespear. 1732 BERRILEY *Alciph.* v. § 17 To be convinced of this truth, you need only look into Thucydides. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 75 An image seem'd .. To look into her eyes and say, [etc.]. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 The fisherman, looking into the lake saw in it fish of different colours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 27 With such feelings, both parties looked into the chronicles of the middle ages. Both readily found what they sought.

**c.** To examine (a matter) minutely; to investigate (a question).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 37 Those imperfections .. you by the daily mending of your mind have of late bin able to looke into them, which before you could not discern. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 245 Well, I will looke further into 't. 1604 E. GIBBONS *D'Acolia's Hist. Indies* II. iii. 86 Let vs now looke into the temperature of Panama and all that coast. 1689 *Troyal Hps.* 126 The only thing that is to be lookt into. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1771 Thither came The King's own leech to look into his hurt. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* vi. 117 It is needful to look narrowly into the propositions here laid down. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. i. 15 Read your newspapers; look into the rights of things.

**d.** To enter (a house, etc.) for a few moments in passing. Cf. look in (37 b.).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 296 It is said .. that His Majesty deigned to look into the tennis court.

† **17. Look of —.** Confusedly used for *look on*.

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* vi. 4-7 marg., It is heresy with vs for a laye man to loke of gods worde or to reade it. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynthiacs* Ep. to Sir W. Cecil. Often he woulde englyshe his matters out of the Latine or Greeke upon the sodeyne, by looking of the booke onely. c 1592 MARLOWE *Troil. & Cress.* IV. iv. *Cress.* And where didst meet him? *Pil.* Within 40 foot of the Gallows, conning his neck-verse I take it, looking of a Fryars Execution.

**18. Look on —.** (See also senses 1 and 3.)

**a.** To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to respect; = *look upon*, 24 a. Now *dist.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 175 [He] shewed to them his letters Patentes, but neither he nor his writings, was once regarded or looked on. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 22, I am not look'd on in the world. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 616 Father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much look'd on there. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Beile* II. He'd be a fine husband for anybody, .. so looked-on an' so clever as he is.

**b.** To regard or consider as; = *look upon*, 24 c.

1609 EARLE *Microcosm, Good old Man* (Arb.) by All men looke on him as a common father. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. ii. § 9 Mercurial books, .. which none of the wiser Heathens did ever look on as any other then Fables. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 So they looked on him as a dead man. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 240 It was to be looked on as an evidence, that [etc.]. 1851 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 199, I should look on them as omens of bad success. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Mar. 316 Every one .. looked on victory as certain.

**c.** To regard with a specified feeling; = *look upon*, 24 b.

1846 KEBLE *Serm.* xiii. (1848) 325 As, in medicine, wise men look coldly on remedies which profess to be quite perfect and infallible. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ix. 93 A publisher .. looks on authors' MSS., with distrust. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* I. 40 Edwin and Morcar, looked on him with family jealousy.

**19. Look over —.** (See also simple senses and OVER *prep.*) **a.** To peruse or inspect cursorily; † to examine, pass in review.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. iv. ii. 38 Every man looke over his part: for .. our play is preferred. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that [etc.]. 1684 CREECH tr. *Jezual* xiii. 164 Look o'er the present and the former time. 1780 CHARLOTTE BURNBY in *Mad. D'Arbays's Early Diary* (1889) II. 288 My father and him next went to looking over the prints. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1839) 3 When .. I look over the hints and memorandums I have taken down. 1848 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 369 The plantation would be looked over every year, and the weakest trees .. taken out. 1855 L. N. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Lett.* (1891) I. xi. 527 Mrs. Gaskell asked me to come and look over Miss Brontë's papers.

**b.** To ignore, leave out of consideration. Now only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P. 50 Though I endeavour'd at the first to looke over the business of Faith. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* II. 425 He forgave her, and looked over her conduct. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xii. 263 Let us just warn the man, and look over it this time.

**c.** To look after, take care of.

1790 BURNS *Kind Sir, I've read* 21 Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him.

**20. Look through —.** (Cf. 43.)

**a.** To direct one's sight through (an aperture, a transparent body, or something having interstices); also fig. † To look through one's fingers at; to pretend not to see; to connive at. † To look through a hempen window: to be hanged.

1508 DUNBAR *Tha maritit wemen* 15 Throw þy kis of the plet thorne I presandlie luket, Gif thou persoun wald appoche. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm.* *bef. Edw.* VI (Arb.) 152 Thei loke thorow the fyngers and wil not se it. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Since your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot only looke through a milstone, but clanne through







**6. colloq.** in negative contexts: To show signs of retrogression or interrupted progress. (Cf. 14.)

1893 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 3/6 Since that day St. Simon has never, to use a slang phrase of the day, 'looked back.'

### 33. Look down.

**a. intr.** See simple senses and **Down adv.**

c1200 [Paris 45 a]. c1375 *Se. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (Vincencius) 360 [Kearis of pe presone, bat thru smal holis lokit done. c1470 *HENRY Wallace v. 146* Upon Fawdown as he was lukand doune. 1504 *PILKINGTON Exposit. Abdias Pref.* 3 Hee that sittes on hygh looked doune to the lowe dungeon of the pryson, and raised Joseph to be ruler. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. 1. 201 Louke doune you gods And on this couple drop a blessed crowne. 1726 *SWIFT Cuthbert* II. viii. I looked down upon the servants, .. as if they had been pigmies, and I a giant. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 212 Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

**b. fig.** To look down on, upon: to hold in contempt; to scorn; to consider oneself superior to.

1711 *Addison Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 9 A solid and substantial Greatness of Soul looks down with a generous Neglect on the Censures and Applauses of the Multitude. 1728 *VENNER Sincere's Content* Ded. Looking down upon it with a generous contempt of all its vanities. 1889 *JESSOFF Coming of Friars* II. 85 The monks looked down upon the parsons, and stole their endowments from them. 1893 *Chamb. Jnl.* 29 July 476/1 They are..looked down upon and scorned.

† **c.** To have a downcast or mournful look.

1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 12 It is no glaid collatoun Quhair ane makis myrie, ane vther lukis down.

**d. Comm.** To tend downwards in price.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 49 The bounties would begin soon, in the language of 'Change Alley, to 'be looking down'. 1825 *HONE Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Wha, when the shares 'look down', try to sell.

**e. trans.** To quell or overcome by one's looks.

1840 *DICKENS Humphrey's Clock, Clock-case* 33, I never could look the boy down. 1847 *MRS. GORE Castles in Air* xxx. (1857) 283 Having no important witnesses present .. to look me down while I was bragging.

**34. Look downward.** **intr.** = Look down, 33.

c1400, 1562 [see **DOWNWARD** A. 1 b]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 722 Look downward on that Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. 1823 *A. CAMPLING 104/1* Consols were rather looking downward.

**35. Look forth.** **intr.** To look out (of a window, etc., on to something). Now **arch. and poet.**

c1420 *LIND. Assembly of Gods* 1932 Then lokyd I forthe as Daktyne me badde. 1508 *DUNBAR Thua marit awmen* 208, I salbe laith to, I lat him le, quhill I may luke furth. 1611 *TABLE Song Sol.* II. 9 He looketh forth. at the windowe, 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XII. 299 Through the Fire Pillar and the Cloud God looking forth will trouble all his Host. c1775 *T. LINDSEY Song, Look forth, look forth, my fairest!* Thy faithful knight is nigh. 1781 *COWPER Friendship* 80 Jealousy looks forth distressed On good that seems approaching. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* I. The warder .. from old Halli's tower looks forth. 1828 *LATTON Pelham* xvii. The chevalier looked wistfully forth.

**36. Look forward.** **intr.** (See **FORWARD** B.

1 b.) **Const. to, occas. for, † on.** 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 61 Look forward on the burnie you shall go. 1737 *Pope Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 314 Pleas'd to look forward, pleas'd to look behind. a1766 *MRS. F. SHERIDAN Nourjahad* 1767 71 The loss of Mandana imbibers all my joys, and methinks I begin to look forward with disgust. 1844 *H. II. WILSON Brit. India* III. 48 They..looked forward to the speedy expulsion of the intruders. 1861 *THACKERAY Adv. Philip* xxii. The way in which we looked forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 379 We were looking forward to a merry time.

**37. Look in.**

**a. See simple senses and **In adv.****

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+188 (Cott.) Iohne .. loked in & saie be scheteez, but he dorst not gang in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 22 ¶ To Luke in, *Joseph re.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlviii. 10 Me thocht Aurora..In at the window lukt by the day. 1535 *COVER. The Song Sol.* II. 9 He .. loketh in at the windowe, & peepth thow, w the grate. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 62 Here, through this Grate. Let vs look in, the sight will much delight thee. 1830 *TENNISON Mermaid* 46 That great sea-snake..Would..look in at the gate With his large calm eyes. 1839 *LONGER. Phil. Blackam.* iv. And children coming home from school Look in at the open door.

**b.** To enter a room, etc. for the purpose of seeing something; hence, in mod. use, to make a call, to call (upon a person); to 'drop in' for a short stay or interview.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 257 Look in vpon me then, and speake with me. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 167 This Cell's my Court: .. pray you look in. 1799 *Phil. Jnl.* 111. 121 To fashionably and carelessly look in at Tattersall's. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* II. Will 10 o'clock be too late to look in for half an hour? 1884 *G. GISSING Unclassed* III. vi. i. 136 Could you manage to look in at the office tomorrow? 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Ocean Frag.* III. xxvi. 4 I'll look in upon him after breakfast. 1892 *Temple Bar* Oct. 164 He would look in at the Jeweller's at once and get her that bracelet. 1892 *MRS. OLIPHANT Marriage Editor* II. xvii. 46 Some prodigious reception to which people 'looked in' for half an hour.

† **38. Look off.** To turn one's eyes away. **Obs.**

1710-11 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 4 Jan. No, no, look off, don't smile at me. 1738 — *Pol. Comm.* 25 Why then, Mr. Neverout, do you see, if you don't much like it, you may look off of it. 1762-71 *II. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd.* Paint. (1786) V. 113 Another small head of a man looking off.

**39. Look on.** **intr.**

**a.** To direct one's looks towards an object in contemplation or observation; often, to be a mere spectator (and not a participator in the

action). To look on ahead: to look forward into the future.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Deut.* xxviii. 32 Sin þine suna and þine dohter geseald ofðrum folce, þær þu on locie [La *videntibus oculis tuis*]. c1315 *SMORHAM (E. E. T. S.)* I. 1295 So schulle be redereð now Hy rede and come on lowke. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW ARMS (S. T. S.)* 303 A trefy of proprietis .. that salbe gode and prouffitable for all men that on lukis. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 He be a Candle-holder and looke on. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm., Boule Alley (Arb.)* 61 He enioyes it that lookes on and beits not. 1744 *OZELL tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodanontades* 21 Miscarrying in that Design too, he contented himself, for a while, to lye-by and look on. 1823 *J. F. COOPER Pioneers* III. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on ahead to the wants of posterity. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 63 Potters' boys are trained to the business by looking on at the wheel. 1879 *M. PATRISON Milton* x. 118 The world looks on and laughs.

**b. colloq.** To look on (with): to read from a book, etc., at the same time (with another person).

1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 64 They seem to have had a scarcity of music, necessitating a good deal of 'looking on'.

### 40. Look out.

**a. intr.** (See simple senses and **Out.**) To look from within a building or the like to the outside; also, to put one's head out of an aperture, e.g. a window.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II 332 That I be nyhte mai arise, At som wyndowe and loken oute. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 63 To luke out on day licht. a1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VIII* 91 b. A prison and a man loking out at a grate. 1567 *HARMAN Cutwot* 38 [She] wente vnto her hall windowe .. and loking out therat, pointed with her finger. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* v. 3. 131 Timon, Timon, Looke out, and speake to Friends. a1625 *FLETCHER Fiesle* One i. ii. (Song) Looke out, bright eyes, and blesse the ayre: Even in shadowes you are faire. 1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Danishd Virg.* 13 Looking out at it [the door] all afrighted. 1855 *TENNISON Mand* I. ix. 3 The sun look'd out with a smile Betwixt the cloud and the moon.

**trans.** 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII. ii. (Rtdlg.) 5 They..looked out at the corners of their eyes.

† **b.** To appear, show itself. **Obs.**

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 56 Her wanton spirit looks out At every ioynt, and motive of her body. 1606 — *Int. & Cl.* v. i. 50 The business of this man looks out of him.

1607 — *Timon* III. ii. 80.

**c.** To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise

vigilance, take care. (Cf. **LOOK-OUT.**)

1602 *B. JONSON Pastaster* II. i. These Countreys name in my minde sturr'd; I must looke out. 1655 *C. CHATSWORTH in Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 469 That .. your petitioner .. [may not be] enforced to look out to alter his condition. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Cynic.* (1711) Pref. It is high time to look out, and set upon a resolute Course of Riding. 1740 *tr. De Monhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 79 Let us look out sharp where we are, this is the Place we lost her in. 1759 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. Look-out, The mate of the watch .. calls often from the quarter-deck, 'Look out afore there!' 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv., Miguel & his Mother* Wks. 1853 I. 560/1 Before that time I will look out sharply, and afterwards you must. 1840 *THACKERAY Gl. Hogarty Diamond* vi. 'Look out,' said that envious McWhirter to me. 1886 *BRYANT Childr. of Gibbon* II. ix. You'd better look out. Melenda's in a rage. 1892 *Black & White* 10 Sept. 301/2 We shall lose India if we don't look out.

**d.** To field, 'scout' (at cricket). ? **nonce-use.**

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vii. Several players were stationed, to 'look out', in different parts of the field.

**e.** To look out for: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

1669 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 1 Some [are] so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done it, to looke out for love letters. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 3 Where shall we find the Man who looks out for one who places her chief Happiness in the Practice of Virtue? 1742 *BERKELEY Let. to Gervais* 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284. I wrote .. to Dean Browne to look out for a six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone. 1766 *GOLDSM. Fic. W.* xxvi. Prepare then this evening to look out for work against to-morrow. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvi. Rely on my looking out for your safety. 1831 *O'CONNELL Speech* 110. Comm. 27 June. [They] begin to look out for disturbances—or as the sailors say, to look out for squalls. 1892 *Chamb. Jnl.* 4 June 361/2 I'll look out for something to do.

**f.** To have or afford an outlook (on, over, etc.).

1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 24 The great Portal of his Palace that looks out into the Royal square. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk. Roscoe* (1821) I. 23 The windows of the study, which looked out upon the soft scenery I have mentioned. 1859 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 6 The back court that my windows look out on. 1866 *W. COLLINS Annadale* I. 162 The bedroom looked out over the great front door. 1874 *RUSKIN Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 His own little cell, looking out on the olive woods.

† **g.** To make any brief excursion. (Cf. **look in**, 37 b.) **Obs.**

1551 *T. WILSON Rule of Reason* (1580) 46 He looked not out of his house all that daie. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. 1. 17 The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest looking out again for more. 1793 *SNEATON Elysiane* L. §296 It was not till the 12th instant that we were able to look out to sea further than to supply the seamen on board the buss with provisions.

**h. trans.** To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* xii. 29 Thou hast loked the out vanities, & prophesied lyes. c1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* vii. 7 She has sent me to look thee out; prithee, come away. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. ii. 67 He looke you out a good turne, Serullius. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xli. 33 Let Pharaoh looke out a man discreet and wise. 1658 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 121 Liberty is granted vnto Mr. Josias Winslow, .. to look out a place to supply him with twenty fine acres of

land. 1768 *E. CLEAVELAND in B. P. Smith Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 36 The Deputy Surveyor .. offered his assistance to look out the township and survey it. 1789 *MRS. PIOZZI Jemru. France* II. 133, I am tired of looking out words to express their various merits. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* viii. You're a-staring at the pocket-handkerchiefs! eh, my dear! .. We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. c1884 *ELVA LYALL 'We Two* xix. She went .. to the Bradshaw, and looked out the afternoon trains.

**41. Look over.** **a. trans.** To cast one's eyes over; to scrutinize; to examine (papers, or the like).

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 11 Saynt cuthbert lyfe. Who so lykkes to lukit oure, He sall fynde it part in foure. 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 8 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 201 Dr. Kennett .. look'd them [MSS.] all over. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 301 Gronovius hath publish'd some extracts out of Josephus with emendations. .. I must look them over. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* XI. ii. (Rtdlg.) 396 The minister .. looked me over from head to foot. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. (1889) 14 Tom had time to look him well over, and see what sort of man had come to his rescue. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 467, I have a number of papers to look over.

**b. colloq.** = look on, 39 b.

### 42. Look round.

**a. To look about in every direction.**

1526 *TINOCLE Mark* III. 5 He loked rounde aboute on them angely. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VI. 529 Others from the dawning Hills Look'd round, and Scouts each Coast light armed scour'd. 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 27 Let the Muse look round From East to West, no sorrow can be found. 1792 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 100, I looked round in search of a human dwelling. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xix. Tito looked round with inward amusement at the various crowd. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 367/2, I had now time and daylight enough to look round.

**b. fig.** To search about for.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 161 In great perturbation men began to look round for help.

### 43. Look through.

**a. trans.** To penetrate with a look or glance; to search. **lit. and fig.**

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 49, I sawe ane Howlat. .. Lukand the luke throwe. 1667 *DRYDEN Nat. Emperor* III. II. (1668) 32 Fate sees thy Life lodg'd in a brittle Glass, And looks it through, but it cannot pass. 1737 *Pope Hor. Ep.* I. i. 108 Who bids thee face with steady view Proud Fortune, and look shallow Greatness thro'. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 231 His eye glaring at a stranger with a gaze that seemed to look him through and through.

**b.** To examine or survey exhaustively.

1742-3 *YOUNG Nt. Th. vi.* Look nature through, 'tis revolution all. 1781 *COWPER Conversal.* 749 Look human nature through.

† **c. intr.** To become visible or obvious. **Obs.**

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 120 Th' incessant care .. Hath wrought the Mure, that should confine it in, So thinn'd, that Life looks through, and will break out.

† **44. Look under.** **intr.** To look down. **Obs.**

1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* II. 340 Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes.

### 45. Look up.

**a. See simple senses and **Up adv.**; to raise the eyes, turn the face upward.**

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Daime .. þo wrecches .. loked up and dum and al buten. c1220 *Bestiary* 127 Ne demne de nozt wurdit dat tu dure loken up to be heuenward. a1300 *Cursor M.* 21393 Constantin .. luk up. He sagh þar cristis croos ful bright. c1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* ProL 8 Approche neer, and looke vp murely. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xl. 12 My synnes haue taken soch holde vpon me, that I am not able to luke vp. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* I. ii. 55 How darest [sic] the plants looke vp to heauen, From whence they haue their nourishment? 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 125 The hungry Sheep look up, and are not fed. a1800 *COWPER Jackalaw* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 204 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near. 1892 *Lough. Mag.* Jan. 247 She looked up from her writing.

† **b.** Of a plant: To show itself above the ground. 1657 *R. LUGON Barbadoes* (1673) 97 If it be suffer'd to look up in a Garden, it will wind about all Herbs and Plants that haue Stalks.

† **c.** To cheer up, take courage, be cheerful.

1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 123 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 50 Then He looke vp, My fault is past. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 213.

**d.** To look up to († **occas. al**): (a) to direct the look or face up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in adoration, supplication, etc.; (b) **fig.** to have a feeling of respect or veneration for.

a1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1627) 7 Let vs looke vp to God, and euery man reforme his owne wayes. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 157 ¶ 6 These Three Ladies .. look up to him, as their Patron and Defender. 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 100 The rest seem to look up at you, as of an higher Order of Intelligence. 1794 *C. PIGOT Female Jockey Club* 141 Are these the patriots, to whom England was to look up for Salvation? 1843 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 210 Sweden looks up to British agriculture as the model for imitation. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* XV. 447 The Whig members still looked up to him as their leader. 1881 *GARDINER & MULLINGER Study Eng. Hist.* I. x. 178 In Pitt England had at last found the man to whom it could look up.

**e. slang.** To improve. Chiefly **Comm.**; cf. **look down**, 33 d.

1822 *Examiner* 725/1 Foreign Securities are generally looking up. 1825 *Tail's Mag.* II. 211 The Radicals are, to use a mercantile phrase, looking up. 1884 *G. ALLAN Philistia* I. xi. 203 Trade is looking up. 1888 *SARAH TYLER Elm-bull Chests* III. xxix. 85, I don't believe that agriculture will look up in this country for many a day.

† **f. Naut.** (See **quoy**.)



1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To look, the bearing or direction, as, she looks up, is approaching her course.

g. To search for (something) in a dictionary or work of reference, among papers, or the like; to consult (books) in order to gain information.

1692 WOOD *Life* 24 July. They decided to look up it [Athens Oxon.]—to see what I said of the Presbyterians. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 458. I have only looked up the authorities nearest at hand. 1876 MISS YONGER *Womankind* vi. 44 She had better look the definitions up at the beginning of the books of Euclid. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* i. iii. 113. I have been looking up the Glens. Not a bad family, but a younger branch.

h. To call on, go to see (a person). *colloq.*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlix. George will look us up... at half-after four. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Feb. 208/3 So do look me up... and you will be most welcome. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 246/2 You'd better look him up at his hotel.

i. To search for.

1498 *Paston Lett.* II. 379 The obligation of the Bishop of Norwich's oblation, I never see it that I remember; wherefor I wolde and prey my modre to loke it up. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 37. I... praye you to loke uppe my Temple of Glasne, and send it me by the bearer herof. 1636 EARL MARCH in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 276 It will be best for every one to... look up the exemptions they have. 1659 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 27 The Court have ordered that... the said Winge be required to looke up the said Indian, and bring him before some one of the justices. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. (1889) 30 He was... a sort of boating nurse, who looked up and trained the young oars. 1894 WOODS *Marlborough* i. 278 Hearing of some rebels in the neighbourhood of Taunton, he sent a small party of Oxford's regiment to look them up.

j. To direct vigilance to.

1855 MRS. MARSH *Heiress of Haughton* II. 52 Phillips is new to his place, remember;—you must look him up, if he is careless. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* II. 235 A pretty time o' day this is to deliver the letters!... You letter-men want looking up.

k. To look (a person) up and down: to scrutinize his appearance from head to foot.

1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 4/7 They prefer to look his Vice up and down and all round before giving him a character.

1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 125/2 People looked her up and down.

† 46. Look upon. = Look on, 39 a. Obs.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 27 While the foe doth... looke upon, as if the Tragedie were plaied in iust, by counter-fetting Actors. 1606 = *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 102. In fight with him alone, stand Diomed. *Dia.* He is my prize, I will not looke upon. *Trag.* Come both you cooing Cuckees, hane at you both. 1611 = *Pl. int.* v. ii. 10.

47. Comb.: look-like-a-goose sh., one who has a stupid look.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Gage* 300 He hath the figure of a man as Will Summer had, though he be indeed as very a Look-like-a-goose as he was.

Look, var. LOOK; obs. f. LOCK sb.†

Look-down. U.S. [f. vbl. plur. look down: see LOOK v. 33.] A carangoid fish, the Horse-head or Moon-fish, *Selene vomer*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. III) 439.

Looker, obs. form of LOCK sb.†

Looked (lukt), ppl. a.† [f. LOOK v. + -ED.]

In senses of the vb., with advs., as after, for, up.

1548 *Elvort Dict.*, Expectatus, desyred, taried, & looked for. 1565 COVER *Thesaurus* s.v. Expectatus. The long loked day was come. 1606 etc. [see long-looked-for, LONG adv. 9a.] 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Riders* (1885) I. 369 His anxiously looked-for event. 1895 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. & Archip.* 168 The Balai, always the best looked-after building in a village. 1895 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He was one of the most looked-up-to gentlemen about. 1900 *Ibid.* to Aug. 2/3 A wellcome beggar, a looked-for guest.

† Looked, ppl. a.† Obs. [f. LOOK sb. + -ED.] Having an aspect of a certain kind: preceded by a defining adj.; see also ILL-LOOKED, WELL-LOOKED.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iv. 11 Leane-look'd Prophets whilper fearful chime. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 17 Aug. A strange fortune for so odd a looked mayde. 1694 *M. 1711* ix *Andania* iv. xxix. (1737) 121 This Meagre-look'd Shrove-tide. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 82 A great surly look'd fellow took up his Tombow, or wooden Catash, to kill Mr. Church. 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 267 He was as ugly a looked fellow as ever I saw.

Looker: see LOOK v. 4 a.

Looker (luker). Also 4, 6 loker, 5 locar, 5-6 lokar, 6 Sc. luker, 7 lowker. [f. LOOK v. + -ER.]

1. One who looks, in senses of the vb. Const. with preps., as at, on, to, upon.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fle* xcii. 181 You are the myrrors; that all lookers looke in. 1570 TWYNS *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. lxxxv. 108 b. A diligent looker to the profite of the Common wealth. c. 1580 SIOKEY *Ps.* xxii. v. The lookers now at me, poore wretch, be mocking. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 Quiblike brig haveng 8 bowis, is ane gret delectatione to the lukeris vpon it. 1691 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham) *Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 271. I have ever observed that your grave lookers are the dullest of men. 1675 ORWAY *Alcibiades* iii. i. Wks. 1728 I. 39 An anxious Looker on this Tragic Scene.

b. With advs., as looker out.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* vii. 12 God forsothe the loker about is. c. 1400 *Alpol. Loll.* 2 If we wil, we mai callie bischoppis, locars up on. 1767 *Pol. Reg.* I. 363 The lookers-out have not been able to prevail on any man of consequence to accept [an office]. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxiii. VII. 140 The Peloponnesian fleet completely eluded the lookers-out of Thrasylus.

c. Looker on, looker-on, one who looks on; a beholder, spectator, eye-witness. Often, one who merely looks on, without taking part. Cf. *outlooker*.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prom.* (1552) 22 Teynyng a sander theyr vicious... not without great lanchynge of the lokers on. 1586 SPENSER *Sonn. to G. Harvey*, Sitting like a Looker-on Of this worldes Stage. c. 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* v. iii. 84. I all this while Stand but a looker-on. 1711 BIRCHALL *Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 2 To gain the Approbation of the Lookers-on. 1800 WINDHAM *Speeches* Parl. 18 Apr. (1812) I. 339 Accidents to the lookers-on do sometimes happen at bull-baiting. 1850 *Sat. Rev.* F. Hawthigh (1891) 9 Every fool knows that lookers-on see most of the game. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* II. iv. 128 As an undergraduate he was a looker-on at the Oxford Movement.

2. One who looks after or has charge of anything (e.g. † children, cattle, land, a farm, woods, etc.); a guardian, keeper, shepherd, farm-bailiff, steward. Now only local.

1340 *Ayenb.* 250 Be children of riche men asselle habbe gode lokers and oneste. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2591 ¶ 1 mas be laddis oure to lend & lokars of bestis. 1609 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid to the lokwer of Moserd Wood xijd. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IV. 49 Where my looker and family, with two or three labourers constantly resides. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Hagar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer... filled the office of looker at Castle Goward—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1806 J. A. VOONG *Agrie. Essai* (1813) I. 62 note, leaving their farms to the management of bailiffs, whom they call lokers.

b. With prefixed sb. An official inspector of (what the sb. denotes). [f. LEAVE-LOOKER, *local*.]

1835 1st *Rep. Mun. Corporat. Comm.* App. iii. 1627 [Morphet] There is a section of fish and flesh lokers. *Ibid.* 1605 [Lancaster] Other officers of the Corporation are, Auditors, Hedge lokers. *Ibid.* 1481 [Clithrae] Other officers are, Market Lokers, Lokers of Hedges and Ditches. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Aug. 3/5 T. Thornton, cloth loker, Briarcliffe.

Look-in, sb. [f. LOOK sb. + IN adv.]

1. A hasty glance; a peep. Hence, a short visit.

1847 L. HUNT *Men. Woman & B.* I. xv. 1. The Induction to the 'Mirror of Magistrates' is a look in at the internal regions. 1865 DICKENS *Mod. Trav.* iv. iii. He has given me another look-in, to make sure of... our stock-in-trade being correct.

2. Sporting slang. A chance of success.

1870 *Bills Life* 12 Feb. (F.), Fawcett imagines he has got a look-in. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 12 July 10/5 For the Beaufort Stakes Mr. L. de Rothschild should have a good look-in.

Looking (lurkiŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LOOK v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the vb. LOOK; look, gaze.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 þer seal leon. Lookinge wiðuten winkinge. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Vor midþe ge not þene none... of tollinde lookinges. 13 = *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1048 þuŋ woge & wone my lookinge geðe. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirug.* 113 Crokides, or ellis lookinge aspynt of þe gen. c. 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1578) 17 The eldest suster [was] for her highe and unfarme looking forsaken. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. F. S.) 74 The prydeful looking of my mine. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jeus. Malta* iii. 1. Zoon's what a looking thou keepst! c. 1716 *SOUTH. Sermon* (1823) IV. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking and lusting, for adultery. 1821 *BROWN Heart & Earth* iii. 92 After long looking o'er the ocean wide. 1861 J. EDMOND *Child's Ch. at Home* iv. 138 Looking is seeing with attention.

Proverb. c. 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Sermon* (1632) 154 By looking comes linking, you know the proverb.

b. With adverbs.

1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b. Whiche for ones lookinge backward was turned in to a salt stone. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* iii. 361 Which evidence you owed T? some slight weariness, some looking-off Or start-away. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* ii. x. 412 A sensitive looking-in all that happens... for tokens [etc.]. 1871 G. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xxiv. 248 Any conscious looking forward by the writer to a greater and more genuine sacrifice to come.

c. With prepositions, used *absol.*, or advs.

Looking after, on, to, unto, care, attention; looking for, expectation; looking over, inspection. † To give (a person) the looking on: to look on without interference or participation in his activity.

c. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 33 The younger, which besides his infancy that also nedeth good looking to, hath a while ben so sore diseased [etc.]. 1560 DALS tr. *Steland's Comm.* 11 b. Or if the Frenche kinge warre upon Charles... shall he geve them the looking on? [L. *non oculos erit spectator*] *Ibid.* 64 b. His advise and counsell, whiche unless they would folowe, he would gyve them the looking on. 1611 *Bible Heb.* x. 27 A certaine fearefull looking for of judgement. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rd. 21 To make the People believe... that Religion is worth the looking after. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1840) 44 If any person visited do fortune by negligent looking unto... to come... from a place infected. 1832 TENNYSON *Milder's Dnn.* 241 That loss but made us love the more, With farther lookings on. 1890 \*ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 328 My old horse... wants a bit of looking after now. 1895 K. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 2/1 Mowgli always attended a Looking-over.

† 2. Supervision, care, charge, custody. Obs.

c. 1300 *At. Horn* 360 (Camb. MS.) Aylmar, þe gode kyng, Dude him on my looking. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 To ham þæt habbeþ þe lookinge ous to teche. *Ibid.* 128 þe zenezere is ase þe ilke þæt is ine prison... and ine grede lookinge.

† 3. Decision, judgement. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7409 Pat vpe þe popes lookinge of rome he ssolede it do. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 Philip... asked if þei wold stand to þer lookinge.

† 4. Look, expression of countenance, appearance. Obs.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 & 108 His looking was als bryt as is þe rede lempinge. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* ii. 31 The looking

[Vulg. *intuitus*] therof was ferfuld. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4707 Wene ye that hir lovely looking Pleaseth vs any maner thing As it dooth you. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* n. i. 309 Why how now hon; awake, why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking?

5. attrib.

1519 HOHNAN *Vulg.* 281 b. Order me a loking place in the play. 1552 HULOT, Lokinge place to se about, *theatrum*. 1670 DRYDEN 1st *Pl. Com.* *Granada* iv. ii. Wks. 183 IV. 94 But yet my toil may be rewarded with a looking-while. 1843 MARRVAT *Jl. Violet* xi. A dog would... squat upon his looking out place.

Looking (lu'kiŋ), ppl. a. [f. LOOK v. + -ING.]

1. That looks or gazes. rare. † Looking up: having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 63 The other [spade] may be Six Inches wide, whose Tree must be made more compass and looking up, by far, than your usual Spades are. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Sonnets* n. 12. I scarce can throw my looking up, V're grown sea brow.

2. Forming combinations. a. with a preceding adjective, substantive (now rare), or phrase. (See also GOOD-LOOKING, ILL-LOOKING.)

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A neady, hollow-cy'd, sharpe-looking wretch. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 25. 113 A well looking old woman, asked from the upper window, who he pleased to want? 1781 MRS. D'ARNEY *Diary* Aug. I care a what I look; horse I have; I never think of his appearance. 1782 MORITZ in *Bilt. Tourist* (1809) IV. 33 Paddi 2001, a very village-looking little town, at the west end of London. 1802 MRS. EDGEMOUTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 143 A hard, stout looking man. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Unacc.* (1853) 243 The celebrity entered: a grave-looking elderly gentleman. 1825 *Greenham. Comp.* II. 83 Phyllis erickson's... a small beath... 41-2 slab from the Cape. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 803/a A book printed in a dull, muddy, every-day-looking type. 1840 CARVER *Heroes* (1858) 360 Most rude, chaotic, all these speeches are; but most earnest-looking. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Romance* 19th C. II. 5 He was a small dissipated-looking man.

b. with adverbs of direction: Having a certain aspect or direction.

1884 *Black Jnd. Shuk* s. xx. There was a bunch of it on the westward looking gables of one or two cottages.

Looking-glass. [f. LOOKING vbl. sb. + GLASS.]

1. A glass to look in, in order to see one's own face or figure; a mirror made of a plate of glass coated at the back with an amalgam of quicksilver; † applied occas. to a metal mirror (cf. GLASS sb. 18 b.).

1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Wherem dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myrour or looking-glass. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 261. 1608 WHITEL *Heights* I. and. 857 The brassen lauer was indeed made of the womens looking glasses. 1712 *Adonis Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 1 Seemg all her Wrinkles represented in large lookg. g. lasses. 1728 RAMSAY *Lass & Mirror* 3 The heart-hearted Looking-glass. With truths address the lovely Lass. 1771 *Westm. G.* 22 July. The sea was smooth as a looking-glass. 1821 *Brewster's Optics* ii. 19 Let AB, fig. 16, be a plane mirror or looking-glass. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxvi. 384 The looking glass was invariably covered up in the chamber where the dead lay.

b. fig. (In the 16th and 17th cents. frequently used in the titles of books.) Now rare (= 'mirror').

1556 *Aurelio & Bab.* I. iij. The parson of a kinge is a thorow persegne an sheneinge lookinge glasse, in the whiche all the subgetts sees them selfs. 1575 TYMME *(title)* A Looking Glasse for the Court. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* xvii. 269 The holy Scripture, is... a looking glass to shew vs our spots and Lemishes. 1600 BRETTON *Pasquills Madcappe* ii. Beautie is but a Babes looking glasse. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxv. 18 Great men are the Looking-glasses of the Country, according to which most men dress themselves. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 5 The Eyes, the Looking-glasses of Nature. 1792 *(title)* The Looking-Glass for the Mind; or Intellectual Mirror. 1847 ESTERSON *Poems* (1857) 74 Each to each a looking-glass, Reflects his figure that doth pass.

2. As the name of a material: Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* i. 97 The Tester was all fac'd with Looking Glass. 1764 DELAVAL in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 233 Inclosed between small plates of thick looking-glass. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quicksilver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fortune* viii. He took stock of his features in the little triangle of cracked looking-glass affixed to the wall.

3. In the plant-names *Lady's looking-glass*, *Venus' looking-glass* (*Campanula Speculum*; see LADY, VENUS).

4. slang. A chamber-pot.

1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Beggars Bush* ii. iii. Ha! A Looking-glasse! 1638 BRATHWAITE *Barneabe's Feul.* ii. (1818) 59 Mid-night waking, And a looking-glasse there taking, Chamber-pot was hold quite thorow. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/3 Q. Why is a Chamber-Pot call'd a Looking-Glass? A. Because many rarely see their Faces in any other.

5. attrib. and Comb., as looking-glass calm, fitter, frame, -maker, -man, -plate, -tin; looking-glass-panelled adj.; looking-glass carp (see quot.); looking-glass tree, *Heritiera littoralis*, the leaves of which are silvery on the under side; looking-glass writing, writing done backwards, so as to be legible by means of a mirror.

1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 191 A 'looking-glass calm with bitter cold white frost. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 A 'looking-glass carp'... differs from the ordinary carp in having very few, and those very large, scales. *Ibid.* 14 Oct. Junior 'Looking-glass fitter wanted. 1688 PARKER & STALKER *Japanning* v. 25 'Looking-glass-frames. 1611



COTGR., *Miroillier*, a \*looking-glasse maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/4 William Turing, . . Looking-glass-maker. 1682 T. PLATMAN *Heraclitus Rides* No. 67 (1713) II, 164 The \*Looking-glass-man you almost promised to deal with the last time we met. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/2 The cheap bedroom furniture means a \*looking-glass panelled wardrobe. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 152 These \*Looking-glass-plates are ground smooth and flat, and Polished. 1703 T. S. Art's *Improv.* 1, 55 Take a Plate of Polish'd Steel, which cover with that Orange, Tawny Mineral, call'd Mine de Plomb, Ground with Linsed-Oil and \*Looking-glass Lin. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, \*Looking-glass tree, *Heritiera*, 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 3/1 Notes . . made with the left hand in \*looking-glass' writing.

**Look out, look-out.** Pl. look-outs, rarely looks out. [*vbl. phr. look out*; see *Look v.* 40.]

1. The action (*occas.* the faculty or the duty) of looking out. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in phrases to keep (rarely to take) a (good, etc.) look-out; to be, place, put on or upon the look-out; const. for, to, and to with *inf.*; orig. *Naut.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. vi. 346 We . . kept a good look-out for the rocks of Veie Rete. c 1760 S. NILES in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI, 161 They were upon the constant look-out and had two forts not far distant from thence. 1766 BRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LVI, 67, I wished to put other people upon the look-out. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* ii. Wks. (Globe) 622, 2, I think if any thing was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. 17. . . WILKES *Corr.* (1803) III, 8r. He . . keeps a very good look-out to futurity. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI, 4 The gamekeeper of Mr. Blundell was upon the look-out for poachers. 1849 W. LIVING *Crayon Misc.* 192 At one time, in crossing a hill, Beattie . . took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. c 1850 H. SEYMOUR *Seaman's Catech.* 85 You are placed on the look-out. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 26 Anything new or peculiar . . puts us upon the look-out to detect a possible absurdity. 1875 BURNETT *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 57 The very great majority of collisions happen through bad look-out and neglect to show lights. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* ii. x, We were running down for it with a bright look-out day and night. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 In these ships the men go from look-out to wheel, from wheel to look-out. 1894 J. KNIGHT D. *Garrick* ii. 27 He had been on the look-out for such information.

2. In various concrete applications.

a. A station or building from which a look-out can be kept. *Orig. Naut.*

1700 S. CAROLINA *Stat. at Large* (1837) II, 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island . . is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. 1766 W. HICKS *Acc. P. Florida* 1 To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea. 1791 BURNETT *Light* i. 245 A Look-out at Exterior In-pection-Lodge. 1855 LANE *Thru* xiv. 5 Another culture, watching from his high aerial look-out. 1861 J. FORD in *Chinese Scenes and People* (1883) 271 It is now used as a site for a high look-out by the rebels. 1893 P. ADAMS *New Egypt* 244 A battery of four guns, with a telegraph station and look-out attached.

b. A person employed to keep a look-out; a watchman, scout; a party of men so employed. *Also, see quot.* 1889.

1699 COWLEY *Poy.* (1729) 12 We took their look-outs who told us the news. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 240 We . . kept a look-out upon the hill. 1840 R. H. DANA *Ref. Hist.* xiv. 35 One man on deck as a look-out. 1872 KENTON's *Po. Poy's Ann.* Apr. 265/2 The 'Canbria' sailed . . with look-out at her mast-head. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb. Those aboard are divided into three look-outs, giving each look-out four hours on deck and eight hours below. 1889 FARMER *Americanism*, *Look-out*, an attendant who, at the gaming-table, is supposed to see that matters are conducted fairly.

c. A reconnoitring boat or vessel.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 36 Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II, 203 The channel was full enough for the look-outs to intercept her.

3. A more or less distant view; a prospect.

1770 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xiii. 184 This leads to a little tower . . The look-out charming. 1842 Mrs. F. PROULDE *Italy* II, vi. 199 A walk through the Villa Reale . . seemed . . to promise advantageous look-outs without end. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 68/2 The traveller feels weary and disgusted with the ugliness of the look-out.

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect or prospective condition, an outlook.

c 1825 *Hemilton Tracts* II, No. 47, 2 It was had already with them, and a worse look-out. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiv. 'He's going at the knees.' That's a bad look-out. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 13/3 The look-out for the shooting-season is satisfactory. 1889 ROLF *Boltonwood* 1 *Robbery under Arms* xxv, It seemed a rather blue look-out.

4. a. An object of desire (*obs.*). b. With possessive sb. or pron., *That is —'s look-out*; i. e. the matter concerns only his interest, which others are not bound to consider if he neglects it.

1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I, 45 The leaves and fishes are all the look-out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuc.* xviii, If he took it into his head that I was coming here for such a purpose, why, that's his look-out. 1858 K. S. SUTHERS *Ask Mammy* xix. 63 That however is more the Earl's look-out than ours. 1884 SIR F. NORTH in *Lat. Times Rep.* LII, 51 The result would be that a less price would be got, but that is the vendor's look-out.

5. attrib., as look-out-boat, -man, -ship etc.

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I, 301 'Look-out boats have been ordered from the seaboard of the eastern shore. 1798 CART. MOSS in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I, 248 Our 'look-out' canoes have watched them. 1860 G. H. K. in *Fac. Jour.* 123 The deer . . save the birds a great deal of 'look-out duty. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Acton* 177 The Swedish squadron had been seen by the 'look-out frigates. 1835 *Court Mag.*

VI, 64/1 Over these ruins towered a tall 'look-out house. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxx, The 'look-out men at the mastheads. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I, ii, 41 A 'look-out' place for noting the effect of the fire . . should be constructed. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 272 Where to place videttes, 'look-out posts, or telegraphs. 1804 CART. DANCE in *Naval Chron.* xli, 138, I recalled the 'look-out Ships. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 264, I ordered some of my men every day to ascend this 'look-out station. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xii, 259 On . . some small eminences there are several 'look-out towers. 1897 R. BAOEN-POWELL in *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Up on the roof of the hall is a 'look-out turret.

[*Look*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Loom** (lōm), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 1 *zelōma*, 3 *leome*, 3-7 *lome*, 5-7 *loome*, 6 *Sc. lwme*, (lowme), *lumme*, *Sc. lwime*, 6-7 *lomb* (e, 6, 9 *Sc. lume*, 9 *Sc. leem*, dial. *leumm*, 7-*loom*. [*ME. lome*, aphetic repr. OE. *gelōma* wk. *lasc*, utensil, implement, f. *ge-* (V-*prefix*) + *lōma* as in *andlōman* (often *andluman*, *andlaman*) pl., apparatus, furniture.

The ulterior etymology is obscure: some have suggested connexion with OE. *gelōme* (= OHG. *klōmo*) often (see *LOOME*); on this hypothesis the primary sense would be 'things in frequent use'. The simple *lōma* is cited in some dicta, as occurring in the Leiden glosses and the Corpus Glossary; but the Latin lemmata seem to show that the entries belong to different words.]

1. An implement or tool of any kind. *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.*

c 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* vi. xviii. (Schipper) 521 Pa bead se Godes mon bet him nom isærn gelōman (*ferramentum*) mid hwate bider brohte bet land mid to tēgenne. c 1225 *Anr.* R. 124, I blessed þe bi mid . . vor þu makest me loome þerof to timbren, & to echen me mine cruce. 13. . . *Cant. & Gr. Knt.* 2309 He lyfies lytly his lome, & let hit down fayre, Wiþ þe barbe of þe bitte bi þe bare nek. c 1310 in *Wright's Lyr. P.* xii, 42 So hit was bistad, That nomon hem ne bad, here lomes to fonde. 1315 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 518 Þai had na lome to wil, for to make a gamand graw. c 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* vi, 45 The lomes þat ich laboure with and iþode deserue Vs pater-noster and my prymer. c 1400 *Sir Perce.* 203 Fulle evyle my ght any mene smale, . . With sicche a lome fighte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312, 1 Loom, or instrument (Sc. loombe), utensil. 1513 BOWEN *Æneis* vi. iii, 53 Ence . . With lome in hand fast wirkan like the laif. 1568 HUSON *Du Bartas' Judith* i. (1608) 15 The Craftsman now his lumes away hath laide. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth but only one loome to the field, and that is a rake. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 51 Your hands are loom O' chappin-stick and welklike loom. To batter at the bawd o' Rome. 1894 LATTO *Tam Balkin* iv. 31 'They wad get the contents of that lume if their wames, though!' said Willie, pu'in' oot a muckle horse pistol.

† b. The penis. *Obs.*

c 1400-50 *Alexander* 4750 And large was his odd lome þe lenth of a gerde. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa marit women* 175 His lwme is vaxit lobar. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvii, 93. † c. = *ILLEUM*. *Obs.*

1424 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 56, I will be haue my grete mase . . for þe terme of his life, and so from heir to heyr loome. a 1814 *Sailors' Kel.* ii. iii, in *New Brit. Theatre* II, 340 With all the appurtenances, messenges, tenements, hereditaments, lumes heir, rights of court, leet, and baron . . thereto appertaining and belonging.

d. dial. Applied to persons, with adjs. of contemptuous meaning. (*Cf. tool*.)

a 1650 *Sir Aldingar* 47 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I, 168 'Goe with me', saide our conly king, 'This lazar for to see'. . . 'there is a lolly loome', says Harry King, 'for our dame Queene Elinor!' 1878 *Cornhill Gloss.*, *Leumm*, loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill leumm'.

2. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxvii, 7 Samenand als in lome wates of se. 13. . . *Chilth Tens* 659 in *Arch. Stud. new. Sp.* LXXIV, 336 Thies clathis sente þe . . flor to lute thayne. . . Doo thayne in þone loms þere. c 1420 *Pallad. on Unsh.* vi, 447 In loms smaller hent this must, and vse hit as wyne tub. 1509 *Market Harbord Rec.* (1890) 233 Item a growt lome and a lome for grenys vjd. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1812) 80 þe third fall breking of þair lwmes, deluyng of the brewing etc. 1586 *W. B. Inr.* *Halfchild* II *Woodhouse*, Forks, 11 kys, stands, lombs, boules, dysches, chynne, flackets. 1630 in *Deacr. Thames* (1758) 66 No f-i-herman. . . shall use . . any Weel call'd a Lom, or a Mill Pot, or any other Engine. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xliii, 'Ay, and there's something to pit it in', said the merchant, eyeing the ram's horn 'that loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine'. 1858 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 124 Having referred to the accident (of falling from his gully) I had meon quietly added, 'Indeed, I mann hae a lume that'll had in'.

† b. Vessel, boat. *Obs. rare.*

13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 314 And þus of lenþe & of large þat lome [sc. the Ark] þou make. *Ibid.* 443.

3. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft. (*In quot.* 1535, 1566 app. used for: The beam of a loom.)

Often with prefixed word indicating (a) the kind of material produced, as *linen*, *ribbon*, *woollen*, etc. loom; (b) the method of operation, as *hand*, *power loom*; (c) some particular form of construction, as *circular*, *draw loom*; (d) the inventor or improver, as *Jacquard loom*; for which see those words.

1404 *Nottingham Rec.* 27 Aug. II, 22 Item, j lynnyn lome, et j warpyngstok et warpyngtree, et j wheel, appertinens ad iij. iij. d. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312, 1 Loomie of webbarys craft (K. P. of webstare), *telarium*. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V, 106, 1 To serche all maner Worstedes, or to do serche, as well within the Lomes as oute of the Lomes. 1535 *Covi. R.* uale 1 *Sam.* xvii, 7 The shaft of his speare was like a weavers lome. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 107 Johnne Craile who laith made a weavers loom therof. 1632

MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. i, His vestaments sit as if . . art had wrought 'em on the same loome as nature fram'd his Lordship. 1675 C. HARRON in *Li. Corr.* (1878) 120 Those weavers who had loomes without engines broke open y<sup>e</sup> houses of all those weavers who had loomes with engines. 1717 LAUV M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mr. Pope* 1 Apr. These wenchens . . pass the time at their looms under the shade of the trees. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII, lv, 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the Courtiers. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rom.*, *Horatius* lxx, And the goodwife's shuttle merrily goes flashing through the loom. 1867 SMILES *Ingenious Eng.* vi. (1880) 96 The artizans set up their looms, and began to work at the manufacture of . . cloth.

fig. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Icare* Aiv, Whatsoever they wene in the motley loome of their rusie pates. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidides* ii. 97 All like a comely Youth in Life's fresh loom; Rare Workmanship, and wrought by heav'nly Loom. 1645 Z. Jovv *Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Sorrows are as threads a cross; in this our earthly loome. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* ii, Glitt'ring lances are the loom, Where the dusky war we strain, Weaving many a soldier's doom. 1787 *Mirror* 54 The best wrought piece that ever issued from his intellectual loom. 1854 LONGF. *Hawthorne* 7 The great elms o'head Dark shadows wove on their aerial looms.

† b. transf. Attributed to a spider or caterpillar; *occas. used poet.* for the web itself. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fmr.* (1599) 58 Finest silke, Fetcht from the native loomes of labouring wories. 1592 NASH P. *Pemlesse* (ed. 2) 8b, Spiders . . that want to set up their loomes in every window. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* i. (Arb.) 15 O thou that on thy pillow (lyke a Spider in his loome) waneest mischevous nets. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 152 Like spider in her web, so do we sit Within this spirit, and if ought do shake This subtle loom we feel as it doth hit.

4. Put for: The art, business, or process of weaving.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 236 The dressing and preparing of hemp and flax from the stalk to the loom. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii, 106 Unhired to Spinning, in the Loom unskill'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* i, 416 Who . . Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G. iii*, Clothes . . of much fines cloth, the manufacture of the German loom. 1846 McCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (1854) II, 1 The intervention of merchants and dealers gives a continuous motion to the plough and the loom. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 693 And one among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.

5. The shaft, i. e. the part between the blade and the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of the oar between the rowlock and the hands in rowing; also, loosely, the handle.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I, 54 Of the young Trees Privateers use to make Loom, or Handles for their Oars. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D di v, That part of the oar . . which is within-board, is termed the loom. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Midway* ii, The oar meeting no resistance, its loom or handle came back upon the bosom of . . Sally. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The oar or scull (consist-) of handle, loom, shank, and blade. 1883 CLARK *Russell Sailors' Lang.*, *Loom*, . . the part of an oar that is in a boat when the rest of it is out. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* i, 5 Out go the sweeps, . . and the men throw themselves forward over the long slender loom, as they stand.

6. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as loom-beam, -pattern, -post, -spoke, -treadle, weight; b. instrumental, as loom-made, -wrought adjs.; c. objective, as loom-maker, -worker; d. locative, as loom-bred adj.; e. special comb., as †loom-fitter, a weaver; loom-house, a building or factory in which weaving is carried on; loom-lace, lace made in a loom; loom-lord *nonce-rod*, the proprietor of weaving machinery; loom-picture, a picture woven in textile fabric; loom-shed, -shop, -stance, -stead = loom-house; †loom-work, weaving.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii, iv, 1. *David* 88 His Lance as a Loom-beam, or a Mast (as big) which yet he shaketh as an Oser twig. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* ix, xviii, 36 Dunfermline, too . . Sends out her 'loom-bred men. c 1853 G. DANIEL *Idyl* iv, 86 Children . . can name Olgarichy, with more Ease Than a 'Loom-fitter, can Church Hierarchies. 1864 E. BRIDGES *Laycock of Langley-side* ix, 121 We'll be as quiet as an empty 'loom-house. 1869 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2493/4 A Waistcoat lac'd with broad Silver knotted 'Loom-lace. 1870 ENLSON *Doc. & Solit* vi, 123 There has been a nightmare bred in England of indigestion and spleen among landlords and 'loom-lords. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/5 Finest 'loom-made Spanish lace. 1891 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Occupations of the People, 'loom-maker. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 259 'Loom-pattern drawing. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Liter. Studies* xvii, 155 He had a wee box on the tap o' his loom . . and he had a slate that hung on his 'loompost. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 351 A 'loom-shed. *Ibid.* 263 The master of a 'loom-shop. c 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk. V.* 178 The destructive weaver seized a 'loomspoke, and began a-beating me. 1876 S. R. WHITEHEAD *Past Dancie* 6 The shop, containing generally several looms—a 'loom-stance being often sublet by the householder—was on the other [side]. 1869 I. PLANS *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 101 The weaving 'loomsteads. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 145 Religion . . weaving for herself new Vestures;—Teufelsdrickh himself being one of the 'loom-treadles? 1881 *Archæologia* XLVI, 458 The 'loom weights of chalk . . were used to weigh down the warp in the process of weaving. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 179 These clothes . . being verie costly wrought with 'Loom-work. c 1640 *DAY Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 68 She taught Arachne her curious loom-work. 1650 TORRIANO, *Talarudo*, a weaver or 'loom-worker of any kind of cloth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III, iv, 199 Its woven waters seemed to fall, its trees, its beasts, its 'loom-wrought folk, Now seemed indeed as though they wove.



**Loom** (*lūm*), *sh.*<sup>2</sup> Also *7 lumb*, *7-9 lumme*, *9 lumme*. [In Shetland repr. a. ON. *lūm-r*; in mod. literary use partly from Shetland dialect and partly a. mod. Sw. and Da. *lōm*.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and the Diver, esp. *Alca brunnichii* and *Colymbus septentrionalis* (Red-throated Diver). Cf. *Loon* 2. 1698 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 343 It is common among the Norwegians and Islanders, who in their own Country Language call it Lumme. 1694 NARRBOROUGH, etc. *Fay*, ii. 60 The Lumb. is quite black at the top, but underneath his belly even to the neck, he is snow-white. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) i. 129 On the water, near the rocks, there were thousands of lumbies and razor-bills. 1772-84 COOK *Fay*, (1790) v. 1761 The greater lumme, or diver, found in the northern parts of Europe. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* and *Fay*, iv. 51 We saw a few lumbies and shearwaters. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exped.* xvi. 397 One lumme. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* i. 49 On the face of these sea-jellics of Arveprins Island Brunnich's guillemots, or lumbies, gather in the breeding season... by tens of thousands.

**b.** The flesh of these birds as an article of food. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gr. Frost Sea* iii. 46 We revelled in 'loom soup', 'loom pie', 'froast loom' [etc.].

**Loom** (*lūm*), *sh.*<sup>3</sup> [f. *LOOM* v. 2.]

**1.** A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance or outline of an object when it first comes into view, as the outline of land on the horizon, an object seen through the mist or darkness, etc.

1836 MARRVAT *Midsh. Easy* xvi. We're very near the land, Captain Wilson; thick as it is, I think I can make out the loom of it. 1839 *Phant. Ship* vii. I did not see anything but the loom of her hull. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Alfred* ii. A dark line, too faint for landmen's eyes, far ahead, which changed into a loom of land. 1881 *Times* 30 May 64 Suddenly the loom of a rock was seen right ahead. 1889 DOYLE *Micha Clarke* 244 Looking back there was nothing but a dim loom to show where we had left the great vessel. *fig.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Rks.* Ser. i. (1873) 231 No mirage of tradition to give characters and events an imaginative taint.

**2. dial.** (See quot. and cf. *LOOM* v. 2. 1.)

1878 *Cumbl. Gloss.*, *Loom*, the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

**Loom** (*lūm*), *a.* (o. *sb. attrib.*) *Naut.* Also *6 lum*, *7 loome*, *loome*. [Perh. corruptly a. Da. *lūm*; see *LOON* a. *dial.*] Of a breeze or wind: Easy, gentle. *Obs.* exc. in loom gale, 'an easy gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her whole top-ails atrip' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1857 J. DAVIS *Traverse Rk. in Hakluyt* (1810) III. 154 An island of ice was carried by the force of the current as fast as our bark could sail with wind, all sails bearing. 1609 in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) IV. v. 173 By the ferrent heat and loomes breezes, many of our men fell sicke of the Calenture. 1656 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 17 A spoute, a loome gale, an eddy wind. 1672 *Seamans' Gram.* x. 46 A faire Loome Gale is the best to saile in, because the Sea goeth not high, and we beare out all our sailes. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodiv* xxviii. (1658) 304 We had run... with all the sailes abroad we could make, and in a fair loom way. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rubelsa* v. x. We... stood for the Offing with a fair loom Gale.

**Loom** (*lūm*), *v.* 1 *rare*. [f. *LOOM* *sh.* 1.]

**1. trans. To weave (a fabric).**

1548 HOOPER *Decl. Ten Command.* x. 161 He... is as long in the morning to set his berd in an order, as a godlie craftsman would be in loomng of a peace of karsey. 1887 MOLONY *Forestry W.* 145 The cloth loomed from the cotton thread of the country.

**2. Weaving.** To loom the web: to 'mount' the warp on the loom. Also *absol.*

1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 58 (E. D. D.) Thou's begun to loom thy web, I'm thinking yet a waster bred. 1851 L. D. B. GORUM in *Art. Frail. Illust. Catal.* p. vii <sup>1/2</sup> The 'lense' now being taken, and the cross bands or threads being introduced for the purpose of 'loomng', or drawing in of the weaver's beam. 1883 A. BROWN *Power-Loom* (ed. 4) 86 The process of loomng the web.

Hence *Loomed ppl.* a., woven.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 277 He... with loom'd Wool the native Robe supplies.

**Loom** (*lūm*), *v.* 2 Also *7 lome*, *7, 8 loam*. [Skeat suggests that the original meaning may have been 'to come slowly (towards)', and compares EFris. *lūmen*, Sw. *dial. loma* to move slowly, MllG. *luomen* to be weary; from *luomi* slack (related by ablaut to *LAME* a.). Cf. also *loomy* (Sc. and north dial.) misty, cloudy (E. D. D.).]

**1.** Of a ship, also of the sea: To move slowly up and down. *Obs.* *rare*.

1605 SIR T. SMITH *Voy. Russia* C 12, To behold one of the 3. gallant spectacles in the world, a Ship wnder sayle, loomng (as they teame it) indeede like a Lyon pawing with his forefeet. 1667 COLEPRESE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 Being in a Calm, that way which the Sea began to Loom or move, the next day the Wind was sure to blow from that point of the Compass towards which the Sea did Loom the day before. 1678 *Ing. Man's Call*, 93 This is to him as the due ballast to the ship, which makes the vessel indeed loome somewhat deeper, but keeps it from tossing too lightly upon the uncertain waters.

**2. intr.** To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an enlarged and indefinite form. Also with *up*. Often with *adj. compl.*, as *to loom large*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartol.* vii. 55 Here smokes a Castle, there a City fumes, And here a Ship upon the Ocean looms [orig. *Et là s'ote une nef sur Neptune irrité*]. 1658 PHILLIPS

*a. v.* A Ship *Loomes* a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or a little Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s. v. *Looming*, She looms large afore the wind. *Ibid.* ii. *Alirer*, to loom, or appear indistinctly. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr.* and *Fay*, vi. 87 We saw the land looming. 1840 R. H. DANA *Refr. Alast* xxxvi. 136 A great ship loomed up out of the fog. 1846 K. H. L. Lya *June* (1873) 73 The hard stern outlines loom around of hill by many a frost embrowned. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 110 Men are magnified to giants, and brings 'loom up', as the sailors term it, into ships of the line. 1866 TYNDAL *Glac.* i. xvi. 112 Still the summit loomed above us. 1865 DICKENS *Mid. Fr.* i. xiv. A mist through which Mr. Inspector loomed vague and large. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 53 The haze through which the sun's disc looms red and lurid.

*transf.* (*figural*).

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* v. 37 He understood it was quite a ladies' affair, and loomed in, dressed up to the nines.

**b. fig. and of immaterial things.**

1591 SYLVESTER *Joy* 180 But, lo My Liege: O Courage! there he comes: What Ray of Honour round about him looms? 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 6 Reasons, which loome so big in some mens eyes. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickers* (1861) 69 Thus loom on my imagination those happier days of our city. 1827 SCOTT *Fyrl.* 7 July, Cash affairs loom well in the offing. 1850 TENNISON in *Mem.* xxiv. And is it that the face of grief makes former gladness loom so great? 1851 H. MAYO *Pep. Superstit.* 107 The facts which loom so large in the evening light. 1875 STRONG *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 26 Political difficulties... were looming at no great distance. 1878 BROWNING *In Saisia* 42 Shrank to atom size, That which loomed immense to fancy long before my reason lies.

**c. causative.** To make to loom or appear unnaturally large, *rare*.

1817 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 473 It possesses the quality of loomng, or magnifying objects... making the small billets of wood appear as formidable as trees.

**Loom**, *obs. form* of *LAMB*, *LOAM*.

**Loomb**, *e.* *obs. form* of *LAMB*, *LOOM*.

**Loomer** (*lūmər*), [f. *LOOM* v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] (See quot. 1892.)

1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 The Loomers... are still on strike. 1892 *Labour Commission* (Gloss., *Loomers*), those who take the warp as it comes from the 'taper', and prepare it for the loom.

**Loomery** (*lūmərī*), [f. *LOOM* *sh.* 2 + *-ERY*.] The place where looms or guillemots flock together for breeding.

1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. For* 151 Our shooting parties have twice visited a loomery up in Cape Graham. 1882 L. SMITH in *Standard* 12 Aug. 5 At Cape... Stephen there was a large loomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

**Looming** (*lūmīŋ*), *vb.* *sh.* 1 [f. *LOOM* v. 2 + *-ING* 1.] A coming indistinctly into view.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seamans' Gram.* xi. 53 The looming of a ship is her prospecting, that is, as she doth shew great or little. 1634 *Kelch. Lad. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1863) 7 At the first looming of the ship upon the river, we found... all the Country in Arms. 1654 *Barbours' Amer.* (1668) ii. 24 This day we saw the looming of a very high land. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 266 Wherever the most faint looming of the land in a very clear day can be discerned. 1807 *Unrep. Mag.* LII. 441/2 [ Sailor *log.* ] 'Split me but I know the looming of the land hereabouts.' 1829 *Nat. Philos. Opt.* viii. 6 (U. K. S.) The elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level, when seen in the distant horizon, has been long known and described under the name of Looming. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 69 No evidences of refraction visible, except some slight loomings of the more distant peaks. 1861 C. J. ANDERSON (*Harvard* vii. 27) A crash, a crackling, announced the approach of elephants; in a few moments afterwards the looming of a dozen huge unwieldy figures in the distance told of their arrival. *fig.* a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* vii. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomings of eternal things.

**Looming** (*lūmīŋ*), *vb.* *sh.* 2 [f. *LOOM* v. 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action or process of 'mounting' the warp on the loom. In quot. *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORUM in *Art. Frail. Illust. Catal.* p. vii <sup>1/2</sup> The warp was then taken from this [sizing-] machine to a machine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was taken to the loomng-frame, and next to the loom.

**Looming** (*lūmīŋ*), *ppl. a.* [f. *LOOM* v. 2 + *-ING* 2.] That looms, in the senses of the vb.

1855 M. ARNOLD *New Silens* 182 In the midst of river-meadows where the looming dree are laid, 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 217 As if divers social wants and looming penuriousness had never been within her experience. 1876 OUDIN *Winter City* vi. 119 Her silvery narabooks glancing like hoar-frost in the shadows of the looming walks.

**Loon** (*lūn*), Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *5 lounen*, *5-6 loome*, *6 lound*, *6 loun(e)*, *loun(e)*, *7- loon*. [In 16th c. *looven*, *looune*, riming with *cheouen*, *downe*. Of obscure origin; the early forms do not favour the current hypothesis of connexion with early mod. Du. *loen* 'homo stupidus' (Plantijn and Kilian) which seems to be known only from dictionaries. The ON. *lūenn*, beaten, benumbed, weary, exhausted (p. pple. of *lūja* to beat, thrash) has been suggested as a possible etymon. The order of development of the senses is somewhat uncertain.]

**1.** A worthless person; a rogue, scamp (esp. in false loon, to play the loon); a sluggard, idler.

c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7957 He clerks but were bare, leir lounen (vnde cheouens). c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* 2413 in *Anglia* IX. 475 Than lieklike in the bukkel lap the loon. The tod come hailland vp, the wolf yaid down. 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 485 Fra honest folk deuolde

this lathly loon. 1514 BARCLAY *Ecolg.* ii. (1570) Biiij, That men shall call the malapart or dronke, Or an abbey loone or limmer (printed) lunner of a monke. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G. viii. b. Cum here lounes, cum here tykes, 1571 *Sittiv. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 68 To loup on lassis, lunt, and play the Loone. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm. II.* i. iv. 89 For shame, subscribe, and let the loone depart. a 1600 MOSTCOMBER *Trist. Poems* xxxiii. 36 Let not sik loons with leasings 30 allure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 95 He held them [breaches] all to deere, with that he cald the Tailor Loone. 1605 *— Mach.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee lacke, thou cream-fac'd Loon. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1872) i. 289 Looking on with their hands fold'd behind their back when loons are running with the spoil of Zion on their back. 1674 91 RAY *V. C. Words* 47 The Scots say, a fause, i.e. false Loon. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 59 But the false loon who could not work his will by open force employ'd his flatterng skill. 1762 CURRIE *Prophesie Parable* Poems i. 124 When with a foreign loon she stole away. 1851 LONGER *Goth. Leg. iv. Refectory*, Out upon him, the lazy loon!

*appos.* 16.. in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 392 Christ's minister may not preach Christ's trueth, if a loon minister neare by him have taught lies, except the Bishop give him leave so to doe.

**b.** Of a woman: A strumpet, concubine.

c 1560 A. S. *172 Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 27 The gayest gritest loon. c 1600 in Gordon *Fraser & H. Glac.* (1577) 392 Rad hir swithe (printed) sayithe) pack hir furthe harlot loone. 1714 RAMSAY *Edgy. J. Couper* vii. He kend the hawds and loons fou well. a 1800 in Scott *Minstr.* *Scot. Bond.* (1807) 11. 68, I trow some may has plaid the loon. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. Thou art too low to be their lawful love, and too high to be their unlawful loon.

**2.** A man of low birth or condition; in phrase *lord and loon*. Now only *arch*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) i. 45 Thus for one loon than hichly it is one lord. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Iv lii b. The Lordein was, in a manner, all one with the Lorde, and the Loonde with the Lorde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 20 Wee should haue both I orde and Loone, if the peeuish bag-gadge would but giue way to customers. a 1650 CAPT. SMITH in *Furnivall Percy Folio* i. 81, 'I will not geve over my hous,' she saith, 'Neither for lord nor loone.' 1840 BARNUM *Ingol. Leg.*, 'Monstre' Balloon, The peer and the peasant, the lord and the loon.

**3.** A boor, lout, clown; an untaught, ill-bred person.

1619 BK. *Democour* 12 in *Babes Rk.* With manlike cheere, Not like a rustic loone. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* i. 133, I contrasted him with the ill-bred loons who had addressed my mother in my behalf. 1790 B. KENS. *P. R. Graham* 12 [He] Came shik 12 hands w/ wabster loons. 1798 COLEBRIDGE *Am. Mar.* i. iii. Now get thee ben e thou grey-beard Loon. 1828 S. M. J. M. *Perth* vi. Go to your Provost, y in Lord Loons. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Light* 42 A tiled loon of high degree.

**4.** A fellow, man, 'chap'.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* (Gr. vii. The wyves... fand hys in the loone. 1728 STARRAT *To Ramsay* 15 in *R. L. Poems*, And leam'd the Latin loons sic springs to play As gars the world gang dancing to this day. 1907 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 5/3 Wherever Moray loons may gather.

**5.** A boy, lad, youth.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 107 For thair we now-die had not loon Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness. 1659 GO *Poems* 11 Jan. i. I went in to see Crowley who was now grown a very great loon and very tame. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept. an. 1773 The usual figure of a Sky-boy is a loon with bare legs and feet. 1821 CLARK *Phil. Minstr.* II. 73 Urging each loon to leave his sports in fear. 1891 'H. HALLIBRON' *Dehild Idylls* 127 As when ye roamed, a hardy loon, Upon the banks of May. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1894) 202 The family... consisted of three loons and a lassie.

**Loon** (*lūn*), [App. an alteration of *LOON* 2 q.v., perh. by assimilation to prec. sb.] A name for certain aquatic birds.

**1.** Any bird of the genus *Colymbus*, esp. the Great Northern Diver (*C. glacialis*), remarkable for its loud cry.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant. 1672 JOSSelyn *New Eng. Rarities* 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble. 1673 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 321 Greatest speckled-Diver, or Loon. 1759 B. SILLIMAN, tr. *Lilberg's Pom. Nature Misc. Tracts* (1762) 90 The diver or loon, lays also two eggs. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 414 On the Thames they [the grey speckled divers] are called Sprat loons, for they attend that fish during its continuance in the river. 1831 A. WILSON & Bonaparte's *Amer. Ornith.* III. 255 *Colymbus glacialis*, Great Northern Diver, or Loon. 1839 MARRVAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. i. 1, 187 Listening to the whistling of the solitary loon. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 75 586 The loons hallooed and laughed at our approach. 1880 FITZGERALD *Trip to Manitoba* ix. 101 The weird cry of the loon diving.

**2. a.** The Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). **b.** The Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. fluvialis* or *minor*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The greater Loon or Arisfoot. *Ibid.* 340 The Diddaper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arisfoot. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 395, 398. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Ann.* 131 *Podiceps cristatus*, Greater Loon. *Ibid.* 132 *P. minor*, Small Loon. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/4 Loon is a name for a small bird of the grebe tribe, and much better known as the dabchick.

**3. attrib.**, as loon-skin.

1807 P. GASS *Fyrl.* 166 Some have robes made of muskrat skins... and I saw some of loon-skins.

Hence *Loonng nonce-wit.*, the cry of the loon.

1857 TUORRAU *Maine W.* (1894) 307 This of the loon—I do not mean its laugh, but its looning,—is a long-drawn call, as it were, sometimes singularly human to my ear.



**Loon**<sup>3</sup> (lān). *dial.* (Cheshire). Also 7 lound, loone, 9 (? *iron.*) loom. [Corruption of *land* *land sb.*] = *LAND sb.* 7.

1611 *Will* (Cheshire) in 31st Rep. Comm. Ing. Charities (1837) 361 Two butts of ground containing one lound. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 136/2 Butt is half the quantity of a loom. *Ibid.* 137/1 [see *LAND sb.* 7]. 1844 PALIN in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 62 A large portion of the flat clay-land has been formed, ages ago, into butts or loons, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 *Loons*, (Chesh.), are wide lands, wider than butts.

**Loon(e)**, *obs.* form of *LOAN*.

† **Loonery**. *Obs.* In 6- lounrie, -y, 7 lownry. [f. *LOON* + -ERY.] The disposition and habits of a loon or rascal; lechery, villany.

1508 DUNBAR *Myting to Kennell* 100 Thow art bot Gluncho for thy giltin hippis. That for thy lounry mony a leich hes fild. 1567 *Salis. Poems Reforin.* viii. 37 Enir be mair bow wald be growit. The les bi lounrie is allowit. 1666 ROLLOCK *On a Thess.* 114 In thy lownry thou cannot have an eye to God. 1685 G. STUART *Jocoser. Dial.* 47 Upon trial found a rogue For all his lownry was discovered.

**Loong**, *obs.* form of *LONG*.

**Loongee, loonghie**, var. forms of *LUNGR*.

† **Loon-slatt**, *slang.* *Obs.* rare -v. [Perh. f. *LOON* + *SLATT* (*slang*) half-crown.] A name for the Scottish merk, the value of which in the 17th c. was 13<sup>d</sup>, the proverbial amount of the hangman's fee. (Cf. quot. 1783 s. v. HANGMAN.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Loon-slatt*, a Thirteen Pence half Penny.

**Loony, lunny** (lūni), *a.* and *sb.* *vulgar.* Also looney. [Shortened form of *LUNATIC* + -Y.] *a.* *adj.* Lunatic, crazed, daff, dazed, demented, foolish, silly. *b.* *sb.* A lunatic.

1872 B. HAUTE *Witness of Red Dog* (1899) 93 You're that looney sort of chap that lives over yonder, ain't ye? 1883 F. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 424 (Cent.) His fits were nocturnal, and he had frequent 'lunny spells' as he called them. 1884 *N. Y. Times* 29 Mar. 6/6 An excellent system whereby one loony was brought to hear upon an 'ther. 1897 KIRKUP *Captains Courageous* 27 Dad ser loonies can't shake out a straight yarn. 1900 F. W. H. LEE *With Christ at Sea* xiii. 253, I sh'd a ben fair loony long ago.

**Loop** (lūp), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 loupe, 6 loppe, 3c lowpe, 7 lope, loupe, 7-loop. [Of obscure etymology.]

Prof. Skeat (*Concise Etym. Dict.*) suggests that the word may lie a. ON. *lūp*, *lūp* LEAF *sb.*, comparing the Sw. *lūp-knūt*, Da. *lūp knude*, *lob* *sb.*, running-knot. These compounds, however, seem to be merely modern Germanisms: the relevant sense of the verb, Sw. *lūpa*, Da. *løbe*, being app. forc'd. to early Scandinavian, and due to the influence of the corresponding G. *laufen* (I. G. *lufen*). Further, the mod. Sc. form of ON. *lūp* would be regularly *loop*, pronounced (lūp), whereas the word *loop* is in Sc. pronounced (lūp); the spelling *loope* in G. Douglas is ambiguous, but prob. represents (lūp); cf. *droope* = droop. The Irish and Gael. *lūb*, formerly suggested by Prof. Skeat, presents at least a noteworthy resemblance of sound and meaning to the Eng. word.]

1. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, cord, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts; the portion so doubled, commonly fastened at the ends. Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. *loop-lace*).

† *Crochets and loops*: hooks and eyes. † *To prick in the loop*: to play FAST AND LOOSE: cf. *pricking in the garter* (GARTER *sb.* 7).

a 1400 *Petr. Troy* 2806 Paris with pyne, & his pure brother, . . . Jauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Acres. c 1450 *Bk. Curtesy* 446 in *Roberts* *bk.* With crochets and loupis sett on lounr. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. v. 66 The todir part of a snake cut in twof lounr, clynchis and makis hir hyde. In loupis thrawin and lounks of hir hyde. 1530 PALSGR. 241/4 Loupe to holde a button, *fermeau*. 1551 MATHEW *Bible*, Exod. xxvi. 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of lacynte colour, alonge by the edge of y<sup>e</sup> one curtayne. 1657-8 in *Swayne Churchw.* Acc. *Sarum* (1896) 332 A Crooke and Loupe to put y<sup>e</sup> Sword in, 2s. 6d. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 There is a Brass Pin in the Center at C for to hang the Plummet and String, with the Loupe upon. 1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R.* *Fops Dict.* 21 *Sultane*, a gown trimm'd with Buttons and Loops. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGH *Let. to Cress* Mar 30 Mar. Those gold loops so common on birthday coats. 1762-72 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 118 A woman . . . in . . . a cloak with loops hanging behind. 1771-2 *Lss. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 66 This is the identical Jacky, who played prick in the loop with so many Lord Lieutenants, and cheated their all. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 103 The cloak did fly . . . Till, loop and button falling both, At last it flew away. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, is . . . used to signify an ornamental part of a regimental hat. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Canbul* (1842) I. 351 There are rows of buttons and loops down the breast of the tunic. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 73 And fixed the oars in leathern loops all orderly. 1890 JUIA P. BALLARD *Moths & Butterflies* 120 A loop-and-link as if he had begun to make a chain. 1891 W. C. SYDNEY *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. 110 So late as 1799 . . . footmen wore their hair tied up behind in a thick loop called a hoop.

*b.* *spec. in Needlework* (see quot.).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 93 To speak correctly, we believe it can be proved that we should speak of a mesh in netting, a loop in knitting. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Loop*, a term used instead of stitch in Crochet, Knitting, Netting, and Tatting. In Lace-making the word *Loop* is sometimes employed instead of *Picot*.

*c.* *Mining*. (See quot. 1891.)

1883 *Gravelly Glass. Coal Mining*. It [the D Link] is a loop in which one man is lowered and raised in an engine. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loops*, slings attached

to the end of the ropes which formerly drew the corves to the pit-mouth of a coal mine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 7/1 There were about 200 men in the pit, who had to be brought out by another shaft in loops.

*d.* = *LOOPFIT*.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2029 Epit. Med. Lit. 8 A loop of this second dilution is placed, on each cover glass.

2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc. employed in various ways, e.g. for the insertion of a bolt, ramrod, or rope, as a handle for lifting, etc.; *dial.* a door-hinge.

1674 *21 RAY N. C. Words* 44 A Loop; An Hinge of a Door. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Scip. Instr.* 131 A Cover . . . with a Loop to move it easily. 1735 DYCHER & PARSON *Dict.*, *Loop*, . . . in a Gun, tis a small Hole in the Barrel, to fasten it to the Stock or Carriage by. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, in a ship-carriage, made of iron, . . . through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Ing. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 54 Parts of a Gun. . . *Loops*, eyes to barrel which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 33 Put it [the ramrod] into the loops. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loops* of a Gun-carriage, the iron eye-bolts to which the tackles are hooked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loop*, a sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke. 1878 JEWETT *Ceramic Art* I. 15 It has on its central band four projecting handles or loops, which are pierced. Nine other looped examples, from Cornwall. 1881 GREENER *Gin* 239 The ribs are then soft-soldered on, and the loop fitted in.

3. Something having the shape of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a part of a written character (as the upper part of the usual script *l*, *h*, *t*), a part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of a river.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* v. i. 388 Adverbs . . . may be expressed by a Loop in the same place. 1814 SCOTT *Lines to Dr. Baileych* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart* xxiii, For this mighty shoal of levitians lay On our lee-beam a mile, in the loop of the bay. 1818 — *Rob Roy* I. 1 wish . . . you would write a more distinct current hand . . . and open the loops of your l's. 1851 MAYNE *Rein. Scap. Hunt.* xviii. 127 Our path trended away from the river, crossing its numerous 'loops'. 1865 THOMPSON *Ref. Mag.* III. x. He set out . . . described a loop, turned, and went back again. 1880 C. & I. DARWIN *Movement*, p. 2 The apex often travels in a zig-zag line, or makes small subordi into loops or triangles. 1900 R. C. THOMPSON *Ref. Mag.* I. x. Jupiter . . . appears to have formed a 'loop' near Regulus. 1900 *Blackie. Mag.* July 58/1 James Bay, the Southern loop of Hudson's Bay.

4. *spec. in scientific and technical applications.*

*a.* *Anat.* A looped vessel or fibre. *Loop of Henle*, the looped part of a uriniferous tubule.

1846 THOMSON in *Medic. Chirurg. Trans.* XXIX. 309 Loops, convolutions, and dilatations, freely intercommunicating, characterize the tubuli of the surface. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 442 Occasionally the elementary [nerve-] fibres are disposed in terminal loops or plexuses. 1885 LANDOIS & STRICKLAND *Human Physiol.* II. 518 The spiral tubule . . . passes into the descending portion of Henle's loop.

*b.* *Zool.* In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 In *Terebratula* and *Trechidina* it [the internal skeleton] takes the form of a loop, which supports the brachial membrane, but does not strictly follow the course of the arms. 1860 REEVE *Plat. Conchol.* II. 182 In *Terebratula dilatata*, the loops are long. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 19 Mar. 270 The comparative sizes are also given, and the internal skeleton or loop also.

*c.* *Math.* (See quot. 1877.)

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 261 The difference between the lengths of the loop and the infinite branch is equal to an arc of the parabola together with a right line. 1877 W. K. CLIFTON in *Math. Papers* (1882) 243 A path going along any line from O to very near A, then round A in a very small circle, and then back to O along the same line, will be called a loop. 1891 WOLFFSTHOHN *Math. Phys.* 322 Also prove that the area of the loop is . . .

*d.* *Acoustics*. The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc. between two nodes.

1878 L.D. RAYLEIGH *Theory of Sound* § 255 II. 46 Midway between each pair of consecutive nodes there is a loop, or place of no pressure variation. *Ibid.*, The loops are the places of maximum velocity, and the nodes those of maximum pressure variation. 1879 W. II. STOKES *Sound* I. 9 The breaking-up of the string into a number of nodes with intervening loops or ventral segments.

*e.* *Railways and Telegraphy*. A line of rails or a telegraph wire diverging from, and afterwards returning to, the main line or circuit.

1863 CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* 122 Supposing the resistance of the loop to be 100 units. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *V. & C.* c. 56 Sched. 1. Note a & b. On single lines of Railway, each connection with a portion of double line at loops, terminal stations, or junctions to be stated. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Milit. Railw.* 132 For some years the Midland . . . used the loop via Worcester only for the local traffic. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* v. They . . . thought the train was the Southampton express, or else the Windsor loop.

*f.* In a 'centrifugal railway' or the like: That portion of the path which forms a circuit, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels head downwards.

1900 *Scientific American* 22 Sept. 186/1 [The car] plunges down the incline of 75 feet. . . whirls round the loop, and reaches the station after running up a heavy grade.

5. (See quot.) [Perh. a different word.]

1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 105 A Loop; A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. a 1825 FORRY *Post. E. Anglia*, *Loop*, the part of a pale-fence between one post and another.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loop-maker*; *loop like*, -shaped *adjs.*; *loop-artery*, an artery that forms a

loop alongside the main-duct; *loop-drag*, -eye (see quot.); *loop-knot*, †(a) a reel-knot (*obs.*); (b) a single knot tied in a doubled cord, so as to leave a loop beyond the knot (1875 in *Knicht Dict. Mech.*); *loop-lace*, (a) a kind of ornament consisting of a series of loops; (b) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net; hence *loop-laced a.*; *loop-line*, (a) see 3 c; (b) a fishing-line used with the loop-rod (q. v.) to which it is attached by a loop; *loop-rod*, a spliced fishing-rod with a strong loop of horse-hair at the top for the attachment of the line; *loop-stitch*, a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops; *loop-test* (see quot.); *loop-tube* = *looped tube* (see *LOOPED* *ppt.* a. 1); *loop-work*, work consisting of loops or looped stitches; also *attrib.*; *loop-work* = *LOOPER* 1.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 239 The blood can enter at each end of the short 'loop' arteries. 1881 RAYMOND *Alpine Glean.*, 'Loop-drag', an eye at the end of a rod through which tow is passed for cleaning bore-holes. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 19 Vertical bars, to which [horizontal lands] are attached by 'loop-eyes or strong screw-bolts. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Knot*, A 'Loop knot' [explained as = *reef-knot*]. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 351/2 We took a stout rope, made a strong loop-knot in it for each person. 1832 J. HAYWARD in *Blond's Rromance* 52 The sleeves . . . were cut from the highest to the lowest part . . . and rejoined with small blacke 'loope-lace. 1683 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1797/4 A new-fashion'd Campaign Coat . . . gold Loop Lace down the Seams. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Common Valenciennes and loop laces. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2686/4 One Flanders 'Loop-laced Combining-cloth. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 535 A tendency to draw a 'looplike rudimentary contour soon emerges. 1885 D. WEBSTER *Angler & Loop-Rod* iv. 21, I . . . constantly use the spliced rod and 'loop-line. 1727 *Boyer Fr. Dict.*, 'Loop-maker, *faiscur d'Agremens*. 1885 D. WEBSTER (*title*) The Angler and the 'Loop-Rod. *Ibid.*, Pref. p. viii, The art of fishing with what may be styled the loop-rod and line. 1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 134 We see a 'loop-shaped gland. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents*, *Sewing* etc. 19 Then carrying through the latter a loop of the first thread, so as to form a double 'loop-stitch. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 619 Fig. 22 is the way open loop-stitch is worked. . . When drawn through, the needle is put in a little way beyond the loop formed. 1867 CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* (ed. 2) 145 A 'loop-test, when two similar wires are disconnected from earth at the distant end and joined together, is free from this source of error. 1876 PEECE & STEWART *Telegraphy* 276 The advantage of the loop test consists in its being independent, within certain limits, of the resistance of the fault. 1885 LANDOIS & STRICKLAND *Human Physiol.* II. 518 Here it [the narrow loop of Henle] becomes wider . . . and enters a medullary ray, where it constitutes the ascending 'loop-tube. 1857 *Abridg. Specif. Patents*, *Sewing* etc. 4 Apparatus for producing 'loopwork ornaments on woven fabrics. 1888 *Art Trid.* 379 By leaving portions of the silk loopwork uncut a less raised pile is produced. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) III. 388 (Canker-worms) are often called, 'loop worms or geometers.

**Loop** (lūp), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 loup(e, 5-6 lowp e, 6 loupe, 5-7 lope, 7-loop. [Prob. connected with MDu. *lūpen* (mod. Du. *luipen*), to lie in wait, watch, peer; cf. MDu. *glūpen* (mod. Du. *gluipen*) of similar meaning, mod. Du. *gluip* narrow opening, crack of a door. An Anglo-Lat. *loupis* abl. pl., app. repr. this word, is cited by Du Cange from a document of 1394.]

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to allow the passage of a missile; a loop-hole.

13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 792 Wyth many luflych loupe, bat loupk ful clene. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. xxi. 288 Eche chyne stoppe, bat no light loope yn at lower ne at loupe. a 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 213 They hadde . . . loupys with schyting wyndowys to schute owte at. 1494 FARNHAM *Chron.* vii. 664 A place with a particullon atwene both prynces, made with a loupe, that eyther myght se other. 1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canturb.*, For making off a loupe in be dorter at be susters syde vjd. a 1532 Ld. BERNERS *Hiou* clxvi. 655 The sayd wachman came to y<sup>e</sup> wall syde, where as there was a straye loupe into Florene chambre. 1577-89 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* III. 1215/1 One of them could not so soone looke out at a loupe, but three or foure were rendie to salute him. 1596 *Longe Marg. Amer.* 63 A square and curious chamber, with fyve loopes to yeeld light. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxxii. 201 Some at the loopes durst scant out peepe. 1628 CORR *On Litt.* 52, *Yenellare* or *innellare*, is to make holes or loopes in walls to shoote out against the Assailants. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. (1826) 32 Some remains of masonry walls, still exhibited loops for archers. c 1822 BERNERS *Pygmalion* Poems 160 A blinded loop In Pluto's madhouse green and wormy wall. 1846 *Guide Archil. Antig.* *Neighbourhood Oxford* 164 On the first floor [Northleigh Ch. tower] the windows are plain Norman loops. 1864 *Illustrating Wars of 11 xii*, I spy the loop whence an arrow shoots.

*b.* *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crinoid* II. 128 Closing the loops by which a general might seek to escape from the obligation of having to make the venture. 1879 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 102 The soul becomes luminous until the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice.

† 2. An opening in the parapet of a fortification; an embrasure. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b. They of Olyferne . . . ran unto the battellement and loopes of the walles. 1595 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cccxiii. 409 At another lope of the wall on a ladder, the lord of Serrell . . . fought hande to hande with his enemies. 1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 6 In Dalryell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798). They repulsed the Scottyshe gonners from the loopes of the same [gate]. 1553 BRENDEN *Q. Curtius* Cc viii, The walle . . . was very narrow in the toppe not



divided with lopes. . . . enclosed with one whole and continuous battlement round about. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 148 Some beate the lopes, some ply the walles with shot. 1685 *Plot Staffordsh.* 381 A yew tree . . . cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a Tower. fig. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Goth. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Qvjb, Every lightnes done in youth breketh down a lophe of the defence of our lyfe.

3. Comb., as loop-window. 1573-80 BARET *Alto. C* 161 A lophe windowe or casement. 1848 RICKMAN *Stylis Archit.* (ed. 5) 94 Some windows of this style are long and narrow. . . . Similar loop windows with square tops occur occasionally also in Norman work. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 68 A small round-headed loop-window.

† Loop, sb. 3. Obs. rare -1. [Of obscure origin; perhaps a use of *Loop sb.* 1 (cf. *Loop v.* 1 2); but cf. *Loop sb.* 1. A wood-louse or hog-louse.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* ii. 58 Your Millepedes, which I take to be lopes or Hog-lice. 1655 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Oniscus*, a lophe, a worme which bendeth himselfe like to a bowe when he goeth. It is called of some *Millepeda*.

Loop (lūp), sb. 1. Also 5-6 lopes, 9 loup. [ad. F. *loup*, which has all the senses. Cf. G. *luppe*.]

1. Metallurgy. A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls; a bloom. 1674 *Ray Collect. Words, Iron* 127 The sow at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundredweight which so soon as it is broken off becomes a Loop. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 163 The Metall in an hour thickens by degrees into a lump or mass, which they call a loop. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1794 H. COLE in *Repository of Arts & Manuf.* (1795) III. 365 The method and process, invented . . . by me, is to continue the lopes in the same furnace, . . . and to heat them to a white or welding heat. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 268 The ore . . . loses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called lops.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loup*, the pasty mass of iron produced in a bloomery or puddling furnace.

attrib. 18. WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 Iron works—the loup-lump at the bottom of the melt at last.

† 2. A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, esp. a sapphire. Obs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Of the Saphire Lope, and of many other Stones. 14. LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 92-3 Semei saphyre, depe loup, and blewce ewage, Stabile as the lophe, ewage of pite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 228 A flower of golde diversely enamylde, with a rubie, a saphire lupo and a perle. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Henn.* VII. 130 In the uppermost Rose, was a faire Saphire lupo perle.

3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees.

In some mod. Dicts.

4. 'A small magnifying-glass' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Loop (lūp), v. 1. [f. *Loop sb.* 1. App. of recent origin; not in Johnson or Todd. Cf. *Looped ppl.* a. 1, which is recorded from the 16th c.]

1. trans. To form into a loop or lops; also with round.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 412 The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a bight'. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The eyes of the needles were formed by looping the metal round at the head. 1891 *Nature* to Sept. The larva . . . loops its body to and fro with a kind of lashing movement . . . in the water.

2. intr. To form a loop; spec. of certain larvae.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 384 The roots . . . twist themselves among the masonry, and the wood boughs come looping through the holes. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 173 *Pedifera* *afra* . . . loops in walking, like *truncatella*. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* LVII. 595 The current worms went looping and devouring from twig to twig. 1898 E. COOKES in *J. Fowler's Zool.* p. xxii, Fowler . . . went a roundabout way, looping far south to heads of the Whitewater and Verdigris rivers before he crossed the Neosho.

3. trans. To put or form loops upon; to provide (a garment) with loops.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 24 The broad valley . . . looped with glittering water. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 336/1 Snow lops every ledge and curtains every slope.

4. To encircle or enclose in or with something formed into a loop.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 248 Let a pencil be looped in the thread. . . . Thus placed, let the pencil be moved in the loop of the thread. 1863-76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 102 Metallic wire . . . sufficient . . . to admit of the surgeon . . . looping his finger with it.

5. Chiefly with adv. or phrase: To fasten (back, up) by forming into a loop, or by means of an attached loop; to join or connect by means of a loop or lops. Also intr. for refl.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 199 For him was . . . verse . . . A ceremony that . . . looped back the lingering veil Which hid the holy place. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, His frock-skirts looped over his elbow. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* 31 Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb. 1853 *Mechanics Mag.* LVIII. 375 Each needle carries a separate thread, which are looped into each other alternately. 1863 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 366 Their narrow . . . streets, shady and lofty, looped together with frequent arches from side to side. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* II. 28 She had an abundance of dark hair looped up. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Failies* v. (1882) 208 Every thread of life is inextricably looped with a thousand other threads. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XLIII. 99/1 The basal processes loop with the horizontal fibres.

† Loop, v. 2. [f. *Loop sb.* 1. intr. Of heated iron-ore: To form a loop (see *Loop sb.* 4).

1674 *Ray Collect. Words, Iron* 125 Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i.e. melt and run together in a mass.

Looped (lūpt), ppl. a. 1. Also 6 Sc. lowpit, 7 louped. [f. *Loop sb.* 1 and v. 1 + -ED.]

Vol. VI.

1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; † intertwined.

'Looped tubes of Henle, the narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv. 9 Lo! two greit lowpit eders, with mony thraw, Fast throw the flude toward the land can draw. 1850 NICHOL *Archit. Henle* 83 Others (nebulæ) are in the meantime apart; but nevertheless of remarkable aspect; for instance Sir John Herschel's curious looped shape, the 30 Doradus. 1860 REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 A variously elaborated system of apophyses, or looped skeletons. 1877 GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 8) 704 The tubes taking the course above described form a kind of loop, and are known as the looped or recurrent tubes of Henle. 1878 [see *Loop sb.* 1 2].

† 2. Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart: Furnished with a thong or strap for throwing.

1585 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.*, Looped, or latched with lopes, *amentatus*. 1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* XXXI. vii. 413 They . . . assailed one another on both sides with looped darts and such like casting weapons.

3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net (cf. *loop-lace* (b) in *Loop sb.* 6). Loop-pile (see quot. 1885). Loop-stitch, looped work - loop-stitch, loop-work (see *Loop sb.* 6).

1698 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3356/4 *Loat*, two Looped Lace Pinners. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5863/9, 2 Pair of fine Mechlin looped Lace Mens Ruffles. 1740 CHESN. HARTFORD *Cart.* (1805) I. 226 There are . . . four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gl. R. chib.* 304 Circular looped fabric machine frame for the manufacture of woollen cloths and hosiery goods. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 18 A paratus for producing ornamental tambour or looped work on lace or other fabrics. 1881 *Ibid.* 20 The well-known chain or looped stitch. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 467, 1 Looped pile is any fabric in which the woven lops remain in unlooped, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held up by a loop.

1866 *Kuntledge's En. Boy's Ann.* 264 She wore the classical costume . . . a looped-up tunic. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 909 2 The plough-teams, with looped-up splinter bars banging against the trace-chains. 1898 *Spraker* 8 Oct. 437 In lops at the lower end of the ropes, crouched some of the crew. At each stronger puff of wind the looped sailors would push off from the boat with their toes against the gunwale.

Looped (lūpt), ppl. a. 2. [f. *Loop sb.* 2 + -ED 2.] Having loop-holes.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* III. iv. 31 (1st Qx. 1608) How shall . . . Your loop (Fo. 1623 loup) and windowed raggedness defend you From seasons such as these?

Looper (lūpai), [f. *Loop v.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which makes loops.

1. The larva of any geometrid moth.

1731 ALBIN *Birds* I. 2 A number of green Caterpillars called Loopers. 1810 G. SAMOILE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Caterpillars half loopers. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The extensive family known as the Geometers or Loopers . . . proceed by a regular series of strides, the middle of the body forming a loop. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/2 The caterpillars of these (Swallow-tail) moths are called Loopers.

2. a. A contrivance for making loops, e.g. in a sewing-machine. b. An implement for looping strips together in making rag-carpets.

1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 99 It (the diagonal needle) immediately becomes a simple loop to take the thread from the vertical needle. 1891 *19th Cent.* 941 In 1860 a machine called the 'looper' was invented. Note. The looper is the shuttle of a double-thread sewing-machine, which holds the under thread. 1895 *Chamb. Zool.* 21 Sept. 599/2 Making a chain-stitch by means of a revolving looper.

Looper (lūpai), s. African. [a. Du. *looper*, lit. 'runner']. pl. A kind of large buck-shot.

1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 47 Now, boy, the gun, no, not the rifle, the shot-gun loaded with loopers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/2 Mr. Green was only armed with a shut gun and cartridges loaded with loopers.

Loopful (lūpful), [f. *Loop sb.* 1 + -FUL.] So much as is contained in a loop of (platinum) wire.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 857 A pure culture was prepared and a sterilized loopful deposited. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jour.* No. 2089/8 A loopful of this fluid is . . . mixed with 3 to 1 c. cm. of distilled water.

Loop-hole, loophole (lūp'hōl), sb. 1. [f. *Loop sb.* 2 + HOLE sb.]

1. Fortification. A narrow vertical opening, usually widening inwards, cut in a wall or other defence, to allow of the passage of missiles.

1592 *Garran's Art of Warre* 302 That not one of the towne do so much as appear at their defences or loop holes. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i. 1st Song, Thou that makest a heart thy Tower, And thy loop-holes, Ladies eyes.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 711 Shoot through the Loop-holes, and sharp Jav'lines throw. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxviii. 716 Incessant volleys were securely discharged from the loop-holes. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Metr.* T. Poet. Wks. VI. 59 Bishop Hatto . . . barr'd with care All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 981 Ah, the slim castle! . . . gone to ruin—trails Of vine through every loop-hole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 263 Loop-holes are oblong holes, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without. They are cut through timber, or masonry, for the service of small arms.

† 2. Naut. A port-hole. Also (see quot. 1769).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 They fit Loop-holes in them for the close fights. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biendi's Eromena* 40 Her mast and loop-holes gracefully adorned with banners, and flags of cloth of gold. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 166 The Waves flashed into the Ship at the loop-holes at the stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Loop-holes*, small apertures . . . in the bulk-heads and other parts of a merchant ship, through which the small arms are fired on an enemy who boards her. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the admission of light and air.

1592 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dial.*, *Miradero*, a watch tower, a loop hole. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton, Vera* xii, His manner was to behold them . . . through little loop-holes. 1607 MILTON P. L. IX. 1110 The Indian Herdsman . . . tends his pasturing Herds At Loop-holes cut through the kest shade. 1719 DE FOR. *Cruise* II. iv. (1840) 92 Having a fair loop-hole . . . from a broken hole in the tree. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 175 This passage . . . has three or four loop holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards. 1888 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 291 Loop-holes and slides at top and bottom for the admission of air. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Curls & Couplets* xvi. 16 The callow raven tumbles, From the loop-hole of his hiding. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 305 Not two dozen were capable of duty beyond watching behind loop-holes.

b. fig. (Cowper's phrase 'loop-holes of retreat') has been used by many later writers.)

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 88 'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1853 *Chr. Remembrancer* Jan. 59 The loop-holes through which we view the household manners of these times may be few and contracted. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Enoist* vi. i. (1889) 117 Dim as the loop-hole was, Clara fixed her mind on it till it gathered a light.

c. (See quot.)

1842 59 (GUILD *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Loop*, A loop-hole is a term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods, in craning, are delivered into the warehouse.

3. fig. An outlet or means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc., which affords opportunity for evading its intention.

[Perh. after Du. *loofgat*, in which the first element is the stem of *loopen* to run.]

1663-4 MAWELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 143 It would be much below You and Me . . . to have such loop-holes in Our souls, and to . . . squeeze Our selves through . . . our own words. 1682 DRYDEN *De of Guss* Dram. Wks. 17. v. V. 327 Their Loop-Hole is ready, that the Casar here spoken of, was a private Man. a 1700 T. BROWN *H. 45.* (1703) IV. v. 329 Some of the Doctors Counsel, has found out a Loop-hole for him in the Act. 1768 POPE *Peril on a Stick* I. Wks. 1799 II. 25, A legal loop-hole, for a rogue now and then to creep through. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 73 Want loop-hole they will find in the case, when it comes to trial, we can not fence. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XI. (III. 6) The Test Act . . . left loop-holes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employment. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii, 518 Even the 'confirmatio caritum' had left some loop-holes which the king was far too astute to overlook. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* iv. 70 Under the guise of motherly solicitude . . . she had left her without a loop-hole of escape.

4. attrib. and Comb., as loop-hole door, frame; loop-hole-lighted adj.

1855 *Act* 28 & 29 Vict. c. 102 § 14 Loop-hole frames may be fixed within one inch and a half of the face of any external wall. 1866 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. IX. 447/2 A solidly constructed stone staircase that conducts to several dark and loop-hole-lighted chambers. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/4 I broke and cut a board from one of the loop-hole doors.

Loop-hole, sb. 2 rare. [f. *Loop sb.* 1.] The aperture of a loop.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 360 A thread . . . having a loop-hole at its extremity. In this loop-hole fix a pin.

Loop-hole, v. [f. *Loop-hole sb.* 1.] trans. To cut loop-holes in the walls of; to provide with loop-holes.

1810 WELLINGTON in *Gutw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 504 The first (village) is loop-holed and there is an abutment in its front. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 184 He had been advised . . . to have the houses loop-holed. 1842 GEN. P. THOMSON *Exerc.* III. 43 note, He (Napoleon) . . . lies all night in sight of the other army loop-holing its farm-houses. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxvi. § 83, 196 The houses adjoining the point expected to be breached were loop-holed. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvi, A stout log-house, . . . loop-holed for musketry on every side.

Hence Loop-holed ppl. a., Loop-holing vbl. sb.

1664 BUTLER *Ind. n.* i. 652 This uneasy loop-holed jail, . . . Cannot but put yon mind of wedlock. 1870 *Fall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The . . . loop-holing of such farmyards . . . as occupied places of tactical importance. 1885 *Gloucestersh. Chron.* 14 Feb. 2 From the loop-holed walls the rifle puffs shot out continuously. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 244/1 Near the river was the village of Dubna with loop-holed houses filled with armed men.

Looping (lūpin), vbl. sb. 1. [f. *Loop v.* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of *Loop v.* 1, in various senses.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 140 Corde and flour for living and looping of the same arrays. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 81 Evidence of loopings . . . is wanting. In the cochlea of the bird, however, we have seen at one end a plexiform arrangement of nucleated fibres ending in loops. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 704 Their mode of progression is popularly and appropriately termed 'looping', and the caterpillars are called 'loopers'.

attrib. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 27 Combining this needle with a looping apparatus.

b. concr. Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2531/4 A Red Pye Coat with black and white Looping.

Looping (lūpin), vbl. sb. 2. [f. *Loop v.* 2 + -ING 1.] The running together of ore into a mass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1848 in CRAIG.

Looping (lūpin), ppl. a. [f. *Loop v.* 1 + -ING 2.] That forms loops. Looping-snail, a snail of the genus *Truncatella*.



1854 Woodward *Mollusca* ii. 175 The end of the long muzzle is also frequently applied, as by the Looping-snails (*Truncatella*), and used to assist in climbing. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* i. The vyle is spread with looping waters.

**Looplet** (lū'plēt). [-LET.] A small loop.

1876 Whitney *Sights & Ins.* xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opens in the very hills.

**Loopy** (lū'pi), *a.* [f. LOOP *sb.* 1 + -y.]

1. Full of loops; characterized by loops.

1856 Dickens *Let.* (1880) i. 485 Many a hand have I seen with many characteristics of beauty in it—some loopy, some dashy. 1885 W. F. Crafts *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 109 Such loopy laws net no one. The big fish break them and the small ones creep through. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* ii. xxviii. 236 It is a loopy, crooked stream. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 3/2 A loopy sort of braid.

2. *Sc.* ? Crafty, deceitful.

1834 Scott *Redgummett* ch. xx. When I tauld him how this loopy lad, Alan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case.

**Loor** (lūr), *dial.* Forms: *a.* 8 loore, lure, 9 loor, lore, lower. *β.* 6 lous, 8 lough, 9 lo(o, low. [Origin and correct form uncertain.] Foot-rot.

1587 Mascaill *Goat, Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 77 The lous is a disease which breedeth in the claws of a beast. 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1757) 296 Farmer Elford of Upcurn in Dorsetshire tells me, cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand...this he and others informed me, in that country was called the loore. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lure*, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it crossways. West. 1799 C. Cooke in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 393 The lough, swellings of the udder, and cow pox. 1840 *Frml. R. Agric. Soc. L.* iii. 320 Another form of this complaint [foot-rot], and known also by the names of foot-halt, lore, &c. generally proceeds from a strain or blow. 1848 *Ibid.* ix. 11, 445 Foul in the foot, or Lous. 1882 Armatage *Cattle* 213 Foul in the Foot.—Paronychia bovm, Loo or Low. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Lover*, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Loor*, *Loo*, *Lo*, a sore on a cow's hoof.

**Loor**, *obs.* *Sc. f. Liefer* compar. of LIFF *a.*, dear. 1836 M. Mackintosh *Cottager's Dau.* 39 Far loor in a rape I'd see him hinging As 'mong heretics I'd hear him singing.

**Loor**, *obs.* form of LOWER *v.*

**Loord**, variant of LOURD *Obs.*

**Loore**, *obs.* form of LORE, LURE.

**Loorequet**, variant of LOURKEET.

**Loos**, **Loosable**, *obs.* ff. LO-*ss*, LOSS, LOSABLE.

**Loose** (lūs), *sb.* Also 6 lose, lowse, 7 lowse, 8 louse. [f. LOOSE *v.* and *a.*]

1. **Archery.** The act of discharging an arrow. 1519 *Horman Vulg.* 283 b, Geue a smarte lose with thyn arrowe and thy stryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, In the lose of the stryng...the arrowe is caryed to the marke. 1545 *Ascham Toph.* ii. (Arb.) 146 An other I sawe whiche...after the loose, lyfted vp his right legge. 1622 *Drayton Poly-ob.* xxvi. 338 The loose gaue such a twang, as might be heard a myle. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov.* (1642) 115 In throwing a Dart, or Iavelin, wee force back our armes, to make our loose the stronger. 1879 M. & W. H. Thompson *Archery* iii. 22 The loose being the delicate part of archery, a very small defect in the archer's gear will materially affect the smoothness of the loose.

*fig.* 1599 *Warr. Faire Wom.* ii. 304 The only mark whereat foal Marther shot, Just in the loose of envious eager death...Escap'd the arrow aim'd at his heart. 1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* ii. iii. Her braine's a quiver of iests, and she do's dart them abroad with that sweete loose and iudiciall aime, that [etc.]. 1703 De For *True-born Eng. Explan.* Pref. 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

2. The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. *At (or in) the (very) loose*: at the last moment. *Obs.*

1588 *Shaks. L. L. v. ii.* 752 The extreme parts of time, extreme forms All causes to the purpose of his speed: And often at the verie loose decides That, which long process could not arbitrate. 1589 *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* iii. xvi. (Arb.) 184 We use to say marke the loose of a thing for marke the end of it. 1600 *Hollano Livy* x. xxxv. 376 In the verie loose and retreat, rather than in the combat and medley, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. *Ibid.* xxii. ix. 437 The late battell...was more joyous and fortunat in the loose and parting, than light and easie in the conflict and fighting. 1601 — *Pliny* ii. 403 A smacke it [a fountain] hath resembling the rust of yron, howbeit this tast is not perceived but at the end and loose only. 1608 Br. Hall *Epistles* i. iii. How all godless plots, in their loose, have at once deceived, shamed, punished their author. 1612 *Bacon Ess., Cunuing* (Arb.) 442 You shall see them find out pretty losses in the conclusion, but are no waies able to examine or debate matters. 1647 *Sanderson Serm.* ii. 209 The unjust steward...resolveth...to shew his master a trick at the loose, that should make amends for all, and do his whole business.

3. A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestrained; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling; abandonment. Chiefly in phr. *At (a or the) loose*: in a state of laxity or freedom; unrestrained, unbridled, lax. *To take a loose*: to give oneself up to indulgence. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

1593 'P. Foulface' *Bucchus Bonitie* C. After these came young Cicero, who, for the large loose that he had in turning downe his liquor, was called Biongius. 1626 W. Sclater *2 Thess.* (1629) 86 Saint Paul stickes not to impute demencie to seduced Galathians...In his loose, imputes no lesse then...madnesse or loose of wits vnto them. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep. v.* 240 Although they act themselves at distance, and seem to be at loose; yet doe they hold a continuity with their Maker. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) ii. 43, I would have you as careful in penning the clause as may be, but not wholly to leave these things at a loose. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* i. i, Melts in his Arms, and

with a loose she loves. 1703 C. Leslie in S. Parker *Ense-bius* 10 *Bts. Eccl. Hist.* p. xvi. From all this, that dreadful Loose has proceeded of Prophaneness...which we now see before our Eyes. 1706 Mary Astell *Ref. Marriage* 13 The Man takes a loose: what should hinder him? 1734 North *Lives* (1826) ii. 1. 75 Such losses and escapes as almost all men there [in Turkey] are more or less guilty of. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) iv. 24 In the midst of all his enjoyments, of a loose to the gratification of every sensual desire.

b. *To give a loose* (occas. *give loose*) to: to allow (a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give full vent to (feelings, etc.); to free from restraint. *occas.* To give (a horse) the rein.

1685 Dryden *Horace's Ode* i. xxix. 21 Come, give thy Soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 8 p. 6 They now give a Loose to their Moods. 1713 Addison *Spect.* No. 327 p. 11 The Poets have given a loose to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. 1735 *Somerville Chase* iii. 84 Now give a Loose to the clean generous Steed. 1752 *Fairling Amelia* iv. ix, Amelia's inclinations, when she gave a loose to them, were pretty eager for this diversion. 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Sel. Wks. 1897 i. 72 They gave themselves...a full loose for all manner of dissipation. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxviii. He...gave loose...to agitation, which, in public, he had found himself able to suppress so successfully. 1858 Thackeray *Virgin.* (1879) i. 301 The little boy...gave a loose to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S. V.* xxxviii. 195 Were I to indulge my present feelings, and give loose to that freedom of expression which [etc.].

4. The act of letting go or parting with something. Phrase, *a cheerful loose.* *Obs.*

1625 S. Ward *Coal fire. Altar* 28 Without zeale the widows mites are no letter then the rest; It is the cheerful loose [ed. 1627 lose], that doubleth the gift. 1667 J. Howard *All Mistaken* iii. (1672) 33 *Ping.* I must run with my Breches in My hand, my Furge visits My Bumgut so intolerable often. *Doct.* Now Sir for a Cheerful Loose.

5. The action of getting free, the fact of being set free, liberation, release. *To make a loose* from: to get away from the company of. *Obs.*

1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* i. ii, I must make a loose from her, there's no other way. 1672 — *Marr. à la Mode* ii. i, I was just making a loose from Doralice, to pay my respects to you. 1734 North *Lives* (1826) ii. 177 After his first loose from the university, where the new philosophy was then but just entering.

6. An impetuous course or rush. *Obs.*

1700 Prior *Carmin Sec.* 217 The fiery Pegasus...runs with an unbounded loose. 1735 *Somerville Chase* iii. 250 Hah! yet he flies, nor yields To black Despair. But one Loose more, and all His Wiles are vain. 1737 Bracken *Ferriery Improv.* (1757) ii. 128 It is running a Horse in Looses or in Pushes that makes the Sweat come out best.

7. *Comb.*: † loose-giving.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 52 b, Isidore saith that the best of it [myrrh] commeth by resolution and loose-giving within it. [*Isid. Etym.* xvii. viii. 4 *Gutta ejus sponte uanans prelosores est.*]

**Loose** (lūs), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 (in definite form), 5-7 louse, (also 8-9 *dial.* lowse, (4 loss), 4-5 lause, loos, 4, 6 lose, 4-7 lous, 4-8 louse, 5 lowse, 5 6 lowse, lose, 6 *Sc. lowis, lowsz,* 7 lowase, 5- lose. [ME. *lōs* (with close *ō*), in northern *dial.* *lous*, a. ON. *lōus-s*, *laus-s* (Sw. *lōs*, Da. *lōs*), = OE. *lēas* LEASE *a.*, q. v. for the ulterior etymology.] *A. adj.*

1. Unbound, unattached.

For to break loose, cast loose, cut loose, let loose, shake loose, turn loose, etc., see the verbs.

a. Of living beings or their limbs: Free from bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast with a previous, usual, or desirable state of confinement.

1300 *Cursor M.* 13333 Quat man þat þou leesse o band, For lous [fair] lause, Trin. loseþ he sal in heuen stand. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10581 So fast þey neuer hym bonde, þat lose a noþer tyme þey hym fonde. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 976 Þe emperoure...com-mandit his men...to...hynd þame in a place...& lyons loss lat to þaim ga. c. 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 218 This Millere...boond hire hors, it sholde nat goon loos. — Cook's *Proth.* 28 For in thy shoppes is many a flye loos. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13190 He delibet me lowse, & my lefe felow. 1546 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 17 Whether wyll ye that y geve losse vnto you [cf. Luther: *weichen soll ich euch los geben*?] harabais or Iesus? 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. c. 36 The gentle lady, loose at random leide. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* i. l. 204 You are afraid if you see the Beare loose, are you not? 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) l. 285 That a maner of swyne be hadin loos within this bruche or burrow ruidis. 1672 Dryden *Conq. Granada* i. i, When fierce Bulls run loose upon the Place. 1794 Cowper *Faithful Bird* 8 They sang as blithe as finches sing That flutter loose on golden wing. 1882 Onda *Auremina* l. 41 A fine long time he [a bandit] has been loose on these hills. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 3402 Loose horses, blankets, bags and helmets littering the road. *Mod.* He struggled until he got one hand loose.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, e.g. of something compared to a wild animal. Also of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. † *To have one's feet loose*: to be at liberty to travel (cf. loose-footed 10 d fig.).

1726 Wadrow *Corr.* (1843) iii. 239 To recover this...were my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. 1781 Cowper *Conversal.* 354 We sometimes think we could such speech produce Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose. 1817 Shelley *To W. Shelley* i. 7 The winds are loose, we must not stay. 1879 B. Taylor *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 115 Then swords are drawn, and murder is loose.

c. In immaterial sense: Freed from an engagement, obligation, etc.; at liberty. *Obs. exc. dial.*, e.g. in the sense 'free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service' (E.D.D. s.v. *Loose*).

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 59 The servitude of these two, where the one is so much beholding and bounde to the other, that neither of them bothe would be loose though thei might. 1600 Montgomerrie *Misc. Poetrie* xxi. 29 Quhen I wes loos, at libertie I lap; I leugh when ladyis spak to me of love. 1608 Rowlands *Humors Looking Gl.* 14 My friend seeing what humours haunt a wife, If he were loose would lead a single life. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Loose*, unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's loose'.

† d. With *prep.*: Free from or of; released or disengaged from; unattached to. *Obs.*

c. 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) In so moche is the thing moore fre and laus for destynie as it...holdeth hym nere to thilke centre of thinges. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10956 Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in fyst hade, He lete to be large, lause of his hondes. 1456 Sir G. Hare *Lav Arnis* (S. T. S.) 249 [He] is loose of his promess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 Haunyng thy herte lose from all worldly pleasure. 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1736 iii. 179 To suppose that a Gentleman is loose from Business is a great mistake. 1695 Addison *Sir J. Somers Misc.* Wks. 1726 l. 5 If yet your thoughts are loose from State Affairs. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 3 p. 1 After getting loose of the laws which confine the passions of other men. 1761 Churchill *Rosciad Poems* 1763 l. 51 Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 512 Her champions wear their hearts so loose to private duty, that [etc.]. 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxxvi. I wish we were loose from him [sc. the pirate captor].

† e. Loosely clad; ungirt; naked. *Obs.*

1423 Jas. i. *Kingis Q.* xlix. Halfyng loose for haste. 1555 *Born Decades* 56 They are excedyng swifte of foote by reason of theyr loose goyngs from theyr chyldes age. 1709 Prior *Pallas & Venus* 3 Venus, loose in all her naked Charms.

f. Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or attached to that to which it belongs as a part or appendage, or with which it has previously been connected; detached. *Phr. to come, get loose.*

a. 1728 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) i. ii. 39 [A fossil] found loose on the Side of a pretty high Hill near Sokesley. 1833 J. Holland *Mamm. Metal* ii. 276 These bolts may be...withdrawn, either by means of a loose key or a stationary handle on the outside of the door. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* ii. xxiii. 233, I remember once a sledge went so far under...that the boat floated loose. *Mod.* Some of the pages have come loose. It would be no more convenient if the volume had a loose index.

g. Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element: Free, uncombined.

1828 Hutton *Course Math.* ii. 75 When a loose line is measured, it becomes absolutely necessary to measure some other line that will determine its position. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 178 Carbonic acid is present in the blood in two conditions; viz., loose and stable.

h. Having an end or ends hanging free. Also in fig. context. (See also LOOSE END.)

1781 Cowper *Anti-Teuchophthoria* 102 The marriage bond has lost its power to bind, And flutters loose, the sport of every wind. 1820 Shelley *Sensit. Plant* iii. 68 Like a murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1870 J. H. Newman *Graun. Assent* ii. viii. 277 As to Logic, its chain of conclusions hangs loose at both ends.

i. Not bound together; not forming a bundle or package; not tied up or secured.

1488 *Iuv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 4 Fund in the maist of the said coffer lous & put in na thing bot liand within the said coffer [is] 570 rois nobilis. 1506 Spenser *Prothalamion* 22 With goodly greenish locks, all loose untide. 1597 Shaks. *Love's Compl.* 29 Her haire nor loose nor tid in formall plat. 1624 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 159 Who compiled the Alcoran out of Mahomet's loose paper. 1668 Dryden *Draug. Poetic Ep. Ded.* As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1818 Shelley *Rosalind & Helen* 7 Thy loose hair in the light wind flying. 1840 Browning *Sordello* ii. 794 This calm corpse with the loose flowers in his hand. 1850 Hannay *Singletan Fantasy* i. l. vi. 97 Jangling the loose cash in their pockets. 1888 F. Hume *Mad. Nidas* i. ii, Slivers had pushed all the scrip and loose papers away.

j. In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; disconnected, detached, stray, random. ? Now rare.

1681 Dryden *Span. Friar Ep. Ded.* A 2 b, I am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested Play upon the Publick. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* ii. 256 These would check all our loose Wanderings. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 215 p. 2 These are but loose Hints of the Disturbances in humane Society, of which there is yet no Remedy. 1739 Hume *Hum. Nature* i. iv. (1874) l. 310 Were idens entirely loose and unconnected, chance alone would join them. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* i. xvii. Wks. 1753 v. 279 Vario will spend whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. 1783 Burke *Ref. Affairs India* Wks. xl. 307 He gives various loose conjectures concerning the motive to them. 1871 Carlyle in *Mra. Carlyle's Lett.* i. 247 Some real scholarship, a good deal of loose information.

k. Free for disposal; unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. *Obs. exc.* in some jocular expressions. † *Loose shot*: marksmen not attached to a company. *Loose card* (see quot. 1763 l).

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51, I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seid vij yeers w<sup>t</sup> my loose godes. *Ibid.* 52 My executors pesnaly to occupy my loose godes. 1550 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Cone. Weapons* 17 Mosquetiers...are not to be employed as loose shot in skirmishes. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes, ... loose shot. 1633 T. Stappford *Pae. Hib.* ii. xxi. (1810) 418 The Enemy thereupon put out some of their loose Shot from their



battle, and entertained the fight. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) 111. 798 Such as could render themselves agreeable to him in his loose hours. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 82 Loose Card, Means a Card in a Hand that is of no Value, and consequently the properest to throw away. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to G. Strahan* 16 Apr. in *Boswell*, I hope you read, at loose hours, other books. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 154 In the void's loose field. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr.* i. iv. 465 A devout and wealthy layman resolves to spend a loose five and twenty thousand pounds on sacred architecture. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/3 With a handful of hastily levied farmers, aided by the 'loose talent' of Europe.

2. Not rigidly or securely attached or fixed in place; ready to move in or come apart from the body to which it is joined or on which it rests.

For loose in the hair, in the hills, to have a screw or a tile loose, a loose pin, state, see the sbs.

a. 1225 *Anscr. R.* 228 Heo bið ikest sone adun, ase þe leste [MS. T. loose, MS. C. loose] ston is from þe tures coppe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. 1. 70 þei wolen be loose in us as nails in a tree. 1479 *Iur. in Paston Lett.* 111. 273. j. candistykke with a lous sokett. 1530 PALSGR. 700/2. I shake, as a tothe in ones heed that is lose. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 58 Spangels, ket on Crymosyn satten lose and not fastened. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* i. 27 Moses, whose eyes were never dimme, nor his Teeth loose. 1613 SHAKES. *Hen. VIII.* iv. 75 Hats, Cloakes, flew vp, and had their Faces bin loose, this day they had bene lost. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Flag.* i. 79 We are within shot; let all our Guns be loose. 1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 97 His bridge was only loose planks. 1784 COOPER *Task* i. 194 Rills, chiming as they fall upon loose pebbles. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* 1074 The said sheaves or pulleys are connected by a crown or centre wheel D, loose upon B, off. 1848 C. HODGE *Way of Life* iii. 11. 78 Loose matter flies off from revolving bodies. 1866 FYNALL *Glac.* ii. xi. 293, I sent Simond to the top to remove the looser stones.

b. Of dye: Not fast, fugitive. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II. 72 A 'loose' colour, easily washed out from those parts.

c. Of the eyes: Not fixed, roving, Obs.

1603 DEKKE *Grisil* (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Their loose eyes tell That in their bowens wantonness doth dwell. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 381 Prince Edward is a very plain boy, with strange loose eyes.

d. Of a cough: Producing expectoration with little difficulty; not 'fast' or 'tight'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* i. 316 A Tightness across the chest, which yields as the cough becomes loose.

3. Of strings, reins, the skin, etc.: Not tightly drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. With a loose rein (fig.): slackly, indulgently, without rigour.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 907 His gurdelle, be it arayt or lewse. 1553 EDEM *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Neyther haue they their bellies winnepeled or loose. 1565 COOPER *Theatrum s.v. Laxus, Punctus laxi*, Cordes lewse or vnbounde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 50 His [sc. a Greyhound's] Neck long, with a loose and hanging Wensan. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 184 The Sultan governs with a loose rein, that I have never seen to stay it. 1799 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 61 Some such application as the following will soon break the loose gums. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iii. 17 My knife Touched the loose wrinkled throat.

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure; loosely-fitting.

1463 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 24 The saide Dany sall cum barfute, with his gowne loose. 1566 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI.* iii. 111. 4 My skynne hangs about me like an olde Ladies loose Gowne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* 147 Veiled all over in a loose mantle of fine Sendall. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii. iv. Thy garments flowing loose. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1291 Rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe. Her fervent limbs. 1859 W. J. HOGE *Blind Bartimeus* vi. 113 Bartimeus, 'cast away his garment,' his loose upper robe. 1901 *Speaker* 17 Aug. 348/1 Men in loose fannel jackets sang old songs. fig. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* v. ii. 21 Now do's hee feel his Title Hang loose about him, like a Giants Robe Upon a dwarfish Theefe.

c. Of the joints: Slack, relaxed from weakness. Also, of a person's 'build': Ungainly, looking unsuited for brisk movement.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. He was a strong, loose, round-shouldered, shuffling shaggy fellow, on whom his clothes sat negligently. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 66 My eyes besides were still troubled, and my knees loose under me.

4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure. a. *gen.* Used e.g. of earth or soil: Having the particles free to move among themselves. Of a fabric or tissue or its texture: Having spaces between the threads.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Breth.* II. metr. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) The lawse [ed. 1532 lose] sandes refusen to beren the heuy wyhte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husband* (1586) 44 You must beware, that while the ground is loose and soft, you let not in the water. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom.* & *Tul.* v. iii. 6 So shall no foot vpon the Churchyard tread, Being loose, vnfirm, with digging vp of Graues. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokehire* (1891) 73 This Marle, is to be cast on barren loose and drie land. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 34 The Ashes with Aire betweene, lie looser; and with Water closer. 1726 LEONARD *Alberti's Archit.* i. 40/1 A loose soft Mud. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 A current of blood, superfluous in quantity but loose and unelaborate in crisis. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 38 It is a common custom to lay a quantity of loose earth of some kind over the yard.

b. Of array or order of men: Not dense or serried.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* ii. 218 In their marches in loose troopes, they are billeted in the best houses at the countries charges. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 88 With Horse and Chariots rankt in loose array. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 374 Extend thy loose Battalions largely wide,

1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 193 They began to break their Order, and retir'd in a very loose Manner. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 183 II. 122 They repelled, with little danger, the loose assault of the Mexicans. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. vii, The loose array Of horsemen o'er the wide fields murthering sweep.

c. Bot. = LAX a. 3 b. Also (see quot. 1814-30 and 1839).

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 78 *Laxus*, loose, easily bent. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 290 Gills loose. 1787 *tr. Linnaeus's Fum. Plants* I. 63 The leaflets longer than the floret, loose, permanent. 1814 30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 402 Leaves, loose, *solutum* a cylindrical or subulate leaf, which is loosely attached to its stem. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 492 *Loose (laxus)*; of a soft cellular texture, as the pith of most plants. *Ibid.* 492 *Loose (laxus)*; when the parts are distant from each other, with an open light kind of arrangement; as the panicle among the other kinds of inflorescence.

d. Occurring in book-names of certain plants of a straggling habit (see quot.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 71 *Loose* Panic-grass. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* VI. 38 *Loose* Pendulous Sedge.

e. Of handwriting: Not compact, straggling.

1711 HERRN *Collect.* (O. H. S.) 111. 105 [A transcript] which is written in a pretty large and loose Hand. 1866 GREAT *Melusine* (E. L. T. S.) Pref. (untit.), It is written in a clear but somewhat loose handwriting.

f. Applied to exercise or play in which those engaged are not close together or in which there is free movement of some kind. (See also quot. 1897 and cf. B. 2.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, s.v. *Loosen*, The lock step was introduced for the purpose of counteracting the mischievous effects of loose marching. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 146 The loose play, or independent practice, should first be attempted at a walk. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 352/2 *Loose croquet*, the striking of the player's ball when both are set together, without putting one's foot upon it. *Ibid.* 144 2 (Broadsword), *Loose play*, a contest in which the combatants deliver strokes and effect parries, not in any regular sequence, but as they think each may be most effective. 1899 SHERMAN *in Football* (Hadm. Libr.) 195 The real feature of the loose game, was the additional importance it gave to the three-quarter back.

5. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 His lose tunge he not restraigne. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* iii. iii. 416 There are a kinde of men, so loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mutter their Affayres. 1613 - *Hon. VIII.* n. i. 127 Where you are liberall of your looses and Councells, Be sure you be not loose. 1865 CARLYLE *Friedr. Gr.* vii. iv. (1872) II. 283 A rash young fool; carries a loose tongue.

b. Of the bowels: Relaxed. Also said of the person.

1508 KENNEDY *Flying 70. Dunbar* 484 A rottyn crok, loose of the dok. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 56 The brats of Unsmers should be alwaies sicke of the loose disease, neuer able to holde anything long. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 9, I have myre need to stay it, loose-ness, for my belly is too loose. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* xxi. (1710) 154 To keep the Body loose is very beneficial, but much Purging is very injurious. 1783 J. C. SMYTH *in Med. Commun.* I. 202 It gave her two loose stools. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xiv. (1889) 95 The patient tells you that her bowels are always either very constipated or very loose—implying by looseness rather frequency of motions than thinness or liquidity of the stools.

6. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; marked by inaccurate or careless thought or speech; hence, inexact, indefinite, indeterminate, vague.

1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 41 Lay negligent and loose regard vpon him. 1622 BACON *Italy War Misc.* Wks. (1629) 114 It is but a loose Thing to speake of Possibilities, without the Particular Designes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. The loose and negligent curiosity of those who took upon them to adorn this Booke. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxvii. 226 Prophets, at Delphi, of whose loose words a sense might be made to fit any event. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 188 71 It is an Argument of a loose and ungoverned Mind to be affected with the promiscuous Approbation of the Generality of Mankind. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 216 No attention ought ever to be given to such loose, exaggerated calculations. 1790 PALEY *Hore Paul.* i. 3 We have only loose tradition and reports to go by. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. iii. 173 Not merely a loose resemblance but a close analogy. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. A. 317 The loose and indefinite word *intra*, or in the meanwhile. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS *in Bookman* Oct. 23/1 His style is free from that loose rhetoric which is so wearisome to the reader who loves history for its own sake.

b. Of literary productions, style, etc.

1638 BAKER *tr. Batsani's Lett.* (vol. 111.) 31 This kind of writing is rather a loose poetry, than a regular Prose. 1897 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. a. Loose Discourse, that does not hang together, *discours qui n'est pas bien lié*. 1709 FULTON *Classics* (1718) 173 That Loose and Libertine Way of Paraphrasing. 1754 GRAY *Poem* 61 Loose numbers wildly sweet. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* *Introd.* 6 A sentence so constructed as to be noticeably loose. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* iv. 215 Nothing can be more loose than the structure of the essays.

c. Qualifying an agent-noun.

a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 116 Colde, loose, and rough writers. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. 1. 3 Lady Dorset was accounted a loose speaker. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 120 No stress can be laid on the casual statement of a writer so loose and so ignorant of Greek. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ii. 29 We are loose thinkers and loose talkers. 1908 *Blackw. Mag.* May 590/2 Here too are traps for the loose rider.

d. Of conditions, undertakings, engagements: Lacking security, unsettled. Obs.

1603 *Contu. Adv. Doi Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 468, I hold it no policy to deliver it [a letter] her; considering it as a loose adventure, in such dangers, to trust a woman. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 80 We make loose bargains in the behalf of our Souls. 1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. To be in a loose (or unsettled) Condition, *n'avoir point d'Etablissement*.

e. Cricket. Of bowling: Wanting in accuracy of pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Careless, slack.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13 306 The loose balls we hit for fours and fives; the good ones we put away for singles. 1877 *Box Eng. Game Cricket* 454 *Loose*, this adjective is frequently applied to batting, bowling, and fielding too. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 P. M. Lucas punishes loose bowling severely.

f. *collog.* Of an appointed time: Not strictly adhered to.

1892 SIR H. MAXWELL *Meridiana* 45 Breakfast is not on the table till a loose ten.

7. Of persons, their habits, writings, etc.: Free from moral restraint; lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, wanton, dissolute, immoral.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (Cock & Fox) xx, He was sa lous, and sa lecherous. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pit-cottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 107 He had an lous man with him in his companie callit Makgregour quikhe he suspectit gif ony thing war in missing it wald be found of tymes throw his handia. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 43 By being lose in my looses, to disparage mine honour. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. E.* v. ii. 776. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Amancebado*, a loose liner. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. vi. (1652) 104 Now every old companion and every loose-fellow is putting up the ft. ger. 1660 PERCY *Dunp. Oct.*, I find him to be a merry fellow and pretty good natured, and sings very loose songs. 1683 THOMAS *Van to Health* xxi. 1597 428 The spern atick vessels, whence proceede wanton Desires, and loose Imaginations. 1700 DAVENANT *Pri. Pallas* Wks. (Globe) 5/2, I am sensible, if the scandal I have given by my loose writings. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 170 He had led a loose life. a. 1770 JORTON *Serm.* (1771) IV. 1. 5 The Pagan, though loose enough in o. or points of duty. 1784 COOPER *Task* II. 233 Loose in morals, and in manners vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 113 He was a loose and profane man. 1879 F. W. LARRARD *St. Paul* (1883) 675 The leading hierarchs resembled the loosest of the Avignon cardinals.

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept 'loose' (sense 1 a) or without being fastened up. So also *loose box* (see *Box* s. 2 12).

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The reader will have noticed my frequent warm recommendations of the loose stable. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 1091 The stables, loose-house (stable or place for a sick horse, &c.), to be nearly causewayed. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hunt. H. or an* 161 128 A horse should have a loose stand, if possible; if he must be tied in a stall it should be flat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxxv, Gentlemen hunting with the hounds will find excellent stabling and loose boxes for horses at the 'Clavering Arms'. 1871 M. COLEMAN *Mag. & Merch.* I. ii. 89 Loose boxes for no end of horses.

9. In certain specialized collocations: loose fall *Whaling* (see *Fall* s. 3); loose fish, (a) *collog.* a person of irregular habits; † (b) a common prostitute; (c) (see quot. 1864); (d) *Whaling* (see quot. 1883); † loose hand - LOOSE END, in phr. at the loose hand; loose ice (see quot. 1835); loose pulley, 'a pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the fast pulley when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); also fast and loose pulley (see *FAST* a. 11); † loose work, a kind of embroidery in which certain parts (e.g. those representing leaves of trees) are left free to move.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii, Girls in a servile condition of life, or those unfortunate 'loose fish' who are game for every sportsman. 1827 EGAN *Anecd.* *Thurfz* 72 A game known among the loose fish who frequent races, by the name of 'the thimble-rig'. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* July 84/1 That peculiar variety of Parliamentary species known as 'an outsider' or 'a loose fish', but described by itself under the more flattering title of 'an independent member'. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Loose-fish*, a whaling term signifying that the whale is fair game for anybody who can catch it. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 77 He was weary of being at the 'loose hand' as to company. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 38 At one in the afternoon, being still amongst the 'loose ice'. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy. Explan.* Terms p. xv, *Loose ice*, a number of pieces of ice near each other, but through which the ship can make way. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 38 A strap passing from a drum over a 'fast and loose pulley'. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories*, 62 Loose pulleys will give trouble now and then, no matter how well they are fitted. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 58 b, Velvet, covered all over with branches of hony suckles of fyne flat gold of dammaske, of 'loose worke', every leafe of the branche moving. 1577 87 HOLMESHO *Chron.* 111. 844/2 A curious lose worke of velvet imbrodered with gold.

10. Comb. a. In concord with sbs., forming adjectival combs., as loose-needle, loose-wrist.

1866 *Athenaeum* No. 1997, 178/3 Loose-wrist practice [in pianoforte-playing] is a most excellent thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Dialects*, the operation of making a survey with the dial. There are two ways of using the instrument, known as loose needle and fast needle dialling.

b. with pples., loose being used as a complement, as loose-broke, -hanging, -hung, -let, -lying adjs.

1807 J. HARLOW *Columb.* v. 203 His troops press forward like a 'loose-broke flood'. 1908 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vii. F. 6, Her 'loose-hanging gowne' For her loose lying body. 1851 LONGE *Gold. Leg.* II. *Street in Strasburg*, What news do you bring with your loose-hanging rein?



1645 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argues* ii. xx. 133 The "loose-hung banners. 1879 A. DE VILLE Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & Armagh Cath. With tangled locks and loose-hung battle-axe Ran the wild kerne. 1870 SWINBURNE *Exc. & Stud.* (1875) 261 Effeminate in build, loose-hung, weak of eye and foot. 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament* vi. xxvii. (Kuller Worthies Miscell. 11.), My "loose-let soule. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 53 Soon they scoop'd Amid "loose-lying sand a hasty grave.

c. parasynthetic adjs., as loose-barbed, -curled, -flowered, -girdled, -handed, -hipped, -jointed, -limbed, -lived, -locked, -panicked, -principled, -robed, -spiked, -twined.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 742/2 Their spears with "loose-barbed points. 1882 OUILO Muremuna i. 152 Her bronze-hued, "loose-curled head. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 "loose-flowered Alpine Carex. 1804 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* 35 With thee, "loose-girdled Grace come. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 223 To draw the line . . . between a wise generosity and a "loose-handed weakness of giving. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1866) I. 64 First Jollie's wife is lame; then next, "loose-hipped, Squint-eyed, hook-nosed. 1859 JEPSON *Britannia* iii. 28 Big-headed, "loose-jointed . . . carriage-horses. 1823 CONBETT *Kir. Rides* (1885) I. 303 The cattle appear to be all of the Sussex breed . . . "loose-limbed. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 236 A long loose-limbed seaman came up from the mouth of the cave. 1641 J. TRAFFE *Theol. Theol.* 250 "Loose-lived ministers. 1661 HOLYOUD *Juvenal* 94 "Loose-lord Sabines, who a battle stay'd. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 43 *Otidia laxa*, "loose-panicked Otidia. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 188 A "loose-principled and unholy being. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 Where "loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 "Loose-spiked Rock Carex. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. li. 75 It is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man "loose Wuid.

d. Special combs.: † loose-bellied a., having the bowels relaxed; loose-bodied a., (of a dress) loose-fitting; † fig. lewd, wanton; † loose-breech, a slovenly lout; † loose-clacked a., loquacious, chattering; loose-footed a., having a loose foot (in quot., said of a sail); † fig. ready on one's feet, at liberty to travel; loose-gowned a., wearing a loosely-fitting dress; † fig. wanton; † loose-hung a. [h. hangle HINGLE], loose-jointed; † loose-hilted a., 'loose in the hilts', incontinent, wanton; loose-kirtle (quasi-arch.), a wanton; † loose-legged, † loose-tailed adjs., unchaste, incontinent; loose-tongued a., blabbing; † loose-waistcoater, ? a woman.

1655 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Alnus ligunda*, he must be made "loose bealed. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 16 If euer I said "loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Melam.* (1640) 67 Christian shall get her a loose bodice-gowne. 1625 SHIRLEY *School of Compl.* ii. i. Hee's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. 1672 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* Epil., And oft the lacquey, or the brawny clown, Gets what is hid in the loose-bodied gown. 1575 GAUNT. *Cherton* iii. iii. I faith, sir "loose-breche, how ye taried, ye should have found your match! 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Informers* (1860) 45 His dam was . . . some "loose clack bitch or other. 1777 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 315 Were I as "loose-footed as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it. 1805 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 46/1 Tricking up the tack if the sail is loose-footed. 1877 PARNELL *Donne's 3rd Sat.* 36 Or for some idol of thy fancy draw Some "loose-gown'd dame. 1613 CORGER. s.v. *Long, Louge ex-hine* . . . a tall, ill-favoured, "loose-hungled boodie. 1652 BROME *New Academy* ii. i. Wks. 1873 II. 28 Your "loose-hilted Mystresses. 1855 KINGSLY *Westw. Hot* xxx. Here's a fellow . . . talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican "loose-kirtle trying to keep her apple-squire ashore! 1599 MARSTON *Sci. d'Alanie* ii. vi. 199 Here's one must inuocate some "loose-legged dame. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Cmc.* (1878) 147 Her "loose-tail'd gossips with first intic' her to folly. 1689 CARLILE *Fortune Hunters* iv. 43 You have fixt her in the Rank of loose-tail'd Ladies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25, I shall . . . make bold . . . to borrow a little of their "loose-tongued Liberty. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The Marquis thought some of his Paris Attachés had been rather too loose-tongued. 1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 18 So that my Doublet pin'd, makes me appear Not like a Man but a "Loose-waistcoater.

B. quasi-sb. and sb.

1. absol. in phrases. a. On the loose: (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the spree'.

1849 J. HANNAY *King Dobs* v. 76 One evening, when they were at Gibraltar, on the look-out for amusement—in modern parlance, 'on the loose'—they went into a little wine-shop [etc.]. 1859 *Punch* 9 July 22/1 Our friend prone to vices you never may see, Though he goes on the Loose, or the Cut, or the Spree. 1874 *Ibid.* 20 July 23/1 Having to appear at the police court in order to give evidence for one of your fast friends who has been out upon the loose.

b. In the loose: not made up into or prepared in a particular form.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 8/1 Of this [collection of cigar ends] about 17 cwt. was sold in the loose to a tobacco manufacturer at 1s. per lb.

2. Rugby Football. That part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player, as distinguished from the scrumage.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 1/2 They carried the 'scrums' and were quicker in the 'loose'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 In the loose both packs did well, but the Oxford men were the more brilliant.

C. adv.

1. Loosely; with a loose hold. To sit loose (fig.): to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely to, not to be enslaved to; occas. not to

weigh heavily upon. † So to hang loose (to). To hold loose: to be indifferent.

1591 II. SMITH *Pride Nabuch.* 27 How earnest hee was about his dreame and how loose he sat after in his pallace. 1647 TRAFFE *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 83 The best counsell I can give you, is that you hang loose to all these outward comforts. 1680 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 231 I heref. get loose, my soul, from these th. & sitt loose to them. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 480, I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master. 1706 ATTERBURY *Funeral Sermon*. Bennett 6 To sit as loose from those Pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 7 a The fashionable World is grown free and easy; our Manners sit more loose upon us. 1858 CARLILE *Frederick*, Gl. ii. xiii. 1. 175 A fluctuating series of governors holding loose, and not in earnest. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245-397 To the rubrical theories he simply sat loose.

2. To play fast and loose († loose or fast): see FAST AND LOOSE b.

a 1555 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 196 We mycht full weill have lent in peace and rest, Nyne or ten ȝeris, and than playit lowis or fast.

3. Comb., as loose-driving, -enrobed, -fitting, -floating, -flowing, -living, -thinking, -wadded, -woven, -writ adjs

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 165 Von limeless Sands "loose-driving with the Wind. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 41 "Loose en-roab'd With Ribonds-pendant flaring 'bout her head. 1881 H. JAMES *Porter*. Lady xxv, Ralph had a kind of "loose-fitting urbanity that wrapped him about like an ill-made overcoat. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1316 In fold "loose-floating felt the fainter lawn. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus*, *Seven agst. Thebes* 139 Their "loose-flowing hair. 1873 LONGF. *Milton* 6 His loose-flowing garments. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 With canie Doctors, those "loose-living men. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Res. Hist. & Art* 108 In this "loose-thinking style. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 610 Your "loose-wadded German schlafrock . . . is the laziest, filthiest invention. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. ii. 4 That which puts the "loose-woven minde into a whirling tempest. 1901 KATH STUART *Ry Allan Water* x. 275 Their webs of loose-woven cloth. 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) i. 76 The "loose writ libels of this age.

Loose (lūs). v. Forms: 3 leowsin (? for lousin), 4 lauce, laus, lauss, loyse, 4-5 (also 9 dial.) lause, lawse, 4-6 lous, lose, loiss, (also 7-9 dial.) louse, lowse, (5 losyn, louce), 5-6 lous, loss, (6 looce, looze, loss, loose, lows, lowis, lewce), 6-7 leuse, 4- loose. Pa. 1. 4 laused, etc.; also 5 laust, 6 loust, 7 loost. Pa. pple. 4 laused, etc.; strong (rare) 4 losine, 6 loson. [f. LOUSE a. Cf. LESE v.]

1. trans. To let loose, set free; to release (a person, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or physical restraint.

a 1225 *Gulian* 38 Ichulle be leowsin [Bodl. MS. lowse] ant leaen hwen me punched. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14256 [Lazur] in winding clath. . . was wonden. 'Louses him nu' he said. c 1400 *Destr.* *Tray* 7884 Deluierf were jo lodes, lawsit of prisone. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 727 Schyr, loss me off my hand. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. xii. 589, I requyre the lose me of my boundes. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) i. 60 And nocht to be lousit out of the goif quible the said hour, for nay request. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1 Lowse this prisoner from his yrones, he muste be removed from this gaylle. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xi. 4 They . . . founde the foale tyed by y<sup>e</sup> dore . . . and lowsed it. 1581 Act 23 Eliz. c. 10 § 4 So as they . . . doe presently loose and let goe every Feasante and Partridge so taken. 1611 BIBLE Luke ii. 14 The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 38 Loose me, he cry'd, 'twas impudencie to find A sleeping God, 'tis Sacrilege to bind. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. ii. 92 How he [the chained Titan] shall be loosed. 1840 BROWNING *Sord. Son.* 211 Like Persens when he loosed his naked loins. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xx. 232 Belton had gone into the stable, and had himself loosed the animal.

b. In immaterial sense: To set free, release, emancipate; † to absolve (a person). Const. from († of).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2182, I yhem . . . be loused away Fra his life. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. [Magdalena] 985 Syndry seke men gettis bare hele, & are lousit of mekil payne. c 1400 *Destr.* *Tray* 1350 At the last, for bat lady, I lausyt myselfe. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 18327 (Trin.) From dep of helle to lousen vs. 1533 GAU *Richd Vay* 24 Quhil we be lowsit of this mortal body. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Occas. Prayers*, Let the pitifullnes of thy great mercy lose vs. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 49 Lousing them from all duty of allegiance to their Prince. 1581 BIBLE Luke xiii. 12 Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmite. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 130 It was concluded, . . . that he shall be lowsed fra the said sentence. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 39 They [sc. slaves] themselves once ferrid o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipate and loosed. 1821 TENNYSON *Godiva* 37 She sent a herald forth, And had him cry, . . . that she would loose The people. 1904 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* III. ii. 542 God as interpreted through Him [Christ] was loosed from the qualities that bound Him to a peculiar people.

c. esp. with allusion to Matt. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. Also absol.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18189 Quat art pou bat louses þaa bat fornaust sin sin band in way 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3852 Alle bat pou louses in ertne right sal be loused in heven bright. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. [Uetrus] 17 To bind and lousis quhowm-euer pou will Plane powar is gewin þe bare-till. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxh.) iii. 9 To whom Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to loose. 1526 *Pilgr. Jerf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 b. What so ever thou loose in ertn, it shall be losen in heuen. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 199 Having full authoritie to bynd and to lose,

to contracte and conclude. 1557 *Guide & Godlie Bull.* (S. T. S.) 129 Saif Christ oult that deit on tre He may bath louse and bind. 1892 E. P. BARLOW *Regni Evangelium* i. 57 What they have bound no other hand must loose.

d. To free (the lips, tongue, etc.) from constraint.

a 1375 *Joseph Arun*, 49 Louse þi lippes a-twynne & let þe gost worche. 1557 *Guide & Godlie Bull.* (S. T. S.) 127 My lippis Lord than loose thou sall. 1609 SIR W. MURE *True Crispe* 2283 Now doe the wicked loose their tongues to lyes. 1822 SHELLEY *Zucra* x. 8 Sounds of softest song . . . Had loosed the heart of him who sat and wept. 1824 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 88 Let me screw thee up a peg: Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1902 *Expositor* May 383 The wine loosed the tongues of the guests.

† e. To set free from disease. Obs.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 58 Of the herb Sorrell, that loves Meadows still, Or Mallows loosing bodies ill.

2. To undo, untie, unfasten (fettlers, a knot); to break (a seal); † occas. with up. † To loose down (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. Now dial. or poet.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 12823 (Gött.), I es noght worthi to louse [Cott. lene] be thwanges of his scho. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. [Cristofore] 510 Pai . . . lousit bare beltis spedly. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 26 Alle the doris were openyd, and the boondis of alle werse lousid. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 788<sup>a</sup> Pus lowtes þis lede on low & lowsis þys chyne. 1530 PALSGR. 494/1 You have so confused this yerne that it can nat be loused asonder. *Ibid.* 615/2 Lowse the knotte of my garter. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev. v.* 2 Who is worthy to open the boke, and to loose the seales therof? c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 42 It settis not madynis al To latt men lowis thair laice. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Somerset* xvi, When the chiefe lynke was lewced from the chayne. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Vision* ix, With side-long beard, and locks down hanging loose. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* iv. i, The witch . . . Lows d down my breeks. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 30 Wit calls the graces the chaste zone to loose. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 147 They . . . Throw back their heads and loose their streaming hair.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vii. 35 His eares were opened, and the bonde of his tonge was lowsed. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Fraser. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 Loused the knot of the question. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 The knot [is] harder to louse, for neither syde wantes sun reason. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. 1. 20 Other Prospects Have loosed those Ties and bound him fast to Cæsar. 1859 TENNYSON *Vision* 192 Then our bond Had best be loosed for ever.

b. To unlock or unpack (a chest, etc.); to unpack (goods). Also with forth, out; occas. absol. Chiefly Sc.

Phr. (Sc.) † To loose the box: to open one's coffers, to pay up. † To loose one's poke, pack: to open one's budget, to 'out with it'.

13 . . . Gau. & Gr. Ant. 2376 He kapt to be knot & þe kest lawsez. 1545 ASCHAN *Troph.* (Arl.) 208 Lette vs returne agayne vnto our matter, and those thynges whyche you have packed vp, in so shorte a roume, we wyll loose them forth. 1583 *Leg. Ed. St. Andros* 228 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii, He put him off with mowis and mockis, And had no will to loose the boxe. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. i, I lut loose your poke; be't true or fause let's hear. 1785 BURNS *Folly Beggars* Recit. viii, The jovial thrang The poet didd request, To loose his pack, an' wale a sang. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To Loose out, to untie, to unlouse or unpack goods.

† c. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). Obs.

1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shall they . . . loose their handes. 1566 *Child-Marringes* 69 Then they [sc.] lousid handes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. iii. 243.

d. To detach, cast loose, let go: chiefly Naut. † Also with forth. † To loose out (a knife): to unsheathe it. † Also, to remove (an article of clothing) from the body.

138a WYCLIF *Exod* iii. 5 Lowse thou thi shoynge fro thi feyt. c 1400 *Destr.* *Tray* 2806 Paris . . . and his pure brother . . . Lauset lousip from the le; lachyn in Ancres [L. soluti itaque funibus, subductis anchoris]. c 1400 *Helayne* 1067 The Sarazene . . . lawses out a knyfe full righte. c 1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 1160 Lownd on the trest in a credull to sit, To lous þe pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat down the sail. 1530 PALSGR. 615/2 Lowse your shoe and gyve hym upon the heed withall. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* v. 5 Vpon thy worde I will loose forth the nett. c 1578 LINDSEY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) i. 324 The king . . . pnt to his chamber and lousit his clathis and maid him to his bede. 1632 MASSINGAR *City Madam* i. ii, I will not loose a hat To a hairs breadth, move your Bever, I'll move mine. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Therefore up a hand and loose fore, Top sail in the Top, that the Ships may see we will Sail. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Let-fall*, If the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard he struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard he hoised, then the Mariners do not say, Let fall the Sail, but Loose the Sail. 1765 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1760), To Loose, to unfurl or cast loose any sail, in order to be set, or dried, after rainy weather. 1821 SHELLEY *Beut on Scythia* 88 The chain is loosed, the sails are spread. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxi, She loosed the boat from its moorings. 1867 SWIN *Ward-Bk.*, To loose a rope, to cast it off, or let it go.

e. Sc. To detach the team from (a plough, etc.). Also absol.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Alor. Fab.* 2253 in *Anglia* IX. 471 The oxin waitit mair reulie at the last, Syne efter thay lousit l[e.]. c 1568 *Wyle of Awchtermuchty* ii. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 242 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end. *Ibid.* xiii. 345 She lowsit the pluch and syne come hame. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 56 Twa lads . . . War gaen at plough their forenoon yokin. At length bath tir'd wi' heat o' noon, They loos'd an' on the lee lay down. 1893 CROCKETT *Sticket Minister* 117 He was out a' nicht, an' I hawna seen him since he lowsed.

† f. To carve (a pheasant). Obs.







like those of an onion. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 209 A loosely-branched tree. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 901 (Bacilli) occasionally in loosely packed bundles.

**Loosen** (*lū's'n*), *v.* Forms: 4 loose, lousen, loosne, 6 loozen, 7 losen, 9 dial. lousen, 4, 7-loosen. [*l. LOOSE* a. + *-EN* s. ON. had *losna* intr., to become loose, from the wk. grade of the root.] To make loose or looser.

1. *trans.* To set free or release from bonds or physical restraint. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* (rare) and *dial.* 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* cxlv. 7 The Lord losneth the gyuede. *Ibid.* ci. 21 That he shulde . . . loosen the sonnes of the slayne. 1530 *Palsgr.* 766/2, I unbynde, I losen, *je deslie.* 1804 *Cooper Poetry* I. 88 The oussen, lousen'd frne the plough, Spread oure the grassy plain. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Anecd.* II. 153 Lifting his hands now loosened from chains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now only in the phrase to *loosen* (a person's) *tongue* and in certain poetical or rhetorical uses (? after Shelley).

1645 *Milton Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 192 And therefore doth in this law, what best agrees with his goodness, loosning a sacred thing to peace and charity, rather then binding it to hatred and contention. *Ibid.* 222 And this their limiting that which God loosn'd and their loosning the sinnes that he limited. 1695 *Dryden Dufresnoy's Art Painting* 185 This is an admirable Rule; a Painter ought to have it perpetually present in his Mind and Memory. . . . It loosens his hands, and assists his understanding. 1821 *Shelley Prometheus Unbound* III. iii. 81 Thou breathe into the many-folded shell, Loosening its mighty music. 1850 *Tennyson In Memoriam* xliii. 14 But 'forrow' rather loosens f'om the lip Short swallow-flights of song. 1859 *Trollope (Le keneu)* xiv. (1878) 245 By degrees her tongue was loosened. 1893 E. H. BARNARD *Hand. S. Waters* 222 The fragrance of the valley was loosened. 1895 *Zangwill Master* I. x. 110 The action seemed to loosen his tongue.

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like). Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to relax, slacken.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xx. 2 Go, and loosne the sac fro thi leendis. 1611 *Bible Judith* ix. 2 Who loosened the girdle of a maid to defile her. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 384 The Grooms . . . walk the Horses, then they cloath them and loosen their Girts. 1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* III. 51 The manacles were loosened from my hands. 1820 *Kear's St. Agnes* xxvi. She . . . Loosens her fragrant bodice. 1884 *Lawn Times* 3 May 1/2 A Government not accustomed to loosen their purse strings. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 On loosening the ligatures the rabbit often gave a sudden jump forward. 1902 A. E. W. *Mason Four Feathers* xv. 141 That access of panic which had loosened his joints when first he saw the low brown walls of the town.

fig. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Calculus* lxiv. 367 Neptune's bonds of stone from Dardan city to loosen.

3. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach.

1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 643 From thir foundations loosning to and fro they pluckt the seated Hills. 1680 *Moxon Mech.* 1. xxi. 232 The manner of loosning all the other inward Spheres is as the former. *Ibid.* Loosen it out of the Wax. 1766 *Leonard tr. Albert's Archit.* I. 72/2 The water . . . routs up the bottom, and . . . carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 A wall which time and weather had so loosened that it shook in every storm. 1879 N. Smyth *Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1882) 45 The ivy creeping up the wall of the church does not loosen its ancient stones. 1882 *Quina Malarumia* I. 28 Loosen the image from my hat.

† b. *fig.* To detach in affection, make a breach between. *Obs.*

1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. i. 19 (1st Q. 1608), I had rather loose the battaile, then that sister should loosen him and mee.

c. *slang.* To loosen (a person's) *hide*; to flog. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/6 He thought the only way to make them decent members of society was 'to loosen their hides'.

d. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.* To become loose.

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 46 The square on the Spindle will be apt to loosen in the square of the Wheel. 1680 *Ibid.* 178 These Puppets stand the firmer, and are less subject to loosen. *Ibid.* 231 The Cube or Dy will loosen. 1726 *Swift Gulliver* iv. 18, They have a kind of Tree, which at Forty Years old loosens in the Root. 1899 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* X. 157 A whitlow formed, and the nail loosened and was shed in fragments. 1901 W. M. Ramsay in *Coulson Rep.* Mar. 390 His old ideas had been slowly loosening and dissolving.

4. *trans.* To make less coherent; to separate the particles of.

1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* II. 488 With Iron Teeth of Rakes . . . to move The crusted Earth, and loosen it above. 1787 *Winter Syst. Husb.* 62 Manures plowed in, loosen and divide the soil. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 329 The workman then with his spade loosens . . . the texture of the . . . soil. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xviii. 202 He struck the snow with his baton to loosen it. *Fig.* a 1861 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 510 Society was loosened and seemed to be resolving itself into its elements.

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause a free evacuation of (the bowels).

1587 *Golding De Mornay* viii. 95 Esculapius . . . was esteemed as a God for teaching . . . to loosen the Belly. 1626 *Bacon Syden* § 41 Feare looseth the Belly. 1676 *Wise-man Surg.* v. l. 252 Also use . . . lenient Purgatives, to loosen the body. 1761 W. Lewis *Med. Aled.* (ed. 2) 181 To loosen the belly; to promote perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 617 The bowels (must) be loosened with some gentle aperient.

b. To render (a cough) 'looser'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 316/1 To loosen the cough. . . small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarized antimony are often most effectual. 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the (bronchial) catarrh.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

1798 *Malthus Popul.* (1878) 10 The restraints to population are . . . loosened. 1858 *Buckle Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 568 Even the Inquisition was . . . made to loosen its hold over its victims. 1872 G. B. Cheever *Lect. Pilgr. Progr.* v. 152 The strictness of his imprisonment had been loosened. 1873 *Holland A. Bennie* vii. 119 Mr. Bird seemed to take a special pleasure in our society, and while loosening his claim on us as pupils, to hold us as associates and friends more closely. 1899 T. S. Baldock *Cronwell* 291 The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline.

**Loosened** (*lū's'nd*), *pp. a.* [*f. LOOSEN* v. + *-ED* l.] In senses of the vb.; slackened, relaxed; rendered loose or easily detachable; also dial. liberated from service.

1680 *Dryden Ovid's Ep.* vii. 9 While you, with loosn'd Sails, and Vows, prepare To seek a Land, that flies the Searchers Care. 1697—*Virg. Georg.* III. 307 He scours along the Field, with loosn'd Reins. 1755 J. G. Cooper *Estimate of Life* III. 64 in *Doddley Coll. Poems* III. 224 Despair, that hellish fiend, proceeds From loosn'd thoughts, and impious deeds. 1798 *Lanor Gipsy* II. 136 His chaplets mingled with her loosened hair. 1821 *Joanna Bailie Metr. Leg.* Lord John xxix. But his loosn'd limbs shook fast. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* xl. 91 Then will come the loosened soldier. 1855 *Browning Transcendentalism* 25 He . . . turned with loosened tongue to talk with him. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The loosened avalanches . . . upon the mountain heads.

**Loosener** (*lū's'nai*). [*f. as prec.* + *-ER* l.]

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1843 *Browning Rhet* in *Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/1 No loosener O' the lattice. 1852 R. A. Cochin tr. *Lignori's Glories of Mary* (1868) 87 Loosener of my bonds. Listen to my prayers.

2. Something which serves to loosen anything.

1630 *Knathwait Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 99 Immoderation is a loosener of the sinewes and a lessener of the strength. 1643 *Caryl Sac. Conv.* 5 It is a loosener of affection. 1684 tr. *Boet's Merc. Comput.* I. 9 It is not good to use looseners, as Apples, Prunes . . . frequently. 1784 *Jefferson Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 334 The most powerful looseners of the bands of private friendship. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Calculus* II. 13 The golden apple. . . Late-worn loosener of the wary girdle.

**Looseness** (*lū's'nēs*). Forms: see *LOOSE* a.

[*f. LOOSE* a. + *-NESS* l.] The attribute of being loose.

1. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid connexion, tightness, or density. *lit., transf., and fig.* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 64 Pe enchesoun of laune coniuente is compounned of bre moupis of be veynes and arteries, or ellis to greet feibiles or to greet loosenes. 1562 *Purkiss Bathis* 8 h. They are good for the loosnes and to much softness of the pappes. 1587 *Golding De Mornay* viii. 223 After that manner therefore may we wade . . . betweene Loosenesse and Bondage by leaning their mounings free. 1607 *Marshall Caval.* II. (1617) 92 Hold vp his head, so as by no meanes he may . . . win it to such a loosnesse from the riders hand, that [etc.]. 1621 I. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Hist. Vieill.* 34 Loosenesse of teeth. 1635 56 *Cowley Dactyls* II. 640 Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close Knot the smallest Looseness made. 1675 A. Brown *App. Art. Limning* 20 The third thing Excellent in a Good Draught is Looseness, that is, that the Body be not made stiff in any part. 1829 J. M. Robertson *Christ & Krishna* xvii. 107 The looseness and flexibility of the materials of which the cumbersome mythology of the Hindu epic poems is composed.

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practice.

1585 *Fetherstone tr. Calvin on Acts* xviii. 17 This looseness must bee imputed not so much to the sluggishness of the depute as to the hatred of the Jewish religion. a 1639 W. Whately *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 191 They know how to tie others hard and leave themselves loose, through the looseness of an evil conscience. a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled to the Spirit* (1867) 465 Any looseness or lightness of spirit. 1723 *Wolroub Rom.* (1843) III. 58 The Non-subscribing principle has a natural and necessary tendency to looseness and the opening a door for error. 1855 N. P. *Express* Sept. (Bartlett). The perfect looseness, with which books not on the invoice were sold (at auction). 1878 *Lancet Eng.* in *18th C.* II. vii. 290 The greater looseness of their principles. 1891 *Times News* 28 Oct. 2/3 It is confessed by members of the Stock Exchange that their methods of dealing sometimes encourage a certain amount of looseness.

b. Lack of exactness or accuracy.

1765 *Burke Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 70 The looseness and inaccuracy of the export entries. 1797 *Gowwin Enquirer* I. vi. 42 Misunderstandings . . . may be traced to . . . looseness of expression. 1849 *Ruskin Sev. Lamps* p. vij. The looseness of the drawing . . . may perhaps diminish their credit. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 142 The incurable looseness with which the circumstances of what is called and thought a miracle are related. 1885 Sir A. Wills in *Lawn Times Rep.* LII. 518 'r Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

8. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct, speech, or thought.

1576 *Woolton Chr. Manual* H v b. Nature hath mingled pleasure with things necessarye. . . . If pleasure come alone, it is loosnesse. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Annot. Osor.* 25 This chastitie may be seduced in processe of tyme to loosnesse. 1599 R. Crompton *Mansion Magnanimitie* N iv b. The said noble Earle . . . knowing the loosnesse of soldiers . . . caused the Ladies . . . to be safely conveyed out of the Citie. 1693-4 *Wood Life* 3 Mar. He told him that such a College in Oxford was a debauch'd college, that they were all given to loosness. 1790 *Fulton Classics* (1718) 26 The Looseness of his Thoughts, too immodest for chaste Ears to hear. 1868 *Milman St. Paul's* 302 Looseness too often sinking into obscenity. 1900 W. M. Sinclair *Unto You Young Men* x. 187 Scenes of luxury or looseness.

4. Laxity (of the bowels), esp. as a morbid symptom; diarrhoea; + an attack of diarrhoea.

1586 T. Randolph in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 122

He fell into a greate loosenes of his bodye. 1600 *Surflet Country Farme* I. xv. 97 For the loosenes of the belly, some make their meate of the husks of barlie steeped in wine. 1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 232 If rubarb be justly affirmed to be an excellent medicine in looseneses. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 163 The Pains grew violent, and a great Looseness succeeded. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Imp.* (1749) I. 217 In Diarrhoea's or Loosenesses. 1755 *Gentl. Man.* XXV. 28 His Looseness encreased to a great excess, which brought on much weakness. 1760 *Gray Let. Poems* (1775) 283 A violent looseness carried him off. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 242 A certain looseness of the bowels . . . is a common symptom of the disease (i.e. of whooping-cough). 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xvii. 271 The preliminary looseness in such cases [of cholera] is called the 'premonitory diarrhoea'.

**Loosenger**, variant of *LOSENGER Obs.*

**Loosening** (*lū's'nin*), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING* l.] The action of *LOOSEN* v. in various senses.

1597 A. M. tr. *Gullemad's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Without hurtinge of the gummes, and looseninge of the same. 1615 *Hieron Hke.* I. 654 Thus is death a loosening to the children of God. 1626 *Bacon Syden* § 435 The Loosening of the Earth, which comforteth any Tree. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. xix. 333 Ice gives evidence of a loosening of its crystalline texture. 1876 Miss Braddon *F. Haggard's Nau.* I. 35 A signal for the loosening of everyone else's tongue. 1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* III. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

**Loosening**, *pp. a.* [*-ING* 2.] That loosens, in various senses of the vb.

1665 *Hoore Alloger.* 13 The strange loosening nature of a violent jarring motion. 1694 *Salmon Bale's Dispens.* (1699) 529. 1 Laxative or Loosening Tartar. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Cc ij. Laxative, or Loosening Medicines. 1801 *Southery Thalaba* ix. xlii. Thalaba Watches her snowy fingers. Unwind the loosening chain. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 15 They are fed upon roots . . . which exert a loosening effect on the teeth.

**Looser** (*lū's'oi*). [*f. LOOSE* v. + *-ER* l.] One who or something which loosens.

1528 *Paynke Salerni's Regim.* (1541) 82 b. Mustarde sede is a great leuser, consumer, and clesner of fleumaticke humidities. 1591 *Percival Sp. Dict.* s. *Solditor*, a looser, an expounder of dreams or riddles. 1871 R. Ellis tr. *Calculus* lxvi. 28 A sturdier arm, that franker quality somewhere, Looser of youth's fast-bound girdle. 1882 *Nares Seaman-ship* (ed. 6) 199 The sail loosers . . . keep fast the . . . hoists.

**Loosestrife** (*lū's'strif*). Also 6 loose-, lous(e)strife, lostrife. [*f. LOOSE* v. + *STRIFE* sb.; a mistransl. of late L. *lysimaquia*, also -*nachion*, a. Gr. *Λυσιμαχίων*, f. the personal name *Λυσίμαχος* *lysimaichos*, an application of the adj. *Λυσιμαχος* 'loosing' (i.e. ending) strife, f. *λυσι-*, combining stem of *λυειν* to loose + *μαχη* strife.

The form *Λυσιμαχία* (found only in Pliny's Latin translation) would be correct Gr. for 'the action of loosing strife'. The misinterpretation of the word is ancient; Pliny, though stating that the plant was discovered by one *lysimaichos*, also says that oxen that are made to eat it are rendered more willing to draw together. Ancient writers mention two kinds of *lysimaquia*, the purple and the yellow, the descriptions of which agree with the two plants referred to in 1 below. Modern botanists have appropriated *lysimaquia* as a generic name to the 'yellow loosestrife'.

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

a. *Lysimachia vulgaris* (N.O. *Primulaceae*), flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers; called *spec.* Golden or Yellow Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 Some call it *Lysimaichium luteum*. . . . it may be called in english yellow loosestrife or herbe Wyloze. 1562—*Herbal* II. 44 It may be well called after the etimology of the worde and also of y<sup>e</sup> vertue that it hath lous strife. 1578 *Lyte Doctours* I. II. 75 The yellow *lysimaichus* or golden Louse strife. 1640 *Parkinson Theatr. Bot.* 543 Common yellow Loosestrife or Willow herbe. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl.* IV. 236 Great Yellow Loosestrife. . . . Its large yellow panicle has leaves growing among the blossoms.

b. *Lythrum Salicaria* (N.O. *Lythraceae*), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called *spec.* Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 *Lysimachia purpurea* . . . may be called in english red loosestrife, or purple loosestrife. 1567 *Martlet Gr. Forest* 51 Other will have it called Lostrife or Herbe Willow. It beareth a red flower. 1633 *Johnson Girarde's Herbal* II. cxxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife of Clusius. 1785 *Martyn Rossac's Bot.* xx. (1794) 277 Purple Loosestrife is a handsome plant. 1838 *Mary Howitt Pleasant* I. The loose-strife's purple spear. 1866 M. Arnold *Thyris* xiii. When through the Wytham flats, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among. . . . We tracked the shy Thames shore. 1889 P. H. Emerson *Eng. Idyls* 83 Their sea-boots crushed the purple loosestrife into the ground.

2. Applied (as a book-name) with qualifications to plants of other genera (see *quots.*).

1760 J. Lee *Intrat. Bot.* App. 317 Poddied Loose-strife, *Epilobium*. *Ibid.* Yellow Virginian Loose-strife, *Gaura*. 1787 tr. *Linneus's Pan. Plantis* I. 254 *Gaura*, Virginian Loosestrife. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 695/1 False Loosestrife, *Lindwigia*. Swamp-L., *Desodon*. West Indian L., *Jussiaea suffruticosa*.

**Loosing** (*lū's'ion*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LOOSE* v. + *-ING* l.] The action of the vb. *LOOSE*.

† 1. Letting go; setting free, release. *Obs.* or *arch.*



1415 Sir T. GREY in *43 Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 587 Ye mon shulde cum agayn on Tuesday to tel ye way of yair law-ying. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 186 The letter that come from William Elison, the which I had mynd in for loysing of Edmond Ward, for I have gotten him forth by the wayes of William Ellyson. 1591 *FECIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Sollurn*, loosing, deliuering, solutio, dimissio.

† 2. The making or rendering loose in a socket or the like; the untying (of a knot). *Obs.*

1484 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were also rasyd with fyry naylys vnto the boyons and to the lowing of her ioyntys. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 249 Rather then I will tarrie the loosing of them [sc. knottes], I wil cutt them in sunder. 1599 *Life Sir T. More in Wordsw. Eccl. Dig.* (1853) II. 99 The old man's purse was made fast to his girdle, which the thief spying gave it the loosening.

3. A setting free, absolving, or discharging (from guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission of a sin or penance.

c. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 345 At thair bother assent for to lyve samen Withouten any loysing to thair life lastes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 286 This power of bynd- ing & loysing of synne, is deriued from y<sup>e</sup> apostles to y<sup>e</sup> mynsters of Christes churche. 1659 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 595 What is the remission [of sin] itself, or the loosing of that obligation? 1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 402 The Pardon or Remission of Sins, consists in the loosing of sinful Men from that Obligation to eternal Punishment. 1871 *SHROTT Sc. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) Notes 237 This has always been regarded as a notable example of binding and loosing by the minister.

† 4. The action of weighing anchor or setting free the moorings of a ship; getting under weigh.

1632 *LITNOW Trav.* it. 54 Vpon the second day after our loosing from Clusa, we arrived at Ragusa.

† 5. The action of letting-go the drawn string of a bow. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Land Troy-bk.* 7797 [He] drew an Arwe vp to the vale; And as he was in his loysing, Diomedes . . . to him rode, Ar euere arwe from him glode. 1545 *ANCHAM Toxoph.* (Arb.) 107 What handling is proper to the Instru- ments? Standynge, nocking, drawynge, holdynge, loysing, whereby comynthe fayre shotynge. 1612 *SELDEN in Drayton's Polyolb.* xviii. Notes 268 His death by an unfortunate loosing at a deer out of one Walter Tirrel's hand.

6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a contract or obligation.

1889 W. MARCROFT *Ups & Downs* 10 On my coming to be 21 years of age there must be a loosing paid of one guinea. 7. *Sc. Law.* A release.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 481a If ther shall fortune a reasonable consideration or considerations to be upon the making of the said Leases, for loysing of the same. 1564- [65] *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Providing always that the loosing of the said arrestment . . . shall na wyse be hurt- ful. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 176 (Scotts Law Phrases) A Loosing of Arrestment, a Writ to discharge such attach- ment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security for payment of the debt.

8. *Comb.*: loosing-place *Sc.* [cf. *LOSSING*], a place for unloading vessels (? *Obs.*); loosing-time, the time of release from work (*dialect*).

1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* III. 35 The bottom or tail . . . of this bank . . . as a loosing place, experienced mariners prefer to any other harbour in the frith. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xv. Looking at their watches . . . lest they should work for their master half an instant after loosing-time.

**Loosing**, *ppl. a.* [*f. LOOSE v.* + *-ING* 2.] Re- laxing; laxative.

1605 Sir J. LAUDER (Fountainh.) *Frnk.* (S. H. S.) 43 In my experience I fand it very loosing, for before I was weil accustomed wt it, if I chanced to sup any time any quantity of the pottage, I was sure of 2 or 3 stools afternoon wt it.

**Loosing**, *obs. form of LOZENGE.*

**Loosish** (*lū'sh*), *a.* [*f. LOOSE a.* + *-ISH*.] Some- what loose.

1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 A loosish man and slippery in foul proclivities. 1853 G. J. CAVLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 202 Eruptive hills with loosish sandy slopes.

**Loosome**, *Sc. form of LOVESOME.*

**Loot** (*lūt*), *sb.* Also *7. lute*. A name applied in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the ladle used to remove the scum from the brine-pan.

1669 W. JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 This bloody brine at the first boiling of the Pann, brings up a scumm, which they are careful to take off with a Skimmer, made with a wooden handle thrust through a long square of Wainscot-board, twice as bigg as a good square trencher; this they call a Loot. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 94. 1880 C. H. POOLE *Staffordsh. Gloss.*, *Loot*, a brine ladle.

**Loot** (*lūt*), *sb.* 2 [*a. Hindi lūt*, according to some scholars repr. Skr. *lōtra*, *lōpra* booty, spoil, *f. the root lūp = rup* to break; others refer it to Skr. *lūp* to rob.] Goods (esp. articles of con- siderable value) taken from an enemy, a captured city, etc. in time of war; also, in wider sense, something taken by force or with violence; booty, plunder, spoil; now sometimes *transf.*, illicit gains, 'pillage' (e.g. by a public servant). Also, the action or process of looting.

1788 *Indian Vocab.* (Y.), *Loot*, plunder, pillage. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 104 He always found the talismanic gathering-word *Loot* (plunder), a sufficient bond of union in any part of India. 1858-9 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Why, the race [of camp followers] is sucked out loot, fed on theft, swaddled in plunder, and weaned on robbery. 1860 *Hook Lives Abp.* (1862) II. vii. 505 The houses in the archbishop's stables the murderers appro- priated as their own fee—or, as we should now say, as loot. 1876 *Blackw. Mag.* CXIX. 115/1 Public servants [in Turkey] have vied with one another in a system of universal loot,

**Loot** (*lūt*), *v.* [*f. LOOT sb.* 2] *a. trans.* To plunder, sack (a city, building). *b.* To carry off as loot or booty. *c. absol.*

*n.* 1845 W. H. SMITH in *Culbri's United Service Mag.* II. 10 He has attacked and looted several villages under our protection. 1861 *GUESLEY Sophron & N.* 135 The summer palace of the Emperor . . . has been . . . unceremoniously looted. 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* II. 99 A gang of fellows . . . seems to have looted the manors of Duntun and Mileham.

*b.* 1847 L. D. MALMESBURY in *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I. 192 Went to see Marshal Soult's pictures which he looted in Spain. 1858 K. YOUNG *Diary* (1902) App. D. 328 My Sirdar-bearer who . . . looted all my traps. 1860 *DICKENS C. C. Omn.* *Trav.* xiv. A place of temporary security for the plunder 'looted' by landresses [sc. of Inns of Court chambers]. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/4 The dervishes are reported to be looting cattle and grain.

*c.* 1842 [implied in *LOOTING vbl. sb.*] 1859 *Times* 30 May 10/4 He who 'loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance with the 'haslinger'. 1878 R. TAYLOR in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 243 The gentle 'Tigers' [soldiers] were looting right merrily, diving in and out of wagons with the activity of rabbits in a warren.

Hence **Looted** *ppl. a.*

1807 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/6 All the looted cattle and women were recaptured.

**Loot**, *var. LUTE lotus, LATH*; *obs. Sc. f. LOFT.*

**Loot**, *Sc. pa. t. of LET v. 1*

**Lootable** (*lūt-ə-bəl*), *a. rare*—1. [*f. LOOT v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be looted or taken as loot.

1885 *Ch. Times* 30 Jan. 7/3 The amount of lootable in- come would be a very different matter.

**Lootah**: see *LOTAH*.

**Lote**, *obs. form of LOT, LOTA* (H).

**Looter** (*lūt-ər*), [*f. LOOT v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who loots.

1858-9 *RUSSELL Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Those insatiable 'looters'—men, women, and children, all are at it. 1872 *Daily News* 19 Aug. Those begging gentlemen who march at the tail of political parties like the looters behind armies.

**Looth** *a*, *loot*, *obs. forms of LOUTH a*.

† **Lootie** (*lūt-i*), *Anglo-Ind.* Also *8 louchee*, *9 lutee*. [Hindi *lūtī*, *f. lūt LOOT sb.* 2] In *pl.* A term applied, in India, to a body of native ir- regulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder. In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers. Also rarely in *sing.*, one of such a band or gang. Hence **Lootie-wallah** [Hindi *lūtī-wālā*: see *WALLAH*], a member of a gang of looties.

1757 *ORMS Hist. Milit. Trans.* (1778) II. vii. 159 A body of their Louchees, or plunderers, who are armed with clubs . . . attacked the houses of the natives. 1821 I. M. SRO *Narr. Mil. v. p. rat. Coromandel Coast* (1869) 295 Even the rascally Loot-wallahs, or Misor as he is called . . . now pressed upon our flank and rear. 1791 *Genl. Mag.* LXI. 77/1 These irregu- lars of the enemy [in the East Indies], distinguished by the name of Looties, continued their depredations. 1800 T. T. RODAITS *Indian Gloss.*, *Lootwalla*, see *Looties*. 1802 C. JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Louchee*, *Ind.*, a title of the same in- sort as *Lootie*. 1827 *SCOTT Misc. Dict.* xii. I will find the danger of a Lootie which shall reach thee, wert thou sheltered under the fimb of the Nawab's garment. 1876 *GRANT Hist. India* I. iv. 279/1. 1884 W. L. WHIFFLE in *Bib. Soc. Rec.* Sept. 131 (Stam.) A looted Lote, or rogue.

**Looting** (*lūt-ing*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LOOT v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the *vb.* *LOOT*. Also *attrib.*

1824 L. D. ELLENBOROUGH *Let. 17 May in Indian Adminstr.* (1874) 194 The plunderers are beaten whenever they are caught, but there is a good deal of burning and 'looting' as they call it. 1859 M. THOMSON *Story Cawnpore* vii. 48 For downright looting commend me to the hirsute Sikh. 1862 L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission China* I. 135, I observed, in the suburb large looting parties, composed of Chinese blackguards, ransacking the houses.

† **Loove**, *love*, *obs. rare*. [repr. OE. *luf*: see *LAVE sb.*] Relict, widow.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Henry . . . 3af hym to wyf Constans contas of Breayne, be loove [w. r.] wydowe, L. *relictant* of his some Gaufred. *Ibid.* 173 Constans, Gef- fray his love [w. r.] loove, L. *relict*. 1492 *Churches. Acc. St. Dunstons, Canterb.* in *Kentish Gloss.* s. v. Love, Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygge's loue . . . iiiij. 1514 *M.S. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. off Pett's loove wyth out west goat ijd. 1557 *Will Jno Shoo*, Item I give to Counstable love xx<sup>s</sup> to Steres love xx<sup>s</sup>.

**Loover**, *obs. form of LOUVRE.*

**Looves**, *-ys*, *obs. pl. of LOAF sb.* 1

**Loovesum**, *obs. form of LOVESOME.*

**Loo-warm**, variant of LEW-WARM.

**Loowe**, *obs. form of LOW.*

**Looz**, variant of LOSE *sb.* *Obs.*, praise.

† **Lop** (*lɒp*), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* Forms: 1, 5 *loppe*, 7-*lop*. [*OE. loppe* *wk. fem.*, of obscure origin. Cf. *LOB sb.* 1] A spider.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 3e furþum þeos lytle loppe hine [sc. man] hwilum deaðne 3eðeþ. c. 1000 ALFRED *Gloss* in *W. Walcker* 121/27 *Loppe*, fleonde naedde, uel attorcoppe. c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 3 Shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. *Ibid.* § 19 From this senyth . . . ther come a maner krokee strikes like to the clawes of a loppe. c. 1400 *Ragman Roll* 72 in *Hazlitt E. P. P.* I. 72 Ye lade longe sydde as a loppe.

**Lop** (*lɒp*), *sb.* 2 Now *dialect*. [*prob. a. ON. \*hloppa* *wk. fem.* (Sw. *lappa*, *Da. lappe*), *f. root of hloppa* (*hlanpa*) to LEAP.] A flea.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 306 Grete loppys ouer all þis land thay fly [sc. the plague of 'fies'] 7. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* D vij b, After this Boor shall come a lambe that shall

haue feet of leed an hede of bras an hert of a loppe. 1597 G. HARVEY *Trimming Nasse Wks.* (Grosart) III. 43 But see, what art thou here? *lupus in fabula*, a lop in a chaine? 1662 *Rump Songs* I. 192 Lay-interhening Clergy, a device 'That's nick-name to the stuff call'd Lops and Lice. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 31 Lops and Lice, used in the South; i. e. Fleas and Lice. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1787 *GROSE Florin. Gloss.*, *Lop*, a flea. N. 1863 *ROBSON Birds of Lynce* 237 'The sheets lily-white, though aw sayst myself', Maw dahlū, nee lops there to touch us. 1877 in *N. W. Line. Gloss.*

**Lop** (*lɒp*), *sb.* 3 Also 5-8 *loppe*, (7 *loppe*), 6-7 *lopp*. [Commonly supposed to be *f. LOPE v.*, but more probably the source of that word. Senses 2 and 3, however, are from the *vb.*

The etymology is obscure. An OE. \**lopp* would represent a pre-Teut. type \**lupun* 'what is stripped off', *f. root \*lup-* (see *LEAF sb.*); but the word does not appear before the 15th c., and is not found in other Teut. dialects. Cf. *Norw. dial. loppa v.*, to pluck, snatch, *lopa*, *loppa* (*of bark*) to be loosened by moisture.]

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such as are not measured for timber; faggot-wood, lop- pings. Also, a branch lopped off. *Thr. lop and lop, lop and crop.*

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* vi. 45 And stones 3f thee lacketh, this is boote: Sarmet, or sere, or loppe [i. e. *quibuscu- que videntur*] in hit be grained. 1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 547/1 The Loppes and Coppes of Woode, felled withynne our frith of Leycestre. 1532 *Dial. on Lans. Eng.* II. iv. 15, b. What thynke they if a man sell the loppes of his woode, whether any tythe ought there to be payd? 1573 *TUSSER Hush.* xxviii. (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindreth corne. 1583 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* I. ii. 96 We take from every tree, lop, bark, and part of the timber. 1651 G. W. W. *Carters Inst.* 265 Where any one is killed, with the fall of an Arme or Lopp of a Tree . . . after warning given, by the parties who are . . . loopping. 1669 *WORTHINGTON*, *Agri.* (1681) 92 A certain gentleman . . . obtained a parcel of Elm-trees, lops and tops. 1726 *AYLIFER Parergon* [506], Lops of Trees above twenty years Growth pay no Tithes. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 228 Anye kind of underwoods, topps, loppes, coppes, or other woods. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 135, I also considered the value of the tops and lop, or trimmings of the trees. 1819 W. FAUS *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 176 What [trees] are cut down, together with the lop, are rolled by levers into heaps and burnt. 1826 *CORRIER Rur. Notes* (1835) II. 238 What is the price of this load of timber? . . . taking in lop, top and bark . . . ten pounds a load at least. 1842 *BRANDIE Dict. Sci. etc.*, s. v. *Lopping*. When timber trees are sold the purchaser bargains to take them either with or without the lop and crop. 1862 T. L. PEACOCK *Mem. Shelley Wks.* 1875 III. 448 The gardener had cut it [sc. a holly tree] up into a bare pole, selling the lop for Christmas decorations. 1892 *Times* 24 Oct. 3/4 Cord wood is the smaller limbs of oak, the lop and top of the branches when the trees are felled.

*fig.* 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 57 Ah, foolish old man! . . . Now thy selfe hast lost both lop and topp. Als my ludding branch thou wouldest cropp. c. 1641 Hr. MORN- TAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 94 Lop and top, hip and thigh, bough and branch, root and stemme, all and singular should be eradicated. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* I. v. xxviii. They three [sc. Italian, French, and Spanish] Are only lops cut from the Latian tree.

† 2. A lopped tree or the lopped part of a tree. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1640 Sir W. JONES *Rep.* (1675) 280 They must . . . not cut the Loppes flat, so that the water may stand on them, and rot them. 1656 W. D. W. *Commentis Gate Lat. Und.* § 371. 105 Hec pruneth every year, that new branches may spring from the Lope, or pruned tree.

† 3. The action or process of lopping a tree or its boughs. *Obs.*

1576 *TURBERY. Venerie* 193 What loads of haye, what grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe. c. 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. i. § 2 It hath not seemed expedient to offer the edge of the axe unto all three boughs at once, but rather to . . . strike at the weakest first, making show that the lop of that one shall draw the more abundance of sap to the other two.

4. *Comb.*: lop-limbed *a.*, having one or more limbs cut off; lop-stick (*Canadian*), a tree which has had its branches lopped and the name of the lopper cut in its trunk (see *quot.*); lop-wood, branches, etc. lopped from a tree.

1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* vii. xii. The \*lop-limbed cap- tain would have gone raving mad at it. 1822 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 209 Often on the lonely waterways of the Northern country one sees a \*lop-stick showing far ahead on the bank, and reads a name celebrated in the annals of the Hudsons Bay Company or in the history of Arctic exploration. 1863 *FEVELYN De la Quint. Compl.* Gard. 75 They afford both much \*Lop-wood and Fruit. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Surv. Line.* (1800) 115 [Trees] which wil consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood. 1888 *Academy* 4 Feb. 71/1 The curious customs of 'lop-wood' or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.

† **Lop**, *sb.* 4 *Obs. rare*. [Related to *LOP v.* 2, expressing the notion of something hanging loose. Cf. *LAP sb.* 1, *LOB sb.* 2] A lobe (of the liver).

1601 *HOLLAND Phly* I. 342 The land Frogs of Toads kind, have one lop or lappet of the Liver, which Ants will not touch.

† **Lop**, *sb.* 5 *Tanning. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. *LOB sb.* 5.] The infusion of bark and ooze used in tanning leather. (Cf. *LOPPING vbl. sb.* 3.)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 The bark should be rounder beat, and more given to the lop, for large hides than small ones; and consequently larger leather should lie longer in the lop.

**Lop** (*lɒp*), *sb.* 6 *Naut.* [Onomatopoeic (con- nected with *LOP v.* 3). Cf. *LAP sb.* 2, *v.* 1] A state of the sea in which the waves are short and lumpy.



1899 Col. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 360 There was too much 'lop'. 1838 *Ibid.* II. 153 The wigwag were always on a 'lop of the sea'. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 1847 There being a 'lop' on, the boat lurched to windward. 1899 F. T. MULLEN *Way Navy* 33 Quite a 'lop' of a sea gets up, but these battleships take no heed of it.

**Lop** (lɒp), *sb.* [Short for *lop-rabbit*: see *LOR* v. 2.] A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears. Also with word prefixed, as *full-*, *half-*, *ear-lop* (see quot. 1868), *horn-lop*.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 107 When one parent, or even both, are ear-laps [*sic*], that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles, or when one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent, there is nearly as good a chance of the progeny having both ears full-lop, as if both parents had been thus characterized. But I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a full-lop. 1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 70 In rearing lops, little divergence need be made from the usual mode adopted. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 54 It is very difficult to arrive at whether or not the drooping of the ears of the Lop is natural. *Ibid.* 55 Ear Lops, Half Lops, and Horn Lops, are not... to be considered any fancy.

**Lop**, *sb.* = *lop-grass* (see *LOR* v. 2 4). **Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 1. Also 6 *loppe*. [prob. f. *LOR* *sb.* 3.] 1. *trans.* To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.: rarely the top or 'head', of a tree; to cut away the superfluous growth of, to trim.

1519 HORMAN *Vulge* 172 Vines... should be lopped or cut about the xx. day of march. 1523 FITZGERARD *Inst.* § 132 If ye have any trees to shrede, loppe, or crophe for the fyre wode. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 75 If a Date tre be topped or lopped it will lyue no longer after. 1620 MARKHAM *Farewe*, *Husb.* (1625) 160 In the month of December... lop hedges and trees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 210 What we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind, One night or two with wanton growth derides, Tending to wild. 1714 SCOTCHGROUVE *Courtsleet* (ed. 3) 32 Whether any Copyholder... Hath... lopped or topped any Timber-Trees. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ¶ 4 A few strokes of an axe will lop a cedar. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 259 By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off the head or limbs of (a person). † Also with *away*, *off*. 1602 NARCISSEUS (1893) 696 My webb is spunned; Lachesis, loppe thy loome. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 47 When our grandire great, Claiming the regal seat, By many a Warlike feat, Lop'd the French lillies. 1682 ORWAY *Lenice Preserved* ii. i. Wks. 1727 II. 270 Lop their Nobles To the base Roots, whence most of 'em first sprung. 1683 [see *LOPPING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xviii. 99 A tyrant... Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey To hungry dogs, and lops the man away. 1733 *Revolution Politics* vii. 7 He would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head. 1742 VOLVOUS *N. Th.* i. 251 Some... In battle lope away, with half their limbs, Beg bitter bread. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xiv. A man in the maling business had tried to take up the brewer's work, and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. Also (now chiefly) with *away*, *off*.

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 64 Superfluous branches We lop away, that bearing boughs may live. 1611 BUNN *Isa.* x. 33 The Lord of hostes shall lop the bough with terrour. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. xiii. 118 He lopped off the tops as they sprang up. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 630 Branches overgrown, That... require More hands then ours to lop their wanton growth. 1748 ANSON'S *T. Voy.* iii. x. 415 Their mast... are made of trees... fashioned... by barking them, and lopping off their branches. 1808 SCOTT *Martin* vi. xi. As wood-knife lops the sapling spray. 1830 CONNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 221 Lop carefully away all wild or over-flourishing branches. 1870 BRYANT *Flind* II. xxi. 281 Lopping with an axe the boughs of a wild fig-tree. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* iii. 41 We had to lop off the branches.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off (a person's limbs or head). Also in gen. sense, to cut off, reduce by cutting. Also with adverbs as *away*, *down*, *off*.

1586 CRESS PEMBEROCK *P.* lxxv. v. The Lord... Who loppeh prince thoughts, prunes their affection. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* i. i. 143 Marbus limbs are lopp'd, And intrals feede the sacrific' fire. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 15 He lop a member off, and give it you. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* i. ii. With bright Steele Lop downe these inter-puncts, that withstande The passage to our throne. 1656 COWLEY *Pref. to Wks.* (1668) Bijb. Shakspere, Fletcher, Johnson, and many others; part of whose Poems I should take the boldness to prune and lop away. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. v. 77 The Keeper... not to be absent... on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 240 Thee first the sword shall slay, Then lop thy whole posterity away. 1732 — *Ris. Man* ii. 49 Exunge the whole, or lop th' excrement parts Of all our Vices have created Arts. 1775 DE LOULME *Eng. Const.* i. vi. (1784) 67 In their endeavours to lop off the despotic power. 1809 CAABRE *Pales* 74 The worthy George must now a cripple be; His leg was lopp'd. 1846 LAMBON *Imag. Conv.*, *Southerly & Lander* Wks. 1846 II. 67, I would lop off the whole from 'Spirits of pure light' v. 661, to 831. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xix (1891) 265 It will not lop off any part of your visit to me.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.*. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* ii. iv. 17 What sterne vngentle hands Hath lopt, and hew'd, and made thy body bare Of her two branches. 1632 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* 1847 189 One plowing, another harrowing, another sowing, and lopping. 1631 [see *LOR* *sb.* 1]. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Life Lander* ix. (1859) 249 They leave the roots of vice and evil dispositions alive in the heart, and hew and lop at poor nature, and thereby destroy this noble vineyard.

† 4. *trans.* 'To cut partly off and bend down; as to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge'. *Obs.* (? or some error). 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

**Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 2 [Perh. of onomatopoeic origin; cf. *LOR* v., which is closely akin in sense; also *LAP* *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To hang loosely or limply; to droop; to flop or sway limply about. Also *To lop out*: to protrude in an ungraceful or lop-sided manner.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lxxxiii. 123 Nine or ten yellow floores... hanging lopping downward. 1854 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXXV. 524 Three exterior walls encompass it, and an eccentric work lops out at either side. 1874 I. HAROV *Far fr. Blanding Crowd* II. xx. 230 These [sleep] filed in about nine o'clock, their vermiculated horns lopping gracefully on each side of their cheeks. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 652 The señora tried to brace up triumphantly, but could only lop about in her saddle. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 17/1 His under jaw lopped, and his brow contracted. 1892 *Temple Bar* Jan. 36 Her figure was rather disguised than set off by garments that fell lopping round her.

b. *trans.* To droop (the ears).

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.* A horse lops his ears. 1864 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 556 The animals... do not lop their ears, nor droop their heads.

2. *intr.* To move in a slouching manner; to 'hang about' idly. Also *to lop about*.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 122 To take the vewe this boyish clowne dyd nothing aye appall... But loppeth to the vpper end, his cap vpon his head. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. She... cried about it, she did, and lopped round, as if she'd lost every friend she had. 1881 BESANT & RICK *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. (1883) 74 Some debauched, idle fellow who lies and lops about all day.

3. With mixture of the sense of *LOR* v.: To move with short irregular bounds.

1895 K. GRAHAM *Gold Age* 102 The staidest of the rabbits was lopping demurely about the grass. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist* *Phanias* 91 Lopping easily along, a fox crosses through the teazles.

4. *Comb.*: *lop-eaves*, eaves which hang down at the sides; *lop-grass* (also simply *lop*) *dial.*, *Bromus mollis* (cf. *lob grass*, *LOB* *sb.* 2 6); *lop-rabbit* (see *LOR* *sb.* 7). Also *LOP-EAR*, *LOP-EARED*.

1880 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Feb. 491 A most picturesque old dwelling, with low \*lop-eaves. c 1832 *Glauc. Farm Rep.* 14 in *Husbandry* (L. U. K. 1840 III. All the seeds of grass, \*lop-grass, and other seeds, which come up amongst the barley. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-m.* *Lob*, or *Lop Grass*, *Bromus mollis*. It is sometimes called simply *Lop*. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The \*Lop Rabbit.

**Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 3 [cf. *LOR* *sb.* 6] *intr.* Of water: To break in short lumpy waves. Cf. *LOPPING* *ppl. a.* 3 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The bow is being canvassed over to prevent, as much as possible, the water lopping in.

**Lop** (lɒp), *v.* 4 *dial.* Also 6 *loppe*. [Cogn. w. ON. *hlup* *hlupa*, coagulation, *hlupa* to curdle.] *intr.* To curdle. (cf. *LOPPER* *v.* 1.)

1570 LAVINS *Janib.* 169/16 To Loppe as milk, coagulate. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Lop*, to curdle, applied to milk that curdles without the application of an acid.

**Lope** (ləʊp), *sb.* [A dialectal var. of *LOUP* *sb.* a. ON. *hlup*: see *LEAP* *sb.* 1. Some of the uses may be from DN. *loop*, which is etymologically identical, and others are prob. from the Eng. vb.]

† 1. = *LEAP* *sb.* 1 in various senses. *Obs.*

14. — *S. Eng. Lex.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 402/47 He ordeyned pat ech man pat prest wolde be scholde vndirfong be ordres fro gre to gre; wit-onte lope & defeaute. a 1420 HOCLEVY *De Reg. Princ.* 3436 He at a lope was at hir, and hir kist. c 1440 CARPENT *Life St. Kath.* ii. 223 Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lope, *salvus*. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 51 Quhairfor, on lype thocht wonderf, is... commounlie called the Salmon lope. 1662 COTGRAY *Wits Interpreter* (ed. 2) 323 He makes no more to run on a lope, Then a Puritan does of a Bishop or Pope. And comes down with a vengeance at one single lope. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii. § 49 (1740) 618, I cannot do the Author Justice... without taking a large Lope, over the next Reign, into that which follows.

2. A long bounding stride. (Said chiefly of the gait of animals.)

1846 T. B. THORPE *Backwoods* 13 [The mustang pony] goes rollicking ahead, with the eternal lope... a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. 1889 R. KIPLING *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) I. xx. 430 The Jap soldier... doubles with the easy lope of the rickshaw coolie. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Symbolist* 310 At his usual swift wolf's lope he was out of sight, speedily.

3. *Comb.*: *lope-way* (see *quots.*).

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E. D. S.), *Lope-way*, a private footpath. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. ii. 928 A lope-way in Kent is now a short or quick way or bridle-way.

**Lope** (ləʊp), *v.* Also 7–8 *loap* (ə). [A *dinl.* var. of *LOUP* *v.* a. ON. *hlupa*: see *LEAP* *v.*]

1. *intr.* To leap, jump, spring. Also with *about*. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 To Lope, *salire*, *saltare*. 1529 LYNDSEY *Complaynt* 251 And go, all to the hie boirdall: There may we lope oyle lybertie, Withoutin oyle grauitie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 251 Buciphall the grit horse of alexander... synetholth hym tolope on hym. 1582 N. WOONES *Conflict Conscience* iii. v. Diijb. In gude fethir, this newe degar melope. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *S. Gipsy* iv. i. (1633) C, He that loapes on the Ropes, shew me such an other wench. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 62 Not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and loping into preferments. a 1734 — *Exam.* i. ii. § 82 (1740) 73 It is plain, his Malice lopes at a Venture. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giantkillers* 69 The Staff itself leaping—or rather loping—about with a startling activity.

† b. Of the pulse: To beat, throb. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Cornwall Dial. *lopping*, throbbing with pain. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.* P. xlv. 31, I quale for feir—my punciis lope—I shake betwix despair and hope.

2. *intr.* To run, run away. Now only *slang* and *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lii. Vet was he forst, alwayes from lawes to lope. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. II.* (1598) Aij b. This whynard has gard many better men to lope then thou. 1632 I. L. WOMENS *Rights* 146 They may lope ouer ditch and dale. a 1700 B. E. DIET. *Cant. Crew*, Let's buy a Brush, or Let's Lope, let us scour off, and make what shift we can to secure our selves from being apprehended. 1785 GOSSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Lope*, to run away; he leaped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.

3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with *along*, *away*. (Said chiefly of animals.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lope*, to take long strides; particularly with long legs. 1848 BLACKW. *Mag.* LXIV. 27 The larger wolves... loped hungrily around. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. 78 He... laid his leaf-like ears back, drooped his tail... and loped, or lurked in his Walk, which means, that he moved the two legs which were on the same side of him together. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herese* xxiv. The hares and rabbits loped away, innumerable. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 331/1 The first fox... was seen loping over the uplands. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 767 A regular Hindostanee carrier... will... lope along over a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. 1897 G. BARTRAM *People of Chopton* viii. 233 Carter walked at a great pace, and we had to lope now and then to keep up with him. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/4 A Boer pony... hardly knows how to gallop or trot, but goes loping along in a leisurely, monotonous way.

b. *causative*. To make to run with a long, bounding stride.

1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* viii. 261 For seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.

**Lop-ear** (lɒp'ɪə), *sb.* (and a.) [*LOR* *v.* 2]

1. *pl.* Ears that droop or hang down.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/4 A plain strong bay Gelding, ... a Blase in his Face, Lop-ears. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi. 258 The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears: see *LOR* *sb.* 7. Also *attrib.*

1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 67 The Lop-ear. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The Lop-ear has often been termed the Prince of all rabbits. 1901 J. MACLAREN *Eng. Barbarians* iv. 92 'Did ye say rabbits?' 'Lop-ears', said Nestie... 'Lop-ear rabbits, and he feeds them himself.'

**Lop-eared** (lɒp'ɪəd), *a.* Also 7 *lap-*. [*LOR* *v.* 2 + *-ED* 2.]

1. Of an animal: Having ears which lop or hang loosely downwards.

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lap*, *Lap-eared*, *qui a les oreilles pendantes*. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/4 An Iron grey Horse, lop Ear'd. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6294/3 Stolen, ... a... a little Lop-Ear'd. 1859 JERVISON *Brittany* v. 55 They [pigs] are long-legged, hump-backed, ... lop-eared. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 106 English lop-eared rabbits. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. 250 The queer lop-eared sheep.

† 2. [Confused with *LOR* *v.* 1] = *CROP-EARED* 2. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Eng. Philos.* III. 26 The strait-laced lop-eared puritans of the United States.

† **Lopholt**. *Obs. rare.* [App. formed after *LOPESKONKE*; the second part may be Du. *holte* hollow, hole.] A place of refuge.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Spr's* T. iv. 424 Yet so, as these seavn mountes bee mand all wales, to serve for lopholtes on contrarie sayes. *Ibid.* ix. 224 Algarsif, Horbell, Leyfurcks, Gnartolite, retired eake to their lopholt [1630lopesconce], fortifie.

† **Lopeman**. *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *loopman* (obs.), *l. loopen* to run + *man* MAN *sb.*] A runner.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Cent.* iii. iv. What a stile is this? Methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man.

**Loper** (ləʊpə), [*LOR* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

† 1. A leaper, dancer. *Obs.*

1883 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Loper, *saltator*, *saltatrix*.

2. **Rope-making**. A swivel upon which yams are hooked at one end while being twisted into cordage. [Perh. another word, a. Du. *looper* runner.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Loper*, used to lay lines, has two iron swivel-hooks at each end, for the line to hang on. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 (*Rope-making*) This is put on one of the hooks of a swivel called the loper.

3. **Cabinet-making**. (See *quot.*)

1833 LUDLOW *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 302 In the second (bureau bookcase), the sloping flap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called *lopers*.

† **Lopesconce**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *loopschans*, *f. loopen* to run + *schan* SCORCE.] An intrenchment.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 158 Such another Lope Skonce would I haue had at Onawmant. 1630 J. LANE *Cont. Spr's* T. 149 note, Algarsif, Orbell, Leyfurcks, Gnartolite, retired to their lopesconces fortyfe.

† **Lope-staff**. *Obs.* Also 7 *loape-*. Pl. *lope-staves*. [*LOR* *v.* + *STAFF*.] A pole used for

leaping dykes, etc. in the Fens and Low Countries. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. War* i. xliii. Such as in seas and marsh-lands us'd to trade, The doubtful fords and passages to try, With stits and lope-staves that do aptliest wade. 1611 CORGE, s.v. *Bont*, *Baston a deux bouts*, a quarter-staff; or, a Lope-stave, wherewith Low-country men leape ditches. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* i. 27 This usual for the Boreas of Holland, some with firelocks, and some with Lopestaves, to make out parties of foot to goe a-bootehaling. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. work. Provind.* 20 The Ditch... was so wide, that they could not leap over with a lope-staff.



**Lopez-root** (lō'pez-rūt). [= Mod.L. *radix lopesiana*; orig. applied to the root of an East African species of the same genus, discovered by Juan Lopez Pinheiro (see *Kedi Esfer. Cose Nat.*, 1671).] The root of an East Indian plant, *Toddalia aculeata*, used as a remedy for diarrhoea.

1797 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. Index Eng. Names. Lopez root. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 237 The Lopez-root (*lopesia Mexicana*) [this is a mistake] which by Gaubius was preferred to the simarouba. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lec.*, Lopez, name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa.

† **Lop-heavy**, *a. Obs.* [f. *LOP* v.2 + *HEAVY* *a.* Cf. *top-heavy*.] Heavy with a weight which causes lopping, hanging down, or drooping.

1583 *GOINGING Calvin on Dent.* v. 29 We doe but creepe vpon the Earth, or rather be so loppheauie [F. *si pesant*] that wee sinke still downward. 1602 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* x. lii. (1612) 242 That Spanish-Jewish Atheist, and Loppheauie-headed Leach, ... fowle Loppas, wee impeach. 1652 *FROME, Queen's Exch.* ii. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 478 It is indeed a devilish Loppheavy Bell. I would the Churchwarden that should have mended it, were Hang'd in's place. 1722 *LITTLE HUSB.* (1757) 180 When they lay ears of wheat are in shock, they spread and lay over, being lop-heavy.

**Lophine** (lō'fain, lō'fin). *Chem.* Also -in. [F. *lophine* (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation; see -INE.] An organic base, a derivative of aldehyde, obtained by heating amarine.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lec.* 1858 *FORBES' Chem.* (ed. 7) 611 Amarine (Benzoline). Strongly heated in a retort it decomposes with production of ammonia, and a new body *prophenaline* or *lophine*. 1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 474/2 *Lophine* C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>N.

**Lophiodon** (lō'fīō'dŏn). *Paleont.* [f. Gr. *λόφος*, dim. of *λόφος* crest + *δόντιον*, *δόντιον* tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.] A genus of fossil mammals of the Eocene period, the typical genus of the *Lophiodontidae*; a fossil mammal of this genus.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 221 Cuvier also mentions the remains of a species of *lophiodon* as occurring among the bones in the Upper Val d'Arno. 1836 *HICKLAND Geol. & Min.* I. 82 The *Lophiodon* is allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and, in some respects, to the hippopotamus. 1864 *OWEN Power of God* 50 To match the eocene *lophiodon* we fetch the tapir from South America.

**Lophiodont** (lō'fīō'dŏnt), *a. and sb.* [See prec.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the *lophiodon*; belonging to the family *Lophiodontidae*.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing DANAL). 1873 *FLOWER in Proc. Roy. Inst.* (1875) VII. 100 Another offset from the ancient *Lophiodont* stock ... constitutes the family *Taphridae*.

*B. sb.* An animal of the family *Lophiodontidae*. 1873 *FLOWER in Proc. Roy. Inst.* (1875) VII. 99 These *Lophiodonts* possess a dental character which distinguishes them from all other *Perissodactyles*.

Hence **Lophiodontine**, **Lophiodontoid** *adjs.*, = **LOPHIODONT** *a.*, **Lophiodontous** *a.*, 'having hairy or bristly teeth' [*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889].

1887 E. D. CORBIN *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 994 It is impossible to separate the Hyracotherine sub-family as a family from the *Lophiodontine*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophiodontoid*.

**Lophioid** (lō'fīō'id), *a. and sb.* [f. mod.L. *Lophi-nus* (app. f. Gr. *λόφος* or *λοφά* mane, back-fin of fishes) + *-oid*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the family *Lophiidae*, of which the typical genus is *Lophius*, represented by the Angler or Fishing-frog. *b. sb.* A lophioid fish.

1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sci.* (1865) II. 56/1 Certain lophioid fishes... are enabled to hop after the tide. 1859-62 *SIR J. RICHARDSON etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 134 The skeletons of the Lophioids are fibrous. 1883 *Rep. Copepod. coll.* 1873-6 in *Challenger Rep.* VIII. 137 The curious Lophioid genus *Ceratioid*.

**Lophiostomate** (lō'fīō'stōmātē), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. Gr. *λόφος* crest + *στόμα* mouth + *-ATE* *a.*] Having a crested mouth or aperture. 1862 in *COOKER Man. Bot. Terms.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lopho-** (lō'fō, lō'f), before a vowel loph-, comb. f. of Gr. *λόφος* crest, in many scientific words, as **Lophocercal** *a.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail] (see quot.).

**Lophocercy**, the lophocercal stage of development of the fin-system of Ichthyopsida. **Lophoderm** (lō'fō'dĕrm) [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], a crested or spiny back. **Lophodont** (lō'fō'dŏnt) *a. and sb.* [Gr. *δόντιον*, *δόντιον* tooth], (*a. adj.*) characterized by having transverse or longitudinal ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth; (*b. sb.*) an animal with this kind of dentition. || **Lophopoda** (-pō'dā) [Gr. *ποδ*, *ποῦς* foot], *sb. pl.*, the fresh-water Polyzoa, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. **Lophosteon** (-pō'stēon) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone], the median bone, including the keel, of the sternum of a carinate bird.

1885 J. A. RYDER in *Amer. Nat.* XIX. 92 \**Lophocercy*. — The second stage of development of the median fin-system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called '*lophocercal*,' when it consists of continuous folds... or exceptionally of discontinuous folds... which do not include permanent rays. *Ibid.* 97 Lophocercal larva of the codfish. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny lophoderme of a centronote or stickleback. 1854 *BADHAM Halliell.* 117 I lis [the perch's] prickly lophoderme is indeed a formidable affair. 1887 E. D. COOK *Orig. Fittest* vii. 246 The subordinate types of 'Lophodonts.' *Ibid.* 247 Four types of Lophodont

dentition. 1880 *PASCOE Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 68 \*Lophopoda. 1889 *SERGIENKO tr. Claus' Zool.* ii. (ed. 2) 78 The Lophopoda are mainly distinguished by the bilateral arrangement of the numerous tentacles on the two-armed lophophore. 1884 *COOPER Key N. Amer. Birds* 143 The median ossification, which includes the keel, is the 'lopho-teon.'

**Lophobranch** (lō'fō-brānch), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophobranchii*, f. Gr. *λόφος* crest, tuft + *βράγχια* gills.] = **LOPHOBANCHIATE** *a. and sb.* 1850-62 *SIR J. RICHARDSON etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 157 The Lophobranchs have an osseous internal skeleton. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophobranch* *a. and sb.*

**Lophobranchian** (lō'fō-brānch'i-ān), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + *-AN*.] = **LOPHOBANCHIATE** *a.*

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 392 Lophobranchian Fishes. So called because their gills are not pinnated, but disposed in tufts.

**Lophobranchiate** (lō'fō-brānch'i-āt), *a. and sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + *-ATE*.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the order *Lophobranchii*; having the gills disposed in tufts. *b. sb.* A lophobranchiate fish; *pl.*, the order *Lophobranchii* (see quot. 1842).

1834 *W. MORTIMER Currier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 228 Lophobranchiate fishes... eminently distinguished by the gills, which... are divided into small round tufts. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Lophobranchiate*, an order of Osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and hippocampus. 1881 *DEELEY in Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 12 In... the Plectognathi and Lophobranchiata, the otoliths are represented by calcareous dust.

So **Lophobranchous** *a.* 1856 J. E. GRAY *Kaup's Catal. Lophobranchiate Fish Brit. Mus.* Pref. Lophobranchous Fishes.

**Lophoite** (lō'fō-it), *Min.* [Named by A. Breithaupt, 1841 (*Lophoit*), f. Gr. *λόφος* crest, cock's-comb + *-ITE*.] An obsolete synonym of prochlorite (A. H. Chester, 1896).

1882 *DANA Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 319.

**Lophophore** (lō'fō-fōr), [f. Gr. *λόφος* crest + *-phōr* bearing. (In sense 2, ad. mod.L. *Lophophorus*.)]

1. *Zool.* In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles.

1850 *ALBMAN in Brit. Assoc. Rept.* (1851) 307 The sort of disc or stage which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacles, I have called *Lophophore*. 1855 *Eng. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III. 861/1. 1885 *A. S. PEARSON in Brit. Zool.* 19.

2. A bird with crested crown and brilliant plumage, belonging to the genus *Lophophorus* of the family *Phasianidae*. [Cf. *L. lophophore*.]

1883 *Forb. Rev.* 1 Sept. 348 One of her dresses... made up principally of the feathers of the bright-plumaged lophophore. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 29 May 347 A butterfly, made of the feathers of the lophophore.

Hence **Lophophoral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a lophophore (sense 1).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in other recent Dicts.

**Lophyropod** (lō'fī-rō-pōd), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophyropoda* neut. pl., f. pseudo-Gr. *λόφος* 'hairy' misreading of *λόφος* bushy-tailed) + *ποδ*, *ποῦς* foot.] A crustacean of the group *Lophyropoda*.

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Lophyropods*, a section of Entomotracheous Crustaceans, comprehending those species with cylindrical or conical ciliated or tufted feet. 1852 *DANA (Cyst.)* II. 1308 The Cyclops section of Lophyropods.

**Loping** (lō'pīn), *vbl. sb.* Also *l. lōpene*. [-ING *a.*] The action of the verb *LOPE*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lopynge, salticco, saltus. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. 66 It was an celest recreation to behold their lycht lōpene. 1885 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* xv., He's fond of loping.

**Loping** (lō'pīn), *ppl. a.* Also *loping*. [f. *LOPE* v. + *-ING* *a.*] Characterized by long, bounding strides; having a gait of this kind.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4327 8 A brown bay Nag... of a loping Carriage. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Hobcans* (1829) I. ii. 6 Generally content to maintain a loping trot. 1841 *Deer-slayer* ii. A loping red-skin. 1855 *KINGSLEY Hervey* i. A man on foot coming up behind him at a slow, steady, loping, wolf-like trot. 1883 J. HURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* i. A loping hare started up before me.

**Lopister**, *obs.* form of **LOBSTER**.

**Lopolly**, variant of **LOBLOLLY**.

† **Lorpage**. *Obs. rare* = *l.* [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-AGE*.] The loppings from trees; *lop*.

1683 *PETRUS Fleta Min.* ii. 14 Blunk... is also applied to the... brouse or loppage of Trees given to Deer.

**Loppard** (lō'pārd), [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ARD*, after *pollard*.] 'A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard' (Worcester 1846, citing Allen).

**Lopped** (lōpt), *ppl. a.* [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ED*.] In senses of the verb. *Bot. and Zool.*: Truncate.

1570 *LEVINUS Manih.* 49/27 Lopped, tonsus. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline, Personates thee: And thy lop Branches point Thy two Sonnes forth. 1645 *WALLER Of the Queen* 26 By cutting hope, like a lop limb, away. 1721 *RANSAY Marquis of Bonmont* 40 His lop'd-off locks. 1787 *tr. Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 3 Headlet flat, with the side declining to the nectary lop'd, perforated. *Ibid.*, Seeds very numerous, oblong, lop'd. 1791 *COWPER Odyssey* x. 533 So tumble his lop'd head into the dust. 1812 *BARCLAY, Lopped*, in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissors; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are

lopped at the end. 1847 *HARDY in Proc. Bertr. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 *TULLOCH Chron. Barret* II. lxxii. 365 A hope that the lopped tree may yet become green again. 1872 *Geo. Eliot Middlem.* lxxiii. She needed time to get used to her maintained consciousness, her poor lopped life. 1898 *A. BALFOUR-TO ARMS* xxi. 241 He might have had the unenviable experience of a lopped-off head.

*b. Her.* (See quotes.) 1828 *JO HERRY Ensayl. Her.* I. *Lopped*, or *Snagged*, differs from coupling, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. 1834 *BURKE Gen. Armory* p. xli, *Lopped*, or *snagged*, cut so as to show the thickness.

† **Loppel**. *Obs.* [Cf. *Du. lufel*.] (See quot.) 1626 *A. SPEED Adam out of E.* iii. (1659) 28 He cansteth to be built a little sleight shuff or loppel with poles covered with straw or some sleight stuff on the top where he ties up his oxen.

**Lopper** (lō'pār), *sb.* 1 [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ER* *a.*] One who lops a tree.

1538 *FLYOR Dict.*, *Frondator*, a brouser, a woodlapper (1545 wode lopper). 1552 *HULFOT*, Lopper, or snagger, a brouser, frondator. 1572 — ed. Higgins, Hence lopper on the haut e hill, shall sing with voice on high. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* i. xvi. 81 A great oak... spoiled of boughs by the lopper's axe. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 505/1 Beeches in scathed Lopper and lopper.

**Lopper** (lō'pār), *sb.* 2 *Sc. and north. dial.* in form *lapper*. [f. *LOPPER* *v.*] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow, 'slush'.

c 1817 *HOGG Tales & Sk. V.* 345 The country became waist-deep of lapper or half-melted snow. 1880 *JAMIESON S.V.*, *Lapper*, The milk's into a lapper. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* ii. The ground about was all a-lapper with blood.

**Lopper** (lō'pār), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also *a. 9 loper*, *9 lapper*. [? f. *LOPPER* *v.*] = **LOPPERED**.

1340 *HAMPOL Pr. Cons.* 450 What he had no other fole Bot walsom glet, and loper loper. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq. x.* Lapper-milk. 1883 *CRAIB Technol. Dict.*, *Lopper Milk* (Husband), old milk turned to curd. 1894 *J. SHAW Dunf. Dial.* in *Wallace Country Schoolm.* (1894) 350 *Loper suave*, snow in a state of slush.

**Lopper** (lō'pār), *v.* Now only *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4 *loper*, 5 *leper*, 9 *lapper*, *lopper*. [Perh. a derivative (with suffix -ER) of ON. *lapp* (*hlapp*) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. *hlappa* trans. to curdle, Sw. *lape*, Da. *løbe*, Norw. *dial. løper*, *løyper* rennet. Cf. *FOR* v. 4.]

1. *intr.* Of milk: To curdle.

a 1300 [see *LOPPER* *v.*] 1340 *HAMPOL Pr. Cons.* 450 What he had no other fole Bot walsom glet, and loper loper. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq. x.* Lapper-milk. 1883 *CRAIB Technol. Dict.*, *Lopper Milk* (Husband), old milk turned to curd. 1894 *J. SHAW Dunf. Dial.* in *Wallace Country Schoolm.* (1894) 350 *Loper suave*, snow in a state of slush.

*b. trans.* To turn to curds; to curdle.

1882 *G. MACDONALD Castle Harlock* 13 Drink'n' s'it milk—eneuch to lapper a' it the inside o' im!

2. 'To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot' (Jam.).

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxx. Sic grew some wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their heart's bluid.

**Loppered** (lō'pārd), *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 3 *loper*, *ered*, 4 *loper*, 5 *loper*, *erde*, 6 *lopper*, *erit*, 6 7 *lopperd*, 7-8 *lappered*, 8 *lopered*, 9 *lapped*, *lapperd*, *lopperd*, *lappered*, *loppered*. [f. *LOPPER* *v.* + *-ED*.] Clotted; coagulated; curdled. Chiefly of milk and blood. Also fig.

a 1300 *R. E. Psalter* cxviii. 70 Loped als milk es b'ot of ha. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Lopyrde (A. 1 lopyrde). As mylke; concretus. Lopyrde mylke, concretus. 1513 *Douglas Aneis* iii. ix. 64 Thir wretchit menis flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair loppit blude. 1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 381 There remaneth lapped blood. 1724 *RANSAY Treat. Allic.* (1733) I. i. Am there will be lapped milk kebuckles. 1806 *A. HYNTER (ed.)* (ed. 3) 243 The preparation will become what, in this country, is called lapped. 1826 *G. INGLIS John o' Archa* 35 The stains of lapped blood and human brains. 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 327 When cows... give bloody or lapped or stringy milk.

**Loppestere**, *obs.* form of **LOBSTER**.

**Loppet** (lō'pēt), *v. dial.* [Onomatopoeic extension of *LOP* v.2] *intr.* To move or run with a heavy gait. Usually of an animal, as a hare or rabbit, rarely of a person. Hence *Loppeting* *vbl. sb.*

1864 *C. BRYANT in Fackland Log-bk.* (1875) 320 They [seals] travel by lifting themselves from the ground on their forelegs, and hitching the body after them with kind of sideways loppeting gallop. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Loppettin*, walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

**Lopping** (lō'pīn), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *LOP* v.1 + *-ING* *a.*] 1. The action of *LOP* v.

This was the cant term used by the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York: see *Tryals of Walcot, Hone, etc. for High-Treason* (1682) 12.

c 1511 in *Swayne Churchcl. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 63 For fellynge of an Elme & for the loppinge therof before yid. 1641 *MILTON Animado.* Wks. 1851 III. 243 A punishment... for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 543 Walcot... liked the project of a rising, but declared he would not meddle in their lopping. 1793 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1800) IV. 479 No lopping-off of territory could be made without a lopping-off of citizens. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* xii. 1, The trees were dwarfed in height by repeated loppings.

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2. (Chiefly *pl.*) Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping.

1589 J. RIVER *Bibl. Scholast.* 824 The loppings of trees, concedes. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* 1. x. 49 He shall gather up the loppings to make fawell of. 1605 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Varres* 956 Filling them with earth and small loppings of Trees. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* 80 It is also the best kind to plant... by the sides of rills, etc. where they will produce larger lopping. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 49 The loppings and leaves of the elm... dried in the sun, prove a great relief to cattle when fodder is dear.

3. *attrib.*  
1699 HOWELL *Voc.* xv. A lopping hook, *in falcinello*. 1787 *Minor* 160 The idea of foreign surgeons using their lopping knives. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Lopping-shears, a pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, etc.

**Lopping** (*lɒpɪŋ*), *vbl. sh.* [f. *LOP* v. 2 + -ING 1.] Of the ears: The condition of hanging loosely.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 126 Even the elongation and lopping of the ears have influenced in a small degree the form of the whole skull. *Ibid.* 128 In breeding lop-eared rabbits the length of the ears, and their consequent lopping and lying flat on the face, are the chief points of excellence.

† **Lopping**, *vbl. sh.* 3. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. *LOP* *sh.* 5.] The process of barking or tanning leather.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 Of Lopping, or what is more properly called Tanning. This part of the operation is designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

**Lopping** (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *LOP* v. 1 + -ING 2.] That lops or cuts away.

1722 SEWELL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. ii. 112 By the lopping axe the sturdy oak improves her shade.

**Lopping** (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + -ING 2.] 1. Of the ears: That lop or hang down.

1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2093/4 A gray Horse with a large Head and lopping Ears. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 70 The ears [of the moose] were vast and lopping. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 20 (1794) I. 279 The Land of secrets, where dwell a people with long lopping ears and little gimlet eyes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 119 The left zygomatic arch on the side of the lopping ear.

2. Of an angler's fly.  
1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 769/1 With limber rod and far-reaching lopping fly.

**Lopping** (*lɒpɪŋ*), *ppl. a.* 3 [f. *LOP* v. 3 + -ING 2.] Of the sea: Rising and falling in short waves.

1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1453 Lying-to in a lopping sea. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Fogarty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 305, I rose and fell in the sulky lopping sea.

**Loppy** (*lɒpi*), *a.* 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *LOP* *sh.* 2 + -Y.] Full of or infested with 'lops' or fleas.

1413 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Loppy, *ppl. us.* A Loppy place, *publicit.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. Lopping, Loppy, infested with fleas. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss.* Loppy.

**Loppy** (*lɒpi*), *a.* 2 [f. *LOP* v. 2 + -Y.] That hangs loosely; limp.

1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Crt.* II. viii. 106 He would even put on the same smeared and loppy shirt-collar three mornings in succession. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 163 The droop of his [a dog's] head was rendered even more 'loppy' by the tongue, which dropped down the sagging jaw.

**Loppy** (*lɒpi*), *a.* 3 [f. *LOP* v. 3 + -Y.] Of the sea: 'Lumpy', 'choppy'; cf. *LOPPING* *ppl. a.* 3

1883 *Pull Mail* G. 17 May 3/2 The Channel was somewhat loppy, as usual. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Easter Pentecost* ix. ix. 'The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour.

**Lopscourse**, *obs. form* of *LOBSCOURSE*.  
1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 38 Now grog and lopscourse fill'd our stomachs.

**Lopseed** (*lɒpsɪd*). [? f. *LOP* v. 2.] 'A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1850 Mrs. LINCOLN *Pursh's Lect. Bot.* App. 53 *Phryma*, .. lopseed. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U. S.* (ed. 2) 299.

**Lop-sided, lopsided** (*lɒpsɪdɪd*), *a.* Also *S* 9 lapsed, 9 lobsided. [f. *LOP* *sh.* 2 or v. 2 + *SIDE* *sh.* + -ED 2.] That lops or appears to lop or lean on or towards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. *Orig. Naut.* (of a ship): Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly balanced.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 You will certainly have the Misfortune of a lopsided Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lap-sided*, the state of a ship, which is built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other. 1820 PRAED *Sirly Hull* 221 He drew me once... (twas lopsided, And squinted worse than ever I did). 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii. An odd, lop-sided, one-eyed kind of wooden building. 1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht & Boat Sailing* 356 *Dict.*, *Lob Sided*, larger or heavier on one side than on the other. 1901 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug. 198/1 The church... was lop-sided, as one aisle... was narrower than the other.

b. *fig.*  
1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 118 The sooner we get the balance [of classes] equal the better; for it's rather lop-sided just now no one can deny. 1868 GREEN *Lett.* II. (1901) 200 The... article... is very lop-sided and unfair. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Life of H. Newman* 11 So lopsided morality, if propounded in a Mormon Bible or by a Hottentot Potentate, would be spurned as self-confuted.

Hence **Lopsidedly** *adv.*, **Lop-sidedness**.

1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 76 A degree of instability or lop-sidedness which should not exist. 1896 *Nat. Observer* 21 Mar. 561/2 A turban... hanging lopsidedly over one ear.

**Lopstar**, -er (e), *obs. forms* of *LOBSTER*.

† **Lop-web**. *Obs. rare.* [f. *LOP* *sh.* 1 + *WEB*.] A spider's web; a cobweb.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* 1. § 21 The riet of thin Astrelabie with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a net or of a lop-welbe. c 1412 HOCCLIVRE *De Reg. Princ.* 2819 Rixt as lop-webbys flyes smale & gnautes Taken, and suffre grete flyes go.

† **Lopyn**. *Obs. rare.* [a. *OF. lop(p)in*.] A morsel or lump of food; a 'gobbet'.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 Alle goede lopyns [fr. *lopius*] plouinge and drenchen. *Ibid.* 157.

**Loquacious** (*lɒkwəˈsiʊs*), *a.* [f. *L. loquaci-*, *loquax* (f. *loqu-* to speak) + *-ous*.]

1. Given to much talking; talkative.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 161 To whom sad Eve... Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge bold or loquacious, thus abasht replid. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 The chief Exercise of the Female loquacious Faculty. 1725 *Pope's* *Odys.* XIX. 170 Loquacious insolent! she cries, forbear. 1791 COWPER *Hud.* II. 253 Thersites only of loquacious tongue Ungovern'd. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrel's Auth.* (1867) 338 The new... philosophy insisted that men should be less loquacious, but more laborious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 460 He was not loquacious; but, when he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* June 152 Abel, in an unusually loquacious mood, repeated his question.

2. *transf.* Of birds, water, or the like: Chattering, babbling. *Chiefly poet.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 654 He fills his Maw with Fish, or with loquacious Frogs. *Enchiridion* XII. 694 The black Swallow... To furnish her loquacious Nest with Food. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 445 Blind British Lads, with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings. 1775 *Pope's* *Odys.* v. 86 The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 66 2 For a moment the water was loquacious as... punts shot past.

Hence **Loquaciously** *adv.*, **Loquaciousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Loquaciousness*, talkativeness. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 220 She preserves the due mean between taciturnity and loquaciousness. 1807 G. CHALMERS *A. A. lona* I. i. 1. 18 The taciturnity of history, and the loquaciousness of archaeology. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 83 The rooks were talking together very loquaciously.

**Loquacity** (*lɒkwəˈsɪti*). [*ad. F. loquacit*, *ad. L. loquacitas*, f. *loquaci-*, *loquax* (see *LOQUACIOUS*).]

The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. Also *pl.*, instances of this.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 To reproove... the loquacity of Euripides. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 These are they that... glut the Press with their Canting Loquacities. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 333 Alluding to the Loquacity of the Magpie. 1711 AMBISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 1 A Man who is sparing of his Words, and an Enemy to Loquacity. 1869 B. KLEP *Critic.* III. iv. 203 When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength.

*transf.* a 1716 SOUTHI *Serm.* (1823) V. 423 A loquacity of countenance, and a significance of gesture.

**Loquat** (*lɒ kwat*). Also lacott, loquet, loquette, loquot. [*a. Chinese* (Canton dial.) *lū kwat*, literally 'rush orange'.]

a. The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*, a native of China and Japan, introduced into southern Europe, India, and Australia. b. The tree itself. Also *loquat tree*.

1829 H. HOOLE *Narr. Mission S. India* ix. 75 The lacott, a Chinese fruit, not unlike a plum, was produced also in great plenty. 1833 C. STREET *South Australia* I. Intro. 58 The pear and the loquette grow side by side. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 435 A fruit-tree of Chinese origin, called loquat, has been long naturalized. 1854 STODOLSKY *Irish India* 314 Apples, citrons, loquats. 1880 C. R. MARRHAM *Form. Park* 341 Behind the house grew peach, apple, plum, and loquat trees.

† **Loquel**. *Obs. rare* -1. [*ad. L. loquēla*, f. *loqui* to speak. Cf. *OF. loquele*.] Speech.

1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. 252 Where Rules to polish Loquels are prescribed [Fr. *on la fime est pour les locutions*].

**Loquency** (*lɒkwənsi*). *rare.* [*ad. late L. loquentia*, f. *loquent-*, *loquens*.] Talking, speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Loquentis*, speaking. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* I. iv. 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

**Loquent** (*lɒkwənt*), *a. rare.* [*ad. L. loquent-*, pres. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] That speaks.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 101 He would be loquent as Mithridates, that could speak 22 languages. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Of things loquent, and silent; of things moueable, and vnmoueable. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Reign Chas. I.* (1655) 135 So rare is it for a man very eloquent, not to be over loquent. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Dianna of Crossways* xi. (1890) 99 Redworth would have yielded her the loquent lead.

Hence **Loquently** *adv.*, in point of talking.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Comp.* I. xii. 222 The loquently weaker of the pair.

**Loqueram**, variant of *LOCKERAM* *Obs.*

**Loquet(te)**, *loquet*, variant forms of *LOQUAT*.

**Lor**, *lor* (*lɔ*). *int. vulgar.* A clipped form of *LORD*, used as an interjection and in certain exclamatory phrases. (Cf. *LAW*, *LAWK* (s.))

1835-6 DICKENS *Sk. Boz. Characters* iv. 'Lor! how nice!' said the youngest Miss Ivins. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* i. ix. 'Lor-a-mussy [= Lord have mercy!]' exclaimed Mrs. Boffin. 1870 MISS BULGIMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. xiii. 213 Lor! what a fuss.

**Lora**: see *LORE* *sh.* 2 n.

† **Lorain**. *Obs.* *Forms*: 4 *lorein*, *lorom*, 4-5 *loreyn*, *lorem* (e), 5 *loran*, *loreine*, *lorayn* (e). [*a. OF. lorain*; = late *L. type* \**lorinum*, f. *L. lorum* thong. Cf. med. *L. lorannum*, *lorennum* (Du Cange

s.v. *loramentum*.) The straps (often spoken of as gilt, studded with metal, or jewelled) forming part of the harness or trappings of a horse.

c 1290 *Becket* 248 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 His loreins weren al of seluer. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 25404 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene, Ne stede scrid, ne lorem [Pairf. lorom] scene. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2462 The lawnces with loraynes, and lemande scheldes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 793 'Than strenys he hys steroþes. Lad hym by he lozan. c 1460 *Lanval* 888 Wyth sadell and byrdm of Champeyne, Har lorayns lyght gonne leme.

**Loral** (*lɔrəl*), *a.* (and *sb.*). *Zool.* [f. *L. lor-* *um* thong or strap, *LORE* *sh.* 2 + -AL.] Pertaining to the lore. Hence as *sb.* = *loral shield* or *plate* (see *LORE* *sh.* 2 c). Cf. *LOREAL*.

1874 COVEY *Birds N. W.* 134 The fore... parts and sides of the head are buff... there is no yellow loreal stripe. 1889 SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 92 A black loreal patch descends diagonally from below the eye.

† **Lorament**. *Obs. rare* -o. [*ad. L. loramentum*, f. *lorum* thong.] A thong or band of leather.

1623 in *COCKERAM*. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*.

**Loran**, variant of *LORAIN*.

**Loranth** (*lɔrənθ*). *Bot. rare.* [*ad. mod. L. Loranthus*, name of the typical genus of the order *Loranthaceae*; f. *L. lor-* *um* strap + *Gr. ánthos* flower.] Any plant of the N.O. *Loranthaceae* (see next). 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 789 *Loranthaceae*—*Loranthus*... It is customary to call the floral envelopes of the genera of *Loranthus* by the name of sepals in *Viscum*.

**Loranthaceous** (*lɔrənθəˈʃəs*), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. Loranthaceae*, f. *Loranthus*: see *prec.* and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Loranthaceae* (the mistletoe family).

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

**Loranthad** (*lɔrənθəd*). *Bot. rare.* [f. *Loranthus* -us (see *prec.*) + -AD.] = *LORANTH*.

1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov. 701/2 Among the Amazonian plants found at Santa Cruz... may be mentioned... the loranthad *Oryctanthus ruficaulis*.

**Lorate** (*lɔrət*), *a. Bot.* [f. *L. lor-* *um* strap + -ATE 2.] Strap-shaped.

1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 243 *Pancratium littorale*... Leaves. *lorate*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

**Lorayn** (e), variant of *LORAIN* *Obs.*

**Lorcha** (*lɔrʃə*), *lorch* (*lɔrʃ*). [*a. Pg. lorcha* (occurring in Pinto 1540: see Yule and Burnell); of uncertain origin.] A fast sailing vessel built in China with the hull after a European model, but rigged in Chinese fashion, usually carrying guns.

1653 H. COGNET *Pinto's Trav.* xv. (1663) 47 They entered our Lorch where most conveniently they could. 1857 COBBEN *Speicher* (1878) 370 A vessel called a lorcha—which is a name derived from the Portuguese settlement at Macao, and which merely means that it is built after the European model not that it is built in Europe. 1896 *Gen. Register of Shipping* 2 Sept., *Abbreviations*. *Lor*, *Lorcha*.

**Lorche**, -er, *obs. forms* of *LURCH*, -ER.

**Lorcheipe**, -shpe, *obs. forms* of *LORSHIP*.

**Lord** (*lɔd*), *sb.* *Forms*: 1 *hlāfweard*, *hlāford*, -erd, (*hlābard*, *hlāford*), 2 *laford*, -erde, *hlouerd*, leverd, *lhoaverd*, *lourde*, *lowerd*, *Orm. laferd*, 2-4 *laverd*, (3 *lavard*, *læverd*), 3-4 *lover* (e), *loverde*, (4 *lhorde*, *lorde*), 4-6 *lorde* (4 *gen. pl. lordene*), 4, 6-8 *lard* (e, 4-*lord*). Also *Sc. LAIRD*. In exclamations 6 *leard*, 7-8 *lawd*, 8 *laud*, *lurd*; also *LUN*. [*OE. hlāford*, once *hlāfweard* (Ps. civ. 17; Thorpe's 'to hlāf-wearde' is a misprint: see note in Gr. Wülck.), repr. a prehistoric form \**hlāfweard*, f. \**hlāf* (*OE. hlif*) bread, *LOAF* + \**weard* (*OE. weard*) keeper (see *WARD* *sb.*). In its primary sense the word (which is absent from the other Teut. langs.) denotes the head of a household in his relation to the servants and dependents who 'eat his bread' (cf. *OE. hlāf-ēta*, lit. 'bread-eater', a servant); but it had already acquired a wider application before the literary period of *OE.* The development of sense has been largely influenced by the adoption of the word as the customary rendering of *L. dominus*. The late *ON. lǫrdar* is adopted from *ME*.

With regard to the etymological sense, cf. mod. *G. brotherr*, lit. 'bread-lord', an employer of labour. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. 'meat-mother' (*Sw. matmoder*, Da. *madmoder*, Icel. *matmóðir*) is the designation applied by servants to their mistress.

For the phonology of the *OE.* word see *Billing* *Ac. Elementarbuch* §§ 367, 421, 562. In the 14th c. the word became monosyllabic through the dropping of the intervocalic *v* and the crasis of the vowels thus brought into contact.]

1. A master, ruler.

† 1. A master of servants; the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxiv. 46 Eadiz ðe ðegn ðone middy cymes hlafed his on-fand sua doende. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp. John* xv. 15 Se ðeoƿa nat hwæt se hlaford [ðe] ðeð. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Nan ne mai tƿan hlaforde... samod þowie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1388 Dis maiden wile ic... to min louverdes bothe bi-draien. a 1300 *Cursor* II. 6691 If he [his thain] live ouer a dai or tuiþ, þe lauerd sal vaderli na pain. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) I. He wold gif hom to se sa miche, or elles more, As any lord wold euyr or qware. c 1450 *HOLLAND Novell* 145 Hot this lordis belyf [that] the letteris has tane. 1611 *Bible* *Matth.* xxiv. 46,







13. *Coer de L.* 2284 We are betrayd and y-nome! Horse and harness, lords, all and some! c1350 *Will. Paleine* 4539 To fare out as fast with his fader to speke & with lordesse [=ladies] of pat lond. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/2 To the moost noble and worthiest lordes, moost ryghtful and wyseste Conseille to owe lige lordie the Kyng. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 442 Men myghten lordis knowe By there arraye, from opir folke. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 266/2 If such persone bee of the estate of a Lord, as Duc, Marquis, Erie, Viscount or Baron. 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. III. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed bym. by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1505 in *Menn. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 276 What attendance he hath abouts hym of lords and nobles of his reame. 1548 *Latimer Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 For ever sence the Prelates were made Loordes and nobles the plough standeth. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iv. i. 19 Princes, and Noble Lords: What answer shall I make to this base man? 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 59 Our English name Lord, whereby we and the Scots stile all such as are of the Greater Nobilitie i. Barons, as also Bishops. 1626 *Disraeli Piv. Grey* III. iii. The Marquess played off the two Lords and Sir Berdmore against his former friend. 1876 *Browning Shop* v. He's social, takes his rest On Sundays, with a Lord for guest. 1900 *Daily Express* 21 July 5/7 The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a lord.

b. Phrases. To live like a lord: to fare luxuriously. To treat (a person) like a lord: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with profound deference. Drunk as a lord: completely intoxicated; so † to drink like a lord. Similarly, to swear like a lord.

1531 *Elvot Gov.* i. xxvi. (1880) l. 275 For they will say be that swereth depe, swereth like a lorde. 1623 *Middleton & Rowley Sp. Gifys* IV. i. (1653) F. 4, Flowre bancks or Mosse be thy bound, Water thy wine, Sun, and drinke like a Lord. 1651 *Evelyn Charact. Eng.* (1659) 48 The Gentlemen are most of them very intemperate, yet the Proverb goes, 'As drunk as a Lord'. 1681 *T. Flatman Hecattilus Ridens* No. 6 (1713) l. 30 They were as drunk as a Lord with Bottle-Air. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 As drunk as a Lord. 1809 *Mackin Gil Blas* II. vii. 73 The landlord... said... we will let you like a lord. 1861 *Thackeray B. 1710* dom xviii (1869) 254 She ran screaming through the galleries, and I, as tipsy as a lorde, came staggering after. 1892 *Sir W. Harcourt Speech* 20 Apr. We had changed that now, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lived like a lord.

† c. *occas.* A baron as distinguished from one of higher rank. *Obs.* (Cf. 13.)

1526 *Peter. Prif.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b. Farre excellyng y<sup>e</sup> state of lordes, rles, dukes or knynges.

d. *Lord-in-waiting, Lord of the Bedchamber:* the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign. 1717 *H. Pelham in Lett. Chas. Suffolk* (1821) l. 18 The King forbad the lord of the bedchamber inviting Lord Townshend... to dine with him at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 His majesty went to the house of peers, attended by... the id of the bedchamber in waiting. 1866 *W. G. Clark in J. Tour 45* Furniture... the property, I suppose, of goldsticks, and... lords-in-waiting. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1855) II. 44 She had already given orders to the Lord-in-waiting to put all the Ministers down to whist. 1886 *Emely. Brit.* XXI. 37/2 There are eight lords, and eight grooms, 'described as 'of the bedchamber' or 'in waiting', according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen.

9. pl. *The Lords:* the peers, temporal and spiritual, as constituting the higher of the two bodies composing the legislature (of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when they existed as separate kingdoms; afterwards of the kingdom of Great Britain; and now of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland). *The Lords Temporal:* the lay peers. *The Lords Spiritual:* the bishops who are peers of the realm, and (in England before the Reformation) the mitred abbots. *The Lords' Act* (see quot. 1800). This branch of the legislature now consists of the English noblemen of baronial rank, the English bishops (with some exceptions), and elected representatives of the peers of Scotland and Ireland.

1451 *Paston Lett.* l. 204 To make requisicion... to the Lords spirituall and temporell in this present Parliament assembled. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 349 The Lordes of the upper house, and the common house assembled together. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* x. vii. § 2 The House of Commons presented to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal a Petition. 1675 *Marvell Corr.* cliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 474 To desire the Lords concurrence herein. 1751 *H. Walpole Lett.* (1846) II. 388 In the Lords there were but 12 to 100, and the former the most inconsiderable men in that House. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 50 The legislature of the kingdom is entrusted to three distinct powers... first, the king; secondly, the lords spiritual and temporal. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* *State Papers* 7/1 Rules for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. II. commonly called 'The Lords' Act'. 1812 *Moore Intercepted Lett.* II. 47 Quite upturning branch and root Lords, Commons, and Burdett to boot. 1830 *Cholvy Geo. IV* 218 An embassy from the lords and commons was sent with them from London. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 408 He got the House of Commons to sit on Saturday... in order to send the Bill up to the Lords on Monday. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 257 The Lords... suspended the sitting until eleven at night. 1884 *S. Dowell Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 303 The duke of Wellington leading in the Lords. 1897 *Quila Massacres* IV. Don't suppose I shall ever live to get into the Lords.

b. *House of Lords, † Lords' House* (see *House* sb. 4 d).

1672 *Petty Pol. Anal.* (1691) 35 [They] may... be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of England. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 332 This case having been heard in the House of Lords, the Judges were directed to give their opinions. 1845 *Polson Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 811/2 The House of Lords is in the habit of referring certain bills to the opinion of the learned judges.

† c. *transf. in Rom. Hist.* = Senators. *Obs.*

1618 *Bolton Florus* (1636) 212 The Knights, and Gentlemen of Rome separated themselves from the Lords.

10. *Sc.* In various collocations (chiefly *Hist.*), as *Lords of the Articles, of the Congregation, of Daily Council, of Justiciary, of Police, of Regality, of Session* (see these sbss.).

11. Applied, with subjoined defining word or phrase, to the individual members (whether peers or not) of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission, as in *Lords Commissioners* (in ordinary language simply *Lords*) of the Admiralty, of the Treasury; *Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal*. Also *Lords Justices (of Ireland)*: the Commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. *Civil Lord:* the one civilian member (besides the First Lord) of the Board of Admiralty, the others being *Naval Lords*.

1642 *C. Vernon Constil. Exch.* 54 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1711 *Swift Jnl. to Stella* 16 May, Three books I got from the Lords of the Treasury for the college. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 As if it were a dispute between William Wood on the one part, and the lords justices, privy-council, and both houses of parliament on the other. 1739 *Lady Murray Mem. Bailiffs* (1822) 24 He was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after one of the Lords of the Treasury. 1759 *Dilworth Pope* 72 He was one of the lord-justices of Ireland. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 151 The Lords Commissioners in Barnes v. Crowe appeared to have held, that [etc.]... Lord Commissioner Eyre stated the particular circumstances. 1834 *Murrayat P. Simple xxix.* A letter from your lordship to the First Lord — only a few lines. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 409 Mr. Gathorne Hardy was made Secretary for War and Mr. Ward Hunt First Lord of the Admiralty. 1884 *S. Dowell Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 116 George Grenville as a junior lord of the admiralty. 1893 *Maxwell W. H. Smith* II. 182 He... became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 47 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord.

12. Forming part of various official titles, e.g. *Lord (High, Admiral, Lord Chamberlain, Lord (High) Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lord High Commissioner, Lord Deputy, Lord Marshal, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer, Lord Warden*, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † *Lord (High) General*, a commander-in-chief (*obs.*). *Lord rector*, an honorary title for the elected chief in certain Scotch Universities; hence *Lord-rectorship*. Also *Lord-Lieutenant, Lord Mayor*.

1598 *Barret Theor. W. arres* IV. i. 116 [The Colonel] ought to know how to performe the parts and office of a Lord high Generall. 1650 *Whitelocke Mem.* (1853) III. 207 (25 June) The lord general Fairfax. *Ibid.* 237 (7 July) The council of state ordered the narrative made by the lord general's [Cromwell's] messenger to be read in all churches. 1660 (see 152). 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 287 The parliament having given him [Monk] a commission as lord-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms. 1864 *Burton Scot. Abr.* I. v. 249 Hence the catalogue of Lord Rectors soars far above respectability and appropriateness; it is brilliant. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Jan. 4/2 The candidates for the lord-rectorship of Aberdeen University this next year are Mr. Grote, historian, and Mr. Grant Duff.

b. In ceremonious use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether peers of parliament or not.

1639 (title) A Relation of the Conference between William Lawd... now Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite. a 1673 *W. Blaxton in Bp. L. Coleman Ch. Amer.* II. 23, I came from England because I did not like the lord-bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren. 1828 *Royal Charter University Lond.* § 5 The Lord Bishop Malby; the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

† c. Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of nobility. *Obs.*; but see 15 a (c).

1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 13 Quhat time it be plesand to the said Lord Erie [of Orkney].

13. As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbreviated *Ld.*, formerly † *L.* (*pl. Ls.*), *L.o.*

The rules now accepted for its use are as follows. In other than strictly ceremonial use it may be substituted for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting the rank of a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word *of*, when it occurs in the more formal designation, being dropped. Thus 'Lord Harrington', 'Lord Derby', 'Lord Manvers', 'Lord Palmerston', may be used instead of 'The Marquis of Harrington', 'The Earl of Derby', 'Earl Manvers', 'Viscount Palmerston'. A baron (whether a peer, or a peer's eldest son known by the title of his father's barony) is always called by his title of peerage (either a surname or a territorial designation) preceded by 'Lord', as 'Lord Tennyson'; if the Christian name is mentioned for distinction, it comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The territorial titles given by courtesy to judges in Scotland are treated like those of barons, as 'Lord Monboddo'. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'. These rules were, for the most part, already formulated in the 16th c., but were for a long time seldom accurately observed except by experts in heraldry.

In early use the prefixed title had most commonly the form *my Lord* (see 15) or *the Lord*. The latter survives in certain formal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 332/2 William Bonville Knight, Lord Boneville, his servants and adherants. 15... *Bk. of Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* 27 All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barony. ... And all his other brethren Lordes, with the addition of there Christianed name. An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Baron[y], and all his other sonnes no lords. 1545 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 224 George Erie of Huntly, Lord Gordon and of Bangenoch. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 294 Also on the French part the Lorde John Cleremont fought under his awne Banner. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 61-64 Valiant Lord Talbot Earle of Shrewsbury: Created... Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Vrchinfeld, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton [etc.]. 1593 — *Rich. II.* II. ii. 53 The L. Northumberland. 1626 *Trussell Centu. Daniels Hist. Eng.* 93 Sir John Oldcastle in right of his Wife called in courtesie Lord Cobham. 1781 (title) The Trial of the Right Honourable George Gordon, commonly called, Lord George Gordon. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 171, I dined with Lord and Lady Frederick FitzClarence and Lord Westmoreland. *Ibid.* III. 458 Whether Lord Derby or Lord anybody else is in office. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 405 Mr. Bruce was raised to the Peerage as Lord Aberdare.

b. *The Lord Harry:* see *HARRY* 6.

14. Jocular uses. a. As a mock title of dignity given to the person appointed to preside on certain festive occasions. So *Lord of Christmas* (see *CHRISTMAS* 4), *Lord of Misrule* (see *MISRULE*), *Summer Lord*, etc. (*obs. exc. Hist.*), *Harvest Lord* (see *HARVEST* sb. 7).

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Item the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of January 1551-2 the lorde of Crystmas of the kynges howse came thowrow London... to the lorde mayer's to demer. 1571 *GRINDAL Injune.* at York Cij, The Minister & churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule or Sommer Lordes... to come vncruently into any Church [etc.]. 1628 in *Crit. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes... their lord of misrule. 1806 *Bloomfield Wild Flowers* Poems (1845) 217 Many a Lord, Sam, I know that, Has begg'd as well as thee.

b. *stang.* A hunchback. (Cf. *LORD-FISH*.)

The origin of this use is obscure, but there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word. *The Dict. Canting Crew* has a partial sense of *Lady*.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Lord*, a very crooked, deformed... Person. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* xxviii. His pupil... was... on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of my Lord. 1817 *Nieman Eng. Sp. Dict.* (ed. 2), Lord. 8 (loc.) *Hombre jorobado*. 1826 *Lamb Elia* II. *Pop. Fallacies*. That a deformed person is a lord. 1887 *Besant The World went* I. iii. 86 He was, in appearance, short and bent, with rounded shoulders, and with a hump (which made the boys call him My Lord).

15. *My Lord* (usually pronounced mil'ord).

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (a) Formerly the ordinary prefix used in speaking to or of a nobleman, where we now commonly use simply 'Lord' (see 13); in early use the preposition of before territorial designations was commonly retained. (Now only *arch.*) (b) *My Lord* of (London, Canterbury, etc.): a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (*obs.* or *arch.*). (c) Prefixed to a title of rank or office; now only *vocatively*, as in *my Lord Mayor, my Lord Duke, my Lord Marquis*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 73 My lorde ser Herowde! a 1470 *Gweorv in Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 230 The mater was put to my Lorde of London. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. 1530 *Palsgr.* 433/2, I am somoned by a sargent at armes to apere before my lorde chaunceller. 1533 *T. Cromwell Lett.* 25 July in *C's Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 My Lorde Abbot I recomende me vnto you [etc.]. c 1560 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 57 Than my Lord Arrane from Albany ye Duke Obtenit the gift of Murray. 1561 *Stauford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary XVII* 108/1 At my lorde of Sarum's commandment. 1583 *Stubbs Anal. Abs.* II. (1883) 104 May a bishop be called, by the name of 'my Lord bishop, my Lord-grac'. 1584 *Licesters Communio* (1641) 68 By your opinion my Lord of Leycester is the most learned of all his kindred. 1613 *Sherman De non Tenen.* Eccl. (1646) 23 My Lord Coke also in the second part of his Reports, saith, that [etc.]. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* (1690) l. 199 A petition to my Lord, Grace of Canterbury. 1660 *Thoms Diary* 3 Mar. My Lord General Fleetwood told my Lord that he feared the King of Sweden is dead. 1679 *Evelyn Alcm.* 5 Nov. I was invited to dine at the Lord Tivdale's. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 17 74 The Courage and Capacity of my Lord Galway. 1742 *Fiddling 7. Andrews Pref.* 8, I apprehend, my Lord Shaftesbury's Opinion of mere Barlesque agrees with mine.

b. Used separately. (a) As the usual polite or respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons greatly inferior in position) in speaking of them. (b) As the formal mode of address to a Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Advocate (Scotland). (c) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court (or, formerly, a judge of any of the 'superior courts' now merged in this); in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts.

The hurried or affected pronunciation prevalent in the courts of law has often been derisively represented by the spelling *my Lud* or *m'lud* (see *LUD*).

1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 190 My lord, we recomend our hartlie and humil service vnto your lordschip. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* II. i. 204 [Beatrice to Don Pedro] So I would he should do me, my Lord. 1601



MUNDAY *Dowry*. *Earl Huntingdon* ii. ii. (1828) 34 *Robin*. What, Much and John! well met in this ill time. *Little John*. In this good time my lord. 1780 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 28 'Bravissimo! my Lord', replied Squalid. 1830 N. S. WHIATON *Frank*, 108. I could not help noticing the affected way in which they [H. of Lords clerks] pronounce the words *My Lord*. . . as if they were written *My Lord*. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. He has been spoken to in the street as *My Lord*, under the impression that he was the Bishop. 1893 SIR A. GORDON *Lord Aberdeen* 191 'The minister . . . turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

c. As nonce-vb., *To 'my lord'* (a person).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vi. Who ever saw any Lord my-lorded in tattered blanket, fastened with wooden skewer? 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* i. viii. His tenant . . . would . . . 'My lord' him until the wine had done its work.

d. pl. *My lords*: (a) the usual form of address to a number of noblemen or bishops, and in courts of law to two or more of the superior judges sitting together; (b) in the official correspondence of a department of state, used as a collective designation for the ministers composing it.

1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxix. 1 *My Lords* of Chacker, pleis 30w to heir My coump. 1555 RIDLEY in COVERD. *Left. Martyrs* (1564) 101 *My Lords*, if in times past ye haue letc. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 16 *My Lords*. We were fore-warned of your coming. 1727 POPE *etc.* *Art of Sinking* 122 Separate divisions for the two houses of parliament, my lords the judges, &c. 1871 ROUTLEDGE'S *Boy's Ann.* Aug. 495 Speedily got himself into hot water with 'my lords' at Whitehall.

III. 18. *attrib.* or *appositive*, and in *Comb.*, as *lord-lover*, *-sutor*; *lord-hating*, *-loving*, *-ridden* adjs.; *lord-bred* *nonce-adv.*, a breed or race of lords; *lord-farmer*, one who holds an episcopal manor by a rent paid to the bishop; *† lords' room*, app. a room or compartment on the stage of a theatre, reserved for privileged spectators.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 385 Abbot men are continually raised to the peerage, and get crossed with the older 'Lord-breeds'. 1718 R. FRAMPTON in T. EVANS *Life* (1876) 161 The 'lord farmer' there had been offering a small fine to renew with the preceding Bishops who both refused. 1777 *Town & Country Mag.* June 335 Death. John Shadwell, Esq.; lord-farmer of Horfield manor, in Somersetshire. 1828 BLACKB. *Mag.* XXIII. 384 The 'lord-hating' gang to which he, apparently. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* l. xlii. v. O young 'lord-lover', what sighs are thine. For one that will never be thine? 1856 EMERSON *Trav. Traits*, *Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 63 'The conservative, money-loving, 'lord-loving' English are yet liberty-loving. 1849 R. COBBEN in *Morley Life* (1902) xviii. 68 2 A servile aristocracy-loving, 'lord-ridden' people. 1599 B. JONSON *For My out of Hum.* ii. i. Hee powres them out as fawn harly, as if hee had tane Tabacco with them over the stage in the Lords room. 1609 DEKKER *Gulls Hornet* vi. 28 Let our vnder-hant . . . presently aduance himself vp to the Throne of the Stage, I meane not into the Lords room, which is now but the Stages Suburbs. 1868 BAUMANN *Ring & Bk.* iv. 171 He likes to have 'lord-suitors' lounge.

**Lord** (*lɔrd*), *v.* Also 3 4 *laverd*. [*f. LORD sb.*]

1. *intr.* † a. To exercise lordship, have dominion. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* ciii. 19 Laverd in he 19 gnaipd etc. his, And his rike til alle s. Laverd [Vulg. *dominabitur*] in blis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. 1. 8 Metridates which lored vpon xxiii. contrees.

b. To play the lord; to behave in a lordly manner, assume airs of grandeur; to rule tyrannically, domineer. Now rare exc. const. *over*.

1377 LANGR. *P. Pl.* B. x. 84 Pe more he . . . lordeth in londes be lasse good he delecth. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 For they [the Apostles] preached and lorded not. And nowe they lorde and preache not. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Fode-stooke groune there mought I see, And loathed Paddockes lording the same. 1594 — *Auaretti* x. She lordeth in licentious blisse Of her free-will. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Eliza* ii. vii. Her . . . sister . . . Alicia, in whose face Love proudly lorded. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Genl.* vii. Wks. 1831 III. 124 The hateful thirst of Lording in the Church . . . first bestow'd a being vpon Prelats. 1671 — *Sauzon* 265 They had by this . . . lored over them whom now they serue. 1685 DRYDEN in *Lucullus* iii. 232 That haughty King, who lored over the Main, . . . Him Death, a greater Monarch, overcame. 1777 BURKE *Address King* Wks. 1842 II. 402 Much less are we desirous of lording over our brethren. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Ann.* (1835) I. iii. 156 Its unhappy patient is lored over by a power of moral evil. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 151 Methinks, instead of in the forest lording, The noble Sir should [etc.]. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxi. I am not one to be lored over by a man no better than myself.

c. So *To lord it*, chiefly with *over*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 176 They . . . lord it as they list. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 44 I see them Lording it in London streets. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 145 Lording it over the Consciences of the people. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 She [drunkenness] lords it over Poland, Sweden and Norway. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1822) V. 409 'Though reason and judgment would veil to Christ, yet the man does not, because his affections lord it. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. Nov.* in *Early Diary*. He disdains submitting to the great or Lording it over the little. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* *Rep. Van Winkle* p. 1 The Kaatskill mountains . . . are seen . . . swelling up to a noble height and lording it over the surrounding country. 1855 TYNDALL in *Lett. Educ.* 192 We lord it over Matter, and in so doing have become better acquainted with the laws of Mind. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 337 This barbarian . . . lored it over many waters from the Canaries to Candia.

2. *trans.* To be or act as lord of; to control, manage, rule, rare.

c 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *P. LXXVIII.* xxii. [Their] heritage be shared to the race . . . of godly Israel, To lord their

lands. *Ibid.* cvi. xv. [God] Left them to be . . . Lored by foes. 1621 J. WILSON *Belphegor* i. ii. Simple Merit Lords few Mens Horoscope. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 660 Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lored long before. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* ii. 894 The look Of his white palace . . . And all the revels he had lored there.

3. † a. To make (a man) a lord or master. b. To confer the title of lord upon; to ennoble.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 14 If þai were noght lordid of me [Mistransl.: *L. si mei non fuerunt dominati*]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 97 He being thus Lored, did believe He was indeed the Duke. 1643 WINTER *Calisto* Musc. 69 Evry one of those That hath for any services, bene Lored. 1720 HUMOR. *Lett. Lond. Frail.* (1721) 16 Thou shalt be told . . . Who gets an Estate in the Alley, and is afterward Knighted or Lored. 1787 MUR. 307 Sir Cadwallader Pleadwell . . . has been lately Lored. 1889 KIRKALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 It was with no little pleasure then that I found Lord Tennyson (before he was lored) making me known . . . to Mr. Robert Browning.

c. To address or speak of as 'Lord'.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett. Lk.* (1862) I. 161 My newly printed book against Arminians was one challenge; not lording the prelates was another. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 92 Is not Sarah commended for obeying, and lording her husband? 1660 CHARAC. *Italy* 56 Before they merit the degree of Knighthood, they must be Lored.

**Lordan** (ə) see **LURIAN**.

**Lord-borough.** One who has quasi-manorial rights in certain English boroughs: see *quot.*

1751 *Eng. Gazetteer* II. xv. *Wolverhampton*, The dean is lord borough of Wolverhampton, Codsall, Hatherton and Pettsall, and hath all manner of privileges bel. to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, deadlands, escheats [etc.].

**Lord-dom** (*lɔrd-dɔm*). For forms see **LORD sb.** [*OE. hlaford-dōm, f. hlaford LORD sb. + -dōm*].

† a. The position of being lord, lordship (*obs.*). b. *nonce-use*. The state of things characterized by the existence of lords.

c 897 K. ALBERT *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 121 & 56 on lardowes onlimesse da Peingra dies ealdordoms geord to hlaford . . . 1200 CHOMIN 1151c Te lare gast 333 egeþþe lare þowes. 1300 *Chron. Hist. Brit.* c. 1230 *Itali* *Med.* 11 is al to miche lardordom & meistris þinne þis 1300 merred tuns. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 321 There is no country . . . in which the system of lord-dom and servility is so manifestly supported as in England.

**Lorden**: see **LURIAN**.

† **Lordfast**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 5-fest. [*f. LORD sb. + FAST a.*] Bound to a lord.

c 1460 *Leicestershire Hist.* viii. 20 These men that at lord fast thay came the ploghe tary.

**Lord-fish.** [*f. LORD sb. 14b.*] (See *quot.*)

1835 VALENT. *Brit. Fishes* II. 165 Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh-caught example of a species of *morhua*, with the middle dorsal and the first anal fins short. . . Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury of the spine, and their name for it was Lord-fish.

**Lordful** (*lɔrdfʊl*), *a. rare*—1. [*f. LORD sb. + -FUL*] Having the bearing of a lord; lordly. Hence **Lordfully** *adv.*, in a lordly manner; nobly.

c 1450 *Mor. Vocabularium* 178 That lordfulle child [sc. Joseph]. 1836 GOS. P. THOMAS *S. & L.* 1832 IV. 185 They [the Lords] have said lordly and lordfully, 'Here we stand, the offspring of the by-gone time'.

† **Lordhead**, *Obs.* For forms see **LORD sb.** and **-HEAD**. [*f. LORD sb. + -HEAD*] **LORDSHIP**.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 In the nyste and in the leste he forþ His lordhead quanne he mis-ches. a 1300 *Chans. M.* 4837 We prai þi lordhead þat þou toun vs help in uede. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 61 Of that toun speke I, For laveddith and for maistri, That Nembrot havid first of man.

† **Lordify**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [*f. LORD sb. + -IFY*] *trans.* To make a lord of.

1665 T. POWELL *Witty Contend.* in i. I, I, I lordify thee, John . . . thou shalt no more be plain John . . . but my lord John.

**Lording** (*lɔrdɪŋ*), *sb.* Forms: 1 *hlafording* (Sweet), 2-3 *lover(e)ding*, 3 *Orm.* *laserding*, 3 4 *laverding*, (lording), 3 *lording*. [*f. LORD sb. + -ING*].

1. = **LORD sb.** 2. Frequent as a form of address, rarely *sing.* = Sir!, frequent in *pl.* Sirs! Gentlemen! Also, *my lording!* *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 170 Pe ricche be ben lordinges struien þe wreche men, þe ben underlinges. a 1200 *ORMSH.* 918 Nu lorderinges, lorde we Whatt tuss mazz us litacenn. c 1205 *LAV.* 27394 Lauerdinges, quazd Lues þa Mahun eou beo lide. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 27 Lordinges and leneis þis is si glorius miracle. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 833 Ne3 ilc burge hadde is lordering. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proude in play listneþ, lordinge dere. 1340 *Asch.* 67 þis renne is in ucle maneres ase me sergons 335 hire lordinges. 1375 *BARBOR* *Brace* l. 245 Lordingis, quba likis for till her, The Romany now be3 nys her. 1382 *Wyclif Dent.* x. 17 The Lord our God he is. Lord of lordyngis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2573 þe beche loid oure þe lynes 'my lording' he said, 'I am nogt gilty of bis gyle'. c 1450 *HOLLAND* *Howlat* 628 Qubat fele arnes. Of lordingis and sere landis . . . The said persewante bure.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arise Sonnets* (1879) 149 Lo Lordyngs, here by take a vewe. 1591 *Frank. Raigue K. John* (1611) 20 Lordinges forbear, for time is coming fast, That deeds may trice what words can not determine. 1599 SHAKS. *etc.* *Pass. Phil.* xv. It was a Lording's daughter, the fairest one of thre. 1622 *FLETCHER* *Beggars Bush* v. i. 1ft be worth His Lordships thanks anon, when 'tis done, Lording, He lorde for't. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* II. xxi. 363 Have a care for yourselves, lordings! The Wake is loose.

2. As diminutive of **LORD**: A little lord, a petty lord, usually in a contemptuous sense.

c 1577 STANVHURST *Archie.* *etc.* *Epit. Ld. Louth* (Arb.) 150 The Lord Baron of Louth . . . was traiterously murdered by Mackmaughoun, an Irish Lording, about the year 1577. 1589 PUTTERHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix (Arb.) 229 Such termes are used to be giuen, for a kind of contempt, as when we say Lording for Lord. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 62 The question you Of my Lords Tricks, and yours, when you were Boyes: You were pretty Lordinges then? 1651 N. BAYON *Disc. Govt.* *Eng.* ii. vi. 59 Had future Ages pursued the flight as it was begun, these Lordinges might have beaten the Air, without making any speedy way.

3. A sort of apple or pear. (*f. LORDLING 2.*)

1664 E. ELAN *Kak Hort.* *Ang.* (1799) 22 Pears. Windor. Sugar-Pear, Loring Pear, &c. *Ibid.*, Sept. 24 Apples. Summer Pearmain, Lording-apple. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* (1691) 210 The Lording is a fair, green, and sharp apple.

**Lording** (*lɔrdɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LORD v. + -ING*]. The action of **LORD v.** in various senses.

1549 COVERDALE *etc.* *Erasmus, Par. Let.* 14 The office of a right byshop is ferre of from lording. 1610 GILL. *in Heraldry* iii. xvii. (1611 150) When they sit, they hold their heads steady and without moti . . . which stately action Spencer in his Shepheard's calender calleth the lording of Frogs. [See *LORD v.* 1 b. 170.] 1648 MURTON *Parame Kings* 16.046 The censuror can lordingous lording over, con-ten c. 1657 W. MOSELEY *in quaestio* 93.112 To exorciste themselves they transfere it is Lording . . . on the Bishops. 1864 BROWN *Sat.* *Ibid.* I. iii. 112 Possibly the fifteen days' lording it at Shays may have broken in on his outfit. 1890 L. HARDY *New Rev.* Jan. 20 The present lording of a male over maturity.

*attrib.* 1611 *Spenser Hist. Ch. hist.* in ix. 10 c. 7 As was the shien of old se Lording thence. 1863 W. LAM. *Asker Preface* 4 Lous. metres me on a little lording 1062.

**Lording** (*lɔrdɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [*f. LORD v. + -ING*].

That lords, in senses of the vb.

c 1400 *tr. Sancta Secret.* *Gov. Loush.* 34 A man may, by tokenynges perseyue whether wyt or no wyt be yn a kynge lordand. c 1629 LAYTON *Spous Phd.* (ed. 2) 6 Where the Spirit recounteth by name all the sorts of Ministries . . . Eph. iv. 11 there is not one word of such a Lording Ministry. 1641 R. BROOK *Eng. Episc.* ii. vii. 112 The Cruell Tyranny of some Lording Prelates. 1880 G. MURKIN *Travels* Com. (1881) 39 She tried to be revolted by his lording tone.

**Lordkin** (*lɔrdkɪn*), *nonce-adv.* [*f. LORD sb. + KIN*]. A little or young lord.

1855 THACKERAY *Novels* II. 143 Princekin or lordkin from his earliest days has nurses dependants [etc.].

**Lordless** (*lɔrdləs*), *a.* [*OE. hlafordlūs, f. hlaford LORD sb. + -lūs -LESS*]. Without a lord; having no lord. Of a woman: Husbandless.

*Beowulf* (K.) 2931 Oddæt I lōdodon earfoðde in hufnes holt hlaford-leas. c 1200 *Becket* 678 in S. *Eng. Lat.* I. 110 Ase men þat weren lordlesse—ho mæsten 3wa t a hule. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 2987 Þou art ymald . . . mout child wip out fader, & mout wif lordles. c 1440 CAXTON *Life St. Kath.* iii. 483 Hou is hir, ord, or whate is she lordles? 1643 T. CASE *Serm.* in *Kerr Covenants & Covenants* (1875) 119 Your diocese [shall be] bishoppe & your sees lordles. 1823 JOHNSON *Barthol. Collect. Poems* 112 An amical band From Moorham's lordless hall. 1867 FLEMING *Apoc. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 91 The lordless man became a kind of outlaw. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 117 And many a lordless, troubled land Fell scarce loth to his dreaded hand.

**Lordlet** (*lɔrdlət*), *adjocular.* [*f. LORD sb. + -LET*]. A little or young lord.

1884 *Chr. Commons.* 13 Nov. 63/5 Suppose the private soldier had assaulted the dual lordlet. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 102 Why should I be filled with envy on beholdin, some lordlet . . . dash by me?

**Lord-lieutenant.** Pl. lords-lieutenant, s. lord-lieutenants.

1. The title of various high officials holding delegated authority from the sovereign.

† a. In Scotland. *Obs.*

1453 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 403 He wald noght find caucion and soureite that the lord Lieutenand suld haue ferme and stibill quhat the said Ranald did. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 As salbe thoct expedient be my Lord Lieutenent.

b. In Ireland: The Viceroy.

In 1640 the earl of Strafford who had till then borne the title of 'Lord Deputy', was promoted to the higher dignity of 'Lord Lieutenant'.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 57 Some succeeding Princes . . . had their . . . Lord Lieutenants or Deputies (as at this day they are called) of Ireland, . . . then whom, no Lieutenants in Christendome . . . comes nearer Kinglike State. 1648 *Art. Peace in Milton's Wks.* (1847) 257/1 To such other place as his majesty's lord lieutenant . . . shall appoint. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3841/3 Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord lieutenant of Ireland. a 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* ii. (1885) II. 34 No appointment is known but that of Lord de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

c. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other large land-owner, appointed by the Sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-lieutenants. He also recommends qualified persons for the office of justice of the peace.

Lord-lieutenants, when first introduced in the 16th c., were to take an active part in the defence of the realm, and down to 1871 they had extensive powers with regard to the militia, etc., which then reverted to the Crown.

1557-8 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary*, c. 3 § 5 The Lorde Lieutenante or the Lorde Wardene, during the tyme of any his or their Commission shall and maye have order and determine the sone Offences by his or their discretions. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm. For Russ. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Lord Lieutenants . . . do . . . appoint one experienced Souldier in every Regiment to be an Adjutor, to be resident







†1. A strap, thong, rein. *Obs. rare.*











[c. 897: see 1.] *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxvi. 99 Ichabbe be lused money a day. c. 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 152, I am wounded. Pat j am lost almost. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 6006 (Fairf.) Dede & luse was al haire fe. c. 1397 CHAUCER *L. & Stedf.* 7 Al is louse for lue of stedfastnesse. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 507, I trow nocht zeit at Wallace lousy be: Our clerkys sayis, he sall ger money de. a 1533 L. O. BERNERS *Houn* xxi. 63 Yf ye speke to hym ye are lost for cuer. a 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viii. 2 To play at the tables and dice with such as be lost and naught. 1604 E. (CRIMSTONE) *D'Acasta's Hist.* Indies v. i. 334 By this means God is dishonoured, and man lost in all parts by idolatry. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. l. 52 All lost, to prayers, to prayers, all lost. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* iv. i. 46 The Woman that Deliberates is lost. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 479 And is the soul indeed so lost! 1798 *Monthly Mag.* vi. 437 (Scotticisms) Poor man, he was lost in the river; drowned. 1817 SELWYN *Laws Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) ii. 921 The property insured was lost. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosh. Jesus Christ* xiii. 182 Von are not in danger of perdition, but are lost already. 1885 *Laws Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 The vessel... sank in a short time, all hands being lost.

3. To incur the privation of (something that one possesses or has control of); to part with through negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession, lands, goods, a right, quality, etc. † *occas.* with *away, up*, (? *U. S.* rare) *out*.

c. 1205 LAV. 29159 Pus losede Brutes al pas kine-londes. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Pou losis bi dignite. 1427 *Waterf. Arch.* in *toth Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 The accusers shall lose his franchises for ever. a 1470 GARGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 189 That same yere was the most palfre of Normandy y-loste. 14... *Childe of Bristowe* 402 in Hazl. E. P. P. i. 125 Thu has played atte dice... and lost up, sone, that thu had. c. 1530 L. O. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 He lost away and wasted... his londes and goodes. 1612 LITHGOW *Trav.* ii. 66 In all, the Christians loosed but eleven Gallies. 1779 COWPER *Yearly Distress* 55 One talks... of pigs that he has lost By maggot at the tail. 1869 H. BUSHNELL *New Life* viii. 110 The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of cunning... and loses out just as much in the power of true perception. 1898 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 458 Sir Joseph Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.

b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc.

To lose one's head: see HEAD sb. 51. To lose heart: to become discouraged. To lose one's heart: to fall in love. † To lose one's breath: to die. To lose one's legs (slang): to get drunk.

c. 1205 LAV. 29158 Hire lif heo losede sone. 23... E. E. ALIST. P. B. 586 If he has losed the lysten. 1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 315 Makynge a statute that whosoever toke a beste her scholre lose on cie. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ix. 130 Syr Arthur lost so moche blood that it was merueille he stode on his feet. 15... in *Lett. Roy. & Minstr.* Ladies (1846) II. 4 She was like to have lost her mind. 1530 PALSGR. 429/2 I am spechelesse, as a sycke body is that hath lost the use of his speche. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* vi. On better were I loosed ten thousand breaths, Than ever live in such vmeene disgrace. 1597 BACON *Coulers* cd. & *Evill* (Arb.) 152 As to a monocolos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* iii v. 'Tis long agone since first I lost my heart. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 914 Though sight be lost, Life yet hath many solaces. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 ¶ 4 In a little time after he lost his Senses. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 186 As soon as they were dead, every one lost heart, having lost their Chief Supports. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* ii. vi. (1752) 46 A religious Nun, devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarseness for ten Years. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XI. 560 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flinch under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to... (have) lost his legs. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 193 She... rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood. 1842 TENNYSON *Eden, Gray* 3 And have you lost your heart? ... And are you married yet? 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. 253 She acquired an influence over the mind of the destitute child that she never lost.

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a relative, friend, servant, etc.) by death, by local separation, or by severance of the relationship. Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander, an army: To suffer loss of (men) by death, capture, wounds, etc. Of a medical man: To fail to preserve the life of (a patient).

c. 1205 LAV. 5704 Heo loseden monie bused godere monnen. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 78 We loseden alle oure hoosbondes at that toun. c. 1450 *Tomeley Myst.* v. 48 Why shuld I apon a day loyse boke my sonnes? 1530 PALSGR. 749/2 The folyshes gyrlke toke on for thought as if she had losed her father she coude have done no more. 1722 Dr. Foe *Hell Flaneters* (1840) 117 The apprehensions of losing such a friend. 1780 *Westim. Mag.* VIII. 249 The Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothée... and took her without losing a man. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* i. iv. How much I loved him, I find out now I've lost him. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 256 When we came where lies the child we lost in other years. 1880 WHEELER *Short Hist. India* 604 The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men. 1882 S. WELLS *Ovar. & Uterine Tumours* 185 He [McDowell] lost only the last of his first five cases of ovariectomy. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xx. 176 She had lost her father, who died very suddenly a few days after he sailed. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 208 While Wellington lost about 1300 men, Massena lost considerably over three times that number.

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of mind or body), e.g. to lose patience, one's temper, to lose caste, hold, one's balance, etc. To lose ground: to fail to keep one's position; esp. fig. to decline in reputation, favour, health, etc.

[1436: see GROUND sb. 11.] 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. ix. 131 But alwayes he helde vp his shelde and lost no ground nor bated no chere. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 27 At length, the left wing of the Arcadians began to loose ground. 1602 MABER tr. *Alenhan's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 53 How had they almost made me to lose my patience, and my judgement! 1640 tr. *Verderer's Rom. of Rom.* i. xvi. 68 They brake their staves bravely, without losing their saddles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 838 They astonish all resistance lost, All courage. 1712 W. ROGERS *Poy.* 291 A Current setting to Leeward, we rather lost than got ground. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, How well is a favourite but he has lost ground since I told them that he is married. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. iv. 379 Those suspicions were not likely to lose ground. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xi. Chaffey boggled over his plate so long, that Mr. Jonas, losing patience, took it from him at last. 1877 SPURGEON *Sermon* XXIII. 320 He has lost caste and lost all ground of glorying.

e. *occas.* To cease to have, to get rid of (something undesirable, e.g. an ailment).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 607 To loose In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe. 1677 LLOYD CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 The Dutchesse hath had an ague in her lying inne but hath soone lost it. 1742 W. COLLINS *Hassan* 83 O! let me teach my heart to lose its fears. 1859 Mrs. TREVELYAN *Let. in Trevelyan Life Macanlay* (1876) II. xv. 477 Never, as long as I live, can I lose the sense of misery that I ever left him after Christmas day. *Mod.* I have not yet lost my rheumatism.

f. Of a thing: To be deprived of or part with (a portion of itself, a quality, or appurtenance).

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 221 Pe day lost his colour, & mirk was as pe nyght. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 288 Til that the brighte sone losed his bewe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry IV. v. v.* 239 This deceit loseth the name of craft. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* 99 The Air such pleasure loth to lose, With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly close. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 648 And hear thy joys lost nothing by comparison with ours? 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 51 When... the hypermetropic eye loses its power of adjustment. 1894 HALL CAINE *Mauvean* iv. x. 233 Her household duties had lost their interest.

† g. with cognate obj., to lose a loss. Also, to lose (= incur) a fine. *Obs.*

1498 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Jnl.* XLIII. Item for a fyne lost by John Stone. xxd. 1525 L. O. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxvii. 109 The countrey of Bieme this hundred yere neuer losed suche a losse. a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Graunt them good Lord... To treat inward, for losing such a losse. 1614 S. WARD *Let. in Usher's Lett.* (1668) 33 We have lost... a great loss by Mr. Casaubon's untimely decease.

† h. with *inf.*: To be deprived of the power or opportunity (of doing something). *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Forest, Ep. Lady Aubigny* 4 What 'th' have lost I expect, they dare deride. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 378 Though I have lost... To be belov'd of God, I have not lost To love.

i. The *passive* is often used without any reference to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e.g. (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised; (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf. *Lost ppl. a.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 429 This God-like act Annuls thy doom, the death thou shouldst have dy'd, In sin for ever lost from life. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 117 It is not lost that comes at last. All is not lost that is in danger. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* *Prod.* (Globe) 503 The name of its author being wholly lost. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 264/1 In all Percussions the Stroke is proportional to the Force lost. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P. Cowley*, If what he thinks be true, that his numbers are unmusical only when they are ill-read, the art of reading them is at present lost. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte Arth.* 90 Surely a precious thing... Should thus be lost for ever from the earth. 1870 M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 69 From which [chapters] Paul's whole theology, if all his other writings were lost, might be reconstructed. 1897 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* IV. 818 The quality of the voice may be unaltered or completely lost.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To suffer loss; to cease to possess something; to be deprived of or part with some of his or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 Ha been enver feard for to losen (elsewhere, and here in *MS. Bodl.* loosen). c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 336 Now want, now has; now loss, now can wyn. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 101 Thou shalt not loose by it. 1611 BIBLE *Ecc.* iii. 6 A time to get, and a time to lose. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 75 There is nothing lost in being willing to lose for God. 1697 DRYDEN *Deid. Entis* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 229 Thus, by gaining abroad, he lost at home. 1838 MACAULAY *Temple* Ess. (1887) 440 He never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly lose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii. 'Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all. 1895 GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 313 Fortunately the Sikhs had lost so severely that no evil consequences followed. 1898 *Folk-Lore* Sept. 198 The other was undertaken by a publisher, who lost on it. *Mod.* Both armies lost heavily.

b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of its power or force. *rare.*

1794 Mrs. PROZIO *Synon.* II. 56 Our authors plunder French comedies in vain; the humour loses and evaporates. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Relit. Apost. Teach.* i. 33 The words are only understood in their setting. They lose immensely when isolated.

† c. *Const.* of, with *partitive sense.* *Obs.*

1642 FULLER *Moly & Prof.* St. III. v. 163 God alwayes worn in the same purse with silver loses both of the colour and weight. 1753 A. MURPHY *Cray's Inn Jnl.* No. 33 These Allurements soon began to lose of their Influence. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) i. 86 Hawkins told him it

would lose of its beauty if it were so published. 1802 BEDFORDS *Hygeia* v. 54 Every muscle, steeped in a heated medium, loses of its contractility.

5. To become, permanently or temporarily, unable to find in one's own possession or custody; to cease to know the whereabouts of (a portable object, an animal, etc.) because it has strayed or gone un-awares from one's possession, or has simply been mislaid.

c. 950 *Liudisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 4 zif forlorad vet losad enne of 8am. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 4 What man of 300 that hath an hundred sheep, and if he hath lost oon of hem [etc.]. c. 1422 HOCCLIVE *Jonathas* 318 Y have a fere... show woldest it leese, As thou lostist my ryng. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 37 My Sone was losed, and now is found. 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. i. 23 Like a Schoole-boy that had lost his A. B. C. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Fraunce* vii. 12 We demanded if they had not taken up a hawk which we had lost. 1718 *Prior Dore* 8 Venus wept the sad disaster Of having lost her favourite dove. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Fey. S. Seas* 110 She told me Mr. B... had lost his Hat. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 179 Since her horse was lost I left her mine. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered them.

b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, to lose sight of (lit. and fig.): see SIGHT. Also *occas.*, to cease to hear (poet.); † to fail to follow (a person) in argument (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1589 JAMES in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 111 The Master... was afayrd his men would shape some contrary course while he was asleep, and so he should lose vs. a 1592 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1637) 349 This is our life while we enjoy it, we lose it like the Sunne which flies swifter than an arrow, and yet no man perceives that it moves. 1628 DICKY *Voy. Medit.* (1668) 3 If we should chance at any time to loose each other, upon sight againe [etc.]. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 11 We once more got sight of the Carracke, and lost her for ever, in two hours after. 1640 SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* iv. F. & B. I cannot see 'th' darke with spectacles, And mine owne eyes ha' lost him of the suddaine. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 173, I thought, upon infinity, he was running into Sir Isaac Newton's notion of infinite space being the divine sensorium... but, indeed, many times I lost him. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 245 Losing her carol I stood pensively.

c. To draw away from, be no longer near or among; to leave hopelessly behind in a race.

1704 POPE *Autumn* 60 Here where the mountains less'ning as they rise Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. v. 180 We did not lose them [flying-birds] on the coast of Brazil, till we approached the southern tropic. 1886 Sir F. H. DOYLE *Kenil.* 63 Where his great stride and iron legs would have enabled him, in the language of the turf, to lose his antagonist.

† d. To fail to retain in the mind or memory; to forget. Also said of the mind or memory. To lose it that... to forget that. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forget, I have loste a thyng out of remembrance. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. l. 114 Being overfull of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 408 The lesson is not plaine, And once made perfect, neuer lost againe. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good Wks.* 1873 III. 209 My memorie had quite lost you. 1613 SHAKS., etc. *Hen. VIII.* ii. 1. 73 Heare what I say, and then goe home and lose me. 16... MILTON *P. R.* lxxxiii. 16 That Israels name for ever may be lost in memory. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. l. Here let Remembrance loose our past Misfortunes. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Apr., Had quite lost it that the Meeting was at Mr. Stoddard's. 1870 AL. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 148 Who can ever lose out of his memory the roll and march of those magnificent words of prophecy?

e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in *to lose one's way* (lit. and fig.). † Of a river: To diverge from its channel.

1530 PALSGR. 771/1, I wander, as one dothe that hath loste his waye. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. viii. 20 They had willingly lost their course. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* ii. 94 Nor is it a thing extraordinary for rivers to lose their channels. 1709 *Prior Chace Hunting* 3 She lost her way, And thro' the Woods uncertaine chanced to stray. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. l. 373 Pepsys and his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way between Newbury and Reading. 1893 *Fam. Herald* 131/1 After she had walked a little farther, she lost trail altogether.

† f. To allow to escape from one's power or influence. *Obs.*

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) i. 178 Instead of prevailing on the Prince, he lost him so entirely, that all his endeavours afterwards could never beget any confidence in him.

g. To let slip one's knowledge of (a language).

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I am in great danger of losing my English.

6. To spend unprofitably or in vain; to waste, get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts); to let slip (opportunities) without using them to good purpose; to waste (time).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 20 Suffre that thou suffris for god and of god, for wa is paine bat losis suffrynge. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1700 (1749) Lest tyme I lose, I dar not with yow dele. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 513 Fully on me she lost hir lore. c. 1450 *Merlin* 6 And so shold ye loose yowre tyme. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xvi. 754 She is not the fyrst that hath loste her payn vpon yow. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvi. 173 The leill labour lost, and leill service. 1581 PETTIT *Guano's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 Now to loose no more time about this point, I saie vnto you, y<sup>e</sup> [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 24 But, when she saw her prayers nought prevail Shee backe returned with some labour lost. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Card.*



(1626) 12 All your labour past and to come about an Orchard is lost unless you fence well. 1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serms.* 233 True zeale... will not lose the opportunity of doing what it ought, for waiting till others beginne. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 271 Ill is lost that praise That is address to unattending Ears. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 127 Fall to, you know Half an Hour is soon lost at Dinner. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 The constables will be here in a trice, so you have not a moment to lose. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* ix. How much she grieved to lose the given day In dissipation wild, in visitation gay. 1847 MARRAT *Child. N. Forest* v. There is no time to be lost. 1896 G. BOOTHBY *In Strange Comp.* II. vi. 55/1 A. fellow who never lost a chance of making himself objectionable.

b. To be lost on or upon: to have no effect upon, to fail to influence.

1670 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 120 On whom my paines Humane taken, all, all lost, quite lost. [1692 BURNET *Past. Care* ix. 121 Niceties of Style are lost before a common Auditor.] 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xl. 1059 Thir Stratagems, and Tricks of little Hearts Are lost on me. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 131 Your kindness is not lost upon me. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. iii. 1. 32 Nothing, however, was ever lost upon Lord Monmouth. No one had a more retentive memory, or a more observant mind. 1900 J. A. H. MURRAY *Evolution Eng. Lexicogr.* 6 The real humour of the situation... was lost upon the House of Commons.

7. To fail to obtain (something one might have had): occas. const. to. Also, to fail to catch (a train, etc.). † To lose aim: to miss one's mark.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 185 He schall lese [M.S. y luse] hevenc bat will hem take away. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Adam for Pride lose his pris. c. 1400 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 353 Wheder I lose or I wyn In fyth, thir fellowship. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 141 b. Meanyng not to lose so great a prey. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas.* for M. i. iv. 78 Our doubts are traitors And makes vs loose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 71 Shall I do that which all the Parthian Darts, (Though Enemy) lost ayme, and could not. 1611 BIBLE *Math.* x. 42 He shall in no wise lose his reward. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* v. i. (1632) K. 2. Cam. ... If you forswear your selves we shall not prosper. I'll rather lose my longing. 1650 BAXTER *Saint's R.* iv. (1656) 132 Where God loses his praise, man will certainly lose his comforts. 1711 SWIFT *Frl. to Stella* 12 May, Mr. Secretary. I brought me to our town's end in his coach: so I lost my walk. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 339 The swift-footed Salix lost the prize to young Euryalus. 1830 J. J. KYLLIE *Corr.* (1894) 256 Rather than lose her legacy, she hung him on to the window bar. 1884 *Congregationalist* June 403, I once nearly lost a train on account of it. 1900 F. ANSTY *Brass* II. 22 'A Guinea. For the last time. You'll lose it, sir,' said the auctioneer to the little man.

b. To fail to apprehend by sight or hearing; not to 'catch' (words, points of a discourse).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. i. 32 Then go we neare her that her eare loose nothing. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 97 Being too farre off from any thing, we lose the sight, and too neere likewise, we cannot see it. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 599 Fearing each to lose Some note of Nature's music from his lips. *Mod.* I did not lose a word of his speech.

† c. To fail to attend; to 'miss'. Obs. Also formerly at Cambridge University. To lose one's week: not to be allowed to count towards the obligatory number of weeks of residence a week in which the required number of chapels had not been kept.

1711 SWIFT *Frl. to Stella* 4 Aug. I lost church to-day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 161 They lost their weeks; they vex the souls of deans.

d. Hunting. To fail to catch (an animal).

1567 MAPLET *Cr. Forest* 68 b. I had rather (as they say lose the Hare) then to take such infinite paines as to hunt so farre for hir. 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 104 The greyhounds took up the chase, and either killed or lost her.

8. To be deprived of (something) in a contest or game; to forfeit (a stake); hence, to be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit); to fail to carry (a motion). Also in *Cricket*: To have (a wicket) taken by an opponent. Const. to.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 She lost y<sup>e</sup> game whereof Huon was ioyfull. 1560 DAVIS *tr. Steidau's Comm.* 210 Foughte a battell in Piedmont, with the Frenchemen, and lost the felde. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 538 While we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. 1607 — *Cor. i.* vii. 4 If we loose the Field, We cannot keepe the Towne. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a courante where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose my money. 1710 *Act 9 Anne*, c. 19 § 2 Any Person or Persons... who shall at any Time or sitting by playing at Cards... lose to any One or more... Persons... the Sum... of Ten Pounds. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Let. to bro. Neville*, The Corporation versus Gee, which we... lost. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Our Parish* iv. The motion was lost by a majority of two. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171, I lost my wicket to the first ball. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 9 When our side was vanquish'd and my cause For ever lost. 1871 *Punch* 27 Jan. 41/2 We never lost a game to a professional at billiards without hearing him assign his triumph chiefly to his flukes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Southerners had scored 78 without losing a wicket.

b. absol. To be defeated; also, to forfeit money by defeat in a game.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 116 According to the chance of war, the one part gay, and the other lost. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 730 A captive victor that hath lost in game. 1605 — *Lea* v. iii. 15 Who looses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1622 MABBE *tr. Alemayor's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 21 Their game was Primeria... my mother, shee got the money, for my father was willing to lose to her. 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11, I here your horse hath lost. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 198 She lost one sitting to the Tune of a hundred Guineas. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magic Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss

may profit those who lose. 1885 O. W. HOLMES, JR. in *Lavv Q. Rev.* Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

9 Causal senses. a. To cause the loss of: o n const. *dativ* of the person suffering loss.

1428 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 What ever man... bringe warre upon the cite whereby they bene prayed and losid their goods. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 187 Pride, Haughtinesse [etc.]... The least of which, haunting a Nobleman, Loseth men's hearts. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iii. 76. 1605 — *Lea* i. i. 125. a. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. iv. I pray that this action loose not Philaster the hearts of the people. 1640-2 *Arch-cudr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 76 If they [shoes] come not with expedition the want of theme will lose all our soters. 1699 WORTON *Let. in Bentley's Phil. Pref.* 12, I did not think that a sufficient reason, why I should lose that Treatise to the World. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 25 Do not overtrump him, which may probably lose you two or three Tricks. 1803 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 8 A loss of the commission would lose the office. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. vii. 195 The crimes of John lost him all the northern part of his French possessions.

† b. To cause (a person) to 'lose his way'; to bewilder. Obs.

1648 Eikon Bas. xvi. 157 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat, and hinder the Spirit of pray, . . . then un-premeditated and confused variety to distract, and lose it. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 15 He only endeavours to lose his Reader in a mist of Words.

† c. ? To cause to be forgotten. Obs.

1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* iv. iv. I have fifteen years so lost me to your knowledge, that you retain no memory of Prospero. 1774 *W. Hudson Corr.* (1843) III. 130 It requires a much better memory than mine to re-tune such long work, and one harangue loses the former to me.

† d. To reject (a bill in parliament). Obs.

1665 PERCY *Diary* 26 July, A bill for the Lord's day, which it seems the Lords have lost, and so cannot be passed.

10. *refl.* (with corresponding *passive*).

a. To lose one's way, go astray. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *P.s.* cxviii. 176, I go astraye as a shepe that is lost. 1581 LAMBARD *Eikon* iv. iv. (1602) 390 The hearer would be many times lost, before I should come to the end. 1581 PHILLIPS *Guazzo's Cer. Com.* i. (1586) 14 But I want end goe I to loose my selfe in the intricate labyrinth of the abuses & disorders of our time. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iii. 11. 174 Take one lost in a Thornie Wood. 1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xvi. 69 They must of necessity lose themselves, having no knowledge where they were. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Kelig. Med.* i. § 9, I love to lose my selfe in a mystery. 1667 MILTON *Phil.* II. ii. 561 In wandering mazes lost. 1780 J. HARRIS *Phil. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 484 Arabian poetry is so immense a field, that he who enters it is in danger of being lost. 1859 TENNYSON *Eliade* 225 (1) or these waste downs whereon I lost myself.

b. To lose one's (or its) identity; to become merged (in something else). *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. vi. 93 Ten great rivers which loose themselves entering into that Lake. 1781 J. MOORE *Fiero Soc.* II. (1790) I. xli. 445 The Via Sacra was a street leading to the Forum, and lost in it. 1796 JANE AUSTIN *Pride & Prej.* vii. (1813) 195 All surprise was shortly lost in other feelings. 1822 LAMB *Eikon* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks. & Read.* I love to lose myself in other men's minds. 1871-2 A. HUNT *The Way*, etc. ii. (1894) 62 By the Resurrection and Ascension His Apostleship had been visibly lost in His Sonship.

c. To become deeply absorbed or engrossed (in thought, etc.); to be bewildered, overwhelmed (in wonder); † to be distracted, lose one's wits (from emotion or excitement).

1604 E. (GRIMSTONE) *tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 339 They were lost in their own imaginations and conceits. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. 71 Be not lost So poorly in your thoughts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 121 These strong Egyptian Fetters I must break, Or loose my selfe in detage. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Reck.* iv. i. (1639) G. 2 b. I almost lose my selfe in joy to meete him. 1728 ANDERSON *Hum.* *When all thy merites*, Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise. 1798 LAMBARD *Eikon* i. 97, I neither feed the flock nor watch the fold; How can I, lost in love? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. i. (1820) 153 As I pace the darkened chamber and lose myself in melancholy musings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bomburst* iii. vi. Her voice was low at first, but she soon lost herself, and then it rose above the other voices. 1899 *Albion's Syst.* Med. VIII. 239 For a time they become lost and dazed.

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (in clouds, etc.).

1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 354 Woody mountains half in vapours lost. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 194 Hills that... lose themselves at length in matted grass. 1845 M. FARRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 A vast ocean of tillage... losing itself in the vapour of the distant horizon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 227 A pillar'd porch, the bases lost in laurel.

† e. Of water: To leak away. Obs.

1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 189 The Vials... are joined to the Pipes with Wax or Mastick, so that the Water rises into the Vials, without losing itself any where. *Ibid.* 194 Gravel, or Sand-Stone, upon which the Water will run without losing itself.

11. Comb., with sense 'one who or something which loses...', as † lose-all, † lose-office; so † lose-time a, time-wasting.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 78 Jugling tricks, or other idle lose-time sports. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* iv. xlii. More loue to purchase, each good turne requite, Lest a Loose-office thou be termed right. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 220 The third [heir] is commonly a lose-all.

† Lose, v. 2 Obs. Also 4 loose, 5 lowse. [f. LOSE sb., or perh. aphetic f. ALOSE v.] *trans.* To praise. Also *absol.*

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* R. xi. 411 Pow with rude speche Lakkest, and losedest jynge pat longed nouzt to be done. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Esdras* iv. 12 What maner wise passith not the kyng bifore cothere, that thus is loo-id? c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1960 (Dublin MS.) Of all Lordes Lord lowsed porow be world. c. 1430 *Pilgr.* 137 *Manhode* II. cii. (1869) 112, I am pilke pat of olde am cleped and losed [v. r. aloshed] be eldeste.

Hence † Losed *pp. a.*, praised, renowned. Also used as sb., one praised.

c. 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 245 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 77 So noble a losed her nas non in al þe vniuersite. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Protr.* 160 The good kynge Dany... the loset of force and of vertue. c. 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* i. 7 A losyd lorde was he.

Lose, obs. form of LOOSE, LOSS.

Losable: see LOSABLE.

Losel (lōzēl), sb. and a. arch. and dial. (See E. D. D.) Forms: 4-7 losell, 5-6 loselle, (6 losyll), 6 7 lozel, (6 lozell, lozell, 7 lozell), 6-7, 9 Sc. lossel, 7 lossell, 4 losel. [app. f. *losen*, pa. pp. of LEESE v. (cf. LOREL from the more usual *loren*, and BROTHEL similarly f. OE. *brōden*, pa. pp. of *brōdan* to be ruined). The etymological sense is thus 'one who is lost', 'a son of perdition']

A sb. A worthless person; a profligate, rake, scoundrel; in weaker sense, a ragamuffin, ne'er-do-well.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 74 Losels þat lecherie haunten. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 252 We hafe as losels hylde many longe daye. c. 1400 *Desir.* Troy 12096 Losel to be lady launchid full swithe. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 154 Los 's ye ar and thelys. 1561 T. NORTON *Catvins Inst.* i. 42 Augustine, whome those losells do most hate. 1596 SPENSER *State Trcl.* Wks. (Globe) 624/1 Many of them be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely by any sheriff, or other ordinary officer be gotten. 1601 DEFT *Pathw. Heaven* 170 There be many lazy losels... which doe notm... all the day long, but walke in the streets, sit upon the stables, and frequent Taverns and Ale-houses. 1609 C. BUTLER *Tem. Mon.* iii. (1633) G iv. The Drone... hath beene alwaies reputed a greedy losell. 1624 RP. MOUNTAGU *Gage* 187 Yet it is possible and I could doo it, to puzzle such a Losell as yourself. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Dent.* 123 The sword devoureth one, as well as another... it spares neither lord nor losel, as they say. 1671 ANNAUD *Myst. Pilatus* 94 How soon might the rude swaine, the country losell, the clownish Boor... find out a way, for nonilating his family. 17... *Heir of Linne* II. xx. in *Ritson Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 137 If we shold hang any losel leere, The first we wold begin with thee. 1832 CARLISLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 Do not recruiting sergeants drum through the streets... and collect ragged losels enough? 1843 BROWNING *Blot Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/2 Wretched women... tied by wild ill'cit ties to losels vile. 1897 'L. KATH' *Fanny Laidy* vii. 18 The school-master knew it was no village losel hired by the hour.

B. adj. Good-for-nothing, worthless.

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1828) 35 Yonder comes a lazy losel Friar. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* II. xv. Why should you plain, that losel swains refuse you? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1831 III. 296 Where didst thou learn to be... so pusillanimous, thou losel Bachelour of Art. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 57 He saw the losel porpoises, which had betrayed them into this peril, some broiling on the Gridiron, and others hissing on the Frying-pan! 1883 K. W. DIXON *Mano* II. i. 65 This bad daughter of a better sire With a vile losel dweller of the wild Was playing now.

† Loseling, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. prec. + ING-2.] Worthy of a losel, rascally.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Share* vii. 64 A prettie dronzey, .. loseling Argument this was against taking the Oath.

Loselism (lōzēl'iz'm), rare. [f. LOSEL + -ISM.] The quality or state of a losel; losels collectively.

1831 CARLISLE *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 214 All the Loselism of London will be about the church next Sunday.

† Loselled, *pp. a.* Obs. rare-1. [f. LOSEL + -ED-2.] = LOSEL a.

1606 Wily *Begunil* G. If I had been such a great long, large Lobcock, losel'd burden, as Master Churns is, .. I should neuer have got Pegge as long as I had hid.

† Loselly, a. Obs. rare. [f. LOSEL + -LY 1.] Like a losel, good-for-nothing, idle, lazy.

1611 COTGR. *Poltronesque*, lazle, lozelle, sluggish, idle. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* iv. lix. These lozelly Gulliguted Gastrolaters.

Loselry (lōzēl'ri), arch. [f. LOSEL + -RY.]

Performance characteristic of a losel; profligacy, debauchery, rascality.

1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. cxcviii. 178 The false spencers, the whiche he mayntened t'urgh loselrye ageynst his honour. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courtie?* 661 By sorsery Or sacche other loselry. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit.* Concern. 13 To haue him Lord it out thus vnder my nose, and I to sweate and swinke, to maintaine his loselrye. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 215 Surely my first thought was that she had been judged for some loselry.

Losen, obs. pa. pp. of LEESE v. 1, LOOSE v.

Losen, variant of LOZEN SE.

Losenge (e, obs. form of LOZENGE.

† Losenge, v. Obs. Also 5 losynge. [a. OF. *losenger* = Pr. *lauzenger*, Sp. *lisonyar*, Pg. *lisonjear*, It. *lusingar*; f. OF. *losenge*, *losange* sb. flattery = Pr. *lauzenga*, *lauzenja*, Sp. Pg. *lisonja*; app. adopted by the other Rom. langs. from Pr.



*lanzenge* = OF. *loenge* (F. *louange*) praise:—med.L. *landenia*, a derivative (? on analogy of *vindemia*) of L. *laud-em* praise: see *LOSE sb.* trans. To flatter, compliment unduly. Const. of.

1428 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 129 Thay losyngid the kyng of Wayne-glory of the force of his hoste. 1480 CAXTON *Ord's Dict.* xiii. xvii. Thanne began Glaucus to calt her and losenge her.

† **Losengeous**, *a.* Obs. rare—1. In 7 losungeous. [f. next with substitution of suffix: see -ous.] Lying, flattering.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 108 What a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proued.

† **Losenger**. Obs. Forms: 4 loseniour (= *four*), -gour, losaniour (= *four*), losengiour, -eour, 4-5 losengeour, -gere, -ynger(e), 4-6 losanger, (5 -ere, losengeoure, -joure, lousenger, lesingour, Sc. lossenger, 6 -geir, loosenger, losinger), 4-7 losenger. [a. OF. *losengour*, -ere, agent-n. f. *losenger* LOSENGE v.]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

13.. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 674 Thou schalt ben an-honged, thou loseniour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3504 What sey men of pese loseniours, þat haue here wurdys feyre as flouris? c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 328 In youre court is manye a losenger. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1923 Laches me þis losenger & ledis me him hedire. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* Cij. But this syme [sc. of boasting] doubleth in them that folowe and flatter thes vauntours and losengers. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua maritit tomen* 258 Gif you nought list be forleit with losengeris vntrew. 1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Chron.*, Hist. Scot. 631 There to end their lues with shame, as a number of such other loo-engers had often doone before them. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Losenger*, a flatterer, a Lyar.

2. *Sc.* A sluggard. [? Confused with *losel*.]

1512 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 178 Thus lysnit I, as lossenger, sic lewidnes to lulk. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 281, I knew it was past four howris of day, And thocht I wald no langar ly in May Les Phebus suld me lo-anger attaynt.

† **Losengery**. Obs. Forms: 4 (losengerie), losengerie, 4-5 losengerie, -gerie, (4 -grie, -grye), 5 -gry, (-gri), (5 losangerye, losyng(-e)rie). [a. OF. *losengerie*: see prec. and -ERY.] Flattery, deceit.

13.. *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3512 Kepe þe þan for losengerye. For feyre spekyng man kan weyl lye. 1377 LANGOL *P. Pl.* B. vi. 145 In lycherye and in losengerye 3c lyeuen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. 157 Ouermyche to Preyze is suspete of losengery. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* D. j. Therof growen many synnes, .. That is to wete losangerye, flaterye [etc.].

**Loser** (*lōzar*). [f. *LOSE v.* + *-ER* 1.]

† 1. A destroyer. Obs.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant 512, I sall be glad in god .. mysaueoure, nocht in þe world my losere. c1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 459 Pis court is .. loser of al þe worlde. c1611 CROMAN *Iliad* xviii. 109 And when the loser of my friend his death in me shall find; Let death take all.

2. One who loses or suffers loss.

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 60 l. One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 303, I may vpon iust occasion thynke my selfe a looser mynny wayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 143 You will draw both friend and foe, Winner and Loser. 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 283 That thay be nocht losers of their prouision. a1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark x. 31 We may be losers for Christ, we shall never be losers by him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 267 He always declared that he had been a loser by his mission.

*Proverb.* [1533 MORE *Debell. Salum* Wks. 1018/2 Hit is an olde curtesye at the cardes perdy; to let the loser haue hys wordes.] 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1869) 146 Let the losers haue their wordes. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 123 The wisest men haue bene .. pleased, that losers should haue their wordes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 Glue losers leane to prate. a1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (J.), Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak.

b. A squanderer or waster (of time).

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. § 1. 8 If one of the Speakers be .. trifling, be that hears, and he that answers .. are equal losers of their time. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 354 The author was no loser of his time.

c. A horse that loses in a race.

1904 J. BURNS in *Speaker* 11 Jan. 419/1 The workman works hard five days, but on the sixth is generally found at the 'Corner Pin' spotting winners and catching losers.

3. **Billiards**. A losing hazard.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 281 There may be a loser left off the white. 1904 J. ROBERTS jun. *Mod. Billiards* 88 The angle is not suitable for a following loser, so the play is again a loser off the cushion.

† **Lo'sery**. Obs. [f. *LOSE v.* + *-ERY*.] Losing; opportunity or chance of losing.

c1400 *Beryn* 924 Al othir gamys that losery was in. *Ibid.* 1228 For in such losery he hath lost many a frank.

**Lo'seyn**, obs. form of LOZEN.

**Losh** (*lɒʃ*), *sb.* 1 Also 7 *losy*. [a. Russ. *лосъ*.] † 1. An elk. Obs.

1591 [see OLEN]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 463 An Elke or Loshie, the Red deer of the country. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen, and the Losy and such like. a1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* ii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 482 People riding on Elks and Loshes.

2. *Losh hide, leather*: the untanned hide of the elk, and later of the buffalo and ox, prepared with oil; a soft buff-coloured leather; wash-leather. (Cf. LASCH *sb.*)

1583 CARLILE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 184 Los-he hides, rich Furres, and other such like. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Comm.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Their losh or buffe hide is very faire and large. 1662 *Irish Stat.* (1765) II. 409 Losh hides, the piece *sq.* 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, drest in oil. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as .. wash-leather. .. It is also called losh leather. 1864 CRAIG, *Suppl.*, *Losh-hide*, a hide not drest in any way, but simply oiled.

**Losh** (*lɒʃ*), *sb.* 2 [a. F. *losche* = LOACH.] A name in Canada and Alaska for the burbot.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 236 In Alaska .. it is known as 'Losh'; in Canada, as 'la Loche'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 273.

† **Losh**, *v.* Obs. [? Onomatopoeic.] *intr.* ? To fall with a splash; to go stumbling.

1669 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 170 Yet am I not so sheepish, to losh into the Ditch. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Losh*, to splash in water. *North.* 1859 WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 19 (E. D. D.) An laykes and loshes over the steaynes.

**Losh** (*lɒʃ*), *int.* Sc. A distortion of LORD, used in certain exclamations.

a1779 D. GRAHAM *Lepher the Taylor* (1785) 17 The losh preserve me, sirs. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Tax shoon! losh how the snobs will glunch. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1835 I. 244 Losh me! that's beautiful language. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/1 'Losh! the body's cracked'.

**Losien**, *losin*, obs. forms of LOZEN.

**Losine**, obs. pp. pl. of LESESE v.

**Losing** (*lɒzɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. *LOSE v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of *LOSE v.* 1. † a. Perdition, destruction; the being lost or destroyed (obs.). b. Used, chiefly gerundially, in various senses of the vb. † To be on losing: to be in process of being lost.

a. c950 *Liutif.* *Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Wez ðu ladas to losing. 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1031 He most ay lyne in þat losje in losyng euer-more. 1530 PATSCHE 241/1 *Losing, perdition.* 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 234 The citie being besieged, and in some danger of losing. c1660 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* I. 136 An armie of Gelderland .. was in great danger of losinge.

b. 1387 TREVISIA *Nigden* (Rolls) IV. 295 As a goldene fishhook, þe losyngje þerof may be i-quyte by non wyynyng of taking of fische. c1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 221 Complene þis payne in dolour thus that duellis; In langour lyeis, for losyng of thar luff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they be in duryng; how fearful in keypyng; how sorrowful in losyng. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 218 At his arrivall, the last stake of the Christians was on losing. 1668 PEVYS *Diary* 1 Jan., To see how differently one man took his losing from another. 1725 J. GLANVILLE *Poems* 63 France shall meet with no Repair from Losings here, by healing Winnings there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* l. 140 Odes About this losing of the child. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We arrived .. without .. adventure except the losing of an anchor. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 178 It was the scene of Charles Fox's chief losses at the faro table.

2. *attrib.* in losing-money, a payment allowed to the loser in certain competitions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., There is a pound per win to each man .. and there is losing money at half rates every time your boat answers the starting gun.

**Los'ing**, *apl. a.* [f. *LOSE v.* + *-ING* 2.] That loses, or that results in loss. **Losing game**, (a) a game played with ill-success; (b) a game in which the loser of the game wins the stakes. **Losing hazard**, loadum, see the *sbs.*

1519 HORMAN *Fulge.* 280 h. A sangle ace is a losyngje caste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. l. 62, I follow thus A loosing suite against him. 1601 — *Jud.* C. v. v. 36, I shall have glory by this loosing day. 1668 LAOY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 [He] deserves a better fate than to be ever of the loosing side. 1708 PORE *Let. to H. Cromwell* 1 Nov., You are return'd by this time, to the old Divisions of a losing Game at Piquet with the Ladies, and half a Play. at the Theatre. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 265 This was a losing voyage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* l. 60 They came to a losing Market. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 23 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card. 1893 F. AOMAS *New Egypt* 26, I think we're playing a losing game in Egypt.

Hence **Los'ingly** *adv.*, in a losing manner.

1864 in CRAIG, *Suppl.*

**Losing(e)**, obs. form of LOZENGE.

**Loss** (*lɒs*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 1-3 *los* (only in dat. *los*, in Lay. Occs. written *loose*), 4-5 *los*, *loos*, (5 *loose*, 6 *St. lois*), 4-7 *losse*, (5 *losce*), 4- *loss*.

[Prob. two distinct formations. The OE. *los* (? neut.), found only in the phr. *is los* (*weorðan, gedōt*), corresponds to ON. *los* neut., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigf.) — OTeut. \**losō-n* (a parallel formation with OE. *for LORE sb.* 2: — OTeut. \**losō-n*), f. \**lus*, wk. grade of the root \**laus*-. \**laus*-. see *LESESE v.*, *LEASE a.*, *LOOSE a.* (The etymological sense may be rendered by 'dissolution'; cf. the ON. use.) As this word occurs in OE. and early ME. only in the dative (which if it had survived would have normally become *lōse* with voiced *s*), it cannot, unless the uninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, account for the mod. form. The word in its later use as a noun of action to *leese*, *lose* vbs., appears first in the middle of the 14th c., and may have been a back-formation from the pa. pple. *lost*; cf. *LOST sb.*, which is of contemporary date.]

1. Perdition, ruin, destruction; the condition or

fact of being 'lost', destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses; cf. *LOSE v.* 1 2 b.

897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 249 Donne ze to lose weorðað. c1205 LA3. 3903 Heore lif heom eode al to leose [for lose]; *winning with lose* = nose]. c1275 *Ibid.* 2284 And so hi solle go to lose. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, Whan they seken .. the losse and the dethe of yonge chylidren. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VII 115 Bothe her body and soule, wer gotten again out of etternall losse and perdition. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* iii. vi. 102 His life with thine, and all that offer to defend him, Stand in assured losse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 368 Thou hast .. quitted all to save A World from utter loss. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy.* X. *Scas* 104 The Loss of the Ship, was the Loss of him. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Gladstone on Ch. & State* (1880) 481 Is not the loss of one soul a greater evil than the extinction of many lives?

2. The fact of losing (something specified or contextually implied). See the senses of *LOSE v.* 1 Const. with *of* or objective genitive.

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right, quality, faculty, or the like).

1377 LANGOL *P. Pl.* R. xix. 287 Losse of worldly catel. 1398 TREVISIA *Bartli.* De f. K. vi. v. (1495) 293 Chylidren wepe more for the losse of an apple than for the losse of their herytage. 1562-3 Act 5 *Edis.* c. 14 § 12 Persons that shall so offend .. shall have Imprisonment, losse of Eares, slyting and searing of Nose. 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* i. xxviii. 109 The losse of power, and vertue in all living things, is the privation thereof. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 67 O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 180 William the Conqueror .. punished such as were convicted of killing the wild boar in his forests, with the loss of their eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 104 The Papists of Ireland attributed to him the loss of their lands. 1864 TRAVELMAN *Compt.* *Wallah* (1866) 299 The words, 'loss of caste', convey to an English gentleman's mind no more terrible idea than that of marrying his laundress. 1896 J. H. CLARKE *Cold-Catching, Cold-Preventing*, etc. 66 Among the sequelae of a cold in the head .. may be mentioned loss of taste and smell.

b. *Loss of life*: the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, in generalized sense, the destruction or 'sacrifice' of human lives.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1685 Jp payne of los of lyf. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *lt. Castanheida's Cong.* E. Ind. i. viii. 20 Not willing they should .. susteine cruelte, or losse of lyfe. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* iv. iii. 106, I lō'd him, and will weepe my date of life out, for his sweete lyves losse. 1611 *Bible Acts* xxvii. 22 There shall be no losse of any mans life among you. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 3/3 These men estimate the loss of life - that is, the ruthless waste and destruction of human life during the sixteen years that the Khalifa has ruled - at seventy-five per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or estrangement, of (a friend, relative, servant, or the like). Often contextually, the death (of a person regretted).

a1450 MYRC 1279 For los of frendes or of any bynge. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. vi. xlv. 237 Ther be many sad hearts for the los of my Lord Robert Digby. 1662 R. J. ESTRANGE *Fables* (1708) I. 543 The Case of a Lady that kept her Bed for the los of a Favorite Puppy she had. 1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 1 Affliction for the Loss of her Mother. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 309 [Died] John Case Browne, esq., whose loss will be severely felt .. by the whole neighbourhood. 1805 J. QUINCY in *Life* 74 The loss of Mr. Griswold from the national legislature. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1835) II. xxi. 269 Newton had to mourn the loss of his earliest and best friend.

d. The losing of or being defeated in (a battle, game, or contest). † Formerly also without specific mention of the object: The state of being a loser, defeat (obs.).

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 174, I lovne þat we lay lotes on ledes vchone, & who-so lympeþ þe losse, lay hyni þer-oute. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 136 Of the taking of the Kyng their Master, and of the losse of the feld. 1593 SHAKS. *J. Hen. VI.* iv. iv. 4 What losse of some pitch battell against Warwick? 1611 — *Cymb.* ii. iii. 2 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that ever turn'd vp Ace. 1744 OZELL *tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 205 As a great many Captains have done after the Loss of a Battle. 1822 SHELLEY *Caldron's Magic Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss may profit those who lose.

e. Failure to take advantage or make good use (of time, etc.).

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 997 *Dido*, It nere but los of tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 19 He shal paye the losse of his tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1420 But for losse of Nestors golden words, It seem'd they would debate with angry swords. 1624 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biendi's Brontena* 29 She without losse of time, buried the Poyntard up to the hilts. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 10 To .. take to some honest Livelihood without Loss of Time. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxi, Instant reimbursement for loss of time. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xl. 75 This error caused us the loss of an hour.

f. Failure to gain or obtain. (Cf. *LOSE v.* 1 7.) a1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 41 A word that signifieth .. loss of victory. *Mod.* I do not wish to risk the loss of my train.

† 3. *occas.* Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation. Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prol.* 720 Woman was the los of al mankynde. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 130 The negligence of the kynges counsaill .. was the losse of the whole dominion of France.

4. In particularized sense: An instance of losing. Also, a person, thing, or amount lost.

c1399 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 1202 That was the losse



..that I had borne. 1463 4. *Coldingham Priory Papers* (Surtree) 191. Our grete lossez in plee for Coldingham. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 406 b. That those which had bene faithfull to him, and therefore had chaunced into extreme miserie, should first be recompensed their losse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iv. ii. 87 A rich fellow enough, goe to, and a fellow that hath had losses. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Codrington* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: our never to be sufficiently lamented losse. 1738 *Freethinker* No. 1 76 It is not possible to trade to much Advantage without some Losses. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* ii. viii. 95 But soon 'twas heard (a loss of little woe) That he had stolen away the gallant queen. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

b. *spec. (Path.)* A loss of blood by uterine hamorrhage.

1901 *Brit. Med. J.* No. 2089. 86 The patient gave a history of having had a loss a few days previously.

5. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being deprived of something, or resulting from a change of conditions; an instance of this. (Opposed to *gain*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. Prol.* 195 Better is a litel losse than a longe sorwe. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 212 Drede of worldly shame & losse. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1719 Of be harmys pat we haue & be hogge losse. *Ibid.* 9781 Me is leuer for to lyue with losse pat I haue. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 141 b. Gain is not alwaies peradurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 181 No losse shall touch her by my company. 1611 *Bible Phil.* iii. 7 What things were gaine to me, those I counted losse for Christ. 1657 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 9 Small loss it is that theme can come unto thee. 1686 tr. *Charlin's Triv. Persia* 8 No wonder if their Trade decrease, and turn to loss rather then profit. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 750 Nor can the wonders it records be sung To meaneer music, and not suffer loss. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xix. (1877) 341 Earthly losses are remedies for covetousness. 1848 NEWMAN (*title*) Loss and gain. 1866 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* i. 76 No matter... 'Tis only her loss [refusing to drink].

b. To have a (great) loss in (or of): to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

1680 AUBREY *Lives, E. Davenant* (1813) II. 300 He was not only a man of vast learning, but of great goodness and charity; the parish and all his friends will have a great losse in him. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 15 What a Loss shall I have of him! 1824 JERRELL *Corr* (1894) 144, I feel a sad loss of poor dear Mr. Stanley. 1836 MOORE *Memo* (1856) VII. 164 As the time approaches for the departure of our dear little Nell, we begin to feel more and more the loss we shall have of her. 1881 THORLOVE *Dr. Worle's School* iv. xi. She had a certain charge... as to the school... and very well she did her work. I shall have a great loss in her.

c. A (great, etc.) loss (in this sense) is often idiomatically predicated of the person or thing lost, where in strictness the subject of the sentence should be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more correct expression, as in quot. 1605, is obsolete.)

[1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. § 4 For apophthegms, it is a great loss of that book of Cicero's.] *Mod.* Our opponents are welcome to their new convert; he is no loss.

6. *Mil.* The losing (by a commander or an army) of men by death, wounds, or capture; also (*sing.* and *pl.*) the number of men so lost.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3271 3it me is better... in bataille be slayne, þan se þe losse of my ledis. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 130 Trustyng... shortly to be lorde of the citee and towne, without any grete losse or battail. 1840 GIBBS *Steele's Lichf.* 45 The loss of each army... was about equal. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1869) II. ii. viii. 446 They were repulsed with loss. 1899 SIR G. WHITE *Dispt. to Buller* 16 Dec. The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England.

7. Lack, default, want. In the loss of question: provided there is no dispute. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 99 As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question. 1632 LITHGOW *Town* iii. 85 The Villages for losse of ground are all built on the skirts of Rocks.

8. *Tennis.* A lost chase (see CHASE *sb.* 1 7).

1591 [see CHASE *sb.* 1 7]. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Convers. B. Jonson* xvii. (1842) 30 A Lord playing at Tennis, and having asked those in the gallerie Whether a strok was Chase or Lose? A Brother of my Lord Northumberland's answered, it was Loss.

9. At a loss, †at loss. Of a hound: Having lost the track or scent; at fault. Hence of persons: At fault; utterly uncertain what to say or do (often with indirect questions introduced by *how*, *what*, etc.); unable to understand, imagine, discover, explain, etc. At a loss for: unable to discover or obtain (something needed).

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxvii. (1612) 175 The Hound at losse doth over-give. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 23 He cried upon it at the meeres losse, And twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1663 SOUTH *Serm.* (1822) III. 424 The justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion [sc. of rebellion]. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridg.* b 5 b. Many that are much conversant in subtilties of Logick... are at a loss in it, and can make little of it. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 366 Satan now Quite at a loss, for all his darts were spent, Thus to our Saviour with stern brow reply'd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 332 His wonderful Learning was at a loss. 1711 STEELE *Spec. No.* 53 78, I stood utterly at a loss how to behave my self. *Ibid.* No. 157 71, I am very much at a loss to express by any Word that occurs to me in our Language, that which is understood by *ludoles* in Latin. 1773 LIFE N. *Fronte* 23 If they were at a Loss for any thing, I cry'd out, can I find it, Sir? 1781 COWPER *Hope* 345 All speakers, yet all

language at a loss. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 33 We are at a loss, however, for any direct knowledge of the means used by them. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 They were at a loss how to obtain his release. 1863 F. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* 17, I therefore am at a loss to understand what made her hail the erection of one [mill] at Charleston as likely to produce such happy results.

† *Loss*, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 *losse*, (5) *lossem*, 6 *los*, 7 *loz*. [a. MDu. *los* = OE. *lox*, OHG., MHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luhs*); akin to Sw. *lo* of the same meaning. Caxton's *lossem* represents the unexplained variant *lossen* of the Du. original.] A lynx. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxviii. (Arb.) 105 The rulers and keepers of the felde was the luppaert and the losse. *Ibid.* xli. 111 The keepers of the felde, the luppaert and the lossem. 1598 FLORIO, *Lince*, a beast like unto a wolfe, called a los or linc. *Lince*,... Also a losse, or a linc. 1624 T. HEYWOOD *Gunsaleton* vii. 329 The beast called a Loz or Lynx.

† *Loss*, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 *los*, 6-7 *loiss*. [a. Du. *lossen* (whence G. *loschen*, Da. *losse*, Sw. *losa*), *f. los* adj., loose (:-O.Tent. \**lusso*-), cogn. w. *loos* (:-O.Tent. \**laus*-: see LOOSE *a.*)] *trans.* To unload (a vessel), discharge (goods from a vessel). Also *absol.* of a ship: To unload.

1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 168 Of ilk stane bait cumand and lo-and in the havin id. *Ibid.* 169 That na... stapill gudis of stringearis remane... langare in Leith eftir it be dischargit and loist than [etc.]. 1537 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 86 Jhone Sleith... confessit that he loistit the pok of forest wolle pertaining to Mungo Tennend efter that the samyn was schippit and stowit in his schip. 1595 REG. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Name of thame sail brek buk..., quibill the tyme that their gudis be housit, and the schip lost, and avysit with the conservator how the marcat is. 1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 302 He making of mercat thairfor [sc. goods]... befor they be loistit.

*Loss*, *e*, var. *Sc. f.* LOSE *v.* 1; var. LOSE *sb.* 1 *Obs.*, praise; *obs. f.* LOOSE.

*Loss*, variant of LOESS.

*Lossel*, variant of LOSEL.

*Lossen*, *Lossenge*, *obs.* ff. LOZEN, LOZENGE.

*Lossenite* (l's'senit). *Min.* [Named by Milch in 1894, after Prof. C. A. *Lossen*: see -ITE.] Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in small reddish-brown crystals.

1895 *Amer. J. Sci.* L. 76 *Lossenite*.

† *Losseset*, *Obs. dial.* Also 8 *losad*. [Ir *losad* (Olr.) kneading-trough.] A wooden tray.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* xv. (1652) 155 Certain wooden trays, amongst the English in Ireland peculiarly called *Lossels* [*sic*]. 1674-91 *Ray N. C. Words* 135 A *Lossel*, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a Yoder. 1782 VALLANCY *Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* n. 82 This fine may be exchanged for *lossels*, sieves, kneading troughs [etc.].

† *Lossful*, *a. Obs.* [1. *Loss sb.* 1 + -FUL.] Productive of loss; detrimental; unprofitable.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. vii. § 108. 694 Hee... retired himself with losse-full hast into the bosome of France. 1623 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 287 As the rate of Money now goeth, no man can let his Timber stand... but it will be very losse-full to him. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 421 It is a gainful loss to suffer for the truth; it is a lossful gain... to provide for our present safety... and ease.

† *Lossing*, *vb.* *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. *Loss v.* + -ING.] The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

1531 *Extracts Abert. Reg.* (1844) I. 142 Their masteris of warke suld gar amend the prame of the brig, ... and lat bir and the prostestis greit kelle to franchit to the losing and laiding of schippis. c 1575 R. HANWAYNE *Jrnl.* (1806) 147 All horsmen and footmen went forth down to Leyth to the losing of the said bark, which incontinent was brought up to the castell efter these lossing. 1597 *Sc. Acts* vii. VI. (1816) IV. 137/2 He conservator sall not... admit any coquet... except the mercheandis... euerie one of thame, befor the losing of ouir of hair gudis, mak faith... That he bes na forbiddin gudis [etc.].

† *Lossingier*, -gere, *Sc.* variants of LOSENGER.

† *Lossless*, *a. Obs.* [f. *Loss sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without loss.

1587 THYNNE *Contr. Hist. Scot.* 409 in *Holinshead*, They were... suffered harmlesse of bodie, and losselesse of furniture to depart. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1831 III. 303 Miraculous and losselesse victories. 1669 in *Picton L'pool Music. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 Saved harmles, lossles, & indemnified from any suit.

*Lossom*, -um, *obs.* forms of LOVESOMK.

† *Lost*, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *loste*. [app. *f. lost*, pa. pple. of LOSE *v.*] = *Loss sb.* 1 To go to lost: to perish, go to ruin.

c 1374 CHALCER *Boeth.* ii. p. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) Men do no more fies of the lost than of the baanyge. 1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 213 For þey schuld defende hem þe manioke for drede of so greet lost [L. *metu tanti damni*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 Which is of most cost And lest is worth and goth to lost? 1422 tr. *Segetia Secret.*, *Princ. Priv.* 151 Of the lordshipp of Curvid men comyth many lostis and myschyses. c 1425 *Eng. Const.* Irel. ix. 147 Al thyng vnder his newe mynde yede to loste. 1473 WATERF. *Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 370 He shall... make goode of all the losts that is done. 1505 *Galway Arch.* *ibid.* 391 All such costes, losses and damages as he shuld sustayne. 1539 HORMAN *Vulg.* vii. 86 For in that delynge is great lost of tyme. 1671 *Woodbury Churchw.* Acc. (E. D. D.), Collected by virtue of a Briefe for a lost by fire.

*Lost* (l'st), *pp.* *a.* [Pa. pple. of LOSE *v.* 1]

1. That has perished or been destroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually; (of the soul) damned.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The greatest signe of a losse man is to lease his time in naughty workes. 1590 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Disc. Warre* 58 Wee were lost men but for our owne wits and resolution. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 115 As the sinner is awakened about his lost condition. a 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1724) I. 548 He was reckoned a lost man. 1780 FALLONER *Dict. Marine*, *Lost*, the state of being foundered or cast away; expressed of a ship when she has either sunk at sea, or struck upon a rock. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 392 In my lost soul's abandoned night.

b. Having the mental powers impaired. *Lost of wits*: imbecile (cf. dial. use of *lost* in this sense).

1811 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 12 Deafening the lost intelligence within. 1861 THAKRAY *Four Georges* I. 6 One thinks of a descendant of his two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wits, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

† *c. trans.* Desperate, hopeless. *Obs.*

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Sc. Mem.* (1736) II. 101 He loved me after a lost manner. 1720 — *Power of Love* (1741) III. 214 She loves you in a lost manner, she is ready to die.

2. Of which some one has been deprived; not retained in possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having lost his or its way.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 24, I am not sent but vnto the loost shepe of the housse of Israel. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Lev.* vi. 4 He shal then restore... the lost thing which he founde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 55 The thought Both of lost happiness and lasting pain Torments him. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* Ded., The grateful votaries [desired] to teach others how to recover losse'd health. 1828 MOORE (*title*) Limbo of Lost Reputations. 1830 J. SELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 4 The imperfect remains of lost species of animals and plants. 1845 BROWNING (*title*) The Lost Leader. 1849 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 659/2 If a 'Lost ball' be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs. 1849 J. B. DART *Copp.* xlvii, It occurred to me that she might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the lost girl. 1896 A. B. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxviii, To this lost heart be kind.

*Comb.* a 1845 HOOO *Lost Hair* 24 Has ever a one seen any thing about the streets like a crying lost-looking child?

† To give (over or up) for lost, also to give lost: see GIVE *v.* 31 b.

3. Of time, labour, space; Not used advantageously; spent in vain; † hence, vain, groundless. Of opportunities: Not turned to account, missed.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Drewe* 136 It were but paine and lost travaille. 1535 [see LABOUR *sb.* 1 b]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. ii. 11 It were lost sorrow to waile one that's lost. 1604 — *Obs.* v. ii. 269 Do you goe bucke dismaid? 'Tis a lost feare. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Alman* d. 147 In 111 My friend... repented himselfe of the lost thre and chare... which he had spent in the sute. 1855 HOPKINS & RIBBELL *Organ* xxxviii 274 It can never be correctly said that 'unoccupied sp.' is an Organ, within reason, is 'lost room'. 1889 'R. BOLDBRWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xv, He began... to make up for lost time.

4. Of a battle, game: In which one has been defeated. Also *trans.* Of a person: That has lost the day; defeated (*poet.*).

1724 DE FOE *Memo. Cavalier* (1840) 298, I saw it was a lost game. 1808 SCOTT *Marin.* vi. xxxii, In the lost battle, borne down by the flying. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 394 So were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

5. To be lost to: a. To have passed from the possession of; to have been taken or wrested from.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 479 Other joy To me is lost. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomentades* 63 This Battle being lost to us. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xliii, My uncle and aunt would have been lost to me; I should not have been allowed to invite them. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 363 The basis of power... was thus of necessity lost to the Five Cantons. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii. 9 So then were nothing lost to man. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 10 In the lore long dead, Lost to the hurrying world, right wise she was.

b. Of a person: To be so depraved as to be inaccessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also rarely in neutral sense, to be 'dead' to, to have lost all interest in.

1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* v. F 4 Thou lost thing to goodness. 1854 *State Case Commr.* 8 So lost and loose were that party of men to all former principles. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclesius Rides* No. 78 (1713) II. 228 Being lost to all Humanity. 1713 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 71 Who are not so very much lost to common Sense, but that they understand the Folly they are guilty of. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pul. Fortune Poems* (1777) 31 Resign'd to heaven, and lost to all beside. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Italy* v, A creature lost to reason. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 92 Lost to all sense of religious duty. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivian* 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

† *c.* To be forgotten by, unknown to (the world).

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* ii. i. (1652) 29 Men whose expectations are like yours Come not with honour to court such as I am, (Lost to the World for want of portion) But with some untam'd heat of blood. 1656 — *Duke's Mistress* ii. iii. (1638) F 2 My Lord I know not with what words to thanke Your feeling of my sufferings. I will now Believe I am not lost to all the World.

6. In special collocations: lost day, level (see *quots.*); lost motion, imperfect transmission of motion between two parts of a machine which communicate one with the other, due to faulty construction or looseness of the parts; lost Sunday (see SUNDAY).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, \**Lost day*, the day which is lost in circumnavigating the globe to the westward, by making each day a little more than twenty-four hours long. 1900 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), \**Lost*



*levels*, levels which are not driven horizontally. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 The movement being continuous and rapid in one direction—so that there is no 'loss motion' [sic]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Lost Motion*, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts.

7. *absol.* (with *the*). 1849 AVRON *Buried Flower* 72 All I loved is rising round me, All the lost returns again. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* viii. 2 Lost is the lost, thou know'st it, and the past is past. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 18 A help to the lost.

b. *pl.* Advertisements of lost articles. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 242 The number of losts... in the *Daily Advertiser* of next day.

**Lost(e)**, obs. f. **LUST**; pa. pp. of **LOSS** v. Obs. **†Lostell**, Obs. In phr. *a lostell* = OF. *à l'ostel* (see **HOSTEL**), 'to your quarters!'; 'disperse!'

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 197 b, The kyn. caused the Heraldes to cry, a lostell, and every man to departe. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lostell*, the cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

**Loste**, **Lostfalle**, obs. ff. **LUSTRE**, **LUSTFUL**. **†Losthope**, Obs. rare —1. [Cf. **FORLORN HOPE**.] An abandoned person.

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. (Caution No. 36) 102 The Scottes... on all sides assembling the losthopes and raskalls [i.e. *collectis unguine peritis hominibus*].

† **Lostless**, a. Obs. [f. **LOST** sb. + **-LESS**.] Free from loss.

1459 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1, 300 That he save the cite lostlesse against the King for all chelanges that he or his officers will make.

**Lostling** (lɒstlɪŋ), [f. **LOST** ppl. a., after **foundling**] A person or thing lost.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 The great 'lost river' which bursts out of the vertical side of the cañon of the Snake—a torrent from the solid rock; a founding rather than a lostling. 1898 C. BENHAM *Fourth Napoleon* 24 Evidently she spent her existence on the look-out for the lostling.

† **Lostly**, adv. Obs. [f. **LOST** ppl. a. + **-LY** 2.] In a lost manner; hopelessly.

1660 *tr. Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. 1. 3 Such eyes must be lostly obtenebrated, which do not perceive him therein.

**Lostness** (lɒstnəs), [f. **LOST** ppl. a. + **-NESS**.] The condition or state of being lost.

1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1807) 133 An enlightened believing soul, that sees its Lostness, and need of Christ. 1839 BAILY *Festus* (1852) 195 The desolation of the soul. A sense of lostness that leaves death but little to reveal. 1831 *Church* 23 May 246 I My feeling of lostness is utter.

**Lostriff**, **Lostvol**, obs. ff. **LOOSESTRIFF**, **LUSTFUL**.

**Losungeous**, variant of **LOSENGEOUS** a. Obs.

**Losy**, **Losyn**, obs. forms of **LOSH**, **LOZEN**.

**Losynge**, **losynge**, obs. forms of **LOZENGE**.

**Losynger** (e), variant of **LOSENGER**.

**Lot** (lɒt), sb. Forms: 1 *hlot*, *hlott*, *hlodd*, 2-8 *lote*, 4-6 *lote*, 4-7 *lotte*, (4) *loth*, 4-6 *loot*, 5 *loote*, *lootte*, 2- *lot*. [OF. *hlot* neut. (rendering *L. sors*, *portio* :—O'Eu. type *\*hluto-m*, f. the wk. grade of the root *\*hlut-* (: *hlaut-* : *hlūt-*) occurring in the str. vb. OE. *hlutan*, OS. *hlutan*, OHG. *liogan* (MHG. *liezen*), ON. *hlōta*, to cast lots, obtain by lot. The precise formal equivalent of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. in OFris. *hlot* (? neut.), MDu. *lot* neut. (also masc.), Du. *lot* neut.; but synonymous sbs. from the same root appear in all the Teut. langs. From the wk. grade are, besides those already mentioned, OHG. (*h*) *luz* masc., ON. *hlut-r*, *hlot-r* masc. (MSw. *luter*, *loter*, Sw. *lott*, Da. *lod*), *hlute* wk. masc.; from the form *\*hlaut-* are OE. *hlūt*, *hlēt*, *hlēt* masc. (:—O'Eu. *\*hlauti-z*), Goth. *hlaut-s* masc. (rendering *αλπος*), OS. *hlūt* masc., OHG. (*h*) *lūz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *lūz* masc. and neut., mod.G. *loos*, *los* neut.); cf. also ON. *hlaut* fem., blood of sacrifice. The Teut. word was adopted into the Rom. langs.: F. *lot* (whence *lotir* to divide, in OF. to cast lots), It. *lotto* game of chance, Sp., Pg. *late* lot, Sp. *loto* 'lot' put up to auction. Probably some of the uses of the Eng. word are due to the influence of F. *lot*. The primary meaning of the Teut. root *\*hlut-* is uncertain. Schrader has suggested that it may have been formed by secondary ablaut from the wk.-grade *\*hlut-* (repr. pre-Teut. *hlut-*: see **HOUT**) in the sb. *\*hluto-m*, the primary sense of which would then be the piece of wood used in casting lots. But this conjecture is very doubtful, and not free from difficulties.]

1. An object (app. usually a piece of wood) used in a widely diffused ancient method of deciding disputes, dividing plunder or property, selecting persons for an office or duty, etc., by an appeal to chance or the divine agency supposed to be concerned in the results of chance. The 'lots', each bearing the special mark of one of the competitors, were placed in a receptacle (in Homeric Greece a helmet); according to Greek procedure the vessel was shaken, the winning lot being that which fell out first; in Scandinavia (see **VIGF.** s.v. *hlutr*) the winning lot was drawn out by an uninterested party. In Eng. (exc. in rare modern instances, chiefly translations from ancient langs.) the word in this sense

occurs only in the phr. *to cast, draw* (†also *lay, put, send, throw, warp*) *lots* (or *†lot*); followed by *on* or *upon*, *over*, *between*, *for* (the object or objects concerned); also by inf. or indirect interrog. clause.

In genuine OE. idiom the vb. governing *lot* was *weorpan* to throw (see **WARP** v.); cf. G. *das Los werfen*, L. *sorles conicere*, Gr. *κλῆρον βάλλειν*. In ME. *werpen* was superseded by the synonymous *cast* and *throw*. The OE. use of *sendan* is a Latinism, after *mittere* of the Vulgate. The only forms of the phrase that survive are *to cast lots* (arch.) and *to draw lots* (cf. F. *tirer au sort*), which is interpreted as synonymous with *to draw cuts* (CUT sb. 1).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 229 Hie sendon hlot him betweenam, hwiðer hyra gehwylc faran scolde to laranne. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxvii. 35 Hlitz to-dædon hys reaf & wurpon hlot [L. *sorlen mittentes*] þær-ofer. c 1205 LAV. 13858 Vmbe fiftene 3er þat folc his isommed... & heore loten werpeð vppen þar he bit fæleð he scal naren of londre. c 1275 *Pas-sion our Lord* in O. E. *Alisc.* 50 Ac hi casten heore lot hwas he scolde beo. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xxi. 18 And micþinge lote þæte þai on. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 Lotes dei þei kast, for whom þei had þat wo. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xiv. 42 Sende 3e lot bitwixe [1535 COVERDALE Cast the lot over. 1611 Cast lots betweene] me and Jonathas my sone. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1933 *Arriadne*, Every thriddle yere... They caste lot, and as it fil a-boute On riche or pore, he muste his sone take [etc.]. c 1420 LVG. *Assembly of Gods* 1569 Mathy and Harnabe, drawing lottys, stood. c 1475 *Piercyng* 2184 They haue caste their loote certes you vppen. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 455 The French men... had divided the prisoners and spoiles among them, and had cast lottes for them. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ibid.* vii. 153 Each mark his lot, and cast it in, to Acamemnon's caske. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* xi. 173 The lot was throwne, and God made to be Judge. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* iii. xix (1720) 391 That the Regiments should cast Lots which should go on shore first. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 239 note, The -ons cast lots for their patrimony. 1744 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* IV. 722 The several Nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 26 Their numbers given, the lots were cast, To fix the names of first and last. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1842) v. xv. 296 Supposing we had to cast lots for some worldly benefit. a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE *Edwaid* iii. iv. Wks. (1851) 150 *Ethow*, (giving a soldier a helmet filled with lots) Here, take the lots and deal them fairly round. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 341 Some ingenious kind of lots which the less worthy may draw. 1888 E. B. TYLOR in *Archaeol. Rev.* Mar., Specimens of the sticks or other lots cut with patterns, which were used in the re-distribution of the communal plots of land.

b. In abstract sense: The casting or drawing of lots, or the use of any equivalent process, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in phr. *by lot* (occas. *† by lots*). Also fig. 1297 R. GORE (Rolls) 2415 Þe stalworþest me sæal bi choys & bi lot also Cþese out. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxxiii. 54 The which 3e shal dnyude to 3ou bi lot. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 So as it falleth upon lot. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 95 They were of the Countrie of Germany, and put out of their Countrie by a manner & sort of a Lot, which is sundrie times used in the sayde lande. a 1591 H. SMITH *Sermon* (1637) 797 Mathias is chosen by lots, to the Apostleship. 1642 R. HARRIS *Sermon* 42 Let's put it to the Lot. 1649 MILTON *Eden*, xv. But that controversy divine lot hath ended. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxx. 184 Good Counsell comes not by Lot, nor by Inheritance. 1802 PALKEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 457 The distribution of provision may be made by lot, as it is in a sailor's mess. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 125 The ancients knew that election by lot was the most democratic of all modes of appointment. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 400 The only remaining possibility is either the lot, or the decision of some external will.

c. The choice resulting from a casting of lots. In phr. *The lot falls* († *limps*) *on* (a person or thing).

c 1205 [see 1]. 13... E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 104 And 3y þe lote, vpon laste, lympt on Jonas. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 29 Then he caused lots to be cast out, to know who should be king, and the lot fell upon the tribe of Benjamin. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 115 Lots were cast five times... and all those five times the lot fell still on a little Boy of seven years of age. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* ii. vii. (1857) 284 The lot fell on Egmont to devise some suitable livery.

d. fig. *The lot is cast*: the decisive step is taken. (Cf. **DIE SB.**) 1682 OTWAY *Devine Preserv.* iv. i. Now the lot's cast, and fate, do what thou wilt. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 55 Calmly he said that her lot was cast, That the door she had passed was shut on her Till the final catafalque repassed.

e. Phr. *To cast* (rarely *throw*) *on one's lot* with: to associate oneself with and share the fortunes of. (After Prov. i. 14 where the expression has its literal sense, with reference to partition of plunder.) 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* i. 14 Lot ley with vs, o bagge of monnee be of vs alle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, Cast in thy lott amonge us, we shal haue all one purse. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 6, I intend to go along with this good man, and to cast in my lot with him. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 283 Seven or eight and forty likewise... desired to cast in their lot with us. 1834 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 39 She [England] must abide the chances with those with whom she has cast in her lot. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 708 We find East-Anglia heartily throwing in its lot with Wessex.

† f. *To put in lot*: ? to put (money) in a joint venture or speculation. Obs.

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* i. xii. (1636) 34 Foure Merchants did put their money in lot in this manner.

† g. *sing.* and *pl.* Applied to games of chance. Also, to divinatory appeals to chance; hence *occas.* a sortilege, spell. Obs.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 139 Whosoever vseth this chance of lottes in ydle and trifling things taketh the

name and prouidence of God in vaine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* ii. li. iv. (1651) 275 Many too nicely take exceptions at Cardes, Tables and Dices, and such mixt lutorious lots. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Envy* (Arb.) 515 There is no other Cure of Envy, but the cure of Witchcraft: and that is, to remove the Lot (as they call it) and to lay it vpon another. 1649 AKORAN 63 Consult not with Southsayers or Lots, it is a great sin. 1777 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Cowley*, I cannot but suspect Cowley of having consulted on this great occasion the Virginian lots.

† h. *pl.* As the name of a particular game. Obs. 1570 TWYNE *tr. Petrarch's Physic agst. Fortune* i. xxvi. 35, I delight moreover to play at Lottes [L. *calculeis*]. *Reason*. O chylidise desyre... for olde doating men to stande gaping ouer a payre of tables, and a fewe rouling peeces of wood, by stealth robbing or falling in.

2. What falls to a person by lot.

a. That which is assigned by lot to a person as his share or portion in an inheritance, or in a distribution of property; a division or share of property made by lot. Phr. *† To give in or to lot* (or *lots*) *to*: to allot to. Also, *to fall to* (or *† in*) *the lot of*.

c 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Luke xv. 12 *Da miki portionem substantie*, sel me dæl 7et hloðd faec. 958 Grant in Birch *Carul. Sax.* III. 230 On Fearnas felda 3e hyrað tvega manna hlot landes in to Sudwellaft. a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 6964 In a land þat high sichim, Was gin in loth to ioseph kin [i.e. *Faifit* was given to loth ioseph kin]. a 1300 *Ibid.* 10385 To godd þe lambes he gaf to lottes. 1382 WYCLIF *John.* xv. 1 The lot [1388 TREVISIA *Barth.* *De P. R.* xiv. xii. (1495) 473 Effrayn had many petyculer hyles and denes, for all y lotte of the lygnage is moost in mountaynes & in wodes. c 1400 MALMOEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 38 Pat canree es called Galilea Gentium, and it fell in þe lot of Zabulon and of Neptalim. 1535 COVERDALE *P. S.* xvij. 6 The lot is fallen vnto me in a layre grounde, yee I haue a goodly heretage. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 739 Thy Barrs, and Ingots, and the Sumis beside, Leave for thy Childrens Lot. 1737 BOLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* vii. 188 The whole ten provinces were thrown into the lot of France. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon*. Ser. iii. vii. 92 When the revenues of a cathedral or a cure fell to the lot of a monastery. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 225 One lot, and one only, they were to have; the rest they were to carve out for themselves.

b. Phr. *† To have* (or *win*) *lot with* (a person) *of or in* (a thing), also *† to have lot and dale* (*cut, cavel*) *with*: to have a share with. Now only *to have no* (neither) *part nor lot* in, after **CAST** viii. 21.

c 1150 *Burgh Lavis* liv. in *Anct. Lanus & Cnst. Burghs* Scot. (1868) 26 Et sciendum est quod stallangior nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque caule de aliquo mercimonio cum burghense nisi infra quando quilibet potest habere loth et cayvl. c 1200 ORMIN 4030 3iff þatt 1233 woldenn habbenn loth wiff þim inn eche blisse. *Ibid.* 4847 & winneann loth wiff Abraham Off eche blisse inn heofne. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 111 Nis non milite on godes temple dæl ne hæfþ loth and dale mid bessere cadþe mihite. a 1240 *Urcision in Lamb. Hom.* 187 Hwa se euer wile habbe loth wif þe of þi blisse, he mid deale wif þe of pine pine on eorþe. c 1449 *Piercyng* Refr. iii. i. 277 The prestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulen not haue part and loth in the firste parting of the lond of Iewry. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 21 Thou hast no part, nor lot in this word. 1611 *Ibid.*, Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter [Gr. *οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν μέρος οὐδὲν μέρος ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ*]. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1851) I. 24 Having neither part nor lot in human infirmities. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* vi. 102 Rayo and his countrymen had no part nor lot in the harvests of their native land.

† e. One's turn (to do something); originally, as determined by lot. Obs.

c 1200 ORMIN 133 Att anne time whanne his lott Wass cumenn up to þeowwtenne, He toç his recclefat onn hand, And gede into þe temple. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1887 *Arriadne*, Now cometh thy lot, now comestow on the ryng. c 1386 — *Friar's Proh.* 27 Lat hym seye to me What so hym list; whan it comth to my lot, By god, I shal hym quiten evry grot. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 9. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 561 Gualter, to thee thy cours by Lot hath giv'n Charge and strict watch that to this happie place No evil thing approach or enter in.

d. fig. That which is given to a person by fate or divine providence; esp. one's destiny, fortune, or 'portion' in this life; condition (good or bad) in life. Phr. *the lot falls* (to a person), (if) *falls to the lot of* (a person), or *it falls to* (him) *as his lot* (to have or to do something).

a 1300 CURSOR *M.* 14108 Þe better lott has mari chosen. *Ibid.* 14555 þat was sir Judas scarioth Of alle him fell þe werst lot. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Examin. Par.* Eph. 2 We wer chosen vnto the lotte and enheritance of immortallitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 226 A minde satisfied with his appointed lotte. 1586 B. YOUNG *Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* iv. 179 Therefore lot vs make triall, to whose Lot it shal befall to beare the waie. 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* p. 2 If any man conceit, that this is the lot and portion of the meener sort only. *Ira.* xii. 14 This is the portion of them that spoile vs, and the lot of them that robbe vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 952 However I with thee have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom. 1671 — *Saunders* 1743 Bewailing His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 205 Shall it be my Lot to go that way again. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 P. 1 That Part of the Fair Sex whose Lot in Life is to be of any Trade. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 198 He sees his little lot the lot of all. 1769-72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They... confess that they are dissatisfied with the common lot of humanity. 1799 R. SICKLEMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 196 Agnes... enjoyed a greater portion of real bliss than in general falls to the lot of mortals. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* iii. xxviii. *Song*, A weary lot is thine, fair maid. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 7 It has been either my good or evil lot to have my roving passion gratified. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildarstan* 72 Some pet scheme or other,



To remedy the lot of our poor folk. 1891 SIR R. WEBSTER in *Law Times* XC. 431/1 It falls to my lot to express in a few words [etc.].

†3. In the Ormulum: A part, portion, or division of anything; a number (of things or persons) forming part of a larger whole. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.) 1200 *Orm.* 10939 Þiss cullfress þat slundenn i þiss middellard An lott of manne fode. *Ibid.* 15248 Þe minste lott tætt heghest iiss liss þatt lærede genge þatt iiss þow sett aluenn þow To zemann & to lærenn iiss liss lott of all Cristenne folle iiss heghest underr Criste. *Ibid.* 19017, 19150.

4. A tax, due, or custom. *Scot and lot* (formerly also *† lot and scot*): see *Scot*.

1530 *Palsgr.* 241/1 Lotte or shotte, *escot*. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 283 That it was done by authority of the Commission of Sewers for Lotte or Taxe assessed by that Commission.

b. *Derbyshire Mines*. A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine. (Cf. *lot-lead* in 10.)

1631, & 1661 [see *Coke* sh. 3]. 1653 *MANLOVE Lead Mines* 76 The thirteenth dish of ore within their mine, To the Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Mjb, The chief Proprietor and Lord of the Mine; to whom Lot or Farm is paid by the Miner. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. § 9 The Duty called Lot is and shall be One Thirtieth Part of all Ore raised within the Jurisdiction of the Barnet Courts.

†5. A prize in a lottery. *Great lot, chief lot, the highest prize.* *Obs.* [After Rom. uses; cf. *F. le gros lot*.] Also in the card-game (see *LOTTERY*).

† It is lots to blanks—'it is a thousand to one'.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug. The number of Lots [in a Lottery] shall be Four hundredth thousand, and no more; and every Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. 1607 *SHAKS.* *Cor. v. ii.* To it is Lots to Blankes, My name hath touch't your eares. 1634 *WITHER Emblems*, Direction at end, If it be the upper Figure, whose Index you moved, than that Number whereupon it resteth, is the number of your Lot, or Blanche. 1698 *Wheel of Fortune* 2 Some more lucky Lot, Had march'd off with his Lot, And that was the Thousand pound Chance. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 6 You, who have both the furnishing and turning of that Wheel of Lots. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 203 ¶ 2 The Chief Lot he was confident would fall upon some Puppy. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 2 Each of these... thinks he stands fairest for the great Lot. 1850 *Bolin's Handbook Games* 327 (*Lottery*). One of them [dealers] deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain turned, and are called the lots. 1876 *CAPT. CRAWLEY's Card Players' Man.* 235 (*Lottery*). One dealer gives to every player a card, face downwards, for the lots or prizes.

6. a. (Now chiefly U.S.) A plot or portion of land assigned by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular purpose, e.g. for building or pasture. *Phr.* *Across or cross lots*: across the lots or fields as a short cut (*U.S. colloq.*). b. (Influenced by sense 7.) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale.

1633 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 102 The westernmost part of the Governors greates lot. 1641 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 505 To Jacob, my sonne, I give my howse and lots, meadow, homelotte and great lott and lottes whatsoeuer on this side the great River. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 317 If y<sup>e</sup> Province will build me a house in the City, vpon my Lott. 1776 *G. SAMPLE Building in Water* 154 E. and F. are twenty lots for Docks, . . . p. and q. Thirty Lots for principal Merchants, . . . to store their Imports and Exports. 1805 *Forsyth Beauties* *Scot.* II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 47 Every little dwelling, . . . has its lot of land. *Ibid.* 89 The plains are sold off in park lots. 1840 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 109 The lot, about an acre, is to be sold on the first of next month. 1859 *BARTLEY Dict. Amer. S.V.* 'I left the road and went across lots, to shorten the distance', i.e. across the open fields or meadows. 1875 *JOWETT Plate* (ed. 2) III. 700 Each of the lots in the plain had an appointed chief, . . . the size of the lot was a square of ten stadia each way. 1879 *H. GEORGE Progr. & Pov.* VII. i. (1881) 303 A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property.

7. An article, or set of articles, offered separately at a general sale; esp. each of the items at a sale by auction.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/5 Lot 65. Cont. Brown Sugar. 1755 *JOHNSON, Lot* (4), a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale? 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1571 In general, we paid for each lot or separate article as we received them. 1821 *BYRON Juan* III. xv. He had chain'd His prisoners, dividing them like chapters In numbered lots. 1859 *Chamb. Jnl.* 23 Apr. 270/2 Lot after lot was disposed of, . . . at what were considered good prices. 1901 19th Cent. 426 Lot 1 was brought up in a box.

b. *transf.* Applied with depreciatory epithet to a person; chiefly in a bad lot.

1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* xxxvii, [A schoolboy says:] Charley's not a bad lot, and he sha'n't be harmed. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 7 He had come home, . . . with the current reputation, among his set, of being 'a bad lot'. 1894 Mrs. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 345, I'm a bad lot, I know—well, an idle lot—I don't think I am a bad lot.

8. *gen.* A number of persons or things of the same kind, or associated in some way; a quantity or collection (of things); a party, set, or 'crew' (of persons); also, a quantity (of anything). Now only *colloq.*, except with reference to articles of commerce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with some degree of depreciation, either implied, or expressed by an epithet. (Cf. sense 3.)

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 49 The next day, the people, like a lot of wasps, were up in sundry places. 1725 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 449 Our men, . . . discovered a partie of the Enemy that had killed a mare & a Lott of men. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legis.* xvi. § 16 On the one hand a lot of punishment is a lot of pain; on the other hand the profit of an offence is a lot of pleasure. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Ferdele* I. 30 Put all the countries in the world in a bag, and the whole lot of them not worth little Ireland. 1854 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 249 Two several lots of children who were to be there. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 140 The Good Samaritan, on the dump of which a large lot of ore has accumulated. 1879 W. BENTHAM *Mem. Cath. & Crim. Tait* 501 Their crew seem to have been a lazy lot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/1 The men who do this work are an interesting lot. 1884 E. R. CURRIER in *Law Times* 30 Aug. 370/1 The defendant saw the calves, one of which, the only one calf in the lot, was poorly. 1884 *West. Morin. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 The above will be found to be an altering lot of Stock. 1897 MARY KINGSLY *W. Africa* 348 He said the natives were an exceedingly bad lot.

b. The lot—the whole of a certain number or quantity. *colloq.*

1867 Mrs. H. WOOD *Oroville Coll.* I. xi. 259, I caught young Dick buying a quart of gooseberries. He's crumming the lot. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 381 'What is your fare?' 'A shilling for the lot'. 1886 *STEVENS Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 There was something about the lot of us that meant mischief.

9. *colloq.* A considerable number, quantity, or amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing. (a lot and plur.; also as quasi-adv. Often absol., without explicit mention of the persons or things intended). Also with adj., as a good lot, a great lot.

1812 *Spirit Pub. Fr. b.* XVI. 131 LOTS. I FORGET I have of late been subject to the awful visitation. 1816 'Q. 12' *Grand Master* II. 47 Gallons of Arrack, lots of beer. 1835 *KABLE in Sir J. T. Coleridge Mem.* (1869) 201 'Till you have read a good lot of the Fathers. 1849 *Crit. and Poems*, etc. (1864) I. 158 You see lots of villas, six or seven at least, in a row. 1853 *L. H. GUTHRIE in T. W. Reid Lett.* (1891) I. xi. 411 General B., who is fit to turn of the Court, and who has 14 of consp. 1858 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 368 Having had lots of time to unpack and dress. 1886 *Conch. Mag.* July 41 There was plenty of cider a lot too much, indeed. 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 69 Good by! I've lots to do. 1894 H. NISMER *Bush Girl's Rom.* 306 The colony could get lots more to take your post, if they hanged you. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223/1, I would give a lot to have had Raeburn paint her. 1901 A. HORE *Tristram of Blent* x. 113 But, mind you, Duplay's a very superior fellow. He knows the deuce of a lot.

10. *Comb.*, as (sense 6) lot-holder: (sense 1) lot-casting ppl. adj.; † lot-layer American, one appointed to lay out land in lots; † lot-lead Mining (see quot. and cf. sense 4 b); lot-man, † (a) a pressed seaman; † (b) an alleged synonym for pirate. (c) *See* quot. 1890; lot mead, meadow, a common meadow, the shares in which are apportioned by lot; lot-money (see quot. and sense 7); † lot-monger, one who practises sortilege; † lot-pot, an urn from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. *lottery-pot* s.v. *LOTTERY* 5); lot-seller, -selling (see quot.); † lot-teller, a fortune-teller.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Pan. Artes* 2b, A 'lot-casting Arithmetician. 1852 *GROTE Greece* n. lxvix. X. 407 Kleruchs or 'lot-holders. 1677 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 48 It was agreed that . . . the 'lot layers of both ends of the town . . . are appointed to consider tender cases. 1480 *Mendip Lyrics* in *Pelphs Hist. Somerset* vii (1839) 6 So that he doth . . . pay his 'lott lead, which is the tenth pound which shall be blown on the hearth or hearths. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 28 The number of volunteer seamen, together with the 'lot-men . . . may not be sufficient to man the navy. 1887 *Swift Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lotman*, an old term for pirate. 1890 *Scots Observer* 1 Feb. 266/1 The lotman was the thresher and he was to be found erewhile on every farm of the Lowlands. 1553 *Stawford Churchw. Acc. in Antiquary* XVII. 177/2 For grasse in the 'lott mede y<sup>e</sup> belonge to the y<sup>e</sup> church y<sup>e</sup> is. 1650-70 *ALDERBY Topogr. Collect. Wills* (1854) 198 Here [Wanborough] is a 'Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* App. 239 *Lott-Meads*, common meadows divided into acres or equal sized pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot. 1895 W. LEONARD *Reports* IV. 43 Where many have 'Lot-Meadow to be divided every year by lot who shall have the Grass of such an Acre, and who of such an Acre, &c. 1898 G. E. L. MARRIOTT *tr. E. de Lavley's Prim. Property* 114 In many English villages meadows are still found divided into parts, which are annually assigned by lot among the co-partners. These are called lot meadows or lammis land. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6363/2 The Buyer is to pay down in Part Five Guineas each Lott, and the Goods are to be taken away . . . on or before the 21st of May . . . and the 'Lott-Money forfeited. 1549 *CHALONER Erasim.* on *Folly* Rvib, That law was fyrste ordeined against 'lottenmongers, enchaunters, and sorcerers. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* xix. (1632) 31 Of all shak't is the 'lot-pot [Hor. *Carin.* II. iii. 26 *annuum versatur urna*]. 1619 *GATSKER Lots* 4 The tickets or tokens that were cast into the Lot-pot. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 447 The 'Lot-sellers proper, are those who vend a variety of small articles, or 'a lot', all for 1d. *Ibid.*, The origin of 'lot-selling', or selling 'penny lots' instead of penny articles, was more curious. 1575 (title) A Dialogue of Witches, in foretime named 'Lot-tellers, and now commonly called Sorcerers [tr. Danæus].

Lot (lot), v. Also 5 lots, 6 lott(e, *Sc.* loitt. [*f.* *Lot* sh. Cf. *F. lotir* to cast lots, assign by lot.] I. intr.

1. To cast lots. Const. interrog. clause; also with *for*. *rare*.

1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 65/1 Wherefore now stande euerlich in his tribe and we shal lott who shal be our kyng. 1600 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Edw. IV.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 46 *King*. Well, let's cast lots whether thou shalt go with me [etc.]. *Hobs.* Lot me no lottin. I'll not go with thee. 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. Lot upon your selves; and let each Parliament man say, Am I ready? a 1657 W. BRAHORN *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 216 A cowe [was given] to 6. persons or shares, & 2. goats to y<sup>e</sup> same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 188 The house lots were all lotted for, except such as were allowed to be pitched by the old proprietors.

2. *Sc.* To pay a 'lot' or assessment. Only in connexion with *Scot v.*, q.v.

3. To lot upon, to count or reckon upon; rest one's hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for, expect. Now *U.S.*

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* i. 165 Doe ye know the way unto him by the Supper. Doe ye lot upon it, that there (if any where) . . . the broken peace of our consciences . . . is to be revived? 1642—*Naaman* 501 His a maxime: lot upon it, whether thou see it so or not, it will be so. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* II. ver. 16, xix. 656 The soul that was even now pining to death with despair, and lottin upon hell in his thought. 1666 *Ibid.* III. ver. 18, II. xix. § 2. 642 As the Saints are covetous of prayers, so they lot upon it that you do pray for them. 1868 Mrs. WHITNEY *P. Strong* II. (1869) 27, I can't help lottin on it all the time. 1894 M. E. WILKINS in *Brit. Weekly* 16 Aug. 258 All these six weeks I had Emma Jane lotted upon it.

II. *trans.*

4. To assign to one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with *out*; and in indirect passive.

1524 *WOLSEY Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 53 Your archers shall be lotted and appointed, . . . to every part. 1562 *Edm. Let. to Sir W. Cecil*, xxi, thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest penny to bezyme the booke. 1594 *CARNEW Hunsd. Exam.* *Wills* xiii. (1596) 219 He who first denised Chess-play lotted as may y<sup>e</sup> clefe man to the one side as to the other. 1596 *DAN. & Legends* III. 286 So well had Fortune lotted out my life. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. xxix. 11 To which he lack not of the age that Scriptures lot to him. 1611 *Haywood Gold.* 424 II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 29 She Must be her bed-companion, so tis lotted. 1648 *SAMPSON's Fund. Chas.* I. 291 They being by the Providence of God lotted under his government. 1823 *BYRON Age of Bronze* VI. A live estate, existing but for thrall, lotted by thousands, as a meet reward. For the first corner in the Cras's regard. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 684 Was more e'er lotted to the vulgar swarm? 1868 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 71 Fifty thousand sturdy souls Who . . . were lotted their shares in a quarrel not theirs.

† b. To appoint or allot to do or to be (something): ~ ALLOT v. 4. *Obs.*

1573 *TYNNE Æneid* XII. (1584) Sviij. And I alonly lotted am King Turnus to assay. 1637 B. JONSON *And Sheph.* II. i. Your brother Lorells prize! For so my largesse, Hath lotted her, to be your brothers Mistress.

† 5. To impose a tax, due, or impost upon. *Obs.* 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 § 4 Two Justices of peace shall have full power. Indifferently to lay and take every cite borough and towne within the shire.

6. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment to private owners. Usually with *out*; To portion out and allot (to a person or persons).

c 1449 [see *LOTTERY* vbl. sh.]. 1561 *NORTON & SACRY. Corbodie* I. ii. 151 As for diuiding of this realme in twaine, And lottin out the same in egall partes To either of my lordes your Graces sonnes. 1622 *PEACHAM* *Orat. Pl. Gent.* ix. (1634) 73 Every man had his owne portion of ground lotted and laid out to him. 1634 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 9 'That Hogg Island shall be lotted out unto the inhabitants and freemen of this town. 1647 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 195 Waymoth having a swamp, supposed to be above 100 acres, they are granted liberty to lot it out amongst themselves. 1736 in E. HYDE *Hist. Wincendon, Mass.* (1849) 75 The Committee to lot and lay out the first division. 1805 *FORSYTH Beauties Scot.* (1808) V. 202 A village is lotted out, and to each lot of building ground is appropriated a small croft. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. xxxv, Lottin others' properties Into some sixty thousand new knights' fees. 1836 A. A. PARKER *Trip to the West* 167 A few years ago a town was lotted out in this place. 1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 156 A considerable part of the site was . . . lotted out in sites for cottages. 1891 E. CHASE *Partmouth Coll.* I. 611 The remainder of the grant . . . was lotted, and some of it rented on long leases about 1821.

7. To divide or group into lots for sale. Also with *out*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4395/4 They are lotted into small Parcels. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iv. xci, Lady to Lady, well as man to man, Were to be chain'd and lotted out per couple, For the slave-market of Constantinople. 1837 *Advt.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 120 The Stone Wall . . . and the Copping . . . surmounted by Nine Balls . . . will be sold in one Lot; excepting the Balls, which will be lotted in Pairs. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 145 'The furniture was lotted out for the auctioneer's hammer. 1880 *Advt.* in *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/2 A Stock of about 300 dozen choice Wines, lotted to suit the Trade and Private Buyers. 1893 *VIZETTES GLANCES Back* II. xxvii. 110 The auctioneer's man who lotted the goods.

8. To cast lots for; to divide, apportion, or distribute by lot. Now *rare*.

1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Mar. Mr. Banister and I Lotted our Fence on Cotton-Hill: . . . He chose to put it to Lot. 1723 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. The Children's Plate and Linen is divided into Six parts, and then Lotted. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xiii. (1848) 124 Men who have . . . bought up truth for the nations; parted it, As soldiers lotted once the garb of God.

9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service. *Obs. exc. Hist.*



1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 5 The other captain, is ... to send the officers under him on board merchant ships, in order to lot the men. 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brighthouse* 254 John Marsden who was lotted or pressed for a soldier in Wellington's time.

10. To portion off by lot.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. v. 496 The newly-created panels of salaried dikasts, lotted off in ten divisions from the aggregate Helms.

Lot, var. LATE sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs., look, sound.

Lot, obs. form of LOTE, lotus.

|| Lota, lotah (lōtā). *Anglo-Ind.* Also lootah, loote, loto. [Hindi *lotā*.] A spheroidal water-pot, usually made of polished brass.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 3101 On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left which he swallowed with great avidity. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India* I. c. 284 A lootal, or brass water-vessel. c. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Cath.* x. 73 Taking the old man's brass lota, which was all the riches he had. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 100 We shall still hear of men selling their lotahs to provide themselves with the necessities of life. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 145 Each man carries his bamboo latee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfailing lota, at the other. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* No. 49. 509 A metal reservoir filled with water, and two or three lotas.

Lotaris, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotē (lōt), sb.<sup>1</sup> arch. Also 6 lot. [Anglicized form of LOTUS.] = LOTUS in various senses.

1. The Nettle-tree; = LOTE-TREE a.

c. 1590 BACLEY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fij, In hye groundes or hilles reioyseth the Peretree, But the Lote and Plantetree where waters often flowe. 1597 GEBARNE *Herbal* II. cxvii. 1308 Of the Lote or Nettle tree. The Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Pearre tree. 1605 76 *R. A. Flora* (ed. 2) 221 The Lote or Nettle tree.

2. [After Homer's λωτός.] Some kind of clover, trefol, or melilot; = LOTUS 3. Bird's-foot Lote = *Lotus corniculatus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 *Lotus sylvestris*. . . It maye be called in english wyde lode [*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd.]. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 802 Where the broad fields beare Sweet Cyppers grasse; where men-fled Lote doth flow. 1676 HOBART *Iliad* (1677) 33 The horses . . . upon lode and cinquefoil feeding were. 1713 PETERER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 208 These Pods are lightly joynted like the Birds-foot Lote.

3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified with the berry of *Zizyphus Lotus*; see LOTUS 1).

1638 FARLEY *Emblems* xxvi. E. 8. Thus cralling for its food, my soule can fret and tasting Lote, his Country doth forget. 1776 PONS *Odys.* xxiii. 335 Now to the land of Lote unblessed he sails. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 114 The fruit of *Zizyphus* . . . is often wholesome and pleasant to eat, as in the case of the Jubilee and the Lote, the latter of which is now known to have given their name to the classical Lotophagi. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 80 That heart-soothing herb, not less renowned than lode, nepenthes, moly, or toin.

4. The lotus-lily; see LOTUS 4.

1561 A. SCOTT *New Year Gift to Q. Mary* 218 Fragrant flour formois, Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot. 1650-60 WHARTON *Disc. Sent World Wks.* (1683) 657 The Lote (which shutteth its Leaves before Sun Rise, but when he Ascendeth openeth them by degrees).

5. attrib. and Comb., as lode-berry, -eater, -leaf; lode-bush, *Zizyphus Lotus*.

1611 COTGR., *Micoconles*, \*Lote berries (be round, and hang by long stalkes like Cherries). 1846 LINDLEY *Fig. Kingd.* 582 The 'Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary. 1597 GOLDING tr. *Solinus Polyhistor* (1590) 511j, In the innermost part of the bigger Syrt . . . inhabited the \*Loteaters. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 355 Your example of the Lote-eaters, and instance of the Syrens, carry no resemblance to my case. 1865 SWINBURNE *Lans Veneris* 185 Softer than the Egyptian 'lode-leaf.

† Lote, sb.<sup>2</sup> The eel-pout (*Lota vulgaris*).

1611 COTGR., *Marmote*, . . . also, the river Lote; a little muddie fish, headed, skinned, and finned, like an Eele.

† Lote, v.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Also 3 lotie n., 4 lotye, ? 5 loyt. [?OE. \*lotian, f. \*lut-, ablaut-variant of \*lūt- in the synonymous OE. *lūtian* = OHG. *lūzan* (MHG. *lūzen*); the root is prob. identical with that in the str. vb. OE. *lutan* to bow down (see LOUT v.).] intr. To lurk, lie concealed.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litle wored loties fele gode wored 3if he weren wel ioponed. c. 1275 LAV. 21509 And dude 3am alle cleane into þan sipes, grunde, and helite heom lotie [c. 1205 lotie] wel, þat Cheldrich nere noht war. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 102 For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke loteyth. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 186 He found this booly olde Vrbian anon Among the Seintes buryeles lotyngre. 1387 TRAVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 Latere a Latyn is lotye. 1398 — Barth, *De P. R.* xvii. liii. (Tollem. MS.), Wormes lotē under þe schadow þerof.

Hence † Lotting vbl. sb. (in comb. *lotting-place*). 13. . . K. *Alis*. 6203 He say the ekeris woynge, And the fisches lotyngre. 1398 TRAVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. liii. (Tollem. MS.), A caue is proper lotyngre and hidyngre place of bestes, þat women in dennes and dowers.

† Lote, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [a. ON. *lota* = LET v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. trans. To forsake, fail.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3131 Ne sal ic 3u no3[ti] loten Of ðat ic haue 3u bi-hoten.

2. intr. To take account of.

c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8598 Ther is no man that lengur lotes Off these gay golden cotes.

† Lote, v.<sup>3</sup> Obs. [f. L. *lot-*, ppl. stem of *lavare*; or perh. back-formation from LOTION.] trans. To wash with a solution,

1547 BOOROE *Brev. Health* cclxxx. 93 Use the water of plantain with Tutty loted, and ever use colde thynges to the eyes.

Lotē, variant of LATE sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs., look, sound.

Lotē, obs. form of LOTUS sb.; variant of LOUT.

† Lotēby. Obs. Forms: 4 lotēbi, ludyby, lut(l)by, 4-5 lotēby, 5 lotby. [f. LOTE v.<sup>1</sup> + By adv.] A lover, a paramour.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1731 But þere þe wyfe haunteþ foly Undyr here husbande a ludyby, Comunly she wyl neene blynnē. 13. . . *Scyn Sag.* (W.) 1443 Sche stal awai . . . And wente to here lotēbi. c. 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 82 When scho left Criste hir leve lutyby, And toke hir to a synfull man. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 146 To holde lemmons and lotēbyes al heor lyf-days. c. 1425 *Seven Poems* (P.) 2148 Another lotby scho nam. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 5 He wold here selle that he had boty . . . And takys to hym a lotēby.

Lotery, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotē-tree, arch. Also 7 lotē. [LOTE sb.<sup>1</sup>]

a. The Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. b. The jubbe-tree, *Zizyphus Lotus*, identified with the tree that bore the mythical lotus-fruit. c. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). d. Identified with the lotus-lily (LOTUS 4), erroneously supposed to be a tree.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 24 *Celtis*. . . it hath a leafe lyke a Nettle, therefore it may be called in englishe Nettle tree or Lote tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 494 At Rome . . . there is yet to be seene a Lote tree standing before the said chappell. 1611 COTGR., *Micoconlier d'Afrique*. Th' African Lote, or Nettle tree; of whose blacke wood excellent Flutes are made. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 583 The Lasting of Plants is most in those that are Largest of Body; as Oakes, Elme, Ches-nut, the Lote-tree, &c. 1678 CUNORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 18. 336 As the Egyptian Hieroglyphick for Material and Corporeal things, was Mud or floating Water, so they pictur'd God, in *Lote arbore sedentem super Lutum*, sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Place* II. iii. 374 Lote or Nettle-tree. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 [*Zizyphus*] *Lotus*, a small tree from Barbary, supposed by some to be the Lote-tree of Pliny. 1855 PLANCHÉ *Diary T. Cress d'Antony* (1858) 339 A part of the river-side, shaded by willows and lote-trees [*Fr. alisiers*]. 1884 J. PAYNE 1007 *Nat. Hist.* 111. 70 The lotē-tree doth itself allyng In some fresh beauty every day. 1887 BROWNING *Pastorals*, *G. de Laire* v. Could I gaze intent On Dryope plucking the blossoms red . . . Whereat her lotē-tree writhed and bled.

attrib. 1607 TORS. II. *Four's* 627 The Lotee-tree-root [tr. L. *loti radix*]. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* Poems 56 The smoothward bower . . . with lotētree-fruit thickest. 1884 J. PAYNE *Fables fr. Arabic* II. 31 note, Lote-tree leaves dried and powdered . . . are strewn over the dead body.

† Lotē (lōt), sb. Also 8 lotē, 8-g. loot. [Ger.; a specific use of *lot* LEAD sb.<sup>1</sup> Also Du. *lood* (obs.).] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies locally in amount, but is always  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the local pound, or half the local ounce.

1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 29 The Mark in the Grain-weight, is parted into Lots and Grains. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. ii. xl. §1, 1 ounce is 2 loot. *Ibid.* vi. lxxvi. 371, 32 Lotes = 1 pound. 1799 W. TOOKER *New Russian Emp.* III. 530 They . . . heighten the colour afterwards with 3 lote of allum to every pound of berries. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1124 The earthy deposit contains from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a lot of silver per wt. 1868 SEVO *Bullion* 146 For Silver, it [Carat] is the mark divided into 16 lots of 18 grains each.

Loth, alternative form of LOATH a.

Lothario (lōth'ario). Allusive use of the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*: often qualified by gay. (With capital L.)

The name had previously been used for a somewhat similar character by Davenant in his *Cruel Brother* 1630.

A libertine, gay deceiver, rake.

[1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* v. i. H. 3 Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario?] 1756 *World* No. 202 78 The gay Lothario dresses for the fight. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 1 Both gay Lotharios. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xviii. vi. 111. 28 No woman could have been more flattered and courted by Lotharios and lady-killers than Lady Castleton has been. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* I. A devil of a fellow—a regular Lothario.

Lothe, obs. form of LEWTIL.

† Lothen, a. Obs. [a. ON. *loðenn*.] Shaggy. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 778 Lothen and lothely, lokkes and ober. *Ibid.* 1007 Lymne and leskes fulle lothynne.

Lotherwit(e), corrupt form of LAIRWITE.

1579 *Expos. Termis Law* 143 *Lotherville*, that is, that you may take amends of him which doth desile your bondwoman without your licence. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 279 The Lords enjoy another odd Custom, or privilege of Lothervits or Lwerwits at this day.

Lothe(s)ome, Lothness; see LOATH-.

Lotiform (lōt'ifōrm), a. Arch. [As if ad. L. \**lotiformis*, f. *lotus*; see LOTUS and -(t)FORM.] Shaped like the lotus-lily.

1827 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 470 The cloistered coart of lotiform pillars.

Lotion (lō'fan), sb. Also 5 locion, 6 locion, lotyon. [ad. L. *lōtīōn-em* washing, f. *lavare* (ppl. stem *lauit*, -it-) to wash; see LAVE v.]

† L. gen. The action of washing (the body), ablu-tion. Also, washing with a medicinal preparation (cf. 3). Obs.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* U b. Their doctrine was vsuallry, it was but of Lotiones [*unscripted* Lotiones] of decimations of anets seade, and Cummyyn and suche gere. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 43/2

Everye wecke twice washe his head, and after the lotion of the same, strawe agayne of this poulder in the sores. 1615 G. SANOV'S *Trav.* 64 Their customary lotions, and daily frequenting of the Banias. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 152 It was . . . necessary that they should be washed and cleansed before they entered the sacred Font: This day was set apart for that lotion. 1707 FLOVKA *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 206 The Lotion of the Head, Feet and Hands. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 297 *Lotion*, is, strictly speaking, such washing as concerns beautifying the skin.

b. Eccl. = LAVATORY 2 a. ? Obs.

1550 *Will of J. Robinson* (Somerset Ho.), Between the efficiency and the first locion. 1552 in *Money Ch. Goods in Fykes* (1879) 39 Two towelles one for the communion thother for Dreng after lotyon. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 179 In the Priests Lotions at Masse.

† 2. The 'washing' of metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse them from impurities, etc. Obs.

1621 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Lotion is a preparation of medicaments by water, or some other liquor to remove some evil and hurtful thing, and to procure some good and profitable quality in them. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Course Chym.* i. ix. (ed. 3) 284 But let there be never so many lotions they can never wash away a certain enveloping or cover that is given to the Antimony by the fixt Saltpetre. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The Chemist . . . uses [water] for . . . precipitation, lotion or ablu-tion, crystallisation, distillation [etc.]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 137 Separated by lotion and coction.

3. Pharm. A liquid preparation used externally for healing wounds, relieving pain, beautifying the skin, etc.

c. 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 165 *marre*, A loction for woundis within the brest. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke* 308/a [A recipe for] a precious vulnerarye water, or lotion, which on divers Persons hath bin tryed. 1606 WAAXEN *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cl. (1622) 400 And ye that have the Aire parfum'd, lme oft in Lotions sweete. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 75 The vender . . . sells a lotion that repels pimples. 1780 COOPER *Progr. Err.* 299 To hide the shocking features of her face Her form with dress and lotion they repair. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 338 A diachm of Bates camphorated lotion in two ounces of water. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 24 Bathe the shoulder with a lotion.

4. slang. Alcoholic drink.

1876 HINDELEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* 82 The one who could take the most 'lotion' without being so [sic, drunk].

Lotion (lō'fan), v. nonce-adv. [f. LOTION sb.]

trans. To treat with lotions.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power, to pill, bolus, lotion, . . . and poultice, all persons.

† Lotium. Obs. [L. *lotium*, urine.] Stale urine used by barbers as a 'lye' for the hair. Also attrib.

1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* iii. i. [To an apothecary.] Thou stinkst of Lotium and the syringe. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* iii. ii. *Mor.* Let him [sic, 'that cursed barber'] be glad to eat his sponge, for bread. *Tru.* And drinke lotium to it. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* iv. iv. To take away the scent of . . . my barber's lotium-water.

† Lotium, vulgar form of LOTION.

a 1659 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 186 If you have a Recipe from Dr. E. of some soveraign lotion, it will be gratefully welcom.

† Lotless, a. Obs. rare-1. [?f. LOT sb. (sense 2 b).] App. = without harm or injury.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. iv. 419. I am sure and I doo bataille with you I shalle not escape with oute grete hurtes and as I suppose ye shalle not escape alle lodes.

† Lotment. Obs. exc. dial. (see E. D. D.). [f. LOT v. + -MENT.] An allotment of land.

1566 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1808) I. 253 To cleare and scoure the brooke soe far as their lott or lotments is in breadth in the same meadow. 1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 208 This Assembly do enact and order, that the lotments in said town shall be taxed.

Lotō; see LOTA and LOTTO.

|| Lotophagi (lōt'ofāgiz), sb. pl. Also 7-le. [L., a. Gr. *λωτοφάγος*, f. *λωτός* LOTUS + *φαγείν* to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus, which was said to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in those who ate it.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 397. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ix. 139 The shore, Where dwell the blossom-fed Lotophagie. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 107 Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juice! (Thence called Lotophagi.)

Lotophagist (lōt'ofāgizist), rare-1. [See prec. and -IST.] A lotus-eater.

1839 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLV. 289 Like most of our country-men who have become habituated to the . . . gentle ethics of that singular place, he is what he calls a lotophagist.

Lotophagous (lōt'ofāgəs), a. rare. [See prec. and -OUS.] Lotus-eating, resembling the Lotophagi. Hence Lotophagously adv.

1855 EMERSON in *Corr. w. Carlyle* II. 244, I have even fancied you did me a harm by the valued gift of Antony Wood; which and the like of which I take a lotophagous pleasure in eating. 1882 PIGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 83 Thus lotophagously sailing, we landed one morning on a beautifully wooded point.

Lotharie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

Lotted (lōtəd), ppl. a. [f. LOT v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb: Assigned by lot or as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1870) 46 Of bodies two, one corps is made, So linckt in lotted lode. 1568 — *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 The litle Byrde . . . doth then . . . greet off his lotted feare. 1647 H. MOSE *Song of Soud* II. ii. 14. xiv. And so of life they'll want their lotted fec. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 23 That the master of the merchant-ship, from which they were taken by lot, be obliged . . . to make up such lotted seaman's accounts. 1823 BACON *Age of Bronze* v. Thy lotted people and extinguish'd name.



b. With *adv.* (nonce-use) *Well-lotted*: fortunate in one's lot.

1709 *Prior Ladie Moral*, Some Sense, and more Estate, kind Heav'n To this well-lotted Peer has given.

**Lotter** (*lɒtər*). [*f. Lot sh. or v. + -ER*]. ? One who rents an allotment of land.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 73 The tenants or lotters live on their respective farms or townships.

† **Lotterel**. Obs. [*f. LOTTER; also LOTTEREL*]. A term of opprobrium: ? Scoundrel.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 259 Latte we þat lotterell liffe ought long, It will be fonde, in faith, foly. *Ibid.* 382.

**Lottery** (*lɒtəri*). Forms: 6 *lottery* (s., -ery), *lottre*, 6 *lotarie*, -ery, *lotterie*, 7 *lottarie*, *lottire*, *lottrie*, *lottry*, 6- *lottery*. [*ad. It. lotteria* (whence *F. loterie*, 1658 in *Matz-Darm.*), *f. lotto*: see *Lot sh.*, *LOTTO*.]

1. An arrangement for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips or lots, numbered in correspondence with the tickets, and representing either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a wheel. Usually intended as a means of raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. † *Lottery general*, a public or state lottery.

1567 *Lottery Chart Aug.* A very rich Lotterie generally, without any Blankes, containing a great number of good Prizes, aswell of redy Money as of Plate. . . the same Lotterie is erected by Her Maiesties order, to the intent that suche commoditie as may chance to arise thereof, . . . may be converted towards the reparation of the Hauens, and strength of the Realme. 1568 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 The proclamasyon for the Lottrie. 1587 *Stow Summarie Chron.* 434 A Lottery for mercurious rich and bewtiful armour, was begun to be drawn at London. 1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Leg.* II. xvii. 116 Every rule were written in a severall schole, every schole being put into an earthen pitcher as they use in lotaries. 1626 *Donne Sermon*, iv. (1848) I. 62 He comes not to the Sacrament as to a Lottery where perchance he may draw Salvation. 1668 *Adet. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2614 Mr. Ogilby's Lottery of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant. 1710 *Steele Tatter No.* 170 P 3 Tickets for the Lottery appointed by the Government. 1731 *Fielding Lottery* II. 28, I had no Fortune, but what I promis'd my self from the Lottery. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 7 If it must be paid by Parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of some better expedient than a lottery. 1805 *Hansard's Part. Deb.* VI. 358 Mr. Alderman Combe presented a petition from several persons, owners . . . of houses, . . . praying leave to dispose of the same by way of lottery. 1842 *Miss Mirford in L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 153 My mother's fortune was large, my father's good, legacies from both sides, a twenty thousand prize in the lottery—all have vanished.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V. i.* 32 The lotterie that hee hath deuised in these three chests of gold, silver, and leade. 1596 *Drayton Leg.* II. 153 Thinke how thou liu'st here publicly in Court, . . . Being a Lotterie whereat few doe winne. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 212 Marriage shall prove no lottery to thee, when the hand of providence chuseth for thee, who, if drawing a blank, can turn it into a prize by sanctifying a bad wife unto thee. 1768 *Stevenson's Journ.* (1775) I. 14 (*Disobedient*) Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lottery. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* 10 July, If I have not been lucky in the lottery of life. 1866 *Geo. Eliot P. Holt* (1868) 19 Such desires make life a hideous lottery, where every day may turn up a blank. 1901 *Scottsman* 28 Feb. 7/2 What a lottery it is, this being mentioned in dispatches.

† 2. Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sortilege, appeal to the lot. Also: Chance, issue of events as determined by chance. Obs.

1570 *Levin's Manu.* 205/5 A Lottery, sortilicium. 1584 *R. Scot Discov. Witcher.* XI. x. (1886) 159 The censuring art of sortilege or lotarie. 1601 *Shaks. Jul. C.* II. i. 219 So let high-sighted Tyranny range on, Till each man drop by Lottery. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 140 Who shall answer him? Achil. I know not, 'tis put to Lottery. 1613 *Beaumont & FL. Honest Man's Fort.* IV. i. Fainting under Fortunes false Lottery. 1619 *Gataker Lots* 6 Lotery is the deciding or determination of a doubt by some casual event. 1663 *Aron-bimucha* 4 Such was the Lotery that discovered the Theft and Sacrilege committed at Jericho.

† 3. Something which comes to a person by lot or fortune. Obs.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 248 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony: Octavia is A blessed Lottery to him.

4. A round game at cards, in which prizes are obtained by the holders of certain cards.

1830 *R. Hardie Hoyle made familiar* 84 Lottery. This is one of the most amusing of those games which are played merely for amusement. *Ibid.* 86 Each player . . . stakes a certain number of counters . . . which are placed in a box or pool as a fund for the lottery. 1876 *'CART. CRAWLEY' Card Players' Man.* 233.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lottery-book*, *mania*, *subscriptio*, *ticket*; † *lottery-ball*, ? a ball used for drawing at a lottery; † *lottery-barber* (see *quot.*); † *lottery-broker*, one who acts as agent for the sale of lottery tickets; † *lottery-cavalier* (see *quot.*); † *lottery-fool*, ? a buffoon employed to attract custom to a lottery; † *lottery-lantern*, a lantern bearing transparencies advertising a lottery; *lottery-man* = *lottery-broker*; *lottery-office*, an office for the carrying on of lotteries; hence *lottery-office-keeper*; † *lottery-pot* = *lot-pot* (see *Lot sh.* 10); † *lottery-*

*puff*, *-squire*, an interested advertisement of a lottery; † *lottery-vagrant*, ? a vagrant making a pretence of selling lottery tickets; *lottery-wheel*, a piece of mechanism used in lotteries, consisting of a vertical wheel bearing on its axis a drum into which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn after being shuffled by the revolution of the wheel.

1696 *E. Luvyn in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 463, I have one given me, cut like a 'Lottery-ball, and perforated. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 207 'Lottery barbers, where a man for being shaved and paying three-pence may stand a chance of getting ten pound. 1783 *Br. Percy Lett. to S. Pegge* in *Nichols Hist. Lit. Hist.* (1838) VIII. 225 Could you procure access to the Commissioners' own 'Lottery Books, and thence inform me of the fate of No. 24,380. 1794 *C. Ploott's Penak-Jockey Club Pref.* 20 Contemplate the adventurous 'Lottery brokers, driving their hard bargains, with a . . . speculating minister. 1688 *Du Roy's Epit. to 'Chap. Favonille* 5 Not 'Lottery cavaliers are half so poor. [*Note*, 'Lottery cavaliers' are poor loyal officers, to whom the right of keeping lotteries was granted by patent in Charles II's reign.] 1690 *Crowne Eng. Trar-y Dram.* Wks. 1874 IV. 100 The honour of a dueller is but the honour of a 'lottery-fool. 1774 *Book. Corneret* 1 Wks. 179, II. 1 5 De 'lottery-lanterns hang up in de streets, wif large red letters, write on all sides. 1697 *I ond. Gaz.* No. 33,334 Mr. Sherwood a 'Lottery Man. 1775 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 1901 My whole house had. been infected with the 'Lottery mania, — if I may be allowed the expression. 1772 *Lowell & Country Mag.* 13 Mr. Jenson, who keeps a 'Lottery office under the piazzas, Covent Garden. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVII. II. 513 In truth we could name 'lottery-office-keepers' in re. I holy orders and pretended holy orders. 1629 *II. Blunt & Rabel no Bethel* 1 *Serious* shuffled to, either in a lottery pot. 1806 *Steele Winter in Lond.* (1823) II. in. 68 By taking out a couple of sudden deaths, a fire in Oxford-market, a 'lottery puff, [et c.] we make pot. for the paracet. ph. 1817 *Part. Debates* 732 These misrepresentation and fabrications called lottery puffs. 1806 *Steele Winter in Lond.* (1823) III. v. 133 Curse me if the stupid dunces of an editor did not put it in the puffing corner, with two 'lottery squibs and a wonderful cure of the gout by electricity. 1844 *Thackeray May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 420 The 'lottery-subscription lies in limbo. 1697 *8. Let g With III C.* 37 § 2 The more orderly Payment of the 'Lottery Tickets for the said Annuities. 1873 *II. Stevenson Stud. Sociol.* VII. 149 In the holder of a lottery ticket, hope generates a belief utterly at variance with probability as numerically estimated. 1799 *Narrat Chron.* II. 318 An idle or suspicious character, or 'lottery vagrant. 1819 *Smollett P. Bell* 3rd ed. II. 5. A world of words — false, true — and foul and fair. As in a 'lottery-wheel are sl. 1. 1827 *Hose Every-day Bk.* II. 1439 [*An engraving of*] The 'Lottery Wheel, 1826.

**Lotting** (*lɒtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. LOT v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb *LOT*.

c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* II. 12-8 The first departing, sooting, and lotting of the al hooland. 1570 *Erasmus Ciceronian* XIV. (1599) 668 At last they fell to the custome of lotting of voyces in the Conclauce. 1770 *A. Hall Gospel Wordship* (1829) II. xxii. 305 Directions concerning the lawful use of lotting must be suggested. 1825 *J. Nicholson's Operat. Mechanic* 755 In the lotting of the ores, care should be taken to have small portions from different specimens.

*attrib.* 1514 *Will of J. Kirkby* (Somerset Ho.), My Lotting tables.

**Lottrie**, obs. form of *LOTTERY*.

**Lotto, loto** (*lɒtə, lɒtə*). [*a. It. lotto, F. loto*: see *Lot sh.*]

1. A game played with cards divided into numbered and blank squares and numbered discs to be drawn on the principle of a lottery.

Each player has one or more cards before him; one of the discs is drawn from a bag, and its number called; a counter is placed on the square that has the same number, the player who first gets one row covered being the winner.

1778 *Warner Let. to G. Selwyn* 28 Nov. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 353, I wonder how you could endure loto. 1819 *Banquet* 30 Or bid enlivening loto for a while, Or cognitive chess, the eve beguile. 1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* II. 121 Others diverted themselves at the more interesting game of loto. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 246 The children played draughts, bagatelle, loto, or tidlywink. 1899 *R. Whitting No. 5 John St.* 77 The toiling infants under age are found at the game of loto.

*attrib.* 1779 *Warner Let. to G. Selwyn* 3 Jan. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 381 Lord Fitzwilliam received your loto-box.

† 2. A lottery (of the Italian kind).

1787 *P. Mary tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* III. lxx. 248 The lotto of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table. 1827 *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1535 To the honour of the Hanoverian government, no *Lotto* was ever introduced into it, though many foreigners offered large sums for permission to cheat the people in this manner. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 774/2 The love of gambling is a national characteristic; and . . . *Lotto* — that is, the official weekly lottery — is the most dangerous of the forms it takes.

**Lottre, lottrie, lottry**, obs. ff. *LOTTERY*.

**Lot-tree**. An alleged name for the White-beam Tree, *Pyrus Aria*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Lot-ture**. Obs. [*a. L. lōtura* washing.] Washing: = *LOTION sh.* 2. Also *compr.*, the water in which any substance has been 'washed'.

1601 *Holland Pliny* II. xxxiv. xviii. 319 Lead doth yield from it self a certaine substance by way of loture, which is of right great and manifold use in physick. 1657 *Tomlinson Remon's Dish* 100 Rusticks in Summer decoct the Loture of honey-combes.

**Lotus** (*lɒtəs*), *lotos* (*lɒtɒs*). (Also ? *error. lutes*.) Pl. lotuses. [*a. L. lotus, Gr. λωτός*, the name of several dissimilar plants; it is not known

whether the word in the various applications is etymologically identical; in sense 3 Herodotus speaks of it as Egyptian.]

1. The plant yielding the fruit which was the food of the LOTOPHAGI of Greek legend; represented by Homer (*Od.* ix. 90 ff.) as producing in those who ate it a state of dreamy forgetfulness, and loss of all desire to return home. Hence often *allusively*. The Homeric lotus was identified by later Gr. writers with a North African shrub, the descriptions of which are thought by most naturalists to refer to the jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*), though other identifications have been proposed.

1540-41 *Elvot Image Gov.* 39 When the Companions and seruantes of Ulysses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos, 1501 *Sprenger's Firs. Gnat* 193 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, Wicked for holding guilefully away Vlysses men. a 1600 *T. D'Arvey Thomas of Reading* (1632) G j b, Then would I be like those men (that eating of the tree Lotes) forget the Country where they were borne. 1628 *J. S. Grays tr. Barclay's Argenis* 182 What Lotos in Africa doth hinder thy returne hither? 1725 *Pope Odys.* II. 106 Lotos, the name; divine, nectarious juice! 1773 *Johnson Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 400 At Dunvegan I had tasted lotus and was in danger of forgetting that I was ever to depart. 1832 *Tennyson Lotos-Enters* 105 Eating the Lotos day by day. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 If it had all been Valta, I could have eaten of the lotus for many a day, but Sebastopol is grim and grey [et c.].

2. A tree mentioned by ancient writers, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. Also, the date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus*.

1551 *Turner Herbal* I. Hv j b, Affrica . . . byngeth forth an excellent tree called lotus, . . . the wood hath a black color and is myrthe desired of men for to make pypes. 1669 *Wortinger Syst. Agric.* (1681) 99 The Larch and Lotus . . . deserve to be propagated for their rarity, excellent shade, and durable Timber. 1760 *J. Lax Intrud. Bot.* App. 317 Lotus or Lote-tree, *Celtis*. *Ibid.*, Lotus, supposed, of Homer, *Diospyros*.

3. The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, *Nymphaea Lotus* (and other species), and *Nelumbium speciosum*. b. *Arch.* An ornament representing the Egyptian water-lily: cf. *lotus blossom*, etc. in 6.

1584 *Ricci tr. Herodotus* II. 92 b, In time of the floude . . . there arise in the water great plenty of lilyes, which the people of Egypt call Lotos. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 397 The 'Egyptia' Lotus, groweth in the marshes of Egypt. 1785 *Wilkins Bhagavat* v. 45 The leaf of the lotus. 1859 *Tenney Ceylon* I. i. iii. 123 The chief ornaments of these neglected sheets of water are the large red and white Lotus. 1877 *Longf. Kivranas* 286 The grand Olrik holding in his hand the lotus. 1883 *V. Stuart Egypt* 204 The blue and pink lotus of India. 1900 *Max Müller in 19th Cent.* Nov. 732 After death the souls enter into the calyx of a lotus.

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by Homer as food for horses). † *Wild lotus*, perh. *Melilotus officinalis*.

1562 *Turner Herbal* II. 42 a, Lotus sylvestris that is called wilde lotus, which soni call y<sup>e</sup> less trifoli, groweth in Libia. c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* XIV. 294 With his leaves did dewy lotus store Th' Elysian mountain. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* I. 3 Yellow Flowers, like those of wild Lotus. 1709 *Anderson Tatter No.* 147 74 While the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffrons, Hyacinths [et c.]. 1820 *Shelley Hymn to Mercury* xvii. 6 When with rush-grass tall, Lotus and all sweet herbage, every one Had pastured been. 1842 *Tennyson Enone* 96 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, Violet, amaranthus and asphodel, Lotos and lilies.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants; hence in popular language *spec.* the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Staph. s.v.*, The species of lotus, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these. 1. The smooth hand cinquefoil lotus, called the smaller smooth horned lotus (and 22 others). 1813 *Sir H. Davy Agric. Chem.* (1814) 65 He was examining particularly a species of lotus. ? 1842 *Lance Cottage Farmer* 9 Buck wheat, rye, tares, lucern, rape, white clover, trefoil, lotus; some one or other of these will grow readily in sandy land. 1855 *Gosse Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The scarlet-tipped blossoms of the little bird's-foot lotus.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lotus-blossom*, *-branch*, *-dust*, *-flower*, *-flute*, *-leaf* (also *attrib.*), *-lily*, *-pond*, *-seed*; *lotus-like* adj.; *lotus-headed*, *-leafed*, *-leaved*, *-paven*, *-petalled* adjs.; *lotus-berry*, *Byronina coriacea*; *lotus-bird Austral.* (see *quot.*); *lotus capital*, *-column Egyptian Arch.*, a capital or column ornamented with lotuses; *lotus-grass* = sense 4; *lotus-land*, the fabled land of the lotus-enters; a land of ease and delight; *lotus-tree* = *LOTE-TREE* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1854 *Grisebach Flora W. Ind.* 785 'Lotus-berry. 1890 *Lunholtz Cannibals* 22 The *Parra gullinacea*, which in Australia is called the 'lotus-bird'. It sits on the leaves that float on the water, particularly those of the water-lily. 1890 *G. Wilkinson Arch. Anc. Egypt* 7 The 'lotus blossom, the papyrus head. 1834 *Baloo* I. xviii. 377 A piece of jewellery, representing a 'lotus-branch. 1890 *G. Wilkinson Arch. Anc. Egypt* 47 The 'lotus (or 'full blown lotus') capital. *Ibid.* 60 The full-blown 'lotus column. 1832 *Tennyson Lotos-Enters* 149 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow 'Lotos-dust is blown. 1856 *R. A. Vaughan Mystics* (1860) I. 228 The 'lotus-flowers' are not the Nile. 1833 *Tennyson Poems* 101 Melody of the Lybian 'lotus-flute. 1820 *Shelley Edipus* II. 1. 63 In fresh dew Of 'lotos-grass and blossoming asphodel. 1891 *T. Hardy Tess* (1900) 87/2 The smoke . . . rose from the chimney . . . like a 'lotus-headed column. 1842 *Tennyson Lotos-Enters* 154 In the hollow 'Lotos-hand to live and lie refined On the



hills like Gods together, 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 214 He lived in 'lotus land'—the Garden Isle of England. 1813 *Coleridge Night-Sc.* 53 The God, who floats upon a 'lotus leaf'. 1805 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 262 Majestic columns, with lotus-leaved capitals. 1852 R. S. SUTTERS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 101 It cost a vast of money—fifty guineas! to say nothing of the 'lotus-leaved pedestal' it's on. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 318/1 (*Egyptian Architecture*) The bell-shaped and 'lotus-leaved capitals. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* Misc. Tracts 350/2 The dust of whose 'lotus-like feet is holy. 1862 G. Wilson *Relig. Chem.* 21 'Lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapour the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills. 1878 *Gosse Rivers of Bible* 68 The sweet lotus-lilies that are set in porcelain vases. 1820 *Shelley Witch Ail.* ix. 'Lotus-paven canals. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 26 The same massive tree-like columns, . . . the same 'lotus-petalled capitals. 1863 *Alcock Capital Tycoon* II. 165 He found temporary refuge in a 'lotus-pond. 1893 *Eari. Denmore Paninis* II. 233 The favourite dish of a Chinaman, namely, 'lotus seed.

**Lotus-eater.** Also *lotos-*. a. One of the LOTOPHAGI. b. *transf.* One who gives himself up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

1832 TENNYSON (*title*) The Lotus-eaters. 1898 *Thirlwall Grace* II. xii. 95 The fable of the Lotus-eaters. 1847 W. E. FORSTER 27 Aug. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 209 He (Carlyle) is busy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a lotus-eater. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 22 So those spiritual Lotus-eaters will only . . . hearken what the inner spirit sings. There is no joy but calm. 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/5 A summer like that of 1893 may be all very well for the lotus-eater, but is a calamity to people who have to get their living out of English land.

Similarly **Lotus-eating** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1861 WILSON & GRIFFIN *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 165 Day-dreaming and such Lotus-eating idleness as befits the intellectual Castle of Indolence. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 5 The attractive waters of lotus-eating Saratoga.

**Lotye**, variant of *LOTE* v. *Obs.*, to lnrk.

**Lotyon**, obs. form of LOTION.

**Lou**, Sc. form of LOW sb. and v.

**Loubber, Loubee, -ie**, obs. ff. LUBBER, LOOBY.

**Loubel()**, obs. variant of LOW-BELL.

**Louche, Louch(e)**, obs. ff. LOOSE v., LOCH<sup>1</sup> Sc.

**Louche** (*lūf*), a. *rare*. [*f. louche* squinting. OF. *lousche*, orig. only fem.:—*L. lusca*, fem. of *luscus* one-eyed.] Oblique, not straightforward.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1850) 318 There is something *louche* about him, which does not accord with the abandon of careless, intimate intercourse. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* ix. There's something *louche* regarding him.

**Loud** (*laud*), a. Forms: 1 *hlūd*, 3-4 *lud(e)*, 4-7 *loude*, *lowd(e)*, 4 *loud*. [Com. WGer.: OE. *hlūd*=OFris. (*h*)*hlūd*, OS. *hlūd* (MDu. *lūt*, *lūt*, mod.Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlūt* (MHG. *lūt*, mod.G. *laut*):—OTeut. type \**hlūdō*:—pre-Teut. \**hlūdō*, a passive pple. from the Aryan root \**kleu-* to hear (Teut. \**kleu-* in Goth. *hlūp* listening attention; see LITHE v.3), whence Gr. *κλέω* to hear, *κλέος* renown, L. *clūere* to be famed, *clens* (pres. pple., lit. 'hearer') dependent, client, OSI. *slava* glory, *slavo* word, Skr. *gru* to hear, *grava* glory. Outside Teut. the ppl. adjs. have a different ablant-grade and meaning; so Gr. *κλυτός*, L. (*in*)*clutus*, OIr. *cluth*, Skr. *gruta* renowned.

For the remoter cognates representing the extended form \**kleus-* of the Aryan root, see LIST sb.4.

1. Of sounds or voices: Strongly audible; making a powerful impression on the sense of hearing. Hence, with agent-noun: That (speaks, sings, etc.) with a loud voice.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 15 He þa cleopode hludde stefne. c.1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 þo þe after him comen remden lude stefne Osanna filto daniil. a.1225 *Ancre. R.* 210 Uorte makien noise—lud dream to scheuwen hore borel. a.1250 *Out & Night*, 5 þat playd we stuf & stark & strong sum hwiile softe & lud among. 13.. *Sir Beues* 3129 (MS. A.) Josian . . . spak to hire wiþ lounde gret. 1398 *TREvisa Barth.* De P. R. vii. xxxii. (1495) 246 Thyrste and sethinge and lounde brethyng. c.1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 764 Claryonis lowde knellis. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, The priest . . . shall begynne with a lounde voyce the Lordes prayer. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 280 Ye man . . . fel into a loud laughter. a.1645 A. STAFFORD *Apol. Feni. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Priscian, a Bishop, said in somewhat too loud a whisper [etc.]. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 666 Her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1734 *BERKELEY Alciph.* iv. § 7 Is the voice of man louder than that of thunder? 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* vii. The mendicant and Lovel exerted their voices in a loud halloo. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 6 (1864) 214 A loud speaker is exciting. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 651 A great body of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.: Making a loud sound, sonorous. Chiefly poet.

c.1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvii. 266 Whodlice ðæt ar, ðonne hit mon sylht, hit bið hludre ðonne æniz oðer andweore. 1290 *GOWER Conf.* I. 137 Thei speke and sounen in his Ere As thogh thei lowde wyndes were. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 143 The North-winde was somewhat loud. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 59 Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal Trumpet from on high gan blow. 1728 J. D. LUTTVYLON *Blenheim* 81 Silent a while, and smooth, The Current glides, till . . . down the Steep it falls, In loud Cascades. 1791 *MRS RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* vi. The storm was now loud. 18.. CAMPBELL *Lord Ullin's Daughter*, 'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore, Return or aid preventing. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Temeri*, 35 Let the loud seas thunder here.

c. Of a place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing, *rare*.

1595 *SHAKS. John v.* iv. 14 For if the French be Lords of this loud day He means [etc.]. a.1645 *HEYWOOD Fort by Land & Sea* iii. l. Wks. 1874 VI. 396 All ways are loud, and winds and cry sent forth Through every hundred. 1871 *SWINBURNE Rev. of Revolution* 193 Lands that are loud through all their length with chains. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* iv. 105 Streets and factories loud with life and black with the dust of toil.

2. *fig. a.* Clamorous, noisy; also, in more favourable sense, emphatic or vehement in expression.

1530 *TINDALE Nks.* (1573) 397/2 After the londest maner he setteth out the cruelnes of the Emperors souldiours. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* vii. 11 She is loud and stubborne, her feet abide not in her house. 1647 *May Hist. Part.* l. viii. 88 Many Subjects in Europe have played louder parts upon the Theatre of the world. 1680 *OTWAY Orphan* iii. iv. 865 Calls sawcy loud Suspicion, Public Zeal. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* no. 128 ¶ 5 When we see a Fellow loud and talkative. 1734 *BERKELEY Analyst* § 1 Several who make the loudest claim to those qualities. 1849 *MALCOLM Hist. Eng. vi.* II. 1 The Church was louder than ever in professions of attachment to him. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* viii. 148 The French were held up to the loudest admiration. 1884 *TENNYSON Freedom* x. Poems (1894) 576/2 Men loud against all forms of power. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* viii. 147 Churchill's voice was loudest for battle. *absol.* 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* no. 239 ¶ 11 Gold . . . silences the Loud and Clamorous.

† b. Of motives: Pressing, urgent. *Obs.* 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* I. i. 151 For he's embark'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus Warrens.

† c. Grandiloquent, pompously laudatory. *Obs.* 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* l. § 2 (1680) 10 Many men . . . labour only for a pompous Epitaph, and a loud title upon their Marble.

† d. Manifest, palpable, flagrant. Chiefly of a lie. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer To Rdr.* (1834) 5, I omit the right loud lie before the Mass of Recordare. 1579 E. K. GLOSS. to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 Certain fine tablers, and loude lyers. 1590 *NASH Pasquil's Apol.* l. Ch. How durst you presume to make so loud a lie? 1632 *SANDERSON Twelve Serms.* 64 But what doe I speake of these, but petty things in comparison of those her louder impieties? 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 193/1 There is a loud exception against this law of God. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 12 Many have held opinion, that Pliny and Aulus Gellius were loud liars. 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A great Lie. That's a loud one. a.1700 B. E. DICT. *Cant. Crev. Hummer*, a loud Lie.

3. *transf.* Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now chiefly U.S.

1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. 30 Their . . . mouths cannot open without the strong breath and loud stench of avarice. 1842 *DICKENS Amer. Notes* xiv. Pretty loud smell of varnish, sir? 1887 *GOODE etc. Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 173 The natives . . . prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly 'loud'. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 122 The gas-lamp (for cycles) seems to make a very bright light. It is also said to make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours, patterns, dress, manners, etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive, flashy. Opposed to *quiet*.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxix. The shirts too 'loud' in pattern. 1878 *BESANT & RICK Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 287 The flashy rings upon his fingers; . . . the loud pattern of his trousers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 106 Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty. 1884 *Stationary Trades Rev.* Sept. 215/2 Fine envelopes are not sold in such loud colours as they were a few years ago. 1889 J. S. WINTER, *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 118 The girls were dreadfully loud in their dress.

5. *absol.* † In loud, † on loud: ALOUD, with a loud voice. † To the loud: at the top of one's voice.

c.1430 *Pistill of Susan* 161 (MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii.) Then sayde þo loselles on lowde [a. 1400 (Vern.) aloude] to þat lady. c.1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Sunne) 5835 Þe childe cryed on lowde, allase. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind.* II. ii. 35 I'll . . . undertake to bee Her Advocate to the 'loud'st'. 1682 *New Hampsh. Procs. Papers* (1869) I. 456 My father . . . desired him in loud to go out of his house to his lodgings.

6. *Comb.* chiefly parasynthetic, as *loud-flavoured*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-tongued*, *-voiced* adjs.; also *loud-lashed a.*, *lashed into loud uproar*; † *loud-mouth a.*, *loud-mouthed*, *noisy*.

1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* vi. 84 A 'loud-flavoured' broth. 1818 *HAZLITT Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 68 The sea . . . 'loud-lashed by furious storms. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* II. 234 A certain loud-tongued, 'loud-minded' Mr. Feak. 1668 E. HOWARD *Unrurper* 63 Curse on these 'loud-mouth Hounds! 1828 *FORD Lover's Mel.* iii. i. I have a 'loud-mouth'd Cannon of nine ounce to batter her. 1901 *Expositor* July 21 They were heretics of the blatant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* l. i. 'Lowd tong'd Fame The harbinger to prepare their entertainment. 1857 *Geo. ELIOT Scenes Cleric. Life, Janet's Repentance* (1878) II. 184 Loud-tongued abuse. 1850 *Mrs. BROWNING Poem* I. 28 'Loud-voiced imagery.

**Loud** (*laud*), *adv.* Forms: 1 *hlūd*, 2-4 *lud(e)*, 3-4 *loude*, (4 *loude*, *louth*), 4-7 *lowd(e)*, (5 *louzde*), 4- *loud*. [OE. *hlūd*=OS. *hlūdo* (Du. *luid*), OHG. *hlūto*, *lūto* (MHG. *lūt*, G. *laut*):—OTeut. \**hlūdō*, f. \**hlūdō*-*Loud a.*]

1. Loudly, with a loud noise or voice; aloud.

971 *Blith. Hom.* 149 Hwæt is . . . his folc þe her þus hlude singeþ? c.1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe of þan monie . . . swa deor lude remez. a.1225 *Ancre. R.* 290 3if þe ne cumeð nout some help, gred luddre mid hote heorte. c.1375 *Sr. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 208, & prayand fore fame lu-

crely & loud, þat al hard þis, can cry. c.1420 *Chron. Filled*, 3793 Þey . . . knokkede fast & loudre at þe gate. c.1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd.* 8 Some crye lowde wyth an hye ways. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. vi. 27 A Lyonesse. . . That roaring all with rage did loud requere Her children deare. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 126 Kercheit in a comely cloud While rocking winds are piping loud. 1871 — *P. R.* xi. 339 While they loudest sing The vices of their Deities, and their own. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 211 The inhabitants clamoured so loud for a surrender. 1810 *HAZLITT Pol. Ess.* 148 He asserts a fact the louder, as he suspects it to be without proof. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* etc. 216, I shouted 'hurrah', and laughed loud and long.

† b. *Loud and still*: under all circumstances. [So MDn. *hude en stille*.] *Obs.*

1300-1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xv. 352 Þat wolde libbe in ryot & habbe al hare will In robberye & prute boþe loudre & stille. 1340 *HAMROSE Pr. Consc.* 103 We suld pray, bathe loud and stille, For al crien saules. c.1430 *Syr Geyer* (Roxb.) 8368, I must nedes doo his wil In al that I can loudre or stille. 1636 *HEYWOOD Loves Maistresse* II. l. Wks. 1874 v. 108 Let me hear some music, loud and still.

† c. *With to lie*: Openly, palpably. (Cf. *LOUD* a. 2 d.) *Obs.*

a.1400 *Pistill of Susan* 343 (Vernon MS.) Now þou liest loudre, so helpe me vr lord. 1600 *HOLLAND Lyr. xxviii*, l. 1059, I would rather thinke that the clerke . . . faulted with his pen in writing the copies, than the authour lied so loud with his tongue.

2. Of smell: Strongly, offensively. (Cf. *LOUD* a. 3 and *ALOUD* *adv.* 2.)

1871 *JOAQUIN MILLER Songs Italy* (1878) 104 Carry . . . some drug that smells loud.

3. *Comb.* with *pres.* and *pa. pples.* of verbs denoting or implying the production of sound, e.g. *loud-acclaiming*, *-bellowing*, *-laughing*, *-ringing*, *-roaring*, *-screaming*, *-singing*, *-squeaking*, *-thundering*, *-ticking*, etc.; *loud-raared*, etc. Also *loud-spoken a.*, given to loud speaking.

1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* l. ii. 733 The loud-roaring Thunder. *Ibid.* vi. 905 Loud-thundering Canons. a.1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 87 Some loud squeaking Cryer Well pleas'd with one leane thredbare groat for hire. a.1649 *DRUMM. of HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 The christal-streaming Nid, loud-bellowing Clyde. 1667 G. C. Pref. to *Il. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 5 Those two loud-singing Nightingals of Arcadia. 1725 *POPE Odyss.* iv. 464 Loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Intemperate jest, loud-laughing Mockery, and hood-winked Misrule. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xii, A very large and loud-ticking gold watch. 1855 *LOWCE Hibern.* xv. 177 The loud-speaking thunder helps me. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bode v.* A broad-faced, broad-chested, loud-screaming rascal. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nzs.* I. 138 Sir Thomas was . . . loud-spoken, boisterous and domineering.

**Loude**: see *LUDE* (= *lūde*) ME., noise.

**Loud(e)**, obs. form of *LAUD* v.

**Louden** (*laud'n*), v. [*f. Loud a.* + *-EN* 5.]

1. *intr.* To become or grow loud or louder.

a.1848 R. W. HAMILTON in *Chr. Sabbath* (1852) xiii. 367 The birthday song of creation may well rise and louden into a new song. 1855 *KINGSLEY Western* II. 1 (1861) 505 An angry growl from the westward heavens . . . rolled and lounded nearer and nearer.

2. *trans.* To make loud or louder. *rare*—1.

1898 *BODLEY France* I. iv. 236 Internecine strife ought to be hushed instead of being lounded. Hence *Lou'dening ppl. a.*, that grows louder.

1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 173 Groaning we start! and at the loundening war, Ask our bewildered senses where we are. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dakoue* I. 183 A loundening hum of voices heralded a rush of warriors into the Udon-ukon, or cleared space, with its central tree. [Loudful: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Louding**: see *LUING* (= *lūding*) ME., noise.

**Loudish** (*laud'if*), a. [*f. Loud a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat loud.

1860 *READE Chisler & H. II.* 35 The voices had for some time been loudish round a table at the bottom of the hall. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I. 290 Criticism, loudish universally and nowhere accurately just.

**Loudly** (*laud'li*), *adv.* [*f. Loud a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a loud manner. a. In a loud tone or voice; † *fig.* with *to lie*, openly, palpably. b. Clamorously, noisily. c. With reference to dress: Flashily, showily.

a.1400-50 *Alexander* 1709 (Dublin) Hys lillayke & hys liknes he loudly (*Ashmole* laythly) dispseye. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua maritil wemen* 240 Loudly laughing and the laif allowit his meikle. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Civ. b. He lyeth loudlie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. ii. 410 The Souldiours Musicke, and the rites of Warre Speake loudly for him. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biendi's Banish'd Virg.* 40 Yet blusht he not to lye loudly, when it made any way for his ends. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xiii. 1. 375 Loudly complaining of the protection afforded by the Romans to rebels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 The King of Bohemia . . . insisted loudly on his rights. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxx. Medical students, gallant, dashing, what is called 'loudly' dressed. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 Calling each man loudly by his name.

*Comb.* 1874 *NICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 294 A loudly-coloured pavement is very objectionable.

**Loudness** (*laud'nēs*), [*OE. hlūdnis*, f. *hlūd* *Loud* + *-nis* -NESS.] The quality or condition of being loud; an instance of this.

c.1050 *Ryghterik's Handboe in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 332 Clamoron lyden on englyse ysludnyas. c.1440 *Promp. Par.* 214/1 Lowdenesse, allidude. 1530 *PALSGR. 241/1* Loudnesse, hautesse. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 131 His prayers took their price and strength Not from the loudness nor the length. 1733



SWIFT *New Simile for Ladies* 21 When th' alarum-bell is rung Of Nant's everlasting tongue, The husband dreads its loudness more Than lightning's flash or thunder's roar. 1860 TENDALL *Glauc.* i. ii. 16 These echos would diminish in loudness just as the images of the candle diminish in brightness. 1882 H. JAMES *Porter, Lady xxv.* In *Alcum. Mag.* XLIII. 413 Naturally, he couldn't like her style, her loudness, her want of repose. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Aconitica* 394 They produce beats, or loudnesses separated by silences.

**Louge**, obs. variant of **LOOK dial.**

**Louffe**, obs. form of **LUFF.**

† **Lough** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Forms: 4 lough, 4-5 loze, 5 lozh(e), loughe, 6 lowgh, 4- lough. See also *Low sb.* [ME. *lough*, *loze*, perh. repr. ONorthumb. *luh* (? *liht*), rendering L. *fretum* and *stagnum* in the Llandisfarn Gospels; the use for *fretum* suggests that it is a. Irish *loch* (see **LOCH** <sup>1</sup>), though the vowel perh. agrees better with the British word represented by Welsh *lough* (= *\*luksu-*) lake, pool.]

1. A lake, pool. In ME. alliterative poetry sometimes used for: Water, sea.

c1330 R. DRENNET *Chron.* II. acc (Rolls) 1423 Pe grete Lough of Rusticiadan. *Ibid.* 10197 In þat lough ar sexti iles. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 119 Alre þe loze lemed of lyst. c1400 MUNDOLV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 In þat ile also es a deed see; and it es in maner of a lough. Beside þat lough growez redez of a wonderfull lenth. c1420 *Autens of Arth.* 31 (Ireland MS.) He laddre þat ldy so longe by that lough sydus. *Ibid.* 83 There come a lowe one the loughs. In the lyknes of Lucyfer. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 58 Divers Springes cummeth out of Boredale, and so make a great Lough that we cawle a Poole; and ther yn he in Isles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 65 Nymphaea. ii. sortes. grow both in meres loughes llykes and in still or standyng waters. 1577 B. G. GOSSE *Newsbook's Hist.* (1586) 173 About Turwan in France, you shall finde in Loughes and Rayne Waters. great abundance of Fische. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) 10. 120 Iraelam Mere, a huge inland lough. 1725 DE FOE *Tour of Gr. Brit.* II. l. 101 There is a little Lake or Lough of Water in the Middle of it [Litchfield]. (In ed. 7 (1769) II. 416 this passage is altered as follows: There is a kind of slow, sluggish Lough, or Water, which runs, or rather glides heavily through it, and so on for four or five Miles farther into the Trent.) 1829 BROCKETT *N. Country Words* (ed. 2) *Lough*, a lake.

b. *Sc.* (*lūx*) = **LOCH** <sup>1</sup>. ? *Obs.*

Cf. the *Sc.* form *louch* (14-16th c.) under **LOCH** <sup>1</sup>; also the pl. *louis* (16th c.); see *LOW sb.*

1785 BURNS *Address Deil vii.* Wil' you, mysel, I gat a fright Ayont the lough [rimes with the lough]. 1786 — *Tom Samson's Elegy* iv, When to the loughs the Curlew flock.

2. *attrib.*: lough-diver, plover, names for the femalesmew; lough-leech = *loch-leech* (see **LOCH** <sup>1</sup> 2).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 338 The Female is described by Gesner under the title of *Mergus glacialis*, which Mr. Johnson Englisheth the *\*Lough-diver*. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1803) II. 21 A lough diver, or female smew. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 31 Horsleches or loughleches. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ccii. 305 Loughleches.

**Lough** <sup>2</sup> (*lōx*). *Anglo-Irish.* Forms: 4 lowe, 6 lozh, 6- lough. [The written form belongs to **LOUGH** <sup>1</sup>, from which this need not have been separated but for the fact that, while the spelling *lough* survived in Ireland, the spoken word which it represented became obsolete, being superseded by the native Irish *loch* (*lōx*): see **LOCH** <sup>1</sup>.] A lake or arm of the sea; equivalent to the Scottish **LOCH** <sup>1</sup>.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 349 He wolde sende hir hym to be Lowe Lacheryn. 1512 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 35 The fishers of the lough bringe to the market three daies in the wicke. 1507 in E. P. Shirley *Hist. Monaghan* 88 note, That fortification, is in 'sartin freshwater loughes' in his country. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. xliiv. 10 Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forrests bore. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/2 Several Ships arrived that day in the Lough of Carrickfergus. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/1 There is a Lough in the North of Ireland, call'd Neugh. 1882 Mrs. RIDDELL *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 230 On the other side of the lough... lay the green hills. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 580/1 Down in Mayo I had ridden out... to fish for white trout in a little lough that lies at the foot of Nephin.

† **Lough** <sup>3</sup>. *Obs.* = **LOCH** <sup>2</sup>. Also *attrib.* in lough-water (see *quot.*).

1672 FLAMSTERD in Rigaard *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 153 Lough-water... 'Tis found in the midst of a firm stone in the lead mine. 1747 HOSSEUS *Miner's Dict.* E. ij. With this... we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works.

† **Lough**, *v.* *Obs.* [? repr. OE. *lūgan* to place in order, f. *lōh* place.] *trans.* To stack (turfs). c1630 RISPON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them.

**Lough**, *obs.* pa. t. of **LAUGH**; *obs.* var. **LOOK**.

**Lough**, *lōuz*, *obs.* forms of **LOW a**.

**Loughen** (*lōx̄n*). *Anglo-Irish.* [f. **LOUGH** <sup>2</sup> + dim. suffix *-een* = Irish *-in* as in **COLLEEN**]; cf. **GREEN**.] A little lough.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 322 The countless multitude of loughs and loughens.

**Lought**, *obs.* variant of **LOATH a**.

16.. T. HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i. (1653) 3 Nor is he such a darling in mine eye, that I am lought to have him from my sight.

**Louh**, *Louin*, *obs.* forms of **LOW**, **LOWN**.

† **Louis** (*lūi*). *Hist.* Pl. **LOUIS**. Also 7-8 in English form *lewis*, pl. *lewis* (s). [F. *louis*, appellative use of the Christian name borne by many French kings.] = **LOUIS D'OR**. Also † *Silver Lewis*: the French *écu* of the 17-18th c.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 They took away... a quantity

of Broad Pieces, Guinea's, Lewis's, Medals, &c. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June *ibid.* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* v. He threw down all the money he had, except a very few louis. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cviii. A good deal may be bought for fifty Louis. 1900 *Ld. ROSEBERY Napo-leon* III. 54 He sends with the challenge a gun and six louis which he had borrowed of his enemy.

**Louis**, variant of **LEWIS**.

† **Louis d'or** (*luidōr*). *Hist.* Also in English or semi-English form 7 *luidore*, 8 *lewi(s)dore*, *loui(s)dore*. [F. *louis d'or*, lit. 'gold louis'; see *prec.*] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till the time of Louis XVI.

When first coined in 1640 its weight was 20.273 grains. In 1717 its legal value in England was fixed at 17s. In the Bourbon reigns following the Restoration the name was transferred to the 20 franc piece or Napoleon.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 Lost, a Silk Purse, therein two 5s. pieces of Gold, 13 or 14 Guinea's, and 3 *Luidores*. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2643/4 The Ring is of Gold, & of the value of about 50 Lewis d'Ors. 1708 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. i. Wks. 1892 I. 335 He has ordered me to bespeak a dinner for us at Rousseau's at a louis-d'or a head. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 43 Spanish pistoles and French lewidors are current in this journey. 1832 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. ii. 13 My room for the rest of this Semester... costs me three louis d'or and a half. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure* I. i. iv. The coins were of all countries and sizes: doubloons, and louis d'ors, and guineas.

**Louisine** (*lūi:n*). [f. *Louis* of *Louise* a pro, or name + *-INE* 4.] See *quot.* 1881.

1885 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Louisine*, a very thin plain silk material, suitable for children's wear, and for slight summer costumes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 M.A. 3 2 *Louisine*, that new and fascinating silk, a sort of shimmering, larger-grained *jean de soie*.

† **Louis Quatorze** (*lūikwōrtz*). Louis XIV, King of France, 1643-1715. Used adjectively to designate the styles in architecture, furniture, decorative art, etc., characteristic of his reign. Su **Louis Quinze** (-*kienz*), Louis XV, 1715-74. **Louis Seize** (-*sēz*), Louis XVI, 1774-93. **Louis Treize** (-*trēz*), Louis XIII, 1610-43. Hence rarely **Louis as** *adj.* to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

1855 OCHSNER *Suppl.*, *Louis-Quatorze Ornament*. Louis Quinze Ornament. 1876 POLLEN *Ant. & Mod. Furniture* I. 103 The broken shell-shaped woodwork, popularly known as Louis quize work, began to be adopted for the frames of large glasses. 1878 EUSTACE *Household* II. (ed. 4) 55 Their notions of the beautiful are... derived from traditions of the Louis Quatorze period. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, 329 L. mis Quinze Lace is formed, & a brand known as Louis Treize. 1892 LITCHFIELD *Hist. Furniture* 61 During the 'Louis Treize' period chairs became more comfortable. *Ibid.* 162 The familiar 'Louis Seize' rilland surmounting the two oval 'Sèvres China plaques. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 381 Useful arts... are reduced to copies of the Louis styles.

† **Louk**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *LOU k* 7.] — LOCKEFESTER. c1400 *Apoc. MS.* (Dr. Frazer's), Contra panu pa & maculam [oculorum] vermis claudens se cum tangitur & louk.

† **Louk**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 *lūcan*, 2-4 *luke(n)*, 3 *Ornu*, *lokenn*, 4 *luk*, *loke*, 5 *lowke*, 6 *lowk*, 7 *louk*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lēse*, *pl.* *lucon*, 3 *lēe*, *lee*, *loē*, *pl.* *loke(n)*, *loken*, 4 *leke*. *Weak forms*: 3 4 *louked*, *laked*, 4 *loukid(e)*, 6 *Sc.* *lowkyt*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *locon*, 2-5 (*i.*, *y.*) 1 *loke(n)*, 3 *Ornu*, *lokenn*, 3-4 *luken*, -*in*, 4-5 *lokin*, -*on*, -*yn*, (5) *lukkin*, *Weak forms*: 4 *loukid*, 5 *lowked*, *Sc.* *lowkyt*. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lūcan* = OFris. *lūka*, OS. (*ant.*, *bi-lūkan* (MDu. *lūken*, Du. *luiken*), OIG. (*ant.*, *ar.*, *pl.* *lūchan* (MHG. *lūchen*), ON. *lūka*, Goth. *\*lūkan* in *galūkan* to close, *uslūkan* to open); f. Teut. root *\*louk-*: *lauk-*: *lūk-*, whence **LOCK sb.** 2 Outside Teut. no certain cognates have been found.

The str. pa. pple. survived the other parts of the vb., being regarded as belonging to **LOCK v.** 1]

1. *trans.* To close, shut, fasten; *esp.* to fasten (a door or chamber) with lock and key, to lock; also, to close (the jaws, the eyes). Also *fig.*

a1000 *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) Him & forst... hæleða eðel lucon. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Pe seten weren ilokene. c1205 *LAV.* 15211 He ærde to Glochæstre & þe 3ates læc [c1275 *loc*] ful feste. c1220 *Bestiary* 513 Dis cete ðanne hi-se chawles loked. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3779 Dis erde is to-gidre loken, Als it ne were neuere or to-broken. c1275 *Luc. Ron* 147 in O. E. *Misc.* 97 He hæneþ lū-taht þe o tresar And hit þe luk þine bur. 1207 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 10189 Pe doren after hom wepinde [him] lode vaste. a1300 *Sarman* xxvii. in E. E. P. (1862) 5 Yn-do þin hert þat is floke wi couetise and pryde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5224 Ioseph bi sun sal luke þin ei. 13.. *Seyn* Sag. (W.) 929 He lek his eghen & gan to slape. c1330 *Oswayn Miles* (1837) 10 With locke and keye the gate to loken. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlvii. 2 Pe 3ates of heuen esfire þe day of dome sall be loukid til. 1a1400 *Morie Arth.* 3954 The gud kynges Lokes one his eye-biddis, þat lowkide were faire. a1400 *Pol. Kel. & L. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 257 Pe 3ates of Parais Porth ewe weren iloken. c1422 *Hoccleve Jherusalem's Wife* 334 Left was the Erles Chambrle dore vnstoken; To which he com and found it was nat loken. 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a Casket, loken. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. viii. 68 Nor I, this moder, laid not thy corps on beyr, Nor wyth my hande lowkyt thyne eyn so cleyr. a1600 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* xv. 8 The dum solesequium... loks his leavis throu langour of the

nicht. 1631 A. CRAIGE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 8 Then who shall bee seene, To lout thy dead Ene?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To close up, form one mass. Also with *together*. Of a lace: To have a fastening.

a1000 *Pharise* 225 (Gr.) Sibban þa ysian eft onginnað after lighþrace lucan togædre. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3276 Gud him had halden up his hond to ward ðis water, in a morgen quile ðe se loked. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 441 Penne læwed þe loz lowlande togædre. 13.. *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 217 A lace lapped aboute, þat loked at he dede.

3. *trans.* To lock or shut up (const. *in*, *within*; to enclose, surround; also, to lock or shut out. *lit.* and *fig.* To lock in clay or lead = to bury.

c1200 *ORMIN* 1091 He wass himm self... lokenn þæt wipþ-lomenn. c1205 *LAV.* 32024 His litan beoð loken faste i guldene chestre. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 362 Dhu salt þen ut in sorge loken. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6338 Sum-kn takingen suld þar be loken in þir wandes thre. *Ibid.* 6891 Þis castel es... wit walles loken four a stan. *Ibid.* 17411 Ioseph... Yee loked under lok and sele. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3258 For loue in armes ilk ofer þey loken. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 492 Hir pines were so harde and strong, Sche wald be loken in clay. 1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xviii. 243 Lo! how the sonne gan louke Her līte in herself. c1380 *Wyclif Sed. Wks.* 111. 42 [God] lokede hem in þe myst of her enemys. c1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 55 Trewey she hath the herte in hool Of Chaunteclere loken in every līth. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3839 Thou shalt be bounde, And faste loken in a tour. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5005 Þat opr loken ouire with leues as it were list siluir. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* 18 Late most myn enemys makyn here game Of me, when I am lokyn in leed. 1438 *Buke Alex.* Great 108 that had him lukkin in lufis lace.

Hence † **Louked** (*weak*) *ppl. a*. See also **LUKEN**, **LUCKEN**.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. ProL 101 The lowkyt buttonis, on the gemmyt treis Our-predand luyvis of naturis apostreits.

**Louk**, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *lūcan* (*pres.* *ind.* 3 *sing.* *lycē* 3 *luken*, 5 *lowke*, 7-9 *lowk*, 9 *look*, *luke*, *louk*. *Pa. t.* 1 *lēac*, 3 *lēe*, *leac*, *pl.* 1 *lucon*, 3 *luken*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *locon*, 4 *loky(n)*. [A Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *lūcan* = OFris. *lūka*, MDu. *lūken*, OIG. (*er-*, *āz-*) *lūhhan* (MHG. *lūchen*, *lūchen*, mod. G. *dial. lūchen* to pull, Goth. (*us-*) *lūkan* to draw (a sword). Some regard the root *pre* Teut. *\*louk-* as identical with that of *lith. lūsti, lūzyti* to break, *Skr. ruḥ* to shatter.]

1. *trans.* To pull up or out. Now only *dial.*, to pull up (weeds); to weed (corn).

a1000 *Boeth. Met.* xii. 28 (Sedgefield) Swa swa lond... corol Of his især lyeð 3 fæl weod monig. c1205 *LAV.* 2900 Sciles heo up drozen... loken rapes longe. *Ibid.* 2961 Up þe luec þene staf, þat water þer after leop. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2128 Ichulle leoten loken & teon þe tittes awer of þine bare breosten. c1275 *VI Pains Hell* 136 in O. E. *Misc.* 151 Snakes heore crosen lukeþ. a1400 *Ormian* 1274 Whim his swyde was y-broky(n), A Saracen's legge bath he lokyn, Therwith he can hym were. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 2.1.1. To Lowke (or weyde), *reueare, saruare*. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 31 To *Lowke*; i. e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Lowk*, *lowk*, to weed, clear.

† 2. *intr.* To burst out. *Obs.*

c1205 *LAV.* 30974 Þa isah he of Brien his teres ut loken. Hence **Lou'king** *vbl. sb.*, weeding. Also **Lou'ker**, one who weeds.

14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 697/2 *Hic runcator*, lowker. 1491-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 159 Pro he lukkyng j<sup>r</sup> Spring apud Thomoknyre. 1624 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 July 20. Reckoned with Leonard Goodale, pd him for his mowing, and his wife lowking and haymaking. 122. 1641 *Ibid.* 142 Lookers have... 3d a day.

† **Louke**. *Obs.* App. a boon companion.

c1386 *CHAUCER Cook's T.* 51 Ther is no thief with-oute a lowke, That helpeth hym to waster and to souke Of that he lrybe can or borwe may. [1880 C. H. POOLE *Gloss. Stafford* 15 *Lowk*, a sharp fellow.]

**Loular**, -ard, **loular**: see **LOLLARD**, **LOLLER** <sup>1</sup>.

**Loun**, *obs.* pa. pple. of **LIE v.** 2; var. of **LOWN Sc.**

**Lounder** (*lūndōr*). *sb.* *Sc.* [? *Onomatopoeic*.]

A heavy, swingeing blow.

1723 *RANSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 263 Wha lent him on the neck a lounder That gart him o'er the threshold founder. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxi. I wad liket weel jast to hae... gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1864 W. HUNTER *Bügar & Ho. of Fleming* xix. 231 [The] unwary cur... received such a lounder as sent him howling to his den.

**Lounder** (*lūndōr*), *v.* *Sc.* [f. **LOUNDER sb.**] *trans.* To beat, cudgel, thrash. Also, to hurl with violence on (something), in *quot. fig.*

1806 in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 284/1 His back they loundert, mell for mell. 1816 *SCOTT Ant. Mort.* iv. If they come to lounder ilk ither, as they did last time, suldna I cry on you. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 330 Why is all this shame lounded on my head?

Hence **Lou'ndering** *vbl. sb.* **Lou'ndering** *ppl. a.*, (of a blow) swingeing, severe.

1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. To lend his loving wife a loundering lick. 1818 *SCOTT Ant. Mort.* xvi. Her daughter had never seen Jack Porteous... since he had gien her a loundering wi' his cane. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxx. 437, I should rather relish a loundering whack.

† **Lounderer**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *lunderaar* (in *Kilian lunderer*), f. *hunderen* to idle.] A skulker.

c1425 *WYNTOUN Chron.* II. viii. 740 Thai mycht... That lordschipe wyn in herytage, For to leve it fayntly, And lyve as loundreris caytively. 1c1530 *Text. W. Thorpe* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) I. 543/1 Lousengers and lounders are wrongfully made and named Hereaites.



† **Loune**, *v.* *Obs.* [Echoic; cf. *looming* *s. v.* *LAON* 2.] *intr.* To utter the cry of the crane.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibysu*, in Wright *Voc.* 152/3 *Le bouf mugist* (lowes), la grwe (crane) growle (loune).

**Lounge** (loundʒ), *sb.* [f. *LOUNGE* *v.*]

1. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurely walk, a saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or manner of reclining.

1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* II. 177 The gentlemen had arranged a morning lounge at Tattersall's. 1824 T. Hook *Say. & Doings* I. 18 The disembarrassed lounge on her own ottoman. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 435, I am off to have a lounge with him. 1837 *Lytton Maltravers* II. i. 1. 166 What else have we to do with our mornings, we women? .. Our life is a lounge from the cradle to the grave. 1860 *Thackeray Roundabout* P. viii. Wks. 1869 XX. 85 'The Prince's lounge' was a peculiar manner of walking which the young bucks imitated. 1872 *Black Adv. Phaelon* xxx. 405 When we went out for a lounge after luncheon. 1889 D. C. Murray *Danger. Cats-paw* 18 Esden had slackened his pace to a mere lounge.

b. A pastime. Also *slang* (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief meal' (Farmer).

1788 *Trifler* No. 21. 276 If.. you have invented a new lounge, communicate it in your next. 1844 *Disraeli Coningsby* I. vi. 1. 69, I don't care for dinner. Breakfast is my lounge.

2. A place for lounging; a gathering of loungers.

1775 *Sherridan Rivals* I. 1. But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath? .. Fag. 'tis a good lounge. 1798 *Jane Austen Northanger*, *Abb.* (1823) I. v. 20 Every search for him was unsuccessful, in morning lounges, or evening assemblies. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 If a man were asked to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—'He voted it a bad lounge'. 1800 Mrs. Harvey *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 135 Her house.. was voted to be the most delightful lounge in London. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 170 This is a great lounge, attended by all the people of the town. 1881 J. T. Studd *Kemin. Manch.* xxvi. 306 The lounge or drawing-room.. was extremely elegant.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lie at full length.

1854 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 240 The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions. 1895 Mrs. B. M. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 46 The patient was promoted into a cane lounge in the sitting-room.

4. *attrib.* ('suitable for lounging'), as *lounge-book*, *-chair*, *-coat*, *-hour*, *-suit*; cf. *LOUNGING* *vb.* *sb.* b.

1800 *Coleridge in Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 82, I am compelled.. to give a volume of letters from Germany, which will be a decent 'lounge book, and not an atom more. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 2/1 A sort of shudder sweeps over the limp forms in the 'lounge-chairs. 1898 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 8/2 Frock coats, and tail coats, and 'lounge coats, and top coats. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A Boxing Match took place in Conduit-Street during the 'lounge hours. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/2 A navy blue serge 'lounge suit.

**Lounge** (loundʒ), *v.* Also 7 **lounge**, 8 **Sc. lounge**; and in derivatives 7 **lunge**, 8 **lounge**. [Of obscure origin; perh. suggested by *LUNGS*.]

1. *intr.* To move indolently, resting between-whiles, or leaning on something for support. Also with *about*, *away*, *in*, *out*, *up*. (In the early instances perh. rather: To skulk, to slouch.

1508 *Dunbar Flying-v.* *Kennedie* 174 Ay loungeand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. 1639 J. Clarke *Paranologia* 259 He lounge'd as a dog that had lost his taylor. 1755 *Ramsay To Jas. Clerk* 3 Works 1877 II. 307 Whase owen lunges o'er a plain Of wide extent. 1757 *Smollett Reprisal* I. i. While I go down to the cabin.. you may lounge about and endeavour to over-hear their conversation. 1838 *Lytton Alice* 131 Vargrave lounged into the billiard-room. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* xvii. Roland lounged in, not more presentable than the rest. 1852 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 26 Filthy negroes, who lounge in and out. 1874 *Deutsch. Rem.* 176 Egyptian officials, lounging about armed with weighty sticks. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 260/2 He would lounge up and say—'Now come really'.

2. To recline lazily, to loll.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 Eart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tither Eend. 1778 *Ibid.*, *Gloss.*, *Lounging* or *Lunding*, leaning on any thing, such as a Gate or a stile, like a lazy Creature that hath nothing else to do. 1823-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint.. shows itself by.. an unwanted desire to lounge and loll about. 1827 *Lytton Pelham* I. xii. 39 You must not lounge on your chair. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* II. The other stood lounging with his foot upon a chair. 1850 *Maurice Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 162 Lounging upon their couches. 1859 C. C. Barker *Associat. Princ.* III. 63 'Squires.. lounging on the rushes before the great hall fire.

3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

1671 *Skinner Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lounge*, cunctari, movari, cessare, vide *Lungs*. 1755 *Johnson, Lounge*, to idle; to live lazily. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Hohn 1848) 197 It would be at least some amusement.. to lounge over what the other artists had done. 1856 Lo. Cockburn *Mem.* (1874) vii. 393 Scott.. breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven.

4. *trans.* To pass (time, etc.) away (rarely out) with lounging; also, † to lounge in (a place) (*obs.*).

1776 *Dx. Ricumono in Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 113. I suppose you lounge away whole months whistling for want of thought. 1810 *Splendid Folies* I. 129, I never go to the play for any entertainment, except kicking up a row and lounging the lobbies. 1814 *Jane Austen Mansf. Park* (1851) 67 They all returned to the house together, there to lounge away the time as they could with chit-chat. 1871 *Burns Ad Fident* (ed. 2) III. 39 The able-bodied and able-minded person who.. lounges out his youth and lounges out his manhood. 1879 *Fraser's* *Cesar* 104 He then returned to Rome to lounge away the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.

**Lounge**, variant of *LUNGE*; *obs.* form of *LUNG*.

**Lounger** (loundʒə), [f. *LOUNGE* *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

One who lounges, an idler, a do-nothing.

1508 *Dunbar Flying-v.* *Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, bath lowly in lisk and lonze. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* VIII. Prol. 122 Qubart bern be thou in bed.. Lurk.. and like a loungeour? 1721 *Steele Spect.* No. 54 P. 6, I shall enquire into such about this Town as have arrived at the Dignity of being Loungeurs by the Force of natural Parts. 1750 *Student* I. 21 Idle people called Loungeurs, whose whole business it is to fly from the painful task of thinking. 1803 *Mar. Edgeworth Manufacturers* II. (1832) 106 Our hero was ridiculed most unmercifully by all the Bond-street loungeurs. 1862 *Merivale Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 66 The loungeurs of the baths and porticoes sallied forth from their cool retreats. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 7 He went to Europe as a student, not as a loungeur.

**Lounging** (loundʒɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *LOUNGE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LOUNGE* *v.*

1793 *Ld. N. Spencer in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 121 Two or three hour's lounging in a place called a club. 1823 *Byron Juan* XL. lxxi. His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging, and boxing. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 439 Seldom or never is the pulpit used.. to denounce idleness, lounging or laziness.

b. *attrib.*, as *lounging-book*, *-chair*, *-hall*, *-jacket*, *-place*.

1790 H. Walpole in *Walpoliana* clxxiv. 79 A catalogue *raisonné* of such [novels] might be itself a good 'lounging book. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 159 We assure our readers that the compilation is.. an excellent lounging-book. 1841 R. P. Ward *De Clifford* III. viii. 123 See these superb sofas, carpets, tables, and 'lounging-chairs. 1867 *Thackeray Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217 [He] was sitting in a lounging-chair and smoking a cigar. 1875 *Lounger* No. 8 p. 2 If you will make Duai's rooms a 'Lounging Hall instead of a Chapel. 1861 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiii. (1889) 319 The owner of the mansion was seated at table in a 'lounging jacket. 1837 *Hawthorne Twice Told* I. (1851) II. xii. 183 Peter had long absented himself from his former 'lounging-places.

**Lounging** (loundʒɪŋ), *phl. a.* [f. *LOUNGE* *v.* + *-ING* 2.] a. That lounges. b. Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 35 The foul stalking lunging body of that Og of Bashan. 1789 *Charlotte Smith Elzheinde* I. 108 There is not any of his.. lounging, tonish friends of his half so well looking. 1807 *Knox & Webb Corr.* I. 326 There is.. much of what is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable in a lounging life. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 16 He.. walked with a sort of lounging stomp. 1851 *Mayne Reid Scap Hunt*, xxxviii. 289 The horses staid in lounging attitudes, asleep. 1857 *Hawthorne Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 210 The library is.. lounging and luxurious.

**Loungingly** (loundʒɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *LOUNGING* *phl. a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a lounging attitude or manner.

1799 *Spirit Pub. Yrnl.* (1805) III. 126 Throw yourself loungingly into a chair at Owen's, cut up a pine[et]. 1855 *Cham. Yrnl.* III. 49 He comes straight on, rather loungingly. 1882 *Macr. Mag.* XLVI. 326/2 Romeo can half sit loungingly against the fountain.

**Loungeout**, *var.* *LOUNGOUT* *Sc. Obs.*, locust.

**Lounie**: see *LUNYIE*.

**Leap** (loap), *sb.* 1. *Sc.* [a. ON. *hlēap* = *LEAP* *sb.* 1.]

~ *LEAP* *sb.* 1. *Lover's loap*: cf. *LOVER* 1. 4.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* vi. 638 Till thame that faucht with his man a loap richt lychtly maid he than. 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph.* I. i. Yonder's a craik, since ye have tint all hope, Gae fill 't your ways, and take the lover's loap. 1821 *Galt Ann. Parish* viii. 85 The horses gave a sudden loap, and couped the coach. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 1901 Two sheep dogs raced forward with long loaps.

† **Loap**, *sb.* 2. *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *loap-r* = *LEAP* *sb.* 2.] A weel or fishing basket; = *LEAP* *sb.* 2. 2.

1811 *Sc. Acts Jus. VI* (1814) III. 218/2 Halding of crunin, luns or loaps w'in fresche waitters.

† **Loap** (*lū*), *sb.* 3. [a. F. *loap*, lit. 'wolf': = *L. lup-um*. Cf. *Loop* *sb.* 2.] A light mask or half-mask of silk or velvet worn by females.

1834 *James J. Marston Hall* xxii. The black velvet mask, called a *loap*, which was then very generally used by women in the higher classes, under the pretext of defending their complexions. 1876 *Ouida Winter City* x. 327 Their white teeth shone under the lace of their loaps.

**Loap** (loap), *v.* *Sc.* Also 4-9 **loap** (e, 6 **loupe**, (8) **loop**). [a. ON. *hlēapa*: see *LEAP* *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* = *LEAP* *v.* In various senses.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xiii. 652 And it [wheel of fortune], that wondir lawch we ere, Mon loap on loft in the contrere. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 506 Pe wikit wite gert hir dochter ga.. & spring & loupe befor pain al. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 413 Sum be gart loupe and drown into the deip. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 222 Quhen that I heir hir name exprest, My hart for loy dois loap thairfor. a 1578 *Lindsay* (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 107 The bischope quha was than loupand on hors. a 1584 *Montgomerie Cherie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht befor thou loup. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Flou.* (1738) 128 That like new-spand' fillies they may loop over the Fold-thikes of Grace. 1788 *Burns Ep.* to H. Parker 30 O, had I power like inclination, I'd.. loop the ecliptic like a bar. 1826 J. Wilson *Nat. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 175 The trout are loopin in the water. 1871 C. Gibson *Lack of Gold* vii. With your purse full you'll get dozens of them ready to loop at you. 1894 *Crockett Raiders* (ed. 3) 46 Gin I haena the strength o' aim to gar ye loap mysel'.

b. *Comb.*: *loap-the-dike* a. giddy, flighty. 1823 *Galt Entail* II. 295 She jealous of your affections are set on a loap-the-dyke Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii. I have my finger and my thumb on this loap-the-dyke loon.

**Loap**, *obs.* form of *LOOP*.

† **Loap cervier** (*lu sgr̥vye*). [*F. loap cervier*,

ad. *L. lupus cervarius* (Pliny) the lynx (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* that hunts stags, f. *cervus* stag).] The Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*), a species of wild cat with a short tail.

1725 *Coats Dict. Heraldry*, *Loap-cervier* is a very large Sort of Wolf. 1744 A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* 41 The Loap Cervier, or Lynx, is of the Cat Kind.

**Loupe**, **Louped**: *obs.* forms of *LOOP*, *LOOPED*.

† **Loupegarth**. *Obs.* [Cf. *MSw. löpe gatulop* (Söderwall) to run the gantlope.] = *GANTLOPE*.

1637 R. Monao *Exped.* I. 45 Other slight punishments.. as the Loupegarthe, when a Souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred Souldiers.. where his Camerades whip him with small rods.

† **Louper**. *Obs.* Some kind of artificial fly. 1406 *Pysslinge* *v.* *Angle* (1893) 34 The blacke louper, the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of þe peccok taylor.

† **Loop-garou** (*lurgaru*). Also 7 **lou-garou**. [*F. loup-garou*, f. *loup* wolf + *garou*, *OF. garoul*, a. OHG. \**werawolf* WERWOLF.] = *WERWOLF*.

1579-80 *North Plutarch, Alcib.* (1595) 218 Timon sur-named Misanthropos (as who would say Loop-garou [so *Fr.* in Amyot (1505) I. 136] or the man-hater. 1648 C. Walker *Hist. Independ.* I. 130 Dead mens Graves are not secure from these Lycanthropi, these Loop-garous. 1847 *Longf. Ev.* I. iii. 13 He told them tales of the Loop-garou in the forest.

**Looping** (loopin), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *LOUP* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of *LOUP* *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Part.* 361/1 Lowpyng or skyppyng, *salut.* a 1384 *Montgomerie Cherie & Slae* 295 Ay looping, throu looping. To win to liberty. 1854 *Scott Redgauntlet* let. ix. Looping and laughing.. would soon make the powder flee out of his wig.

b. *Comb.*: *looping ague*, 'a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance' (Jam.); *looping ill*, 'a disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam.); *looping-on stone*, a mounting-block.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Forfarsh.* II. 495 A singular kind of distemper, called the 'looping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. 1816 *Scott Bl. Dwarf* x. The 'looping-ill's been saier among his sheep than on any season before. 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 31 May, Professor Hamilton.. has.. discovered the bacilli of loopin' ill in sheep. 1728 in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xxvi. 400 A petition given in by George Grant.. To ye bailies and Council.. for ye liberty of building a 'looping on ston at the south side of the house in Newburgh he possesses. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xxix. He had.. by the assistance of a 'looping-on-stane'.. elevated his person to the back of.. a broken-down blood-horse. 1902 C. G. Harper *Holyhead Road* I. 263 Mile-stones.. resembling 'looping on' stones or 'upping blocks'.

**Lour**, **lower** (louə, laʊə), *sb.* 1. For forms see the *vb.* [f. *LOUR* *v.*]

1. A gloomy or sullen look; a frown, scowl.

13. *Seun Sag.* (W.) 1952 Whi makest thou swich scher and foul lour? 1530 *Palser* 241/1 Loure an yvell loke. 1578 I. Procter *Gorg. Gallery* I. lii. What are your sweet smiles, quite turnd into lowres? 1598 *Davlat Heric. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 83 In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye, Cotsists my life. 1704 *Steele Lying Lover* I. 2. 2. I have I a down lookish Lour? a wise Sadness. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xvi. A sudden, though transient loir of the eye, shewed a basty, haughty, and vindictive temper.

2. Of the sky, weather, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance; an instance of this.

1596 B. Gifford *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leaving of al-withering age, I have not suffered many winter lowres. 1686 *Good Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 214 [It] is apt to Heat, and sometimes.. to Dryth; but more frequently to Lowr, Bluster, Rain. 1808 *Scott Mariv.* v. Intro. For thy dark cloud, with unberd lower, That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. ii. 209 Alike unto that fearless flower.. The sunlight's smile—the tempest's lower.

**Lour**, **lower** (louə, laʊə), *sb.* 2. *slang.* Also 6, 9 **lowre**, 9 **loaver**. *Money*.

1557 *Harnam Carvel* 83 Hast thou any lowre in thy bong? 1622 *Fletcher Beggar's Bush* II. i. Except you do provide me hum enough, and Lour to boize with I. 1670 *Corron Scoffer* (1675) 184 But ere this life I'll longer lead I'll stroll for Lower, or beggs my bread. 1834 W. H. Ainsworth *Rockwood* v. I. (1878) 341, I know I owes you my life, and I thank you for it. Take back the lowre. 1853 *Manhew Lond. Labour* I. 424 They don't mind tipping the loaver (money). 1889 *Clarkson & Richardson Police* 321 Had money (coin), gannny loaver.

**Lour**, **lower** (louə, laʊə), *v.* Forms: 3-6 **loure**, 3-4 **lure**, 5-8 **lowr** (e, 6 **loour**, 7 **lowere**), 6- **lour**, **lower**. [*ME. loure-n*, perh. repr. an OE. \**lūrian*;] other Tent. langs. have forms app. corresponding, but they have not been traced to any early date.

Cf. early mod. Du. *loeren* (Kilian) to frown, knit the brows; to look askance; to wink; to watch stealthily, to lie in wait (now only, to spy, lie in wait); late MHG. and MLG. *lūren* to lie in wait (mod. G. *lauern*), Sw. *lura*, Da. *lure* to lie in wait, also to doze, nap (Sw., Da. *lur* a nap, mod. Ice. *lúta* to doze, nap, *lútr* a nap).

The spelling *lower* (cf. *lower*) renders the word identical in its written form with *Lower*, to bring or come down, and the two *vs.* have often been confused: when said of clouds, *lower* (lowr) to look threatening, has some affinity in sense with *lower* (lowr) to descend, and it is not always possible to discover which *vb.* was in the mind of a writer.]

1. *intr.* Of persons, their eyes, countenances, etc.: To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. † Also, to be depressed or mournful. *Const. at. on, npon*; rarely in indirect passive.



*c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 294/16 He...loured with sorl semblaunt: and peos wordesout he caste. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 286 Heo sende hie sonde Apellbrus to honde, pat he come hire to. And also scholde horn do al in to bure, for heo gan to lure. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2119 Pe listere he let per-of, ac lound and he seide [etc.]. *c* 1384 *Chaucer H. Fame* l. 409 For had he lawghed, had he loured. He moste have be devoured Yf Adriane ne had y-be. *c* 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 703 Now I am mys-lookyd on & loured. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 92 Pou...lowryst, & chaungyst chere, & fleest companye. *1472 J. Paston in P. Lett.* III. 75 They that lowrdy, nowe lauge upon me. *1568 TILNEY Disc. Marriage* B viij. Can there be any greater disorder, than for the husbando to be merie abrode, and lowre at home? *1580 BARNINGTON Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 75 Wee either loure or lauge to be tolde, we should come in. *1642 ROGERS Naaman* 560 Love him...lowre not upon him. *1671 MILTON Samson* 1057 Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she to be tolde, *1701 STANLEY Poems* Wks. 1792 l. 16 The Man's unkind, the cheated Woman wks. 1790 *Student* l. 323 A young man, who lowrd'd very much in his countenance, and stood in a melancholy posture. *1816 "Quiz" Grand Master* l. 20 His tone of insolence and pow'r, Made all the passengers to low'r. *1862 J. GRANT Capt. Guard* xx. His brow knit and his eyes loured. *1879 BURCHER & LANG Odys.* 360 Then Odysseus of many counsels loured on them. *1883 A. FORBES in 19th Cent.* Oct. 722 The convict faces lowering over the bulwark of the barracoon.

**b. quasi-trans.** To express by frowning.  
*1746 WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II. 21 The other part (of the crowd) remained a little way off, and loured defiance.

**2. transf. and fig.** Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest, etc.: To look dark and threatening.  
Const. *on, over, upon.*

[*a* 1450, *ec.* To *LOWRING*.] *1550 MARLOWE Edu.* II. iv. vi. 63. O my starres! Why do you lowre vnkindly on a King? *1594 SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 3. The clouds that lowrd vpon our house. *1614 EARL STIRLING Donau-day* vii. vi. (1637) 267 No threat'ning cloud, all charg'd with hail-stones lowrd. *1667 MILTON P. L.* ix. 1002 Skie lowrd and...som sad drops wept. *1712 ADDISON Cato* i. i. The dawn is over-cast, the morning lowrs. *1768 BEATTIE Minstr.* ii. xxxii. When the dark shades of melancholy lower. *1835 I. TAYLOR Spier. Despot.* ii. 70 Let commercial perplexity lowr over a people as it may. *1842 BARNHAM Inghel. Leg.* Ser. ii. *Blondie Jacke*, So sour his ugly grey walls seem to lowr. *1846 KEELLY Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 74 Their day, in gloom or tempest hour, Lowers on till noon and night. *1866 M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* v. A shadow lowrd on the fields. *1887 BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* ii. 397 Where night in her darkness lowers.

**3. Chiefly Sc.** To crouch, lurk, skulk. *Obs.*

*a* 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 4528 Of paynyngs loursels pat her by lourses. *c* 1470 *HENNINGSON Mor. Fab.* ix. iii. in *Anglin* ix. 463 And lowrand law, thou can gar hennis de. *1501 DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. lviii. On kneis I erap, and law for feir did lowre. *1513 — Aeneid* vii. vii. 5 Alecto...prively begouth awach and lowre About his spouse queyne Amatas boure. *1571 SATIR. Poems Reform.* xxix. 22 Quhen David vnder be sekid lowre. *1622 MALVINS Anc. Law-Merch.* 253 Philosophers...have determined that the sperme, or seed of all things...doth in a secret manner lowre within the two Elements of Water and Earth. *1647 H. MORE Song of Soul* i. l. liii. Make their brisk sprights to lout and lowly lowr! *1824 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 The murderers of his nephew, whom he lowrd for.

**4. Lowr, lowrd, lowt.** *Obs.* [? contraction for *lowhere*.] = *Lo* or *look where*? or simply *Lo*!

[*c* 1205 *LAV. 2127* Lou (*c* 1275 lo) war her biforen us hedene hundes.] *a* 1235 *ANCR. R.* 152 Lou hit her: read gold & whit seoluer inouh. *a* 1235 *Leg. Kath.* 2436 Lowr! herich abide Pe bite of swordes egge.

**Lowr, lowrd, lowt.** *Obs.* *compar.* of *LIEF* *a.*

**5. Lowrd, a. and sb.** *Obs.* Also *4* *lowrde*, *5* *lowrde*, *lowryd* (*e*, *6* *lowrd*, *loord*, *lurde*, *7* *lowrd*. [*a.* *F.* *lowrd* heavy.]

**A. adj.** Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid.

*1390 GOWER Conf.* II. 149 To se so lusti on as sche De coupled with so lounde a wint. *c* 1425 *WYNTON Cron.* vii. x. 1670 Made hym bot lowrdy chere. *1564 MARTIAL Tread.* Cross 119 b (Images) quicken the memory which in many is fickle, help ignorance, which in some is lurde. *1590 A. HUME Poems* (S. T. S.) 19 The mortall, endeck, carnall corps (a lowrd and brutill mast). *1594 Ibid.* 85. *1681 COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 101 The lowrd mistakings of some men. *1790 H. WALPOLE Let. to Miss A. Berry* 29 Nov. (1846) VI. 381 The lowrd want of grace in Guercino.]

**B. sb.** A sottish fellow, a lout.

*1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 33 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swinck. *1590 — P. Q.* vii. 12 A laesie loord, for nothing good to domme.

Hence **Lowrdish**, **Lowrdly**, **Lowrdy** *adjs.*, in the same sense.

*1600 Hosp. Inscr. Fools* 41 Of dottuls and shallow-payed Fools...These Infortunate and Lowrdish sort. *1674 RAY S. & E. C. Words* 71 Lowrdly, Sluggish. *Suff.* 1721 *BAILEY, Lowrdy*, slothful, sluggish. *Suff.*

**Lowrd** (*lurd*). *Sc.* [Alteration of *lowr*, var. of *lever* *LIEFER*, the structure of the phrase suggesting a pa. pple. as appropriate.] Only in *I had or wad lowrd* = 'I had rather'.

*17. Child Morice* in *Child Ballads* II. 275. I rather loord it had been my sel Than eather him or thee. *1799 SCOTT Sheph. Tale*, But I had loord melle with fiends of bell Than with Clavers and his band. *a* 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xliii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 7. I wad loord have had a winding-sheet And helped to put it over his head. *a* 1802 *Broom of Comlenknoos* xviii. *ibid.* IV. 199. And ere he had taken the lamb he did I had loord he had taen them a'.

**Lowrdain** (*e*, *-an*, *-ayne*, variants of *LURDAN*. *Lowrde*, *obs.* form of *LORD*.)

**Lowrderie**, *Obs.* In *6* *luerdrie*. [*a.* *F.* *lowrderie*, *i.* *lowrd* : see *LOURD*.] Stupidity.

*1555 BRAHAM To Rdy.* in *Lyde's Chron. Troy*, The triflinge tales and barayne luerdries of Robyn Hode [etc.].

**Lowrdin**, variant of *LURDAN* *Obs.*

**Lowre**, *Obs.* [*a.* *F.* *lowre*, an old name for the musette or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that instrument.] ? An air suited to the bagpipe.

*1706 P. SIRS Art Dancing* 50 Quadruple-Time is made use of in slow Airs, and the Tunes called Lowres. *1724 Euphr. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Lowre*, is the name of a French Dance, or the Tune thereunto belonging, always in Triple Time, and the Movement, or Time, very Slow and Grave. *1811 in BUSBY Dict. Mus.*

**Lowre, Lourey**, *obs.* ff. *LOWER* *v.*, *LORY*.

**Lowring, lowering** (*low'ring*, *low'ring*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *LOUR*, *LOWER* *v.* + *-ING* *l.*] The action of *LOUR* *v.*, frowning, scowling, sullenness.

*a* 1250 *Owl & Night*. 423 Gruching and luring him both raed. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 There was neuer pees betwene hem, but euer glomyng, lowring, and chiding. *1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette it be done withoute sadnes and lowring. *1581 J. BALL Haddon's Austro. Oror.* 486 b, Neither was Queene Elizabeth ever...afraid of any her subjectes lowring or browbeating. *1665 BRATHWAIT Comment Twoes* 179 There was nothing there [at the bridal] but Pouting, Lowring, and Cloudy Weather. *1820 W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* l. 180 These lowrings of gloomy reflection.

**Lowring, lowering** (*low'ring*, *low'ring*), *ppha.* [*f.* *LOUR*, *LOWER* *v.* + *-ING* *2.*]

**1. Of persons** († occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloomy, sullen. *13. K. Als.* 525 Lowring semlaunt on hire he made. *1340 Aych.* 256 The lowrde chiere [to-brayn] be wordes of the mistigere. *1393 LANGL. P. L. C.* v. 163 He lokeþal lowring and 'lordein' hym calleþ. *1423 JAS. I Kings* (2. clxi. and quiblin) In hir chiere thus a lyte Lowring sche was. *1546 LANGLY Pol. Verg.* De Invent. vii. 123 b. A lowring loke & a laughyng here. *c* 1550 *CHEKE Matt.* vi. (1843) 37 When ye fast be not lowring lyk hypocrytes. *1607 LOWELL Fourty Beasts* (1658) 48 They call him [a bull]...ferce, valiant, and lowring. *1641 MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1857 III. 186 To be angry, and...to cast a lowring smile. *1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a lowring Look. *1712 BURGELL Spelt.* No. 425 p. 5 In his lowring Roughness. *1741 BETTERTON Eng. Stage* v. 66 A lowring and dark Visage is the Index of Misery. *1819 L. HUNT Indicator* No. 4 (1822) I. 25 With eyes a little shut and lowring. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. l. 400 The young candidate...was strictly interrogated by a synd of lowring Supralapsarians. *1862 J. GRANT Capt. Guard* xiv. 'Foul!' reiterated the Chancellor, with a lowring brow and flashing eyes. *1888 F. H. V. Madame Alidas* l. Prol. The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowring looks.

**2. transf.** Of the clouds, sky, weather, etc.: Gloomy, dark, threatening. Sometimes *fig.* of attendant circumstances. Occas. influenced by association with *LOWERING* *ppha.*

*a* 1450 *Fysshynge* 10. Angle (1883) 20 Ve schall angle as y seyde be forin darke lowring wedur. *1530 PALSGR.* 317/2 Lowring as the wether is, when it is disposed to rayne, *soultreit.* *a* 1548 *HALL Chron. Hen. VI* 168 James Butler...saying fortunes lowringy chance...with a great numbre fled away. *1579 TWYNE (Rike) Physicke* against Fortune...as well in tyme of the bryght shynynge synne of prosperitie, as also of the foule lowring stormes of aduersitie. *1593 SHAKS. Rich.* II. i. iii. 187 Nor euer write, regrette or reconcile This lowring tempest of your home-bred hate. *1611 BIBLE Matt.* xvi. 3 The skie is red and lowring. *1669 PEYRS Diary* i May, And mighty earnest to go, though the day was very lowring. *a* 1720 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Bkchm.)* Wks. (1753) II. 51 Our Climate is, perpetually cloudy, lowring, and uncertain. *1746-7 HERVEY Medit.* II. 36 Virtue gains Loveliness from a lowring Providence. *1772-84 Cook Voy.* (1790) V. 1697 A storm came on, preceded by a lowering darkness. *1804 J. GRAHAM Sabbath* 814 So light displays its loveliest effect in lowering skies. *1861-2 PRAED* *Life of Battle Poems* (1864) II. 3 A lowring sound of doubt and fear Breaks sudden on the startled ear. *1873 BLACK PR. Thule* l. 3 The black peaks were holding converse with the lowring clouds. *1878 LUCKY ENR.* in *18th C.* l. iii. 474 The calm or lowring aspect of foreign affairs.

**† b. Of liquor:** Turbid. *Obs.*

*1703 Art & Myst. of Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumphish or lowring.

**† c. Lurking, skulking.** *Obs.*

*a* 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1436 We lurked undyr lee as lowrand wretches! *1575 GASCOIGNE Pr. Pleas. Kenith.* (1821) 8. I...Have led a lowring life in restless pain. *1583 Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 116 Nor it had bene ane hieland quow Lur-came and lowring. I wat not how.

Hence **Lowringly**, **Loweringly** *adv.*, gloomily, sullenly, threateningly; **Loweringness**.

*1530 PALSGR.* 241/1 Lowringness of the wether, *som-brought.* *1576 GASCOIGNE Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. *1680 AUBREY Lives, Sir H. Blount* (1838) l. 120 They...looked lowringly on him. *1834 M. SCOTT Cruise Midge* xxiii. lowringly on him. The day broke very lowringly. *1872 Daily News* 12 Aug. The clouds come lowringly down to meet the mist.

**Lowry, lowery** (*low'ry*, *low'ry*), *a.* Also *7* *lowry*. [*f.* *LOUR* *sb.* + *-y*.] Of the sky, etc.:

Dull, gloomy, threatening.

*1648 J.* BEAUMONT *Psyche* vii. xix. And in my wretched Beings lowry morn Dawn'd not eternal Night. *Ibid.* xvii xxxii. But strait their Sunshine turn'd to lowry weather. *1686 GOAD Celest. Bodies* l. xiii. 67. XX. I m. close. H. wd in. often lowry, some shedding o. *1735 DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Lowry*, hazy, dull dark Weather, when the Air looks thick...and Rain is threatened. *1864 D. G. MITCHELL Ser. Stor.* 39 The day was lowry. *1888 BARRIE And Licht* lilyds xl. (1902) 84/1 Lowry grey the sky.

**Lowry**, *obs.* form of *LOWRIE* *Sc.*

**Lous**, *obs.* or *dial.* form of *LOOSE* *v.*

**Louse** (*laus*), *sb.* *Pl.* lice (*lais*). Forms: *1* *lús*, *luis*, *3* *luse*, *4* *lous*, *4-5* *lowce*, *4-7* *lows* (*e*), *6-* *louse*. *Pl.* *1* *lys*, *4-5* *luy*, *4-6* *lys* (*e*), *4* *lyes* (*e*), *-yse*, *5* *lies* (*e*, *liso*), *6* *St. lyiss*, *4-7* *lyce*, *6-* *lice*. [*A* *Com. Tent. fem.* cons.-stem: *OE. lús* = *MLG.*, *MDu. lús* (*Du. luis*), *OHG.*, *MHG. lús* (*mod.G. laus*), *ON. lús* (*Da.*, *Sw. lús*).]

**1.** A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes: often with qualification, as *bird-, fish-, plant-, sea-louse*.

*c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P. 310 *Peducle*, *luis*. *c* 1000 *HEARN. Basil* xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton luis. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 192 He alyfde eal heora land mid...hundes luisum. *a* 1300 *Sarum* v. in *E. E. P.* (1861) 1 Of þi schuldres and of þi side þou myhte hunt luse and flece. *1340 HAMPFOL Pr. Consr.* 651 Þou forth bringes of þi-self here Nites, luse, and other vermyen sere. *1377 LANGL. P. PL.* B. v. 196 A tainy tabarde of twelce wynter age...ful of lyeis crespynge. *1387 TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 Arnulphus...[was] destroyed, and i-ete with luyis rist to be deth. *1460-70 Bk. Quintessence* 19 *Medicyn*...for to distrie lies þat ben engendrid of corrupt humours. *1597 BEARO Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 389 In time it corrupted his flesh, and turned into lice. *1615 LATHAM Fackney* (1633) Words explained, *Lice*, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke. *1673 Phil. Trans.* VIII. 603 In a Louse I observe indeed...a short tapering nose with a hole in it. *1732 ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* l. 247 It has always been believed that the immoderate use of them [sc. Figs] generates Lice. *1802 BINGLEY Anim. Bng.* (1813) III. 345 When we examine the human Louse with the microscope, its external deformity strikes us with disgust. *1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 253 Sleep impossible—mosquitoes! lice!

**b.** In phrases and proverbs mostly *obs.*, chiefly as a type of something worthless or contemptible, as *not worth a louse*, *not to care three skips of* a louse. *† To prick a louse*, to be a tailor.

*1588 GREENE Alida* (1637) l. 2, Lest thy...Logike prooue not worth a louse. *1598 B. JONSON Fir. Mon in Hum.* i. iii. (end), Care 'll kill a cat, y-tailles all, and a louse for the hang-man. *1633 — Tale* *Tab* ii. i. I care not, I, Sir, not three skips of a Louse for you. *1630 Articles* *ast* *Cosin* in *C. S. Corp.* etc. (Surtees) l. 198 Many years before John Cosin could tell how to prick a louse in his fathers shopp at Norwich. *1678 OTWAY Friendship in F.* The very poets themselves that were wont to stand in awe of me, care not a louse for me now. *1699 SWIFT Mrs. Harris* *Pett.* This not that I value the money three skips of a louse. *1749 CHAPMAN Lett.* 1799 II. *Excit.* 219, l. 1. Don't care a louse if I never see it again. *1785 BURNS Adm. to Pitt* xi. When the best work-time 't the house, 't instant made no worth a louse. *1836 MARRAS Midsh. Fairy* xli. I say, Mr. Gossett, have you got the spirit of a louse?

**2. transf.** Applied in scorn to human beings.

*1633 Costly Whore* i. ii. in *Bullen O. PL.* IV. Come away, fellow louse, thou art ever eating. *1901 R. KIRLING Kimi* 25 Why hast thou allowed this louse Luff to live so long?

**3. attrib. and Comb.** as *louse-mite*; *louse-berry*

(tree), *Enonymus europæus*; *louse-burr*, *Xanthium strumarium*; *louse disease*, *PHTHIRIASIS*; *louse-land* (*slang*), Scotland; *† louse-powder*, powder for destroying lice; *† louse-pricking*, tailoring, also *attrib.*; *† louse-seed*, *Hebeane*; *louse-trap* *dial.* and *slang*, a comb; *lousewort*, *† (a)* *Stinking Hellebore*, *Helleborus fatidus*; *(b)* any plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, esp. *P. palustris* and *P. sylvatica*; *(c)* *Yellow Kettle*, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; *(d)* *Delphinium Stephisagria* (Britten & Holland).

*1866 Treas. Bot.* "Louseberry-Tree, *Enonymus europæus*. *1578 LYTE Dodocus* l. viii. 14 *Xanthium*, "Louse Burr, or the lesser Clote. *1879 J. R. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.* V. 973 "Louse-disease...may last indefinitely if unchecked. *a* 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, "Louse-land, Scotland. *1877 MURRAY List Coll. Econ. Entomol.* 14 *Sarcophaga* (Itch and "Louse Mites). *1578 LYTE Dodocus* ii. xxxix. 372 This herbe is called...in base Almaine *Luyseruyt*, and the seede made into powder *Luysepowder*, that is to say, "Lousepowder. *1710 London's Medicinal Informer* 53 His Father's "Louse-pricking Trade, i.e. Tailoring. *1756 TOUTERVY Hist. a Orphanus* l. 164 It would be well for you, if you'd stay at home, and mind your louse-pricking. *c* 1865 *Loc. Plants in Wr.* Walcker 559/6 *Psittium*, "lousew. *a* 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, A Scotch "Louse-trap, a Comb. [See Eng. Dial. Dict.] *1578 LYTE Dodocus* ii. xxvi. 351 "Lousewort...Fuchsius counteth for a kinde of blacke hellebor. *1597 GERAARDE Herbal* ii. cccxxii. 913 Of red Rattle, or Lousewort. *1756 J. HILL Brit. Herbal* 120 Our farmers have an opinion that sweet feeding on [Coxcombs] become subject to vermin, whence the English name lousewort. *1901 Speaker* 21 Sept. 692/2 Yellow louse-worts.

**Louse** (*lauz*), *v.* Also *5* *lowsyn*, *6* *lowze*, *6-7* *louze*, *lowse*. [*f.* *LOUSE* *sb.*]

**1. a. trans.** To clear of lice, remove lice from (a person, oneself, a garment).

*c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 316/2 *Lowsyn*, *pedicudo*. *1514 BARCLAY Cyl. & Uplondysium* (Percy Soc.) II. 11 Ette was she busy, them lowsynge and kemyng. *1596 SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/2 Howe handsome it is to lye and sleepe, or to lowze themselves in the sun-shine. *1596 LODGE Wits Miserie* (1879) 112 Goe wretche as thou art and louse thyselfe. *1663 PEYRS Diary* 6 June, To York House, where the Russia Ambassador do lie: and there I saw his people go up and down lousing themselves. *1795 S. HERRNE Journ. to N. Ocean* 325 He frequently set five or six of his







their slaves. A sort of loutish abject-minded knaves. 1821 SCOTT *Kent*, xiii. His loutish savage-looking demeanour. 1900 F. T. BULLER *With Christ at Sea* iii. 57 The big loutish boy who was my colleague.

Hence **Loutishly** *adv.*, **Loutishness**.

1553 UBALL *Keyser D.* iii. v. (Arb.) 55 He disgraced him selfe, his loutishnesse is such. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Lourdement*, loutishly. 1871 MISS MULLOK *Fair France* 158 The small, wiry, active frame was merged into a larger-limbed, honest loutishness. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *K. Elsmere* 489 The Arabs outside made loutishly flattering remarks.

† **Loutlike**, *a.* Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f.* **Lout** *sb.* + **-LIKE**.] = **prec.**

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xiv. (1593) 335 The shepherd . . with his loutlike leapes did counterfeit their minion dance.

**Louver** (*lū-vr*). Forms: 4 **louver**, 4 **lover**, (5 **lower**, **lovyre**, **lowere**, **luvere**, 5-6 **lovery**, -10, 6 **lofer**, **lour**, **lovour**, 6-9 **loover**, (7 **loovar**, **loure**, **lower**), 9 **luffer**, **dial.** **lurver**, 7-9 **louvre**, 7- **louver**. [*a.* OF. *louver*, *lovier*, perh. an alteration with euphonic *v* as in *poivrot* POWER] of \**lovr*: = med. L. \**lodarium* cogn. w. the synonymous med. L. *lodium* (quot. c. 1425). The ultimate etymology is obscure; some have compared the mod. Ital. *lido* pl., hearth, chimney-place. The form *louvre* arises from confusion with *F. Louvre* (see next).]

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a mediæval building with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or the admission of light. (Cf. LANTERN 4.)

1567-8 DURHAM Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 386 In scolario operanti super aulam . . pro louver de novo factis. 1393 LANGEL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 288 Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe, bat no light leoue yn at louner ne at loure. c. 1425 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 667/32 *Locodium*, *lowere*. c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (Cock & For) xxvii. The cok our the feildis take his flight, And in at the wedow fewer couh he lycht. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xlv. 85/2 When smoke medled with fyre cometh out of an house . . by the louver, 5 men . . say that that house shal go on fyre. 1544-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1861) II. 219 To a carpenter for makynge y<sup>e</sup> lower in y<sup>e</sup> hall vij. 1575 T. CARTWRIGHT and Ruffe *apud* Whitgift 621 To proue a bishop our the ministers off a diocese . . is to set the fondacion vpon the louner. 1596 STENNER *L. Q.* vi. x. 42 Ne lightned was with window, nor with louner. 1599 HALL *Sat.* v. i. 119 Whose shrill saints-bell hangy on his louverie. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* ii. v. 197 He . . Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black louveries. 1601 *Mt. vi. v. Death* Earl Huntington L. 3. For all the issue both of vent and light, Came from a louner at the towre, toppe. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sac. Prine.* (1659) 173 Fly to the windows of glory, mount to those louver on high. 1756 C. LACAS *Les Waters* III. 50 Every bath [has] a louver or opening at top, to give a current to the air. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 251 note. A cloister runs round the lowest stage, crowned with a sort of square louver. 1865 KINGSLY *Herod.* iv. The smoke went out through a louver in the roof.

2. A similar erection serving as a dove-cot. Obs. ? 1583 MS. *Buryary Acc. St. John's Coll. Oxon.*, *Lover*. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable* Th. (1675) 150 Hang a great glass in the top of the Louver, 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. 1. *Vocation* 872 Pigeons . . Stopping at this and that, that to their Louver . . they hardly can recover. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northamptonsh.* ii. (1662) 279 Pigeons . . famished for want of food, as unable to fly . . out at the Lover.

3. A hole in a roof for the passage of smoke; a chimney. Obs. exc. *dial.* (see E. D. Dict.).

1375 *6 Abington Abb. Acc.* (1892) 30 In factura j louver pro cotagio iuxta, vij. 1519 NORMAN *Pulg.* 140 Moche of the shovre felle into the louner [*L. luphrium*]; but moche more into the barton.

*transf.* 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* vii. xii. 143 There is a steepe declivity way looks downe, Which to the Infernal Kingdome Orpheus guides, Whose louver, vapors breathes.

4. Chiefly *pl.* An arrangement of sloping boards, laths or slips of glass overlapping each other, so as to admit air, but exclude rain. Originally, such a contrivance as used to close the apertures of a 'louver' (sense 1). Cf. *louver-board* in 5.

1555 EDEM *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 376 The roofe of thynne boordes open in sundry places lyke vnto louers to lette in the ayer. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) i. 300 The . . louveres or shutters in the top are then opened, when the moist air is discharged, and a fresh supply admitted. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Luff.* a frame of laths to admit air or light; the wooden window in a churchsteeple. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 131 Glass louveres, which can be more or less closed. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch. iv.* in *Ch. Bells Devon* etc. 249 The louveres of the windows should be so constructed as to let out the sound of the bells. 1884 WALMSLEY *Iron Roofs* 14 Both roofs are crowned with lanterns fitted with side louveres for ventilation.

† *b.* *transf.* 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 214 b. He putte abrode the louveres of the tente [*L. tentorii vela*] with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *louver-hole*, -*light*, -*state*, -*tower*; *louver-roofed* adj.; † *louver-bands* = *louver-strings*; *louver-luffer* boards (see 4); so *louver-boardings*; † *louver-strings*, strings to open or close the louveres (see 4); *louver-ways*, -*wise* *adv.* (see quot.).

1469-70 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees 1859) 73 Diversis cordulis emptis pro les louverbandes, 12d. 1468-9 *Abington Abb. Acc.* (1892) 124 In ij<sup>e</sup> louverboordes emptis pro tenemento Henrici Bare. 1856 F. E. PAGER *Onlet Onlet.* 9 Even the luffer-boards protected by netting. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 355 Fitted with 'luffer-boards' that

could be opened and shut like Venetian blinds. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 101 The Storekeeper . . will determine . . the nature of the Guard, whether of Wire or Llover Boardings. 1622 MABER *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 16 If the Doute-house hold vp, . . we shall lacke no Pigeons, as long as there is a Llover-hole for the poore foolles to get in at. 1659 SHIRLEY *Honorio & Mammon* iv. 48 Bid him . . cap the Chimney, least my Lady fly out at the Llover-hole. 1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* i. (1639) B 4, If your Ladyship be talking in the same roome with any Gentleman, I can read on a booke, . . looke up at the llover light, heare and be denfe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armony* iii. 400/1 A cornered tower or chamber, between 2 square turrets, all llover roofed. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* i. 10 Four-centered belfry windows . . filled up to the top with llover slats. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 538 Et in ij<sup>e</sup> fadom de lloverstrings empt. pro novo Solario. c. 1850 *Rudim. Cycl.* XIV. 116/2 Handsome Llover tower. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 Llover-ways or Llover-ways. To place battens on boards at a certain angle, so as to admit air but not wet.

Hence **Louvered** *adj.* a. a. Arranged like louveres. b. Provided with a louver or louveres.

1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.*, *Louvered-boards* or *Louvered-battens*, boards or battens framed like Venetian blinds, used for admitting air into a vessel's ports. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells are fixed in this manner. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing . . surmounted by . . louvered openings, which secure ventilation while they serve to keep out the hot glare of a summer's day. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 80/1 The louvered belfry.

|| **Louvre** (*lūvr*). Obs. [*Fr.*; named after the Louvre, the palace of the French kings at Paris.] Some kind of dance.

1729 S. JUVENS *Art Dancing* ii. Whether her Steps the Minnet's Mizes trace Or the slow Louvre's more majestic Pace. 1760-72 H. BROUGH *Foot of Quail*, (1803) III. 135 The Louvre . . was a dance of the newest fashion.

**Louvre**: see LOUVER.

**Lovability, loveability** (*lōvābīlī*). [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* + **-ITY**.] **Lovableness**.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 310 He is quite *passé* as to loveability. 1886 G. ALLEN *Animals*, *Sake* xviii. It is a tribute to your personal lovability.

**Lovable, loveable** (*lōvābl*). *a.* Forms: 4 5 **lufabyll** (e), 5 **luffable**, **luffeabile**, 5, 9 **loveable**, 9 **lovable**. [*f.* **LOVE** *v.* + **-ABLE**.] Deserving of being loved; amiable; attractive, pleasing.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Ihesu, desederabil es the name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3097 Ne no lede to hir lykynge halfe-so luffable. 1493 *Cath. Engl.* 202/2 Lufabyll (MS. A. Luffeabile); *amiable*. 1570 LIVING *Manch.* 3/2 Loveable, *amiable*. 1611 COLE, *Amiable*, . . loveable. 1814 MAR. FOOTWORTH *Patronage* v. 'She is . . very loveable—that is the exact word.' 'I fear it is not English', said Miss Norton. 1833 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 171 Tevotdale is a very loveable district. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Life* ii. He had married . . a sweet, loveable girl. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The wide sympathy with all that is human which is so loveable in Chaucer and Shakspeare. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. i. 1 The man . . who could display such reverent and loyal affection was certainly lovable.

† *b.* *Friendly*. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 280 That the loveable cantons shal be guarantees of the treaty.

† **Lovable**, *a.* 2 Obs. Forms: 4, 6 **lovabil** 1, 5 **lovabile**, 6 -*byll*, 4-7 **loveable**, 5 6 **loveable**. [*f.* **LOVE** *v.* + **-ABLE**.]

Not distinguishable with certainty from the adopted form of the synonymous but unconnected *F. lovable* **LOVABLE**. The examples with *u* or *v* are all placed here, though it is possible that in some of them the letter is a vowel.]

Praiseworthy, laudable.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 505 Wha is thi like . . agful and louabil and doand wondris. 1388 WYCLIF *Bible* IV. 439 (*Ep. Ladicene*) And whiche ben hool, and sooth, and chasty, and rightwis, and lovable, do 3e. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7662 Hit is luffy to louable in no lede oute, Of no wise mon to wale. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gou. Lordsh.* 53 It ys growynge of vertuz & rote of alle goodes loveables & worshipfull. 1496 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 59 For vphaldin of the and lovable consuetud . . and pleour of this burgh. 1501 *Ibid.* 70 Conforming to the alde lovable rite. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 169 The worthy actis of your eldaris bygane, Thar lovabyl fame, and your awyn renowne. 1579 in *Hume MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1902) 50 Lett it rest . . quill the lovable custom be verifit be the maist skillful Borderers of baith the realmes. 1609 in *E. Burf's Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) II. 242 The lovable Acts of Parliament of this realm.

**Lovableness, loveableness**. [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being lovable.

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 200 Beauty she had . . a loveableness (to coin a word) of mien upon the stage almost irresistible. 1876 MISS BRADON *J. Haggard's Dan.* III. 9 The soft loveliness of her disposition. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 559 His thoughtfulness and wisdom and loveableness.

**Lovably, loveably** (*lōvāblī*). *adv.* [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* + **-LY**.] In a lovable manner.

1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 237 How lovably vivid seems the victim to look at us! 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xvii. Her radiant beauty, made so lovably mortal by her soft hazel eyes.

† **Lovably**, *adv.* Obs. [*f.* **LOVABLE** *a.* + **-LY**.] In a laudable manner.

1456 SIR G. HAYES *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 217 Thai that had ever wele and lovably governyt.

**Love** (*lōv*). Forms: 4-7 **lov(e)ach(e)**, 6-7 **loenish**, **luish**, 8 **loveage**, 5- **loveage**. [*ME.* *loveache*, an etymologizing alteration (as *li love-ache* 'love-parsley': see *ACHE* *sb.*) of OF. *levesche*,

*levesche* (mod. *F. livèche*, earlier *levesse*, whence *Du. lavas*):—late L. *levisticum*, whence It. *levistico*, *libistico*, various Slavonic and Lithuanian forms, and (with etymologizing perversion) OE. *lufestice*, OHG. *lubesteco*, *lubistechal* (MHG. *libistechel*, *lubstickel*, mod. *G. Liebstockel*). The late L. *levisticum* is believed to be a corruption of L. *ligusticum* (app. denoting the same plant), neut. of *ligusticus* LIGURIAN; this was adopted by Linnaeus as the name of the British genus, while he gave the name *Levisticum* to the south European genus.] a. The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy. b. A later book-name for the British umbelliferous genus *Ligusticum*, esp. *L. scoticum*. c. Formerly also applied to *Smyrniolum Olusatrum* (black lovage), to *Laserpitium siler* (bastard or Lombardy lovage), and to *Fnanthe crocata* 'water lovage'.

c. 1387 Simon. Barthol. (Amed. Oxon.) 11 *Apinum levisticum*, *loveiche*. c. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 (Vernon MS.) *Pe lilye*, *pe louache* [*Anglilby* lovage; *Cotton* louge], *launsyng wip leue*. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Take a handfull of herb lovache. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 *Ligusticum*. I have sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lombardy Lovage. *Ibid.* 75 *Smyrniolum* . . maye be called in englishe blacke Lovage. 1563 HALL *Art Garden.* (1593) 52 Lombardie Lovage. 1573 TRISSE *Unsh.* xlv. (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick. . . Lovage for the stone. 1597 GERRARD *Herbal* ii. cccv. i. 892 *Siler montanum officinarum*. Bastard Lovage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 30 A for Loneach or Lijush, it . . loucht alone to grow of it self among the mountains of Liguria. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1060 The roots of this plant . . are daily by the ignorant women in Cheape side sold . . by the name of Water Lovage. 1751 SA. LUTT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 72 A sauce composed of pepper, lovage, coriander, &c. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina*, ed. 3 147 Lovage and chives, half a handfull.

d. *attrib.*, as *lovage-root*, -*seed*.

c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 125 Loueache seed. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 171 Drynke noo stronge ale and vse louach seed[e] and letewes. 1876 tr. *ron Levisticum's Cycl.* *Med.* VI. 169 The vegetable diuretics, such as lovage root.

† **Loveage** 2. Obs. Also **lovage**, **lovage**. [*perh.* *f.* **LOVE** *v.* + **-AGE**; perh. miswritten for *louage* = *louange*, LOENGE.] Praise, honour.

1489 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 58 Their petition was consonant to resoun and to the lovage of God. 1500 *Ibid.* 30 Desyrand for the lovage of God. [etc. etc.]. 1522 *State P. Hen. VIII.* VI. 102 He shall . . attayne moche lovage amonges all goodie Cristen people. 1523 BERNERS *Freisart* I. i. 1 . . will treat and recorde an history of great lovage and prayse.

**Lovalto**, obs. variant of **LAVOITA**.

**Lovanenty**, *int. Sc.* An exclamation of surprise.

1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. En-ycl.* *Lovanentie!* an exclamation, 'O! strange'. 18 . . in RAMSAY *Remin.* (1861) Ser. II. 10, I delar all those who use such minced oaths as . . loch! gosh! and lovanenty! [*ed.* 18 *lovanentie*]. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 191 Lovenenty me! but she'll hae gien ye anither kind o' a kiss than an auld wife like me.

**Love** (*lōv*). *sb.* Forms: 1 **lufu**, (**lufu**), 2 4 **luve**, 3 **lou**, 4, 6 **loove**, 5 **louf**, **loof**, 4-5 **loffe**, 5 **luf**, **lufus**, (*Sc.* 4-6 **luf**, **luff**, 5, 8 **loff**, 6 **luif**, 6, 8 **luve**, 6 **luwe**, **luyf**, **luiff**, **lwiff**, **loif**), 3- **love**. [*OE.* *lufu* str. fem. also declined weak] = OHG. *luba* = Teut. type \**lubb*, not found elsewhere, though Goth. has (*brūþru*-) *lubb* wk. fem., *love*, and *lubains* (stem *-aini*-) str. fem.; hope; f. the weak-grade of the Teut. root \**leub*: *laub*: *hūd*: —OÄRYAN \**leubh*: *loubh*: *lubb*: . Other derivatives of the wk.-grade are OS. *lubb* loving, and the Com. Teut. \**lubbō-m*, \**lubbō-m* *lov* and its derivative \**lubbōjan* LOVE *v.* 2; also OHG. *gilob* precious. Cognates belonging to the other grades of the root (1) from the *eu* grade, Com. Teut. \**lubbō* LIEF *a.*, and its derivatives OHG. *lioban* (MHG., mod. *G. lieben*), *Du. lieven* (obs., superseded by *liefhebben* lit. 'to have dear'), OF. *liogan*, MDu. *lieven*, OHG. \**lubbō* (MHG. *lieben*) to be dear or agreeable, OHG. *liuben* (MHG. *lieben*) to endear, to show kindness; MDu., *Du. liefsie* fem., *love*; OHG. *lubb* wk. fem., *luba* str. fem. (MHG. *liebe*), MDu. *lieve* fem., *love*; (2) from the *au* grade, the Teut. type \**lubbō*, \**gallubōn*, \**gallubōjan*, etc. (see LEAVE *sb.*, BELIEF, BELIEVE *v.*).

Outside Teut. the Aryan root is represented by L. *libet* (libet) it is pleasing, *libido* (libido) desire, OSL *libu* dear, *lyby* love, *lybitt* to love, Skr. *lubbh* to desire, *lubbh* m. c. desire.]

1. That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which (arising from recognition of attractive qualities, from instincts of natural relationship, or from sympathy) manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his presence and desire for his approval; warm affection, attachment. Const. *of*, *for*, *to*, *towards*.

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 5 Settan wið me yfel fore godhim & læddan fore lufan minre. c. 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* John xv. 13



Næfð nan man maran lufe þonne deos ys þæt hwa sylle his lif for his freondum. *c. 1250 Gen. & Rev. 8* And to alle cristene men beren pais and lufe bi-twen. *a. 1300 Cursor M.* 20300 Vre leuene wæ, saint iohān alsa, Treu lufe was omāng þam tua. *1367* TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 155 Women moste be overcome with fairnesse and lufe, and nougt wir sternesse and drede. *c. 1400 MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) Pref. 2 What lufe he had til his sugetis. *1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* I. viii. 44 He wende that al the knyghtes & knyghtes had come for grete lufe and to haue done hym worship at his feste. *1535* COVERDALE *2 Sam.* I. 26 Thy lufe hath bene more speciall vnto me, then the lufe of women. *1588* SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 415 My lufe to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw. *1597* MORLEY *Introduct.* Mns. Pref., Admiring me by the lufe of my contrie. *1611* BIBLE *2 Sam.* I. 9 God had brought Daniel into fauour and tender lufe with the Prince of the Eunuchs. *1765* COWPER in *Southey Life & Wks.* (1835) I. 155 My heart was full of lufe to all the congregation. *1818* CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 346 The natural lufe which Thomas Kirby bore to his brother. *1836* W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 279 His dominant spirit, and his lufe for the white men, were evinced in his latest breath. *1871* MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 They should prove their lufe of him whom they had not seen, by lufe of their brothers whom they had seen.

b. Viewed as an abstract quality or principle. (Sometimes personified.)

*c. 1050* *Pec.* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 343/3a *Affectu*, for hylde and lufe. *a. 1300* *Cursor M.* 99 O reuth o lufe and charite, Was neuer hir mak. *1377* LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* I. 146 For trewthe telleþ þat lufe is triacle of heuene. *1422* tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 135 *Amitylute* Engendryth lufe that destrueth enuy and hatredyng. *1557* SKEGGER *Sch. Vertue* 815 in *Babes Bk.*, Lufe doth moue the mynde to mercie. *a. 1628* PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 8 Love and hatred are... the great Lords and Masters, that diuide the rest of the affections between them. *1811* COLERIDGE *7 Lect.* (1856) 70 Love is a desire of the whole being to be united to some thing, or some being, felt necessary to its completeness.

c. In particularized use: An instance of affection. † Also, an act of kindness.

*c. 1000* *Prayers of Exeter Bk.* iv. 115 Was a ceam symle lufena to leane. *c. 1200* *Moral Ode* 314 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, þe þos two lufes hant and wile hes wel healde. *1595* SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 49 What good lufe may I performe for you? *1632* LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 189, I met with an English ship... whose lufes I cannot easily forget. *a. 1853* ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 25 The same feelings and anxieties and loves.

† d. In OE. (contrasted with *lagu* law): Amicable settlement, as opposed to litigation. Hence, in later use, *occas.* rendering *L. fedus* treaty, covenant. Also, *Under love and law*; a phrase used to denote the position of being a member of a frankpledge. *Obs.*

*a. 1000* *Law of Æthelred* III. c. 13 § 1 (Schmid) And þar þexen age twegen costas lufe opþe lage and he þonne lufe geceose. *1432-50* tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 99 Oreb... the mownte of fere and of lufe [L. *mons terroris et fideris*]. *Ibid.* II. 347, IV. 123. *a. 1500* in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 90 Yf ther bee ony persone wythin the warde that is not vnder franckpledge that is to saye under lufe and lawe.

e. (Give) my love to... or Love to...: a formula of request that the person addressed will convey the expression of the speaker's or writer's affection to a third person. Also to send one's love.

*1630* WINSTROP in *New Eng.* (1825) I. 378 Commend me to all our friends. My love and blessing to your brother and sisters [etc.]. *1765* COWPER *Lett.* to F. Hill 14 Aug., My love to all your family. *1793* — *Lett.* to W. Hayley 24 Feb., With Mary's kind love. *1837* DICKENS *Pickwick*, ix. Love to Tuppy! *1854* W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II. iv. (1851) 183, I will write and comfort your mother this very afternoon — 'Give her my love', interposed Zack.

2. In religious use, applied in an eminent sense to the paternal benevolence and affection of God towards His children, to the affectionate devotion due to God from His creatures, and to the affection of one created being to another so far as it is prompted by the sense of their common relationship to God. (Cf. CHARITY 1.)

Theologians distinguish the *love of complacency*, which implies approval of qualities in the object, and the *love of benevolence*, which is bestowed irrespective of the character of the object.

*c. 975* *Rushworth*, *Gosp.* John v. 42 Ah ic cuðe iowith þætte lufe 7odes ne habbas 7e in iow. *c. 1200* *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten forgiþ hire hire sinne for two þinge, an is muchel leðde to hire sunne oder muchel lufe to him. *a. 1310* in *Wright Lyric P.* 70 Jbeau, suete lufe the dode gredyn. *1546* TINDALE *1 John* v. 3 This is the love of god, that we kepe his commandmentes. *1611* BIBLE *1 John* iv. 16 God is lufe, and hee that dwelleth in lufe, dwelleth in God. *1650* E. LEIGH *Annot. New Test.* 220 There is a two fold love in God. 1. *Amor beneuolentie*, a love of well willing... 2. *Amor complacentie*, a love of complacency. *1794* COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 192 Lord of unsleeping Love, From everlasting Thou I. *1876* MOZLEY *Univ. Seru.* II. 29 Love in the Gospel sense is that general virtue which covers the motives.

3. Strong predilection, liking or fondness for, or devotion to (something). *Const. of, for, to* (arch.), † *unto*. † To give, bear love to: to be devoted or addicted to.

*c. 900* tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxvii. (Schipper) 514 Swa mycel lufe to godcundre lare. *c. 1250* *Gen. & Ex.* 4067 And for lufe of dis hore-playe Manie for-leten godes laze. *1422* tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 128 Philosophie is no more but lufe of witte and conynge. *a. 1548* HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 237 b, Blynde avarice and love of money. *1611* BIBLE *Transl.* Pref. a For the love that he bare vnto peace. *1726* POPE *Postscript to Odyssey* V. 305 Let our love to Antiquity be ever so great. *1773* MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 32 The love of truth, and a real desire of

improvement. *c. 1810* COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 303 Those vicious habits in which there is no love to sin. *1877* GLAISTONE *Glean.* I. 148 The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy. *1887* FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. i. 11 Among these primary desires should be specified the love of ease and the love of occupation. *1888* C. PATMORE in R. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. iv. 43 When I was about fifteen my love for poetry began to get the better of my love for science.

4. That feeling of attachment which is based upon difference of sex; the affection which subsists between lover and sweetheart and is the normal basis of marriage. For love († in love): by reason of love (often placed in opposition to pecuniary considerations).

*c. 1000* *Ælfric Gen.* xxix. 20 Iacob him hirsomode þa seofan gear for Rachele and hit þuhte him feawa daga for þære lufe, þe he to hire hæfde. *c. 1230* *Itali Meid.* 47 For to drahen his lufe toward hire. *c. 1374* CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 508 Now art þow yn þe snare That whilom lapedest at loles peyne. *a. 1400-50* *Alexander* 226 þe lede lawid in hire lufe as leme dose of gledis. *1500-20* DUNBAR *Poems* xlv. 4, I hard a merle with mirry notis sing A sang of lufe. *1540* HYNDIE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1598) II, They that may for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* IV. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law, true source Of human offspring. *1776* JOHNSON in Boswell 28 Mar., It is commonly a weak man who marries for love. *a. 1834* MOORE *Irish Mel.*, *Love's Yng. Dream* i, But there's nothing half so sweet in life As love's young dream. *a. 1849* POE *Anneal Lee* 9 We loved with a love that was more than love—I and my Anneal Lee.

b. As a motive in imaginative literature.

*1779-81* JOHNSON *L. P.* *Addition* The greatest weakness of the play is in the scenes of love. Yet the love is so intimately mingled with the whole action, that [etc.]. *1859* MACAULAY *Biogr.*, *W. Pitt* (and part). This piece... is in some respects highly curious. There is no love. The whole plot is political.

c. An instance of being in love. Also collect. pl., amatory relations, love-affairs.

*1589* PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountered in his chiefe affection, and specially in his lufes. *1590* SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 3 Like a young Squire, in loves and lusty-hed His wanton daies that ever loosely led. *1604* SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 41 *Oth.* Thinke on thy sinnes. Des. They are Loves I beare to you. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love, From ancient Chaos down to youthful Jove. *1738* SWIFT *Poet. Conversat.* 103, I suppose, the Colonel was cross'd in his first Love. *1844* DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. ii, The sweet pathos of their mutual loves. *1849* JAMES *Woodman* II, The loves of Mars and Venus.

d. Babe of love: = LOVE-CHILD.

*1728-42* POPE *Dunci.* II. 158 Two babes of love close clinging to her waist. *1807* CHAMBER *Par. Reg.* I. (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace! Of many loves, the Mother's fresh disgrace.

5. (With capital.) The personification of sexual affection; usu. masculine, and more or less identified with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mythology; formerly sometimes feminine, and capable of being identified with Venus. (See also 8 a.)

*13*. In *Wright Lyric P.* xvi. 53 To love y pntte pleyntes mo. *c. 1374* CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 353 For lufe bygan his fettheres so to lyne. *1435* *Missony Jire of Love* II. xii. 102 Weil it is sayd in play 'luf gos before & leidis be dawns'. *1566* PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 79 b, Notwithstanding dame Love is so favourable to mee. *1588* SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 380 Fore runne faire Love, strewing her way with flowers. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* v. 763 Here Love his golden shafts imploies, here lights His constant Lamp, and waves his purple wings. *1805* SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. ii, In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed; In war, he mounts the warrior's steed. *1868* FITZGERALD tr. *Onar* cviii. (1899) 103 Ah Love I could you and I with Fate conspire.

b. with pl. A Cupid; one of the multitude of nameless gods of love imagined by mythologists; a figure or representation of the god of love.

*1594* SPENSER *Amoretti* xvi, Legions of loves with little wings did fly. *1663* COWLEY *Acme & Sapphirus*, All around The little Loves, that waited by, Bow'd, and bless'd the Angury. *1731* SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. 1, 150 The smiling Cyprian goddess brings Her infant loves with purple wings. *1793* COLERIDGE *Autumn*, Evening 49-50 A thousand Loves around her forehead fly; A thousand Loves sit melting in her eye. *a. 1839* PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 63 Where'er her step in beauty moves, Around her fly a thousand loves.

6. The animal instinct between the sexes, and its gratification.

*c. 1375* *St. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (Vincencius) 13 Fals erroure, & lufe vncleue, & warldis dout als. *1387* TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 A jongelynge... þat hadde obleged hym self to the devel for þe love of a wench. *c. 1560* A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vi. 27 A leddy als, for luf, to tak An propit page, hir tyme to pass. *1867* *Satir. Poems Reform.* IV. 28 Hir licherous lufe, quikil kindit ouer hail. *1611* BIBLE *Prov.* vi. 18 Come, let vs take our fill of lufe untill the morning. *1697* DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 102 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow, Unfit for Love, and for the labring Plough.

7. Phrases (chiefly with prepositions).

a. For the love of; for the sake of, on account of. † Also For my (our, etc.) love = for my (our, etc.) sake.

Now only where some notion of the literal sense is implied (chiefly in adjectives); in early use often merely idiomatic, = *L. causa, gratia*. In OE. the sb. was often plural.

*c. 888* K. *Ælfric Boeth.* xxii. § 2 A ic wille [þe oðeran] for-lustice for þinum lufum [L. *in causa libenter*]. *971* *Blickl.* *Hom.* 23 Eal þes he þrowde for ure lufan. *c. 1200* *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Alle ðe ðis wiðen. i bidde and warni, for ðe lufe of gode. þat 3ie batien... ðes awerghede sennæ. *a. 1300*

*Cursor M.* 14683 Forþ in dedes gode... We wil noht stan þe, þarfa! But... for þe lufe o þa missau. *c. 1375* *St. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 163 Sa hymne, for þe luf of me, þat in my nam he baptis þe. *1470-85* MALORY *Arthur* XII. xvi, We shalle destroye alle the knyghtes of kyng Arthurs... for the lufe of syr Galahad. *a. 1548* HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 62 Required the Englyshe lordes for the lufe of God that the truce might continue. *1589* JAMES in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 112 The Snauges came to the Island... and tore the two ypper strakes, and carried them away onely for the lufe of the yron in the boords. *1588* SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 850 Imposse some seruice on me for thy lufe. *1601* — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 92 For the lufe o God, peace. *1710* SWIFT *Grail*, to *Stella* 8 Dec., I begged Mr. Harley, for the love of God, to take some care about it. *1859* TENNYSON *Poem* 410 A Table Round, That was to be, for love of God and man And noble deeds, the flower of all the world.

† b. For or of all (the) loves, upon all loves, of all love: a phrase of strong adjuration or entreaty. Similarly, for love's sake. *Obs.*

*c. 1400* *Sordone Bab.* 1587 Sir, for alle loves, Lete me thy prisoner seen. *a. 1425* *Cursor M.* 20380 (Trin.) Whi wepestou what is þe For alle loves [earlier texts, for floured, for felauship], telle now me. *1505* COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Amabo*... Of felauship of: of all loves: I pray the: as euer thou wilt doe me good turne. *1590* SHAKS. *Mids.* II. ii. 153 Speake of all loves; I sound almost with fene. *1618* USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 64, I do intreat you of all Love, to look over the first Edition. *1620* MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. i. 31 O sweet Father, for Loves sake pittie me. *1624* BR. MOUNTAGU *Immed.* *Addr.* 185 She... intreateth him that was worshipped upon the Altar, of all loves, mercies, and works of wonder, to restore her unto her health. *c. 1646* in *and Rep. Hist.* *MSS. Comm.* 871 [164] which I desire you of all love to pay upon sight of this my letter. *1655* J. S. PHILLIS *of Scyros* III. iv. 63 For loves sake, doe not press me to relate So long a story now. *1820* WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 133 Beg her of all love to establish herself in a more collegiate part of Cambridge.

c. For love or money: at any price, by any means. (Used in negative contexts.)

*1571* *Blickl.* *Hom.* 43 Ne for seo, ne for names mannes hufon. *13...* *Coer de L.* 1476 Neythyr for love, neythyr for eye. *1377* LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* I. 101 And neuer leue hem for lufe ne for lachying of sylur. *1590* C. S. *Right Relig.* 18 Then should not men eyther for love or money have pardons. *1609* DEKKER *Kyts Horne-bk.* VI. 30 If you can (either for love or money) provide your selfe a lodging by the water side. *1712* SWIFT *Grail*, to *Stella* 7 Aug., No more ghois now for love or money. *1837* SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* I. (1844) 18 Any person who, for love or money, might be induced to take the letter in his charge. *1869* MARCH *Gram.* *Anglo-Saxon* Pref. iv, He let me... use. Anglo-Saxon texts not otherwise to be had for love or money.

d. In love (with): enamoured (of), imbued with love (for); transf. very fond (of) or much addicted (to).

[Cf. F. *Être en amour*, said of birds that bill, tread, or breed' (Coigr.).]

*1508* DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 191 He is for ladyis in luf a right lusty schadow. *1577* B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 5 He would talke... of the stories of the Scripture, so sweetely... as I was wonderfully in love with him. *1581* PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 140 A woman cannot possibly doe any thing y<sup>t</sup> may make her husband more in love with her, then to play the good huswife. *1591* SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 87, I was in love with my bed. *1664* BUTLER *Hum.* II. i. 267 Quoth she, 'V' have almost made u<sup>t</sup> in Love With that which did my pity move. *1690* LOCKE *Hum.* *Und.* IV. xvii. § 24 He that believes, without having any reason for believing, may be in love with his own fancies. *1767* *Gay Regg.* *Op.* I. x. (1792) 14 What, is the fool in love in earnest then? *1828* MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*, Its conduct, we are told, made the excellent Falkland in love with the very name of Parliament. *1881* L. B. WALFORD *Dick Netherly* xvii. 213 He was not himself in love. *1896* A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh.* *Lad xviii*, Oh, when I was in love with you, Then I was clean and brave.

e. Out of love (with): the opposite of in love (with); disgusted (with).

*1581* PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 10 Hee seemeth either too faine in love with himselfe, or to faine out of love with others. *1591* SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 210, I should have scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes, To make my Master out of love with thee. *1603* — *Meas.* for *M.* II. i. 174, I am so out of love with life. *1722* DE FOE *Relig. Contriv.* I. i. (1840) 4 What's the matter, that you are so out of love with the world all on a sudden? *1754* RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xi. 83 Lord W.'s animosity to my father made him out of love with his name.

f. To fall († be taken or caught) in love: to become enamoured; transf. to become very fond of, dote upon. *Const. with*. † Also, to fall, be brought into love's dance.

Cf. F. *tomber en amour* (15th c. in Littre). *1423* JAS. I. *Kyngis* *Op.* xlv, So fere I-fallyng Into lufis dance. *1530-1866* [see FALL v. 35 b]. *c. 1530* *Hickscornor* (Mainly) 204 Than in-to loves dance we were brought. *1568* GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 37 Locynye fell in great phancy and love with a faire Damosell. *1579* LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 345 Of which water who so drinketh, shall be caught in Love. *1596* SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. *heating*, He sees her face 2 doth fall in love, And soone from her depart. *1606* W. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xliii. 134 With the pleasantness of which, they were so taken in love, that [etc.]. *1867* RIDER HAGGARD *Fear* IV, John Niel was no chicken, nor very likely to fall in love with the first pretty face he met.

g. To make love: to pay amorous attention; with to = to court, woo. [After F. *faire l'amour* or *II. far l'amore*.]

*1580* LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 290 A Phrase now there is which belongeth to your Shoppe boorde, that is, to make love, *1590* SHAKS. *Mids.* II. i. 107 Demetrius... Made love to Nedars daughter. *1602* — *Hann.* v. ii. 57 Why, man, they did make love to this employment. *1605* — *Macb.* III. i. 124 Thence it is That I to your assistance doe make love. *1605*



— *Learn* v. iii. 88 If you will marry, make your loves to me.  
1663 COWLEY *Hyacinth* ii. Thou golden Shower of a true Love! Who does in thee descend, and Heaven to Earth make love! 1712 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 517 P. 2 The Widow Lady whom he had made love to. 1768 STEVENSON *Scot. Journ.* (1775) I. 31 (*Remise* *Door*) You have been making love to me all this while. 1845 HOOD *Poems* (1846) I. 217 Oh there's nothing in life like making love. 1850 SAT. REV. IX. 306 How often... do we make love to the charms of cousins and avuncular expectations.

† *In the love of*: beloved by. *Obs. rare.*  
1634 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 477 He also departed this world, in the love of all good men.

8. In various proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. Proverbs.

1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. xvii. in *Anglia* IX. 357 The proverbie sayis 'als gude luf cummis as gais'. 1474 CANTON *Chesse* iii. iii. Herof men say a comyn proverb in england, that love lasteth as longe as the money endurith. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. vi. 96 Love is blinde. 1611 COCKER *s.v. Amor*, Love, and the Cough cannot be hidden. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 35 Love needs no teaching.

b. *Labour of love*: work undertaken either from fondness for the work itself, or from desire to benefit persons whom one loves.

(An allusion to 1 Thess. i. 3. 'Vour worke of faith and labour of love', and Heb. vi. 10.)

1673 *Lady's Call* n. iii. § 12 Women... founded Hospitals, and yet with a labor of love, as the Apostle styles it, Heb. vi. 10, disdain'd not sometimes to serve in them. 1833 KINGSLEY *Hydria* ix. The humble stock phrases in which they talked of their labours of love. 1878 BLACK *Goldsmith* xiv. 131 During this labour of love [the composition of the *Deserted Village*].

c. *Love in a cottage*: a euphemistic expression for marriage with insufficient means.

1812 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Absentee* iv. Lady Clonbrony had not... the slightest notion how anybody... could prefer to a good house... and a proper establishment, which is called love in a cottage. (1820 KEATS *Lamia* ii. i. Love in a hut, with water and a crust, is Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust.) 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 239 Here's more love in a cottage business for you.

d. *There's no love lost between them*: an ambiguous phrase, which has been employed with two contrary implications. † (a) Their affection is mutual. *Obs.*

1640 R. DAVENPORT *Surrey. Sci. Wks.* (Bullen 1890) 327 Oh my sweete! Sure there is no love lost when you meete. 1650 *Children in Wood* ii. in Percy *Reliq.* (1765) III. 174 No love between these two lost each to the other kinde. 1696 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* (1699) 8 Dr. Busby... took a particular Kindness to him... and there was no Love lost betwixt them. 1705 MOTTEUX *Quix.* ii. xxxiii. (1749) III. 266, I love him well, and there's no love lost between us. 1749 SMOLETT *Gil Bl.* (1797) III. 233, I have a friendship for you... And I can assure thee, child (said I), there is no love lost [Fr. *que tu n'aimes pas un ingrat*]. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* iv. As for murmurs, mother, we grumble a little now and then, to be sure. But there's no love lost between us. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. ii. *New Year's Coming of Age*, There was no love lost for that matter. 1824 N. DRAKE *Noctuid Leisure* II. 54 Give me your hand... and let me tell you... there is no love lost between us.

(b) Now always: They have no love for each other.

1682 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Trans. Twelvepence* Wks. (1630) I. 71 They love me not, which makes 'em quickly spend me. But there's no great love lost 'twixt them and mee, We keepe asunder and so best agree. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III. 134 He must needs say, there was no love lost between some of my family and him; but he had not deserved of them what they had of him. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin* xvii. I. 134 There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half-sister. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 121 Americans do not like these people and I believe there is no love lost on the other side. 1889 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* III. 91 Between Italian and French radicals there is really no love lost.

9. A beloved person: esp. a sweetheart; chiefly applied to a female person, but sometimes to a male. (Often used as a term of endearing address.)

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is milif & miloue. 13569 CHATGEM *Bk. Duchesse* 91 And wher my lord, my love, be deed! 1377 LANGEI. P. PL. B. IV. 49 Rose Reginaldes love (*l'ait d'lemmon*). 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 697 Ful loude he song 'Com hider, love, to me'. 14... *Sir Beues* 2019 (MS. M.) Beuys, love dere, Ryde nat for me in no manere'. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269 He is my first love and he shal be the laste. 1492 MARLOWE *Pass. Sheph.* to his Love, Lue with me and be my Love. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 277 Whether Bassanio had not once a Love. 1600 DR. DODD *Poll* iii. v. in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 135 Why, love? doubt you that? *Ibid.* 136 Thou art growne passing strange, my love. 1606 WITHER *Love Son.* iii. in *Descr. Love* (1613) C4 In Summer-time to Medley My love and I would goe. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 37 To their smiling loves their amorous tales. 1818 SCOTT 'Old Song' in *Br. Lamin* xxix. It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new. 1834 MOORE *Ing. May Moon* 1 The young May moon is beaming, love. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* iii. ii. 180 And there's another thing, my Love, I wish you'd show you don't approve. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grisel* xxv. 303 There are poor dogs of men... who open their letters from their loves, knowing exactly what will be in them.

b. *transf.* of animals.  
1607 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 283 One Heifer who had heard her Love complain, Roud'd from the Cave. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 259 Her feather'd Partner... Now for his loves pursues his airy way. And now with food returns.

† c. In reference to illicit relations: A paramour; said of both men and women. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDIE (1839) xiv. 154 And whan thai will have VOL. VI.

ony companye of man.. than thei have Loves, that usen hem. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 98 He bydeh hut a tyme that he myght gete a summe of money to geders.. and to gone ther with a love of his sojornynge as yette in Hokehold. 1588 M. KYFFIN *Tr. Terence's Andria* i. iii. Civ. b. Whether she be wife to Pamphilus, or but his love, I knowe not. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 79 To serch his house for his viues Love. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 They haue one wife, many loves.

d. *genz.* The object of love; the beloved (of.).

1734 POKK *Ess. Man* iv. 190 The lover and the love of human-kind. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett.* *Aphew* iv. 28 Make yourself the love and admiration of the world. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxx. In the dust The fair-haired Daughter of the Isles is laid, The love of millions!

e. A charming or delightful person or thing; a 'duck'. *collog.*

1824 JANE AUSTIN *Lett.* (1884) II. 241 The garden is quite a love. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 28 Feb. A pretty, tiny daughter, whom my girls think a love. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* II. 75 He's a love of a man, pa, isn't he? 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* i. 26 Poems 103 Such doves of Petitions, and loves of sweet Prayers. 1864 W. H. AINSWORTH *John Laro* Prolog. vi. (1881) 35 Nankin has the finest tuncups you ever beheld—perfect loves! 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxi. What a love of a chain!

10. a. *For love*: without stakes, for nothing; applied to the practice of playing a competitive game for the pleasure of playing.

1698 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. i. 1007 For these at Beste and L'Ombre [you] wooed, And play for love and money too. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 266 A match of... single-stick, was played... for what is technically termed *Love* and a *Belly-full*. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *New Year's Eve*, I play over again for love, as the gamblers phrase it, games for which I once paid so dear. 1844 DICKENS *Marst. Chaz.* xxviii. Mrs. Todgers... proposed that... they should play for 'love'.

b. In various competitive games of skill, e.g. whist, football, tennis, racquets: No score, nothing; meaning that the party said 'to be love' has scored no points in the game then in progress. *Love all*: no score on either side.

1742 HOYLE *Whist* I. 12 If your Adversary is 6 or 7 Love, and you are to lead. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 322/2 We are not told how, or by what means Six love comes to mean Six to nothing. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 3) XVIII. 386/2 As the games are won, so they are marked and called; as one game love, two games to one, &c. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 10/2 In the Rugby game Northampton heat Coventry by a try to love. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 242/2 The marker's duty is to call the game... from the start at 'love all'... 'Love', in the game of rackets, as in other games, signifies nothing.

c. *Applied attrib.* to a game or set of games in which there is nothing scored on one side.

1833 J. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* (1847) 57 Can't make a hazard... and has lost two love games. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Lewis* 158 *Love-set*, a set in which one player wins six consecutive games; or, in case of an advantage set, seven consecutive games. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 3/2 In the two first days' play the whole of the heats were love victories.

† 11. A game of chance in which one player holds up a certain number of fingers, and the other, without seeing, guesses their number. = *MORA. Obs.*  
1585 HIGGINS *Julius' Comenclator* 299/2 *Alice* & *diglit*, a play used in Italy... it is called there... the play of love. 1611 COCKER *M. m. m.* the play of love. 1653 UKRAHAT *Rabais* i. xxv. 64 There he playes... At love (song, a la mouro). 1725 DAVIES *Exon. Collog.* 1733 205 The Countrymens Play of holding up our Fingers (*dimicati*) & digitorum, i.e. the Play of Love.

12. A variant of the game of *ÉCHEQUE*.

1865 *Encheiridion* 41 *Slam*, Love, or Skunk.

† 13. 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly used when in mourning; a border of this. *Orig. love-hood. Obs.* (Cf. *love-ribbon* in 16 below.)

1663 BOYLE *Expos. Colours* iii. ix. (1664) 298 Such a kind of Transparency, as that of a Silve, a piece of Cyprus, or a Love-Hood. 1747 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* to Mrs. Dames in *Life & Corr.* 478, I shall make no more dark things; after three months black silk is worn with love hood. 1751 *London Daily Advertiser* 21 Dec. (N. & O. 1st Ser. X. 206) A black velvet cloak with a love coarsely run round it. 1825-9 MRS. SHREWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 63 He was dressed in white, having a sash of black love.

14. a. An old name for Traveller's Joy or Virgin's Bower, *Clematis Italica*; also *love-bind* (see 16 b).  
b. (see quot. 1874.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 In English of most country people where it groweth [called] Honesty; and the Gentlemen call it Love, but Gerard coynd that name of the Travellers joy. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. xv. 95 Bees gather of these flowers following... In July... Love. 1874 *Trans. Bot. Suppl.* *Love*, a name used in Tasmania for *Comesperma volubile*.

15. Obvious combinations.

a. simple attributive, as *love-adept*, *-adventure*, *-ballad*, *-bed*, *-desire*, *-discourse*, *-ditty*, *-dream*, *-elegy*, *-eye*, *-fil*, *-gift*, *-glance*, *-god*, *-intrigue*, *-laughing*, *-light*, *-love*, *-madness*, *-melancholy*, *-mourning*, *-note*, *-ode*, *-passion*, *-plot*, *-poem*, *-prate*, *-quarrel*, *-rime*, *-service*, *-shaft*, *-speech*, *-spring*, *-talking*, *-tear*, *-thought*, *-toy*, *-trick*, *-verse*, *-word* etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. l. 738 Dreaming like a 'love-adept'. 1711 SHAFTESTER *Charac.* (1737) I. 127 In relation to common amours and 'love-adventures'. 1765 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Amor*, *Componere amores*. To make 'love balades'. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd 'Love-Bed'. 1628 FORD *Love's Mel.* iv.

iii. The Incense of my 'Love-desires are flamd Vpon an Altar of more constant proofe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 126, I know you for it in a 'Love-discourse'. 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 476, I. Who for Two thousand Years, or rather more, Have sung the like 'Love-ditties o're and o're. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. vii. And frame love-ditties passing rare. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *l'envoy* *MS.* 449/20 Pou make in me bi 'love-dream. 1616 61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 295 Weak 'Love-elegies, such as Rome's nobles spink. 1400 *Destr.* *Yoy* 1128 Looking on leight with a 'love ee. 1582 STANLEY *Æneis* iv. (Aib) 112 Or fro this heat 'looue fies I shal bee shortly retrayted. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent* *Pardoned* ii. l. 1713 120 Taken with an agony of mind, or a kind of love-in. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* iii. l. 401 Again the love-fit's on him. 1845 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tr.* *Truth* (1849) 379 Christ i. God's highest 'love-gift. 1876 *Flowing* *Century* 279 The simpleton must ostentatiously Di-play a ring, the Cardinal's love-gift.

1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 1. The 'love-glances of unlovely eyes. 1600 SHAKS. *Penn.* *Chiv.* The little 'Love-God lying once asleep. 1887 BOWEN *Eng. Æneid* i. 666 She addresses the Love-god plumed for the flight. 1684 OWEN *Althet* ii. i. Wks. 1728 1. 34 Your 'Love-Intregues are not so closely manag'd, but that [etc.]. 13... *Gave*, & *Gr. Knt.* 1777 With 'luf-lagging [= laughing] a luf. 1833 *Commoor Song*, 'She is not fair' to, I cease not to behold The light in her eye. 1839 BAI *Y. P. S.* 313 Her bright heart Wit, lovelight glow'd. 1754 H. WATKINS *P. l.* 1246 III. 64 That hyn academy of ovel-re, my Lady Vire. 1884 *Hopfer's Mag.* Dec. 174 Love-madness is nothing new. 1621 *Penn. Anal.* *Mel.* iii. 'Love Melancholy. 1290 *S. J. J. J.* 111 in *Horism.* *Althet.* *Leg.* ii. 311 213 Score of bounden, with love mourning of (C)ri bat alle piage stop. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* etc. 205 He borrow a 'love-otes of thy echoing lyre. 1689 Prior *Ep. Phædra* d. *Shaphard* 50 Pigs might squeak 'Love-oles, dogs bark sum. 1883 T. W. S. *Poems* 10 *Pbr.* (Aib) 27 In respect of my trouble in penning these, & e-passions. 1670 DRYDEN and P. *Comp. Granada* i. i. l. 1 your 'love-plot qu'ly collemnize. 1847 *Thompson's Pinn.* 11. 102 And this a mere 'love-penn. 1600 SHAKS. *A. T. L.* iv. 1. 266 You have simply mis'd our scene in your 'love-pate. 1671 *Milton Samson* i. 108 'Love-lurels off in pleasing concord end. 1888 SHAKS. *L. L.* iii. l. 103 Don't Cupid Regent of 'love-memories. 1661 T. HOBY *Cast. glom's* *Cor* 300 in (1577) N.Y.b. With what sober me he they shewe favor to who so is in their 'love service. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* II. ii. 159 Cupid. Jocos his 'love-shaft smartly from his bow. 1225 *Amor.* C. 204 Mid tuncle words, oder mid 'love speche. 1210 in *Wright* *Lyric* P. 70 Jhesu... Thy 'love sprenges tachteth me. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 3 Shall Amphipolus Euen in the spring of Love, thy 'Love-springs rot? 1599... *Hen. V.* v. i. 101 Tearmes, Such as will... please his 'Love-mit to her gentle heart. 13... *Gave*, & *Gr. Knt.* 1777 I hope lat may hym her Schal lerne of 'luf-talking. 1210 in *Wright* *Lyric* P. 70 Of 'love teres he weop a flood. 1601 SHAKS. *Tact.* A. i. l. 41 'Love-thoughts lytich, when canopys'd with bowres. 1586 SINSKY *Aradia* iii. (1598) 190 These are your 'love-toyes, which still are spent in lawless games. 1647 *Trans. Comm.* Col. iv. 16 Other good books must be read, yet not idle pamphlets, and love-toies. 1590 T. WATSON *Æglogue Death* *Sir F. Walsingham* 266 Let them suppose sweete Musick out of use, and wanton 'love-tricks to be foolish toies. 1611 COCKER. *Amourvettes*, love-tricks. 1846 SYN. *Smith Wks.* (1859) II. 90/2 All the various love-tricks of attempting to appear indifferent. 1708 WALSH in *Dryden* *Alce.* (1727) IV. 335 Petrarch... being by much the most famous of all the Moderns who have written 'Love-Verses, a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Hiwe colch wopen he wib swete 'love words. 1651 C. C. *Walsingham* *Lett.* *Kirk* 1841 II. 352 Manie love words she useth to Hothwell in this letter. 1883 *Longu. Mag.* Aug. 368 Why did her love words echo in his ear?

b. objective and objective genitive, as *love-breathing*, *-daring*, *-dawning*, *-inspiring*, *-loving*, *-ing etc.*, *love-† frayner* (= asker), *-monger* etc.

1730 46 THOMSON *Autumn* 593 In rapture warbled from 'love-breathing lips. 1605 SIVASTER *In Partas* ii. iii. ii. *captains* 849 Her sweet, 'love-daring Eyn. 1634 *Milton Comm.* 552 Love-daring eyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jud.* ii. vi. 7 Then 'Love-dawning death do what he dare. 1400 *R. lig.* *Pieces* fr. *Thomson* *MS.* (1857) 50 Pat he, e do no trispe agayle be reule of his religion, and of base 'luf frayners. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Il alingham* I. 277 The love inspiring dame, of Inxurious Italy. 1532 *Mor. Confut* *Tindale* Wks. 403 1 His false 'love-lacking chauntie. 1502 SHAKS. *Len.* & *Ad.* *Canx.* Love-lacking vests, a d self-louing Nuns. 1588... *L. L.* ii. l. 253 Thou art an old 'Love-monger. 1882 *Spectator* 9 Dec. 1579 His [Stiene's] 'love-mongering was altogether contemptible. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jud.* iii. ii. 5 Spred thy close Curtaine 'Love performing night. 1742 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 306 'Love-whispering woods, and lute-resounding waves.

c. adverbial (chiefly instrumental) and para-synthetic, as *love-born*, *-crossed*, *-deep*, *-dittied*, *-enthralled*, *-fond*, *-illuminated*, *-inspired*, *-instructed*, *-laboured*, *-laden*, *-learned*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-pen-sive*, *-quick*, *-shaked*, *-smitten*, *-spent*, *-stricken*, *-touched*, *wounded* adjs.

1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 308 'Love-born confidence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. ii. Thy Master was 'love-crossed. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. iv. Many an old love cross and doleful ditty would she gently sing. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 76 The languors of thy love-deep eyes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 532 'Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the dny. 1665 BRATHWAITE *Comment* 790 *Tales* 23 We are now to descend to our 'love-enthralled Absolon. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismoud's* *Lit. Err.* (1846) II. xxvii. 458 The melancholy soul of a 'love-fond poet. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 19 Guard from cold dew's her 'love-illum'd form. 1768 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Elegy* *Fleas* *Tenuriffe* ix. The 'love-inspir'd Fandango warns no more. 1586 SINSKY *Aradia* i. (1598) 90 Then did he slacke his 'love-enthreated pace. 1667 MILTON P. L. v. 41 The night-warbling Bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his 'love-laden d' song. 1820 SHELLEY *Sky-lark* ix. Soothing her 'love-laden Soul in secret hour With music sweet as love. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 88 The



birds 'love-learned song. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit. IV. iv. vi. § 5. 259* 'Love-mrd and yet talking in gallant conceits. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 91 His 'love-open eye... that eu'n did marke her troden grasse. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 101 Wand'ring Love-pensive near his Amber Stream. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 121 The widow... placed herself opposite this 'love-proof hero. 1895 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxxv. [She] her 'love-quick eyes, which ready be, Fastens on one. 1600 SHAKS. *A. T. L. III. ii. 185* I am he that is so 'Love-shirk'd, I pray you tel me yur remedie. 1848 THACKERAY *1<sup>st</sup> Fan. Fair* lvi. This 'love-smitt'n and middle-aged gentleman. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper. To Willow-tree* (1869) 122 The 'love-spent youth, and love-sick maid. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. x. 247 Hies me, the youth is 'love-stricken! 1872 A. JR. VERR *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignm. St. P.* 7 Like birds that cannot stay their songs 'Love-touched in Spring. 1891 SHAKS. *Two Gent. I. ii. 113* 'Love wounded Protheus.

16. Special combs.: love-affair, in early use *ph.* the experiences connected with being in love; now *sing.* (in somewhat disparaging use) an amatory episode in a person's life, an amour; + love amour, sexual love as distinguished from friendship; + love-badge, a badge indicating profession of amorous allegiance; love-begotten *a.*, illegitimate; + love-bend, the 'fettlers' of love; love-blink *Sc.*, a look of love; + love-book, (a) the book of 'the Song of Solomon'; (b) a book treating of love (*nonce-use*); + love-boy, a catamite; + love-brat = LOVE-CHILD; + love-broker, one who acts as an agent between lovers; so love-broking; love-call, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the sexes; + love-cause = love-affair; love-cup, (a) a philtre; (b) a loving-cup; love-dart, an organ found in certain snails (see *quot.*); the *speculum amoris*; + love-deed, an action proceeding from love; + love-dose, + -draught, a philtre; + love-dread, the fear that proceeds from love, 'filial' fear; + love-drunk, intoxication with love; + love-eie (-*ave*) = love-dread; love-favour (see FAVOUR *sb.* 7); + love-feat, an act of courtship; + love-hood (see sense 13); + love-juice, a juice which dropped upon the eyes has the effect of a philtre; + love-lace, the snare of love; + love-lad, a lover; + love-lake = love-sport; + love-lass, a sweet-heart; + love-late, amorous looks or demeanour; + love-libel, a love-letter or message; + love-liking, sexual affection; + love-line *nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; love-match, a marriage of which the motive is love, not worldly advantage or convenience; love-money, coins broken in two and divided between lovers or friends as a token of remembrance; + love-nettled *a.*, deeply in love; + love-paper *nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; love-passage, an incident of amatory experience; love-pat, a smart tap given out of love (cf. *love-tick*); love-pennant, a pennant with which a departing ship is decorated; love-philtre, often redundantly = PHILTRE; love-potion, a philtre = LOVE-DRINK; + love-powder, (a) a powder administered as a philtre; (b) *nonce-use*, the explosive stuff of love; love-ribbon, a narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes (cf. sense 13); + love-ron, -rune, a tale or song of love; love-scene, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers; love-seal, a seal with a device appropriate to amatory correspondence; + love-soken (see *quot.*); love-sport, amorous play or dalliance; love-story, a story in which the main theme is the affection existing between lovers; love-tale = *prec.*; love-tap, a tap or gentle blow to indicate love; + love-thing, a pledge of love; + love-tick = love-tap; + love-tiding, a message of love; love-tight *a.*, so as to be proof against love; + love-tooth, an inclination for love; + love-wine, wine served out to a company in a loving-cup.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. II. i. 254* 'He... confer at large Of all that may concerne thy 'Love-affaires. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barseil* I. xiv. 217, I think you are aware that you have got a love-affair on hand. c 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbling) 127 Nowghte she covthe of 'love amoure. 1896 SIR J. MENNIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciae* 35 Another ask't me. Whether I wore a 'Love-bagge on my shoulder? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, That he had been a 'love-begotten babe, brought up in the workhouse. 1784 *Registers of River, Kent* (MS.), Mary, daughter of Ann Allen—Love begotten, (baptized). c 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 35 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 I am in pine 'love bende. 13.. *Gny Warw.* (A.) 324 Leuer him wer walk & wende, & dye in trewe love bende. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa marit women* 228. I cast on him n crabbit E... And lettis it is a 'luf-blenk. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 155 My Bridegroom's love-blinks fatten my weary soul. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 102 Ase mi leofonm bet seio to me, iðe 'lueve boc, 'osculetur me osculo oris sui'. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent. I. i. 19* For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. *Val.* And on a love-booke pray for my success? a 1656 USSHER *Ann. vi.* (1658) 131 Pausanias, being discovered by Argilhus, his 'love-boy. ? 16.. *Old Chap-bk.* (N.), Four 'love brats will be laid to thee. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 39 There is no 'love-Broker in the world, can more prevaile in mans commendation with woman, then report of valour. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led*

*General* 165 What money Mr. Greentimber disbursed on account of the great man's 'love-broking affairs. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 128 In less than two minutes Harriet heard the 'love-call sounded at Sally's gate. 1887 *Ateneum* 31 Dec. 901/3 He [Mr. Rowbotham] disagrees with Darwin in finding the origin of all instrumental music in the love-call. 1600 SHAKS. *A. T. L. IV. i. 97* In all this time there was not anie man died in his owne person (*verdict*) in a 'love cause. 1561 DAUS Tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 128 Poisoning 'love-cupps and inchantment, were in the tyme of S. John most frequented throughout the Romayne Emperye. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 85 The love-cup was sent about. 1877 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* 122 A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as 'love-darts'. 13.. *Minor Poems* fr. Vernon MS. liv. 62 And his I made for Monkynde, Mi 'love-dedes to haue in mynde. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* li. 69 Pharmacy probably signifies here... the compounding of philtres or 'love-doses. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Journal* 85 Their 'love-draughts, charms, and druggs. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 316 'Love-drede is in men withouten siche servile drede. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxviii. 243 For be love-dreed pat sche hadde to god. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 71 'Love-drunk is the meschief Above alle othere the most chief. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 428 Lide wordes... þerif kumed þinge best—þet is 'lueve-eie. 1597 BR. HALL *Suf.* I. ii. B. 3 h. Deckt with 'love-faours. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V. ii. 123* And every one his 'Love-feat will advance Unto his severall Mistresse. 1590 — *Lifts. N.* III. ii. 89 Thou hast mistaken quite And laid the 'love iuice on some true loves sight. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2251 (Kölbling) He was nomen wip 'love las. 1586 W. WEBBS *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 The Coronation that among the 'love lasses wontes to be worne much. c 1330 *Sir Trist.* 2020 Her 'love laike þou bi bald For þe love of me. 1610 NICOLS *Eng. Eccl. Induct. Alrr.* Mag. 776 So soone as Tythons 'love-lasse gan display Her opall colours in her Easterne throne. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 90 His eie euer bihale to 3if þu makest... eni 'lueve lates toward un-daunes. 1602 DEKKER *Satirromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 215 *Sir Yau.*... I desire you to read this Paper. *Miniver.* He receive no 'Love libels Percy, but by word a mouth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 2045 Of romances that been royales, Of popes and of cardinales, And eek of 'love-lykinge. 1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 81 To give great Charlemaine a pen in his hand And write to her a 'love-line. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii. This was a 'love-match, as they call it, on both sides; this is, a match between two beggars. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew etc.* xxv. (1878) 138 It was little enough she got by marrying him... But it was a love-match. 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Rom. Pam. Coins* 281 The custom of breaking 'love-money, as a pledge of fidelity. 1886 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) X viii. I was so 'love-nettled, that if they had asked me the Phenix... I would have let it them. c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* I. i. Peruse this 'love-paper as you go. (*Giving letter.*) 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man.* III. 43 'Love-passages of the gods and heroes. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* I. 24 Garibaldi received one of his wounds, a sort of 'love-pat of fame. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 377 You are like the same ship when the battle and the storm have torn the 'love-pennants from her peak. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. 20 The very air seems to have taken a love-philtre, so hand-one does every face without a beard seem in my eyes. 1647 R. STAPLETON *Journal* 85 margin, Philtres or 'love-potions. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* v. ii. Confesse to me Which of my women 'twas you hy'd to put 'Love-powder into my drinke? 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. 1. 661 When he's with Love-powder laden, And Prin'd, and Cock'd by Miss, or Madam. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 14 There are Things call'd Charms, Bribes, and Love-Powder. c 1805 MES. SHERWOOD in *Life* xiv. (1847) 329. I made her and Annie new caps, which I trimmed with rosettes of black 'love-ribbon. 1882 CALFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.* Love-ribbon... was employed to tie on Grape Band-ends when worn at funerals, and is now occasionally worn by ladies in their caps. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 109 Nalde ha... nune 'lueve runes leornu n lustene. c 1275 *A Lure Ron* 2 in O. E. *Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit yorne þat ich hire wuerbe a lueve ron. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fonteney* I. iii. 1. 35 Cress resumed a 'love-scene between Adele and the tender *forget*. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 21 The impress being two human heads... the prototype of the numerous 'love seals' of a later period. 1523 FITZGERARD *Surr.* 9 h. But he (the tenant) bye his corne in the market or other places, and he is than at lyberte to grynde where he may be best served, that maner of gryndyn is called 'love Secone, and the lordes tenants be called bonde secon. 1605 CHARNAY *Ait Fools* I. i. Where I am cloyde, And being bound to 'love sports, care not for them. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii. They cannot... Vsher vs in our Litters, tell 'love Stories. 1890 BARBER *My Lady Nicotine* xxiii. (1901) 70 'The tragedy... is led up to by a pathetic love-story. 1623 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. 1. 2 b. Forgetting all their legends, and 'Love tales' Of Venus, Cupid, and the scapes of Joue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 457 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1802 RITSON *Angl. Eccl. Metr. Rom.* I. p. vii. The love-tales of Longinus, Heliodorus, and Xenophon of Ephesus. 1889 'MARK TWAIN 'Janker at *Crt. K. Arthur* xxxiii. 383 When I make up my mind to hit a man, I don't plan out a 'love-tap. c 1205 LAV. 169 For he heo heude swiþe lofed, & 'luf-þing hire bihete. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* x. viii. I iij b. Yr mischeif is noo curse but a 'louetyk of god. 1627 BR. *Hall Passion Serm.* Wks. 429 These were but love-ticks to what His soule endured. 1635 CHARLES *Embl.* III. vi. 146 Her frownes... may chance to show An angry love-trick (*read tick*) on his arme, or so. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1035 Ich mai do þar gode note, And bringe hom 'lovetipinge, Vor ich of chirche songesinge. 1875 McLAUREN *Serm.* Ser. II. v. 71. I can shut it out, sealing my heart 'love-tight against it. 1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 350. I am nowe olde, yet have I in my head a 'love tooth. 1641 BEST *Parm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 They perhaps have 'love wine ready to give to the company when they light.

b. In names of plants and animals: love-and-idle(s, dial. var. of *love-in-idleness* (E. D. D.); love-bind, the plant Traveller's Joy (Halliwell); love-entangle, -entangled = *love-in-a-mist* (a); love-

grass, a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*; love-in-a-mist, (a) the Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*; (b) a West Indian species, *Passiflora fatida* (cf. *G. liebe in nebel*); love-in-a-puzzle, *Nigella damascena*; love-in-idleness (also 'love-in-idle', the Heartsease, *Viola tricolor*; love-parakeet, -parrot = LOVE-BIRD; love-shell (see *quot.*); love-tree, the Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); also tree of love; love-vine, 'any species of *Cuscuta*, dodder' (Webster, Suppl.). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 134/2 Amongst all Pot-herbes growing on the ground, Time is the least respected, I have found. When passions are let loose with-out a bridle, Then precious Time is turn'd to 'Love and Idle. 1847 HALLIWELL 'Love-entangle, the *nigella*. *Cornw.* 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 128 Sometimes they are overgrown by weed called 'love-entangled, and the golden stone-crop. 1702 PETTYER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 What is peculiar in this 'Love-grass is its having just under each spike, its stalk clammey. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 'Love in a Mist, *Passiflora*. 1834 MARY HOWITT in *Tail's Mag.* I. 445/2 I'd a noble root of love-in-a-mist. 1844 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 151 'Love in a puzzle, Love in a mist... *Nigella Damascena*. 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardeners' Prict.* 50 'Love in idle, or two faces under a hood, is a Flower that is much like Violets. 1598 LYTTE *Dodoes* II. ii. 149 This floure is called... In English, Pineses, 'Love in idleness, and Hartes ease. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. A.* II. i. 168 The bolt of Cupid... fell upon a little western flower; Before, milke-white; now purple with lous wound, And maidens call it, Love in idleness. 1864 T. L. PHILSON *Utilization Minute Life* vii. 155 Other species of *Cypripa* known... by the English as 'Love-shells, are used as ornaments, etc. 'Love-tree: cf. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Tree of Love, *Cercis*. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 325 The long tendrils of the 'love-vine rolled up into coils, which he assured us would live and grow for years, if hung on a nail indoors.

Love (lōv), *n.* Forms: 1-2 *lufian*, 2-3 *lufen* (*n.*, 3 *lovin*, *Orm.* *lufenn*, *lufe*, *lofvie*, 3-4 *luven*, *loven*, *lovie*, *lovie*, *lovie*, -ye, 4 *Sc.* *lowe*, *luff*, 4-5 *lofe*, *luffe*, 4 6 *love*, *luf* (*e*, 5 *louve*, *lovyen*, *Sc.* *low*, 6 *loove*, (*lub* (*be*), *Sc.* *luif*, *lwf*, *luif*, *luif*, (*lude* = *luf* *id*), 8-9 *Sc.* *lo'e*, 3- *love*. *Pa. L.* I *lufode*, 2-3 *lavede*, 3 *lufede*, *lovede*, 4 *loved*, *lofde*, *loved*, *lufud*, -ed, *luv* (*e*, *d*, *lufd*, *lovyd*, *north.* *luffet*, *loft*, 4-5 *lovet*, *lowty*, 4-6 *Sc.* *lovit*, *luf* (*it*), -yt, 5 *luf* (*ed*, *lofed*, -id, -yd, *lofyd*, 6 *Sc.* *luifed*, *luif* (*et*, *lwf* (*it*, *lowitt*, *lude*, *lwd*, *luid*, 4- *loved*. *Pa. pple.* I ze-lufod, 2-3 *iloved*, *y*, *iluvod*, *iloved*, 4-5 *ylowed*, 4- (as in *pa. t.*) [*OE.* *lufian*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* With personal obj. or one capable of personification; To bear love to; to entertain a great affection or regard for; to hold dear.

c 825 *Vesp. Paulter* xvii. 1 Ie lufia ðe dryhten megen min. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (laud MS.) Hi hueden God & gode men. c 1250 *Gen.* 8 *Ex.* 2042 An litel stund, quile he was ðer, So gan him lufen be prisuner. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 Þis abram... Ful wel was lufed wit god of heuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 360 All men lufit him for his bounte. a 1420 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1260 God in holy writ seith... 'Whom so I love, hym wole I chastyse'. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 725, I sall, quhill I may leiff, Low þow fer mar than any oþir knyght. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 234 b, I love hym as my brother, and take hym as my frende. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* x. 45 Love nane bot vhere thou art lude. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 406 He... loved his country with too unskilful a tenderness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Tie the frogs leg above the upper joint to the armed wire, and in so doing use him as though you loved him. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 432 Caesar... was loved almost to adoration by his army. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1883) I. ii. 128 A man who loved England well, but who loved her better. 1885 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlantic.

b. *spec.* with reference to love between the sexes. To love paramours: see PARAMOUR.

c 1000 *Ælfric* *Hom.* xxiv. 67 Isaac... underfeng hig to wife and lufode hig [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 949 In some þing The quene louede as me wende more him þan þe king. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 554. I. lufit ane vench her in the tounce. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269, I loue her aboue all ladyes luyunge. 1567 SATIR *Poems Reform.* iv. 15 Lancit with lufit she luid me by all wycht. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 111, I neuer knew woman loue man so. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 832 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. 1721 RAMSAY *Flory on Maggy Johnston* iii. To bonny lasses black or brown, As we loo'd best. 1794 BURNS *Red, Red Rose* ii, And I will love thee still, my dear, Till 'a' the seas gang dry. 1899 TRENKHOFF *Elaine* 674-5 If I love not him, I know there is none other I can love.

c. Occasional uses, with cogn. obj. with complement, etc. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. viii. 364 The good lone that I have loured you. 1672 DRYDEN *Alrr. à la Mode* I. I. Wks. 1883 V. 261 We loved, and we loved, as long as we could, Till our love was loved out it as both. 1678 — *All for Love* II. Wks. 1883 V. 369 We have loved each other Into our mutual ruin.

2. *a. Proverbs.*

1546 J. HRYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 Loue me, loue me dog. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 444 The olde Proverbe love me litte and love me longe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A man maie loue his house well, and yet not ride vpon the ridge. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Facula Prudentum* 141 Love your neighbour, yet pull not downe your hedge. b. In certain vulgar ejaculations: (*Lord*) love you (or your heart), etc.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan.* (1847) 231 Love your heart, sir, a path's never straight. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Storm* II.







1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* vii. 661, He is more redy to make a fraye than a love daye. 1580 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* i. i. 491 'Thiss day shall be a Love-day. 1655 *FULLER Waltham Abb. g.* The Townsmen desired a Love-day.  
Attrib. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1812) 95 Also ye shal be no lounded maker.

2. *nonce-use.* A day devoted to love-making.  
1590 *GREENE Mourne Garm.* (1616) D 3 b, Oft have I heard my life Coridon report on a love-day, When bonny maides doe meeete with the Swaines in the vally by Tempe.

**Love-drink.** A drink to excite love; a philtre.  
1530 *Sir Tristr.* 1710 Sche tok bat love drink. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 167 A love-drynke I asked of he. 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol.* 754 That for he sholde alwey vp-on hire thynke, She yaf him swich a manere love drynke, That he was deed, er it were by the morwe.

† **Love-druny.** Obs. [*f. LOVE sb. + DRU (K)RY.* Cf. *Love-amour, LOVE sb. 16.*] a. Love, love-making, courtship; = *DRUERY* i. b. A love-loken or keepsake; = *DRUERY* 2.

a. 1300 *Harlecol* 195 Til bat she were twelf winter hold, And of speche were bold; And bat she coude of courtysye, Gon, and speken of love-druny. 1385 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 184 Of bataille and of chivalry And of ladyes love druny anon I wol yow telle.

b. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7610, Y wol sende hire love-drewry. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. x. 48 A Sidoun steid, quham Dido gaif hym in luf drowry [*L. pignus amoris*]. 1550 *LYNCHESAY Spr. Meddum* 203 And he gaif hir ane lufe drowrie, Anie King set with ane riche Rubie.

**Lovee** (*lōvĕ*). *nonce wd.* [*f. LOVE sb. + -EE<sup>1</sup>.*] A recipient of love.

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) VI. xi. 44 The Lover and Lovee make generally the happiest couple. 18.. *LADY C. LINDSAY in Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 49/2 Papa, mama, lover, and lovee, played their parts to perfection.

**Lovee**, variant of *LOVEY*.

**Love-feast.**

1. *Ecl. Antiq.* Used as a rendering of Gr. *ἀγάπη*, *Ecl. Latin AGAPE*. Among the early Christians, a meal partaken of, in token of brotherly love, by the members of the church; app. originally in connexion with the eucharistic celebration.

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Agape*, a love, banquet (? *read* love banquet), or feast that was used in the Primitive Church. 1610 *T. G. OWIN Moses & Aaron* i. 20 Their Love-feasts, now antiquated thorough Christendom. 1737 *WATKINS Eucharist* 29 In the Apostolical Times, the Love-Feast and the Eucharist, tho' distinct, went together. 1881 *N. T. (R. V.) 2 Pet.* ii. 13 Revelling in their love feasts, while they feast with you. 1902 *Expositor* Aug. 1. 26 In 2 Peter the feast is Christian love-feasts.

2. Among Methodists, and some other modern sects, a religious service held at intervals in imitation of the *Agape* of the early church.

Its special features are the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water, and the relation of religious experiences by various members of the congregation. 1738 *WESLEY Hks.* (1872) I. 93 That on the Sunday seven-night following be a general love-feast. 1761 — *Frnt.* 19 July, The very design of a Love-feast is a free and familiar conversation. 1807 — *W. IRVING Salinau.* (1824) 144 She.. was frequent in her attendance at love-feasts.

3. Transferred to other gatherings.

1833 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 44/1 On the evening of inauguration day the Populists held a 'love-feast'.

Hence **Love-feaster**, one who participates in a love-feast.

1749-51 *LAYINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 298 She was the mother of the *Agapete*, or love-feasters.

**Loveful** (*lōv'fūl*), a. [*f. LOVE sb. + -FUL.*]

† 1. Regardable with love; lovable. Obs.

1384 *WYCLIF Ecl.* xv. 13 The Lord hath al cursing of error, and it shal not ben lovable (*Vulg. amabile*) to men dredende hym. 1596 *R. LYNCH Diella* etc. f 7 b, His love-ful face is now her soles sole essence.

2. Abounding in love. Now rare.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 222 So luffel & so reouful is hire beorte. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. ii. iii. *Colmies* 505 The everlasting Voice Which now again re-lects the love-ful choyce Of sacred Wedlock's secret binding band. 1645 *R. SYMONS Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 275 Do not persuade a loveful maid there's any heaven but he. 1854 *H. STRICKLAND Trav. Th. & Panetes* 87 Cheerful, hopeful, loveful feelings, instead of the old religions of fear.

**Love-knot.** A knot or bow of ribbon tied in a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Also, a representation of such a knot. Cf. *true love knot*.

1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 197 He hadde of gold ywroght a ful curious pyn: A love knote in the greiter ende ther was. 1598 *MARSTON Pygmal.* iii. 149 His windows strow'd with Sonnets, and the glasse Drawne full of love-knots. 1842 *TENNISON Talking Oak* 65 Leg and arm with love-knots gay. 1877 *W. JONES Finger-ring* 371 The circular box on the top, contains a sort of love-knot.

b. *fig. and allusive.*

1393 *JANGL. P. H. C.* xviii. 127 Luf, and love, and leute in o by-lyue and lawe, A love-knotte of lenute and of leel by-lyue. a 1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. (1590) a63 b, If it were a bondage, it was a bondage onely knite in love-knots. c 1600 *F. DAVISON Ps. cxxxi.* in *Parr S. P. Elic.* (1845) II. 328 Where this love-knot remains vnbroken, God heapes of blisse doth send.

**Love-lay.** Chiefly poet. A love-song.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 6 And sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* xvi. xii, A wondrous bird.. That in plaine spech sung love-lays loud and shrill. 1830 *TENNISON Dialects* Poems 145 Two bees, Hum a love-lay to the westwind at noontide. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) I. 258 These love-lays he interspersed with riddles and rhyming proverbs.

**Loveless** (*lōv'lis*), a. [*f. LOVE sb. + -LESS.*]

1. Having no love; a. not feeling love; b. not loved.

1311 *Pol. Songs* (1830) 255 For frend is fo, the lond is loveles. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v.* 98 Thus I lufe loveles lyk a lutherdogge. 1390 *POPE Conf.* l. 259 Envie, which is loveles, And Pride, which is lawles. 1411. 362 Sche which deide guiletes For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 72 A lorde or state whom many men doth drede With loveles feare. 1590 *SHAKS. etc. Pass. Piler.* xv, Long was the combat doubtful, that love with love did fight To leave the master lovelesse, or kill the gallant knight. 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* l. i. (1620) 7 The Knight Errant that is lovelesse, resembles a tree that wants leaves and fruit. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 125 From loveless youth to unrespected age No Passion gratify'd except her Rage. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 129 The anxiety to be admired is a loveless passion. 1877 *DOWEN Shaks. Prim.* vi. § 8. 79 An absolute cynic, loveless and alone. 1880 *Id.* 80 The loveless solitude, haunted by terrible visions of his victims. 1901 *H. BLACK Culture & Reatr.* xii. 372 A loveless saint thus becomes a contradiction in terms.

† 2. Unlovely. Obs.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 432 These [Tortoises] are ill-favored to see to, and yet as lovelesse as they be, they are not without some medicinale vertues.

Hence **Lovelessly adv.**, **Lovelessness.**

1616 *J. LANE Cont. Spr.* s. T. x. 189 Was never love less lovelesse requited. 1823 *BYRON Stanzas to a Hindoo Air*, How the long night flags lovelessly and slowly. 1852 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. II. 127 Men of withered affections excuse their lovelessness by talking largely of the affection due to God. 1891 *F. PAGET Spirit Discipl.* (ed. 2) 214 The mysterious terror of everlasting lovelessness is seizing on his heart.

**Love-letter.** A letter written by a lover to the beloved, and expressing amatory sentiments.

a 1240 *Werkunge in Coll. Hom.* 283 A swete ihesu bu oppnes me pin herte for to cranne witerliche and in to reden trewe love letters. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* ii. i. 1 What I have I scap'd love-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? 1622 *MABER tr. Aleman's Gzerman d. Alf.* ii. 260 A love-letter brought her by her maid. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar. I have got for you, as you desire, a Turkish love-letter. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* i. 21 Our village beauty had fairly reached her twentieth year.. without the slightest suspicion of her having ever written a love-letter. 1901 *Blackie. Mag.* Oct. 496/1 The young people interchange love-letters.

**Love-lies-a-bleeding.** The garden plant *Amaranthus caudatus*, having a long drooping purplish-red spike of bloom.

Also applied dial. to some other plants (see *E.D.D.* and *W. Sam. Gloss.*).

a 1610 *BEAUM. & FL. (title)* Philaster, or Love lies a bleeding. 1664 *S. BLAKE Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 57 Princes-leathers. Otherwise called, My Love lieth a bleeding. 1665 *REA Flora* ii. ix. 185 This [*Amaranthus*] is.. call. in some Country women, Love lies a bleeding. 1760 *J. L. Litch. Rel. App.* 318. 1809 *CAMPBELL O'Connor's Child* xvi, And cherish, for my warrior's sake—The flower of love lies bleeding. 1842 *WOKMS. Love lies bleeding* 1 You call it 'Love lies bleeding'—so you may, Though the red flower, next prostrate, only droops.

**Lovelihead** (*lōv'lihed*), rare. [*f. LOVELY a. + -HEAD.*] Loveliness. In quot. 1633 *concr.*

1633 *B. JONSON Underwoods* xciii. *Epithalamium* xxi, Those Sweet and Sacred fires Of Love betweene you and your Loveli-head. 1881 *ROSSETTI Ball. & Sonnet* xcvi. 258 As thy love's death-bound features.. always keep.. Than all new life a livelier Lovelihead.

**Lovelike**, a. rare. [*f. LOVE sb. + -LIKE.*] Of a nature appropriate to love. † Also = *LOVELY*.

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 26 Her haire was.. of a daintie, and love-like browne. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* (1852) 47 Musing, as wont, With love-like sadness, upon sacred things.

Hence † **Love-likely adv.**, **lovelily.**

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 81 Shee lookt sadly, and wept so love likely, as all pittied her.

**Lovelily** (*lōv'li*), adv. Also 4 *luffily*, *luuolily*, *luffely*, 5 *lovelyly*, 6 *Sc. luvileite*. [*f. LOVELY a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.*] In a lovely manner; † a. in a loving or friendly manner (*obs.*); b. in a way to stimulate love; beautifully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25382 Sute ihesu!.. al luvileiti pou vs lore pe to lufe wit sothfast rede. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa luffely. 141400 *North Arth.* 2292 Bot sir Arthure.. Laughte hym vpe fulle lovlyly with lordliche knyghtez. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 439 Lft fr be the burgesses of Edinburch verie luvileite, and honorabile was receiuet. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasim. Collog.* 245 Moreover, how lovlyly do the Graces cling to one another. 1763 *CHURCHILL Duellist* ii. Poems 1769 II. 69 Courage, a Youth of royal race, Lovlyly stern, possess'd a place. 1813 *BYRON Br. Ahydas* l. iii, So lovlyly the morning shone. 1897 *Academy* 27 Mar. 357/2 The 'bawdry loneliness' of 'Paradise Lost' is less lovlyly beautiful.

**Loveliness** (*lōv'linēs*), [*f. LOVELY a. + -NESS.*] The quality of being lovely; exquisite beauty; † lovelableness.

a 1300 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlviii. 13 Til whaim na thynge may be like in fayrthed & luffynes & in kyndnes. 1535 *COVERDALE Song Sol.* vi. 4 Thou art pleasaunt (o my love) even as lovelynesse itself. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* iv, Unthrifty loveliness, why dost thou spend Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy? 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 395 a, For a farewell to our jurisprudent, I wish unto him.. the loveliness of temperance, the stability of fortitude [etc.]. 1659 *BAXTER Agst. Quakers* 2 A Catholick Love to all Christians.. proportionable to their several degrees of loveliness. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. Intro. 20 It adorn'd her with such unpresum'd Increase of Loveliness. 1816 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iii. xxiv, Checks.. which but an hour ago Blush'd at the

praise of their own loveliness. 1818 *KRAATS Eudym.* i. 2 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: Its loveliness increases. 1884 *PAZ Eustace* 8 It was a face of surpassing loveliness.

b. pl. **Lovely qualities, traits of loveliness.** rare. 1790 *G. WALKER Sermon* II. xxi. 131 Let us adopt.. into the rule of our lives, all the lovelinesses, which compose the character of the disciple of Christ.

**Loveling** (*lōv'lin*), rare. [*f. LOVE sb. or v. + -LING.*] † A lovely creature; † an object of love, a 'darling'.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv. II. *Magnif.* 692 These frolick lovings fraughted Nests do make The balmy Trees o'r-laden Boughs to crack. 1853 *MISS E. S. SHEPPARD Ch. Auchester* II. 111 'And Herr Hummel', my loving went on, pursing his lips, 'said' [etc.]. 1882 *J. PAYNE 1001 Nts.* I. 155 Upon the imperial necks she walks, a lovelling bright.

**Lovelock** (*lōv'lpk*). [*f. LOVE sb. + LOCK sb. 1.*] A curl of a particular form worn by courtiers in the time of Elizabeth and James I; later, any curl or tress of hair of a peculiar or striking character.

1592 *LIVY Midas* iii. ii. 43 Wil you have.. your love-locke wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggle to fal on your shoulders? 1628 *PRYNNE (title)* The Unloveliness of Lovelocks. 1840 *MARRIOTT Poor Jack* i, Lovelocks, as the sailors term the curls which they wear on their temples. 1894 *A. GRIFFITHS Secrets Prison* II. ii. iv. ii. 63 Bandoline, which she used in making love-locks to adorn her forehead and her temples.

transf. 1886 *MAXWELL GRAY Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 12 Each [cart] horse wore his mane in love-locks.

**Love-longing.** The longing felt by those who are in love.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24629 Par lai i in mi lue langing. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 61 A suete love-longyng myn herte thourh out stong. 1366 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 493 To Alion now wol I tellen al my love-longing. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A iij b, And in love longyng my harte is sore sette. 1593 *DRAYTON Sheph. Garl.* vii. (Roxb.) 177 This lad would neuer from her thought: she in love-longing fell. 1822 *CHILDE Ballads* I. 23/1 An elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing.

**Love-lorn**, a. Forsaken by one's love; forlorn or pining for love.

1624 *MILTON Comus* 234 Where the love-lorn Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well. 1746 *COLLINS Ode to Simplicity* 16 By her [sc. the nightingale] whose lovemorn was [etc.]. 1768 *SIR W. JONES Solima Poems* (1777) 5 O'er Aziz's banks while love-lorn daniels rove. 1795 *COLERIDGE To Nightingale* 1 Sister of love-lorn poets, Philomel! 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. i, The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dream. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 324 Some love-lorn thrush serenaded his mate.

Hence **Love-lornness**, *lovemorn* condition.

1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* lxi, It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her love-lornness desired to live no longer. 1888 *R. A. KING Leal Lass* I. xi. 210 His love-lornness, his sense of self-importance.

**Lovely** (*lōv'li*), a. Forms: see *LOVE sb.* and *-LY<sup>1</sup>*. [*OE. luflic, f. lufu LOVE sb. + -lic -LY<sup>1</sup>.*]

† 1. Loving, kind, affectionate. Obs.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 190 Mona se twelfta on eallom weorcum nytlie y.. child accenned god luflic. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 For þanne bed no man sikar ar he there þat luflicle word of ure lowed ihesu cristes swete muðe Cuned 3e ihlesedde. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 428 Swiuch oth womonne lore to beon—lunelich & lide. a 1300 *K. Horn* 434 Seie ich him bischev Wi luvliche speche Pat he adun falle bifore þe king. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13260 He sermunt wit his lovelli speke, And heild mani þat war scke. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 142 For shee to him so lovly was and trewe. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 565 And welcomed him with lovly chere. 1533-9 *L. ST. AUGEN in Lide Papers* XIII. 96 (MS.) With much hearty and lovly recommendations. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 129 Wee are.. the kings own lovely subjects.

† b. *Amorous*, Obs.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxi. 246 And they had goodly langage & lovly countenance to gyder. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Aij, Whatsoever man that was unto the lovely passions disposed, suddenly.. burned for her. 1577 *M. GROVE Prols & Hips.* (1878) 74 The letter of a friend of a wounded Lover.. to dissuade him from this loveful follie. 1592 *LIVY Midas* iii. iii, Amerula, another tale or none, this is too lovely. 1592 *Sua.* Nay let me hear anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to love, and I will [etc.]. 1599 *SHAKS. etc. Pass. Piler.* iv, Sweet Cytherea.. Did court the Lad with many a lovely looke.

† c. *Friendly, amicable.* Obs. (? *Sc.*)

1409 in *Each. Rolls Scot.* IV. cxx, [Thail] sal nocht tak that caus furth bot in lufely manere as the lach will. a 1649 *DUNN, of HAWTH. Hist. Scot.* (1655) 12 After lovely advice at the Council-Table.. he was freely dismissed.

2. **Lovable**; worthy of love; suited to attract love. Obs. exc. with etymological allusion.

c 1000 *Agst. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxxiii. 1 Hu luflice [*Vulg. quam dilectus*] geteld din. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 389 Quhen he was blyth, he was lufly. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* ii. iv. 131 Lovely fader, it is wroty þat his houre þi seruant suffre somewhat for þe. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburga* l. 1443 But, most lovely father I pray you heartily Take no dyspleure. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i. (1590) 66 Being beloved in all companies for his lovely qualities. 1638 *JUNES Pains.* *Ancients* 192, I am almost loth to say it, (sayth Quintilian) because it may be mistaken that shamfastness is a vice, but a lovely one. 1748 *G. WHITE Sermon* (MS.), Though God be.. more lovely than Man, yet tis more natural and easy.. for us in our present state to love men than God. 1812 *LANDOR Ch. Julian* l. iii, What we love is loveliest in de-pature! 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. ii. v. § 12 If his mind be.. sweetly toned, what he loves will be lovely.

3. **Lovable or attractive on account of beauty**; beautiful. Now with emotional sense, as a strong expression of admiring or delighted feeling: Exquisitely beautiful.



a. with reference to beauty of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16635 þai spitted on his lueli face. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 52 þe louelockest ladies þat euer lif haden. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 690 Be he never swa stalworth and wyght. And comly of shap, lofly and fayre. c 1420 *Authors of Arth.* 162 My lyre als the lely, lufely to syghte. 1590 *MARLOWE 2nd Pt. Tamburl.* i. lii. This lovely boy, the youngest of the three. *Ibid.* Well, lovely boys, ye shall be emperors both. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 67 Til the teares.. Like envious floods er-run her lovely face. 1720 *Mrs. MANLEY Power of Love* (1741) i. 20 The Brother was not only more lovely than the Sister, but handsome beyond all Things. 1722 *B. STAR tr. Allice, de St. Phale* vii. 200, I never saw two lovelier Gentlemen in my Life, nor so beautiful a Virgin. 1751-2 *FIELDING Covent Gard.* Trul. No. 37 Wks. 1784 X. 72 The ladies.. covered their lovely necks. 1801 *COLERIDGE Christabel* li. 507 He bids thee come without delay. And take thy lovely daughter home. 1898 *FLOW. MONTGOMERY Tony* 14 What a lovely face!

absol. or sb. † Also pl.

c 1420 *Authors of Arth.* 397 Withe a launce one loft þat louely come lede; A freke one a fresone him folowed, in fay. c 1470 *Golograss & Gaw.* 1003 I had luschit and laid on, þat lufly of lyre. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* To my Fancy, Should one Love knit all lovelies tie. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* xi. 81 Tho' the lovely seems likewise to have been as much the sculptor's aim. 1786 *COMPAN Let. to Unwin* 3 July, Wks. 1836 V. 342 Our love is with all your lovelies, both great and small. 1859 *F. FITZGERALD tr. Omar* xxi. (1899) 76 The loveliest and best That Time and Fate of all their Vintage prest.

b. Used as inanimate things.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 692 As quo says lo 3on lovely 3le, þou may hit wyne if þou be wyzte. c 1400 *Land & Troy Bk.* 4193 Day is dawed and is day. It was a lovely noon. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1541 Was neuer syth þat vnder son Cite so large, .. Non so lufly on to luke in my lond oute. c 1493 *Chaucer & Night* 72 They coude that serveye al by rote; Ther was many a lovely straunge note. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) slix. 33 Name may.. in þat lufly bonn Mak residents. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Priory* 79 See how michieffe appears in a lufely and vnderstendene Scene. *Ibid.* 214 Corall, white and lovely. 1708 *BURKE Lett.* (ed. 3) 193 Crusted with inlayings of lovely Marble, in a great Variety. 1866 *M. ARNOLD Thyrsis* iii. And that sweet city with her dreaming spires.. Lovely all times she lies, lovely tonight. 1884 *Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 123 We came upon Loch Ard, and a lovelier picture could not be seen.

c. with reference to moral or spiritual beauty. (See also sense 2.)

1805 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) i. 315 The life and death of that man were equally lovely. c 1851 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Poor Burreff* 15, I hope that all the little boys who read this, may learn thereby how lovely it is to be kind to dumb creatures. 1891 *J. EDMOND Childen Ch. at Home* li. 50 Make us like the lovely child Jesus.

4. Used as a term expressive of enthusiastic laudation: Delightful, highly excellent. *colloq.*

1614 *MARSHAM Chap. Husb.* (1663) 121 [The Swine] though he is counted good in no place but the dish onely, yet there he is so lovely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. 1653 *WALTON Angler* iii. 73 Come lets to supper. Come my friend Coridon, this Trout looks lovely. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-mec.* iv. § 21 (1690) 53 This is a lovely Bait for Winter, and Spring. 1860 *C. PATMORE Faithful for ever* iii. 171 Dear Fred wrote, Directly, such a lovely note. 1872 *GEO. ELIOT in Cross Life* iii. 164 Mr. Lewes had 'a lovely time' at Weybridge.

† **Lo-vely**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: see **LOVE sb.** and **-LY 2**. [*OE. luflice, f. lufu LOVE sb. + -lice -LY 2*.]

1. Lovingly, affectionately.

1897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Alfred kinyng hated gretan Werferð discip his wordum luflice & freondlice. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Ihide hine lufeliche þet he pe do riht. c 1205 *LAR. 7892* He.. þus spee wið his folke & lufeliche spiled. c 1220 *Bestiary* 381 in *O.E. Misc.* 12 Dus is ure louverles lase lufelike to fillen. c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 975 William was gretliche glad & lufeliche þe bonked. c 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 237 Loueliche heo louted, and hached her leue At kynred and cosyn þat heo hened eoure iknawen. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virg.* xii. 23 Dame Clauden lokod vpon me lovely. 1556 *SPENSER P. Q.* iv. iii. 49 Instead of strokes, each other kissed glaid, And lovely haubt, from feare of treason free.

b. Willingly, with joy.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xi. (Schipper) 406 þæt he luflice swa dyde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Eucim mon þe lusted lufeliche godes wordes and laded his lif rihtliche þer after he seal habben eche lif. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9106 At he tok in godds nam, And thold lufeli at þat scam.

2. Lovably, beautifully.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 426 A lyons heuyd was on-loft lovely coruyn. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 706 Al the whyte thou spekest with hym, Fayre and lovelyche bere up thy chyn. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 125 Where, being but young, I framed to the Harpe Many an English Dittie, lovely well. 1604 — *Obt.* iv. ii. 64 Ob thou weed: Who art so lovely faire, and sweetest so sweete. 1708 *J. PHILLIPS Cyder* ii. 344 The defecated liquor.. Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear. 1811 *W. R. SPENCER Poems* 191 Lovelier beams the noon-day splendour.

**Love-making** (*lʊvˈmeɪkɪŋ*). Amorous proposals or intercourse, courtship.

c 1450 *Martin* 87 Vlyff is som-what a-quyte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge. 1825 *LATTON Deverreux* ii. ii. I looked round that mart of millinery and love-making, which was celebrated in the reign of Charles II. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 114 The whole Borough, with all its love makings and scandal-mongeries.

*fig.* 1625 *BACON Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 500 The Inquire of Truth, which is the Love-making, or Wooing of it.

*attrib.* 1830 *MOORE Mann.* (1854) VI. 135 My sweet Bless and I recollected the time when we used, in our love-making days, to stroll for hours there together.

So **Lo-ve-maker**, **Lo-ve-making** *a.*

1747 *SARAH FIELDING Fam. Lett.* 81 The Conversation of

Fools and general Love-makers. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* vi. 1532, I.. bear no more love-making devils: hence!

**Love-mate** (*lʊvˈmeɪt*). Also 6 **loves-mate**.

[*f. LOVE sb. + MATE sb.*] The person with whom one is mated in love; a lover or sweetheart.

1582 *STANFURST Aeneis* iv. (Arb.) 108 At my teares showring dyd he sigh?.. dyd he yeeld ons mercye loe louemate? 1591 *GREENE Farewe. to Kellie and Ded.* (1617) A 3b, Sweet Companions, and Love mates of Learning. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. 20 For her her mother Ceres and her Loves-mate did complaine. 1817 *BYRON Lament Tasso's*, A Princess was no love-mate for a bard. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 The willing, or it may be unwilling, love-mate of Paris.

† **Lo-veness**. *Obs. rare* — [*irreg. f. LOVE sb.* + **-NESS**.] Love.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Tac hit to þe nu leve lif wið treowe luvenesse.

**Lover** 1 (*lʊvə*). Forms: a. 3, 5 **luffer** (e, 4-6 **lufur**, 4 **lufere**, **lovere**, **lufur**, 5 **loufer**, **lovare**; *Sc.* 4-5 **lufare**, 4-6 **luffar**, 4 **lyffar**, 5 **lufar**, 6, 8 **lufur**, 6 **luvar**, **luveur**, **luwair**, **luiffar**, 7 **luiver**. *β.* 4 (8, 9 *dial.*) **lovier**, 4 **loviere**, **lovyere**, 4, 5, 8 **loyver**, 8 **loveyer**, 4- **lover**. [*f. LOVE v.1 + -ER 1*.] One who loves.

1. One who is possessed by sentiments of affection or regard towards another; a friend or well-wisher. Now rare.

c 1340 *H. VIOLE Psalter* i. His veray lufers folous him fleand honur. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 577 He was a frynde to my fader, & a syn lover. 1432-50 *tr. Higden Rolik* VIII. 231 The lufers of vynted Id mund were displice with hym gretely perfore. c 1485 *Digby Mst.* 162. iii. 200 He 3- þi lover, lord, suerly. 1524 *Sir R. Sutton's Will* in *Chertun Life App.* 543 Make a new foelment to ten perones of my lovers and frends. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Sam.* Contents xviii. Ionathas and David are sworne lovers. 1598 *li. JONSON Tr. Man in Hum. Ded.* To.. Mr. Cambden.. your true lover, Ben. Jonson. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. ii. 49, I slewe my best Lover for the good of Rome. 1625 *BACON Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 171 Men.. so Wise, and so Extrem Lovers of Themselves, as all these were. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Geog.* iv. iii. 44. The loving Company of the order of the garter hath received you their Brother Lover and fellow. 1760-72 *li. BROOKER Poet of Quirs.* (1809) III. 15 A stranger, but a very warm lover of yours. 1796 *WOLFE Tonsil Autobiog.* (1828) 117, I made my bow, and followed my new lover to his hotel. 1898 *W. K. JONSON Terra Tenber.* 34 The earth was foe to him, Let the sea be lover.

b. In the spiritual sense.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 203-50 *Petre* was.. lover o loured, alstua miter. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipcian*) 1085 God.. þat gyfis mare to his lufers þan þai cane ask. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 108 God their lover wil not take it [love] away from his lufers against their wils. 1740 *C. WESTLEY Hydn.* Jesu, Lover of my soul. 1748 *G. WHITE Serm.* (MS.), Every true Lover of God. 1866 *J. H. NIWMAN Gerontius* § 1 Lover of souls! great God! I look to Thee.

2. One who is in love with, or who is enamoured of a person of the opposite sex; now (exc. in *plural*) almost exclusively applied to the male.

a 1225 *Arct. R.* 2 6 Leouere me beoð his wunden þu uikinde [i.e. C. luffur] losses. c 1374 *CHAUCER Trilogia* iv. 795 3231 O ye lufers þat heye vpon the whiel Ben set of Fortune. c 1375 *5. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Clement*) 45, And hyre embrast with al his nycht, as lyffris þat had bene mitywe. c 1386 *CHAUCE Prol.* 80 A luyere, and a lusty blachelier. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* (O. elxxxix, Asak! awake! I bring, lufur, I bring The newis glad. 1500 20 *DUNBAR Poems* xliiii. 60 The birds did with oppin voles cry O, lufaris fa, awy thowidullly nycht. 1525 *Li. PERVERS Poems* II. xxi. 85 Loves Rumbalte had at Bride a fayre woman to his lover, whome he lued paritelly. 1557 *South Gue-na's Diall* P. Gen Prol 7 1 He [Nero] counted seuerally at the haire that the lover Pompeia had on her head. 1601 *B. JONSON Postaster* ii. i. If I freely may discover, What would please mee in my Lovers: I woulde haue her faire, and witty [etc.]. 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* v. 2 8 The stroke of death is as a Lovers pinch, Which hurts, and is desir'd. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 52 You will find few, .. such desperately true lovers. 1821 *BYRON Juan* iii. iii. In her first passion, woman loves her lover. c 1825 *FORBE P. E. Anglia, Lover*, a lover. A vulgarism, but no corruption. Not peculiar to us. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men.* Plato Wks. (Bohn) i. 290 If he had lover, wife, or children, we hear nothing of them. 1885 *BYRON Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 101 She.. said: 'I am a lover separated from her beloved'.

b. One who loves illicitly; a gallant, paramour.

1611 *BIRBE Ter.* iii. 1 Thou hast played the harlot with many lovers. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGL Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept. A woman looks not for a lover as soon as she is married. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 89 She answered, 'Thy wife has a lover.

3. One who has an affection, predilection, fancy, or liking for (a thing, action or idea).

1340 *Ageneb.* 270 O men ue þe chnast.. louveres of þe wordle. *Ibid.* Yet eft þe wordle þe ystre, nor þe louveres of þe wordle þeþ þe ystre. 1388 *WYCLIF 1 Pet.* iii. 13 And who is it that schal anoye 3ou if, 3e ben sueris and louveris of goodnesse. c 1420 *LYNG. Assembly of Gylts* 922 Fysshers of sowles, and lovers of cleines. 1568 *GROTON Chron.* i. 8 Tuhall.. was a great lover of Musick. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. § 122 He was a great lover of his country. 1655 *WALTON Angler* xxi. (1661) 255 Pisc. And upon all that are lovers of Vertue, and all that love to be quiet and go a fishing. 1748 *HUME Ess., Parties* (G. Brit.) 97 Lovers of Liberty, but greater Lovers of Monarchy. 1828 *SCOTT P. M. Perth Introd.* Freed from the odious pressure of this lover of cleanliness. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 543 The book will be eagerly read by all lovers of Selborne.

4. Comb., as **lover-loving** adj. Also † **lovers' lair** *Sc.*, the bed of love; **lover's knot** = **LOVE-KNOT**; **lover's leap** (see **LEAP sb.1** 2). Often ap-

plied to a precipice in connexion with some legend about the suicide of a lover by leaping down; also (*allusive nonce-use*), a matrimonial venture.

15.. *Littill Interlud* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 Lassie.. Wald ga to lovaris lair. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) vi. 25 So lufaris lair no leid suld lak. 1592 *LYLY Gallathea* iv. ii. 22 (Bond) First you must vndoe all these Lovers knots, because you tyed them. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* x. xii. (1866) 383, I answered by expressing my surprise at her honouring me with the offer of her hand.. To this she replied, that having a considerable fortune, it would give her pleasure to share it in her life-time with a man of honour.. then, rejoined I, you have made up your mind to take a lover's leap. 1812 *BACON Ch. Har.* i. lxxxii. While on the gay dance shone Night's lover-loving Queen. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* li.vi. The river of his History.. here dashes itself over that terrific Lover's Leap; and, as a mad-foaming cataract, flies wholly into tumultuous clouds of spray! 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 98 Tying the shafts together in their centre, in a lover's knot.

† **Lover** 2. *Obs.* [*f. LOVE v.2 + -ER 1*.] (One who praises, an enologist.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 24 þat thynghe has man delue to doe in þe wylk þai hafe sum louere & nan with takere. *Ibid.* xxi. 33 To be his lufere and louere.

**Lover, Lovered** *e*, *obs.* *f. LOUVER, LORD.*

† **Lovered**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **lufæden**, 3 **lufæred**, 4 **lufæden** (e, **loured**, **lufredyn**, 4-5 **lourede**, 5 **louredede**, **louraden** (e, *Sc.* 4 **lufurand**, 5 **lufurand**, 5-6 **lufurand**, 6 **lufurand**. [*OE. lufæden, f. luf-u LOVE sb. + -O, -iden condition: see -RED.*] The condition or state of relations in which one person loves another; the emotion or feeling of love; warm affection, good will, kindness; *Sc. lust*.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cviii. 3 (Bosw.-T.) Hix gesetton batun ge for lufæddenne minre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9812 A bird wild thing, His grett lufæred, his mikel suine þat wald sua first vr liknes haf. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 He.. Com to mak him glad and blithe, And his lufæredne til him to kibe. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Tr. xxiv. 3 Thai doe wæklidly to get thaim the fauour and lufredyn of this world. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Abbas*, 160 Quene he can luk one li, nic lufæred he tuk, þat he hare dwelt in body & thoct. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 13255 (Trin.) Of his sarmoun speke many man And of þe louredede þat he wain. 1456 *Sam. G. HALL Lavo Arnis* (S.T.S.) 231 A conquest bairn.. wællit in the lawis adopcoun; that is to say.. a conquest barne be fauour and lufæred. *Ibid.* 263 A man has despyte at his wylf, for hatefull of bir, or lufæred of iure. *Ibid.* 34.. How Good Wylf taught Dan, go in Barlow's Brice etc. 528 For nakit lufæred lufæred will sendir. 1543 *Abbot. Arg.* (Jam.) The said gudis war freche geuyn.. to his said dothir for dothirlike kindness and lufæred. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Penns* i. 656 Our life wplift throw feruour and lufæredne.

Hence † **Lovereden** *a.*, beloved; † **Loveredenly** *adv.*, in a loving manner.

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Engl* a X. 331/40 þat I am in alle tymes.. so lourededenly biye abowte þe as þe. I 3af entente onelye to þe. *Ibid.* 375/41 O þis gæcyce and lourededen wode.

**Lovered** (*lʊvəd*), *pp. a.* [*f. LOVER 1 + -ED 1*.] Provided with, or having a lover.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Complaint*, 320 Who, young and simple, would not be so loured? 1879 *li. MERIVALE in Theatre* Nov. 213 The veriest.. mixx, who would never have been fathered by that fine old Duke, or loured by the manifold Orlando.

**Loverhood** (*lʊvəhʊd*). [*f. LOVER 1 + -HOOD*.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1891 *HANNAH LYNCH G. Meredith* 154 The fluted tenor of romance twags the guitar of loverhood musically.

**Loverless** (*lʊvələs*), *a.* [*f. LOVER 1 + -LESS*.] Having no lover, deprived of a lover.

1841 *MISS MITCHELL Village Ser.* i. 64 She paid her faithless suitor the compliment of remaining loverless for three weary months. 1853 *C. BROWNE L'Etelle* iii. 163, Loverless and inexpectant of love. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 525 Until quite lately she was loverless.

**Loverlike** (*lʊvəlaɪk*), *a.* and *adv.* [*f. LOVER 1 + -LIKE*.] Like a lover; of a character or in a manner befitting a lover.

1552 *HULOT, Lounelike* or lyke a lover, *anatom.* 1641 *MILTON Reform.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 65 There is no act.. wherein passes more loverlike contention betweene Christ and the Soule. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) I. 164 A more loverlike correspondence which my heart condemns. 1808 *ELIZABETH SELLARS Bristol Notes* I. 163, I delight to delectate, with a loverlike minuteness, the various.. perfect traits, of Miss Percival. 1894 *H. NEWELL Bush Girl's Rom.* 155 Loverlike he fixed on one star and connected it with the maiden.

**Loverly** (*lʊvəli*), *a.* and *adv.* [*f. LOVER 1 + -LY*.] *a. adj.* Like a lover. *b. adv.* In the manner of a lover.

1875 *J. PAVN Halves* xxii. II. 162, I only hushed her lips in loverly fashion. 1886 *G. MACDONALD What's Mine's Mine* xli. 111. 101 Said the chief abruptly, 'I want only herself.' A very loverly way of speaking. 1887 *STEVENSSON Misadventure*, *J. Nicholson* way. 4 The highest point of loverly exaltation. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 441 He murmured loverly something about 'the light.. of her jacinth hair'. Comb. 1885 *STEVENSSON P. P. Otto* iii. 30 They made a loverly-looking couple.

Hence **Loverliness**.

1899 *G. MEREDITH Egoist* i. 154 He fluted away in loverliness, forgetful of Crossgry.

**Lovership** (*lʊvəʃɪp*). [*f. LOVER 1 + -SHIP*.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1876 *G. DAWSON Authentic Gosp.* v. 77 The divine things in man are of God—1 mean fatherhood, motherhood, lovership, patriotism.







1. *Sam. xx.* (chapter-summary), Jonathan lovingly taketh his leave of David. 1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 136 He was very lovingly affectioned towards his children. 1709 STELL *Taller No.* 118 74 We live very lovingly together. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Memo* iv. 147 And ever on him leaned she lovingly.

**Lovingness** (lō'vīnēs). [*f.* LOVING *pp.* a. + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being loving.

1524 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 Be thou a patrene to the faithful, in word, in conversation, in lovingness, .. and in chastite. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 115 b, Caring thus in one person the only two hands of good will, love-ness & lovingness. 1621 LADY M. WOOTEN *Travels* 348 Such were her attentments, her sweetnes, lovingnesses [etc.]. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers' Mem.* 1. 297 There is a lovingness of heart about Parr .. which would endear him even without his Greek. a 1859 L. HUNT *Bk. Sonnet* (1867) 1. 66 The very lovingness of his nature. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 108 That *philia* or lovingness which creates, so to speak, a kindred and brotherhood.

b. Used as a mock title of honour.

a 1636 LYNDR *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 91. Instead of the Emperours name, he assumes the Popes person, saying, Your lovingness wrote to me.

**Lovis**, -ys, obs. pl. of LOAF *sb.*

**Lovy**, variant of LOVER.

**Lovyer** (ē, obs. form of LOVER *sb.*)

**Low** (lō), *sb.* 1 Also 3-5, 9 lowe, 6 looe, 7 loe. Cf. LAW *sb.* 3. [*OE.* *hlāw*, *hlāw* masc., -OS, *hlāw* (dat. *hlāwe*) grave-mound, OHG. *hlō* (MHG. *lō*) grave-mound, hill, Goth. *hlakw* neut., grave (whence *hlafwasnōs* pl., graves): -*OTeut.* *\*hlaiwōs-*, -is neut.: -*pre-Teut.* *\*hlaiwōs-*, -es, *f.* root *\*hlai-* to slope: see LEAN *v.* and cf. *l.* *clivus* hill.]

1. = LAW *sb.* 3 *l.* arch.

*Beowulf* (L.) 1120 Wand to wolcnum welfyras mast hly-node for blawe. c 1200 ORMIN 9205 And ille an lawe and ille an hill Shall nipredd beon and lapped. c 1300 *Harleik* 1699 So stod hauclok als a lowe Aboven [ho]l þat þer inne wore. a 1400 50 *Alexander* 1090 May þou oght, led, yonder low lift on þi shulder. c 1500 *Gov. Corp. Chr. Plays, Shearman & Taylor* 218 Harke! I here owe brother on the looe; This ys hys woe. a 1650 Sir *Lionell* 70 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* 1. 78 The Gyant lies vnder yond low. a 1765 R. Hood & Guy of *Gishorne* xlvii. in *Child Ballads* III. 93/2 That beheard the sherrife of Nottingham, As he leand vnder a lowe. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, and flung it down from the Low. 1901 *Speaker* 20 Apr. 1771 The coarse meadows swell up into rounded or pointed 'lows'.

2. A burial-mound; a tumulus. *q. Obs.* a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 43 Hwa wat nu þas wisan Welandes ban, on hwelcum hi hlawa brusan þeocen. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 402 A barrow or Low, such as were usually cast up over the bodies of eminent Captains. 1738 *Eng. Genl. ter* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wigington*, Near this place are certain Lows, which are reckoned among the Roman Tumuli.

**Low, lowe** (lō), *sb.* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3 lozhe, 4 lou, (lawhe, lo), 5 lozh, (lawe). [*a.* ON. *lōge* wk. masc. (Du. *luc*) = OFris. *loga*: -*OTeut.* type *\*logon-* (*hugon-*), *pre-Teut.* *lukōn-*, cogn. w. MHG., mod.G. *lohe* fem.: -*OTeut.* type *\*lohā* (*lukā*): -*pre-Teut.* *\*hikā*, *f.* *\*luk-* wk. grade of the Aryan root *\*leuk-*: see LEVE, and LIGHT *sb.*]

1. Flame; a flame, a blaze. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 356 Cherubines swerde .. of low lai (J.S. T. lohe). c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 643 Also heze þe lowe sal gō. So ðe flet ðe dānes on. a 1300 *Cursor* 81. 5739 Hiu thought breanna he sagh a tre Als it wit low ar al vm-laid. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 9430 Lowe and reke with stormes melled. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vii. 1054 The rude low rais full heych adown that hauld. 1533 *BELLENCE Liny* i. xvi. (S. T. S.) 88 His hede apperit (as it was blesand) in a ne rede low. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgr. & Hermit* 8 The Coale that mee burnes to the bone, will I blow, Though Liver, Lungs, and Lights, fly vp in a low. 1785 *BURNS Vision* i. 39 By my ingle-lowe I saw .. A tight, outlandish, Hizzie. 1816 *Scott Bk. Dwarf* iii. The low of the candle, if the wind wad let it bide steady. 1849 C. BAUTE *Shirley* iv. A verse blazing wi' a blue brimstone low. 1893 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* Ball. etc. 126 For every time I raised the lowe That scared the dusty plain, .. I'll light the land with twain. 1901 *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51 The Dead Candle. .. A blue lowe, moving along slowly about three feet from the ground.

b. Phrases. (*To be, set*) in, on a low, in a flame, on fire; to put the low to, to set fire to; to take a low, to catch fire.

c 1200 ORMIN 16185 All alls itt were all offert beom O lozhe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1462 Pe fir, þe tonder, þe brymston hot, Kyndled on lowe, & vp hit smot. c 1421 *Hoccleve Learn to die* 703 Whan þat a greet ton set is on a lowe. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Stae* 743 Will flatterit him, .. An set him in a low. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bounets* ii. 703 Soon my beard will tak a low. 1815 *Scott Guy R.* 5. She [a vessel] was .. in a light low. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 1. 130 A .. boy fell off his chair a' in a low, for the discharge had set him on fire. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* viii. 25 Ye wad hae the hoose in a low about oor lugs.

2. *Spec.* a. A light-used by salmon-poachers.

1814 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Memo.* (1857) 1. 146 For making lows or fish-lights for fishing in the night. 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) 1. 315 This used to be done with a low and a leister.

b. A light or piece of candle used by miners. 1816 in L. H. HOLMES *Coal Mines Durham*, etc. 245. 1865 *Trapper's Petit*, in *Our Coal & Coalfields* 155 'Tis very dark and that small low you gave me soon will burn away. † **Low**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* [*var.* of LOUGH.] A lake, loch, river, water.

1387 [see LOUGH]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. *Prolog.* 153 Swannys swouchis throw ow the ryap and redis Our al

thir lowys. 1539 in *Rec. Pechles* (1872) 57 Woddiss, lowis, fischings [etc.]. 1563 *Ibid.* 72 Louchis.]

† **Low**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* [*aphetic f.* *\*allow sb. f.* ALLOW *v.*] Allowance, permission.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 464 [He] passit hame awa, bot lowe or laif that tyne of my wicht.

**Low** (lō), *sb.* 5 [*f.* Low *v.*] The action of

lowing; the ordinary sound uttered by an ox or cow. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 39 The noit inaid nois vith money loud low. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 48 Bull lowe, sig, had an amiable low. 1726 46 THOMSON *Winter* 85 The cattle from the untasted helds return, And ask with meaning low their wonted stalls. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* 1. 111 On lisching ears so sweet Fall the mellow low and bleat. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* xxxii. (1887) 360 A comfortable low came at intervals from the cattle, revelling in the abundant herbage.

**Low**, *sb.* 6 See LOOK *f.* foot-rot in cattle.

**Low** (lō), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 2-3 lah (*inflected* lah), 3 lahzh, laih, 3-4 lahzh, 4 lah(e), 3 lohe, loub, 3-4 loz(e), 4 loghe, 4-5 louz(e), (4 lowh, loewz), 5 lough, lowz(e), 3-7 lowe, (4 loc, 7 lo), 4-low. Also *Sc.* and *north.* 4-6 lawe, 4-7 lau(e), 4-5 lauch(t), lawch, 5 lawgh, 6 lewch, 6-9 leuch(e), 8-9 leugh; see also LAUGH. [*Early ME.* *lah* (*lag*), *a.* ON. *lāg-r* (Sw. *låg*, *Daf. lag*) - OFris. *lāge*, *lāch*, MDu. *lage*, *laech*, *lege*, *leech* (Du. *laag*). MHG. *lege* flat (early and dial. mod.G. *lāg*), OE. with different meaning *\*hāge* in *highways* see LEA *a.*]: -*OTeut.* *\*hāgjo-* from the root of *lie v.*]

**A. adj.** (Usually the opposite of high.)

1. Lateral senses.

1. Of small upward extent or growth; not tall; little, short. Now rarely of persons, though still commonly said of stature.

c 1150 *Grise* 17 in *Thorpe Anticth* (1874) 124 þin hwa .. bið unheh and lah, .. ðe hēle-wāges heah lāze, sid-wāges unheh. c 1200 ORMIN 15232 Þær was an beunkinge lah. 1375 *R. Vernon Bruc* xvii. 280 The vallis of the toun that wēð sa law, that [etc.]. c 1420 *Parad. on Unsh.* iii. 304 Make ham [sc. trees] lough in cleuis that decline. 1530 *Palsgr.* 452/3, 1. make a thyng so lowe that it be lowe with the ground. 1558 *Guthrie Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MS.* v. *Contour* App. v. 388 The said John .. ys bound to make .. ther bat a loe gardinge, not plantinge anny great trees. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 663 Low-shrubs wither at the Cedars roots. 1607 *Torresl. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 471 It is a little low heath. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 250 We shall .. be turn'd .. to apes With foreheads villanous low. 1638 *J. P. P. Ant.* *Anticth* 245 Low men low to stand on tip-toes. 1660 P. BROOKER *Le Blanc's Trav.* 80 Their cowes are low, and their horns grow only skin deep. 1724 R. WOODS. *Lit. J.* *l. d. v.* (1828) 55 My mother was of .. stature rather l w dan tall. 1771 SIR J. RAYNOLDS *Disc.* in *1799* 243 As .. laws was low, like and of a low appearance. 1827 *DISRAELI* *Tr. Grey* vii. viii. 75 Her full voluptuous growth gave you .. the impress .. that she was somewhat low in stature. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 483 His forehead low as that of a hob-nail. 1855 *BROWNING How it Strikes a Contemporary* 102 Who .. stood about the neat low truckle bed. 1860 *11 OLLORT* *Tramley P.* II. ix. 183, 1 do remember the young lady, .. a dark girl, very low, and without much figure. 1874 *PARKER G. V. Arch.* i. iii. 56 Early Norman buildings were generally low.

b. Rising but little from a surface. *Low relief*

(a) = BAS-RELIEF 1; (b) = BAS-RELIEF 2.

1711 SHAKESPEARE *Charac.* (1737) III. 380 The low-relieves, and ornaments of columns and edifices. 1901 *15th Cent.* July 100 The modelling in low-relief of a life-sized bull in painted terra cotta.

c. Of a woman's dress: Cnt so as to leave the neck exposed. So also *low neck*.

1857 *TROLOPE* *Burkester T.* xxxvi. (1858) 299 I'm sorry you've come in such low dresses, as we are all going out of doors. 1866 *HOWELLS* *Penet. Life* xii. 349 Ladies riding in formal rows of low-necks and white dresses. 1899 *RIDER HAGGARD* *Stallion* iii. A lovely lady in a low dress.

2. Situated not far above the ground or some other downward limit; not elevated in position.

† Formerly prefixed to names of countries or districts, denoting the part near the sea-shore (now only in the comparative LOWER), as *Low Germany*, *Low Egypt* (*obs.*). Also LOW COUNTRY. (Cf. *Low Dutch*, *Low German*.)

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1761 Þe myst drywes þorþ þe lyst of the lyfte, bi þe los medoes. 1384 *Wyclif Isa.* xxxiv. 9 Turned shuln ben his streames in to pich, and his lowez erthe in to brunston. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) *Pref.* 3 Egypte þe hie and þe lawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6952 He led hom forth lyuely by a lawe vale. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* x. 622 The lauch way till Enarwyn that ryd. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy *Scot.*) 163 We were glad when ye had forsaken The lowe vale. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII.* 259 b, She was laden with much ordnance, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 75/1 All alongst the sea coasts of low Germanie. a 1598 *LINCOLN* (Pitcottie) *Chron.* *Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 38 [They] draw thim selfis to a lenche place out of the Inglishemen sight. 1625 *BACON Sylva* 832 The Raine-Bow consisteth of a Glomeration of Small Drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the Aire, that is very Low. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 221 The second Cardinal house is the fourth, call the low heaven. 1707 *CHAMBERLAIN* *St. G. Brit.* iii. iii. 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* § 25 Trees growing in low and shady places do not yield so good tar. 1796 *COLERIDGE* *Destiny of Nations* 19 In this low world Placed with our backs to bright reality. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) 1. 47 Orfordness, a low beach running out into the sea.

b. Of a heavenly body: Near the horizon.

1676 WALTON & COTTON *Angler* u. ii. (1875) 228 The sun grows low. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 1 On Linden, when the sun was low, All bloodless lay the untrodden snow. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 8 (Jam.) The moon, leugh i' the wast, shone bright. 1859 TENNYSON *Edd* 598 'The third day .. Made a low splendour in the world. 1889 *ROLF* *Holm-dri-wood's Robbery under Arms* xvi. There was a low moon.

c. Lying dead, or dead and buried. Now only

*predicative.* † Formerly also *absol.*

c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* (E. F. T. S.) v. 329 Pat body þat he tok of hys ozen, Hou inyte hit ligge among þe lozen. 1808 *BYRON* (*title*) And wait thou weep when I am low? 1826 *SCOTT in Croker Papers* 19 Mar. My head may be low - I hope it will - before the time comes. 1852 TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* 18 'The last great Englishman is low

† d. Of the ear: 'Bowed down' *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2650 Let your lordship lystyn with a lowe ere.

e. Of an obelisc: Profound, deep.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. II.* 234 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solempne obe-yance. 1596 SHAKS. *Tim. Shr. Induct.* i. 53 With a lowe submissiue shewence Say [etc.]. 1602 and *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. vi. 247 He presently doffes his cap most solemnly, makes a low-leg to his ladiship. 1632 J. HAWARD *tr. Ilandi's Iromena* 157 Rising up to make him a low congey, she proceeded. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 825. 1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xiv. 237 'I am very much obliged to you', making a low bow.

f. *Phonetics.* Of a vowel sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a low position.

1876 [see HIGH a. 4 b].

g. *Path.*

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xix. 317 Occasionally it [sc. epidemic gregarious recitile] may begin higher up—in the colon. In this case it is called the 'high' form; in the other, the 'low' or rectal form.

† 3. Situated under the level of the earth's surface, far down in the ground; deep. *Obs.* in positive; cf. LOWER, LOWEST.

a 1340 *HAMPOLLE Psalter* xvii. 30 He mekis pain in til þe lawe pit of hell. c 1440 *Promp.* *Part.* 314 1 Low, or lowe, *profundus*. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* i. 157 And ek thar to he was in presome law. 1533 *GAT Richt Vay* (1888) 49 He first passit dwne to 3e law portis of the zendir. 1718 G. JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 53 'The good Dogs produc'd in a deep Low-Country, will always excel the good Dogs upon the Plains.

4. Of a liquid: Less in vertical measurement than the average, or than is usual; shallow. Hence of a river, a spring, etc.: Containing or yielding less water than usual. See also LOW tide, LOW WATER. (For *low chit* and *fig.* see *LOW sb.*)

c 1440 *Promp.* *Part.* 314/2 Lowe, or ny the drestis, *lasmus*. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 269 The river .. when the flood is gone, it is so low, y<sup>t</sup> it may be passed without all danger. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Gondar's Wic* *W. d'Alard* 98 He .. compares old age to Wine that is lowe and almost nothing but lees. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* vi. (1723) 234 The Springs and Rivers are very low. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 The ships were in extreme peril; for the river was low.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

5. Of humble rank, station, position, or estimation. Not now (in the positive) said of persons exc. in contemptuous use (see 7 c); but cf. LOWER a.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 Ne was þe engel isend ne to no.e heze .. men. ac to loze and edeliche men. c 1205 *LAN.* 686 Nis þar nan swa laih þat [etc.]. 1303 R. BAUNN *Handl. Synne* (E. F. T. S.) 6560 3yf a cursed man hadde company with one or ouþer, lozh or hy. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* I. 73 Þore ant loze thou w ere for oys. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 119 He hath set al his courage .. Upon a Maide of lowe astat. a 1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 2805 Al such mayntenance .. Sattened is nagh by perones lowe. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* i. 184 King Edwardis man he was. Of ryght law by rth. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xx. 18 Hie vertew may stand in lawe estat. 1531 *LATIMER Let. to Baynton* in *Foxe & M.* (1563) 1324/1 We lowe vicieties are bounde to obey powers and their ordinaunces. 1587 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 49 The lowest Boy in Westminster would have told him that [to be borne] was a passive verb. 1718 *Freeholder* No. 7 78, I shall subjoin a Marimonial story in Low-Life. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 426 That the low people never taste flesh is a proof of their extreme poverty. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 140 One law for gentlemen, another for low people. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. lxvi. 441 Andriscus, a young man of low birth, .. had been .. acknowledged as king. 1874 *DEUTSCHEN Rem.* 327 Men low in the social scale.

*absol.* a 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 Þer sculen eueingenges bou þe riche and þe lāze. c 1275 *LAV.* 22928 For þar sal þe heze be efne to þan lowe. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 17 All the people of this countrie from high to lowe, is given to these sportes of the witte. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. Look at the high and the low, all the world over, and it's the same story. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov., Having .. the benefit of vast experience of the low.

6. Of inferior quality, character, or style; wanting in elevation, commonplace, mean.

a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 140 Þet so unimete lozh þinc .. schal drawn into sunne so unimete heih þinc. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lvi. 133 (*ch.-heading*) That man must seue him to lowe workes [*f. immitibus scribis*] than hie workes failen. 1598 *FLORIO Ep. Ded.* 1 My poore studies may in so lowe a cottage entertaine so high .. dignities. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* *E. India* 91 Which low School of Reading and Writing, the said Fathers keep for more convenience of Children. 1725 *Pope Postscript to Odyssey* (1840) 389 There is a real beauty in an essay, pure, perspicuous description even of a low action. 1743 *FILSHOKE J. Wild* ii. vii. They passed an hour in a scene of tenderness, too low and contemptible to be recounted. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 39 The low drudgery of collating copies, .. or accumulating compilations. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. 467 Much parliamentary ability of a low kind. 1856 *KINGSLEY Plays & Puritans* 31 To discriminate between high art and



low art, they must have seen both. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 173 In patients of low type of intelligence.

b. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of a writer: The opposite of sublime; undignified.

1672 *Dryden Def. Epit. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 172 Never did any author precipitate himself from such height of thought to so low expressions, as he often does. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words of creep in one dull line. 1725 *Postscript to Odyssey* (1840) 389 But whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 130 Superior to Runkenius .. whose language is rather low. 1779-81 *Johnson L. P., Prior*, Prior is never low, nor very often sublime.

c. Of races of mankind: Inferior in degree of civilization, little advanced. Of animals or plants, their type, etc.: Not highly organized.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Prisoners* Intro. xviii. The lowest form of animal life with which we are acquainted. 1865 *Tyler Early Hist. Man.* iv. 79 Languages spoken by very low races. 1881 *Tyndall Ess. Floating Matter Air* 125 Germs of bacteria and other low organisms.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

a. In a moral sense; Abject, base, mean.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* xvii. Through flattery loe, I dyd his yll ypholde. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 8 Sept. Much discourse of the low spirits of some rich men in the City, in sparing any encouragement to the poor people that wrought for the saving their houses. 1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoleiana* cxlvii. 75 Low-cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 401 Flattery or flattery or other low arts. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 307/1 Whenever a dramatist wished to introduce intrigue, chicanery, or other dirty work, his dramatic person included a low attorney.

b. Degraded, dissolute.

1599 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 431 [Paid] to John Wesley for his horse and drage to be used for the whipping of low women, 4d.

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar; not socially respectable.

1759 *Dilworth Pope* 18 Notwithstanding Mr. Wycherley's low behaviour to Mr. Pope. 1780 *Mad. D'Arblay Diary* May, She has evidently kept low company. 1838 *Dickens Nich. Nick.* xii. Tilda's friends are low people. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 483 A considerable number of low fanatics regarded him as a public benefactor. 1861 R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life S. Wilberforce* (1882) III. 1. 27 They [Irish priests] are generally low fellows—Mellie is a very coarse low fellow himself. 1872 *Punch* 6 Jan. 5/1 What is there in common between a respectable shopkeeper who pays rates and a low person who wheels a barrow?

8. Wanting in bodily strength or vigour; poorly nourished, weak.

1308 *Trivisa Earth. De P. R.* iv. iii (1495) 83 Drynesse mykth the body lene and lowe. 1485 *Bé. St. Albans* c. j. Sam put hawkys in mew at high estate, and sum when they be right low. 1530 *Palsgr.* 317/2 Lowe of complexyon, feble. 1607 *Torsett Fourc. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1912/4 A Plain Black Gelding, .. low of flesh. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1721) I. 585 He was so low, that it was not probable he could live many weeks. 1783 H. WATSON in *Med. Communi.* I. 165 She grew low from loss of appetite. 1802 *Mrs. E. Parsons Myst. Visit* II. 62 So low and ill, that she gladly accepted a small cup of usquebaugh. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 162 When I had my severe crisis off Vera Cruz, I was frightfully low at the time. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 375 If .. the patient is in low condition, an improvement in the diet may be of service.

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in phr. *low spirits*.

1744 *Berkely Stris* § 101 Lives which seem hardly worth living for bad appetite, low spirits, restless nights. 1779 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 302, I am low and dejected at times, in a way not to be described. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 An undue secretion of melancholia .. was supposed .. to produce a low or gloomy temperament. 1860 *Emily Eden Semi-attached Couple* II. 121 Lady Eskdale was low, and sent off a groom with a bulletin. 1894 *Hall Caine Manxman* III. xii. 170 She's wake and low and nervous, so no kissing.

c. Of diet, feeding; Affording little nourishment or stimulation; poor.

1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1897) I. 1. 386 These were both .. men of great sobriety, and lived on a constant low diet. 1752 *Berkely Th. on Tarwater* Wks. III. 503 Such low diet as sour milk and potatoes. 1863 *Fr. A. Kenrie Resid. in Georgia* 111. The general low diet of the slaves. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 55 Low Feeding of Sheep. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 367 The patient should be put on a low diet. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 214 The percentage of children .. who presented low nutrition.

9. Little above the minimum, not high, in amount or degree of intensity. (Often with implied reference to position in a graduated scale.)

1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 34 Right now the hye wyndes blowe, And anon after the ben lowe. 1715 *Currye Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 321 We see an Image of this low and low kind of life in Swallows, Insects, Vipers [etc.]. 1736 *Burke Anal. Intro.*, Such low presumption, often repeated, will amount even to moral certainty. 1742 *Land. & Country Brev.* i. (ed. 4) 72 The Grinding also must be considered, according to the high or low Drying of the Malt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 239 The fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. 1823 J. HADCOCK *Dom. Annals* 154 When the flour is too fine, the colour will be low. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 688 Low or slow Nervous Fever. *Ibid.* III. 48 note, Hence, also, the terms high madness and low madness. 1831 *Brewster Optics* iv. 83 Muriatic acid has too low a re-

fractive and dispersive power to fit it for [etc.]. 1840 *E. Turner's Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 144 Heating the mixture to low redness. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxiii. 151 Friends who visited me always complained of the low temperature of my room. 1875 *Fortnum Majolica* xii. 132 Grotesques, in low olive tint on a blue ground.

b. Of price, rate, numbers, amounts, etc.

1602 *Shaks. Twel. A.* i. 1. 13 Nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so ere, But falls into abatement and low price Even in a minute. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* iv. iii. 1794 If we can intertain these scholars at a low rate. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 23 Merchants subsidist by their Credit; if their credit be low, they must fall. 1691 *Locke Lower. Interest Wks.* 1727 II. 72 It [the Exchange] is Low, when he pays less than the Par. 1693 J. DRYDEN, Jon., in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 355 So of old was blood, and Life, at a low-Market sold. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Med.* Med. 227 The low price of lime. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/2 Chinese workmen .. work for low wages.

c. Geog. Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; at a short distance from the equator.

1748 [see LOWER 1]. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-Bk., Low Latitudes*, those regions far removed from the poles of the earth towards the equator, 10° south or north of it.

d. Of things: Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. (Chiefly with the specific reference expressed or contextually indicated.)

† Of gold: Not reaching a high standard of fineness. Of a card: Of small numerical value.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. F. Ind.* I. i. 8 Sena abounds in Elephants Teeth and Low Gold, of 18 or 19 carats Fineness. 1740 *Wimble's List of Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268-9 English Rappee .. best Dunkerque Rappee. Rappee Bergamot .. Low Rappee. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 236 Horses still continue low [sc. in price]. 1835 *Use Philos. Mannf.* 140 Hence, by the plan of mixture, much low English wools are consumed in our cloth manufacture, that would otherwise find no market at all. 1885 *Proctor's Hist.* ii. 33 In general a low card is to be played second hand. 1900 G. NEWMAN *Bacteria* (ed. 2) 116 'Low' yeasts .. sink in the fermenting fluid, act slowly, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced.

1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* iii. ii. 319 My Creditors grow cruel, my estate is very low. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 During the weak and low Condition of the Eastern Empires. 1844 T. WRIGHT *Anecd. Lit.* 23 Of course we ought to make great allowances for the low state of this branch of philology in Tyrrwhitt's time.

10. a. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively slow vibrations; grave.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 231 Tho .. have the voice atte the begynnyng of the worde grete and lowe. 1530 *Palsgr.* 845/1 With a low voyce, a basse voyx. 1597 *Morley's Introd. Mus.* 166 Songs which are made .. in the low key .. 1600 *Montgomerie Misc. Poems* iii. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone, As B acre lau and li moll far above. 1878 in *Græce's Dict. Mus.* I. 27/1 These [words] are 'high' and 'low', the former denoting greater, the latter less, rapidity of vibration.

b. Of the voice, a sound: Not loud.

1440 *Prouh. Paris.* 314/2 Lowe, or softe yn voyce, .. *amb-missus*. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* v. iii. 273 Her voice was ever soft, Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman. 1724 R. WOODROW *Life F. Woodrow* (1828) 98 His voice was but low and none of the strongest. 1839 *Murray's Fant. Ship* xxviii. A low tap at the door was heard. 1852 *IDA PRINCE'S Journ. Iceland* 172 The explosions are always preceded by a low rumbling. 1863 *Woolner My beautiful Lady* 15 Her warbling voice, though ever low and mild. 1887 *Lowen Virg. Aeneid* iii. 320 Bending her face to the ground, in a whisper low she replies.

11. Humble in disposition, lowly, meek. Now rare.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl. R.* xx. 36 Nede is next hym .. as low as a lombe for lakkyn of that hyme nedeth. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 118 Then most .. with low herte humble-esse suite. 1403 *Cuckoo & Night.* 2 The god of love .. can make of low hertes hye, And of hye lowe. 1426 in *Syrtes Misc.* (1888) 5 Pe law submission of pe said John Lyllyng. 1533 *Gau Richt Fay* (1838) 30 God has al tyme hwyd the richt vidence .. and schawis it to thame that ar simpl and law. 1578 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chyrn.* Scot. (S. T. S.) II. 38 In the meane tyme held thame selfis lewte and quyit. 1836 *Mrs. Browning Twel. A.* viii. I thought .. The teachings of the heaven and earth did keep us soft and low.

12. (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets, stock of money or any commodity: Nearly empty or exhausted. Hence of persons, to be low in pocket, etc.

1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. F. Ind.* 94, I thought it high time .. to recruit my Pockets, which were now very low. 1821 *Scott's Pirate* xxxiv. We have junketed till provisions are low with us. *Ibid.* xxxi. My own [money] was waxing low. 1894 *Hall Caine Manxman* 40 And you talk of being low in your pocket.

13. Of an opinion, estimate: Attributing small value or poor quality; depreciatory, disparaging. *Mod.* I have a very low opinion of his abilities.

14. Of a date: Relatively recent. Chiefly in *compar.* and *superl.*

*Mod.* The date assigned by this critic to Ecclesiastes seems to be too low.

15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of high in various applications (see HIGH a. 15); often *colloq.* = Low Church.

1854 S. WILBERFORCE *Let. in Life* (1881) II. vi. 234 The Church of England will seem to be committed to Low doctrine, which she does not teach, as to this sacrament. 1881 *Trollope Dr. Wortle's School* i. 1, Among them [Low Church prelates] there was none more low, more pious, more sincere.

III. In complementary use with verbs both *trans.* and *intr.* where the complement frequently indicates the result of the action.

16. To bring low: to bring into a low condition, with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf. *low-brought* in 23 below.

1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 His son Oece .. was lysseged at York, and [il]-broughte lowe [L. humiliate]. 1530 *Palsgr.* 468/1 For all his great beyl, this sycknesse hath brought hym lowe yponghoe. 1535 *Coverdale's Sam.* ii. 7 The Lorde .. bryngeth lowe and exalteth. 1611 *Bible Job* xl. 17 Looke on every one that is proud, and bring him low. 1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 16/4 His Father .. brought his Estate so low, as to want even necessities. 1750-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 360 The nobles of Savoy have long since been brought low. 1819 *Shelley Julian & Maddala* 601 Perhaps remorse had brought her low.

also. 1871 R. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. ii. 129 At one quick blow Shoot, and bring low!

17. To lay low: a. To lay flat; to bring to the ground, to overthrow in fight, to stretch lifeless.

b. To lay in the ground, to bury. c. in immaterial sense or fig.: To abase, humble.

a. 1386 *Chaucer Manciple's T.* 118 She shal be cleyed his wenche, or his lemmann. And .. Men leyen that oon as lowe as lith bat oother. 1470 *Gologras & Gato*, 726 Schir Edmond loisset has his life, and laide is full law. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx. xxii. For I wene this day to laye the as lowe as thou laydest me. 1667 *Milton P. L.* i. 137 The dire event .. Hath .. all this mighty Host in horrible destruction laid this down. 1740 *Lady M. W. Montagu Let. to Lady Pomfret* 25 Nov. I bought a chaise at Rome .. and had the pleasure of being laid low in it the very second day after I set out. 1791 *Burns Lament for Earl Glencairn* ix. O I had I met the mortal shaft Which laid my benefactor low! 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleromania* 111 Whenever morality hitches the toe, Delinquent with crab-stick shon'd straight be laid low.

b. 1340 *Hampole Pr. Consc.* 86a When it es in erth layd lawe, Wormes ban sal it at to-guar. 1595 *Shaks. John II.* i. 164, I would that I were low laid in my grime. 1795 *Jennima* II. 187 Little did his now laid low Lordship think his days were so closely numbered. 1866 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv. Use me ere they lay me low Where a man's no use at all.

c. 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant heo þet helef ham her leist ham swide labe. 1245 *Cursor M.* 1649 (Trin.) I shal hen laye ful have þat set so litil of myn awe. 1286 *Ctress Playbroke* lxx. lx. vi. [God] shall lay our haters low. 1611 *Bible Isa.* xiii. 17, I will lay low the hantiness of the terrible.

18. To lie low: a. Literally. To lie in a low position or on a low level, deep down; also, to crouch. b. To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; fig. to be humbled, abased. Of an erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments. c. *Mod. slang.* To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time.

a. 1250 *Death* 166 in O. E. *Misc.* 178 þu schald nu in corpe ligger ful lohe [Yes. Coll. MS. lowe]. 1560 *Roland Cort. Venus* i. 56 Behind the Bus (Lord) bot I ligger law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S. T. S.) 76 To ly rycht law in till ane crib. 1590 *Spenser's F. Q.* ii. 11. 40 Beside a bubbling fontaine low she lay. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* ii. iii. (1712) 49 Whether it might not have laid so low in the Earth as never to have been reached. 1674 *Josephus's Voy. New Eng.* 171 It lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged by floods.

b. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1649, I sal do þam lij ful lau þat letes sau lightly on min an. 1307 *Fleury Edna* f. ii. Of whom that song is that y syng, Of Edward kyng that lith so lowe. *Ibid.* iv. Ayeen the hethene for te fyhte, To wyne the croiz that lowe lys. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (Lucas) 80 þe angel his trumpe sal blaw, & ger þame ryse þat lyeis law. 1387-8 T. *Usque Test. Love* ii. ii. (Skeat) i. 58 His anter is broke, and lowe lyth. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xx. 10 That Lucifers lordshup ligge shalde ful lowe. 1400 *Cato's Morals* 121 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. Loke þou lere sum craft, quen þi hap turnis baf, and loch þou lise. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* x. x. 18 Lo now he liggis law, for al his feris. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 297 The castell als thai gat it lig full law. 1599 *Shaks. Much Ado* v. i. 52 If he could but rite himself with quarrelling, Some of vs would lie low. 1822 *Shelley Marg. Nicholson Fragment* 12 Monarch thou For whose support this fainting frame lies low. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxviii. 22 All our house lies low mournfully buried in you. 1879 J. D. LONG *Aeneid* ii. 730 Priam by the sword lies low.

c. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* ii. (1881) 20 De Tar-Baby, she sot dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. 1892 *Pail Mall G.* 12 Mar. 3/1 Mr. N. — .. has not really been dead at all, but only 'lying low' in Canada. 1894 *Marg. Verney Mem. Verney Fam.* III. 475 Royalists who had lain low were showing signs of life. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/4 To that end the opposition lay low.

19. With certain other verbs, the meaning of which includes the notion 'to make' or 'to become': to turn low (see TURN v. 2c); to go low, (a) to become worsted; (b) to become exhausted; to run low (see RUN).

1330 R. BRAUNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 þe Kyng herd þat telle, þat his side 3ede lowe. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xi. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. 1555 *Bradford in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England whose stoutness must be plucked lowe. 1583 *Stocker's Cro. Mares Love* C. ii. 117 b. Their victuals went very low. 1768-74 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 Should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket.

IV. In Combination.

20. In concord with sbs. forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as low-blast, -car-bon, -casse, -class, -flash, -grade, -ground, -heel,







**1300** *Havelok* 2079 Speke y loude, or speke y lowe, þou shalt ful wel heren me. **1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 717 Summe highe and samme eek lowe songe. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* 1, 77 Thogh thei [wyndes] beginne lowe, At ende thei be noght menable. **1601** SHAKS. *Poet. N.* ii. iii. 42 O stay and heare, your true loves coming, That can sing both high and low. **1662-3** PRYNS *Diary* 1 Mar., He read his sermon . . . so brokenly and low, that nobody could hear at any distance. **1713** ADDISON *Cato* v. iv, 59 Lucia, speak low, he is retired to rest. **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 76/2 You say, the writer read the bond low: was it so low that you could not hear what was said? **1818** SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 244 Low muttering o'er his loathed name. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxiv, Now, Wulf, speak low. **1856** Mrs. MARSH *Evelyn Marston* 1. i. 9 The wind howls low and mournfully around the chimneys. *Mod.* I can't sing so low as that.

**4.** With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

**1658** Sir T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 2 As low as the Reign of Julian we find, that [etc.]. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 45 The 114. vol. of his Church History of Britain. . . is to come as low as King Charles II. **1732** in *Wesley's Tract.* (1830) 1. 390 Easter fell low that year. **1734** SWIFT *Reasons agst. Bill Thie Flax & Hemp Wks.* 1745 VIII. 101 The Clergy had the sole right of taxing themselves. . . as low as the restoration. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 108 This alliterative measure . . . remained in use so low as the sixteenth century. **1845** STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 64 These reached as low as the time of Pope Alexander the third.

**5. Comb.** Forming with ppl. adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphenated; as *low-bellowing*, *-bended*, *-bowed*, *-built*, etc. Also *low-cast*, (of a valley) deep; *low-ebbed*, *lit.* of waves, having ebbed to a low point; *fig.* of persons, 'at a low ebb', impoverished.

**127-46** THOMSON *Summer* 505 A hollow moan . . . low-bellowing round the hills. **1597** Br. HALL *Sat.* ii. iii. 27 'he crouching Cretan, with low-bended knee.' Tels on his tale. **1633** FORD *Protes.* II. iii. v. With 'low-bent thoughts' Accusing such presumption. **1726-46** THOMSON *Winter* 77 The low-bent clouds Pour flood on flood. **1872** A. OF VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraun.* St. P., Ceasing, he stood 'Low-bowed, with hands upon his bosom crossed.' **1892** NASH *Summer's Last Will* (1600) Ijb, This 'lowe built house, will bring us to our ends. **1691** LOND. *Gaz.* No. 2725 4 Also a low-built Watch with a String, the Box Gilt. **1697** CRETCH *tr. Manilius* iv. 33 But hotter Cimates narrower Frames obtain, And low-built Bodies are the growth of Spain. **1843** JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 63 It was, in fact, a large, though low-built house. **1613** R. W. BROWN *Brit. Poet.* ii. v. A 'low-cast valley. **1613** R. W. BROWN *Brit. Poet.* ii. v. 'low-cast Seas. **1757** DRYDEN *Fleete* iv. 591 Proud Buenos Aires, low-couched Paraguay. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* ix. 180 Like a black mist 'low creeping. **1818** KEATS *Endym.* l. 257 Low-creeping strawberries. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 43 'Low-crooked-curisies, and have Spaniell fawning. **1593** — *Lucr.* 1705 May my pure mind with the fowle act dispense, My 'low declined honor to advance? **1625** MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 32 Hid from the world in a 'low dived tomb. **1728-46** THOMSON *Spring* 70 Her pinions. . . 'low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mountain to the poplar shade. **1735** SONNETVILLE *Chase* l. 257 Strait Hams. . . And his 'low-dropping Chest confess his Spoil. **1601** MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* ii. 119 Why, this same boy's . . . 'low-eb'd gallant. **1820** KEATS *Hyperion* m. 136 When the waves, Low-eb'd still hid it up in shallow gloom. **1830** TENNYSON *Poems* 99 Keen knowledge of 'low-embowed old. **1633** FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Let thy smooth, 'Low-fawning parasites renounce thy Act. **1830** TENNYSON *Mermanid* 32, I would fling on each side my 'low-flowing locks. **1864** — *Aylmer's F.* 612 A breathless harthen of 'low-folded heavens. **1883** HARPER's *Ming.* Oct. 276/2 He is 'low-goi'g, and a wide-gore behind. **1877** RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 266 Masses of 'low-growing plants. **1876** GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxx. 246 The 'low-hanging clouds. **1700** DRYDEN *Pat. & Arg.* III. 863 Like a 'low-hung cloud. **1902** Q. REV. Oct. 84 The low-hung narrow-windowed mansion in Butcher Row. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 265 To 'low-lybbyng men the larks is resembled. **1672** DRYDEN *Amidea Queen* v. i, You teach me to repent my 'low-placed love. **1727** DE FOK *Syst. Magic* l. ii. 1840 43 The 'low-prized learning of the magicians answered very well. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ProL. 19 The 'low-justie French Doe the 'low-rated English play at dice. **1895** THOMSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 15 A 'low-reading voltmeter. **1866** MILMAN *A. Boileyn* 162 Hal thou 'low-rolling doubling drum — I hear thee! **1634** MILTON *Comus* 313 Ere morrow wake, or the 'low rooted lark From her chaic't pallat rowse. **1613** OVERBURY *Chraet.* Taylor Wks. (1850) 78 He . . . raiseth the 'low set role of his cross-legged fortune. **1854** Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* x. Some trivial, 'low-spoken remark. **1015** G. SANDY *Trans.* 99 Slow Nile with 'low-sunke streames shall keepe his braies. **1691** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 13 This low-sunk, wretched and deplorable Degeneracy of Soul. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 507 Slender tributaries 'low-tax'd Nature pays For mighty gain. **1820** SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 12 The 'low-trailing rack of the tempest.

**b.** With agent-nouns or nouns of action, as *low-flyer*, *low living*, *low-lying*, *low-riding*.

**1708** Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Basic Body* t. l. 14 For then we are all thought to be . . . High-Flyers, or Low-Flyers, or Levelers. **1866** *Alt. it's Syst. Med.* l. 386 The claims made for their several methods by those who have enjoined high-living, 'low-living', 'vegetarianism'. **1691** T. H. (ALE) *Acc. New Insect.* p. lxii, The 'low-lying of the Head-springs of . . . this River. **1599** JAS. I. B. *Stat. Amos* III. 121 Use . . . 'low-riding for handling of your sword.

**c.** In comb. with another adv., as *low-deep*.

**1595** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* l. xxvii, Pry Into the lowe-deep-buried sinnes long past. **1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 He . . . will not deny you grace, But low deep bury faults, so ye repent.

**Low** (*lōw*), *v.* **1.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* *lāzheun*, 3-6 *lowen*, 4 *lozen*, -37, 4-6 *Se.* and *north.* *law* (*o*), 5 *lou*, *lou3e*, *lowyn*, 5- *low*, *pa. pple.* 3 *i-lahet*, 4 *y-lo3ed*, *lawene*. [*f.* Low a.]

**1.** *trans.* To make or bring low (chiefly in im-material sense); to abase, humble, lower.

**1300** ORMIN 1305 Whi wolde Goddess Sime Crist . . . himm selfenn lāzheun. *Ibid.* 18257 Forþi be33 woldeenn niphrenn Crist & lāzheun himm pemare. **1230** *Hali Meid.* 28 Han neren nawi ihuri, bab ha weren ilahet. **1315** SHOREHAM *Poem* iv. 154 Pench þou nart bote esche, And so þou lo3e þe. **1375** BAR-HOUR *Bruce* xiii. 658 Quhen the Kyng Eduardus mycht Wes lawit, Kyng Robert lap on licht. **1382** WYCLIF *Phil.* ii. 7 He lowyde him self iakyngne the forme of a seruant. **1400-50** *Alexander* 3993 Þat he þat lawene has a lede may lyfi, if him thinke. **1422** *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* *Priv.* 245 The sonne lowyht hym fro oure region. **1449** PECCOR *Repr.* III. iv. 302 He schulde louge him self in inward feeling of herte. **1470** HENRYSON *Alor. Fab.* v. (*Part. Brasts*) xxi, The grit camell . . . I can him low als litill als one mous. **1496** *Dines & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xv. 472 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thryeth the clowdes. **1523** FITZGER. *Serv.* xi. (1539) 26 High no man for no hate, and lowe no man for no loue. **1533** GAO *Richt Fay* (1888) 91 He lawit him self and twik apone hime ye schaip of man. **1555** LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 140 Who dois exault hym self God sal hym law. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Bail.* (S. T. S.) 190 The Ignorant peple sa lawit bene and feillit, That thay wat nocht quhome to wyte. **1661** GLANVILLE *Van. Dagen.* 201 [God] in his Word, is pleas'd to low himself to our capacities. **1790** A. SHIRREFF *Poems* 210 The merry fowls that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain.

**b.** *intr.* for *refl.*

**13.** *K. Alis.* 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Now it [Fortune] hithet, now it loweth. **1430** *Hymns Virg.* 120 Enery hylle Shalle lowe, valeys For to Fytle. **1501** DOUGLAS *Pal. Hou.* i. 55 Now thou promittis, . . . now lowis, now defyis.

**2.** *a. trans.* To diminish, lessen; to lessen the value of (a coin); to depreciate. **b. refl.** To depreciate (oneself); to run down. **c. intr. for *refl.* Of a fault: To be extenuated.**

**1340** *Apenh.* 28 Pet guode los to nbatye and hyre guodes to lo3y. *Ibid.* 49 þis zenne an-he3ch and lo3eh be þe stat of þe persones þet hit doþ. **1375** *St. Leg. Saints* l. (*Katerin*) 167 Catone forþat his sowne. To law hym self or lof greteley. **1494** FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 493 He areyrd & lowyd yf coynes & neweys of his lande. **1793** T. SCOTT *Three Auld Men.* *Poems* 338 To lawe their price they will be sorry, As single doil.

**3. trans.** To lower, to hold or put in a lower position; to lower the level of (ground).

**1450** *Morlin* 397 Than he lowed his spere. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 To lowe yf ground that the dore may be of a reasonable heygthe. **1654** A. GRAY *Serm.* on Death (1755) 151 The other graces must low the sail to faith.

**Low** (*lōw*), *v.* **2.** *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lowyn*, *law*, 9 *lowe*. [*a.* ON. *loga*, *f. loge Low sb.* Cf. MHG. *lohen*]. *intr.* To flame, blaze, glow; *fig.* to glow, be 'on fire' with passion, etc. Also with *up*.

**13.** *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 236 Grener . . . Pen grene aumayl on golde lowande byrster. **1400-50** *Alexander* 226 Þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledes. **1440** *Sir Degrev.* 1436 Arcangelus of rede golde . . . Lowynge ful lyth. **1440** *Promp.* *Pratt.* 315/4 Lowyn, or flamyn as fyrt, flamma. **1697** W. CLELAND *Poems* 34 When stocks that are half rotten lowes, They burn best. **1724** RAMSAY *Teat. Misc.* (1733) 1. 25 Dryest wood will eithest lowe. **1758** — *Mill* i, A 'lowing with love, my fancy did rove. **1810** TANNABILL *When John & me were married* *Poems* (1846) 116 And love will lowe in cottage low, As weel's in lofty ha'. **1827** J. WILSON *Noct. Amor.* Wks. 1855 I. 278 North. Look at your right hand. . . *Shepherd.* Its a lowin. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirt.* l. 197 Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat. **1893** STEVENSON *Catrina* 362 It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father. **1894** CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 Transferring the flame when it lowed up to the bowl of his . . . pipe.

**Low**, *v.* **3.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lu*, *looowe*, 4-5 *lowe*, 6-7 *low*. [*Partly* a. OF. *lower*, *loer* (mod. F. *lower*)]. — *Low*, *laudare*; partly aphetic f. ALLOW *v.* Some of the forms coincide with northern spellings of LOVE *v.* 2, which has some of the senses of this *vb.*, and may sometimes have been confused with it. For the mod. vulgarism 'low for allow', see ALLOW *v.*]

**1. trans.** — ALLOW *v.* in various senses. **13.** *Cursor M.* 20034 (Edin.) þu mi wille me al wilu [other texts allow]. **1382** WYCLIF *Wind.* iii. 6 As breut sacrifice of ost he lowoude them [Vulg. *accepti* est]. **1400** *Rom. Rose* 4532 A foolish word is nougt to rowe. Ne worth an appel for to lowe. **1440** *Ceste Rom.* liv. 187 (Harl. MS.) The kny3t hadde noon Excusacion, ne wolde not lowe himselfe. **1587** TURBERV. *Frug.* T. (1837) 139 He lowde him scope, without suspect of ill. **1569** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* viii. lxvi, Least thy [her] looks should 'low More then her heart might mean.

**2. intr.** To bid a price. (Cf. LOVE *v.* 2)

**1607** NORDEN *Serv.* *Dial.* i. 9 note, Tenants striuing in lowing and bidding, inahence fines and rents.

**Low** (*lōw*), *v.* **4.** Forms: 1 *hlōwan*, 3 *lhounen*, 4 *lo(o)wen*, *louwen*, 5 *lawe*, *loe*, *lowyn*, 6 *lo(o)we*, 7 *lough*, *lowgh*, 4- *low*. [*A* Com. Teut. reduplicating str. vb. (preserved as such only in OE.; elsewhere conjugated weak); OE. *hlōwan*, pa. t. *hlōwe* = ODu. (OLFrankish) *hlouien* (MDu. *loeyen*, Du. *loeyen*), OHG. *hloujen* (MHG. *hiejen*), ?ON. *hlōa* (once, with sense 'to roar'); f. Teut. root \**hlō* = *W.* Aryan \**klā*; cf. L. *clāmāre* to shout, (Gr. *κλάμω* *to call*.)

**1. intr.** Of cattle: To utter their characteristic sound (in recent use apprehended as denoting a more subdued sound than *bellow*); to moo.

**1000** *Ælfric Gram.* xxii. (Z) 129 *Bos mugit*, oxa *hlewð*. **1240** *Anc. Songs* (Ritson) 4 Awe blethep after lomb lhoup after calue eu. **13.** *Poem times Edw.* II 183 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 Hit nis noht al for the calf that kow lowueth.

**1382** WYCLIF *Joh* vi. 5 Whethir . . . an oxe shul loowen, whan befor the fulle crache he shal stonde? **1400-50** *Alexander* 4744 Vinquile he noys . . . as a nox quen he lawes. **1432-50** *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 27 Oon of the calves of golde that theroboom made loede scharpely in the natuie of Heliseus. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Joh* vi. 5 Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or loweth the oxe when he hathe fodder? **1611** BIBLE *Ibid.* 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 84 Should I heare . . . a Cat lowh like an Oxe, . . . it would scare mee. **1770** GLOUCE. *Des. Vill.* 118 The sober herd that lowed to meet their young. **1805** WARDW. *Prelude* 208 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice Of a new master. **1820** SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xix, 7 Hermes dragged forth two heifers, lowing loud. **1897** *tr. Nansen's Farthest North* II. ix. 452 We . . . could hear them [walruses]. . . lowing like cows.

**2. trans.** To make a loud noise, to bellow, howl.

Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise.

**1000** *Elene* 54 (Gr.) Hleowon hornboran, hreopan friccan. **1382** WYCLIF *Joh* ii. 52 In al his lond, hleowon shal the woundid. **1523** *Devotus Ambs* III. x. 36 How caverns or furnys of Ethna round Rummist and lowit. **1661** HOLYDAY *Juvonal* 22 No she-pier here lows in a horn.

**3. trans.** To utter in a voice like that of cattle; to bellow forth.

**1547** SURREY *Æneid* II. 281 Like to the sound the roling bull fourth loowes. **1633** J. FISHER *Fumius Trees* IV. i. Gjb, Which Caucasus may as a Catch repeat, And Taurus lough the same. **1644** Sir E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* ciii, Others do lough forth the tenour. **1871** G. MEREDITH *Richmond xxxviii*, 'Oh I thank you!' I heard the garlanded victim lowing. **1876** 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted out* III. 27, I shudder under the conviction that she is going to low reproof at me, and so she does.

**Low**, *obs.* pa. t. of LAGH *v.*

**Lowable**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. F. louable*]. — *L. laudabilis LAUDABLE*. (Perhaps partly confused with LOVABLE?) Permissible, desirable, commendable.

**1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 103 Ich rede þe . . . rape þe to by-gynne þe lyf þat ys lowable and leel to þe soule. **1403** CANTON *Goth. Leg.* 249/2 Thyrldy for the lowable dysturbacion of the treasours that he gaf alle to poure men wysely. **1538** J. BUTLER *Let. to Cranmer* in C. S. Misc. *Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 373, I have declared to the prior that his third Article is not lowable. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mauneynde* ProL. Bvj, Honeset and helthsam decoration & clemencyes, alwayes most lowable and commendable in a woman. **1639** CHAS. I. *Declar. Penults* Sc. 63 According to the lowable lawes and constitutions received in this Realm.

**Lowage**, *obs.* *rare.* In 6 *lowaige*. [*ad. F. louage* hiring.]. Some kind of charge on shipping.

**1521** *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sci. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acoustomyd shalbe taken.

**Lowan**, variant of LOWN.

**Lowance** (*lun-ans*). Now *dial.* [aphetic f. ALLOWANCE.] A limited portion of food or drink or its equivalent in money given in addition to wages. **1565** R. BAKER in Hakluyt *Foy.* (1589) 141 Our lowance want so small . . . it waxed lesse and lesse. **1612** ROWLANDS *Knaue of Hearts* 36 You drinke too deepe, Your lowance you exceed. **1846** M. A. RICHARDSON *Borderers' Table-bk.* VI. 199 (E. D. D.) Besides their lowance. **1881** CUSSANS *Hist. Hertfordsh.* III. *Cashie* 320 Beaver, hunch, in the harvest field, when supplied by the master, sometimes called 'lowance'.

**Low-bell, low-bell**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *lowe-bell*, 6-7 *low-bel*, 7 *logh-bell*, *loobel*, *loubel* (1. f. f. LOW a. + BELL).

On the assumption that sense 2 is the original, the word has generally been referred to Low *sb.*; cf. Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706), 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell'. But it is difficult to see how sense 1 can be a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal.

**1.** A small bell, esp. a cow-bell or sheep-bell; *locally*, a bell generally.

**1578** G. BEST in Hakluyt's *Foy.* (1600) III. 59 The capitaine . . . knowing wel how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a pretty lowbell, making signes that he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it. [Afterwards: he rang a louder bell.] **1598** FLORIO, *Sampogna*, . . . a bell hanged about sheepe or goates, a low-bell. **1625** FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* l. iii, Peace gentle low-bell. **1634** RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-gl.* III. 1, He get a high crownd hat with five Low-bells. **1661** MORGAN *Sph.* *Century* iv. iii. 33 Two coves . . . with collers and lowbells. **1664** COTTON *Scarron*. 66 In a pretty wooden steeple A Low-Bell hung to call the people.

**2.** A bell used in fowling at night.

The process of fowling with 'low-bell and hand-net' is elaborately described in *Dict. Rusticum et Urbanicum* (1704). The birds are to be stupefied with terror by the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights contained in a tin-lined box serving as a dark lantern; when they are thus rendered motionless, the net is to be thrown over them.

**1581** *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 § 6 Others, which . . . take any Partridges or Peasants by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, Roderate or other Engyn. **1589** RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* A Lowebell to catch birdes with all in the night, *campinula*. **1607** HIERON *Defence* l. 210 But belike M. H. thought, that the word *accursus*, would sound both lowder and fowler, and so amaze men (as a loobel doth Larks) till he threw his nett upon them. **1661** BOYLE *Style of Scrip.* 27 Some he catches . . . with frights (as Black-birds with . . . a Low-Bell). **1707** CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their . . . Guns for Birding, Lowbells [etc.]. **1709** W. KING *Art. Love* l. 47 The fowler's low-bell robs the lark of sleep. **1792** AS-BALDSTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 445 The sound of the low-bell causes the birds to be close, and not to stir when the net is over them. **1821** *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, lowbells, hare-pipes.

**1653** MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 Now commonly he who desires to be a minister, looks not at the work, but at the wages; and by that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over.



**Lowbell, v.** Now only *dial.* [f. *prec.*]

+1. *trans.* a. To capture (birds) by the use of a low-bell. b. *transf.* To scare or bewilder as the lowbeller does birds. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 444 If any person whatsoever, have taken . . . any Pheasants or Partridges . . . by lowbelling or trampling. 1643 *Broken Title Episcop. Inher.* § 2 A muster of a few Exoticke obsolete Saxon termes to Low-bell his Ignorant Examiner. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1653) 91 Larks . . . may be taken in snares, or by day-nets, Low-belling, &c. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr 23 Weak Christians . . . are so low-belled by this terror as to be taken up and captivated by the Church of Rome. *Ibid.* 24 [They] do not low-bell men into their own error by either uncharitable censurings or bloudy persecutions.

2. *dial.* To greet with 'rough music' (i.e. beating of pots and kettles, blowing of horns, etc.) as an expression of popular disapprobation.

Current in Northants, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire: see E. D. D.

Hence **Lowbeller**, + (a) one who uses a lowbell in fowling (*obs.*); (b) *dial.* one who joins in 'low-belling' an unpopular person.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz. c. 10* § 6 This acte shal not . . . extende to Lowbellers, Trammellers or others, which shall vntwillingly happen to take any Partridges. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lowbeller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

**Lowbie**, *obs.* form of **Looby**.

**Low-born, a.** [f. *Low adv.* + *Born ppl.* a.]

1. Born in a low station.  
c 1205 LAY. 22041 Ne beo he noht swa loh iboren, ful wel he beoð iboren. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 156 This is the prettiest low-borne Lasse, that enor Ran on the greene-sord. [1733 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 138 Corruption . . . Shall deluge all; and Av'rice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the Sun.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. 11. 657 The fact that the low born young barrister was appointed to so honorable and important a post.

2. As *sb.* A low-born person. *nonce-use.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* vii. 202 Wrapped in a clout, shorn, sandalled, craving food Of low-borns.

**Low-boy.**

+1. One who supports the 'low' party in matters of church polity, etc., in opposition to the 'high-flyers' or 'high-boys'; a Whig and low-churchman.

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* 70 No Fire and Faggot; no Wooden Shoes; no Trade-Sellers; a Low Bow, a Low Bow [*sic*]. *Ibid.* 72 That rascally, cheating, caning Low Boy.

2. *U. S.* A low chest of drawers.

1899 *House Beautiful* (Chicago) Aug. 140 Antique mahogany chair and low-boy.

**Low-bred, a.** [f. *Low adv.* + *Bred ppl.* a.; cf. + to *breed low* (*Low adv.* 1 b)] Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

1757 GARRICK *Littell* 1. ii. 39 Let low-bred Minds be curbed by LAWS and RULES. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* 1. ii. I don't mention your lowbred, vulgar, sound sleep. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) 1. 138 Like other low-bred creatures, they are covered with vermin. 1848 KINGSLEY *St. Saviour's* *Trag.* iii. iii. 169 She'll wed some pink-faced boy—The more low-bred and penniless, the likelier.

**Low-browed, a.** [f. *Low a.* + *Brow sb.* 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Of persons: Having a low brow (see *Brow sb.* 3 and 5).

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 669 A low-browed verger sidled up. 1899 CROCKETT *Kitt Kennedy* 305 Dick always had with him now a low-browed, smartly-dressed man. *fig.* 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* 1. viii. (1874) 91 When low-brow'd cares our mighty yearnings balk.

2. *transf.* Of rocks: Beetling. Of a building, doorway, etc.: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, *app.* due to Milton's use of the word.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 8 There under . . . low-brow'd Rocks, . . . In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. 1717 POPE *Klodia* 24 Low-browed rocks hang nodding o'er the deep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xii. They halted by a low-brow'd porch. 1834 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 263 The picturesque, low-browed, irregular cottage. 1890 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 20 He paused before a sombre low-browed little shop.

**Lowbye, Lowce**, *obs.* forms of **Looby**, **LOUSE**.

**Low Church, a. and sb.** [app. deduced from *Low Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *Low Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. *adj.* or *attrib. phrase.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), their principles or practice.

1710 in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 566 That occasioned the queen to change the low-church ministry. 1721 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 43 ¶ 4 To exalt the king's supremacy beyond all precedent, was low-church, Whiggish, and Moderate. 1714 — *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 11. 1. 218 Secure in the affections, the principles and the professions of the low-church party. 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barset* 11. lxvii. 250 One lady connected with low-church clergymen . . . was named as a probable successor.

B. *sb.* [orig. short for *Low Church party*, *Low Church principles*.] The party or the principles of Low Churchmen (see next).

1708 *Charac. Church-Man* 15 Having the Imputation of Fanaticism and Low-Church fix upon them. 1715 MISS CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 11. 171 *Friendly* (dressed like a Frenchman). If dese plaguey Low-Church get de Day, —dey vill make it Treason for any one to send der Children to France. Begar. 1751 EARL ORKNEY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 24 The chief ministers of that Queen [Anne], whether dis-

tinguished under the titles of Whigs or Tories, of High Church or of Low Church. 1841 SHAFESB. in *Life* ix. (1887) 185 The Low Church, as they are called, will believe and will preach too, that Popery is encouraged and promoted. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* 11. vi. xxvii. ¶ 1. 213 High Church and Low Church agreed in denouncing the heretical bishop [Hoadley].

Hence **Low-Churchism**, Low-Church principles, doctrine, or practice.

1864 F. OAKLEY *Hist. Notes* 60 The various gradations of Dissent and Low-Churchism.

**Low Churchman.** [Cf. *High Churchman*.]

A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the episcopate and priesthood, to the inherent grace of the sacraments, and to matters of ecclesiastical organization, and thus differ relatively little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists.

The term, invented as an antithesis to *High Churchman*, was in the early part of the 18th c. used as equivalent to *Latitudinarian*. Afterwards it fell into disuse, but was revived in the 19th c., when the designation *High Churchman* had obtained a new currency as applied to those who inclined to the theology and ritual of pre-Reformation times. In this later use, *Low Churchman* has for the most part been viewed as equivalent to *Evangelical*, and has rarely been applied to members of the Broad Church School.

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 18 He is for shewing the Low Church Men in their own proper Colours. 1703 Dr. For. *Short. Way Pence Misc.* 463 We have had it Printed, with an Assurance I have wondered at, That the moderate Members of the Church of England, call'd Low Church Men, are worse than the Dissenters. 1708 *Phoenix* 11. Pref. 13 It shows the first rise of that party which were afterwards called Latitudinarians, and are at this day our 'Low-Churchmen'. 1710 H. DEBORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 132 *Ch.* . . . is known to be so wretched a Low Churchman, as to dispute all the Articles of the Christian Faith. 1715 BURNET *Origin Time* (1731) 11. 347 All [of the clergy] that treated the Dissenters with temper and moderation . . . were called Low Churchmen. 1845 Dr. WILBERFORCE in A. R. ASHALL *Life* (1879) 1. 314 Taking as your prominent subject, Baptismal Regeneration, and its side against Low Churchmen.

Hence **Low-Churchism** = *Low-Churchism*.

1890 [see *High-Churchism*].

**Low-country.**

1. A region or district whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country.

1530 PALSGR. 247 f. Lowe countree, *flat pais*. *attrib.* 1831 J. R. McCULLOCH *Statist. Acc. Brit. Empir.* 11. 54 The webs manufactured in North Wales are . . . strong, or high country, cloth, and small, or low country, cloth. 1868 STEVENSON *Advent* 17 A Low-country body-had no clear idea of what's right and wrong. 1899 *11. est. Glean.* 14 Apr. 3/2 On a low-country shoot, which has no house attached to it, a bag of mixed game generally costs at least five shillings a head.

2. *pl.* **Low Countries**, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. = **NETHERLANDS**.

[a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 32b, To all the cittyes of the Gaule Belgique or lowe countrye.] 1548 *Ibid.*, *Hen. VII* 136 The lowe countreys, of Brabant, Flanders, and Zealand. 1592 NASSIE *P. Fautisme* 21 b, It would not conuert clubs and clowted shoone from the flesh pots of Egypt, to the Promont of the Lowe countreys. 1656 9 f. HARRIS *Farinell's Iron Age* 43 The war was . . . hot in the Low-Countries. 1858 LONGM. *A. Standish*, etc. Pref., The career of poor but daring spirits in the age of Elizabeth was often sought in the low Countries. 1887 M. MORRIS *Cheverhouse* v. (1888) 80 He had served his apprenticeship to the trade of war in the Low Countries.

b. *attrib.*, *quasi-adj.* Belonging to the Low Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers: Having served in the Low Countries.

1625 BACON *Ess. Seditione* (Vib.) 407 The Low-Country-Men, who have the best Mins, above ground, in the World. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. 1. 1440 But I have sent him a Forken To your Low-Country Hogen Mogen. 1886 CORRIE *Blouk* ii. 15 The plain Low Country officer. 1889 DOYLE *Mitch Clarke* 34 Baggy low-country knee-breeches.

**Lowd**, *obs.* form of **LOUD**.

**Lowder** (*lō'dər*). *Sc. and north.* [a. *ON. lōdr* (Norw. *lōder*, *lur*).]

a. The stand or foundation on which a mill rests. b. (Short for *lowder-tree*, which is also in use.) A wooden lever or hand-spoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout rough stick (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying W. Powert* 98, I promise thee heere to thy chafts ill cheir, Except thou goe leir to licken at the lowder. a 1706 in J. WATSON *Collect. Scot. Poems* 1. 44 He . . . Ran to the Mill and fetcht the Lowder, Wherewith he hit her on the Shou'lder.

**Low down, a. and adv.** [f. *Low a.* and *adv.* + *Down adv.*] a. Used as a more emphatic synonym for the *adj.* in predicative use, and for the *adv.* (Written as two words.) b. in attributive use; chiefly *U. S.*, degraded, abject. (Written with hyphen.)

a 1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Demissus*, humble, lowe downe. 1589 LOCKE *Civ. Govt.* ii. v. § 38 (1694) 194 In that part of the World which was first inhabited, . . . even as low down as Abrahams time, they wandered with their Flocks and their Herds, freely up and down. a 1866 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Chr.* xv. (1861) 201 They put the date of Messiah's advent too low down. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 205/2 To see Sirius, . . . not, as in our dog-days, low down on the horizon, but riding high in heaven. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 20 They had played it rather low down on the preacher.

b. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine*, etc. 104 It was so much

better than he could have expected from his 'low-down' relative. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Lucas effected a beautiful low-down catch. 1888 EGLESTON *Graysons* xviii. 197 Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the 'low-down' language of Broad Run. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 158 There is another low-down pigeon domesticated at Talagonga. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 484/1 Every low-down Neapolitan ice-cream in the town.

Hence **Low-downer U. S.**, a 'poor white' of the southern States.

1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 45 [Given as the designation current in North Carolina]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. 131 They are, at least known by a generic by-word, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

**Lowe**, *obs.* f. *Low a.*, *LOUGH*; *obs.* pa. t. of *LAUGH v.*; *obs.* pa. t. and pa. ppl. of *LIE v.*

**Löweite** (*lō'vayt*). *Min.* [Named, 1846, by Haidinger after A. Löwe of Vienna.] Sulphate of magnesium and sodium occurring in yellowish crystalline masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 678 Löweite is a saline mineral from Ischl. 1885 *Ernst's Min.* 278.

+ **Lower**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *lower*(e), 6 *looeer*. [*ad. OF. lower* reward.] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 372 (Költing) Pouch ous pou art in bi power: 3if ous now our lower! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if pou lessen my life na lowere pou wyntes. c 1450 *Morlin* 59 A knyght axed his body when he was deid vpon the seide crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in lower of his serysye. a 1550 *Image Ipoer* 1. iii *Skellton's Wks.* (1843) 11. 415 Though Christ be the doer, They force not of his looeer, They sett ther by no stoore.

**Lower** (*lō'wər*), a. (*sb.* and *adv.*) Forms: 3 *lāghere*, *lah(e)re*, *lahybre*, 4 *lagher*, *law i)er*, *logher*, 5 *lougher*, *louzer*, *lowyr*, *Sc. lavar*, *-war*, 4, 7 *Sc. lauer*, 4 *lower*. [f. *Low a.* + *-ER*.]

A. *adv.* The comparative of *Low a.*

1. As an ordinary comparative (capable of being followed by *than*): see the senses of *Low a.*

c 1200 ORNIN 2661 Pulh was 3ho micle lahre, Panna ure laffuz Marge was. *Ibid.* 3746 Lasse panna hiss engnell, & lahghre inoh. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 35 Hwa-ne, of engel, litted to iurden lahre, þen a beast . . . loki hu ha speðe! a 1300 *Cursor* 1. 9467 Sua hei naþing was euer wrought, þat . . . me moght Fall dun in to lagher [Gott. lower] state. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* 1. 58 Thai said, successioun of Kyngrik Was nocht to Lower feys lik. 1435 *Missa* *Fr. of Love* ii. i. 69 Queen tha ar far lawar. 1450-80 *tr. Secrete Secret.* 39 Of whiche lougher men in degre mowe lerne gret . . . doctrine. c 1460 *FORRESCULE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 145 What lowerman was þer syttinge in þat counsell, þat [etc.] c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxi. 40 They wald with nobill men be nemmit, Syne laithandly to lawar leinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide. 1671 — *Samson* 1246 Stalking with less unconceivable strides, And lower looks. 1740 Ld. BALTIMORE in *Gentl. Mag.* x. 566 The Estimate of the Navy . . . is lower . . . than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 7 Oct. The people of Norfolk are generally of a lower size, and very few tall. 1839 YEOWELL *And. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 73 It seems difficult to place their origin at a lower period than the apostolic age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 294 A small body of grenadier dragoons, who came from a lower class and received lower pay. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley Farm* 1. xxiii. 234 Hush-sh-sh. For heaven's sake, Mr. Mison, do be a little lower. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 115 The solder, of course, has a much lower fusion point than the metals to be joined. 1873 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 26 July (1884) 308, I feel lower and sadder than ever. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* ii. ii. 139 Try and keep that lower in tone. *absol.* 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* 11. 186 Can the lower create the higher? 1885 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 60 3rs. after 124 So the Higher wields the Lower, while the Lower is the Higher.

2. Used in contradistinction to **UPPER** or **HIGHER**, as the specific designation of an object, a class or group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas. in participative concord (= 'the lower part of'), esp. in geographical names.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. It'napous* Proöm 16 All higher and lower Officers of Armies, under the Generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. vi. to Lower Syria. 1611 *Bible Gen.* vi. 16 With lower, second, and third courses shalt thou make it. 1631 MASSINGER *Deceit as you list* ii. 11, This is the bodye of Antiochus, Kinge of the lower Asia. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 410 Both contain Within them every lower facultie Of sense. 1702 J. PUXELL *Cholice* (1714) 3 The outward Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Belly. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffet's Amphith.* 131 In the lower Ages the Legend on Metals did not often allude to a particular Fact. 1758 J. S. *Le Drak's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 42 The Corner of the Lower-Lip. 1783 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 72 The lower sort in the camp it seems could not be restrained. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Annu.* 101 The Lower Wall or the Floor of the Orbit is nearly plain. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Vau Ranke* (1843) 111. 20 Merchants from the Lower Danube. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 103 The sleeves of the hauberk sometimes were cut short about the middle of the lower arm. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 35 The Huronian or Lower Cambrian. *Ibid.* iv. 56 The Lower Silurian is the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* 1. (1875) 5 The treatment of the lower animals by man. 1883 HARPER's *Mag.* Aug. 448/2 Strong lower-sail winds. 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* ii. (Badm. Libr.) 43 There are four lines in fencing: 2 upper and two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 23 An immense fourfold tackle from the main lowermast-head.

b. *Phrase.* + *To have the lower hand*: to have lost the superiority; to be second best off.



1693 *Mem. Count Teckely* iii. 72 When they have once the lower-hand, they no longer distinguish what they do.  
**3. quasi-sb. + a.** One lower; an inferior. *Obs.*  
 1200 ORMIN 10739 Whase lazhepp himm Binepenn his lahshre. 1340 *Ayene*, 175 Pe aine is gratter, fine and prelat banne the ane loyer. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 Pei are vineipful to per souereyns, vneyen to per lower. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* iii. xxi. 89 Whieper he suffer of his prelate or of his pierce, or of his lower.

†b. The lower part or parts of (something). *Obs.*  
 1340 HAMFOLLE *Psalter* lix. 9 Into þe lavgher of þe earth.

**4. Special collocations:** lower-boy, a boy in the lower school (see below); lower-case *Printing* (see *CASE sb.* 2); also *attrib.*; lower chamber = lower-house; lower classes, those below the middle rank in society; lower criticism, verbal or textual criticism (cf. *higher criticism*, s.v. *CRITICISM* 2 b); lower critico, one who is occupied with lower criticism; lower deck, the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; also *attrib.*; Lower Empire [= F. *bas empire*], the later Roman Empire (formerly, in numismatic use, from the reign of Gallienus; now usually, from the reign of Constantine, or some still later epoch); lower fourth, fifth, etc., the lower division of the fourth, fifth, etc. form in a public school; also *attrib.*; lower house, the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses; also of the convocation of the Church of England; lower †order or orders = lower classes; lower school, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also *attrib.*; (the or this) lower world, earth as opposed to heaven or the heavenly bodies.

1844 *DISIAELI Comynghy* i. l. viii. 92 The "lower boy, or fact," asked his master whether he had further need of him.  
 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *My Livingstone* i. 1 A mob of two hundred lower boys. 1883 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* v. 1 The Stem, and other Fat Sticks of "Lower-Case Roman." 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383 2 The letters of the lower case. 1890 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 251 The type is getting on; I have all the lower-case letters (26). 1835 *LOWE Bismarck* i. 293 The "Lower Chamber would not yield an inch to the Crown and the Upper House." 1774 (the "lower classes of the people," 1806 (the lower class) [see *CLASS sb.* 2]. 1849 *THIRLWALL Rem.* III. 146 Efforts... to elevate the intellectual condition of the lower classes. 1897 *RENDILL HARRIS in Comynghy*, *Rev.* Sept. 342 Res. h is not merely a "lower critic" busied with readings of the existing Gospels. *Ibid.*, The Lower Criticism of the New Testament. 1709 *Lowd. Gas* No. 4521 2 We fired, with the utmost vigour, ... part of our "Lower-deck Guns." 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The ports of the said lower deck to be grated on the inside. 1790 *BRATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 246 The lower-deck ports were then opened. 1900 *Westm. Gas* 12 Apr. 4/3 Lieutenant... is the highest step to which a lower-deck rating can attain. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 573 2 (Empire) The "lower empire comprehends near 1200 years, reckoning from 260 to the destruction of Constantinople in 1453." 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. viii. The driving of this "lower-fourth must have been grievous work. *Ibid.*, He and the other lower-fourth boys. 1579 *FULKE Heskins Parl.* 50 He... placeth him in the "lower house. 1760-72 H. BROOK *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 49 Exultation was heard through all the lower house. 1854 BR. WILBERFORCE *Lett.* in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. iv. 140 Suppose that... the Lower House [of Convocation] elected another [Prolocutor]. 1862 *Acts Massach.* 254 Lower House. 1869 *ROGERS Hist. Gleamings* Ser. i. 23 Ultimately, however, the Lower House [Commons] conceded the demands of the Upper. 1712 (the "Lower Order of Britons") 1749 [see *ORDRE sb.* 2]. 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccent. Excurs.* 13 The adjoining kittle-ground is filled with people of the lower order (according to fashionable denomination). 1822 *CORBETT Weekly Reg.* 27 Apr. 196, I will make your Aristocratic insolence bend before the superior mind of the "Lower Orders". 1857 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. v. There's nothing like candour for a "lowers-school boy." 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. iii. ii. 38 The Globe that lights the "lower World." 1599 *SPENSER Mutability* vi. 14 Mean-while the lower World... was darkened quite. 1675 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) I. 301 All the light and influence that the heavens bestow upon this lower world.

**5. Comb.** Forming comparatives to the combinations of Low *a.* (see Low *a.* IV).

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Sermon*, *Sol. Occ.* ii. (1637) 25 Apprehensions lower-roofed. 1851 *KINGSLEY Yeast* xlii. 242 Smaller, clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

**B. adv.** The comparative of Low *adv.*, q. v. Lower down: the comparative of Low down.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 209 The kynges shipp... descended lower, before a towne in Holland. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 Quba that wald the mater vnderstand, He man luke lower. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* IV. i. 120 She her selfe is hit lower. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer. 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 20 No Prince living... descended lower in presenting her person to the public view. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 222 Let us continue on the story down lower still. 1648 *FAIRBANKS, etc. Remonstrance* 37 Then he fell to play lower. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1724) I. 80 How it was performed, we shall teach lower in this Book. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 62 A viscous clammy... Mixture, scarce at all disposed to ferment, before 'tis let down lower with Water. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* liv. 288 The lower they are degraded... the more submissively they must depend upon his favour. 1782 *COWPER Truth* 170 Your portion is with them... nay, never frown, but, if you please, some fathoms lower down. 1838 G. HALLAM *Lit. Europe* ii. i. § 48 We find not a few editions... —Cicero de Officiis... 1553; Virgil, 1570; —Horace and Juvenal, 1574. It is needless to proceed lower, when they become more frequent. 1878 *HUXLEY Physicist* 64 Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet lower.

**Lower** (lōwə), *v.* Also; loor, lour, lowre.

[f. *LOWER a.*]

**1. trans.** To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e.g. a boat, a drawbridge, a thing or person suspended from above); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with *away* (Naut.), down. 1659 D. PELL *Supr. Sea* 611 Being almost at my desired Port, I will strike and lower down my Fore-top-sail. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 17 Loure the Yard, and forl the Sail. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 198 The Water... sustains these Particles... till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it lowers them. 1762-3 *FALCONER Shipw.* ii. 384 Now down the mast the yard they lower away. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 548 The foe advance to meet us... look! they lower The bridge! 1821 *SCOTT Pirate* xxxvi. The sloop immediately lowered a boat. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 9. 562 A summons from Blake to lower the Dutch flag was met by the Dutch admiral... with a broadside. 1894 *WEYMAN My Lady Retha* xiv. 151 My lady... waved adieu to him, and he lowered his great plumed hat to his stirrup. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

**b. absol. (Naut.)**

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lower handsomely!* and lower cheerily! are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1842 *BARRHAM Jugol. Leg. Ser. ii. Smuggler's Leap*, Now lower away, come lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day. 1896 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

**c. trans.** To make lower, diminish the height of. 1838 *LARDNER Hand-bk. Nat. Phil. Hydrostatics* etc. 33 The water escapes... until the level of C has been lowered to that of B. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 103 The bell-cot... had been lowered to the porch.

**d. Wood-engraving.** To remove by cutting or scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block).

1839 *CHAPTO Wood Engraving* iv. (1861) 586 The part which appears white in A [should be] lowered out. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 723 1 If lowered, the designs will require to be re-sketched on the wood.

**2. intr.** To descend, sink (also fig.); †to cower, crouch (*obs.*). Often with *down*. Also *Naut.* of a yard: To admit of being let down.

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. i. ii.* 129 The present pleasure, by resolution lowering, does become the opposite of it selfe. 1680 *HICKERINGILL Meropz* Wks. 1716 I. 240 For the Crown to Veil and lower to the Stool of Repentance, Oh abominable and Vile! 1720 T. GORDON *Humorist* I. 92 The brute Part of the Creation are affected by the Turns of Weather; the Deer, we say, runs to Cover, the Bird lowers. 1727 *Philos. Quartl.* (1816) 38 The main yard could not lower. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agrie. Perth* 323 When snow is falling... the shepherds drive their flocks... round the top of a hill in a circle, to keep them from lowering and being smothered. 1806 H. SIDGONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* i. 146, I immediately lowered down and hid myself among some shrubs. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho. i.* Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots.

**b. To slope downwards.**

1813 *SOUTHEY Nelson* II. 104 To the north of Helsinburg the shores are steep and rocky; they lower to the south. 1875 *LELL Princ. Geol.* I. ii. xiv. 638 The top of the escarpment where it lowers towards Otajano.

†c. *trans.* To descend (a hill). *Obs.*

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* I. 133 Lowering the hill the scenery is yet more agreeable.

**3. a. trans.** To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. **b. intr.** To become lower in price.

a. 1690 *CILIO Sals Trade*, Pref. (A) 7 b. Some People... may... not know it is for their Advantage to lower their Interest. 1729 *SWEET Intelligence* No. 19 ¶ 5 The Value of Guineas was lowered in England from 21s. 6d. to only 21s. 1765 *BURKSTON Comm.* I. 172 The value of money is very considerably lowered since the Bishop wrote. 1823 *BYRON Agt. of Bronze* xiv. Did the tyrant lower wheat? 1833 *HT. MARTINEAU Moral. Strike* i. 3, I suppose your wages are lowered. 1886 *KARL STENCKER Speech at Leeds* 3 May, They lowered the rents.

b. 1697 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 347 See soon as that grain visit Indian Corn lowers of the above said price... then [etc.]. 1823 *Examiner* 448 2 Meat will lower in price. 1891 *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Poultry is gradually lowering in price.

**4. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of.**

1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 6 Dec. My illness... alone never yet lowered my spirits as they are now lowered. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. vii. 623 The Mahratta government... might have induced to lower its tone. 1834 *LISTER Anne Grey* xxvi. II. 215 Lowering his voice so that she alone could hear. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 46 The light of both is lowered in the same proportion. 1897 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 193 In washing, the Chiaroscuro is lowered from the high lights... to the middle tones. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VII. 629 Another time-honoured fashion of lowering intracranial tension is by purgatives.

†b. To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air); to dilute with (water, etc.). *Obs.*

1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 145 This Art of purifying Arracs with Milk, were tolerable, if they did not, at the same time, lower them with Water also. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cyl. Neph.*, Lowering a sample [of spirits] to the proof strength. 1771 *SMOLLETT Hough. Cl.* 8 June, Milk... lowered with hot water. 1793 *BEDDOES Lett.* *Darwin* 39 It would be more advantageous to lower the atmospheric air with hydrogen than with azotic air. 1869 *MALKIN Gil Blas* ii. i. ¶ 5 [She made] him take a good draught of wine, a little lowered at proper intervals. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* in, Wot do you go a lowrin' the table-beer for then?

**c. Mus.** To depress in pitch, to flatten.

1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) xvii. § 448 If we take the second inversion of a chord of the seventh... and lower

the bass note a chromatic semitone, we shall obtain a new combination.

**d. intr.** To become lower in intensity.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* vii. The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

**5. trans.** To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour. *Const. lo.*

1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* liv. 282 His letter has lowered him in my opinion. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 65 The history of Persius had been greatly misapprehended and lowered, by being inserted among the fables of Greece. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* iv. In marriage a man lowers a woman to his own rank. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 75 What had passed must have had the effect of raising his own Church in his esteem, and of lowering the Church of England. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud. 1882 *JEAN WATSON Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 Lowering his character as a minister of the Gospel.

**b. intr. for refl.**

1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 45 Thou shalt lower to thy level day by day.

**6. trans.** To bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale.

1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xxi. 344 To lower the melting point of the Montanvert ice. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 93 It is possible to lower the freezing point by various means.

**Lower**: see LOUR *v.*; *obs.* form of LOUVER.

**Lowerable** (lōwə'rab'l), *a.* [f. *LOWER v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being lowered.

1889 H. M. DOUGHY *Friesland Meres* 230 Top-masts lowerable under bridges.

**Lowered, Lowere**, *obs.* fl. of LORD, LOUVER.

**Lowered** (lōwə'd), *pp. a.* [f. *LOWER v.* + *-ED*.] In various senses of the *vb.* In *Her.*, of an ordinary: = ABASED 2.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædrus & Hipp.* iii. 31 The suppliant Nations... with lower'd Sails Confess the Ocean's Queen. 1826 *SCOTT Jynl.* 8 June, The affectionate care that used to be ready, with lowered voice and stealthy pace, to smooth the pillow. 1828-49 *BERRY Encycl. Herald.* i. Lowered. 1830 *CHAITO Wood Engraving* iv. (1861) 614 When lowered blocks are printed at a common press, it is necessary that [etc.]. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, Lowered: see *ABASED*. 1860 *Geo. Eliot Mill on Floss* III. 165 A great tear fell from under her lowered eyelids. 1869 E. A. PARKY *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 A general lowered state of health among the population. 1877 *SWEET Handbk. Phonetics* 12 The intermediate heights are distinguished as 'lowered' and 'raised', thus the 'lowered high-front' has a position below the 'high-front'.

**Lowerer** (lōwə'rai), [f. *LOWER v.* + *-ER*.] One who or something which lowers.

1890 *SWEET Primer Phonetics* 13 Intermediate positions between the nine cardinal ones are marked by diacritics: 1. 'raiser', 2. 'lowerer'... 3. 'backward lowerer'.

**Lowering** (lōwə'riŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. *LOWER v.* + *-ING*.] The action of LOWER *v.* in various senses.

1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* i. 16 Such indifferent things as... hoising, looring, and the like. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Vices* 15 A striking or looring of Sail by the Ships of other Nations. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cyl. Suppl.*, Lowering... the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor by mixing water with it. 1868 *LOCKYER Guilem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 193 The lowering of the temperature in February and May. 1890 ROLF HOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 A continuous course of bailing, lowering and hauling up. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 556 A previous lowering of vitality may usher it [paralysis].

**Lowering** (lōwə'riŋ), *pp. a.* [f. *LOWER v.* + *-ING*.] That lowers, in senses of the *vb.*

1895 *Daily News* 3 June 7/2 The felt branches continue dull, at lowering prices. 1899 *GUMFORTH-JONES Ascent thro. Christ* i. iii. 120 There are lowering influences in the environment.

**Lowering**: see LOURING.

†**Lowermore, a. Obs.** [f. *LOWER a.* + *MORE* *adv.*, after next.] = LOWER *adj.*

1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* i. xxviii. 69 The lowermost round ligament of the Womb. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 93.

**Lowermost** (lōwə'moust), *a.* [f. *LOWER a.* + *-MOST*.] = LOWEST *a.* (cf. *HIGHERMOST*).

1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) X iv. a. The Sunne... in winter season draweth to the lowermost signe. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 71 As you may see by the Figure of Low to the lowermost Gun of the Castle. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 74 The lowermost mast would likewise have gone, had not the weather proved fine. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VII. 295 The lowermost extremity of the ascending frontal convolution.

**Lowest**: see LOURY.

**Lowest** (lōwə'st), *a. (sb.) and adv.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* lazhesst, 4 lauest, loweast, 5 lagh, lau-, law-, lowist, -yst, 6-6 lawest, Sc. -ast, 6 Sc. leuchest, 3- lowest. [f. *LOW a.* + *-EST*.]

**A. adj.** 1. The superlative of Low *a.* in its various senses.

1200 *ORMIN* 15276 Biss folle iss lazhesst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2437 Pe more lowest is. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 357 (Göt.) Pe lauest [Cott. nepermost] þan es water and ecle. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl. A.* i. 215 Lucifer lowest liph of hem alle. 1435 *MISTY Fire of Love* i. iv. 8 Sly he sobly ar more haly, & 31 of men ar haldyn laghast. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 33 b. The lowest sorte of the vile and rustical people. 1578 *JANESAY (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 89, I shall nink... the niest stone the leuchest. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note to the top of my Compasse. 1681 *FLAYEL Right Man's Refuge* 179 When things have been brought to the lowest ebb. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 419 Perjury... Sells oaths by tale and at the lowest price. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. iii. 247 The lowest atmospheric strata. 1862 *Building News* 23 May 1/2 The



board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pansanias*, etc. 46 The lowest fetish-worshippers of Western Africa.

b. In partitive concord: The lowest part of. *poet.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. 2*. But, when she list, it raught Downe to her lowest heele. 1611 BIBLE *P's. lxxxvi. 13*. 1667 MILTON *P. L. n. 882* That the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus. 2. Comb. Forming superlatives to the combinations of Low a.

a 1640 EARL STIRLING *Anacrisis in Wks. of Drum. of Hawth.* (1711) 160 In a more abject manner than the lowest minded man could have descended to conceive.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* 1. The lowest part, position or pitch. *Obs.* exc. with *at*.

a 1595 St. Marher. 14 Be seed ham lihten swah of so wide beh, from be heste in heouene to be laeste in helle. 1588 WYCLIF *Math. xxvii. 51* And to the veil of the temple was to-rent in twety parties, for the hiest to the lowest. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 53 Put be ever atte lowist, and be hyest shall be goven to be; for be hiest may not stonde wipoute be lowist. 1640 tr. *Verder's Rom. of Rom.* III. xxxvii. 156 When a man thinks them at the lowest of the wheele, hee shall be sure to find them on the top. 1659 HAMMOND *On P's. cvii. 30-41* Paraphr. 546 Just when they are brought to the lowest. 1850 MILL *Kepr. Govt.* (1855) 140/5 Men who had been brought up to their duties, and had fulfilled them for many years, at lowest without disgrace. 1897 C. HEADLAM *Sel. Brit. Satirists* 64 When taste was almost at its lowest in England.

2. He who or that which is lowest.

1785 COWPER *Task* iv. 588 The rich, and they that have an arm to check the licence of the lowest in degree. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 62 [*Cassino*] When three persons play, the two lowest subtract their points from the highest. 1843 PUSKY *Seriu. Holy Euch.* 15 Lowest is joined on with highest, earth with heaven, man with G. d.

C. *adv.* The superlative of Low *adv.* in its various senses; also in *Comb.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 63 Whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne he is swiftest to beguile The woman. 1759 HUMPH *Hist. Eng.* (1834) III. xxiii. 231 The period in which the people of Christendom were the lowest sunk in ignorance. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 725/1 In 1799 the salary of our lowest-paid Judges was £1000.

Loweth, Loway, var. ff. LOWTH *Obs.*, LOWY. Lowffe, *obs.* form of LUFF.

† Lowffing, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*Cf.* 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-Bell' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).] = LOW BELLING.

1581 Act 23 *Eliz. c. 10* § 1 No manner of persons... shall take, kill, or destroy any Fesauties or Parteridges, with any manner of Nettes, Snares, Ginnes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other devices whatsoever, in the night time.

Lowgh, var. LOUGH<sup>1</sup>, *Obs.*; *obs.* f. LOW v.<sup>4</sup>

Lowgit, *obs.* form of LUGGED *pp.* a.<sup>2</sup>

Lowh, *obs.* pa. t. of LAUGH. Lowie: see LOWY. Löwigit (Löwigit), *Alin.* [Named, 1861, by Mitscherlich after K. J. Löwig, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium found in yellowish nodules (A. H. Chester). 1862 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXXIV. 215 Löwigit, the variety of alunit analysed by Löwig. 1893 DANA *Min.* 976.

† Lowing, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* LOW v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of Low v.<sup>1</sup>; descent; obsecration; humiliation, etc.

c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 508 He loweth in markettes ben met Wip... lowynge of lewed men. 1398 TRIVIS *Barth. Du P. R.* ix. viii. (1495) v. 93 Wynter bygynnyth when the sonne is in Capricornus, and is ende of discrecyon and the lowynge of the sonne in y myddaye. c 1440 HYLTON *Scale Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xvi. The nether clowde is downe puttyng and a lowynge of his euenerstern.

† Lowing, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* LOW v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of Low v.<sup>2</sup>; flaming.

c 1440 *Proup. Paro.* 315/2 Lowynge, or leynynge of fyrr, flammacio.

† Lowing, *vb.* *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* LOW v.<sup>3</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of Low v.<sup>3</sup>; *concr.* an allowance.

1533 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 64 And has a lowing to vphold the samyn... bot our oukly penny gaderet amangis the brether of the said craft. 1607 see Low v.<sup>3</sup> 2.

Lowing (low'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* LOW v.<sup>4</sup> + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of Low v.<sup>4</sup>; the mooing of cattle; also *transf.*

a 1825 Leg. *Kath.* 141 Lowinge of baet ahte, ludinge of be men. c 1440 *Proup. Paro.* 315/2 Lowynge, or crynyng of nette, mugatus. 1579 A. MUNDAY *Captiv. J. Fox* in Hakluyt *Poy.* (1589) 153 Amongst the Turkes was one... who... full off from the toppie of the prison wall, and made such a lowing that the inhabitants... came and daved him. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. 1. 179 Calfe-like, they ny lowing follow'd. 1794 WORKMAN *Guilt & Sorrow* lviii. Melancholy lowings intervene Of scattered herds. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v. Here Miss Nipper made a horrible lowing. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* etc. xxiv. 309 The blowing of his horn, and the lowing of his charge.

Lowing (low'ing), *pp.* a.<sup>1</sup> Now *diat.* [*f.* LOW v.<sup>4</sup> + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Burning, flaming, flashing.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 679 A lowande leder of ledez in londe hym wel semez. 1791 RAMSAY *Horace to Virgil* iii. Prometheus... staw a lowan col frae heav'n's high ha'. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxii. A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit, fill'd fou o' lowin brunstane. 1852 L. ROUN *Poems & Songs* 123 Dearest, return 'The lowin' love I ha'e for you.

Lowing (low'ing), *pp.* a.<sup>2</sup> [*f.* LOW v.<sup>4</sup> + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That lows, as cattle do.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvii. 18 The stronge vois of lowende bestes. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest*, To Sir R. Wroth 16 'Mongst loughing heards. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 2 The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea. 1882 W. WOOD *Gloss.* (*Proverbs*) A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

Lowing, variant of LOYN *Obs.*

Lowins, var. LOW WINES. Lowis, *obs.* f. LOOSE.

Lowish (low'ish), *a.* [*f.* LOW a. + -ISH.] Somewhat low. Also in *comb.*

1689 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 Taken... from two Gentlemen... a grey gelding... lowish back [etc.]. 1743 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 81 Money runs a little lowish, after what I have laid out. 1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Tools* I. iii. 64 'The boy found his level... — a lowish one.

Lowk(e, variant of LOUK v.<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* and v.<sup>2</sup>

Lowland (low'land), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-9 lawland, 8 lawlin, 9 laighland, lawlant. Also LALLAN. [*f.* LOW a. + LAND.] A. *sb.*

1. Low or level land; land which is on a lower level than the adjoining districts. Usually *pl.*

sing. 1855 KINGSLEY *Herpes*, *Thesus* II. 203 The lowland grew blue beneath his feet. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 13 In the cities of the lowland.

pl. 1663 DRYDEN *Orid's Met.* 1. Poems 1743 II. 176 No Nat'l Cause she found from Brooks, or Bogs, Or marshy Lowlands, to produce the Fogs. 1795 DE FOE *Jay's Journal* II. 1840 266 So high above the valley that it looked like the lowlands in England do below Box Hill in Surrey. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 106 The central lowlands must be the coldest part of North America.

fig. 1864 LOWELL *Liveside Trav.* 118 The lowlands and levels of ordinary palaver.

2. *spec.* (Now always *pl.*) The less mountainous region of Scotland, situated south and east of the Highlands.

1631 in *Phanes of Canador* (Spalding Club) 273 The necessity of his advice doth oftymes invite him to the lowlands. c 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 69 Whether England and the Low-Lands of Scotland, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do... the said Territories of England, and the Low-Land of Scotland, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres. c 1730 BURN *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk... distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken by the inhabitants. 1892 GALT *Proverb* xiii. 98 Mr. Keg... had come in from the Laighlands... to live among us.

3. Lowlands: the Lowland (Scottish) dialect. (*Cf.* LALLAN s.v. LALLAN.)

1832 53 BALLANTINE *Whistle-Blinkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 27 My young cousin Peggy cum down frae Dunkeld, Wi' nae word o' lawlands ava, man. c 1878 H. ARNOLD *Land of Burns* (1892) 335 Has gude braid lawlan's left the land?

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district; occas. pertaining to the 'nether regions'.

1567 Reg. *Privy Council* Scot. I. 555 To eschew sic contemptuous... in a peccabill centre and lawland. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* I. 7 His Erland was to draw the Low-land damps from the foggy Fens. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 52 Israel was constrained to go down to Egypt, and see for maintenance to these... low land states. 1791 RAMSAY *Answer to Burchet* 8 He... lumps down to visit ilka lawland ghaist. 1823 in *Hone Every-day* Bk. II. 226 Our lowland vapours... deranged her constitution. 1863 WOODS *My Childhood* 138 Well coerced by Lowland Williams [i.e. William III's] craft. 1865 WHITTIER *Revisited* 41 Bring down, O lowland river, The joy of the hills to the waiting sea. 1868 W. W. HUNTER *Compar. Dict. Lang.* India 2 The English have studied and understood the lowland population as no conquerors ever studied or understood a subject race.

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1508 DENBAR *Flying to Kenedie* 56 Ane lawland erwald mak a bettir noy. 1610 HOLLAND (*Amend's Brit.* I. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen. 1752 FARQUHAR *Descr. May Pref.* The Lowland Scotch language, and the English, at that time were nearly the same. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, Air iv. A Highland lad my love was born. The Lawlan laws he held in scorn. 1806 N. MURDO *East Fife* (1902) 85 In her house on the Lowland road Jean Robt starved. 1808 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* I. 6 Lambis which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm.

Lowlander (low'landər), [*f.* LOWLAND + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] An inhabitant of the low-lying or level portion of a country or district.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 105 The hostility of the Lowlanders, the Lapiths, whom they certainly never subdued. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereto* I. 4 The lowlander, on the other hand, has his own strength.

b. *spec.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1692 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 2732/3 The Clan Gregor, and many others, both Highlanders and Lowlanders... are now come in. c 1775 JONSON in *Hawkins Life* (1787) 490 Of the... state of the whole Earle nation, the Lowlanders are, at least, as ignorant as ourselves. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 468/4 The little lowlander strutted as he played the evening melody.

Lowler, variant of LOLLER<sup>1</sup> *Obs.*

Lowlihead (low'lihəd), *arch.* [*f.* LOWLY a. + -HEAD.] Humility, lowliness.

c 1403 CLANVOWE *Cuckoo & Night*, 156 Lowlihead, and treve company. 1426 LYNG *De Guil. Pilgr.* 7995 Meknesse & lowlyhead. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel I.* The stately flower... Of perfect wifedhood and pure lowlihead. c 1850 ROSSIE II. *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 90 The lamp of her meek lowlihead. 1899 BROWNING *Pope & Net* vii. The thing was gone—That guarantee of lowlihead.

Lowlihood, rare<sup>-0</sup>. [+ -HOOD.] = *prec.*

1818 in Todd (but his quot. has *lowlyhead*). Hence in mod. *dicts.*

Lowlily (low'li), *adv.* [*f.* LOWLY a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lowly fashion or manner.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 Pat bay... serve bame mekely and gladly and lawlily. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* xxx. 481 He shall... enter into the Citie very poorly and lowlily. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile Poems* 1850 I. 79 Live and love—Doing both nobly, because lowlily. 1881 SHAKS *Asp. Poetry* iv. 116 Only by thinking lowlily of himself, and highly of those better than himself.

Lowliness (low'linəs), [*f.* LOWLY a. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being lowly.

1. Meekness, humility; an instance of this.

a 1413 HEN. PR. WALES *Rp. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. 37), Alle the lowliness that any subget kan theenke or devise. c 1440 *Partonope* 224 Lat fayne lo curtesy And lowlynese bothe to smalle and grete. 1509 HAWES *Last Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 20 Than were endured Her crystal eyes full of lowliness. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xvi. 1 Lowlynese goeth before honoure. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C. II. i.* 22 'Tis a common prooffe, That Lowlynese is young Ambitions Ladder. 1764 J. WOODMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 127 By 80 travelling. I might set an example of lowliness before the eyes of their masters. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xii. v. O Maud were sure of Heaven If lowliness could save her. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 285 Greatness in lowliness.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty.

1596 SPENSER *State Trd.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 They say that they continued in that lowliness, until the time that the division betweene the two barons of Lancaster and Yorke at se. 1891 F. K. CHURCH *Origin of Saltier* vii. 353 Sympathy made the Messiah like unto common men in their lowliness.

† Lowling, *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [*f.* LOW a. + -LING.]

A low bred fellow.

1581 MURCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Yet some petie lowlignes, do sometimes seeke to resemble.

Low-lived (low'livəd), *a.* Also 8-9 -lived.

[*f.* LOW a. + LIVE-, LIFE + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions, expressions, etc.

1760 C. JONSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 155 She could not think of letting any common low-lived fellow come near her. *Ibid.* III. 177 How can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xi. Your Ladyship should except... your own things in the Lady's Magazine. I hope you'll say there's nothing low-lived there. 1781 J. RUSSELL *Aut. Orig.* I. ch. 77 The low-lived fellow who wrote this letter. 1836 48 B. H. WALSH *Arctoph.* 46 note, Arctophanes is... unmerciful upon low-lived, vulgar people. 188a FR. A. KENNEL *Liter Life* I. 82 An ignoble, low-lived expression in... occasionally startled... one, on a countenance noble and intellectual.

Lowly (low'li), *a.* Somewhat *arch.* Forms: 4 low(e), lich, loulī, 4-7 north-lawly, -lie, 7 laulie), 6 lowely, lowlie, 4- lowly. [*f.* LOW a. + -LY<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud or ambitious.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anl. & Ric.* 142 She to him so lowly was and trewe. 1377 LANGR. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 227 For loulch he loketh and loulche is his speche. 1466 LADG. *De Guil. Filz.* 21034 Vifl thow do to myn Image, Lowly worshipe and homaige. c 1450 in *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 132 Y. by-ake 3ow nyw the lowlyke-s wyse that [etc.]. c 1470 HENRY II *allace* viii. 1664 Wallace on kne, with lowly obeysance. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* vi. 8 To be lowly, and to walke with thy God. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. II. i.* 110 Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement. 1659 HAMMOND *On P's.* ch. 3. Annot. 719 Without the lowlyest posture of the body. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 3 The Pope has written to the French King on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 93 God accounts him proud; High in demand, though lowly in pretence. *absol.* 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* iii. 34 He shal geue grace vnto the lowly. 1611 BIBLE *ibid.*

2. Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 393 Courtiesse... is sooner found in lowly sheds... then in tapstry Halls. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 141 All the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement... knows. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 278 'I'd sit f' happy i' my lowly ben. 180a WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'Milton! thou shouldst be living', Thy heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 98 The continued existence of lowly organisms offers no difficulty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glas.* I. iii. 23 I put up at a very lowly inn. 1871 C. V. SMITH *Bible & Pop. Theol.* xl. 116 They remembered the origin of Jesus and saw his lowly condition. 1871 FRILMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 143 The sons of Harold who were within the walls of Exeter came of a lowlier and doubtful stock.

*absol.* 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 600 Say... what the name you bore... (For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right, the great and lowly claims). 185a MRS. STOWE (*title*, Uncle Tom's Cabin; or, Life among the Lowly.

3. Low in situation or growth; usually with allusion to sense 1. (*Cf.* HUMBLE a.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iv. 21 Thy Xanne sees weeping in the lowly West. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 2 Lowly Shrubs and Trees that shade the Plain, Delight not all. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 638 Those who dwell... where Boagrius floats the lowly Lands. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 449 Where purple violets link With all the lowly children of the shade. a 1729 CONGREVE *Mourn. Muse Alex's Wks.* 1730 III. 208 As lofty Pines o'er-top the lowly Reed, So did her graceful Height all Nymphs exceed. 1854 WHITTIER *Question of Life* 123 In lowliest depths of bosky dell The hermit Contemplation dwells. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 And the sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

b. ? *notice-use*. ? Lying low.

1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 47 As looks the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his tender dying Eyes.

4. *occas.* Low in character, mean.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 124 This proud letter of the lowly Lady Davers... *Lowly*, 1837, because she could



stoop to such vain pride. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 289 His name was never stained with any lowly act.

**5. Comb., as lowly-built, lowly-minded** (hence *lowly-mindedness*), adjs.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Tear* iv. 3 Over thy lowly-built sepulchre bending. 1864 TENNYSON *Alcyon* p. 168 She—so lowly lovely and so loving. 1840 COVERDALE *Fruit. Less.* i. (1593) K 3 b. Christ... teacheth us to be lowly minded and humble. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 57 The stamp of lowly-mindedness.

**Lowly** (lōw'li), *adv.* Forms: 4 lozly, louhe-liche, lowelyche, laweliche, 4-5 lou'i, -y, 4-6 lowely, 5 lowlyly, lowely, 5-6 lawly, 6 Sc. lau-, lawle, -lie, 6-7 lowlie, 9 Sc. laighly, leuehly, 4- lowly. [f. LOW *a.* + -LY *2.*]

**1. In a lowly manner** (= LOWLY); humbly, reverently; modestly. In *to bow lowly* with mixture of sense 2.

13... *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 614 Lenge a lyttel wih by lede 1 lozly kische. 1385 CHATCER *L. G. W.* 2062 *Ariadne*. But I yow serve as lowly in that place. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. x.* 741 Lewede crenytes, That lokun ful louhe-liche to lachen menne almesse. 14... *Why I can't be a Nun* 161 in *E. E. A.* (1862) 142, I, as lowly as I can, Wolle do, yow serve nyst and day. 1512 DOUGLAS *Arms* i. li. 24 To quham as than lawle thus Juno said [etc.]. 1599 FRITH *Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 98/4 Christ full lowly and meekly washed his disciples fete. 1588 A. KIRK. *tr. Caustus Cath.* 79 We must humble, and leuile psterne our selfe. 1639 MILTON *Nativity Ode* 25 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at thy blessed feet. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 144 Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began their Orisons. 1802 WORKSW. *Parvett* 28 A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred. 1844 DISRAELI *Contingency* III. ii. As he bowed lowly before the Duchess.

**2. In a low manner or degree.**

**a. In a low position or posture; along the ground.** In examples from 18th c. there is mixture of sense 1.

13... *Gay Wario*. (A) 184 So wele his strok he sett That his heynd from be bodi fel, He zede him laweliche neye. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. i. 24 A pleasant dale that lowly lay Betwixt two hills. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 663 Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused And lowly creeping. 1785 — *Poplar Field* 14, I must ere long lie as lowly as they [felled trees]. 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 144 (Jnm.) And Reckie stands sweet on the east sloping dale, An' leuchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

**b. In a low voice.** Now only *poet.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowely, or softe yn voyce, sub-misse. 1810 SIMILEY *Zastraci* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 l. 17 He sometimes spoke lowly to himself. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1853) 127 A maiden sat in her lonely tower sadly and lowly singing. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 95 What art thou whispering lowly to thy babes, O wain girl-mother?

**† c. In an inferior manner, meanly.** *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 3, I will show my selfe highly fed, and lowly taught.

**d. With a low opinion.** *rare.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 63 They always think highly of the beloved Object, and lowly of themselves. 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractarianism* II. 68 'Why', said he [South], 'the High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church'.

**e. In a low degree.** *rare.*

1870 ROLLSTON *Anim. Life* 30 The walls of the lung are but very lowly vascular.

**3. Comb., as lowly born, lowly-cultivated, lowly-organized.**

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 19 Tis better to be lowly borne... Then [etc.]. 1872 F. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 234 We may long look in vain for the name of a lowly born man amongst the Roman magistacy. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1st Sund. after Christm. ii. A sick man's lowly-breathed sigh. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxi. 212 That apathetic fatalism which belongs to all lowly-cultivated races. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 99 Lowly-organized forms appear to have been preserved to the present day.

**† Lowly, v. Obs.** Also 6 Sc. lawly. [f. LAWLY *a.*] *trans.* To humble; *refl.* to condescend.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 512 Lownyng to God Almyght, Hes lawleht him so far to schaw the ryght Of this tirane quhilk wes oure prync and king. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1218/2 Were not the charge I prevent... I should lowlye my person to meet yon six English miles. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 125 Wee see howe God lowlieth himselfe and stoopeth to our rudenesse.

**Low man, lowman.** [f. LOW *a.* + MAN. Cf. also HIGHMAN.] In *pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers. (Cf. LOW-RUNNER.)

1592 KYE *Sol. & Pers.* II. l. 223 Heere are tall men and little men... Hee men and low men, thou woldst say. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 47. 1608 DEKKER *Beltman* *Land. P.* 3. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* I. lxxx. (1618) D 3 b. Then play thou for a pound or for a pin, High men are low men, still are foysted in. 1621, a 1643 [see HIGHMAN].

**Lowme, obs. form of LOOM sb.**

**Lowmost** (lōw'mōst), *a.* and *adv.* Now *dial.*

[f. LOW *a.* or *adv.* + -MOST.] = LOWEST *a.* and *adv.* 1528 UBALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiii. 87 From the highest pole of heauen to the lowmoste. 1578 LATE *Doctens* II. lvi. 233 The leaues... that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger. 1820 BLACKB. *diag.* VII. 260 The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war. 1865 E. WAUGH *Besom Ben* II. 23 Every time his head came lowmost he looked at his master with imploring eyes.

**Lowmpe, obs. form of LAMB.**

**Lowne** (lōun), *a.*, *sb.* and *adv.* Sc. and north. *dial.* Forms: 5-7 lowne, 6 lounin, loun, 7-8 lownd, 8 lowen, 9 lowan, loud, 6- lowa. [a. ON.

\*lūgn (*n* stem; Icel. *lūgn* adj., *lōgn* neut. sb., MSw. *lūgn*, Sw. *lūgn*, Da. *lūnn* adj. and sb.). The derived Lowne *v.* occurs earlier.] *A. adj.*

**1. a. Of the weather, water, a locality:** Calm, quiet, still, unruffled.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lykyn and luf. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Line & Mouse*) xxxviii. The fair forest with leuis lowne and lie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Dieneis* II. viii. 60 Within the haviu goith loun. 1536 BELLEFOEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme to Cosmog. 11 In weddir lotin and maist tempestus hail. But ony dreid, I beir an equal sail. 1583 LEG. *Sp. St. Androis* 156 Then sett he to, with sail and ayre, To seek some lowner harboure thayre. 1584 HUSON *Die Bartol* *Judith* I. (1608) 19 The variant winde is still and lowne. 1683 G. MERITON *York. Dialogue* 346 How comes thy Clathes seay flur'd, Earne, this Lownd day? 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 218 Ye may hear him, on a lownd day, at every farm-house in the village. 1864 CROCKETT *Raiders* 221 The wind came... in low-n-warm puffs.

**b. Of persons, their actions, circumstances, demeanour, talk, etc.:** Calm, gentle, quiet, silent, soft, still.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* ix, To keep a' things hush and lowne. 1768 ROSS *Helene* (1789) 92 My lad, my counsel's ye be lowne. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv, Sir Richard... had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was loun and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxiii. 270 But do you think your brother will like Nether-Place? It will be our lowne for him. 1827 — *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 277 You'll keep a lowner sugh or you get halfway from Dalnacarnach.

**2. Sheltered; cozy, snug.**

1728 RAMSAY *Ram & Buck* 6 And drave them frae the leown bield, To crop contented frozen fare. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* I, Turnips and stubble are no' to be compared wi'... the win' taps o' the hills, or the lowne glens.

**B. sb.** [= Icel. *lōgn*.] Quiet, calm, stillness, tranquillity; also, shelter.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lun*, or *Leue*, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or leue of a hedge. W. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. VI. II. (1849) 257 To hear the far-off Kirk-bell ringing shrilly in the lowne of a Sunday morning. 1880 WATT *Poet. Sketches* 60 (E. D. D.) Oor bit hoosie that stood i' the lowne o' the shaw.

**C. adv.** Quietly, softly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 24123 Befoir the wynd that sailit lone and still. 1816 SCOT *Old Mort.* xlii, For God's sake, speak loud and low.

**Lowne** (lōun), *v.* Sc. and north. *dial.* Also 5 *lowin*, 9 *lownd*. [f. LOWN *a.*]

**1. a. intr.** To become calm, to calm; also with *down*. **† b. trans.** To make calm, to lull. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horst.) II. 1012 The see tempestes lowynit not. 1513 DOUGLAS *Arms* VII. II. 5 Eftir the wyndis lownit war at will. *Ibid.* II. II. 113 The wyndis cik thar blaisit lownit sone. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 24 Blaw the wind ne'er so fast it will lowne at the last. 1894 R. W. REID *Poems* 59 The win' was lownin' doon.

**2. To shelter.**

1375 HARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 276 And a myle wes betuix the seis, And that was lowynit all with treis. 1802 COLFRIDGE *Lett.* 26 Aug. (1893) 400, I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country, *lowynid*) in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sea Fell.

Hence **Lowned** (*lownit*, *pp.* *a.*), calmed, still.

1513 DOUGLAS *Arms* v. iv. 107 Scherand the lownit air, [schol] Down from the hycht discendis soft and fair.

**Lowne**, *v.* variant of LOON *1*.

**Lowndrer**, var. LOUNDERER *Obs.*, skulker.

**Lowness** (lōwnēs), [f. LOW *a.* + -NESS.]

**1. The quality or condition of being Low.**

**a. In physical applications:** Smallness of elevation from the ground or of prominence from a surface; situation at a low level; † shortness of stature.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth. D. P. R.* VII. xxvi. (1195) 24 Amonge the tokens of Tysyk ben... lownesse of the roundnesse of eyen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or depnesse, *profunditas*. Lownesse, ny the grounde, *basitas*. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 44/1 By cause of the lownes and straitenes of the said Brigg. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cleo.* VII. vii. 21. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 32 The Lownesse of the Bough... maketh the Fruit greater, and to ripen better. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 181 Can I discerne how shadowes are decreast, Or growne; by height or lownesse of the Sunne? 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 256 Augustus... was of a low stature, but... his lownesse was hid by the finesse and equalitie of his members. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Their own lowness... preserved them, from the fire of the batteries. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 298 The island of Tortuga remarkable for its lowness and want of vegetation.

**b. Low or depressed condition with regard to station, rank, fortune, or estimation; † degradation, abasement.**

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 298 Edmodnosse is... Jue of lute here-word & of lownesse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8300 Pus sulle þat haf gret powere, And heighnes, for þair unen gret lawnes here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 18 That al here lyf leden in lownesse and in pouerte. 1548 UBALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 20-23 But no man can truly glory in him, but he whiche is not offeinded with hys humilite and lownes. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Tran.* G ij b. He rayned the afflicted lownesse of the desolate King. c 1655 A. SNEY in *19th Cent.* (1884) Jan. 63 The lownesse and meanness of my fortune and person forbids me to hope. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Prior*, The lowness of his original. 1886 BOOK-LOVE Feb. 58 After disposing of the charge of lowness of birth.

**† c. Humility, lowliness, meekness.** *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* II. (Rolls) 8765 And 3it wyf

gret lownesse of hert, þat pruyde turne hit nought over-thwert. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 133 Loue and leante and lounesse of herte. c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 1501 She the proude kan encline To lownesse and humilite. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or mekenesse, *humilitas*. Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, *affabilitas*.

**d. Low degree of any quality; low pitch** (of a note); smallness of amount, price, temperature, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Clefe is a character... shewing the height and lownes of every note standing on the same Verse. 1690 CHILDE *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 31 The lownes of interest of money in Holland... proceeds only from their abundance of coin. 1708 J. C. COUPL. *Collier* (1845) 18 They have not the Benefit of the lowness of Price as at the Pits. 1797-8 WELLINGTON in *Owen Desp.* 779 Measures having lowness of freight and freedom of trade in view may be adopted upon two principles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 This lowness of temperature.

**† e. Want of elevation in literary style; an instance of this.** *Obs.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ded., If there be anything in this Play wherein I have rais'd my self beyond the ordinary Lowness of my Comedies. 1735 POPE *Postcor. to Odyssey* (1726) V. 299 The more he was forc'd upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness. *Ibid.* 306 He, who ventur'd... to imitate Homer's Lownesses in the Narrative. 1728 Dr. HERRING in J. DUNCOMBE *Lett.* (1773) I. 287 The inaccuracies of style, the lownesses of expression, in this translation.

**f. Want of elevation in character; meanness, baseness.**

1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. ii. § 8 Who could but imagine a strange lowness of spirit in those who could fall down and worship the basest... of creatures? 1884 LADY VERNY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 554 Wickedness and lowness are necessary to show forth the good and the high.

**g. Mental or nervous depression.** Now only explicitly *lowness of spirits*.

1739 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 July (1830) I. 270, I went to a gentleman who is much troubled with what they call lowness of spirits. 1782 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Comm.* I. 72 note 2 She had... a small quick pulse, with great lowness. c 1825 JAKE AUSTEN *Persuasion*, (1833) I. xi. 300 She had to struggle against a great tendency to lowness. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 437 Great languor, lowness and oppression at the praecordia. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Peasant* 45 He felt occasionally that lowness of spirits from which, when their prospects are clouded, few are wholly exempted.

**2. As a mock title of dignity.**

1771 P. PARSONS *Acronmark* I. 1 Such a salutation would affront their Highnesses and Lownesses. 1790 H. WALPOLY *Lett. to Miss Berrys* 8 Nov., His turbulent Lowness of Brabant. 1866 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 235 There sat his Highness the Rajah, and here stood his lowness the correspondent.

**† 3. concr.** The low part of a country. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 In Egypt there ben 2 parties; the Heghte, that is toward Ethiope; and the Lownesse, that is towardes Arabye.

**Lownin**, obs. form of LOANING *sb.*

**Lowly** (lōw'li), *adv.* Sc. [f. LOWN *a.* + -LY *2.*]

In a 'low'n' manner. *a.* Calmly, quietly; in a low tone. *b.* In shelter, under fostering care.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 56 His todlan we anes... Nour'st lowly up aneath his care. 18... R. CHAMBERS *Wheesh!* Speak loudly about it; and don't say I told you. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* viii. 53 Lowly my faither leuch to himself.

**Lowp** (e, obs. f. LOOP *sb.* *1*, *sb.* *2*; var. LOUP *v.*

**Low-pitched**, *pp.* *a.* [In sense 1 f. LOW *adv.* + PITCHED *pa.* *pp.* of PITCH *v.*; in sense 2 f. LOW *a.* + PITCH *sb.* + -ED *2*.]

**1. Pitched in a low key or tone, lit. and fig.;** but little elevated; and of low quality.

1622 DRAYTON *Polyoth.* xxv. 358 The Muse, which seem'd too slacke in these two low-pitcht layes. 1641 MILTON *Antimach.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 70/1 Poor and low-pitcht desire. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. 145 It is... eminently natural; but it is above common, low-pitcht nature. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 277 The continuous low-pitcht rumbling sound produced by the contraction of the muscles.

**2. Of a roof; Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling.**

1833 LONDON *Engel. Archit.* Gloss. Index, Low-pitcht roof. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. One of the tables in the low-pitcht parlour. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 827 A one-story and garret house, with a low-pitcht roof.

**Lowre**, obs. f. LOUR, LOUVRE, LOWER *v.*

**Lowrell**, obs. form of LAUREL *sb.*

**Lowrie** (lōuri). Sc. Also 6 lawrie, loury,

6-8 lowry. [Short for LAURENCE *1*.]

**1. The fox;** used as a quasi-proper name.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 16 The tod, wch ane lusty reid hard lowry. 1728 RAMSAY *Law & Reel* 27 The Monarch pleas'd with Lowry, wha durst gloom? 1835 *Laird of Logan* (1841) 163 A' my customers have been worryng at me like as many jowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie. 1885 'S. MECKLEBACHT' *Rhymes* 91 As sheep when lowrie tod they see, Man, wife, and wean, in panic flee! 2. A crafty person; a 'fox'; a hypocrite.

1567 Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 209 Had not that blisit baime bene borne... Lowrie, your lyue had bene forlame. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 21 Sit I beleaf ois mony wyndis thuchit, ha, lowry, ha, ha! 1803 LEG. *Sp. St. Androis* 55 Men heiring tell how Lowrie landit, The congregation him commendit To serve a kirk and keep a cure.

**Lowrie**, var. LAURY *Obs.*; Australian var. LORY.

**Lowrier**, obs. form of LAUREL *sb.*

**† Low-runner.** *Obs.* A false die loaded so as

to run on the low numbers. (Cf. LOWMAN.)

1670 [see HIGH-RUNNER.]



**Lowry** (lō'ri). U. S. Railways. [? Cf. LORRY.] An open box-car (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

**Lowry**: see **LOURY** a., **LOWRIE**.

**Lows** (e, obs. or dial. form of **LOOSE** v., **LOUSE**.

**Lowse**, obs. f. **LUC** a pike; var. **LOSE** v. 2 **Obs.**

**Lowsey**, -ie, obs. forms of **LOUSY**.

† **Lowship**. *Obs.* In 3 louschips. [f. **LOW** a. + **-SHIP**.] Lowness; humility.

a 1225 *Amer. R.* 358 Scheeme & louschips bet heo her uor Godes hne mudeliche polied.

**Low side window**. A small window lower than the other windows, found in some old churches. Cf. *Leper window* (**LEPER** sh. 2 A. b), **LYCHNOSCOPE**.

1847 *Archaeol. Jnl.* IV. 314 No part of our ancient churches has so completely baffled the enquiries of antiquaries [etc.] as the low side windows which so frequently occur near the west end of the chancel, usually on the south side, but sometimes on the north, and sometimes on both sides; occasionally also near the east end of the nave, and in other situations. 1848 *Eccelesiologist* VIII. 375 Where neither low side window nor bell-cot existed. 1854 *Rock Ch. Our Fathers* III. 1. Contents p. v. The low side or ankret's window. 1894 *Murray's Handb. Oxfordsh.* 103 On the S. is a low side window, blocked.

**Low-spirited**, a. [f. **LOW** a. + **SPIRIT** sh. + **-ED**.] Having low spirits. † a. Mean in spirit; abject, base, cowardly, paltry (*obs.*). b. Wanting in animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

a. 1588 *Swans. L. L. L.* i. 252 That low spirited Swallow, that base Minow of thy myth. 1655 *E. TERRY Pop. F. Int.* 79 People... low-spirited... that they dare not fly. 1750-78 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 Low-spirited scoundrels, who rob the widow and the fatherless. 1795 *L.N. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics.

b. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 120 She was very low-spirited and hysterical. 1778 *MISS BERNIA Ecclina* xxiii. (1791) I. 134 When we returned home, we were all low-spirited. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 439, I was low-spirited about the state of things and thought nothing could be done. 1869 *CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure* 55 Where the patient is low spirited or unwell.

Hence **Low-spiritedness**, the condition of being low-spirited. † a. Cowardice, meanness (*obs.*). b. Dejection, depression, faint-heartedness.

1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus Nat. Paradox* vii. 145 Our low-spirited stretched out the neck to this blow. 1721 *SHAFFESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 230 Nor should I... charge 'em with meanness and insufficiency on the account of this low-spiritedness which they discover. 1741-70 *MRS. CARTER Lett.* (1808) 351 The low-spiritedness... of which you complain, assures me you cannot be well. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 420 The reverse of low-spiritedness is gaiety.

**Lowss**, obs. Sc. form of **LOOSE**.

**Low Sunday**. [Cf. quot. 1866.] The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 Y<sup>e</sup> sonday next aftr low-sunday. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 329 In ye weke next after Lowe Sonday. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 168 Low-Sunday. *Inferius Pascha*. The Lower Easter-Sunday. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* 16 Apr. (O. H. S.) II. 373 This Day being Low-Sunday. 1866 *Annot. Bk. Com. Pr.* 107 The popular name of Low Sunday has probably arisen from the contrast between the joys of Easter and the first return to ordinary Sunday services.

**Lowt** (a, obs. form of **LOUT** sh. and v.

† **Lowth**. *Obs.* [f. **LOW** a. + **-TH**.] Lowness.

1526 *PHILIPPS Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth, nether lowth [A. V. and R. V. depth], nether any other creature. 1535 *COVERDALE Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth ner lowth. 1691 *RAY Collect. Words Poster.* 171 That which lies under the Hill, especially down by Humber and Ouse side, is called by the Country-people the Lowths, i.e. The low Country in contradistinction to the Wauds.]

**Low tide**: see **TIDE**.

**Low water**. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is lowest; the time when the tide is at the lowest ebb. (Cf. **HIGH WATER**.)

† Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

1530 *PALSGR.* 245/1 Lowe water, leave buse. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 209 As nere as their great shippes could come at the lowe water. 1582 in *Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 At every hyghe and rarynge water youre sluices... should be drawne upp... And at every lowe water your sluices should be... shutte. 1670 *SPEER* in *Bedloe Popish Plot* 21 He bid him observe the Tide, and be sure to do it within an hour of low water. 1762 *BORLASE in Phil. Trans.* LII. 420 At Kinsale, near dead low-water, the tide rose suddenly on the strand. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 50 A certain number of pontoons would... be left aground at every low water. 1882 E. P. EDWARDS in *Gd. Words* Apr. 248 Rocky peaks showing only above low-water.

*Fig.* 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 18/2 In summer... everything is at dead low-water.

b. *attrib.* † Of a soldier = **FRESHWATER** 2 b.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. V. All. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruel Lord, and dreadful object to fresh and low-water soldiers.

c. *fig.* Chiefly in phr. *in low water*: 'hard up', impoverished.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Low tide or Low water, when there is no money in a man's pocket. 1885 *Chamb. Jnl.* 21 Feb. 125/2 Low-breakers, who, having been 'put away', and done their time, found themselves in low water upon their return to the outer world. 1886 *MISS BRADDON Nohawks* I. iv. 94 His lordship was in low water financially.

**Low-water-mark**. The line or level reached by the tide at low-water; a mark set up to indicate this. (Cf. **HIGH-WATER-MARK**.)

1526 in *Dillon Customs of Pale* (1892) 87 Anie wrak rivinge or drivinge in the sea without the Lowe water marke. 1629 H. C. *Drayning Fennes* Cij. When the out-fals shall be

opened to Low water marke. 1776 G. *SEMPLE Rail ling in Water* 2, 2 inches above the Low-water Mark. 18 inches above Low-water Mark. 1783 *PAGE in Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. 1880 *GROUSE Phys. Geog.* iii. § 17. 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

b. *fig.* The lowest point reached in number, quality, quantity, intensity, etc.

1623 N. BACON *Disc. Good. Eng.* ii. xxxvii. (1739) 167 The state of Learning and Holiness was now at the low-water mark. 1745 H. WALFORD *Lett.* (1846) II. 9 My ink is at low water-mark for all my acquaintance. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* viii. I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a magpie. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Destroying the truths of which most social conventions are the low-water mark.

† **Low-wines**. *Obs.* Also *7 sung.* low wine, 8 *Sc.* lowins. *pl.* The first spirit that comes off in the process of distillation. (Cf. **FAINTS**.)

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* I. (1651) 26 There will come forth a weak Spirit, which is called low Wine. 1657 R. LAGOS *Barbadoes* (1673) 93 The first spirit that comes off, is a small Liquor, which we call low-wines. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2717/1 An Act for Granting to His Majesty several Duties upon Low-Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 91 Whanks of gude ut-far-le cowins, Synt down wi' whey, or whisky lowins. 1820 *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 436 Terry v. Huntington, when the commissioners determined low wines to be strong waters.

**Lowy**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. OF. *lowice*, hence:—late L. *leucata*, f. *leuc* v. f. *leuc* v. LEAGUE sh. 1.] A liberty extending for about a league outside a town.

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* 329 Round about the Towne of Tunbridge, lyeth a territory, or compass of ground, commonly called, the Lowy, but written in the ancient Records and Histories Leucata [printed leucata] or Lega, and being (in dede) a French League of ground. 1598 *HAKLEYE* *Exp.* I. 18 The Port of Hastings ought to finde three ships. The lowie of Pevensey, and. 1780 *DESCR. Tunbridge-Wells* 29 Great Pounds, was so called, because it was the extreme boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tunbridge. 1809 *BANWATTS Domesday Bk.* 257 In Ripon the Archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid. 1880 R. C. JENKINS *Canterbury* 170 Gilbert de Clare did homage for the Castle and lowy of Tonbridge.

**Lox**, ? obs. pl. of **LOCK** sh. 1 (see sense 2 note).

1668 *Cleavelands Old Gill* in *J. C. R. F. ed.* (ed. 4) 39 Her Breath smells like Lox.

**Loxa** (lōksā). [The name 'now spelt Loja' of a province in Ecuador, South America.] *attrib.* in *Loxa bark*: the pale Peruvian bark obtained from the cinchona-tree. *C. condaminea*.

1825 *Amer. Jnl.* *Trav.* IX. 164 Loxa, or Crown Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 171 *Cinchona*, Loxa or crown bark, allied also true Loxa bark, is obtained either exclusively from the C. *condaminea* or from it and C. *scrobiculata*. *Ibid.* The false Loxa bark, confessedly a very bad bark. 1885 A. B. GARROD *Ess. Mat. Med.* (ed. 11) 292 Pale or Loxa barks.

† **Loxarthrus** (lōksā'thrūs), *Surg.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *lox-* oblique + *arthron* joint. Cf. *F. laxarthre*.] See *quot.*

1822 *34 Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 Loxarthrus in surgery, an obliquity of a joint of any kind, without spasm or fixation.

† **Loxia** (lōksīā). [mod. L., f. Gr. *lox-* oblique. (So called by Gesner, from the oblique crossing of the mandibles.)] A genus of birds of which the Crossbill is the type.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Laxias*, the Cross-beak or Shell-apple; a bird that is common in several Parts of Germany, and sometimes found in England. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. Loxia*. 1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sh.* 15 Whose slender sprays above the flood Suspend the Loxia's callow brood in cradle-nests.

† **Loxia** 2 (lōksīā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *lox-* oblique: see *prec.*] A deformity of the neck in which it is drawn to one side; wry-neck.

1844 in *HOBLYN Dict. Med.*

**Loxian** (lōksīān), sh. 1 rare—1. [f. L. *Loxias*, Gr. *Loxias* surname of Apollo + **-AN**.] Apollo.

1840 *BROWNING Sordello* v. 601 The Loxian's (note Apollo (the bowman)) choicest gifts of gold.

**Loxian** (lōksīān), a. and sh. 2 [f. **LOXIA** + **-AN**.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the genus *Loxia*. b. A bird of this genus. In recent Dicts.

**Loxic** (lōksīk), a. *Med.* [ad. mod. L. *loxicus*, f. Gr. *lox-* oblique: see *-IC*.] Distorted in position or direction; awry.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

**Loxoclase** (lōksōklās), *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1846) f. Gr. *lox-* oblique + *κλάσ-ος* fracture.] A variety of orthoclase, containing sodium.

1846 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* II. 414 Loxoclase is near feldspar in its characters. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 187 Loxoclase... occurs in regular crystals. 1893 *CHAPEMAN Biographic Pract.* 259 Loxoclase is also a variety but resembles Oligoclase in composition.

**Loxocosm** (lōksōkōsm), [f. Gr. *lox-* oblique + *κόσμος* world. Cf. *F. loxocosme*.] An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

**Loxodon** (lōksōdōn), *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Loxodonta* pl. (Cuvier), f. Gr. *lox-* oblique + *δόντις*, *δόντις* tooth.] 'A sub-genus of elephants, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1857 *FALCONER in Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XIII. 315 For this subgeneric group [of Elephants] the name of Loxodon, first indicated by Frederick Cuvier, has been adopted. *Ibid.* 321 Two of the Loxodons, have a ridge-formula which is identical or nearly so with that of *Stegodon insignis*. 1863 *LYELL Antiq. Man* xxii. 438 A remarkable dwarf species, has been discovered belonging, like the existing *F. africanus*, to the group Loxodon.

So **Loxodont**, a. *adj.* Having teeth like those of an elephant belonging to the group *Loxodon*. b. sh. An elephant with this dentition.

In recent Dicts.

**Loxodrome** (lōksōdrōm), [f. Gr. *lox-* oblique + *δρόμος* course.] = *Loxodromic line*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knool.* (N. Y. X. 436) The lox odrome, or loxodromic line. 1888 *GREENSHILL Integral Calculus* 31 A loxodrome on the sphere, cutting the meridians at a constant angle.

**Loxodromic** (lōksōdrōmik), a. and sh. [Formed as *prec.* + **-IC**. Cf. *F. loxodromique*.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. *Loxodromic chart, projection*, another name for Mercator's projection. *Loxodromic curve, line, spiral*, a rhumb-line. *Loxodromic tables*, traverse tables.

1702 J. RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Loxodromic k Line*. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Table, Loxodromic Tables*. 1834 *Nat. Philos. Navigation* ii. iv. § 51. 19 (U. K. S.) The oblique rhumb line is called also the Loxodromic curve. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 183/1 *Loxodromic spiral*, the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called in English works Rhumb line. 1855 *MURRY Phys. Geog. Sea* (1850) § 123 These counter-currents are also made to move in a sort of spiral or loxodromic curve.

b. sh. = *Loxodromic line, table*. b. **Loxodromies**: the art of oblique sailing.

a 1679 *SIR J. MOORE Syst. Math.* (1681) II. 129 Loxodromies or Tr. v. sell tables of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Loxodromiques*, is the Art or Way of oblique sailing by the Rhumb. Hence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse Table of Miles... is by Sir J. Moore, and others, called by this Name of Loxodromiques. 1762 *DUNN in Phil. Trans.* LIII. 66 If rightly correspondent with the loxodromiques or rhumbs. 1860 *MURRY Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 235 It is diverted from the great circle path and forced to take up its line of march, either in spirals about a point on the surface of the earth, or in loxodromies about its axis. 1867 *SUMMIT Sailer's Word-bk.*, *Loxodromic*, the line of a ship's way when sailing oblique to the meridian.

**Loxodromical** (lōksōdrōmikāl), a. [Formed as *prec.* + **-AL**.] = **Loxodromic** a.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Loxodromiques*, *Loxodromical Tables*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromical or Loxodromick*, (in NAVIG.) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Hence **Loxodromically** *adv.*

1867 *SUMMIT Sailer's Word-bk.*, *Mercator's sailing*, Performed loxodromically, by means of Mercator's charts.

**Loxodromism** (lōksōdrōmiz'm), [Formed as *prec.* + **-ISM**. Cf. *F. loxodromisme*.] The tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve.

1853 *TH. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 374 Occupied... by the parallelism, or rather the loxodromism of the strata... I was struck with [etc.]. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl. Loxodromism*, the tracing of a loxodromic curve or line.

**Loxodromy** (lōksōdrōmī), [Formed as *prec.* + **-Y**. Cf. *F. loxodromie*.] A loxodromic line or course; also = **loxodromic**.

a 1656 *USSUR Ann.* 1658/98 Anaximander... first observed the Loxodromie, or biasing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromy*, such a Course in sailing. 1712 *DESAGUIERS tr. Oceanum's Geog.* 114 A Ship which... sails along any Oblique Rhumb... describes upon the Terraqueous Globe a Spiral Line, which we have call'd a Loxodromick Line, Loxodromy, or Oblique Course. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl.*, *Loxodromy*, a loxodromic curve or spiral; loxodromies.

**Loxolophodont** (lōksōlōfōdōnt), a. and sh. [f. Gr. *lox-* oblique + *lophodont*: see **LOPHO**.] a.

*adj.* Belonging to the genus *Loxolophodon* of fossil mammals, having obliquely crested molar teeth. b. sh. An individual of this genus.

1887 E. D. CORP *Orig. Fittest* vii. 250 The Loxolophodonts. *Ibid.* 263 The... Loxolophodont types of molar structure.

**Loxotic** (lōksōtik), a. *Med.* [ad. mod. L. *loxoticus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), f. Gr. *lox-* oblique: see **-OTIC**.] = **LOXIC**.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* **Loxotomy** (lōksōtōmī), [ad. mod. L. *loxotomia*, f. Gr. *lox-* oblique + *-τομία* cutting.] A method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

† **Loy** 1. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 *loye*. [a. OF. *loie*, *loy*, or *aphetic* for **ALLOY**.] Alloy.

1598 *FLORIO, Canitio*, the touch or refining, or loye of gold. *Ibid.*, *Coppella*, a refiner's word, called the test or loye of silver or gold. 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 127 We see every thing want some-what in the fineness of it's Loy and true touch.

**Loy** 2 (loi). *Anglo-Irish*. [a. Irish *laighe*] A kind of spade used in Ireland (see *quots.*).

1763 *MUSEUM Rusticum* I. lxxxiii. 358 The iron part of the loy, or Irish spade, is not quite half so broad at the edge as the English garden spade. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ireland* 286 All the tillage is by the Irish loy. 1892 *JANE FARLOW Irish Idylls* 181 There be the loys and graips lying around.



**Loyal** (loi-äl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **loyall**, 7 **loial** (l). [*a. f. loyal*, *OF. loial*, *leial*, semi-popular *ad. L. legäl-em* (see **LEGAL** *a.*), *f. lig-*, *lex* law. Cf. **LEAL** *a.*]

1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc.; faithful to plighted troth.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 35 Your wife my Lord: your true and loyall wife. 1611 — *Cymb.* iii. ii. 47 So he wishes you all happiness, that remains loyall to his Vow, and your increasing in Loue. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxv. 217 Abraham... the Father of the Faithfull; that is, of those that are loyall. 1676 DAVENANT *Aurings.* i. i. 186 Darah from Loyal Aureng-Zebe is fled. 1697 — *Acneid* vi. 607 [There] Chast Laodamia, with Evadne, moves: Unhappy both, but loyal in their Loves. 1859 TENNYSON *Flame* 558 Nor often loyal to his word. 1871 K. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxiv. 182 Nay, but a loyal lover, a hand plied surely, shall ease me. 1871-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreads*, *Act* v. iv. A home of peace by loyal friendships cheered.

2. Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastically devoted or reverential to the person and family of the sovereign.

Originally a contextual application of sense 1. As in the case of other words of similar or opposite meaning (*leaf*, *foal*; *traitor*, *treason*) the specific feudal use has in English become a distinct sense, and the one most prominent in use.

1531 ELVOT *Gov. Proheme* i. do now dedicate it unto your hyghnesse [the King]... verely trustynge that your moste excellent wysedome wyll therein esteeme my loyall harte and diligent endeauour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. i. i. 181 A Jewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest, Is a bold spirit, in a loyall brest. 1595 — *John* ii. i. 271 He that proues the King To him will we proue loyall. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Mace.* xi. 19 If then you will keepe your selues loyall to the state [LXX. *ἐὰν μὲν οὖν ἀσπασθῆτε τὴν εἰς τὰ πράγματα εὐνοίαν*]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Couriers & Sheriffs* 3 That all couriers... should be chosen... of the most convenientest and most loialst people that may be found in the said counties. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. 48 He must reign over us, if not as over loyall Subjects to our comfort, yet as over stubborn Rebels to our confusion. 1702 DENNIS *Monument* xxxvi. 76 His loyallst Subjects too divided were. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 661 The simple clerk, but loyall, did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 209 The king pressed them, as they were loyall gentlemen, to gratify him. 1887 TENNYSON *Jubilee* O. *Victoria* iv. And in each let a multitude loyall, each, to the heart of it... Hail the fair Ceremonial Of this year of her jubilee. 1897 SIR W. LAIBER *Speech in Daily News* 5 July 4/3 We [sc. French Canadians] are loyall because we are free.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting loyalty.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 63 Each faire Instalmēt, Coate, and seu'ral Crest, With loyall blazon, euermore be blest. 1600 HOLLAND *Lry* xlv. 1209 They had received great helpe at his hands in the Punick warre by his valiant and loiall service. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel.* V. i. v. 289 Ol. Why, what would you? *Vie.*... Write loyall Cantons of contented loue. 1802 WORSW. *Sonn.*... 'Is it a read that's shaken'. A seemly reverence may be paid to power; But that's a loyall virtue, never sown in haste. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Bo.*, *Public Dinners*. The other 'loyal and patriotic' toasts having been drunk with all due enthusiasm. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 67 For strong men who knew to do and dare I drop the loyall tear.

4. = **LEGAL** in certain senses. *a.* Of a child: Legitimate. *b.* Of money: Genuine, legally current. Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* ii. l. 86 Loyall and naturall loy. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 34 Cognizance is taken... of what House Gentlemen are, from what branch of that House, whether loyall or spurious. 1690 CHILLO *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Our Laws that oblige our people to the making of strong, substantial (and, as we call it, loyall) cloth of a certain length.

5. *Manege*. (See *quot.*; cf. *F. cheval loyall*, *bonche loyale*.) ? *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY *vol. II*, *s.v.* A Horse is said to be loyall, who freely bends all his force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not resist, altho' he is ill treated. Loyall Mouth [of a Horse], of the Nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

6. *Comb.*, as *loyal-hearted* *adj.*

1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* i. 48 To his wife, in all this city, none More kind, more loyall-hearted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx. On thee the loyall-hearted hung.

*B. sb. pl.* † *a.* Those who are bound by allegiance; liege subjects (*obs.*). *b.* In recent use: Loyal subjects, as opposed to disaffected persons.

c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) l. 177 After the forthie yeare of his [Ethelbertus'] reigne he was semblable murdered of his owne loyals. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 97 Being destitute of horses and treasure, he [Earl Richard] prayed therein ayde of his loyals. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 604 From the Diamond Fields alone a large contingent of loyals can always be reckoned upon. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxvii. Whoever says that the English have given up the country... and deserted its subjects and the loyals and the natives, is a liar.

**Loyalism** (loi-äliz'm). [*f. LOYAL* *a.* + *-ISM*.] The principles or actions of a loyalist; adherence to the sovereign or government; loyalty.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii. (1842) 556 This feature of Irish loyalism was new to the untravelled Scotch of the party.

1887 *Chamb. Jnt.* IV. 22 Why, then, should I, a student, foresee, beneath this wealth of loyalism, a rising power that would crush and kill both the lauders and the lauded.

**Loyalist** (loi-älizt). [*f. LOYAL* *a.* + *-IST*.] One who is loyal; one who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority, *esp.* in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government.

*United Empire Loyalist* (*Amer. Hist.*): see *quot.* 1897. For the *quot.* from *Howell's Vocal Forest* (1640) given by Johnson to illustrate this word, see **LOYALIST**.

1647 *The Royall, and the Royallist's Plea* (running title) *The Royall and the Loyalist's Plea*. 1685 J. KETLEWELL (*title*) *The Religious Loyalist*; or, a Good Christian Taught How to be a Faithful Servant both to God and the King.

1712 E. COOK *Loy. S. Sea* 294 The wounded were above 400 of the Loyalists. 1721 *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* (ed. 2) II. 98/2 It was then the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly a great Loyalist, to meet with this Nobleman. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 357 Colonel Street Hall, of Wallingford, a loyalist, was appointed General. 1812 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 205 The provinces of Spanish America were still the theatre of a sanguinary civil war between the two parties of independents and loyalists. 1852 THACKERAY *Remond* i. (1876) 2 This resolute old loyalist... was with the King whilst his house was thus being battered down. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/2 The Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the (Home Rule) Bill. 1897 J. G. BOURNOR *Canada* xxi. 291 This event was the coming to the provinces of many thousands people, known as United Empire Loyalists, who during the progress of the war... left their old homes in the thirteen colonies. *Ibid.* 297 These loyalists... who joined the cause of Great Britain before the Treaty of Peace in 1783, were allowed the distinction of having after their name the letters U.E. to preserve the memory of their fidelity to a United Empire.

† **Loyalty**. *Obs.* [*f. LOYAL* *a.* + *-ITY*.] Loyalty. 1646 CARL MONM. *tr. Buon's Civil War* viii. 152 Richard being now King found like loyalty in his subjects, as whilst he was a subject, he used to the King his Nephew.

**Loyalize** (loi-äliz), *v.* [*f. LOYAL* *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make loyal; to restore to faithful allegiance; also, to attach to the loyalist party.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 206/1 My remedy for these evils is, to enter into an alliance with the Irish people — to conciliate the clergy, — to loyalize the laity. 1867 *Pall Mall* G. 7 Aug. † To pacify, loyalize, and content at once those who have land and those who desire it.

Hence *to yalized* *pp. a.*

1851 C. R. EDMONDS *Milton* xvi. 224 The treacherous faction of yalized presbyterians.

† **Loyallement**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* — 1. [*a. f. LOYALMENT*.] In a loyal manner, faithfully.

1548 HOOVER *Ten Commandm.* x. 159 It sufficthe vs. loyallement, and with good faythe to byre this commandment.

**Loyally** (loi-äli), *adv.* [*f. LOYAL* *a.* + *-LY*.] In a loyal manner, with loyalty; faithfully.

1572 HILBERT (ed. Higgins), *Loyally or faithfully, fideliter*. 1600 F. BLOUNT *tr. Comestagio* 270 Such as faithfully promised... had loyally served them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xl. 449 Wealthy Kings are loyally obey'd. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] l. iv. 181 Its [China's] power of persevering so loyally in its old institutions through so many ages. 1891 F. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* l. 185 He was loyally anxious to serve his employer.

**Loyalness** (loi-älnēs). [*f. LOYAL* *a.* + *-NESS*.] The state or condition of being loyal; loyalty.

1592 BROW *Ann.* (an. 1566) 1125 The Queenes maiestie, was of all the students... so honorably and joyfully reined, as, for their loyalties towards the Queenes maiestie, did require. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 380 Loyalnesse and love. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II*, *L. yalnesse, loyalty*.

**Loyalty** (loi-äli). Also 5 *loyalties*, -aulte, 6-7 *loyal*-, *loialtie*, 7 *loyalty*, *loyaltye*. [*a. OF. loialtie* (mod. *loyauté*), *f. loyal* *LOYAL* *a.*: see *-TY*.]

1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honour, etc.; † conjugal faithfulness, fidelity. † Also in phrase *by my loyalty*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6783 This noble dide such labour To cuseyene ever the loyaltie, That he to moche agile me. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 21 By my loyaltie saide theene Corus sice alle that I have sayd procedeth not from ony fere... that I have of all your enemies. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 In my loyaltie, *en ma loyaltie*. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. ii. 7 When I protest true loyalty to her, She twits me with my falsehood to my friend. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes Leares* ii. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 23 If you be sure of your wines loialtie for terme of life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 120 These Garments once were his; and left to me The Pledges of his promisd Loyalty. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 406 And piety with wishes placed above, And steady loyalty, and faithful love. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ability* Wks. (B. ed.) II. 36 In the court, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the jurors are equally excellent. 1871 R. S. CANNIBIN *in Life* xiv. (1882) 140 Thy right hand hath not lost its cunning, nor thy heart its loving loyalty to the gentle craft.

2. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastic reverence for the person and family of the sovereign.

1531 ELVOT *Gov.* iii. vi. For the subiecte or seruaut to his soveraigne or maister it is properly named fidelitie, and in a brentle terme loyaltie. 1568 GRAPTON *Chron.* l. 176 In this bataille Canutus proved the Loyaltie and manly prowesse of the Englishe men. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* l. iv. 22 The service, and the loyaltie I owe, In doing it, payes it selfe. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Res.* (1634) 60 They offer unto him all their services and loyalties. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xli. 471 Whoever of those rebels willingly should come in, and promise future loyalty, or obedience to his laws... should... obtain rewards from him. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 331 We too are friends to loyalty. We love the king who loves the law. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Phymer's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 179/1 Loyalty within the bounds of reason. Is one of the greatest instruments of English happiness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 399 Under the rule of Elizabeth loyalty became more and more a passion among Englishmen.

† *b. attrib. in loyalty loan.* *Obs.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Proc. Parl.* 23/2 The... advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan.

† 3. Lawfulness, legality (of marriage). *Obs. rare* — 1.

1650 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 In all the reign of H. 3.

... if any issue were joynd upon loyalty of marriage, general bastardy, or such like, the King did ever write to the Bishop of the diocese... to certifye the loyalty of the marriage.

**Loyeter**, *obs.* form of **LOITER**.

† **Loyne**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *loigne*, *loynne*, 8 *lowing*. See also **LUNK**. [*a. OF. loigne* (also *longe*) — mod. *L. longia*, *longea*, *f. long-us* **LONG** *a.*]

A length (of cord); a leash for a hawk. Also *fig.* c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3882 The loigne [F. *longe*] it is so longe Of blacaloc, hertis to lure. *Ibid.* 7050 He shal have of a corde a loigne [F. *longe*], With whiche men shal him binde and lede. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* iii. xxiii. (1869) 148 Vif me a loyne [F. *longe*], if thou wilt, and a peyre gessis. 1575 TURNER *tr. Faulconrie* 129 Let hir be loose from all hir furniture, that is without either loyne or cryanee. 1702 J. K. *Dict.* The Lowings or thongs of an hawk.

**Loyne**, *obs.* form of **LISE** *v.*

† **Loyolan**, *a. Obs. rare* — 1. In 7 **Leioian**. [*f. Loyola* (see **LOYALIST**) + *-AN*.] Pertaining to Loyola or the Jesuits.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171 Thus did Abraham... this must the Jesuite do when an Ignatius Superior commands, or else he is no Holocaust for the Leiolan Altar.

**Loyolism** (loi-äliz'm). [*Formed as next* + *-ISM*.] The doctrine or principles of Loyola or the Jesuits. 1800 W. TAYLOR *in Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 Intelligence, artfully tinctured with the essential oil of Loyolism.

† **Loyolist**. *Obs.* (Often in *Howell*.) [*Formed as next* + *-IST*. Cf. *F. Loyoliste*.] = **LOYALIST**.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 80 The Societies of the Loyolists. *Ibid.* 102 By the Insatigation of the Loyolists.

**Loyolite** (loi-äliit). Also 7 **Loiolite**. [*ad. mod. L. Loyolita*, *f. the name of Ignatius Loyola*, the founder of the Society of Jesus: see *-ITE*.] A Jesuit.

c 1670 HACKBT *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 170 Dr. Laud... galled Fisher with great Acuteness. Which the false Loiolite (traduced... in his Reports. 1699 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* iii. (1685) 36 And when in time these Contradiction meet; Then hope to find 'em in a Loyolite. 1818 RANKEN *Hist. France* V. ii. § 4. 356 The members have been called sometimes, from his name, Ignitists and Loyolites [sic], but they are more generally known by the name of Jesuits. 1875 M. PATRICK *Casualty* v. 304 We shall all soon be mere slaves of the loyolites.

† **Loys**. *Obs. rare.* Some kind of stone.

1295 *Visitat. S. Paul's* (Du Cange), *Unum superlatum de Loys*. 1486 *Blk. St. Albans*, *Her. Aijj*. The .v. stone is calde a Loys, a sanglestone or syamer hit is calde in armys.

**Loys**, *obs.* *f. LOOSE* *v.*; var. *LOOSE* *Obs.*, praise.

**Loysyn**, *obs.* form of **LOZEN**.

**Loyte**, *obs.* *ff. LITE* *sb.* 4, **LIGHTER** *sb.* 1

**Loytre**, *loytron*, *obs.* forms of **LOITER**.

**Loz**, **Loze**, var. *ff. LOSS* 2 *Obs.*, **LOSE** *sb.* *Obs.*

**Lozel** (l), variant of **LOSEL**.

**Lozen** (lō-zēn). Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 *los* *e yn*, *lozeyn*, *loysyn*, 6 *losan* *e*, *losin*, 7 *losien*, *lossen*, 9 *losen*, 8-9 *lozen*. [*a. OF. \*loseigne* (once *loseigne*), var. of *losange* **LOZENGES** *sb.*]

† 1. *Cookery*. ? A thin cake of pastry. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Form of Curry* (1780) 21 Take obleys ope waffours [waffrons] in stede of lozeyns and cowche in dyshes. *Ibid.* 46, 61, 62. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Lay þer in þy lozeyns abole þe chese with wyne... þose loysyns er harde to make in fay.

† 2. A lozenge-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Arthr.* (1815) 60 Item an uther dyamont ground ourr with losans enameilt with the freit knott. 1593 *Sc. Acts* *Yas.* VI. (1816) IV. 48/2 On the uther syde an losane with an thrissill on every nuke.

3. A (lozenge-shaped) pane of glass.

1665 SIR J. I. FOUNTAINHALL *Jnt.* (1900) 114 One of his servants brook a losene. 1813 A. WILSON *and Ep.* to *J. Dobie* *Poet.* Wks. (1846) 51 While rains are blatt'ring frae the south, And down the lozens seeping. 1824 SCOTT *Red-gannet* let. i. And who taught me to pin a losen, head a hicker, and hold the banners? Alan once more. 1865 C. S. GRAHAM *Mytifications* 26 Lord Gillies was reminded of the time when he was an ill prettie laddie, and of breaking the lozens of one of her windows. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pubroch* (1902) 40 The window-lozens winked with the light of big peat-fires within.

*b. trans.* A glass of a pair of spectacles.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cynise Midge* xi. (1849) 200 Auld Durie Squake, caught such a baw on the nose that baith the lozens were dang out of his harnacles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a. attrib.* or *adj.* ? Embroidery with lozenge patterns.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was never hard nor sene. 1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scoll.* (1901) 111. 253 An gret losin doubt for the king. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 239 Tua losin sarkis.

*b. Comb.*, as † *lozen-wise* *adv.*

1625 in Rymer *Fodera* XVIII. 236 Dynmonds cutt lozen wise.

Hence **Lozened** *a.* = **LOZENGE**. Also **Lozenless** *a. rare*.

1770 R. FORBES *Jnt.* (1856) 306 A circular Window, lozened by Arches of polished Stone meeting in the Centre. 1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* xiv. The place lay tenantless and melancholy... the windows lozenless.

**Lozenge** (lō-zēnz), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *lozeng* (e), 5-6 *lozang* (e), *losing* (e), 5 *lozyngye*, (*lozyngye*, *lozyng*, *lozyngge*), 5-7 *lozeng*, 6-7 *lozengge*, *loosing*, 6-8 *lozange*, (8 *lozinge*), 7- *lozenge*.

[*a. OF. losenge*, *losange* (mod. *f. losange*) = *Sp. losanje*, *Catal. llosange*, *It. lozanga*; perh. a derivative from *loze* *v.*]



vative of the word which appears as Prov. *lausā*, Sp. *losa*, Catal. *losa*, Pg. *losa*, slab, tombstone, ?OF. *lausē* roofing slate.

It has been suggested that Prov. *lausā* = late L. \**lapidea* (f. *lapid*, *lapis* stone) has been adopted into the other Rom. langs.; the presumed derivative *lozenge* first occurs in Fr. (13th c.).

1. A plane rectilinear figure, having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In *Heraldry*, such a figure used as a bearing, less elongated than the FUSEE, and placed with its longer axis vertical. † In *lozenge* = LOZENGY. *Grand lozenge*, † *lozenge in point*: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. *Lozenges in cross*: four or more lozenges disposed so as to form a cross.

Guillim's definition (quot. 1610) would require that the acute angles should be of 60°; but the rule is not strictly followed by heraldic draughtsmen.

[c. 1327 in Parker *Gloss. Her. s. v.*, Sire Gerard de Braybrok, de argent a vij lozenges de gules.] ?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 893 A [robe] with lozenges [F. *lozenges* and socoums, wrought ful wel. c. 1384 — H. *Pam.* III. 227. Some crowned were as kings, With crowns wrought full of lozenges. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The Bemes shalbe .xij. inche imbowed with lozings. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. Fiv. b.* Off lozings how and what manner of wyse they be made. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with lozenges make fenestras in stede of glazen wyndowes. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* III. 802½ The wallis...coloured white & greene lozenges, and in euerie losing either a rose or a pomegranat. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 354 A Lozenge differeth from a Fusill in that the space between its two collateral or middle Angles equals the length of any of the four (Geometrical) lines whereof it is composed. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* III. 54 Their mutual intersections make three Lozenges at the bottom of every Cell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 95½ He beareth Or, a Lozenge in point, (or extending to all sides of the Escuchion) Gules. c. 1695 *WOOD Oxford (O.H.S.)* III. 129 Over his head are his armes engraven. Over hers in lozenge, parted per fess, a lozenge counterchanged [etc.]. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Cless Mar* 10 Mar. Her shift [was] fastened at the bottom with a great diamond, shaped like a lozenge. 1818-20 E. THOMSON *Cullen's Nosology, Method* (ed. 3) 323 Scales have at first the figure and extent of the cuticular lozenges. 1855 *BROWNING Elton* 84 See, in the chequered pavement opposite, Suppose the artist made...a lozenge, then a trapezoid. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 73 The font is panelled in lozenges.

b. A lozenge-shaped shield upon which the arms of a spinster or widow are emblazoned.

[1606 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Lozenge*. This figure is particularly used in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covert Baron.] a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III. 111. vii. 199 The royal arms in a widow's lozenge were pictured over the bed. 1835 *MARRIAT Olla Podr.* xxi. Nine out of ten have the widow's lozenge. 1868 *CUSSANS Her.* (1893) 42 note. The custom of emblazoning the arms of ladies upon lozenges did not generally obtain in England until the sixteenth century.

c. *Math.* = RHOMBUS. Now only in *spherical lozenge*; see quot.

1551 *RECORDE Pathro. Knewl.* I. Defn. The thyrd kind is called lozenges or diamonds whose sides bee all equal, but it hath neuer a square corner. 1889 *CASEY Spherical Trigon.* 18 If the four sides of a spherical quadrilateral be equal, the diagonals are perpendicular to each other, and they bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious stone when cut (see quots.).

1750 *JEFFRIES Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) *Explan. Techn. Terms*. Lozenges are common to Brillants and Roses. In Brillants they are formed by the meeting of the skill and star facets on the bezel: In Roses, by the meeting of the facets in the horizontal ribs of the crown. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* 20 The old brilliant-cut...requires...58 facets thus arranged: 1. 4 Quoins or lozenges [etc.].

e. *Arch.* Short for *lozenge moulding*. 1841 *BLOXAM Goth. Archit.* 60 What were the mouldings principally used in the decoration of Norman churches? The cable moulding. The double cone...The lozenge [etc.]. 1890 *PARKER Gloss. Archit.* II. 47 Mouldings and Ornaments...Star...Lozenge...Enriched Lozenge.

† 2. *Cookery*. a. A lozenge-shaped cake. b. A lozenge-shaped ornament used to garnish a dish.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lesynges de chare. And pan kytte be cakys borw with an kuyf in maner of lesyngys. c. 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 ff. 38 b. Cutt hem in the maner of losynges and make feyre batur... & close the sydes of the losynges ther with. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 599 Vinard royall plantyd losynges of golde.

3. A small cake or tablet, originally diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, etc. to be held and dissolved in the mouth. The name is also used, e.g. in *meat lozenge*, for a tablet of a substance (indicated by the prefixed word) in a concentrated form.

1530 *PALSGR.* 241½ Losange of spyce. 1547 *BOORNE Brav. Health* II. xvii. 8 Dregges and losynges made to breake wynde. 1591 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* vii. C7. Lay on it your gold leafe...cut your Losings [1627 *Loosings*] Diamond fashion, and so keep them. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 The Liver of a Wolf being made in the form of a four Electuary and given as a Lozenge. c. 1623 *LONGE Poor Man's Talent* (1881) 26 It shall not be amiss to take a loosing of *Diaphisopi* or *Diargas Salomonis*. 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* IV. ii. Eate presently These lozenges, of forty crownes an ounce. 1721 N. HODGES *Hist. Acc. Plague Lond.* 221. I kept in my mouth some Lozenges all the while I was examining them. 1795 *BURKE Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 56 Boxes of epigrammatick lozenges. a 1845 *HOOD To J. Hume* v. Talk till hoarse; Have lo-

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zenges—mind Dawson's—in your pocket. 1898 *Cycling* 27 Meat lozenges are far preferable.

4. One of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass in a casement.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Lozenge*,...also a quarry of a glass window. 1882 in *Ogilvie*, and in other recent Dicts.

5. *Manège*. (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 34½ *Lozenge*, the slang term for a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre to fit round the mouthpiece of the bit.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Lozenge-shaped, lozenge-like.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* III. 47 The...Lozenge seeds of the noble flower of the Sunne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 93½ A Lozenge leaf, or double pointed leaf, or pointed at both ends. c. 1790 *IMISON Sch. Art* II. 44 Gravers are of two sorts, square and lozenge. 1862 *RICKMAN Goth. Archit.* 382 The lozenge interval is formed by some of the ribs of the fan running through it.

b. Of or composed of lozenges; ornamented with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE (title)* The Garden of Cyrus or the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients. Considered. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 33½ The Bands...wrought upon with Fusil or Lozenge work, which consisteth of two colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 67½ The cross strokes ought to be very lozenge. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 156 The pier...became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 *KUTTER Fonthill* 36 Their openings are filled with bronze lozenge lattice. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* I. 481, I stepped out on the narrow terrace. And paced its lozenge-brickwork. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The arches...rich with billet and lozenge ornament. 18... *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Lozenge Molding* or *Lozenge Frieze*, an ornament used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing diamond-shaped panels.

7. *Comb.* a. General comb.: simple attrib., as *lozenge-machine*; *lozenge-like* adj.; parasynthetic, as *lozenge-figured*, -shaped adj.

1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* III. 47 Wherein [sc. the Sunflower] in 'Lozenge figured bones nature shuts up the seeds. 1551 *RECORDE Pathro. Knewl.* I. Defn. Their corners are like the corners of a lozenge, and therefore are they named 'lozenge-like'. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Grail. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The depth of the temporal fossae...producing, with the peaked and weakly retracting chin, a lozenge-like aspect. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Lozenge-machine*, a machine for rolling out and cutting lozenges. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 72 The summer flowers in the 'lozenge-shaped' parterres. 1860 *REANE Chester & N.* (1861) I. 70 The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped.

b. Special comb.: lozenge-base, the material used as a 'base' in the manufacture of lozenges; *lozenge-coach* (*nonce-use*), a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a lozenge (see 1 b), a dowager's or widow's coach; *lozenge lion*, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion' of the reign of Jas. I (1406-37), having on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield.

1858 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 16 Trochiscus Sulphuris. It is not made with one of the 'lozenge-bases. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 21 Aug. I am retired higher like an old summer dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my 'lozenge-coach. 1890 *FRANK Notandums* ix. 67 There were...Gold Pennies and Mailles. 'Lozenge Lions [etc.].

*Lozenged* (lɒzɛndʒd), a. [f. LOZENGE + -ED 2, after F. *lozangé* (OF. *lozengid*) LOZENGY.] Ornamented with lozenges of alternate colours; divided into lozenges or lozenge-shaped spaces.

1523 *LO. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxx. 734 Some had cotes lozenged with whyte and blacke. 1511 *COTGR.*, *Lozengé*, lozenged. 1820 D. TURNER *Four Normandy* II. 185 The archivolts are encircled by two rows of lozenged squares. 1824 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. 1. 30 The floor is lozenged of black and white. 1847 C. BROUTE *J. Eyre* xxviii. There shot out the friendly gleam again, from the lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. 1874 *BROWNING Pythe* xxx. 17 What outside was noon, Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefic moon.

*Lozengeour*, variant of LOSENGERY Obs.

*Lozenger* (lɒzɛndʒɜ), Also 6 *losinger*. [f. LOZENGE + -ER.]

† 1. = LOZENGE sb. 1. Obs.

1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 244 Unam le diamond vocatum a losinger.

2. = LOZENGE sb. 3. U. S. and north. dial.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 59 Boxes containing 'lozengers', as they were commonly called. 1887 T. F. BROWN *Douglas* 6 Somethin just to be haulin out For the kids—a lozenger or the lek.

*Lozengerie*, variant of LOSENGERY Obs.

† *Lozengeways*, adv. Obs. Also *lozenge-*.

[f. LOZENGE sb. + -WAYS.] = LOZENGEWISE.

1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 3 A Cross pierced Lozenge-ways, that is, after the form of a Lozenge, with the points or acute Angles, straight upward and downward. Some say pierced Lozenge. *Ibid.* II. vii. 70 Piercing...is threefold. That is to say, Round, Lozenge-way, Quadrate. 1668 *LEYBOURN Platform Purch.* 116 They are...laid Lozenge ways, one of white, another of black, laid angle to angle.

*Lozenge-wise* (lɒzɛndʒɪwaɪz), adv. [f. LOZENGE + -WISE.] So as to form a lozenge or lozenge pattern; *spec.* in *Her.* = LOZENGY a. 1.

1530 *PALSGR.* 844½ Dyamant wyse, loseringe [sic] wyse, trewlowe wyse. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* (1586) 71 My trees stand...lozingswise or diamonde wise. 1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* I. x. 116 He beareth Argent, nine Lozenges Lozenge-wise (for in Lozenges Gules. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

3217¼ The Arms of Andrew, being a Cross, set Lozenge-wise. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plower*, Leap-Nets, whose Meshes are Lozenge-wise. 1864 *HUTTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 43 It is common for the upper of two cushions to be set lozenge-wise upon the lower.

*Lozengeour*, variant of LOSENGERY Obs.

*Lozengy* (lɒzɛndʒɪ), a. Forms: 6-7 *lozenzie*, 7 *lozenzy*, *lozengee*, 8 *lozenge*, 9 *lozengee*, 7-*lozenzy*. [a. OF. *losangie* (13th c.), f. *losange* LOZENGE.]

1. *Her.* Of a field: Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures; divided into lozenges. † Also of a bearing: Shaped like a lozenge.

1562 *FEIGHT ARMORIE* 157 He beareth Lozenge, Argent, and Saule. 1574 *ROSEWELL ARMORIE* II. 38 b. (On fermaula lozenge, Gules. 1610 [see LOZENGEWAYS] 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Lozngi*, *Lozangy*...is a Shield or an Oray aryl of all Lozenges. 1864 *HO TEL Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 35 A Field Lozengy...is divided into Lozenge-shaped figures. *Ibid.* 361 Lozenge erin. and sa.

b. *Lozengy barry*, divided into lozenges, which are divided again horizontally. *Lozengy-bendy* (see quot. 1838). † *Lozengy in point* (see quot. 1688). † *Semi-lozenzy* (see quot. 1612).

1612 *PRACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* III. 160 If ther be above the number as I said of five and twentie or -vix and twentie, you must say Semi-lozenzie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 105.2 He beareth Gules, two Piles Barwise Argent...This is by others Blazoned, a pale Lozenzie in point, or extending to the sides of the Escuchion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 147½ [A shield Fusily] if parted per pale and per bend, would be either Lozenzy-bendy, or Fusily-bendy, according to the width of the space between the lines.

2. *transf.* a. Re-sembling a lozenge, lozenge-like, b. Composed of or divided into lozenges.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 99 b. In the mouth of the harbour, lyeth S. Nicholas' Island, in fashion, lozenzy. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 125 The Choir...is paved Lozenzy, black and white. 1845 M. A. LOWER *Rep. to Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.* Nov. A lozenzy or network pattern.

*Lozenyn*, *Lozzel* (lɒzɛn), obs. f. LOZEN, LOSEL.

L. s. d., £. s. d. (e lesdɪ), abbreviation for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters l, s, d); hence often used = 'money'. Hence L. S. Deism (*humorous*), worship of money.

1835 *HOOD Deat Rubbery*, but p'haps, of all the felonies de se...Two-thirds have been brought down of L. s. d. 1880 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Rebel of Family* II. For his own part he preferred £. s. d. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 L. S. Deism...the modern worship.

*Lu*, *Lubard*, obs. forms of LOO, LEOPARD.

*Lubba* (lʊbɔ), Also 8 *lobba*. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

c. 1794 T. JOHNSTON in *Shireff Agric. Surv. Shetld.* (1814) App. 46 On the berry leaff and lolla pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old. 1795 G. LOW in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 316 [The hills] are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses. 1822 S. HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* III. 435 Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent.

*Lubbard* (lʊbɔd), Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial. Also 7 *lubberd*, 8 *lubber'd*, 9 *lubbart*, *lubbart*, -ert. [Altered form of LUBBER; see -ARD.] = LUBBER sb.

1586 in *Neal Hist. Brit.* (1754) I. 321 That all cathedral churches may be put down. They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards. 1612 tr. *Benevinto's Passenger* I. i. 3 Thou slovenly lubbard, and toych fellow, what idle toys goest thou fantasicating. 1712 *STERLE Spect.* No. 466 7 In all the Dances he invents, he keeps close to the Characters he represents. He gives to Clowns and Lubbards, clumsy Graces. 1744 *RAMSAY Health* 306 Sciatie, jaundice, dropsy, or the stone, Alternate makes the lazy lubbard groan. 1823 *SCOTT Pezari* xxv. I need only instance...the celebrated downfall of Goliath, and of another lubbard. 1869 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubbart*, an awkward unseamanlike fellow. 1899 H. PEASE *Tales Northumbria* 173 Thoo...great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done!

b. *attrib.*, *appositive* or *quasi-adj.*: Lubberly.

1679 *EARL ROCHESTER in Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 567 So have I seen at Smithfield's wondrous Fair...A lubbard Elephant divert the Town. 1710 *MEDLEY No.* 2/3 His lubber'd Genius from its Byass crost, In heaps of false Arithmetick is lost. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 39/1 The other...was such a Lubbard Trickster, so awkward at Mischief. 1784 *COWPER Task* III. 400 Conscious how much the hand Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstr.* v. 5 Ocean...stretches its lubbard arms Along the shores low growling.

*Lubbe*, obs. form of LOVE v.

*Lubber* (lʊbɔ), sb. Forms: 4 *lobre*, *lobur*, 6 *lobber*, *lobbber*, *lubbo* (u)r, *lub* (b)ur, *lubber*, *lubbarre*, 6-7 *lubbar*, 6-*lubber*. [The form may possibly belong to an adoption of OF. *lobber* swindler, parasite, agent-n. f. *lobber* to deceive, sponge upon, mock; but if so the sense has been altered by association with LOB sb.2 (cf. the Du. and Norw. cognates mentioned under that word).]

1. A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout. Also in phr. † to *play the lubber*. In early quots. frequently applied to a monk (cf. ABBEY-LUBBER). Obs. exc. arch. or dial.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. Prol. 52 Grete lobres [MS. H. (c. 1400) loburs] and longe þat loþ weore to swynke Clopeden



hem in Copes. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) Cij b/2 Some be forgetfull, . . . Some craftles foolcs, some proude and negligent, If thou change some better for to haue, Thou voydest a lubber and hast agayne a knaue. 1530 [see LUBBER v.] 1530 L. BERNERS *Arth. Lyf. Bryt.* liv. (1814) 198 Two greute lubbers brought after hym the heed of the monster, in a great basket. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* A viij. That we shuld no longer . . . be dyspayled and robbed of a syght of sturdie lubbarcs. 1558 ASCHAM *Scholent.* II. (Arth.) 88 They went to the Grammer schole, little children: they came from thence great lubbers: alwayes learning, and litle profitng. 1590 NASHE *1st Pt. Pasquils* 44d. Wks. (Grosart) I. 223 Will he neuer leaue to play the lubber? what a lazie lowlish kind of argument is this. 1605 SHAKS. *Leare* I. iv. 101 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metalogr.* i. 18 Idle lubbers that dare not adventure from the air of their Countries. 1750 GRAY *Long Story* (end). And so God save our noble King, And guard us from long-winded lubbers. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 159 The sparks which flew from the pipe of a lubber who was blowing smoke and fire about at the door of the Angel. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 Now is the lubber tame! 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubber-head*, one very stupid indeed. *transf.* 1886 HOOD in A. A. WATTS *Life A. Watts* (1884) II. 25 It . . . is but a bulking lubber of a paper.

b. *esp.* A sailor's term for: A clumsy seaman; an unseamanlike fellow. (Cf. LAND-LUBBER.) 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 33b, To lye wallowing like lubbers in the Ship of the common wealth, crying Lord, Lord, when wee see the vessel toyke. 1748 SMOLLETT *Kod.* Lord. xxiv. He swore woundily at the lieutenant, and called him . . . swab and lubber. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Cc ij. Afraid . . . of being stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet of lubber. 1824 SCOTT *Redgumtlet* ch. iii. The cowardly lubbers have all made sail. 1890 BESANT *Armour of Lyonsse* I. 39 Two lubbers! They ought not to be trusted with a boat.

c. An inferior servant, drudge, scullion. *Obs.* 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Mediastinus*, a drudge or lubber, which doth in the howse all manner of vyle seruice, as swepe or cense the house, carie wodde to the kytchen, and other like drudgery. 1706 PHILLIPS ed. Kersey, *Lubber*, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House; a Drudge.

2. a. *attrib.* and *appositive* passing into *adj.* (In *lubber lips* perh. a different word; cf. *blubber-lip*.) 1530 *Hicks Corner* 421 (Manly), Thou lubber Imacynacyon. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abington G. Sow vp your lubber lips. 1673 DRYDEN *Ambony* Epil. 14 Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their Lubber-State Mankind hestride. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 562 Astride The lubber Power in filthy triumph sits. 1834 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging Anchor* 57 The kraken's back, . . . a lubber anchorage for sudden shallow'd miles. 1874 TENNYSON *Tenison* 117 Then narrow court and lubber King, farewell! 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* i. 7 Lubber prose o'ersprawl, And straddling stops the path from left to right. 1891 HALL *Caine Scape-goat* xxvii. His thick lubber lips working visibly.

b. Special comb.: lubber-grasshopper, a name for two large-bodied clumsy insects of the U. S.; (a) *Brachystola magna*, of the western plains; (b) *Romalea microptera*, of the Gulf States; lubber-head, a stupid person, a blockhead; hence lubber-headed *adj.* (E. D. D.); lubber's line, mark, point *Naut.*, a vertical line inside a compass-case, indicating the direction of the ship's head; † lubberwort, the (imaginary) herb that produces laziness; also, a lubber. Also LUBBER FIEND, LUBBERLAND, LUBBER'S HOLE.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 The 'Lubber Grasshopper', or the Clumsy Locust, of the plains, *Brachystola magna*, . . . is confined to the central portion of North America. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lubber-head*, a stupid fellow. 1849 *Sidonia Soc.* II. 286 If the thoughtless lubberhead, had not let the ring fall. 1888 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 34 The 'Lubber's line of a compass. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, 'Lubber's Mark (*Nautical*). 1840 RAPER *Pract. Navig.* § 142. 42 Care is taken to place the box so that 'Lubber's point in the bowl, and the centre of the card, are in a line fore and aft, or parallel to the keel. But as lubber's point deviates a little from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed the name implies. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Swarth.* III. iv. 136, I . . . set the two compasses down with the lubber's points exactly parallel. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cli. (1557) 55b, Whyles they do take their medicine [for the 'fever lurdan'] put no 'Lubber-worte into their potage. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 A loouely loober woorts, Irekfaced, red headed, cleen trust in his dooblet.

**Lubber** (*lʊbər*), *v.* [f. LUBBER *sb.*] *intr.* To behave as a lubber; to loaf about; to navigate a boat like a lubber. † Also to lubber it. Now chiefly in *pres. ppl.* and in *Lu bbering ppl.* a.

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lubber, I playe the lubber, *jeloricarde*. You lubber as well as any knave in this towne. 1611 CORGR., *Loricarder*, to luche, loat, or lubber it; to loiter about like a masterlesse man. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* III. iv. By the brown owls I will no longer spare thee, Whom I behold thus slow and lubbering. 18. Mas. II. E. P. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He began to grumble about being assumed to be seen lubbering round so. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 142/1 As the . . . wind grew . . . we soon found ourselves lubbering over the beautiful lake.

**Lubberd, lubber'd**, *obs.* forms of LUBBARD.

**Lubber fiend**. [Cf. LUBBER *sb.* 1 c.] A beneficent goblin supposed to perform some of the laborious work of a household or farm during the night; a 'Lob-lie-by-the-fire'. Also *transf.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 110 Tells how the drudging Goblin sweet, To ern his Cream-bowle duly set, . . . Then lies him down the Lubbar Fend, And stretch'd out all the Chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1831 *Edin.*

*Rev.* LIV. 175 The lubber-fiend has nothing of the sly humour of Robin Goodfellow about him. 1889 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 222 Except that the parson is a lubber-fiend, and that the people are as poor as may be, nothing need be better.

**Lubberland** (*lʊbərˈlænd*). An imaginary land of plenty without labour; a land of laziness.

1598 FLORIO, *Cocagius*, as we say Lubberland. 1614 B. JOHNSON *Bart. Fair* III. ii. Good mother, bow shall we finde a pigge, if we doe not looke about for't? will it run off o' the spit, into our mouths thinke you? as in Lubberland? and cry, *we, we?* 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamster* III. (1637) F 2 b, And so I commend mee to all your friends in Lubberland. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Weak-witted; a wittall; a fool; born in Lubberland. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 206 A Grand Elector, who was to be the very model of a king of Lubberland. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 238 Fining after your Lubberland, as usual, — your Millennium of mere ease and plentiful supply. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 160 Luxuriously enjoying his monarchy of the lubberland of bed.

**Lubberlike** (*lʊbərˈlaɪk*), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + -LIKE.] *a. adj.* Of, pertaining to or characteristic of a lubber. *b. adv.* After the manner of a lubber.

1572 HULST (ed. Higgins), Lubberlike, vnhandsome or lowtish, *seccors*. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesie, Flowers* 117 Though you thinke it lubberlike to leese Yet should you lende that one halfe of your cote. 1588 FAUCON *Lawiers Log. Ded.*, Sheepes skinnescast over their lubberlike shoulders. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 17 How lubber-like they loll upon the Plaines! 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket*, The jering glances of the passengers, a lubber-like assembly.

**Lubberliness** (*lʊbərˈlɪnəs*), [f. LUBBERLY + -NESS.] The attribute of being lubberly.

1598 FLORIO, *Lottichness*, clownishness, . . . lubberliness. 1707 T. BROWN *Let. from Dead* II. (ed. 2) 67 A lazy Hulk, whose stupendous Magnitude is full big enough to load an Elephant with Lubberliness. 1881 SPURGEON in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 342 There is a lumpishness and lubberliness innate in the elements of some men's constitution.

**Lubberly** (*lʊbərˈli*), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + -LY.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the nature of a lubber; coarse of figure and dull of intellect, loutish; clumsy; lazy; stupid; sometimes *transf.* of animals and inanimate things. Also of things: Appropriate to or characteristic of a lubber.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberly, Both Snorting Hlob and Margery. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 195, I came yonder at Eaton to marrye Mistris Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy. 1618 HOLTON *Floris* (1636) 171 They . . . according to their lubberly wits, assayed to stop it first with their bodies. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 223 Those lubberly fellows, who come from great schools after they are nineteen or twenty years of age. 1728 VANDER & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* I. Wks. (1730) 230, I wonder . . . you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such beastly, lubberly liquor. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 477 All but four or five lubberly men seemed almost persuaded to be Christians. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x. 'I did that, sir,' said a great lubberly fellow, stepping forward. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 129 Great lubberly Leicesters or Southdowns (sheep). 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 188 A lubberly, yellow-haired boy of twelve years old kicks open the door. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xxij. Great lubberly barges were dragged to and fro by horses of equally lubberly aspect. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Afr.* I. iv. 184 James . . . in his lubberly school-boy-like complaints about his mother, showed that he knew about them.

2. In nautical use: Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lubber; unseamanlike. Of a vessel: Managed in an unseamanlike manner.

[1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. 29 'D'ee thinke shee'll ever endure a great lubberly Tarpawlin? 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 81 You lubberly landsmen don't know when you're well! 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 44 You don't take me for that lubberly school-mastering parson on board, do you? 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvij. V1. 87 His seamen had full leisure to contemplate what they would despise as lubberly handling of the ships. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Dec. 5/1 There never was a clearer case of lubberly navigation. 1887 BESANT *The World went* vi. 49 One [ship] is obedient to her helm, the other shall be lubberly and difficult to steer.

*B. adv.* In a lubberly manner; like a lubber; unskilfully, clumsily.

1594 NASHE *Unfort.* Trav. 6 Ouer my necke he throwes himselfe verie lubberly. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 56 A company of clowns on a holiday, dancing lubberly. 1823 *Examiner* 330/1 A large frigate, . . . lubberly handled. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 It is difficult to imagine that . . . either vessel can have been so lubberly managed as to run into the other.

**Lubber's hole**. *Naut.* Also 8 lubber-hole.

A hole in the ship's top, close to the mast, affording an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

1774-84 COOK *Voy.* (1900) VI. 1194 He becomes as much an object of ridicule, as a sailor who descends through lubber's hole. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. 1792 III. 75 And yet, Sir Joseph, fame reports you stole To Fortune's topmast through the lubber-hole. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* vii. He proposed that I should go through lubber's hole. 1881 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 233 Pass a hawser . . . through the lubber's hole.

**Lubbert**, variant of LUBBARD.

**Lubbord**, -our, -ur, *obs.* forms of LUBBER.

**Lubbord**, *obs.* form of LARBOARD.

**Lubecker** (*lʊbəkər*). [f. *Lubeck* (see LUBISH) + -ER.] A Lubeck merchant vessel.

1627 in *Crit. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 196 They would set out . . . to intercept the Lubeckers and Hamburgers coming forth of the Sound. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/1 A Lubecker sailing towards Sweden.

**Lubeck(e)s**: see LUBISH.

† **Lu-bency**. *Obs. rare.* Also † lubentie. [f. *L. lubent-*, *lubent-em* willing: see -ENCY.] Willingness or pleasure (in regard to action or activity).

1623 COCKERAM, *Lubentie*, mirth, pleasantness. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxvi. § 2 Their Natural Freedom as it is opposed to that which we call Spontaneum or Lubency in Vegetables only, or meer sensitive Creatures. 1669 *Addr. Young Gentry Eng.* 8 The idle person . . . stands ready to let out himself Post, on the easy rates of the next stirring device and lubency.

**Lubber**, *obs.* form of LUBBER.

**Lubish**, *a. Comm. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 Lub(b)is, Lubyas, Lup, Lupis, 7 Lupish, Lups, Lubeck(e)s, 9 Lubesch, Lubs. [a. G. *lubisch*, Du. *lubecksch*, f. *Lubeck*, Lubeck.] Of or belonging to Lubeck, a town of northern Germany, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

1. In *mark Lubish*, *schilling Lubish*, denominations belonging to a money of account formerly in extensive mercantile use in North Germany.

25. *Aberdeen Reg. (Jam.)*, xij Lubbis sh., xx merkis Lubis. 1663 *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Auchit daleris & twelf Lub schilling. . . To pay x sh. for ilk mark lupis. 1755 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 88 One thousand lubyas scot fish is one last. 1621 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 177 The Mariners are to have two shillings lups for every Last for doing of it. *Ibid.* 415 The said Doler was valued at two markes Lubish, every marke being sixteen shillings Lubish. 1823 CRANE *Technol. Dict.*, *Lubs* or *Lubesh*, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburg, as sterling is to English money. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1324/2 The mark Lubs, or Lubeck mark, used at Hamburg, is a money of account, equal to 29½ cents.

† *b. transf.* Genuine, authorized. Cf. *sterling*. 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* VI. 271 Although they be bastards & wooden blocks, yet are they better clad, then their lupish legitimate ones.

† 2. *Lubecks beer*: a strong beer brewed at Lubeck. [1594 NASHE *Unfort.* Trav. E. b. Thy horses . . . shall kneed vp to the knees. . . in spruce beer and lubeck licour.] 1608 HEYWOOD *Fable of Lucresse* sig. E4 Were it in Lubeckes or double double beree their owne naturall liquor i'de pledge it. 1639 GLAPHORNE *Albertus Wallenstein* III. iii. F. 3 b, I thinke you'r drunk With Lubecks beree or Brunswicks Mum.

|| **Lubra** (*lʊbrə*). [Native Australian.] An aboriginal woman of Australia.

1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. Central Austral.* (1849) I. 127 He [an aboriginal] placed his lubra and infant child in it [a canoe]. 1864 SIMON *Outward Bound* 87 Many lubras so black, with their load on their back. 1881 Mrs. C. PRARD *Policy & P.* I. 67 We white women are no better off than the lubras.

**Lubrefaction**, variant of LUBRIFICATION.

**Lubric** (*lʊbrɪk*), *a.* [a. F. *lubrique* or ad. L. *lubricus*, f. Aryan root \**leub-*: see SLIP v.] 1. Smooth and slippery. Now rare.

1490 CAXTON *Encydar* vii. 32 Fortune . . . sette . . . vnder the feet of the righte chaste queene, thyng syllyper and lubrik, for to make hir to ouerthrowe. 1609 HUME *Admonit. Poems* (S. T. S.) 171 Behold at how narrow a rift that awid lubrik serpent bathe sylidin in. 1646 CRASHAW *Mus. & Duell* 64 in *Steps to Temple* 105 Sobs, whose thundring volleys float And roule themselves over her lubricke throat In panting murmurs. 1681 COTTON *Wand. Peak* (ed. 4) 61 The Roof does sloping rise In a steep, craggy, and a lubrick Shore. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 290 The glossy sea was heaving bright. . . While far on her lubric bosom were seen The magic dyes of purple and green. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV1. 84 They . . . turn up successively a dirty white belly or brown lubrick back. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 120 A lubric serpent.

† 2. *fig.* Slippery, shifty; unsteady, unsettled; prone to danger or error. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. ARAIGNON *Whole Creature* xiv. § 1. 230 For life it selfe, alas how uncertaine Lubrick and fraile is it. 1646 J. HALL *Hor. Vac.* 109 Lubrick is the estate of Favorites. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 44 These adorations of the Cross &c. . . were very lubrick, so that it was a difficult matter to stand upright in them, and not to fall to superstition or idolatry.

† 3. Lascivious; wanton. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Encydar* ix. 36 Ne to make foul the holy purpose of thy castymonye by thuntrie note of lubryke & syllyper luxurie. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 103 This king he wox rycht vile . . . Lubrik and lous, with licherous appetyte. 1599 R. D. HYGHERVOTACHIA 44 My venerous Lubric and incesing spure of desyre. 1637 DEKKER *Witch Edmonton* III. Wks. 1873 IV. 388 If I finde Any loose lubrick scapes in him. 1886 DRYDEN *Elegy* *Mist A. Killigrew* 63 This lubricque and adultrate age.

**Lubrical**, *a. ? Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec. in various senses; also, voluble.

1601 B. JOHNSON *Poetaster* v. i. What, shall thy Lubrical and glibbery Muse Lye, as she were defunct, like Puncke in Stewes! 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lubrical*, *Lubricious*, slippery, deceitful, incertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164 A smooth, continuall, equall and lubrical juice. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Par.* xxiii. 57 All the tongues That Polyhymnia and her sisters made Most lubrical with their delicious milk.

**Lubrican**, *obs.* form of LEPRECHAUN.

**Lubricant** (*lʊbrɪkənt*), *a.* and *sh.* [f. L. *lubricant-em*, pr. ppl. of *lubricare* to LUBRICATE, f. *lubricus* LUBRIC.] *A. adj.* Lubricating.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 214 This matter,



instead of being mild and lubricant as in health, is now not only viscid, but acrimonious and corrosive.

**B. sb.** A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery. Hence *transf. a.* A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes friction. **b. (jocular)** Any oily or greasy substance.

1888 WEBSTER, *Lubricant* n., that which lubricates. 1856 KANE *Arch. Explor.* I. xv. 171 Grating it [potato] down nicely... and adding the utmost oil as a lubricant, it is as much as I can do to persuade the mess to shut their eyes and bolt it. *a. 1882* SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1883) I. 395 Paraffin-oil... had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., Etiquette is a mere lubricant of the order of society. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 309 Most external secretions are concerned in digestion either as lubricants, such as saliva, or as digestants, such as saliva, gastric and pancreatic juice.

**Lubricate** (*lū-bri-kēt*), *a. rare*—*t.* [ad. L. *lubricat-us*, pa. pp. of *lubricare*: see next and -ATE-2.] Slippery; smooth and oily.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. vii. A fat priest with a lubricate and shining nose. 1882 GILVINE, *Lubricate*, slippery. (Rare)

**Lubricate** (*lū-bri-kēt*), *v.* [f. L. *lubricat-*, ppl. stem of *lubricare*, f. *lubric-us* LUBRIC.]

1. *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to render smooth the motion or action of (something) by applying a fluid or ointment.

1623 COKERAM, *Lubricate*, to make slipper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 425 Relaxing and lubricating the passages and quieting the Spasms by Opiates. 1806 *Med. Fruct.* XV. 574 A fluid which serves to lubricate the canal for the passage of the faeces. 1835-6 *1000 Cycl. Anat.* I. 307-8 There are two glands which secrete a fluid to lubricate the ball of the eye. 1864 TYNDALL *Mountaineer*. vi. 43 The liquid appeared to lubricate every atom of my body. 1856 TATE *Bird. Mollusks* iv. 68 All molluscous animals secrete a mucous fluid to lubricate the skin.

**b.** To apply oil or some other substance to (a machine) in order to minimize the friction and make it run easily.

1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* ix. 2186 Man's... balmy bath, That supple, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this nice machine. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Carol.* i. (1792) Notes at 2 He used oil or grease to lubricate the cylinder. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 9 (1870) 8 We are careful to lubricate the axles of our railway carriages.

**c. gen.** To oil or grease.

1791 COWPER *Odys.* xvii. 105 Wash'd and lubricated with fresh oils. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Last Travels* (1873) I. xii. 315 Dark brown fat which they use to 'lubricate' their hair.

**d. Photogr.** To cover (a print) with a glazing agent as a preliminary to burnishing.

1892 WOODBURY *Enyel. Photogr.* s.v. *Burnisher*, The face of the mounted print is lubricated with soap.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1833 COLERIDGE *Tablet*. 6 July, Fine music... has a sensible effect in... animating and as it were, lubricating my inventive faculty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xvii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of merriment.

**b. slang.** To ply with drink; also *intr.* to drink (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1900 *Daily Express* 26 June 7/3 His late employers... had dismissed him for... 'lubricating the police'.

**c. absol. or intr.** To act as a lubricant.

1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 11/1 Between the Axis and the Circle in which it turns, there should be somewhat to lubricate. 1739 S. SMITH *Operat. Surg.* 77 The Patient is... relieved by... the Mucilaginous, the Saponaceous, &c. [remedies], some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

**Lubricated** (*lū-bri-kēt'ed*), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Made slippery or smooth; oiled, oily.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 57 The shapely limb and lubricated joint. 1836 BROOKER in *Penny Cycl.* v. 24/1 His [a box constructor's] stretched jaws and lubricated mouth and throat. 1864 in *Wilberforce Life* Bp. Wilberforce (1882) III. v. 141 He [Lord Westbury] said the 'judgement is simply a series of well lubricated terms'.

**Lubricating**, *vb. sb.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of LUBRICATING; lubrication.

1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Lubricating*, the act of making smooth and slippery. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1361/2 For lubricating and for electrotyping, the mineral [graphite] should be used in impalpable condition.

**Lubricating**, *pp. a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ING 2.] That lubricates; adapted for lubrication.

1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 327 Both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature. 1768 LYONS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 12 Using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 The patent lubricating bullet, with the lubricating composition, effectually lubricates the inner surface of the chamber as far as the bullet enters. 1876 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxvi. A sweetmeat teased beneath Palate by lubricating tongue.

**Lubrication** (*lū-bri-kā'shon*). [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of lubricating or the condition of being lubricated.

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1804) 132 The healing lubrication of the mucilage. 1890 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Rape oil is more suitable than any other oil for the lubrication of machinery.

**Lubricative** (*lū-bri-kā'tiv*), *a.* [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the property of lubricating.

*a. 1881* S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* xi. (1883) 269 In some oily and lubricative way.

**Lubricator** (*lū-bri-kā'tor*). [f. LUBRICATE *v.* + -OR.]

1. One who lubricates. In quot. *fig.*

1883 EARL GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. I can conceive no better lubricators than Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Duff.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubricant. *Photogr.* An agent for glazing prints before burnishing.

1756 BURKE *Snbl. & B.* iv. xxi. Water... is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres. 1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* xxxi. (1883) 255 For burnishing, the print must be quite dry, and a dry lubricator used, Castile soap answering for that purpose.

**b. transf. and fig.**

1869 *Spectator* 3 July 780. If Lord Carnarvon will leave out one or two features in his proposal... we see no serious objection to its acceptance as a lubricator for the Bill. 1890 'ROLF' HOLLOWWOOD *Alister's Right* (1899) 81/2 Gold, the universal lubricator.

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating a machine or instrument.

183. E. J. WOOLSEY in *Ure Dict. Arts* (1839) 782 When you wish to see the quantity of oil remaining in the lubricator. 1891 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* 133 The solid residue (from the powder) left within the bore after firing, would... foul the bore if allowed to remain in it; but this residue is got rid of by the lubricator. The lubricator consists of three parts. 1887 D. A. LOWE *Machine Draw.* (1892) 32 The journal is lubricated by a needle lubricator.

4. *l. s. slang.* -GREASER 2.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 'String him up!' 'Burn the doggoned lubricator!'

**Lubricious** (*lū-bri-shi*), *a.* [f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -IOUS.] = LUBRICOUS, in various senses.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* i. (1879) 71 margin. Womens lubricious minds never content with any thing when it is well. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see LUBRICAT]. 1698 R. FERGUSON *New Eclips.* 93 How Lubricious a Friend and Changeable a Partisan he will be to any Sovereign. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricious*, slippery, uncertain. un-conclusive, as a lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument. 1884 C. READE in *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 He deserted pure for lubricious morality.

Hence *l. Lubriciousness rare*—*o.*

1732 in BAILEY vol. II.

*l. Lubricitate, v. Obs. rare*—*o.* [? f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC, after *facilitate*.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricitate* in *Physick and Philos.*, to make slippery. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**Lubrification** (*lū-bri-fī-kā'shon*). [ad. F. *lubrification* or L. *lubrificatio*, f. *lubrific-us* LUBRIC.]

1. Slipperiness, smoothness; oiliness. Also in *pl.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477 The same liquor is easy to divide into drops, and as apt again by the lubricity thereof, to run into an humor. 1633 T. CAREW *Coat. Brit.* (1634) 5 Hebe, through the lubricity of the pavement tumbling over the Half-pence. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. li. 177 The manifold Incompossibilities and Lubricities of Matter, that would [not] be fit for any thing, if its shapes... were not infinitely varied. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 165 The same lubricity was found in all. And all was moist to the warm touch. 1822-34 *God's Study Aid* (ed. 4) I. 2/2 The shelliness or roughness of the voice depends on the internal diameter of the glottis, its elasticity, mobility, and lubricity. 1831 SMO SMITH 5/2 Wks. 1859 II. 212 1 Hands, as bestowed to the scented lubricity of soap. 1878 EMERSON *Mss.* *Port. Ripa* Wks. Iohn) III. 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal lubricity.

**b. spec. in Pathology. Obs.**

1547 BOORNE *De v. Health* iii. 8 Abhorrence... maye come by ventosity and lubricite of humours in the matryx. 1550 LLOYD *Pres. Health* (1585) Dii. For y<sup>e</sup> lubricite of y<sup>e</sup> bowelles when the meate cometh forth vndersteyd. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extens.* 225 It... corroborates the Bowels, corrects their Lubricity. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 31 Dec. A very probable remedy for indigestion and lubricity of the bowels.

2. *fig. a.* 'Slipperiness', shiftiness; unsteadiness, instability; elusiveness. Also with *pl.*

1613 R. CANNYNG *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lubricitie*, lightness, slipery, inconstant. *c. 1645* HOWELL *Let.* I. iii. xxi. The lubricity of mundan creature. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 213 How necessary it is that the holy Prophecies should... be made of uncertain Interpretation by undeterminable lubricities. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 428 This lubricity of manner, and alienation of thought in his neighbour. 1842 MAIL in *Newcomf* II. 505 The speech, in their judgment, exhibits more of the lubricity of the clever tactician than of the serious designs of the minister. 1874 MORTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. xi. 47 The one ally on whom they had a right to depend... was slipping out of their grasp with distracting lubricity.

**b. Volubility, glibness. Obs.**

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 202 The bulwarke of reason should... be set against it [the tongue], which... may stay... that overflowing and inconstant lubricitie which it hath. 1657 HAWKE *Killing in M. Pref.* 1 Defamation proceeding from the lubricity of the tongue.

**c. Mobility, suppleness. rare.**

1809 MALKIN *Git Blas* ii. ii. 2 You would not have been a martyr to the gout, and your limbs would have performed their functions with lubricity.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. li. 208 a/1 The poore daughter was two yere luyng in lubrycete and lecherye. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 83 Mens vaine pleasures and idle lubricities. 1611 CORIAT's *Credulities* Panegyric Verses. The ladies of Lubricity that live in the Bordello. 1693 DAYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 53 From the lechery of those Fauns [he] thinks he has sufficiently proved that satire is derived from them: as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that sort of poem. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 457 This lubricity was... very far from being general, and we had reason to believe that not a single married woman was guilty of in-

fidelity. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Intro. vii. 140 Mischief and lubricity are... shadowed forth in the likeness of the monkey. 1883 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/1 What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshipper of the great goddess Lubricity? 1902 *Unlooker's Note-Book* ii. 12 Women gaze unmoved on the most risky plays and freely canvass the lubricities of life.

**Lubricous** (*lū-bri-kōs*), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* LUBRICOUS. [f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -OUS.]

1. Slippery, smooth; slimy; oily.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* ii. vi. 177 It is not such a lubricous Substance as the Animal Spirits, nor so disunited. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 145 The Parts of it being very voluble and lubricous... it easily insinuates itself into the Tubes. 1794 G. ANAND *Nat.* 4 1/2 *p. Philos.* III. xxviii. 344 Consider the fluid in a vesicle... to consist of a vast number of small, equal, lubricous, spherical globules. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xviii. 110 Without falling... from their lubricous or seeming 3 perillus station. 1835-6 *1000 Cycl. Anat.* I. 541/2 The skin of the Cephalopods is thin and lubricous. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Protin. Nature* 163 (*Ulna bulbosa*) with its excessively soft and lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. *fig. a.* 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive.

1646 *Speech without Doors defended without Reason* 7 He... leaves the safety of Embassadors in a most lubricous posture. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 203 This proof or reason is the most lubricous and unmanageable of any that I have made use of. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig.* *Nat.* v. 125 All observations of this kind must be very lubricous and uncertain. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 230 She... transferred, with a lubricous mobility [L. *mobilitas lubrica*], her notorious love to a far more pernicious hatred.

**b. Voluble, glib. Obs. rare**

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 Such a lubricous Faculty of spouting out so many Prodigal Expressions.

**c. Insinuating. Obs. rare.**

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 51 (1797) III. 20 A certain magical grace of manner, a lubricous insinuating softness slides into every action and gesture.

3. Lascivious, wanton. *rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 533 Rycht lubricus with sic lust and delyte, A brutell best takis his appetyte. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 The lubricous fancies of a half-demented day-dreamer (Konsseaut).

**Lubrification** (*lū-bri-fī-kā'shon*). *Obs.* Also *lubre-*. [irreg. f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -IFICATION. Cf. next and LUBRIFY.] The making slippery or smooth; lubrication. Also *Path.* (cf. LUBRICITY 1 b.)

1542 BOORNE *Dysentery* xij. (1870) 265 Every thynge that is vicious is noyome to the stomake, for as a oche as it maketh lubrificacion. 1547—*Brev. Health* xviii. 13 This infirmity [vomiting] doth come... of lubrification of the intestines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 41 Lubrification, and Relaxation. As we see in Medecines Emollient; Such as are Milk, Honey, and others.

**Lubrification** (*lū-bri-fī-kā'shon*). *Obs.* [f. LUBRIFY + -IFICATION. So in Fr.] = prec.

1691 RAY *Creation* ii. (1704) 327 A Liquor prepared for the Lubrification of their [sc. bones'] Heads or Ends.

**Lubrifly** (*lū-bri-fī*), *v.* Now *rare*. [ad. F. *lubriflier* (19th c.), irreg. f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -FY.] *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to lubricate. Hence *Lubrifying* *pp. a.*

1611 CORIAT, *Lubriflier*, to lubrify, or make slipperie. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bath* (1637) 341 Some lubriflying, cleansing extract. 1638 A. REAU *Chirurg.* xxvii. 201 Into these nutritive clysters no oyle must enter, because it will too much lubrify the guts. 1728 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 882 A certain quantity of Moisture, fit to lubrify the Muscles of the Ossicles. 1866 *Eng. Mechanic* 7 Sept. 515 This water lubrifies the piston, and dispenses with necessity for grease.

**Lubs**, var. f. LUBUS. **Lubur**, obs. f. LUBBER.

**Lucan** (*lū-kān*), *a.* Also **Lukan**. [f. L. *Lucas* LUKE + -AN.] Pertaining to the evangelist St. Luke.

1876 J. DARR tr. *Zeller's Acts Apostles* II. 303 The expression *ἐπιτάφιος*, ver. 3, and the description of the angel, ver. 10, are also specifically Lukan. 1890 W. H. SIMCOX *Lang. N. T.* 76 ἡ ἐπαγγελία τοῦ πνεύματος is a Lucan phrase, via Pauline. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY in *P. Spec.* 119 Feb. 129 He accepts the Lucan authorship. 1896 *Ibid.* Feb. 126 Westcott and Hort with their great knowledge of Lukan style consider it to involve a corruption.

**Lucar**, obs. form of LUCRE.

**Lucarne** (*lū-kā'n*). Forms: *a.* 6 lucarne, -ayno, 8 lucerne, 9 lucarne. (See also LUTHERN.) *B. corruptly* 6 7 (?) leueomb, lueombe (*Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.*), 7 luecome, lue-home, 9 dial. lueam, leuecome. (See also E. D. D.) [*a.* OF. *lucane*, mod. F. *lucarne*, of obscure origin; cf. OF. *lucnet* of similar meaning.

Some scholars have suggested OHG. *lukkā* opening (mod. G. *lücke* cavity, gap) as the source. Diez's proposal to connect the word with L. *lucerna* (see LUCERNE 1) is untenable.]

An opening made in a roof to let in the light; a skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only as Fr.) Also *lucarne window*.

In quot. 1792 the word appears to be misused. *a. 1548* HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 197 Great towers embattailed and vaulted with lopes Lucarnes like Masonry. 1554 *Acc. Rolls Durham Castle* 3 Nov. (Park. Gloss. *Archit.*), For ij dayes & dim. in mending of the gether Lucayne, in the gallere and lying of fyllets. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 523 Hanged by the necke, out of a great Lucarne window into the street. 1631 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* ii. xlvii. 296 Many entries, landing places, and Lucarnes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 124 A dozen casements above, and two wide luke-homes below. 1792 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb. I look up to thee, as doth a toad through the iron-barred lucerne of a pestiferous dungeon, to the cloudless glory of a summer sun! 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 232 *Leuecome*, a window projecting in the roof, generally a 'Lewcome window', but the word



is applied to the gable end of a house. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lucan.* 1839 JERSON *Britannia* xi. 187 The Lucarne windows from which she saw the seek of the burning camp. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cat. Nt. cap* 1. 611 That grey roof, with the range of lucarnes.

**Lucasite** (lū'kāsīt), *Min.* [Named, 1886, after H. S. Lucas; see -ITE.] A micaceous mineral, occurring at Corundum Hill, N. Carolina.

1886 T. M. CHATARD in *Amer. Jnat. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXII. 735.

**Lucayne**, obs. form of LUCARNE.

**Luce** (lūs). Also *lus* (e), *luyss*, *luyss*, *lewse*, *6 leuse*, [a. OF. *lus*, *luis*, repr. late L. *lucius*.] The pike (*Esox lucius*), esp. when full grown.

[1338 *Durham Acc. Rols* (Sartees) 35 In j Luc' pro Supprior, iij d.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 350 Many a brent and many a luce in stews. 14. *Nom.* in W. Wulcker 704/34 *Hic lucius*, a leuse. 14. *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 Nym luyss or tenge, or other manere fish. 1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 The best Pikes and Lucies were thought to be in the Riuer of Tyber. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 142 The Luce, or Pikrell, or Pike breeds by Spawning. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xxxi. 68 The Pike, Luce or Pickerel... with us in England is a very common Fish. 1836 VARRILL *Brit. Fishes* i. 383 The Pike. Pickerell. Jack. Luce. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 31/2 Two mighty eels, three fattened tench, and a couple of luce were at once secured.

*b. Her.* as a charge.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshind* III. 370/1 A fesse indented smbe charged with four leuses heads erant rased or. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* i. 1. 16 All his Ancestors... may giue the dozen white Lucies in their Cote.

**2. Luce of the sea, sea-luce**: the hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 71 [In a Fishmongers' pageant] Sixe and fortie armed Knights riding on horses, made like Lucies of the sea. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 246 Lucies, properly called Pikes of the Sea, are so rare in Spain that they are never seen. 1880-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* i. 301 The hake... has also been termed... sea-luce, or sea-pike.

† **Luce** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* = *flower-de-luce*, FLEUR-DE-LIS. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 128 (*The Vote*) Her [sc. Henrietta Maria's] fruit, spring from the rose and luce.

† **Luce** <sup>3</sup>. *Obs.* [App. a. G. *luchs*; see LOSS <sup>2</sup>.] A lynx.

1564 in *Catal. Hart. MSS.* (1808) II. 360 Abstract of an Agreement made... for the annual painting of that Cities four Giants, one Unicorn, one Dromedary, one Luce, one Camell, one Asse, one Dragon.

**Lucence** (lūs'ens), *rare*. Also *lucens* (e). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCE.] = next.

c 1485 *Dispy Myst.* iii. 715 O lux vera, gravit vs zower lucence. *Ibid.* 770 Lucens. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hop-* less *Love* cxix. 340 Love which opes the Soul to see J's lucence from divinity.

**Lucency** (lūs'ensi). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCY.] Luminosity, brilliance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 S. MOUTANO *Zara* (1719) 146 Only a certain Star appeared in the East part of the Horizon, which afforded a glimmering Lucency. 1672 S. S. DORSTUS & FAVONIA 7 With winged haste (by Luna's lucency) He passes through the city postern gate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi. These are the Septemberers (*Septembriseurs*); a name of some note and lucency... but lucency of the Nether-fire sort. 1892 *Athenaeum* 2 Jan. 29/2 His manner... is not unlike that of D. Teniers the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and lucency.

**Lucent** (lūs'sent), *a.* Also *5 errone.* *lucyant*. [ad. L. *lucens*-em, pres. pp. of *lucere* to shine.]

1. Shining, bright, luminous.

a 1500 in Q. *Elliz. Acad.* (1869) p. xix, Afterik, Sumtyme namyt the land lucyant in the partis of Orient. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* i. 203 Their steill helmes, and bureall basnetis brycht, Like lucent lantrynis caist are aurent lycht. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chyrurg.* 25 Cause the patient to sit in a very lucent and lightsome place. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. lxxvi. 8, I meant the dog-star should not brighter rise Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 589 The Sun's lucent Orbe. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 Two drams of soda phosphorata and two ounces of water, mixed with herring-light, formed a very lucent fluid. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. § 8. 256 Ledges of porphyry sloping under lucent sand. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelists* 48 The roofs and spires... were outlined against a lucent belt of sky.

*b. transf.* and *fig.*

1539 G. DANIEL *Eclips.* i. 30 How much resplendent She! How lucent in all flesh! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ii. (1872) 6 The Volume on Clothes, read and again read, was in several points becoming lucent and lucent. 1868 — *Fredk. Gt.* x. vii. II. 664 Algarotti... a man beautifully lucent in society.

**2. Translucent; lucid, clear.**

1820 KEATS *End St. Agnes* xxx, Lucent syrrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 126 Remains have been detected, at the bottom of the lucent Nemi, of a wooden ship or raft.

Hence **lucently** *adv.*

1826 *Examiner* 323/2 His sea-waves flow lucently.

† **Luceret**. *Obs.* Also *7 luseret*. [Obscurely related to LUCERN <sup>1</sup>, LUSARD.] = LUCERN <sup>1</sup>.

1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. v. (1838) 53 The Luseran, or Luseret, is a beast like a Catt. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 85 The Wild-cat, Luseran or luceret, or Ounce as some call it.

**Lucern** (lūs'sin). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: *6* *luserne*, *lyserne*, *6-7 lusern*, *lusern*, *lusern* (o), *7 leuz-*, *lewserne*, *lewsern*, *lucirne*, *luseran*, *7- lusern* (e). [Prob. a. early mod.G. *luchsern* adj., pertaining to the lynx, f. *luchs* lynx (see LOSS <sup>2</sup>);

the word was app. introduced as a name for the fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjective becoming a sb., cf. MARTEN.]

The spelling *lewserne* (quot. 1662), if not a misprint, is conclusive evidence in favour of this derivation. Etymologists have usually supposed the word to be an alteration of the OF. *luserne*, *luserne*, female lynx, a fem. of unexplained form corresponding to the masc. *loup-cervier* repr. L. *lupus cervarius* (Phny) lynx, lit. 'stag-hunting wolf' (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* adj. f. *cervus* stag). But this hypothesis does not account for the form of the Eng. word, nor can it be satisfactorily referred to the OF. *loup cervin* (as if L. *\*lupus cervinus* = *lupus cervarius*) of which Godef. gives one example. Possibly there may have been in OF. a confusion between *loup-cervier* and an adopted Teut. synonym.]

**1. The lynx. b. The skin or fur of the lynx,** formerly held in high esteem.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 1 Ne also weare... any Fures of Blake Jenettes or Lusernes. 1536 *Ward. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 249 With twelve luserne skynnes. 1549 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare... any... sabel, lusernes, or black genetes. 1578 PARKHURST *Lett. in Hak-* luyt's *Voy.* (1600) III. 133 There are many other kinds of beasts, as Luzarnes and other mighty beasts like to Camels in greatnesse. 1585 *Sir W. Dixie's Pageant* in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* i. 446 A stranger, strangely mounted, as you see, Seated upon a lusty Luzern's back. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russ. Comm.* 10 Their beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the Ollen, the Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable [etc.]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hitad* xi. 417 As when a den of bloodie Lucerns [*orig. ôues*] cling About a goodly palmed Hart. 1617 MIDDLETON *Love & Antig.* Wks. (Dyce) V. 288 The Triumphphant Chariot of Love... drawn with two lusernes. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iii. iii. The Polcat, Marterre and the rich skind Lucerne. 1628 DEKKER *Brit. Hon. Wks.* 1873 IV. 103 Two Luzernes, The Supporters of the Skinners Armes. 1664 *Stat. Ircl.* (1765) II. 406 Lewxernskins the piece of 2 to 5. od. 1698 A. BRAND *Emul. Muscovia* China 59 Hereabouts are abundance of Lucerns and Sables, which are in great esteem among the Chineses. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lucern*, a wild beast in Russia.

† **2. Used by Chapman for: A kind of hunting dog.** (Cf. quot. c 1611 in i.)

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 41 Let me have My lucerns too (or dogges inu'd to hunt beasts of most rapine).

† **Lucern** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [App. an error. extension of LUCE <sup>1</sup>, after prec.] The full-grown pike; = LUCE <sup>1</sup>. 1615 MARCHAM *Pleas. Princes* iv. (1635) 23 The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the over-grown Pyke.

**Lucernal** (lūs'nāl), *a.* [f. L. *lucerna* lamp + -AL.] Pertaining to a lamp: only in *lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 22 About the year 1774, I invented the improved lucernal microscope. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 286 The magic-lantern being nothing more than a lucernal microscope of low magnifying power.

**Lucernarian** (lūs'nār'ian), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lucernaria* (see below), f. *lucerna* lamp.]

**A. adj.** Belonging to the genus *Lucernaria* typical of the family *Lucernariidae* of hydrozoa. **B. sb.** A hydrozoan of this genus or family. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 355 Lucernarians.

**So Lucernarid, Lucernaridan** *a.*, pertaining to the *Lucernarida*, a sub-class of hydrozoa; *sb.* a member of the *Lucernarida*. **Lucernaroid**, the reproductive zooid of any of the *Lucernarida*. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Calent.* 123 A fixed and sessile 'Lucernaroid'. *Ibid.* The developmental cycle of each Lucernarid. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* i. 90 The *Hydra-tria* thus constitutes the fixed 'Lucernaroid', or the 'trophosome' of one of the *Rhizostomida*.

**Lucerna** (lūs'sin). ? *Obs. exc. Ant.* [ad. L. *lucerna*, f. *luc-* ablaut-variant of *luc-*, *lux* light.] A lamp, lantern.

a 1500 *Envy to Alison* 23 (Skeat's *Chaucer* VII. 360) Lucerna a-night, with heavenly influence illumined. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 3 Lucerne in derne, for to discern Be glory and grace devyne. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* iii. iv. 375 A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, lucernas, genii holding lyres [etc.].

**Lucerne** <sup>2</sup>, *lucern* (lūs'in). Also *7 lucerau*, *8 9 lusern* (e), *9 lucern*. [a. F. *lucerne* (16th c.), in Colgr. also *luserne*, ad. mod. Fr. *lucerne* of unascertained etym. Cf. f. *luserne*, *luserne*, 'Shrub Trefoile, Milke Trefoile, Citisus Bush' (Colgr.). In Eng. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the word constantly occurs as *la lucerne*, with the Fr. article prefixed.] The leguminous plant *Medicago sativa*, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

*Native or Paddy Lucerne* = Queensland hemp, *Sida rhombifolia* (Morris *Anstrat Eng.*)

1666 A. SPEED *Adam out of E. v.* (1659) 38 Cluvergrass... is a grass very hardy, not much inferior to Lucern. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* Impr. (1653) 186 Chap. xxvii Speaks of the usage of St. Foynne and La-lucern. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 It is not so good as La Lucerne... only this will grow on drier and poorer Land than Lucern. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* v. (Dubl.) 200 La Lucerne is that famous *Herba Medica* so much Extoll'd by the Ancients. *Ibid.* 201 Lucerne in Grass is much sweeter than St. Foyn. 1766 *Genil. Mag.* 262 One acre of Lucerne can maintain three or four horses. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 5 Warm and fine. Grass pushes on. Saw some Lucerne in a warm spot, 8 inches high. 1844 STEPHENS *Sk. Penn* II. 552 *Lucerna*.—This kind of forage plant has never been successfully cultivated in Scotland, nor has it taken much hold in England. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.*

(ed. 4) II. 25 Lucerne is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cat. Nt. cap* 1. 25 All its growth unheaved Of emerald lucern bursting into blue. 1883 V. STUART *Aggrt* 136 After the cotton is gathered we immediately sow lucerne.

*b. attrib.* = *lucerne field, grass, paddock, seed.*

1744 *Act 11 Geo. I.* c. 7 (3k. Rates), Seed, vocat Lucerne. Seed the C. wt. o. 10 o. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 Tho' one Lucerne Root be much more taper than another. *Ibid.* 211 Lucerne Plants. 1760 J. LEE *Intrud. Bot. App.* 318 Lucern Grass, *Medicago*. 1890\* ROSE BOLDBREWOOD *Cot. Reformer* (1891) 125 An old working bullock in a lucerne field. *Ibid.* 218 A lucerne paddock.

† **Lucet** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* In 6 *lucette*, 7 *lucit*. [a. OF. *lucet*, f. *lus* LUCE <sup>1</sup>.] A pike; = LUCE <sup>1</sup>.

c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xlii. in *Child Ballads* III. 297 The lucettes and the cressawates both; The Skottes fawght them agayne. 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xlix, The artist [i. e. fisherman] (if expert) may summons up lucit, and the generous race of salmon.

**Lucet** <sup>2</sup> (lūs'et). ? *Obs.* (See quot. 1858.)

a 1650 in Furnivall *Percy Folio* (1868) II. 402 Shee that lues by nille and tape, & with her bagge & lucet beggs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucet*, a lady's luce loom, made of bone, ivory or wood.

**Luche**, obs. form of LUTCH *v.*, *dial.*

**Lucian** (lūs'jān). The name (repr. Gr. *Λουκιανός*, L. *Lucianus*) of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (c 160 A.D.); *allusively*, a witty scoffer. Hence † **Lucian** *v. intr.* in to *Lucian*, *it*, to imitate the style of Lucian, to play the scoffer; **Lucianic**, † **Lucianical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit. **Lucianically** *adv.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Brillinger on Apoc.* (1573) 230b, Their most light, and wanton Lucianical wittes. 1594 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 8 My betters neede not take it graciously, to be taunted... in that booke, where Saint Peter, & Christ himselfe are Lucianically & scoffingly alledged. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 53 Erasmus scoffingly, as his manner was, in a Lucianical style. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. § 34 Erasmus in his Dialogues... though... he doth Lucian it too much, yet truth may be discovered under the varnish of his scoffing wit. 1750 HODGES *Chr. Plan.* (1755) Pref. 7 Ridiculed by men of light heads and bad hearts, the Lucians and facetious drolls of their respective ages. 1820 SHELLEY in Lady Shelley *Mem.* (1859) 136, I had written a Lucianic essay to prove the same thing. 1888 DONSON *Goldsmith* 70 A little in the Lucianic spirit of Fielding's 'Journey from this World to the Next'.

† **Lucianist** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* [f. *Lucian* (see prec.) + -IST.] A disciple of Lucian (see prec.).

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 13. 189 The Epicures & Lucianists do profess that they believe, where as notwithstanding they laugh inwardly. 1594 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 29 A contemner of God, and man; a desperate Lucianist: an abominable Aretinist.

**Lucianist** <sup>2</sup> (lūs'jānist). *Ecl. Hist.* Also **Lucianist**. [ad. late L. *Lucianista*, f. *Lucianus* -us: see -IST.] The name of two sorts of heretics: **a.** A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd century). **b.** A kind of Arian; = COLLUCIANIST.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lucianists*, or *Lucanists*, a religious sect, so called from Lucianus, or Lucanus, a disciple of Marcion... There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians.

**Lucible** (lūs'ib'l), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *lucibilis*, f. *lucere* to shine: see -BLE, -IBLE.] Bright, lucent.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lucible*, that which is light of its selfe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1893 STORMS *Sp. in Independent* (N. Y.) 19 Oct., In letters of lightning, lucible and not frightful.

**Lucid** (lūs'id), *a.* [ad. L. *lucidus*, f. *lucere* to shine. Cf. F. *lucide*.]

**1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent.** Now *poet.* and *techn.* *Ent.* and *Bot.* = Smooth and shining. *Astr.* Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

1591 SPENSER *St. Hubert* 1250 With his azure wings he cleav'd The liquid cloudes, and lucid firmament. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 45 The Air is not a lucid body like the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 240 Over his lucid Armes A Military Vest of purple flow'd. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 5 There are great multitudes of lucid Stars even beyond the reach of the best Telescopes. 1772 84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1743 Supposed to be an animal which contributes to that lucid appearance often observed at sea in the night. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [*Botany*] A Surface is... Lucid, as if it were illuminated. 1800 HOLME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 180 Another lucid dead glow-worm was put into warm water, at 114°. 1833 TENNISON *Poems* 60 Her lucid neck Shone ivorylike. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 221 *Aphelocetia lucidella* (the Lucid). 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* 16 *Lucid*, with a bright and shining surface. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* i. i, The lucid morning's fragrant breath. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story Sun* 333 Beta Lyrae... is among the coolest of the lucid stars.

*fig.* a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 The intellectual world, being... made all lucid, intellectual, and shining with the sunbeams of eternal truth. 1742 BARNARD *Char. Lady E. Hastings* 39 To bring them into the lucid Path of Virtue and Religion.

**2. Translucent, pellucid, clear.**

1650 VERNER *Via Recta* Intro. 4 The lucide and cleare substance of it [sc. air]. 1647 II. MORR *Poems* 5 Thus they stood by that good lucid spring Of living bliss. 1795 POPE *Olymp.* vi. 102 The lucid wave a spacious basin fills. 1797 COWPER *Odys.* iii. 1 The sun, emerging from the lucid waves. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. L. x.* How singularly pure and lucid the atmosphere becomes. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 314 Let many a heat distil Her lucid essence from the insurgent ill.



**3. Lucid interval.** Also in early use in med.L. form (pl.) *lucida intervalla*. a. A period of temporary sanity occurring between attacks of lunacy. (So *F. interalle lucide*.) † Formerly also, in wider use, an interval of apparent health between the attacks or periods of a disease.

(The Latin phrase 'non est compos mentis, sed gaudet lucidis intervallis' is common in English legal documents from the 13th to the 15th c.; so also in the med.L. commentators on Justinian's Institutes. For the etymological notion presumably underlying the expression, cf. c.)

**1603** SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 425 Sometimes shee [the moon] graunteth to them [lunatics] *Lucida intervalla*. **1625** B. JOHNSON *Staple of N. v. i.* They are almost mad! But I forgive their *Lucida Intervalla*. **c. 1645** HOWELL *Letts.* (1650) II. 42, I had a shrewd disease hung lately upon me. After some gentle slumbers, and unusual dreames. I had a lucid interval. **a. 1655** VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 213 A mad man may have lucid intervals. **1659** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 624/2 As for that Pain which is lasting, it is not only gentle, but hath many lucid intervals. **1686** J. DUMTON *Letts. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 23, I had between whilst those lucid intervals [in sea-sickness]. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 25 If a lunatic hath lucid intervals of understanding, he shall answer for what he does in those intervals. **1839** I. RAY *Mad. Jurist.* *Insanity* xiv. 298 It was decided by the court, Sir William Wynne, that she had a lucid interval, while making the will. **a. 1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 294 James lingered three days longer. He was occasionally sensible during a few minutes, and, during one of these lucid intervals [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A period of rest or calm in the midst of tumult or confusion; an interval during which there is a reversion to a normal, reasonable, or desirable condition.

**1581** W. ALLEN *Apol. Eng. Seminaries* iii. 22 Which [Arianism] though it troubled the world some hundred yeres together, yet it. had *lucida intervalla*, gave seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. 1861 VI. 32 Which [disensions] although they had had. lucid intervals and happy pauses; yet did they ever hang over the kingdom. **1650** FULLER *Pilgrimage* iv. ii. 34 The devil heaped afflictions upon him, allowing him [Job] no lucid intervals. **1682** DRYDEN *MacFl.* 22 Some beams of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid interval. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xvii. Neither was his whole time devoted to the riotous extravagances of youth. He enjoyed many lucid intervals. **1822** R. G. WALLACE *1791* *in India* 194 It is quite impossible to transact business with a chief, except in that lucid interval between a debauch, and. another. **1900** 19th *Cent.* Sept. 3/6 Italy is just passing through one of these lucid intervals.

c. In the etymological sense: An interval of sunshine in a storm.

**1655** TUCKNEY *Good Day well Impr.* 8 Some short *lucida intervalla*, as the sun in a rainy day, looking out now and then a little. **1749** CAPT. STANDIGE *in Naval Chron.* III. 207 It being then day-light, and a lucid interval between showers of snow.

**4. Marked by clearness of reasoning, expression, or arrangement; easily intelligible.**

**1786** COURTENAY *Lit. & Mor. Charac.* Johnson 24 And lucid vigour mark'd the general style. **1803** MED. *Jrnl.* N. 182 Arranged in that lucid order which is so necessary to assist the student. **1838** DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xiv. Mrs. Curdle sat listening to this lucid explanation. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 His expression was incomparably lucid. **1876** C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 103 The sermon was long but lucid.

**5. Of persons: Clear in intellect; rational, sane.** **1843** CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i. Any lucid, simple-hearted soul like him. **1859** G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx. Two apparently lucid people. **1887** TIMES 11 Aug. 5/2, I believe you are insane on that one point. On everything else you are lucid and bright.

**6. With agent-noun: That performs the action implied in a lucid manner.**

**1879** McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 372 There never was a more lucid and candid reasoner.

|| **Lucida** (lū'sidā). *Astr.* [L. (sc. *stella*) star] fem. sing. of *lucidus* LUCID.] (See quot. 1877.)

**1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Corona Borealis*, Names and situations of the stars. . . *Lucida of the corona*. . . That following the lucida to the south. **1877** G. F. CHAMBERS *Descript. Astron.* (ed. 3) 917 *Lucida*, a word occasionally used in sidereal astronomy to indicate the brightest star of the constellation, or group, &c. mentioned.

† **Lucidary**. *Obs.* [f. L. *lucidus* LUCID + -ARY.] App. a name 1687-90 for a newly invented light or lighting apparatus.

**1687** MS. *Reg. Middle Temple* 10 June, Some proposals had been made him by the Undertaker for setting up his lucidaries in the several Courts and Avenues of the House. **1690** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/4 The Proprietors of the Lucidaries, or new Lights.

† **Lucidant**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *lucidus* LUCID + -ANT.] Bright, incant. Hence † **Lucidantly** adv.

**14.** *Nine Ladies Worthy* 22 O *pulchrior* sole in beauty full lucident. **c. 1480** St. *Orsula* (Roxb.) A3, Cryste with thy Comforte Illumyn me lucidently.

**Lucidity** (lū'siditē). [ad. L. *luciditas*, f. *lucidus* LUCID: see -ITY. Cf. F. *lucidité*.] The quality or condition of being lucid; brightness, luminosity; now chiefly *fig.* intellectual clearness; transparency of thought or expression.

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lucidity*, brightness. **1664** II. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 497 Touching the Lucidity of Christ's Body after his Ascension. **a. 1688** COWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 259 There is indeed a Brightness or Lucidity in the Sun. **1794** G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 346

Light frequently does not sensibly act otherwise than as the cause of lucidity, or of luminous phenomena. **1851** NICHOI. *Archit. Heav.* 253 His precision of language and peculiar lucidity of exposition. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 298 Fate gave, what chance shall not control, His sad lucidity of soul. **1874** MAUDSLAY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 229 Through their long intervals of lucidity. **1875** H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vi. 200 He looked at him with eyes of such radiant lucidity. **1884** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. (1885) 10 The question. . . put by Hume. . . was handled by him with singular lucidity.

**Lucidity** (lū'siditē), adv. [f. LUCID + -LY.] In a lucid manner; with lucidity; brightly, clearly.

**c. 1705** BERKELEY *Commun. Bk.* in *Fraser's Life* (1871) 459 All y<sup>e</sup> carefully and lucidly to be set forth. **1820** MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange's Life* (1870) II. v. 97 With such eyes! so purely, so lucidly blue! **1844** THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxx. 349 The Consul. . . expounded the phrase very lucidly. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 3/3 The chapters. . . are admirably arranged and lucidly written.

**Lucidness** (lū'sidnēs). [f. LUCID + -NESS.] Lucidity.

**1648** W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* 1. xxi. § 1. 385 The smoothness and lucidness of Glass. **1680** BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* 38 The Constant Noctiluca. . . in which the lucidness was constant, though the Vial that contain'd it, was kept stop'd. **1694** [see LUCIFEROUS]. **1727** BAILEY vol. II. *Lucidness*, brightness. **1800** HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 The fluid acquired a great degree of lucidness. **1836** JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 189 The lucidness of his arrangement, the appropriateness of his arguments, and the transparency of his style.

**Lucifee, lucivee** (lū'sifē, -vī). *Canada* and *local U. S.* [Corruption of LOUP-CERVIER.] The Canadian lynx.

**1823** CORBETT *Rur. Kides* (1885) I. 371 When in New Brunswick I saw the great wild grey cat, which is there called a Lucifee. **1902** WEBSTER *Suppl. Lucivee*.

**Lucifer** (lū'sifēr). [L. *lucifer* adj., light-bringing; used as proper name of the morning star; f. *lūx* (sc. *lux*) light + *-fer* bearing. Cf. the equivalent Gr. *phōsphōros*, after which it was prob. formed.]

I. As proper name, and allusively. (With initial capital.)

1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the sky before sunrise. Now only *poet.* **c. 1050** *Brythferth's Handb.* in *Anglia* (1883) VIII. 320 *dur* after on *pan* circle *heifer* up *ayns*. **c. 1274** CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. metr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) After but *lucifer* the day sterre hath chyned away the dirke nyght. **1388** WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 Whether thou bringest forth *lucifer*, that is dai sterre, in his tyme. **1609** MILTON *Nativity* 71 The Stars. . . will not take their flight, For all the morning light, Or *lucifer* that often warn'd them thence. **1744** AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* (1779) 1. 148 *lucifer* displays His beaming forehead through the gates of morn. **1889** BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* n. 807 Now on the mountains of Ida was rising *lucifer* bright.

† b. *fig.* (Cf. DAY-STAR.) *Obs.*

**a. 1585** CARTWRIGHT in R. DE WARE *Answer*, to C. 87 Vntill such time as the day starre spring & *lucifer* do rise in our hearts. **1599** Broughton's *Let.* vii. 26 You Cynosura and *lucifer* of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.

2. The rebel archangel whose fall from heaven was supposed to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now *rare* in serious use; current chiefly in the phrase *As proud as Lucifer*.

The Scripture passage (Vulg.) *Quomodo cecidisti de celo, Lucifer, qui mane oriebaris?* A.V. 'How art thou fallen from heaven, O *lucifer*, sonne of the morning?' is part of a 'parable against the king of Babylon' (Isa. xiv. 4); but the mention of a fall from heaven led Christian interpreters to suppose that 'king of Babylon' was to be interpreted spiritually, as a designation of the chief of the angels who kept not their first estate'. Hence the general patristic view that *lucifer* was the name of Satan before his fall. The Latin word was adopted in all the Eng. versions down to 1611; the Revised version has *daystar*.

**a. 1000** *Christ & Satan* 367 (Gr.) *Was* *hæt* *engelcygn* *ar* *genemmed*, *lucifer* *hæten*, *leobterende*, *lucifer* *to* *nam* *he* *hight*. **c. 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 *Þese* *noelices* *maad* *of* *ydolitis* *&* *synful* *wrecchis* *of* *lucifers* *pride*. **c. 1450** *Mirour Salucionis* 4377 With *feendes* *and* *lucifere*. . . in *hele*. **1567** Gude & Godlie Ball. (S. T. S.) 175 *Proude* *lucifer*, The greit maister of hell. **1613** SRAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. 371 And when he fallles, he fallles like *lucifer*, Neuer to hope againe. **1625** PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. 371 His *Pride* is such, as may teach *lucifer*. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* vii. 131. **1773** FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 352 A fall into pride may drive me nearer *lucifer*. **1814** SCOTT *Warr.* lvi. A second *lucifer* of ambition and wrath. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 55 Men say—as proud as *lucifer*—Pray who would not be proud with such a train!

**Comb.** **1553** BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 111s. *Lucifer-like* pride. **1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*, Osor. 219 With such an incredible inordinate desire of *luciferlike* superiority.

† Misused for: A devil.

**1837** RUSKIN *Praterita* II. 72 The temper of eight little *Lucifers* in a swept lodging.

† b. *allusively*. One who commits the sin of *lucifer*, i.e. who seeks to dethrone God; occas. applied to one who presumptuously rebels against an earthly sovereign. *Obs.*

**1540** CHEKE *Hurt Seels.* (1641) 12 That presumption of challenging Gods seat, doth shew you to have been *Lucifers*. **1579** FULKE *Haskins's Part.* 305 What *lucifer* is that, that will oppose him selfe against the flatt commandment of the holie ghost. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. L. 229 Vea, too blasphemous, they inroch upon the Deitie, Though of these *Lucifers* have been that perish through a Flie. **a. 1618** RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 89 Although they be perpetual *Lucifers*, they must always be Angels, and live in plenty.

II. As a common noun.

**3. Orig. lucifer match:** A friction match made usually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignitable on a roughened or otherwise prepared surface.

**1831** John Bull 28 Nov. XI. 379/1 [Jones v. Watts, speech of plaintiff's counsel.] Mr. Jones had, some time ago, invented a match to produce an instantaneous light. . . and he had given his ingenious invention the name of 'Promethean'. . . Subsequently the plaintiff invented another description of match, which he designated with the frightful name of 'Lucifer'. . . For the 'Lucifers' he had not secured his right as the patentee. . . The defendant made an exact imitation of the 'Lucifer Match'. **1836** BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 543 Matches tipped with some of these inflammable mixtures, and called *lucifers*, are now in common use, and are inflamed either by friction or by the contact of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 1274 Gen. Index, *Lucifer matches*. **1837** *Ann. Reg.* 80 Several other *lucifer* matches were lying about, one of them having the appearance of having been drawn through the sandpaper. **1849** MRS. CARLYLE *Letts.* II. 42 When we had put a *lucifer* to some sticks in the grate. **1876** CAPT. CRAWLEY *Card Players' Man.* 120 Cribbage. . . is played with a full pack of fifty-two cards. . . and two pegs (that may be of ivory, or *lucifer* matches, with the phosphorus ends cut off). **1884** E. VATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 45 The *lucifer*, or Congreve match as it was called. . . was ignited by friction on sandpaper, and had a very unpleasant smell.

**Comb.** **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucifer-box*. **1862** H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Mr. Lundström. . . showed me over his *lucifer*-manufactory.

Hence † **Lucifering** a. *non-evid.*, acting the part of *lucifer*.

**1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. L. 229 Of which *Converting*, *Christo-fers* yee [Popes] thenceforth shalbe said: If not, apply and perish in your *Lucifering* Trade.

**Luciferian** (lū'sifēr-ian), a. and sb. 1. *Obs.* Also 6 *Luciferian*, *Luciferian*, 7 *Luciferian*. [f. LUCIFER + -IAN.] A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to *lucifer*; Satanic, devilish. Often with reference to pride: 'As proud as *lucifer*'.

**1570** *Homilies* II. *Walful Redell* II. (1574) 376 A *luciferian* pride and presumption. **1598** MARSTON *Ignom.* II. 146 From haughty *Spayne*, what broughtst thou els beside, But lofty looks, and their *luciferian* pride? **1613** DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race* Wks. (Grosart III. 350) For now he saw the Dilatation of his owne *luciferian* Kingdome. **1673** *Lady's Cal.* i. v. § 10 What a *luciferian* fall will they have from their honours. **1691** WOOD *Atth. Chron.* II. 312 He fell on the Bishops generally, calling them *lucifer* an *lucifer* Bishops. **1704** NOBIS *Ideal World* II. x. 396 We have so much of the *luciferian* ambition, as to aspire to be like to the most high. **1773** J. ROSS *Fraser's* II. 782 (MS.) Darting a ghastly *luciferian* look after their footsteps.

† B. sb. A *luciferian* or Satanic person. *Obs.* **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Mart.* xix. 17 None but a proud *luciferian* would have said, as *Vega*, the Polish perfectionary did [etc.].

**Luciferian**, a. and sb. 2. Also 6, 8 *Luciferian*. [f. L. proper name *lucifer* (see below) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sect founded by *lucifer*, bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, who separated from the Church because it was too lenient (as he thought) towards Arians who repented of their heresy.

**1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 106 You, saith he, (speaking to the *luciferian* heretics) run away from the vain shaking of feathers, like the fearful Harts. **1638** CHILTING. *Relig. Prot.* i. ii. § 36 While you thus inveigh against Luther, and charge him with *luciferian* heresies. **1805** LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Galat.* (1894) 228 Hilary the Roman deacon. . . attached himself to the *luciferian* schism.

B. sb. An adherent of this sect.

**c. 1555** Life *Rp. Fisher* in *F. v. Wks.* (F.E.T.S.) II. 133 Saint Jerom against Helvidius, Jovinianus, Vigilantius, and the *luciferians*. **1585** FLETCHERSTONE *tr. Calvin on Acts* vii. 458 No man thinks that the grace of the Spirit is annexed to such a ceremony, as doth Jerome against the *luciferians*. **1681** PAXTER *Ans. Doctric* II. 16 Novatian's *luciferians*, Denatists. . . had all Orders in Episcopal Communion. **1797** W. JOHNSTON *tr. Beckmann's Invent.* III. 406 In the altercation between a *luciferian* and an Orthodox, he relates that an adherent of the schismatic *lucifer* disputed. **1822-3** *Survey Encl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1258 As the *luciferian* considered themselves the true and pure church, they utterly repudiated the name of a sect.

† **Luciferine**, a. *Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -INE.] = LUCIFERIAN a. 1

**c. 1546** JOYE in *Gardiner's Decl. Art. Joye* (1546) 14, I passe over his [Gardiner's] *luciferin* pryde, . . vicious luying, &c. **1588** PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 376 Nobunanga. . . was slaine by a captain of his, and punished by God by this meanes for his *luciferine* pride.

† **Luciferous**, a. 1. *Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -OUS.] = LUCIFERIAN a. 1

**c. 1554** BALE *Declat. Bonner's Art.* i. 8d, Els wold ye couple your sorcerous nam-mongers with Gods maiesty in one honour which we wil not take at your *luciferous* per-wasoyons. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God forbid I should be so *luciferous* passionatue-ambitious. **1623** COCKERAM, *luciferous*, haughtie, proud.

**Luciferous** (lū'sifēras), a. 2 [f. L. *lucifer* light-bearing (see LUCIFER) + -OUS.]

1. That brings, conveys, or emits light. Now *rare* in serious use.

**1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Luciferous*, that brings or causeth light. **1686** PLOT *Staffford.* 116 The clammy moisture of Oysters that shines in the dark of a violet colour, comes from *luciferous* worms that have their holes in the shells. **1694** SALMON *Bale's Dispens.* i. 351/1 The *luciferous* of the *luciferous* matter. **1805** tr. St. Vincent's *Voy. Afr. Seas* 42 These *luciferous* animals [F. *animaux luci-*



[Pres] almost all belong to the class of transparent... worms. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 560 Combustible and luciferous matter. 1856 *Grinnon Life* xxxii. 283 The nearer westward to the luciferous orb [see, the sun]. 1859 *Thackeray Virgin* xv. Let us... bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

2. *fig.* Affording illumination or insight; luminous, illuminating. In 17th c. common in *luciferous experiment*, after Bacon's *lucifera experimenta* (*Nov. Org.* I. § 70, 99, et al.).

1648 *Petty Adv. to Hartlib* 20 How to make the most of experiments... all being equally Luciferous, although not equally Luciferous. 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 104 So Luciferous an Experiment. 1676 *Glavinill. Ess.* iii. 28 A rare and luciferous Theory. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 229 These... are the only luciferous experiments, of which geology can yet boast.

Hence *Luciferously adv.*, *Luciferousness*.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 48 The Luciferousness of such Experiments. 1682 *Sir T. Browne Chr. Mor.* iii. § 3 Embrace not the opaque and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously or influentially unto Goodness.

**Lucific** (*lusi'fik*), *a.* [ad. late *L. lucificus*, f. *lucif-*, *lux* light: see -*fic*.] Light-producing.

1701 *Grew Cosm. Sacra* ii. § 14, 38 When they [the rays] are made to Converge... though their Lucifick motion be continu'd, yet... that equal motion, which is the Colorifick, is interrupted. 1800 *Hulme in Phil. Trans.* XC. 173 The degree of illumination in these liquids must depend upon the quantity of lucific matter applied. 1825 *Cockridge Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 168 The dry light... the lucific vision... meaning thereby... reason in contradistinction from the understanding. 1876 *J. Ellis Caesar in Egypt* 53 Lucific orbs.

**Luciform** (*lusi'fɔrm*), *a.* Now rare. [ad. *L. \*luciformis* (repr. Gr. *αὐροειδής*), f. *lucif-*, *lux* light: see -*form*.] Having the character of light, luminous: applied *spec.* to the 'vehicle' of the soul, *αὐροειδὲς ὄχημα* imagined by the Neo-Platonists; *occas.* to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

1668 *H. More Dhr. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 560 It may well be questioned, whether the Pythagoreans held a distinct Notion of this kind of luciform Body. 1678 *Cupworth Intell. Syst.* i. v. 788 These Ancients say, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoined with the Soul and Eternal, which they call Luciform and Star-like. 1710 *R. Ward Life II.* *More* 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul. 1862 *Ellis On 1 Thess.* iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the clouds. [1881 *Shorthouse J. Inglesant* I. xvii. 313 To keep in order this luciform vehicle of the soul, as the Platonists call it.]

**Lucifrian**: see *LUCIFERIAN* a. 1

**Lucifugous** (*lusi'fɔgus*), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. *L. lucifugus*, f. *lucif-*, *lux* light + *fug-* to fly: see -*ous*.] Shunning the light.

1654 *Gavton P'tas. Notes* iv. vii. 211 Such designes as these were Lucifugous, and would not endure the face of Heaven. 1655 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 141 These ill Demons... Aquatic, and Subterranean, and Lucifugous. 1737 *Ozcel Rakeless* II. 121 note, Lucifugous Nycti-ocures. 1835 *6 Todd Cyt. Anst.* I. 597a The habits of which [animals] are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others. 1865 *Oakley Hist. Notes* 36 Owls and bats and other such shy and lucifugous creatures.

So **Lucifugal a.**, in the same sense.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lucigen** (*lusi'dʒɪn*), [f. *L. lucif-*, *lux* light + -*gen*.] An illuminant produced by burning a spray of oil mixed with air.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 12 Lucigen, as the new illuminant is called, is the invention of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, and is already extensively used in large engineering works, and for lighting large open spaces. 1892 *Ibid.* 25 Jan. 5/2 It is proposed to make experiments at the Woolwich Ferry with the lucigen light.

† **Lucigenous, a.** *Obs.*— [f. *L. lucif-*, *lux* light + -*genous*.] (See quot.)

1727 *Bailey* vol. II, *Lucigenous*, born or begotten in the Day Time.

**Lucimeter** (*lusi'mi'tər*). [Hybrid f. *L. lucif-*, *lux* light + -*meter*.] (See quot.)

1. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

1825 *Hamilton Hand-bk. Terms, Lucimeter*, in Optics, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies. 1875 in *Knight Dict. Mech.*

2. 'A sunshine recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Lucina** (*lusi'nā*). Also 6 (*anglicized*) *Lucynæ*. [L. fem. of adj. *lucinus*, f. *lucif-*, *lux* light: see -*ine*.] In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana; hence, a midwife.

1736 *Chaucer Knt's T.* 1227 But for his child so longe was vnborn Ful pitously Lucyna gan she calle. 1668 *Shaks. Per.* iii. i. To Lucina, oh! Diuinest patronesse, and my wife gentle To those that cry by night. 1653 *Milton Epit. March. Wines*: 26 And now with second hope she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. 1658 *Sir T. Browne Hydrat.* v. 27 Death must be the Lucina of life. 1701 *C. Wootley Trul. New York* (1860) 27 Neither... the nice attendance of Nursekeepers, nor the art of a dextrous Lucina. 1759 *Sterne Tr. Shandy* II. xi, A daughter of Lucina is put... over the head.

b. By identification with Diana, put for: The moon. *poet.*

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* XXXV. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the night. 1508—*Gold. Targe* a Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucynæ. 1593 *Hawes Examp. Viri.*

ix. 2 For Lucyna eke dyd her shrowde. 1594 *Greene & Lodge Looking-glass* (1598) F 2 b, An hoast of blacke and sable cloudes Gan to eclips Lucinas silver face.

**Lucioid** (*lusi'oid*), *Ichth.* [f. *L. luci-* n pike + -*oid*.] *a. sb.* A fish of the family *Esocidae*; a pike.

b. *adj.* Belonging to this family (*Cent. Dict.*). 1836 *Varrell Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 343 This expert ichthyologist has restricted the *Esocidae* (Lucioids), or family of Pikes, to the single genus *Esos*. 1859-62 *Sir J. Richardson, etc. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 153 Lucioids (*Esocidae*).

**Lucirne**, *obs.* form of *LUCERN*.

**Lucit**, variant of *LUCET* 1 *Obs.*

**Lucius**, *obs.* form of *LUCIOUS*.

**Lucivee**: see *LUCIFEE*.

**Luck** (*lʊk*), *sb.* Also 5-6 *luk* (e, 6-7 *lucke*).

[*a. I.G.* (*Du.*, *OFris.*) *luk*, a shortened form of *geluk* (*MDu.* *gelucke* = *MHG.* *gelücke*, mod. *G.* *glück*). Parallel adoptions of the *I.G.* word are *Icel.* *lúkká* (14th c.), *MSw.* *lukka*, *lykka* (mod. *Sw.* *lycka*), *Da.* *lykke*. Probably it came into English as a gambling term; the *I.G.* dialects was a frequent source of such terms in 15-16 centuries.

The ultimate etymology of *MHG.* *gelücke* (—*OHG.* *\*geliucka* — *OTent.* type *\*galukjjo-n*) is obscure. So far as meaning is concerned nothing could be more plausible than Paul's view (*Beitr.* VII. 133 note) that the word is connected with *G. gelingen* (*OHG.* *gihangan*) to succeed, turn out well or ill, as *G.* *druck* pressure with *dringen* to press, *schluck* gulp with *schlingen* to swallow, *wick* wrench with *wingen* to wrench. But morphologically this assumption seems quite inadmissible, and most scholars deny the existence of etymological affinity in any of these instances. Formally, the word might be cognate with *LOUK* 1 or *LUK* 2, or with *G. lucken* to entice (*OHG.* *luckan*) and the synonymous *OHG.* *lucken*; but no probable hypothesis seems to have been formed to connect the meaning of the *sb.* with that of any of these *vb.*s.]

1. Fortune good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Often with *adj.*, as *bad, hard, evil luck*, *GOOD-LUCK*, *ILL-LUCK*. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp. in matters of gambling) to produce events continuously favourable or continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

1481, a 1529 [see *GOOD LUCK*]. 1530 *Palser* 241/2 Lucke, happy, *heur*. 1547 *Surrey in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 220 And if to light on my luck so good shall be, I shall be glad to fede on that that would haue fed on me. 1563 *E. Gooce Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 61 Let vs here what lucke you haue had in loue. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke & cursed chance, ... to finde [sic]. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* iii. ii. 93, I haue but leane lucke in the match. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* ii. v. 823 It hath bene my lucke alwayes to beat the white, while another kild the Hare. 1653 *Walter Angler* ii. 60 Wel Scholer, you must indure worse lucke sometime, or you will neuer make a good Angler. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat.* 18 Yes; Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* x, I hope we shall have better luck next time. 1856 *Weyte Melville Kate Com.* xvii, The Arch-cropper below, they say, arranges these matters for beginners; but the luck turns at last. 1882 *Ouida Maremma* I. ii. 41 'He has got his deserts', said Jaconda. 'Luck always changes'. 1883 *Howells Woman's Reason* II. xx. 178 He bade him... get fire to light the beacon. Giffen refused. 'No, sir; better not have any of my luck about it'.

† b. A piece of (good or bad) luck. *Obs.*

1530 *Palser* 280/2, I haue a shreude chance or a shreude tourne, or I haue an yvell lucke, *il me meschiet*. 1603 *Drayton Bar. Wars* iv. xxvii, Those euill Luckes, in numbers many are, That to thy footsteps do themselves apply.

c. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Sometimes personified.

1534-5 *More Dany the Dyer* Wks. 1433 Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruynge man. 1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 83 One refuge yet remaineth, that is patiently to suffer what so euil lucke alloteth. 1630 *Davenant Cruel Bro.* i. i. B2, Report is then become a Bowde to Luck; Whom Fortune doth enrich, Fame doth flatter. 1899 *Maj. A. Griffiths in Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 307 Luck, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all. 1902 *A. E. W. Mason Four Feathers* iii. 23, I told you luck might look my way. Well, she has. I go out to Egypt on General Graham's Staff.

d. Predicatively, *It is good or bad luck* = 'it is a good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so).

*Mod.* You should never put boots on the table: it's bad luck.

2. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. *Phr.* *To have the luck* = to be so fortunate as (to be or do something). † *To have no luck to*: to be unfortunate in.

14... *Poll. Kel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Wber-for Lucke and good hantelle my hert y sende you. 1a 1480 *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester MS.) 316/2 Luk, luckum. [So *Cambr. MS.* and *ed. Pynson*; *Harl. MS.* reads (*prob. correctly*) Lukre or wyunnyng, luckum.] 1525 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 46 That needfull war that wantit thair nothing, At thair lykynge, with greit larges and luke (*rima instruct.*) 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 145 No man can haue luke alwayes at playe. 1590 *Shaks. Midn. N.* v. i. 439 If we haue vneared lucke, Now to scape the Serpents tongue. 1656 *Hales Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Only Plutarch, whatever the matter is has no luck to the latin, and therefore I would aduise you either to read him in French or in English. 1661 *Boyle*

*Style of Script.* (1675) 36 A hint, which... I have since had the luck to improve sufficiently. 1784 *Cowper Three*. 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1835 *W. Irving Tour Prairies* 164 One of the rangers, however, had little luck to boast of, his horse having taken fright... thrown his rider, and escaped. 1856 *Kane Art. Expl.* I. xviii. 374, I have been off with a party... on a hunt inland. We had no great luck. 1866 *Geo. Elliot F. Holt* (1868) 20 Like most energetic natures, he had a strong faith in his luck. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 350 Catherine Parr, had the luck to outlive the King. 1883 *Stevenson Silverado Sq.*, With Children of Israel's, The luck had failed, the mines had petered out. 1891 *N. Gould Double Event* 8 At cards, Captain Drayton seemed to have the 'devil's own luck'.

† b. (One's) luck of: (one's) good fortune in obtaining. *Obs.*

1762-71 *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 104 A man, whose luck of fame was derived from all the circumstances which he himself reckoned unfortunate.

c. A piece of luck or good-fortune. *? Sc.*

1856 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* II. 289 It was a luck for me yesterday... that I had these live things to look after.

† d. *occas.* In appellations of objects on which the prosperity of a family, etc., is supposed to depend.

This sense originates with 'The Luck of Eden Hall', which is an oriental glass goblet of the 15th c. or earlier in the possession of the Musgraves of Eden, Cumberland, so called from a superstition embodied in the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden-hall'.

1800 *Ballad in Lysons Britannia* IV. Cumb. (1816) p. cxiix, God prosper long from being broke The Luck of Eden-hall. 1842 *Long. title*, The Luck of Edenhall [transl. from Umland]. 1870 *B. Harte (title)* The Luck of Roaring Camp. 1901 *E. F. Benson Luck of Vails* 16 When the Luck of the Vails is lost, Fear not fire nor rain nor frost.

3. Phrases. *Bad luck to* (a person or thing): a vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will, disgust, or disappointment. *Down on* (*occas. in*) *one's luck*: in ill-luck, in misfortune (*slang*). *For luck*: in order to bring good luck (expressing the purpose of some superstitious action). *In luck*: fortunate, enjoying good luck. *Out of luck*: having bad luck, in misfortune. † *To strike* (a person) *luck*: see *STRIKE* v. *To try one's luck*: see *TRY* v. † *Upon luck's head*: on chance (*obs. Sc.*). *Worse luck* = unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (*colloq.*). *For run, stroke of luck*, see the *sbs*.

1637 *Rutherford Lett.* i. xli. (1675) 87, I would believe in the Dark upon Luck's head, and take my hazard of Christ's goodwill. 1769 *Wolcott (P. Pindar) Sir J. Banks & Eup.* of *Mor.* 17 Quite out of breath, and out of luck. 1849 *Thackeray Pendennis* ix, The Cavalier was... to use his own picturesque expression... 'down on his luck'. 1857 *Hughes Tom Brown* i. viii, By Jove, Flashy, your young friend's in luck. 1861 *Miss Yonge Yng. Stepm.* xviii. 234 He... should see enough of him when Mr. Hope came, worse luck. 1867 *F. Francis Angling* vi. (1880) 233 Like a dissipated house-fly out of luck. 1876 *C. M. Davies Unorth.* *London*, 185 A clever rogue momentarily down on his luck. 1882 *R. Burton in Athenaeum* No. 2880, 11/3 The miner down in his luck. 1883 *Stevenson Treas. Isl.* iii. xv, There are some of Flint's hands aboard; worse luck for the rest of us. 1884 *Jessopp in 19th Cent.* Mar. 402 Labour is scarce and he is down in his luck. 1894 *G. S. Layard Tennyson & Pre-Raphaelite Illustr.* iv. 45 Oriana ties her kerchief round the wings of her lover's helmet, whilst he strings his bow for luck against her foot. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99/1, I was in luck when I tumbled amongst them. 1902 *A. E. W. Mason Four Feathers* xxiii. 227, I, worse luck, was not one of them.

† b. *Luck in a bag*. A name for some (?wind-) contrivance resembling a LUCKY-BAG, in which the prizes were few. Hence, A rare piece of good luck, an unlikely or unexpected stroke of luck.

1649 *Lightfoot Battle w. Wasps* *West. Wks.* 1825 I. 405 It was luck in a bag then, that he that is so direct in all his gospel from end to end, as never to change one story out of its proper time and place, should do it here to serve Mr. Hemming's turn so pat. 1701 *Walk to Smithfield* in *G. Daniel Merrie Eng.* xx. (1874) 273 The spectators were shuffled together like little boxes in a sharper's Luck-in-a-bag. 1711 *Swift Trul. to Stella* 8 Sept., You have luck indeed; and I luck in a bag. What a devil is that eight shilling ten-kettle? copper, or tin-japaned? It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles.

† 4. A sign of future (good or ill) luck; an omen. [1548 *Elvort Dict.*, *Omen*, the lucke of some thinge to come, gathered of some woordes or sayings before spoken.] 1570 *Levins Manib.* 184/2 Lucke, fortuna, omen. 1600 *A. More in Bellenden's Liuy* v. (1822) 479 The quibbl voice being heard abroad, ... the senate did think the samite to be the luck and presage of sum thing to come.

5. *altrib.* and *Comb.*: *luck-money* = next; *luck-penny*, a piece of money given or kept 'for luck'; a certain sum which local custom prescribes to be returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale of live-stock; † *luck-sign*, an augury; † *luck-stroken a.*, † having received the luck-penny.

1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII. 488 In all agricultural dealings connected with cattle or corn it is customary when receiving payments to return a small sum to the customer, which is termed 'luck money'. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 2/7 The butchers assert that luck money was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started. 1788 *Burns Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., I am, indeed, seriously angry with you at the quantum of your 'luck-penny'. 1823 *Scott Fam. Lett.* 8 Jan. (1894) II. xix. 16 Builders... have drain'd my purse, otherwise the luck penny should have been better worth your acceptance. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* i. 262 All the savings of a month, the hoarded halfpence, the new farthings, the very luck-penny, go off in fumo on that night. 1890 *Times* 25 Feb. 10/1 The defen-



dant bought a hunter for £100 from the plaintiff and received back 65 'luck penny'. 1587 GOLDING *de Moray* xxxiii. 621 He took a 'Lucksigne at the sight of a Lyonnesse [Fr. *le grand augure d'une Lyonnesse*]. 1597 *RP. HALL Sat.* ii. v. 17 Go take possession of the church-porch-doore, And ring thy bells; 'lucky stroken in thy fist, The parsonage is thine or ere thou wilt.

**Luck**, *v.* Obs. exc. dial. [*a. Du. lucken, f. luk* LUCK sb. (But possibly an Eng. formation, though in our quots. appearing earlier than the vb.)]

1. *intr.* To chance, happen. Usu. with defining adv.: To turn out well, ill, etc., to have (good or bad) luck. Also *impers.* (with or without *it*).

14.. *Billa posita super hostium majores* in Hartshorne *Metz*, 225 See with a scrowe is set on this gate Warning of the harde Happeres For and it lukke thou shalt have swappes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 35 When it so lucked that we take an one or a cowe. 1547 SURREY *Amid* ii. 494 Our first labor thus lucked well with us. 1596 DALRYMPLE *et. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 218 With thame of Cathnes lucket sa il, that [etc.]. 1601 OGLE *Ver's Partie at Ostend* in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* 144 The first (and that is the word) it lucked well, judging the fact by the event. 1681 FLATMAN *Heracl. Rides* No. 14 (1713) l. 92 They that Addressed were the only Freeborn English, and they that did not Address, were to be Slaves to them, if they had luck't right. 1810 COCK *Strains* ii. 65 (E. D. D.) Lat me tell ye, thro' the week Your wark was luck the better.

b. To be lucky, prosper, succeed.  
a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Sine* 643 Thocht thay now, I say now, To hazard he na hart; 311 luck we, and pluck We the fruit, they would haue part. 1877 GORDON FRASER *Wigton* 212 Ill-gotten gear can never luck.

c. With *upon*: To hit upon by chance; to chance to find or meet with.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 Whereas there be so many thousand words in the world, and that he should luck upon the right one. 1683 OLOHAM *Art Poetry, Some New Pieces* (1684) 30 When such a lewd, incorrigible sot Lukes by meir chance upon some happy thought. 1712 OLIVSWORTH *Odes of Horace* ii. 27/1 The most Renowned Thomas Gale, has luckt upon another Interpretation.

d. With *inf.*: To chance, to have the good luck (to do something).

1724 RAMSAY *Lochaber No More* iii, If I should luck to come gloriously hame. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 103 Gin I should luck to get a plummy sowd.

† 2. TRANS. To bring good luck to. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lucke one, I make hym luckie or happye, *je heure*. He is a happy person, for he lucketh every place he cometh in.

**Luck**, dial. form of LUCK sb. (sense 2).

**Luckely**, obs. form of LUCKILY.

**Lucken**, *pa. pple.* and *pple. a.* Sc. and north. dial. [*str. pa. pple. of LUCK v.* See also *LOKEN*.] Closed, locked, shut up, close-joined; said *eg.* of the hand or fist (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *spec.* of web-feet.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) vi, 'With my twa feit', quod scho, lukkin and braid, In steid of niris, I row the streime full still'. 1632 LITWIG *Trav.* x. 469 Mi'e armes being broke, my hands lucken and sticking fast to the palmes of both hands, by reason of the shrunke sinewes. 1721 RAMSAY *Genty Tibby* ii, Fresh as the lucken flowers in May. 1790 FISHER *Poems* 104 Lucken hands she ne'er had nane To man or beast.

b. Comb.: lucken-browed *a.*, having the eyebrows close together; lucken-footed *a.*, web-footed. 1683 G. MERRITT *Yorksh. Dial.* 73 Thou lucken-brow'd Trull. 1720 STEWART *Hist. Fife* (1803) 109 This [Turtur maritimus insule Bass] is palimpse, that's luckenfooted.

c. Lucken booths, booths which can be closed or locked up; hence, the place or quarter where such booths are permanently erected in a town.

1466 in *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 113 Land awest half the Cors and on the North Roun som tym was callit the Lukyn Boothys. 1625 *Ibid.* 413 In an hows at the bak of the Lukinboothis. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1839) v. 10/2 The buildings of the jail and Luckenbooths hid that part of the street. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* ii. 13 Buying of trille-trattles at the lucky-booths.

**Lucken**, *v.* Sc. *Obs.* [*f. LUCKEN pa. pple.*] *trans.* To lock, fasten together; to gather up (cloth) in folds; to knit (the brows).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems*, 'Quha is perfyfe' 35 Baith our hartis ar one, luknyt in luvis chene. 1670 SPALDING *Tronb. Chas.* i (1851) II. 388 Haddochie preparit him self noblie for death, and causit make an syd Holland cloth sark, luknit at the heid for his winding sheet. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 173 While anger lucken'd his dark brows.

† **Lucken**, *v.* 2. Obs. rare. [*f. LUCK sb. or v. + -EN* 2.] *intr.* To happen, chance; = LUCK 2. 1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Serv.* 56 Which shall be likewise set down in somewhat a mingled way, as they may lucken most readily to come into mind.

**Luckenes**, obs. form of LUCKINESS.

**Lucken golland, lucken gowan.** dial. Also 6-7 looker goulons, lookron gowlons, (8-9 angs). [*f. LUCKEN pple. a. + GOLLAND, GOWAN*.] A north. dial. name for the Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. (By Turner app. erroneously applied to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 26 Chamelence . . is called in Northumberland a Lucken gollande. 1597 GRARD *Herbal* ii. cccli. 809 Locker Goulons, or globe Crowfoote. *Ibid.* 810 The globe flower is called . . . Lookron gowlons. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 333, 1740. 1724 RAMSAY *Yng. Laird & Katy*, We'll pou the daisies on the green, The lucken gowans frae the bog. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*. 1821 HOGG *When the kye comes hame* iv. Poet. Wks. 1840 v. 73 When . . . the bonny lucken gowan Has fouldit up her ee.

**Luckily** (*lɒk'li*), *adv.* Also 6 luckely, lucki-  
lie, luckily. [*f. LUCKY a. + -LY* 2.]

The form *luckely*, frequent in 16th c., may belong to LUCKLY *adv.*; cf., however, *luckenes* = LUCKINESS.]

1. In a lucky manner; with good luck, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now rare.

1530 PALSGR. 836/2 Happely, luckely, *par cur, par bon cur.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* xiii. 1-9 Other sum fel vpon a good and a fruitful grounde, and springing vp luckeli, brought furth fruit. 1553 — *Royster D.* i. v. (Arb.) 31 My dere spouse . . whom . . . God luckily sende home to both our heartes ease. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* lxxviii. 546 The Romanistes . . make their boaste, that . . . no Kinges . . . haue yet luckely assayed Rome. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes B.* The esterne winde, Which brought you hither luckely. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 104 He . . . carried himself so luckily in Parliament, that he did his Master much service. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poet.* Ess. (1900) l. 80 All the images of Nature were still present to him, and he drew them not laboriously, but luckily. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. iii. 141 Several fine runs of . . . fresh water . . . some of them so luckily situated, that the casks may be filled . . . with an hose. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* iii. 'This,' cried he, 'happens still more luckily than I hoped for.'

2. Now chiefly used as a qualification of the sentence as a whole, indicating that the fact or circumstance stated is a lucky one.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Sar. Chiswell* 1 Apr. Luckily for me, I was so well deceived that I knew nothing of the matter. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* viii. 177/1 l. 288 Luckily . . . our speculations are supported by facts. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 236 *note*, The poor blind man . . . told his tale; which, luckily for him, was believed. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Platner's Europ.* x. (1894) 239 Climbing a long snow-slope which was lucky in fair order.

**Luckiness** (*lɒk'ins*), Also 6 luckenes, luckynesse. [*f. LUCKY a. + -NESS*.] The quality or condition of being lucky; fortunateness.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* xxiv. 149 The eyes signifie a foresight, watchfulness, subtilities, and luckenes in doynge of thinges. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 6 Hee speaketh of the luckye state of the ungodly, and complayneth of this their luckynesse. 1662 PLETY *Tales* 53 A lottery therefore is properly a tax upon unfortunate self-conceited fools; men that have a good opinion of their own luckiness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. § 24, I know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. ix. 148, I have often been tempted to think that luckiness and unluckiness are a sort of subjective properties which we bring with us into the world.

**Luckite** (*lɒk'it*), *Min.* [Named (in Fr.) by A. Carnot 1879 from the 'Lucky Boy' silver-mine in Utah: see -ITE.] A variety of melanterite.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

**Luckless** (*lɒk'les*), *a.* [In 6 *superl.* lucklest.] [*f. LUCK sb. + -LESS*.]

1. Having no 'luck' or good fortune; attended with ill-luck; unlucky, hapless, ill-starred, unfortunate. (Of persons and things.)

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr.* Mag. xvii, The dreary destine And luckeles lot for to bemoans of those, Whom Fortune let. 1586 SINCLAIR *Arctica* iii (1598) 389 Mine is the lucklest lot, That euer fell to honest woman yet. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vi. 19 Glad of such lucke, the luckelesse lucky mayd. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. IV.* ii. vi. 18, I, and ten thousand in this lucklesse Realme. 1697 DRYDEN *Ing. Past.* viii. 81 Let the welming Tide, The lifeless limbs of luckless Damon hide. 1782 COWPER *Gilfil* 201 Ah, luckles speech, and bootless boast! 1794 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 213 [Chaucer] was luckless enough to be made prisoner. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. l. 102 It was a luckless performance so far as his temporal interests were concerned.

† 2. Presaging or foreboding evil, ominous of ill.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xxvii, On his dangling crest A lucklesse Raven spred her blackest wings. 1637 H. JONSON *Sat. Sheph.* ii. ii, The shreikes of lucklesse Owles Wee heare it and croaking Night-Crowes in the aire.

Hence **lucklessly** *adv.*, **lucklessness**.

1830 H. ANGLO *Remin.* I. 452 When lucklessly engaging to subdue a fine Arabian, he was thrown, and . . . was killed on the spot. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* v. 44 Show men the lucklessness, the improvidence Of the easy-natured Count. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 368 Michelet has with singular lucklessness selected Angers as the type of a feudal city.

† **Luckly**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. [*f. LUCK sb. + -LY*.]

**A. adj.** Lucky, fortunate, successful.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholent.* i. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all facions in yougthe, beinge, in profe, alwaie dangerous, in issue, seldom lucklie. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxi. (1612) 156 So lesser sute bath luckier speede. 1612 T. ADAMS *Gallants Burt.* 15 The peaceable dayes of the Wicked, and their luckly proceedings in this world.

**B. adv.**

1530, 1548, 1562, etc.: see LUCKILY 1. 1582 STANVHURST *Ennis* i. (Arb.) 30 Doubleste these gods all gentlie doe tender Thy state, neere Tyrian city so luckly to iumble.

**Luckwarm**, obs. form of LUKEWARM.

**Lucky** (*lɒk'i*), *sb.* 1. Also luckie. [*f. LUCKY a.* 6.] A familiar name for an elderly woman; *spec.* a grandmother. (Used as a form of address, and prefixed as a title to the proper name.) Also applied, jocularly or affectionately, to a woman of any age; a wife, mistress, etc. b. *spec.* The mistress of an ale-house, a landlady.

1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* 30 Poor facers now may chear peat-bools, Since Luckie's dead. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iii. (*imit.*), How does all honest luckie of the glen? 1770 B. FORBES *Jynl.* (1886) 324 We dined at Lucky Mac Fun's. 1794 LASS of Ecclefechan ii. in *Burns' Wks.*, O had your tongue now, Luckie Laing. — *Lady Onlie* i. *ibid.*, Lady Onlie, honest Lucky, Brews guid ale at shore o'

Bucky. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* iv, I said to Luckie Gemmels, 'Never think you, Luckie', said I. 1827 WATT *Poems* 56 (E. D. D.) Gin the kye o' milk be dryin', Some luckies's been her cantrips tryin'. 1857 STEWART *Character* 145 (F. D. D.) The gawky change-house luckies lack and mulet the drunken fule. 1893 STEVENSON *Cartona* 134 Alan . . must . . . carry on to the new luckie with the old story.

**Lucky** (*lɒk'i*), *sb.* 2. *slang.* In phr. *To cut or make one's lucky*: to get away, escape, decamp.

1834 M. M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* i. ii. 7 He's in such a rage—you'd better cut your lucky. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, Wot's the use o' runnin' arter a man as has made his lucky, and got to t'other end of the Borough by this time. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* xiv. 219 Simpson, of the Bays, has cut his lucky this morning.

**Lucky** (*lɒk'i*), *a.* Also 6 luckye, lukie, lucky, 6-7 luckie. [*f. LUCK sb. + -Y* 1.]

1. Of persons: Having, or attended by, good luck. In early use often, fortunate, successful, prosperous. Now with narrower meaning: Favoured by chance; successful through causes other than one's own action or merit.

1502 ARNOLD *Chron.* 1511 159 God Almyghty yeue you parte of his saluacion and make you lucky. 1530 TINDAL *Gen.* xxvii. 2 And the Lorde was with Ioseph, and he was a luckie folowe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* i. (155) 68 And therefore there is a common sayinge 'The more wicked, the more lucky.' 1624 GATAKER *Translat.* 120 He never is luckie in the framing of his consequences. 1625 JACON *Ess.* *Negotiating* (Arb.) 89 Use also such, as haue bene luckie and preuailed before in things wherein you haue employed them. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 96 It is part of the description of a lucky, and prosperous man, that his Cow calueth. 1827 SCOTT *Two Promers* ii, Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xii, He has come into his property. . . He's a lucky dog. 1849 MACALAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. l. 183 A dexterous and lucky player. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, He must be a luckier man than you are.

† b. Of a person: Having the knack of success; 'handy' (Davies). Obs.

1703 MRS. CENTILIB *Lore's Contriv.* t. Wks. 1761 II 19 You used to be a lucky Rogue upon a Pinch.

c. Of actions or experiences: Attended by good luck.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 10 Whose fortunate and luckye speede in all his woorthie enterpryses. 1548 LADY ELIZ. HOWARD *Let. to Q. Dorothea Parry*, Praying the Almighty God to send you a most lucky deliverance [in childbirth]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Slidane's Comm.* 184 b, Geuing thanks to his god, for that lucky successe. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* ix. 454 Ev'n then he dreamt of Drink and lucky Play. 1736 HULLER *Anal.* i. iii. (1842) l. 62 There are instances of reason and real prudence preventing men's undertaking what, it hath appeared afterwards, they might have succeeded in by a lucky rashness. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* iii. 199 And what's good judgement but a lucky guess. 1864 PENNYSON *Eu. Ard.* 537 Less lucky her home-voyage.

d. Of a literary composition: Having an unstudied or unsought felicity.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fraser's Annonus. Ser. & C.* 10 There is more Wit in disguising a Thought of Mr. Lo. L's, than in a lucky Translation of a Passage from Horace. 1779 R. JOHNSON *L. P.* *Conch.*, He has no elegance either lucky or elaborate. *Ibid.*, *Walter*, Genius now and then produces a lucky trifle. We still read the Dove of Anacreon, and Sparrow of Camillus.

2. Of events or circumstances: Of the nature of good luck; occurring by chance and producing happy results.

a 1547 SURREY *Praise of meane & constant estate in Tot. tel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 When lucky gale of winde all thy pyft sailles shall fill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xl. 207 Well met, Gentlemen, this is luckie that we meet so just together at this very doore. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. v, By the luckiest chance in the world, I had not discharged myself of any part of it. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 2 a His heir, sometimes by a wealthy marriage, sometimes by lucky legacies, discharged part of the encumbrances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 213 This was a lucky recollection—it saved her from something like regret.

3. With superstitious reference: Presaging or likely to promote good luck; well-omened. Often applied to objects carried as charms, as in *lucky penny*, *sixpence* (usually one bent or perforated; sometimes an old or foreign coin), *lucky stone* (often, one with a natural hole through it: see E. D. D.).

*Lucky day*, etc., may be used also in sense 1 c.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. Cor. 44 With all good and luckye woordes, blessed. . . bee God. 1555 BRAIDFORD *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1632/1 Lookke not vpon these dayes, as dis-mall dayes, but rather as lucky dayes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 252 That his good receipt Shall for my legacie be sanctified by the luckiest stars in heauen. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* ii. ii, They say, a Fool's hanel is lucky. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destin'd Urn. 1718 FREETHINKER No. 62 46 Sneezing . . might be interpreted Lucky, or Unlucky, according to the Occasions. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subjects in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. l. 231 Augustus meeting an ass with a lucky name foretold himself good fortune. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 22 (1797) l. 332 It has often happened, that a dream, by presenting to the imagination a lucky number, has induced a poor man to commit himself in the lottery. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xix, She praised her lucky stars, that in her place She never found neglect, nor felt disgrace. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. xxxii, Mr. Guppy nods, and gives him a 'lucky touch'. 1855 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highlands* 10 Sept. (1868) 105 The new house seems to be lucky, indeed; for, from the first moment of our arrival, we have had good news.

4. Occurring by chance; depending on chance; casual, fortuitous. *rare.*



1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 23 It were beyond the Possibility of the Wit of Man to persuade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen... or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at all adventures. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Blot.* i. 1, My Royal Mistress Artemisia's Fate, And all her Son young Artaban's high hopes Hang on this lucky Crisis. 1836 EVERSON *Nat. Lang. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 150 There is nothing lucky or capricious in these analogies... they are constant, and pervade nature.

5. *dial.* Used to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is actually stated; full, good. (For this and other dialect uses of the word, consult the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1649 *Last Sp. Vict. Kenmore in Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc. 1845) I. 384 God... plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world. 1823 GALT *Gilchrist* II. xxxii. 315 The sun has been set a lucky hour. 1828 J. RUDIMAN *Tales Sc. Fars.* (1889) 125, I aye had my doubts... o' cats in general, for the lucky half o' them are but handmaidens to witches.

6. *Sc.* Used as a term or address of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. *Irish. heill* good luck, 'in mod. usage as a term of endearment' (Vigfusson).] Hence lucky-dad, -daddy, a grandfather; lucky-minny (minnie), a grandmother. (Cf. LUCKY *sb.* 1.)

a 1555 LYNKESAY in *Blannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 465 [Cotter addressing his wife] Ye gair me leif, fair lucky dame, 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 164 Ha'd your Feet, luckie daddie, old Folk are not feery. 1744 FORBES *Ajax Sp. etc. Grnl.* (1755) 30 Lucky-minny. a 1758 RANSAY *Fox turned Preacher* 36 'Tis cruel, and a cruelty By which we are expos'd. (O sad!) To eat perhaps our lucky dad. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, The bits o' bairns, pair things, are wearying to see their luckie-dad. 1865 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Lucky minnie's blues, the long stems of the sea-plant *Chorda filum*. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* xxiii. (1870) 150 That auld luckie-minnie o' his.

7. *Comb.*, as lucky-starred adj.; lucky-proach *Sc.* = FATHER-LASHER.

1836 VARELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 63 Father-Lasher, Long-Spined Cottus. Lucky Proach. *Scotland.* 1876 PATMORE *The Rosy Broom'd Flowers* 3 He lock'd us in, ah, lucky-starr'd.

**Lucky-bag.** [*f. prec. adj.* Cf. *luck in a bag*, LUCK *sb.* 3 b.]

1. A bag, at fairs and bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an article of greater or less value. Often fig.

1825 R. T. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1309 Here is Rebecca Swain with her... lucky-bag. 1887 W. E. DUNN *Major & Minor xxiv*, Who knows what is in the lucky-bag. 1902 BLACKBURN *Mag.* Feb. 29/2 A regular lucky-bag of fighting men.

2. *U. S.* 'A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 S. B. LUCE *Seamanship* 310 (Cent.) I have the master-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

**Lucombe, lucome, obs.** forms of LUCARNE.

† **Lucrate, v. Obs.** -<sup>o</sup> [*f. L. lucrāt-, ppl. stem of lucrāri to gain, f. lucrum gain.*] *trans.* To gain, win. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lucration. Obs.** [*ad. lat. L. lucratiō-em, n. of action f. lucrāri to gain.*] The action of gaining, an instance of this.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lucration*, a gaining or winning. 1775 in *ASH*. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 112 The gain which can be extracted from him, the quantum of lucration of which he can be made the instrument.

**Lucrative** (lū'krätiv), *a.* Also 5 lucratiif, -tyf(e, 6 -tyva. [*ad. L. lucrātiv-us, f. lucrāri to gain.*]

1. Yielding gain or profit; gainful, profitable. *Lucrative office*: an office to which compensation is attached.

14. *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) IV. 684b, Addit. Prol. Luke, Many clerks lernen lucratiif sciencis, to geterichess. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 659 An office also hadde I lucratiif 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, To abstayne from... bodily labours, & specially from them that be lucratiue. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Trade of Merchandize, being the most Lucrative, may beare Usury at a good Rate. 1725 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odyssey* xiv. 259 III. 350 The more lucrative... method of life by Agriculture. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 146 Necessity may be the Mother of lucrative invention. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 1. 29 At length, the Soldans of Egypt established a lucrative trade in that port. 1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 37 A lucrative contract awarded off the blow for a time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 388 It became clear that the speculation would be lucrative. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. 85 387 A more lucrative traffic had already begun with the coast of Guinea.

b. *Scots Law.* Chiefly in *Lucrative succession* (after *L. lucratiua acquisitio*, Ulpian *Dig.* xlv. § 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the lifetime of his ancestor, of a free gift of any part of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

To prevent this being done to the defrauding of creditors, the law provides that the 'lucrative successor' becomes liable for all the debts of the grantor contracted before the time of the grant.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* III. vii. (1693) 489 Lucrative Successors, how this passive Title is extended, and how Limited by our Practise... Lucrative Dispositions of any part of the Heretage infer this passive Title. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Lucrative Succession*.

† 2. Of persons, their actions and sentiments:

Bent upon or directed towards making of gain; avaricious, covetous. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Eduw. VI* (Arb.) 53 He requyres no such diligence as the most part of our lucratiue lawyers do vse. 1603 DANIEL *Epist. to Sir T. Egerton* xxiii, To binde the hands of Iustice vp so hard, That lest she falling to pronee Lucratiue Might basely reach them out to take reward. 1630 DONKE *Serm.* xiii. 131 Let not thy prayer be Lucrative nor Vindicative. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 52 May we not venture... to pass the same sentence on the lucrative life, as we have already on the political. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 258 Attributed... not to any lucrative view of unnecessarily swelling my book. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 32 (1794) I. 458 To enter upon... a cure... on which perhaps I should not wish to reside long, would show more of the lucrative mind than the pastoral care. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 58 To show what a man will do to compass his lucrative desires.

Hence **Lucratively adv.**, **Lucrativeness.**

1726 LEONIS *tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 37 The Censors, in farming out... Estates, always began with the Lake Lucrinus, because of the Lucrativeness of its Name. 1848 WERTER, *Lucratively*, profitably. 1871 *Echo* 4 Apr. 1/2 The device... ingeniously and lucratively extricates authorities from a serious difficulty. 1899 SIEG. G. DOUGLAS *Logg v.* 96 His pen being abundantly and lucratively occupied.

† **Lucratory, a. Obs.** [*f. L. lucrāt-* (see LUCRATE *v.*) + -ORY 2.] Relating to the getting of gain.

1646 GAUL *Caus. Cons.* 6 Witch-seekers... whose lucratory skill and experience is much improved above the outward senses.

**Lucre** (lū'krē), *sb.* Forms: 5 lukir, lukre, 6 lucar, lucur, (?) lyour, 6-7 luker, 7 lukar, 4- lucure. [*ad.* (either directly, or through *F. lucure*) *L. lucrum*, *f. Waryan* root \*lū-, *len-, lou-*, whence *Gr.* ἀπο-λαύειν to enjoy, *Goth. launs*, *OHG. lōn*, mod. *G.* lohn wages, reward.]

1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; 'pelf'. *Filthy lucre*: (see FILTHY *4b*); so *† foul lucre*. † Also *pl.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Pei traueilen faste about here owene worldly honour and lucra. 1388 — *Peck*, xxii. 27 In suynge lucris greddli. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 154 Pus bothe oure panke & lucra gon a-weye. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 They shuld have for lucra, favorable Escheques of comers to the said Feyres. 1503-4 *Act 29 Hen. VII.* c. 29 Preamble, For their owne speide and lucra they suffer their ledder to passe untirly coryed. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. Al. Aurel.* (1546) U v, They owne handes open for their owne propre lucras. 1540 TAVERNER *Floures Aliquot Sentent.* Avjh, Prefere, damage afore fowle lucra. 1576 FLAUNCE *Panoph. Epist.* 283 They sel the fruits of their lands with lucra. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 11, 26 Men have entered into a desire of Learning and Knowledge... for lucra and profession. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* viii. 3 His sonnes... turned aside after lucra, and tooke bribes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. ix. 49 The Pheticians, for lucra sake, sailed throughout the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* II. 717 From his lov'd Home no Lucra him can draw. 1734 BERRILEY *Let. to T. Prior* 2 Mar. Wks. 1871 IV. 215 A greater greediness for lucra than I hope I shall ever have. 1768 BRATTE *Minstr.* i. b, At lucra or renown let others aim. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 23 Putting lucra out of the question, I am of opinion that we shall gain more influence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ii, In the earlier times of Rome the priesthood was a profession, not of lucra but of honour. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 457 He wrote for lucra the party's speech which he was to deliver in his own person. *personified*, 1606 Wily Beguiled 30 Thus Lucra, set in golden Chaire of state, When learning's bid Stand by, and keeps a loofe.

2. *Const. of.* a. Gain or profit derived from (something) (*obs.*). b. Acquisition of (something) profitable (*obs. exc. arch.*).

The phr. *lucra of gain*, frequent in 17th c., is echoed as an archaism by some writers of the 19th c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse's T.* 39 Foule vsure and lucra of vileynye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 380 Uppon the lucra of merchandise, Compassement and tricherie Of singular profit to wyne. c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 1335 For now nowne[?] thet the ys none that louneth but for lucra of gode. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 267 Such as... sell their skill and labour for lucra of monie. 1638 B. JONSON *Magd. Lady v.* vi, Love to my Child, and lucra of the prision Provok'd me. a 1669 COWLEY *Agrie. in Verses & Ess.* (1687) 99 The Utility (of Agriculture) (I mean plainly the Lucra of it) is not so great now in our Nation as arises from Merchandise. 1697 CRESS *D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 168 These Men of War ought not to carry any Merchants Goods, but the Lucra of Gain tempts them. 1704 N. N. *tr. Boccacini's Adits. fr. l'arnass* i. 73 To write a Barharous Recipe, purely for the Lucra of a Guinea. 1720 DE FOE *Capit. Singleton* (1840) xviii. 309 A Malabar, for the lucra of a knife, conducted them to a Dutch town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 69 r 5 It is... love, and not lucra of gain. 1805 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 314, I am going to make a book for the lucra of gain. a 1849 H. COLLIERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 85 Sometimes, too, the prolific are led, by the lucra of gain, to deck the childless with parental honours. Adopted books are as common as adopted children.

Hence † **Lucure v.**, to make gain. † **Lucuring** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 78/26 To Luker, lucrari. *Ibid.* 182/35 To Lucure, lucrari. 1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Hyym* Bnedit 75 b, Such popish Masse priestes... frame themselves to every change, thereby to satisfy their lucring lust. 1615 BRATWATT *Strappado* (1878) 105 Such lucring-Nammonists the heavens displease.

**Lucresie**, variant of LUCRIFY *v. Obs.*

**Lucretian** (lū'krēshān, -shān), *a. (sb.)* [*f. Lucrētius*, the name of a Latin poet and Epicurean

philosopher + -AN.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Lucretius or his philosophy.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 113 Say, did you e'er reflect, Lucretian tribe? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 652 The Lucretian comfort is none to me. 1900 *Speaker* 1 Sept. 602 The Lucretian philosophy. 1902 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 500 (*Giordano Bruno in England*), Part of his Lucretian poem, 'De Immenso', must have been written here.

b. *quasi-sb.* (The adj. used *absol.*) A follower of Lucretius, an adherent of his philosophy.

1881 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* I. (1883) 31 It is the ideal Lucretian himself who is the speaker.

† **Lucrifaction. Obs. rare** -<sup>1</sup>. [*as if ad. L. \*lucrifiactiō-em*, n. of action *f. lucrificāre, f. lucrum gain, LUCRE + facere to make.*] The action or practice of making or getting gain.

1606 HIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) F 2 b, The Lewes do comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams... hereditation like Isaacs... lucrifaction, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers.

† **Lucrififerous, a. Obs.** [*f. L. lucr-um + -IFEROUS*.] Bringing gain; lucrative, profitable.

1648 PETTY *Adv. Hartlib* 23 Schollers... would quickly help themselves by opening treasures with the Key of Lucrififerous Inventions. 1669 NEWTON in *Rignaut Corr.* *Sci. Men* (1841) II. 294 Being the most lucrififerous, and many times lucrififerous experiments too in philosophy. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 53 Those from Angola run away from their masters... which is no lucrififerous experiment, for on hard usage they kill themselves.

Hence † **Lucrififerousness**, the quality of being lucrififerous or profitable.

1663 DOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* i. ii. 45 If we impartially consider the Lucrififerousness... of the properties of Things, and their Medical Virtues, we shall find, That [etc.].

† **Lucrific, a. Obs. rare** -<sup>o</sup>. [*ad. L. lucrific-us, f. lucrum gain: see -IFIC*.] Producing gain.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Lucrificable, a. Obs.** [*ad. L. lucrificabilis*: see next and -ABLE] = *prec.* 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **Lucrificate, v. Obs. rare** -<sup>o</sup>. [*f. L. lucrificāt-, ppl. stem of lucrificāre, f. lucrific-us LUCRIFIC*.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucrificate*,... to gain, or get, to make after gain.

† **Lucrifify, v. Obs.** Also 6 lucrefie, lucrifie. [*ad. L. lucrificāre*: see *prec.* and -IFY.] a. *trans.* To gain, win. b. To make gain of or by; to turn to account.

1563-77 FOXE *a. & M.* (1596) 323/4 By the which the Decill is overcome, and plenty of soules be lucrifed and wonne to Christ. 1564-78 BULLEVN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 140 God hath geuen you a talent full godlie, you doe lucrefie the same and hide it not. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Comm. 2 Thess.* iii. (1606) 144 Peter... says, They lucrifie soules vnto Christs, by their lyes without any speech [1 *Pet.* iii. 1].

**Lucrine** (lū'krēin), *a.* (With capital L.) [*ad. L. Lucrin-us*.] The designation of a lake near Baiae in Campania, and of the oysters (highly esteemed by the Romans) which were procured from it.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 49 Not Lucrine Oysters I could then more prize. 1835 *Penny Cyc.* III. 168/1 The Lucrine Lake was filled up by an eruption.

**Lucricious**, erroneous form of LUCROUS *Obs.*

† **Lucripetous, a. Obs.** [*f. L. lucrifet-a* (*f. lucr-um gain + fet-ere to seek*) + -OUS.] Eager for gain.

1675 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 122 When he was made a Bishop no man was less lucripetous, he desired to hold nothing in commendam.

† **Lucrous, a. Obs.** Also 6 lukerous, *erron.* **lucurious**. [*ad. L. lucrōsus, f. lucrum LUCRE*: see -OUS.] Pertaining to lucra; gainful. Also, avaricious, covetous.

15. *Kalendar of Sheph.* (1528) L viij b, Oye marchauntes... Of lukerous wyngynye ye haue great pleasure. 1551 BECKER *Bible. Ded. to Eduw. VI*, Your graces Chancellors, Judges, Iustices & such as intermedie with the lucrous lawe. 1570 LEVINS *Manup.* 226/2 Lucricious, *lucricious*. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* 143 Free from the unick-worm miser's lucrous rage. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 138 Vilpi Tico enables even the most avaricious to gratify their lucrous appetites.

† **Luctation. Obs.** [*ad. L. luctatiō-em*, n. of action *f. luctāri to struggle*.] Struggling, wrestling; an instance of this.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 207 She [Venice] having clos'd in actual luctation with that great Eastern Giant. 1660 *tr. Amynalides' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 121 The luctation and combat of reason against the corporeal appetites. 1698 FAYEA *Acc. E. India* § P. 255 At Noonday we overcame an high mountain after a troublesome Luctation.

b. *transf.* Agitation due to chemical reaction. Also, a struggling for breath.

1698 GREW *Luctation* 6 Sometimes the Luctation begins presently upon mixture. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia in Afric. Cur.* (1708) III. 351 The Swelling and Luctation at his Breast, was as if he would burst. 1693 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 625, I pour'd good Spirit of Salt on a parcel of this Sand, but could observe no Luctation thereby produc'd.

† **Luctiferous, a. Obs. rare** -<sup>1</sup>. [*f. L. luctifer* (*f. luct-us sorrow + -ifer bearing*) + -OUS.] Bringing sorrow, mournful, gloomy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in *ASH*. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher. liii*, An equipage and attendants of—of—the most luctiferous description.

Hence **Luctiferousness**. 1731 in *BAILEY* vol. II.



† **Luctific**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luctificus*, *f. luct-us* grief: see -**IFIC**.] Cansing sorrow or mourning.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.  
† **Luctificable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luctificabilis*, *f. \*luctificare*, *f. luctificus* LUCTIFIC.] That is sorrowful (Bailey 1721).

† **Luctisonant**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [*f. l. luctison-us* (see next + **-ANT**: cf. **SONANT** *a.*)] Mournful-sounding. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Luctisonous**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [*f. l. luctison-us* (*f. luct-us* grief + *son-* root of *sonus* sound) + **-OUS**.] = **prec.** 1721 in BAILEY.

† **Luctual**, *a. Obs.* [*f. l. luctu-s* mourning + **-AL**.] Mournful, sorrowful.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 [He] found means to maintain public manners, without that luctual remedy of blood. 1646 BUCK *Rich. II.* II. 41 The turbulent and luctual times, which were towards the end, of his. Raighe. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* II. *Rainbow* (1858) 173 Thy light as luctual and stained with woes I'll judge.

† **Luctuate**, *v. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [*f. as prec.* + **-ATE** <sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To render mournful or gloomy. 1772 NUGENT *tr. Hist. Fr. Girard II.* 320 Sumptuous tombs, irradiated with lights and luctuated with balize.

† **Luctuous**, *a. Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [*ad. l. luctuosus*, *f. luctu-s* mourning: see **-OUS**.] Mournful. 1721 BAILEY, *Luctuous*, sorrowful, full of sorrow.

**Lucubrate** (*lū-kū-brāt*), *v.* [*f. l. lucubrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucubrāre*, *f. lūc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. *intr.* Literally, To work by artificial light. In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse learnedly in writing.

1613 in COCKERAM. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1804 *Emph. Mag.* XLV. 18, I have often lucubrated for your Magazine. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like to speak and lucubrate my fill. 1824 ARNOLD in *Life* (ed. 5) 75, I could lucubrate largely *à omni scibili*, but paper happily runs short. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 755 In spite of this neglect Gioia and others have within the last four years flourished and lucubrated in Italy. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 347/1 This is not Mr. Alfred Austin lucubrating in the columns of the *Times*.

2. *trans.* To produce (literary compositions) by laborious study. (In recent Dicts.)

Hence † **Lucubrated** *ppl. a.*, (*a.*) consumed in lucubration; (*b.*) studied or done by artificial light (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 8 We... Spare neither sweat nor lucubrated Oyle.

**Lucubration** (*lū-kū-brā-shən*), [*ad. l. lucubratiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.]

1. The action or occupation of lucubrating; nocturnal study or meditation; study in general; an instance of this.

1595 BELL *Surv. Pockery* Ep. Ded., Who have spared no labour, no watchings, no lucubrations, to achieve exact knowledge in the holy scriptures. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 25 The very lamp of earth wherewithall he used to illuminate his lucubrations, was sold for three thousand drachmas. 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 63 Life is, since he is gone, but a Nocturnal Lucubration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 140 P. 1 That state of Mind which is proper for Lucubration. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 1.79 The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was, the well-earned harvest of... many a midnight lucubration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*, 405 If Plato himself were to return and renew his sublime lucubrations. 1847 *tr. Feuerbach's Psychological Med.* 296 Immoderate lucubration with overstrained mental exertion. 1875 CUSIN *tr. F. Gault's Luke* II. 40 The light which the Rabbin had not found, or had lost, in their theological lucubrations.

2. *quasi-concr.* Usually *pl.* The product of nocturnal study and meditation; hence, a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration. Now somewhat derivative or playful, suggesting the notion of something pedantic or over-elaborate.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 432 His learned lucubrations and most solid works of Divinity. 1622 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1692) 248 Which unfinished lucubration (for so I may justly call it, having been for the most part born in the night. 1693 N. MATHER *Prof. to Owen's Holy Spirit* 4 There are some other Lucubrations of his on Subjects nearly allied unto these. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 P. 1 Having read your Lucubrations of the 10th Instant. 1745 FIFIELD *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 285 The encouragement with which these lucubrations are read, may seem... more difficult to be accounted for. 1791 B. SWIFT *Johns* 20 Mar. an. 1750, Unconnected fragments of his lucubrations were purposefully jumbled together. 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 315 A future number of my lucubrations. 1828 J. BALLASTYN *Exam. Hum. Mind* 26, I have divided my Lucubrations into Four Parts. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* GL. VIII. v. (1872) III. 36 We search in vain through toils of dusty lucubration. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* XIII. 127 [She] endeavoured to turn his pious lucubrations into French Verse.

† **Lucubratist**, *Obs.* [*f. l. lucubrāt-* (see LUCUBRATE *v.*) + **-IST**.] = LUCUBRATOR.

1759 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 429/1 It would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubratists assume.

**Lucubrador** (*lū-kū-brā-tōr*), [*agent-n. f. lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.] *a.* A nocturnal student.

*b.* One who produces lucubrations.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxiii. (1783) IV. 137, I remained in his lucubraty, which, in point of exterior, surpassed everything but the lucubrador. 1828 ALCO. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 240 The most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators. 1833 LYTON *Eng. & Engl.* IV. II. 55 This quality, is entirely new in an essayist. I know of no other lucubrador who possesses it.

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† **Lucubratory**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. *L. lucubrātorius*, *f. lucubrāre*.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to lucubration; meditative. *b. sb.* (*locular*) A 'thinking-shop', a place of midnight study.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucubratory*, of or belonging to studying or working by candle-light. 1711 *Pope Let.* 21 Dec. (1735) I. 122 You must have a sober dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side to write an Epistle lucubraty to your friend. 1775 [see LUCUBRATOR].

**Lucule** (*lū-kiāl*), *Astr.* Also in Lat. form *pl. luculæ*, incorrectly *luculi*. [*a. f. lucule*, ad. mod. *L. lucula*, dim. of *lūx* light.] (See quot. 1869.)

1854 WEBSTER, *Lucule*, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. 32 The term *luculi* has been applied to the constituent specks on the Sun's surface. 1869 PHIPSON *tr. Guilielmus's Sun* (1870) 216 Hence those lines of light and shade, luminous and obscure ridges (on the Sun's disc), which have been called *luculi*.

† **Luculence**, *Obs. rare*—<sup>o</sup>. [*ad. l. luculentia*, *f. luculentus* LUCULENT.] *a.* Trimness, fineness, beauty (1727 in Bailey vol. II). *b.* Clearness, certainty (1775 in ASH).

† **Luculency**, *Obs.* [as **prec.**] Brightness, beauty. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1656 in PHILLIPS.

**Luculent** (*lū-kiāl-ēnt*), *a.* [*ad. l. luculentus*, *f. lūc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. Full of light; bright, clear, shining. Now rare. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* x. 191 Trie out the grape vnhut, neither to Nephe neither to sowe, as gemmys luculent. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) I. 188 It emitted a luculent flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. 1657 THOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 631 Vipers... must be coated on a luculent, but not a violent fire. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 710 Luculent along The puer rivers flow. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xxii. 143 The most luculent of those pearls.

2. † *a.* Of oratory, compositions in general: brilliant, admirable; hence of a writer or orator (*obs.*). *b.* Of evidence, arguments: Clear, convincing. Of explanations: Lucid, luminous.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. (1809) 450 The kyng. gaue good care to his luculent & eloquent oracion. 1597 HOOKER *Rech. Pol.* v. xl § 2 The most luculent testimonies that Christian Religion hath. 1603 *Eng. Mour. Journ.* in *Forl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 486 She was still confident in her Saviour, as appeared by many luculent examples. 1606 DEKKER *Notes for. Hell* Wks. (Groom) II. 103 Luculent Poet, Eloquent Orator. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. Title, Three Sermons... upon that luculent Prophecie of Peace, and Union, *Evang.* chap. II. v. 6, 7. and 8. 1675 SIM E. SHERBURNE *Mausius* Pref. to Having illustrated so obscure a Subject in such Luculent Verse. 1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* s. Notes 19 Mr. John Dryden Junior's method therein is more Luculent than the Dauphin's famous Tutors. 1702 C. MATHER *Magis. Chr.* II. III. (1852) 532 A most luculent and practical exposition. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The redundancy... may be indulged as a worthy remembrance of a most luculent example. 1824 BLACKEN *Mag.* XVI. 6, I now desire Mr. James Ballantyne to set up in brevier the following luculent observations. 1851 'NAMES' *The Road* 61 A luculent chapter on the astonishing convenience of our public conveyances. 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's Gl.* VIII. v. 1. 35 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince are not very luculent to the reader. 1885 F. D. ALLEN in *Papers Am. Sch. at Athens* (1893) IV. 39 A luculent case is in n. 58.

3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious. *Obs.*

1599 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Manu. of Hum.* n. iii. Most debonaire, and Luculent Ladie. 1600 TITON II. v. (1842) 31 By what fault or fate of mine (luculent not luculent Serjants) shall I say it is come to passe. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (1630) III. 117/2 Saint George comes; and seeing so bright and luculent a Goddess... demanded entertainment.

**Luculently** (*lū-kiāl-ēntli*), *adv.* [*f. LUCULENT* + **-LY** 2.] In a luculent manner; clearly.

1613 in R. CAWOREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 177 So luculently foretold by this our Prophet Esaias. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. II. § 131 (1740) 102 A Declaration... which most luculently solves all. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1880) II. xi. 570 Nowhere has the transition of physical mythology into epic poetry... been so luculently shown as here. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 120 It deserved to be explained more luculently.

**Lucullian**, -*ean* (*lū-kū-liān*, *lū-kū-lī-ān*), *a.* [Two forms: (1) ad. *Lucullianus*, *f. Lucull-us* (see **-IAN**); (2) *f. l. Lucull-us* + **-AN**.] Pertaining to or characteristic of L. Licinius Lucullus, a Roman famous for his wealth and the profuse luxury of his banquets. † *Lucullian marble* (*tr. l. marmor Luculleum*); some kind of black marble; by mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the mineral now called *lucillite* or *anthracoxenite*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 572 Consull J. Lucullus... gaue the name to Lucullian marble. he brought it first to Rome, and had a speciall fancy thereto, notwithstanding it were black. 1824 W. SMITH *Diet. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *House, Roman* 494 Columns of black marble, called Lucullian, thirty-eight feet high. 1892 K. GOULD *tr. Conversat. Döllinger* I. 8 The display, the Lucullian feast, and the introduction of the bride are merely intended to present forcibly to one's mind what the priest is called on to renounce. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 To draw company to the house to entertain her he gave Lucullian banquets.

**Lucillite** (*lū-kū-līt*), *Min.* [*f. Lucull-us* (see **prec.**) + **-ITE**. Named by J. F. John, 1814, after the former designation 'marmor Luculleum'.] = ANTHRACOXENITE (A. H. Chester 1896).

1819 BRANDEN *Man. Chem.* 517 The black variety [of limestone] known under the name of Lucillite. 1821 R. JAMESON

*Mineral.* 49 Lucillite... is divided into three kinds, viz. Compact, Prismatic, and Foliated.

† **Lucuma** (*lū-kiū-mā*). Also 8 *lucoma*, 9 *lucama*. [Peruvian.] A genus of American trees (*N. O. Sapotaceæ*) bearing sweet fruit.

1745 P. THOMAS *Fruit. Anson's Voy.* 91 The natural Fruit of Peru are Guavas, Lucumas, Holes and Wallnuts. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* III. 210 The Lucumas... are there very plentiful. 1848 in WEBSTER (citing Gardner); 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **Lucumo** (*lū-kiū-mō*). Also in anglicized form *lucumon*. [*L. lucumo*, *lucumon*, an Etruscan title.] One of the Etruscan nobles, who united in themselves the character and functions of priest and prince.

1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* III. Wks. 1853 II. 331/1 The Lucumoni of Laruria. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxiii. Now might the burghers know, By port and vest... Each warlike Lucumo. 1847 THOMSON *Princess* II. 113 She... spoke of those That lay at wine with Lar and Lucumo.

**Lucumony** (*lū-kiū-mō-ni*), *Nom. Hist.* Also 9 *erron. lucumony*. [*ad. f. lucumonie*, *f. l. lucumo*: see **prec.**] A name given by modern writers to each of the twelve states of the Etruscan federation.

1763 SAINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 104 Fasulæ... with its district... formed one of the twelve lucumonies, or free states. 1882 OUDIN *Mattema* I. 36 Etruscan lucumonies had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder.

**Lucur**, *obs.* form of **LUCRE**.

**Lucy** (*lū-si*), *Her.* [*ad. l. lucus*] = **LUCE** 1. 1610 GURNEY *It. Italy*, II. viii. (1600) 229 Azure, three 11 plumes. Between two fairs of Lucyes SATUR. 1780 in *J. J. SISEN Heroldy* II. 1864 POLTUN *Her. Inst. & Pop.* 88, 3. 171 Gu. three Lucys haire in first arg.

**Lud** 1, *Sc. Obs.* [*cf. Now. ludden* thick, load; and see **LUDMOCK**.] In *pl.*, the buttocks. 1568 *Barnatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 764 On their luddis They get gud skuddis In nakit bed.

**Lud** 2 (*lūd*). Mined form of **LOUD** *sb.* † *a.* As an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = **LOUD** *sb.* 6 b, c (*obs.*). *b.* In comic representations of the affected or ludicrous pronunciation used by lawyers addressing a judge in court, and by clerks in the House of Lords: see **LOUD** *sb.* 15 b.

1725 VANDRUGH *Prov. Wks.* II. iii. [2nd vers.], That Fellow would have ravish'd me, and Huteh. Ravish'd, Ravish! O lud! O lud! O lud! Ravish her! 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 33 To make me soldier 'gainst my will, and go the lud knows where. 1773 GOLDISM *Stanzas to Comp.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657, 3 O lud! he has almost cracked my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i. Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v. 'Read whom, ma'am—I do not even remember the author's name'. 'O lud! on what a strand are you wrecked!' replied the young lady. 1821 CLARK *Vill. Minstr.* I. 6 But soldiers, they're the boys to make a rout, Lud, clowns are almost n.d. where'er they come. 1830 [see **LOUD** *sb.* 15 b]. 1858 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii, 'My Lud', said Mr. C. erham, 'my case is completed'.

**Lud**, var. **LEIDE** *Obs.*; *obs. f. LEIDE*, **LOUD**.

**Luddy**, variant of **LOTEBY** *Obs.*

† **Ludden**, *Obs.* [Variant of **LEDEN**.] A refrain; the burden (of a song or complaint).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. ii. 61 The first sort of them singe the old ludden. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 The Patient wanteth but Pen and Ink, and he will prescribe his Physick, which at last must be some Cordiall or strengthening the Ludden of them all.

**Luddism** (*lū-diz-m*), [*f. Lud* or *Ludd* (see next) + **-ISM**.] The practices of the Luddites.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115 Several persons have been apprehended [at Huddersfield] on various charges of Luddism. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 79 That atrocious system of combination, outrage, and hired assassination, which has prevailed in some of the midland counties, under the name of Luddism. 1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 1893/1 Her family on both sides had lived in the thick of Luddism.

**Luddite** (*lū-dīt*), *sb.* (*a.*) [*f. the proper name Lud* or *Ludd* + **-ITE**.]

According to Pellet's *Life of Lord Sidmouth* (1847) III. 80, Ned Lud was a person of weak intellect who lived in a Leicestershire village about 1779, and who in a fit of insane rage rushed into a 'stockinger's' house, and destroyed two frames so completely that the saying 'Lud must have been here' came to be used throughout the hosiery districts when a stocking-frame had undergone extraordinary damage. 'The story lacks confirmation. It appears that in 1811-13 the nickname 'Captain Ludd' or 'King Lud' was commonly given to the ringleaders of the Luddites.]

A member of an organized band of English mechanics and their friends, who (1811-16) set themselves to destroy manufacturing machinery in the midlands and north of England.

1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 93/2 The rioters assumed the name of Luddites and acted under the authority of an imaginary Captain Ludd. 1812 *Examiner* 4 May 277/1 The Luddites at Nottingham... have relinquished their system of frame-breaking. The person known by the name of King Lud is taken... His name is Walker; he was a collier. 1816 BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Are you not near the Luddites? And down with all kings but King Lud? 1838 F. PERL *Risings of Luddites* 32 The names they assumed were 'Ludds', 'Ludders', and 'Luddites'. 1897 S. & B. WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1902) 220 note, We need only remind the reader... of such angry instructions as those of the Luddites in 1811.

*b. attrib. or adj.* Pertaining to the Luddites. 1812 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. i. 285/1 The Luddite system. 1814 *Ibid.* LXXXIV. ii. 387/2 The Luddite ring-leader... dropped dead. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* x. § 4 806 The Luddite, or machine-breaking, riots.



Hence **Ludditism** = **LUDDISM**.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 426 A bill, for the suppression of ludditism in Nottinghamshire.

† **Luddock**. *Obs.* [? f. **LUD** + **-OCK**.] (But it is possible that the *lud* may be really a shortened form.) The loin, or the buttock.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Take befe and sklice hit fayre and thynne, Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 324 His luddokys that lowke like walk-mylne cloggys. c 1490 *Promp.* Parv. 296/5 Leend, lyn of a beeste (MS. K., *Pyson* or luddok), *lumbus*.

† **Lude** <sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also 3 **loude**. [ME. *lūde*, repr. OE. *hlūd* str. fem. (-\**hlūdā*), cogn. w. *hlūd* **LOUD** a. (The form *loude* in the second text of Layamon is prob. due to a misinterpretation of the spelling *lude* in the first text.) Noise, clamour.

c 1205 *LAY.* 10715 Pa huntun wenden after mid muchelen heora lude [c 1275 *loude*]. a 1275 *Proov. Alfred* 687 in O. E. *Misc.* 138 He wole maken fule luden, He wole grennen, coken and chiden. [But this may belong to **LUDEN**.]

† **Lude** <sup>2</sup>. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ludus* play.] A game.

1694 *Motteux Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Ludes omniform are there invented.

**Lude**, var. **LEDE** *Obs.*; obs. f. **LIDE**, **LOUD**.

**Lude**, obs. Sc. pa. t. of **LOVE** v.1

† **Ludent**. *Obs.* nonce-wd. [ad. L. *ludent-em*, pres. ppl. of *ludere* to play.] A player.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 133, I helpe to make a ludent, And nare a student.

† **Ludgate**. *Obs.* The name (from its situation near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtors' prison in London; phr. † to take *Ludgate* (see quot. 1585). Hence † **Ludgation** (-thian, -tion), a debtor, bankrupt.

1585 HUGGINS *Nomenclator* 324 *Argentarium dissoluere*. To play the bankrupt: to take Ludgate. 1600 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* i. 1, Alwaies beware you commerce not with Bankrottes, or poore needie Ludgathians. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* i. (Arb.) 12 The Master, the Keepers, and all the Prisoners of Ludgate. *Ibid.* 12 It was a bird pickt out of purpose (amongst the Ludgathians) that had the basest and lowest voice, and was able in a Terme time, for a throat, to give any prisoner great ods for ye box at the grate. 1607 [E. SHARPHAM] *Cupid's Whirligig* III. i. E. 3, I am none of these Ludgations that beg for fourscore and ten poore men; my suite is only for my selfe. a 1700 B. E. DICK *Cant. Crew*, *Lud s-bulwark*, Ludgate Prison.

**Ludge**, -ing, etc., obs. Sc. ff. **LONG**, **LONGING**.

† **Ludible**, a. *Obs.*—[ad. med. L. *ludibilis*, f. L. *ludere* to play.] Playful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludible*, apt to play, sportive.

**Ludibrious** (*lūdi'briəs*), a [ad. late L. *ludibriosus*, f. *ludibrium* sport, jest, f. *ludere* to play.]

† 1. Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery. *Obs.* 1562 B. FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 85/1 The youth in skuls flooke and run together, and craue that they may haue Agnes their ludibrious preie. 1597 BEAOK *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 41 Baizet the Turke, to what a miserable and ludibrious end came hee. 1650 SIR W. MURE *Cry of Blood* 266 Ludibrious Clay Dare craule on borrowed legges, and Heaven defy. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 493 Ludibrious acts, and mere follies!

2. Full of scorn; inclined to scoff; scornful, mocking. Also *transf.* Now rare.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 62 Samson more patiently endureth the boring out of his eyes, than the ludibrious scoffs of the Philistines. 1780 J. HOWIE in Shields *Faithful Contend.* Pref. 21 This lukewarm and ludibrious generation. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 647 He..Leaves to ludibrious winds the priceless page.

† **Ludibry**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ludibrium*; see prec.] Derision, contempt; *concr.* an object of derision.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 5 Brought upon every stage, and into the pulpit, as fittest for ludibry by the Players, Preists, and Prelats. 1722 WOODROW *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1833) III. 225 This step of Mr. Cargill's hath been matter of much reproach and ludibry to the enemies of the Church of Scotland. 1723 MEWARD *Contend. for Faith* 346 [Jam.] By Popish artifice, the most renowned court in the world is made the ludibrie and laughing-stock of the earth.

† **Ludibund**, a. *Obs.* rare. [ad. L. *ludibundus*, f. *ludere* to play.] Playful. Hence † **Ludibundness**.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 316 That ludibundness in Nature in her Gamaiens and such like sportful and ludicrous productions. 1668 — *Div. Diat.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cypophron may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Ludibund*, full of play.

† **Ludicral**, a. *Obs.* rare—[f. L. *ludicrus* = **LUDICROUS** + **-AL**.] Ludicrous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludicral*, pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. Greg. 1727 BOYER *Diet. Roy.*, *Ludicral*, or *Ludicrous*.

† **Ludicrism**. *Obs.* [f. L. *ludicrus* = **LUDICROUS** + **-ISM**.] Burlesque.

1830 R. BROWN *Mem. Curl. Mab.* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1831) XXX. 979/2 [This lay of the laureate was forthwith] duly turned into ludicrism by a burlesque song.

**Ludicro** (*lūdi'kro*), used as combining form of L. *ludicrus* **LUDICROUS**, in the sense 'ludicrous and ..', as *ludicro-pathetic*, -*serious*, -*splendetic*.

1751 J. BROWN *Shafesb. Charac.* 242 The ambiguous expression, and the ludicro-serious of the gentle essayist, perfectly secure him from the rough handling of the logical disputer. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 607 A ludicro-splendetic copy of verses. 1828 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 432 The ludicro-pathetic effect resulting from .. levity and feeling in the character of the lower Irish.

**Ludicrous** (*lūdi'kro'siti*). *rare*. [f. I. U. **LUDICROUS**; see **-OSITY**.] Ludicrousness.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsy* (1858) 309 Unintentional ludicrousities. 1856 J. BROWN *Lett.* in *Life Cairns* xv. (1895) 422 There is a sort of sublime ludicrousity about it.

**Ludicrous** (*lūdi'kro's*), a. [f. L. *ludicrus* = (app. evolved from the neut. sb. *ludicrum* sportive performance, stage-play, f. *ludere* to play) + **-OUS**.]

† 1. Pertaining to play or sport; sportive; intended in jest, jocular, derisive. *Obs.*

1619 CATAKER *Lots* III. 34 Easy onely maketh foure sorts; diuine..; diabolicall..; politicall..; Ludicrous, for sport and pastime. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 25 Both in ludicrous toys, as in Childrens sports, and in weightier matters. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 44 But he rewarding my blind devotion with a ludicrous blessing and loud laughter, I presently found my error. 1668-83 OWEN *Expos. Heb.* (1790) IV. 281 It is not a ludicrous contest that we are called to, but it is for our lives and souls. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman. Vade M.* II. 174 [tr. *Canons of Carthage* lxvii] If any one desire to forsake any Ludicrous Exercise (i.e. any theatrical or gladiatorial employment), and become a Christian. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Pope, The 'Rape of the Lock'.. is universally allowed to be the most attractive of all ludicrous compositions.

† 2. Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in favourable sense, witty, humorous. *Obs.*

1687 H. MORR *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 But to entangle things thus is an usual feat of these ludicrous Spirits. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 7 Some ludicrous Schoolmen have put the Case, that if an Ass were placed between two Bundles of Hay [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. Men may indulge a ludicrous turn so far as to lose all sense of conduct and prudence in worldly affairs. 1778 H. LOTH *Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 332 A heathen author, in the ludicrous way, has.. given idolatry one of the severest strokes it ever received. 1792 COWPER *Lett. to T. Park* 27 Apr. The man is as formidable for his ludicrous talent, as he has made himself contemptible by his use of it. 1827 BURTON's *Anal. Mel.* (ed. 13) Adv. 7 The ludicrous Sterne has interwoven many parts of it [Burton's 'Anatomy'] into his own popular performance.

3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)

1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* II. III. The ludicrous mixture of groups, kept her attention unwearied. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* v. 64 How ludicrous the priest's dogmatic roar! 1834 MACADAM *Phil. Ess.* (1882) 321 The Duke was in a state of ludicrous distress. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Plato delights to exhibit them [Sophists] in a ludicrous point of view. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* xliii. (1900) 298 This subdivision was often carried to ludicrous lengths. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* May 659/a Count Victor stood before him a ludicrous figure.

4. *absol.* (in senses 2 and 3).

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* I. 7 The ludicrous, by its nature, tends to exaggeration. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-f.* iv. 36 The ludicrous has its place in the universe.

1834 VATES *Recoll.* I. 67 A bright charming fellow... with a real appreciation of the ludicrous.

**Ludicrously** (*lūdi'kro'sli*), *adv.* [f. **LUDICROUS** + **-LY**.] In a ludicrous manner; †sportively, jestingly, humorously (*obs.*); ridiculously, absurdly.

a 1678 MARVELL in *Life Wks.* 1775 III. 462 You do not mean to treat me ludicrously by these magnificent offers. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xli. 166 It was of a piece with her saying 'that Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicrously'. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1765) I. Intro. i. 14 They will give me leave, however, to suggest, and that not ludicrously, that it might frequently be of use [etc.]. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, Pope, Circumstances were sometimes added, which.. produced what Porrault ludicrously called 'comparisons with a long tail'. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.* *New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 262 As soon as he leaves the University, as it is ludicrously styled, he shuts those books for the last time. 1899 E. GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro. Christ* I. 3 This calculation was ludicrously inadequate.

**Ludicrousness** (*lūdi'kro'snəs*). [f. **LUDICROUS** + **-NESS**.] The state or quality of being ludicrous.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* i. Theol. Wks. (1708) 773 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason might otherwise find out many Starting-holes [etc.]. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 160 The ludicrousness, absurdity, and extraordinary contrast between what the fellow fancied, and the reality, was truly comick. a 1800 J. WARTON *Dryden's Hist.* D's *Post. Wks.* (1811) IV. 530 Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of ludicrousness. 1865 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* III. (1866) 162 There is a ghastly ludicrousness in this.

† **Ludifacile**, a. *Obs.* rare—[ad. L. *ludifacilis*, f. *ludificare* (see **LUDIFY** v.).] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II. Deceiving, *Ludifacile*. 1721 BAILEY, *Ludifacile*.. that maketh Sport and Pastime.

† **Ludificate**, v. *Obs.* rare—[f. L. *ludificat-*, ppl. stem of *ludificare*; see **LUDIFY** v.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludificate*, to deceive, to beguile. 1775 ASH, *Ludificate*... to mock, to deceive, to frustrate.

**Ludification** (*lūdi'fikə'sən*). Now rare. [ad. L. *ludificationem*, f. *ludificare*; see **LUDIFY** v.]

A deception or mocking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludification*, a beguiling. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* ix. Comm. 612 More gentle and of less Malice were those ludifications and deceptions of Zedechias the Jew. 1694 JOSSLYN *Voy. New Eng.* 181 All [are] like Ethiopians white in the Teeth, only full of ludification and injurious dealing. a 1683 STONEY *Disc. Govt.* III. § 18 (1704) 308 Such ludifications of the most sacred things. 1838 G. S. FAER *Inquiry* 198 In order to see whether this ludification be not properly of demons and not of men.

† **Ludificatory**, a. *Obs.* rare—[ad. L. *ludificatori-us* deceptive; see **-ORY**.] Deceptive.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 450 In the Sacraments ..there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing ludificatory.

† **Ludify**, v. *Obs.* rare—[ad. L. *ludificare* to delude, f. *ludus* sport; see **-IFY**.] *trans.* To deceive.

1447 BOKENHAM *Scyntys. Ellis* (Kosh.) 244 Why art thou so..cautulous me for to ludifye? *Ibid.* 276 And but no successour should her ludifye Of werdly prosperite. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ludifye*, to deceive.

† **Luding**. *Obs.* Also 3 **loudinge**. [ME. *luding*, n. of action (see **-ING** 1) f. \**lūden* = OE. *hlūdan* to resound (= \**hlūdjan*) related to *hlūd* **LOUD** a. For the form *loudinge* in the second text of Layamon cf. **LUDE** 1.] Noise.

c 1205 *LAY.* 10715 Pa therde be king macle ludinge. *Ibid.* 24873 And þa luding aleid [c 1275 And þe loudinge aly].

**Ludlamite** (*lūd'ləməit*). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after H. Ludlam, by Field.] A green crystalline hydrous phosphate of iron.

1877 *Mineral. Mag.* I. 138 Ludlamite..is a new hydrated basic ferric phosphate. 1892 Dana's *Min.* 821.

**Ludo** (*lū'do*). [a. L. *ludo* I play.] A game, played with dice and counters on a special board.

1858 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Cards, riddle-winks, and ludo are played, but gambling is strictly forbidden.

† **Ludus**. *Med. Obs.* [Mod. L. (Paracelsus), app. an application of L. *ludus* play (perh. taken in the sense 'freak of nature').] A name applied to certain septarian nodules formerly regarded as specific in cases of calcareous concretionary disease.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 83 He [Dr. Grew] supposes the Waxen-Vein to be the same with the Ludus of Paracelsus and Vaa Helmont. *Ibid.* 84 Sir I. Newton gave me a Piece of this kind of Body brought over from Germany by the younger Helmont, as the true Ludus of his Father; which does not differ..from those commonly found in England.

**Ludwigit** (*lūd'vigəit*). *Min.* [Named by Tschermak, 1874, after Prof. E. Ludwig; see **-ITE**.]

A black fibrous borate of magnesium and iron.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* II. 35 Ludwigit occurs altered to limonite. 1887 *Mineral. Mag.* VII. 43 A. Renard..examines the optical properties of Ludwigit.

**Lue**, **lew** (*lū*), v. *Tin and Silver mining.* *trans.* To sift with a sieve.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words. Smelting Silver* [Cardiganshire] 126 That which is thus Buddled they lue with a thick hair sieve close wrought in a tub of water. *Ibid.*, *Prepar. Tin* (Cornwall) 128 The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine sieve. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lame Jervas* viii. I had new models made of the sieves for lueing.

**Lue**, **Lued**, obs. ff. **LEW**, **LIEU**, **LOO**, **LEDE**.

**Luef**, **Luer**, obs. forms of **LIEF**, **LURE**.

† **Lues** (*lū'z*). *Med.* [L. *lues* plague.] A plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, esp. syphilis (*Lues venerea*); also, a contagious disease amongst cattle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 [The bath] is prevalent too against the *Lues venerea*. 1721 BAILEY, *Lues*, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in cattle. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 573 The reason why blemorrhagya so seldom produces *lues*, is [etc.]. 1880 BARNWELL *Aneurism* 66 Many syphilitic persons have atheromatous arteries; but..a great number who have suffered from the *lues* have also had acute rheumatism.

Hence **Luetic** (*lū'etik*) a. [badly formed, after *herpetic*, etc.], of or belonging to *lues*.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 688 In contradistinction to atheroma, luetic endarteritis is limited to single arteries.

**Lueve**, obs. form of **LIEP**.

**Lue-warm**, variant of **LEW-WARM** a.

1596 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 462 Now their consciences are compell'd..in their muk to cling and fyle thame selfe, that is for the baptisme of their saluatioun to receive water I was not how lue warm. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xlv. II. 93 Scalded dog fears lue-warm water.

**Luf**, obs. form of **LIEF**, **LOVE**.

**Lufand**, **Lufare**, obs. ff. **LOVING**, **LOVER**.

**Lufe**, obs. form of **LOOF**, **LOVE**, **LUFF**.

**Lufesome**, -*sum*, obs. forms of **LOVESOME**.

**Luff** (*luf*), sb.<sup>1</sup> *Naut.* Forms: 3 *lof*, (*pl.* *lofes*, 3-5 *loves*), 4-5 *lofe*, 5, 8 *loff*, 5 *louffe*, 10 *woffe*, 7 *loufe*; 6-7 *looffe*, *looffe*, *Sc.* *luiffe*, 3-9 *loof*; 6 *luffe*, 6-7 *lufe*, 5-*luff*. [Early ME. *lof*, *loof*, app. a. OF. *lof* (Wace, 12th c.), later *louf*, used in sense 1 below. Senses 2-4 are common to various mod. langs.: F. *lof*, Sp. *lof*, Pg. *lof*, Du. *loef* (whence LG. *loff*, G. *lof*, Da. *lof*, Sw. *lof*). The manner of their development is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they originated in Fr., Eng., or (?most prob.) Du. Sense 5 is peculiar to Eng., and it is not easy to connect it with any of the other senses.

Certain other meanings which the word has had in Du. and Fr. need to be accounted for before any hypothesis as to the primitive meaning and sense-development can be regarded as satisfactory. In early mod. Du. *loef*, *loer* is explained as 'thole-pin' (*scalvus*, Kilian). In the 17th c. the F. *lof* or *loo* is stated to mean 'the distance from the mast to the place on the side to which the sheet is fastened when the vessel is close-hauled'. (See the quot. from Nicot in Godef., s.v.) In the existing uncertainty as to the primary meaning, the ultimate etymology remains obscure; the current view that it represents a Teut. word cogn. with ON. *lofe* palm, *Loof* sb.<sup>1</sup>, depends on the doubtful assumption that the 'lof' of sense 1 was a steering paddle.]

† 1. ?Some implement or contrivance for altering the course of a ship. Phrases, to turn, wend the



*luff* (= Anglo-Latin *obliquare dracenam*), to change one's course; also *fig.* *Obs.*

Commonly supposed to have been either a rudder or a paddle to assist in steering. Comparison with the various senses which the word has had in Eng. and other langs. (see above) suggests that it may have been some kind of machine for operating on the sails.

c 1205 *LAV.* 7859 Heo scuenen ut heore lof & laiden to bon londe. *Ibid.* 20949 Heo wenden heore lofes [c 1275 *lunes*] & liden toward londe. *Ibid.* 30922 Heo rihten heore lones and up drogen seiles. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Hu swetelich bi spūs speked, & cleoped be to him so lueliche, & ter after hu he went bene lof, & speked swuð grunliche, 3if þu wendest vt. a 1299 *MATTHEW PARIS Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) III. 29 Perreuxen igitur audacter, obliquando tamen dracenam, id est loof, acsi vellent adire Calesiam. 13. Coer de L. 71 And her loof and her wyndas Off asure forsothe it was. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12088 Somme aforþe be wyndas, Somme, þe loof [Petyt *MS.* lofe], somme þe bytas [orig. 11491 Li un s'esforcent al vindas, Li nure al lof et al betas]. 13. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 106 Pay layden in on ladde-borde & the lofe wyndes [read wyndes]. In 1400 *Morte Arth.* 744 Tytt saillez to þe toppe, and turnez the lufe. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves . . .

† 2. The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind. *Obs.*

In 1400 *Morte Arth.* 730 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene ther depe. a 1500 *Piers of Fulham* 263 in *Harl. E. P. H.* 11 What worde for to se he ys yn dowt; eyther, war the loof, or fall, or bye. 1609 *T. Ravenscroft's Pamphlet* No. 55 D 4 b, Look to the loofe wyl, beware the lee still. 1622 R. HAWKINS *For. S. Sea* xlix. 118 The Vice Admirall a mile right to le-wards of vs; the Reare Admirall in a manner right a head, some Culvering short; and one upon our loofe, within short also.

3. In various phrases. † On luff, † at a luff, † at luff and lie, luff a luff: hugging the wind closely, close to the wind. † A luff: see ALLOOF adv. 1, 2. † To go by luff (by love), to keep one's luff: to keep close to the wind; to keep away from the windward, keep one's distance (from another vessel, etc.). To spring one's luff: to bring the ship's head closer to the wind; *transf.* (in jocular use) to show agility in climbing. (Also said of the ship, to keep her luff, spring her luff, spring a loof.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3610 The wynd was good to ther byhoue, They sailed on brod and gon by-loue, I'll the come to Troye land. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* (1858) 1. 124 Sum bade on luffe, and other sum hald by. a 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 6 Se that hir hatchis be handlit richt, Wi steirburd, baburd, lof, & lie. *Ibid.* 11 Bot at ane lufe scho lysis behind. 1593 *Log. Bp. Sh. Andros* *For.* 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at lufe and lie. 1591 *RALPH LAST FIGHT REE* (Arb.) 19 Diverse of the formost, who as the Mariners terme it, sprang their luffe. c 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's For. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 She verie stoutlike keepinge her loofe bare with us. 1628 *DIGBY For. Medit.* (1868) 21 He sprung his loofe and went as neere the wind as he could. 1682 *HICKERINGILL Black Non-Conf. Concl.* Wks. 1716 11. 157 Then, Charity (Hussy) stand off, keep your loof and your distance. 1697 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3318 3 The Hospital-Ship prudently springing her Loof quickly came near us. 1754 *EZLES in Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 143 If they sail upon a wind from the center of the shower toward the extremity, they may safely venture to keep their luff. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* 11. 51 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. 1805 *ADM. STIRLING in Naval Chron.* XV. 30 We sprung our luff. 1849 *Florist* 305 And so we quietly kept our luff. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's An.* 251, I just want to know who 'spring their luffs' most nimble up the rigging. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Norward of Dogger* (1888) 172 He stated that they had passed the Leman Light, and was steering southerly, luff a luff (close haul to the wind).

4. 'The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, in other words, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached' (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiv. 7 Now the lie schepit, and now the luf, thi slak. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* fol. 40 Hail dome the steir burde lufe harde a burde. c 1860 11. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Name the parts of a fore-and-aft sail. Head, luff, leech, and foot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449 2 A mainsail which is . . . short on the luff or on the part which is made fast to the mast. 1893 *MAX FERRINGTON Iron Pirate* 39 The mainsail presently showed a great rent near the luff.

5. The fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, where the sides begin to curve in towards the stem. † Luff for luff: (of two vessels) close alongside.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 128 They bravely boorded vs loofe for loofe. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 9 The Bow is broadest part of the Ship before, compassing the Stem to the Loofe, which reacheth so farr as the Bulkhead of the Fore-castle extendeth. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xviii. With Cables fasten'd to the Bits abait the Manger in the Ship's Loof. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 Raise what you can regularly in the Bulge and Loof. c 1850 *Radin. Navig.* (Weale) 130 Luff or loof, the fullest or roundest part of the bow. 1875 *BEDFORD'S Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 The two bowmen to gather down on the luff.

6. = Luff-tackle (see 7). Luff upon luff, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another, to increase the purchase.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Two more luff tackles [were] hooked on, with dogs, . . . and thus by luff upon luff, the power was multiplied. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 A long luff for a fore and aft tackle should be used for steadying the boat. 1882 *NARES Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 58 The double block of the luff is hooked to the lanyard.

7. attrib. and Comb.: † luff board, ? = sense 2; † luff hook (see quot. 1627); † luff-law, -low, -low [second element obscure], ? = sense 5; luff-

piece (see quot.); luff-rope, ? the rope of a luff-tackle; luff-tackle, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, used for various purposes.

c 1470 *HENRY W' Wallace* ix. 56 Ledys on 'luff burd, with a lordlik fer: Lansys laid out, to [luff] thar passage sound. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 73 'Lofo hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 158 Loff hokes. 1532 *Inv. Gt. Karke* 6 Oct (Jah) Item, a snatche polly; a luffhooke. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The Loofe hooke is a tackle with two hokes, one to hitch into a chingle of the maine, or fore saile, . . . and the other to strap spliced to the chestres to bouse or pull downe the saile to succour the tackes in a stiffe gale of wind. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Devettes stonding at the 'luffelawes oon asterburde on other a lathborde. *Ibid.* 203 Lowflewes. *Ibid.* 215 Loff-lowes. 1815 *Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), Luff, the after part of a ship's bow; . . . hence, the guns which lie here are called 'loof-pieces. 1895 *Times* 20 Jan. 11/2 Before the wheel could turn G. [a workman] had to let down in his basket from the axle in order to take off a 'luff rope. 1698 T. SAVERY *Navig. Impr.* Plate, A piece of Iron, to which a 'luff Tackle may bee fixed, to lift those [paddles] that are to Heave for mens Strength. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, Luff Tackle. 1775 *FALCK Day's Dining Vessel* 51 Belay all safe with stout salvages and loof-tackles. 1793 *SMITHSON Edystone L.* § 253 That buoy . . . was confined to the side of the Weston by a small luff-tackle which laid hold of it. c 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 They are . . . transported to their places by luff tackles. 1884 *Shil. Engineering* I. ii. 66 The luff tackle used for loading and unloading the magazine.

Luff (luf), sb.<sup>2</sup> collect. = LIEUTENANT. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Keifer* xxxiii, The Hon. Mr. B., our junior luff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The future 'Luffs'—in other words, the naval cadets at Dartmouth—are to be reduced in point of numbers.

Luff (luf), v. *Naut.* *Forms:* 4 love, 6 8 loof, louffe, 7 looff, loufe, luffe, 8c. luff, 6 8 loof(e), 6—luff. [f. LUFF sb.<sup>1</sup>; cf. Du. *loeven*, *f. lofer*.]

1. *intr.* To bring the head of a ship nearer to the wind; to steer or sail nearer the wind; to sail in a specified direction with the head kept close to the wind. Also with advs., † by, in, off, to, up, etc. Luff round or alee: see quot. 1769.

1300 *GOWER Conf.* II. 369 So nyh the weder thei wol love. 1557 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt For.* (1589) 119 He loffed too and was able to be as neere as he did desire. 1578 *BENT Froisher's and Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 64 Hauling mountaines of fleeting yce on every side, we went roomer for oneus, and looffed for another. 1579 *80 NORTH Philarch, Antonius* 15951 999 He was driven out to loofe off to hane more room. 1591 *RALPH LAST FIGHT REE* (Arb.) 19 The ships that wnt under his lee luffing up, also laid him aboard. c 1600 *MONTGOMRIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer, bot luff a luff we will. c 1600 *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 589 The vice-admirall of the Spaniards, looffed by and gaue the Concord the two first great shot. 1687 B. RANSHOIN *Archipelago* 61 The ship . . . luffing too near the great island. 1697 *DANIEL Ruy.* (1729) I. 550 We lufft in for the Downs. 1697 *DANIEL Ruy.* v. 32 Contract your swelling sails, and luff to Wind. 1706 *PURVIS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. To Loof into a Harbour, is to sail into it close by the Wind. 1748 *JANSON'S Voy.* II. i. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), Luff, the order . . . to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship [etc.]. . . Hence, luff round, or luff alee; the excess of this movement by which it is intended to throw the ship's head up in the wind, in order to tack her, &c. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 110 He had the satisfaction to luff under his stern. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xv. 'Luff now, all you can, quarter-master,' cried the captain. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 136 She luffed at the same moment, and we just passed one another. a 1895 LAL CLARENCE *PAGE Autobiog.* i. (1896) 8 The unfortunate vessel was in a sinking state, . . . she luffed up and grounded on the rocks.

2. *trans.* To bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind. Also with *up*. Also luff the helm (the call or order to the steer-man).

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. 18 She once being looft, The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Sea-wing, and . . . flies after her. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. xxii. (1737) 95 Luff, loff, cry'd the Quarter-master, keep her luff, loff the helm. Luff: it is, answerd the Steerman. 1800 *WELMS Washington* xi. (1810) 137 Washington . . . with a hard-a-lee, luffed up his ship at once to the gale. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. A Younger Son* cv, We carefully luffed her up to the wind.

3. In yacht-racing: To get the windward side of (an opponent). Also with *away*.

1894 *Times* 21 July 11/2 Vigilant at once began to luff Britannia. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/2 In four or five lengths she was alongside and to windward. She filled, however, to luff her antagonist away.

† 4. ? To attach (the anchor) to the ship's luff.

1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Loofe fast your Anchor with your shank-painter.

† lence Luffing vbl. sb.; luffing-match, a struggle for 'weather berth' (between racing yachts).

1775 *ASH, Suppl.*, Luffing, the act of bringing to the wind. 1886 *CAULFIELD Seaman'ship Notes* 2 Luffing . . . would be correct. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Plenty of luffing matches took place. 1896 *Daily News* 2 July 4/4 Satanita soon made an attempt for Britannia's weather, but Carter put his boat sharply up and a determined luffing match ensued.

Luff, obs. form of LOOF sb.<sup>1</sup> Sc., LOVE.

Luffer, obs. f. LIVER sb.<sup>1</sup>; var. LOUVER.

Luffeword, variant of LOFWORD *Obs.*, praise.

Luffsum(m), obs. form of LOVESOME.

Luffteand, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lufful, obs. form of LOVEFUL.

Luffy (*luffiche*, etc.), obs. form of LOVELY.

Luf-ray(e, lufre, obs. Sc. forms of LIVERY sb. Lufsom(e, -s(o)um, obs. forms of LOVESOME. Luft(e, obs. form of LEFT and LIFT sb.<sup>1</sup> Luftenand, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

Lug (lvg), sb.<sup>1</sup> Now dial. Also 3-6 luggs, 8-9 lugg. [Of obscure etymology: there is no clear affinity of sense with LUG v. or LOG sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. A long stick or pole; the branch or limb of a tree. (See also LOC sb.<sup>1</sup> 1 d.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 1609 An everech man is widd me wroth, An me mid stone and luggs thretheth. 1447 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 88 It. to John Styor making of to baner lugges . . . 1567 *TURBERV. Epit.* etc. 26b, And from the bodies [of pines and oaks] the boughes and lofte lugges they beare. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M. These sides are fitly made of inch-board, or of a cleaft Lug of Withie or other wood. 1795 *BUCKINGHAM Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1797) 88 Covering the same with strong lugs or poles. 1853 *Trul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. ii. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees, with long slender poles or rods, . . . these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

2. A measure a. of length: a pole or perch, varying according to local custom; usually of 16½ feet, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 feet (? = great lug in quot. 1623).

1602-3 *Act 5 Edw. 6* 4 § 1: What Wages every Woorchman . . . shall take . . . for ditching . . . by the Rodd, Perche, Lugg, Yard [etc.]. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* ii. s. 11 For the large leape which Debon did compell Colin to make, being eight lugs of grownd. 1610 W. FOLKINHAM *Art of Survey* iii. 52 Sixteen Foote & make a Perche, Pole, or Lug. 1623 *DAVEY in Lismore Papers* (1626) II. 73, I paid eight pounds ster. for every great Lugg of the playn work of the town wall. 1681 *GLANVILLE Sadducenas* ii. (ed. .) 176 [He] followed the Apparition about ten Lugs (that is Poles farther into the Copse. 1771 *Antiq. Sarish.* 31 This [lanel] was bought down . . . about 20 lug below the Bidge. 1813 J. DAVIS *Agric. Wilt's App.* 268 A rod, pole, or perch . . . of three lengths in this county; 15, 18, and 16½ feet. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Eng.* in Gloucestershire, a land-measure of six yards.

b. of surface: a square pole or perch; † acre by lug = lug-acre (see 3).

1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Larr. Collect.* I. 164 Mowing of barley for every acre by luge not above 4. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* *Acre*, a Measure of Land, consisting of . . . an hundred and sixty square Lug or Perch of Land. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 115 He had inclosed with a hedge about four lug of the land. 1794 J. CLARK *View Agric. Herefordsh.* 31 One standard is left to each forty-nine square yards, here called a lugg. 1845 *Alorn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2, I have seen a sack [of potatoes] a lug on some land, that is 160 sacks per acre. 1885 *Berksh. Vicar in Standard* 17 Aug. 2/2 Allotments of twenty lugs each (i.e. one-eighth of an acre).

3. attrib. and Comb.: † lug-acre, an acre based on that value of the pole or perch to which the name lug was locally applied; † lug-fall, the length of a lug; a pole or perch.

1635 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Larr. Collect.* I. 169 Wages. 'For reaping and binding of wheate, for every lugg akre not above 4j. viij. 1663 J. SCOTT *Com. Bench Rights* XII. 91 [Somerset Law Case.] The right . . . to enter . . . upon a part or strip, to wit, a 'lug fall [margin, A perch] of the said close.

Lug (lvg), sb.<sup>2</sup> Chiefly Sc. and north. Also (6 Sc. louge), 6-7 lugg(e). [Of obscure etymology.

As a synonym of ear, it first appears early in the 16th c., and in colloquial Sc. use has entirely superseded the older word. Presumably this application is a transferred use of a word that existed earlier with some other meaning. It is possible that the sense 'ear-flap of a cap', which is the earliest represented in our quotes, may really be prior to the sense 'ear'; for similar transferences of words from parts of clothing to the parts of the body covered, cf. *breach, crown, sole*. If so, the word may perh. be of Scandinavian origin, with a general sense of 'something that can be pulled or laid hold of', specialized differently in Sw. *lugg* forelock, with which cf. Eng. dial. (Sheffield, North Derb.) etc. 'to pull (somebody's) lugs', meaning not as in Scotland, the ears, but the hair. (See LUG v.)

1. One of the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet, covering the ears.

1495 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 225 Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis wyth luggis; price xxvijs. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 43 Euyrie scheiphird hed an horne spure in the lug of there bonet. 1737 *RAMSAY Sc. Prov.* (1797) 35 He has a bee in his bonnet lug. 1822 *GOLDIE Poems* 115 (E.D.D.) Cock yer bonnet bie, An' frae its lug let tartans flee.

2. = EAR sb.<sup>1</sup> 1 and 3.

In Sc. the only word in use, ear being obs. exc. in combination. Eng. writers of 16-17th c. use *lug* as a slang or jocular synonym (see quot. 1592 and 1625, and cf. b). 1507 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 437 That na craftmen by hidis bot as the law requires, that is to say, the longe and the horne elk lang. 1513 *Edin. Coun. Rec.* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxii. (1876) 297 To be scourgit to the gallows and thair his lug talkit to the beame. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 64 Kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede be cause of his aueris. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 109 Sathan in your knauish luggis bleu. 1592 *GREENE Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 62 Then the gentlewoman let loose his eares, and let slip his head, and away went he home with his bloody luggs. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple News* v. i, A fine round head when those two lugs are off To trundle through a pillory. 1659 *SHIRLEY Content.* *Ajax & Ulysses* i, If you have a mind to lose one of your lugs, . . . Talk on. 1721 *RAMSAY Lucky Spence* xiii. 1. Round'd in his lug, that there was a Poor country Kate. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* 4 Let other Poets . . . grate our lug. 1824 *SCOTT Redgarnet* let. xii, Dinna blaw in folk's lugs



that gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 52, I heard the balls whistle in our lugs.

† b. In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in specialized meanings: (a) the lobe of the ear; (b) a large ngly ear. *Obs.*

1600 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 223 Like a great swine by his long leane eard lugges. 1611 CORR., *Le mol de Corelle*, the lug or list of tin care. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 158 The promnency of our Eares serve also for a defence [etc.]... all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prickeares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lug*, the tip of the Ear. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* 60 Dare you think your clumsy lugs [printed lugs] so proper to decide, as The delicate ears of Justice Midas?

c. In phrases similar to those s.v. EAR sb.1 Also, fig. to get one's lug in one's loaf, to be severely taken to task; by the lug and the horn, by main force; to hang by the lug of, to keep a firm hold of.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 47 You were found by my servants at Luggs with your brace of Corps beavers. a 1693 J. BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* (1708) 54 Since the Cause is put in his Hand, ye have ay good Reason to hing by the Lug of it. 1744 ADAM SMITH in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) I. 481, I shall get my lug in my lufe, as we say, for what I have written. 1770 EP. FORBES *Frills*. (1880) 300 The poor Brutes... cock'd their Lugs when they came in sight of Maryburgh. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xx. 291 We carried them by the lug and the horn before a Justice of peace. 1893 THOMSON *Laddy May* 109 (E. D. D.) Up in debt over the lugs, he is happy for a.

3. An object resembling the external ear.

a. The handle of a pitcher, etc. Also *techn.* in various uses, denoting an appendage by which an object may be lifted or suspended; cf. EAR sb.1 8, 8 b, 13.

1624 *Invent. in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 151 One copper pan with 2 lugges. a 1693 *Uryghart's Raleis* III. xlv, Instructors of Children shake the heads of their Disciples, as one would do a Pot in holding it by the Lugs. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 51 Sewing on one old lug or flap. o. o. 6. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Monitrosc* iv, The lady's auld posset dish, that wants the cover and one of the lugs. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 570 That, when they 'prece' or examine a corner of lug of their acts, they may find it glitter with the silvery sheen of the fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* I. lugs, the ears of a bomb-shell, to which the books are applied in lifting it. 1871 OWEN *Mod. Artill.* 98 There are three natures of mortar shells... the two higher natures have either lugs or lewis holes. 1881 WHITEHEAD *100s* 69 A lug or ear is left on each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1895 *Month Sept.* 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug, or ear.

b. = EAR sb.1 9.

1833 *HOLLAND Manufact. Metal* II. 215 In the centre of this tulerum are two projecting lugs, one on each side. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* II. 16 The fork shaped piece of wood that projects from the hanging end of the feeder [in the blowing-action], called the lug. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 33 A neat iron tank, with lugs to allow of its being screwed to a bench. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 The lugs of the barrels... should be oiled occasionally. 1882 NARES *Scamanship* (ed. 6) 39 Top-gallant yards are... fitted with an iron band and lug round the centre of the yard. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 271/2 The [bicycle] Frame is made of steel tubes, inserted at their points of junction into hollow stampings or castings of metal, known as 'lugs'.

c. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess); a (chimney) corner.

1784 BURNS *Ep. to David* I, Frosty winds blaw.. Ben to the chimla lug. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gabrielian's Wallet* xii. 276 He likit the lug of the kitchen fire best.

4. Tobacco trade (see QUOTS.).

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (1883) PATON & DETMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 424/4 The leaves [of tobacco] are sorted into qualities, such as 'lugs', or lower leaves, 'firsts', and 'seconds'. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 442 The lowest grade was known as lugs as early as 1686.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lug-cap*; (sense 2) *lug-drum*, *trumpet*; (sense 3) *lug-end*, *-knee*; *lug-bab* *Sc.*, an ear-drop (cf. BOB sb.1 3); *lug-bolt*, a cylindrical bolt, to which is welded a flat iron bar (*Cent. Dict.*); *lug-chain*, an easy-chair with side-pieces for the head; *lug-haul* *v.*, to pull by the ears; *lug-knot*, a knot of ribbons worn at the ear; *lug-mark*, *sb.* and *v.* = EAR-MARK.

1725 *Cock-laird in Orpheus Caledonius*, Craig-claiths, and \*lug-babs, And rings two or three. 1808 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 The black skull cap of silk or cotton, the common \*lug-cap [etc.]. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 347/1 Humped in his \*lug-chain, he would forget his duty. 1865 *Young Pic.* 169 (E. D. D.) The whistling and the skirling... Rings through an's \*lug-drum like a bullet. 1894 BORTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) App. 228 These plates must be perforated all over... to within about 3/4 in. of the top, or \*lug-end. 1899 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. vii. 201 Speak plain out, else I'll have thee \*lug-hauled, thou dwarf! 1874 TIEBART *Naval Archit.* 39 Plate XVI. and fig. 7, show the kind known as 'lug knees, the lugs being forged to the knee. 17... *Amirald Willie* xii. in Ramsay *Tra-t. Misc.* (1788) I. 9 Our bride's maidens were na few, W' tap-knots, \*lug-knots, a' in blew. 1883 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 181 Imprisoning... \*lugg-marking, banishing, and killing. 1802 C. FINDER *Agrie. Surv. Prebles* 101 They [lambs] receive... marks cut into the ear with a knife, designed lug mark. 1892 *Newcastle Daily* *Trat.* 28 Mar. 3/6 A North-umbreland farmer... in identifying a heifer in dispute, stated that he lug-marked it. 1893 CROCKETT *Stuckit Minister* etc. 68 Every sentence has got the 'Gallows' lug-mark' plain on it. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1864) III. 54 Gin he uses a \*lug-trumpet.

† *Lug*, *sb.*3 *Obs.* [cf. *LUG v.* (sense 3) and *sb.*7; also *LG. lug*, *Du. log*, slow, heavy, and *Log sb.*1] Something heavy and clumsy; in quot. applied to a massive bow.

1545 ASCHAN *Toroph.* I. (Arb.) 28 The other [bowe] is a lugges, slowe of cast, folowing the string, more sure for to last, then pleasant for to vse. 1565 COOPER *Theataurus*, *Vastus arcus*, a lugges, or mighty bigge bowe.

*Lug* (*lvg*), *sb.*4 Also 7 luggs, 7 9 log. [cf. *prec.*; also *LURG*.] A large marine worm (*Arenicola marina*) which burrows in the sands of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-worm*; *lug-fork* (see quot. 1883).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34 b, The Lugg is a worme resembling the Tag-worme or Angle-touch, and lying in the ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot. V.* 277 All the above [fish]. are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 409 Lug-worms are marine animals. 1859 ATKINSON *Walker & Talks* (1892) 315 A sufficient supply of 'log', or the wormis found in the sea-sand. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Lug Fork... used... for digging large Lugworms.

† *Lug*, *sb.*5 *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.

The mod. Cornwall dialect has 'Luggs, the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn', but the identity of the word is doubtful.]

= FLAG sb.1 1.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *LUG, acornum*. 1859 W. K. CLAY *Waterbench* 21 Lugs (flag). made a coarse kind of hay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

*Lug* (*lvg*), *sb.*6 Short for LUG-SAIL. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-rigged* *adj.*; *lug-boat* (see quot. 1867).

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, Up with the lugs. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 148 My eye lights... on certain lug-rigged boats bobbing along the waves. These are fishing-boats. 1860 NARES *Scamanship* 100 Sling a dipping lug 4 from the foremast yard arm; standing lug 4. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Lug-boat*, the fine Deal boats which brave the severest weather; they are rigged as luggers, and dip the yards in tacking. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 9 She was jogging easily along under her fore and mizzen lugs and a small jib.

*Lug* (*lvg*), *sb.*7 [cf. *LUG v.*] The action of lugging; a rough pull; *b. concr.* (U.S.) see quot. 1828.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Nie. Valour* III. ii, All but a lugg byth'eare. 1689 MIDGE *Fr. Dict.*, To give one a lug, *tirer l'Oreille* a qu'onc tout d'un coup. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34. 3/2 I'll soundly lug his ears... The Lug might more be fear'd by you. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lug*,... something heavy to be drawn or carried, (Vulgar.) 1897 WEBSTER, *Lug*, the act of lugging; as, a hard lug; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy lug. *Colloq.*

*Lug* (*lvg*), *v.* Also 4 logge, 4-8 lugg(e). [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull a person's hair, f. *hugg* forehead, also nap of cloth.

Normally an ON. \**lugg* might be cogn. w. a vb. \**luggan* = O.Tent. \**lauvan*, represented only by MDu. *lauwen*, *gelauwen* to snatch at, seize.]

1. *trans.* To pull, give a pull to, to pull by (the ear, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, etc.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

In South Yorkshire and the adjacent counties the most common use is in the sense 'to pull the hair of (a person)'. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 149 Be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him rith as his liste. 1399 LANGR. *Rich. Reddes* II. 173 This lorell that ladde this loby away... was felliche ylaiste and luggid ful ylle. 1533 J. HAYWOOD *Pandour & Friar* (1830 B.ii), Leue thy railynges... Or by lys lsh lug the by the sweete eares. 1621-23 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* II. i. 81 Like a common Garden-bull, I do but take breath to be lugg'd again. 1647 TRAPPE *Comm. Matt.* x. 6 These also [sc. wine] when lugged... will hie to their home. 1678 R. L'E. FRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 242 He was Lugged and Tumbled by the Rabble. 1682 OTWAY *Venit. Pres.* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 298 I'll have my footmen lug you, you Cur. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. i. 277 To see a Strumpet tear A Cynick's Beard, and lug him ly the Hair. 1720 POPE *Let. to Earl Burlington* Wks. 1737 VI. 20 Mr. Lintott lugg'd the reins, stoop short, and broke out, 'Well Sir, how far have you gone?' 1775 FRANCIS *Leti.* (1901) I. 231 Some with Pincers pulling out their own beards, and Lugging their Ears. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 64 The dog... still fawns on the master who is lugging his ears. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, So saying, he lugged me by the ear, upon which I knocked him down for his trouble.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug. Of a horse: To press heavily on (the bit or reins).

a 1775 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 350 Wip his teth anon He lugged hat al in synder gon lasch. a 1550 CHRISTIE *Kirke Gr.* vii, Lord, than how they luggit! 1598 HAKLUYT's *Trav.* (1599) I. 601 This huge and inonstrous galliasse, where in were contained three hundred slaves to lug at the oares. 1876 BROWNING *Paschiarotto* xxi, A whip awaits shirkers and shufflers Who slacken their pace, sick of lugging At what don't advance for their tugging. 1894 CROCKER *Educ. Horse* 57 A colt thoroughly bited with this bridle will never lug on the reins. *Ibid.* 133 A horse that lugs on the bit.

† b. To take a pull at (liquor, the breast). Also *trans.* To pull at (the breast). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 295 How our maltbuds lug at this liquor. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 467 When we have lugged the breast almost drie. 1615 CROOKES *Body of Man* 969 That he might cease to be trouble-some to his mother, and not lie always lugging at her breasts. 1617 J. MOORE *Twofold Cord Consolat.* II. 43 The breasts of the world, (which we always would be lugging).

c. To move about, along, heavily and slowly; to drag. *rare*, now only *techn.*

In South Yorkshire, etc. a comb is said to 'lug' when it meets with resistance in passing through the hair.

13... E. E. *Allit. P. R.* 443 As þat lyftande lome [sc. the Ark] lugged aboute. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. i, My flagging Soul flies under her own pitch, Like Fowl in air too damp, and lugs along, As if she were a body in a body. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 446 When balls stick together in distributing they are said to lug. 1888 JACOB *Printers' Vocab.* 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. *trans.* To pull along with violent effort; to drag, tug (something heavy). Also with *advs.* (cf. 5). † To lug forth, *absol.* (nonce-use) = to lug out (5 b).

c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 11020 þe Mirmydoun... Lepyn to þere lord, luggit hym away. *Ibid.* 12323 The lady þat the lede luggit of þe toure. 1565 COOPER *Theataurus* s.v. *Canum*, *Incluctabile canum*, out of which one can not lugges his legges. 1577 HANMER *Ant. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 114 They lugged me forth and carried me away. 1682 DRYDEN *Epil. to King & Queen* 31 Think on your souls; but by your lugging forth, It seems you know how little they are worth. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1700) 180 The Sweat, these Strain, there lug the laborious Oar. 1719 D. Foe *Cruise* I. xlii, I lugged this Money home to my dear Cave, and laid it up. 1798 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 29 The Turkish Admiral... caused his Janizaries... to lug along all the heavy Artillery, in Slings, on their Shoulders. 1798 CHARL. A. BURNBY *Frnl.* 15 Jan. in *Mad. D'Arbly's Early Diary*, Mr. Seward came up, lugging a chair into the middle of the room for me. 1835 W. IRVING *Four Primitives* 332 She lugged from the fire a huge iron pot. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* viii. 90, I was lugged headlong up a steep stair.

b. *colloq.* with a hyperbolic suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1652 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic.* 260 It is... more convenient... then to lug a Gallipot along with him. 1717 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct. in *M. W. M.'s Lett.* (1887) I. 306 Allow me... to lug an old busto behind you, and I shall be proud beyond expression. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Let. II. Mann* (1834) II. 106 The Countess used to lug a half-length picture... behind her postchaise. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* i. (1894) 8 Boswell... succeeded in lugging him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. 91 And how can you expect that a man who is being lugged forward [etc.]. 1896 NEWMAN-DARVIS *Three Men* etc. 14 His wife lugged it [a marble god] down here with her yesterday.

4. *fig.* To introduce in a forced manner, or irrelevantly; = DRAG v. 2.

1721 AMHERST *Terrar Fil.* (1754) App. 320 There is scarcely an enormity in the university, which you have not lugged-in. 1774 MAO. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mr. Crisp* Apr. in *Early Diary*, In Raphael's School of Athens. I like his picture of the Dwarf, which for fun and spite he lugg'd by head and shoulders into that fine composition. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/3 Counsel for the other side had lugged in every thing he could to prejudice the case.

5. *Lug out*, *a. trans.* See *prec.* senses and *out*.

c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 6663 Weghis of his aune Luggit hym out to be laund. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 12 The major lugged out the goods. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, Mr. Brock lugged out five guineas. 1840 — *Paris Sk-sk.* (1869) 178 The little fellow was obliged to lug out his sword. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 23 You land and lug out the tent.

fig. 1755 BARNARDY *Bright's New Frnl.* 3, I thought of... lugging out my florid style, which I keep by me for Holidays. 1892 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Quarterly reviewer also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish-like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only *arch.* † Also *fig.*, To launch out in talk.

1684 DRYDEN *Prolog.* to 'Disappointment' 62 They caterwaul... Call sons of whores, and strike, but ne'er lug out. 1700 *Step. to the Bath* (ed. 2) 4 They call'd for a Bill, which was presently brought; out I lugg'd, and was going to Discharge, but [etc.]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) I. iv. 17 My poor uncle... was obliged to lug out in his own defence. 1787 *Abur* iv. v. 214, I lugged out in the most feeling manner on my sad situation. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xiv, Put up both of you, or I shall lug out as thirdman. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. ix. 287 If the patrons of art don't lug out handsomely to get... that picture —. 1889 DOYLE *Misch. Clark* 75, I might have had more, had that young fool not lugged out at me.

† 6. *intr.* † To draw swords (= *lug out*, 5 b); or ? to tussle. *Obs.*

1605 1st *Ph. Ritraino* III. ii. 121 Lug with him, boy; honors in loud best swim.

*Lug*, *obs.* Sc. form of LONGE sb.

*Lugage*, *obs.* form of LUGGAGE.

*Lug-aleaf*, *Cornish dial.* ? *Obs.* = BRILL sb.1

1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Pisc.* iv. iii. 95 *Rhombus non aculeatus squamosus*... Lug-aleaf *Cornubiensis*. a 1705 — *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 31 The Pearl *Londiniensis*, *Cornubiensis* Lug-aleaf. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art Angling* 116 Of the Pearl or Lug-Aleat.

*Lugdor*, variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*, woodlouse.

14... *Voc. in Promp. Parv.* 311 note, *Multiplex*, lugdorre.

*Luge*, *obs.* Sc. form of LONGE sb. and v.

*Luge* (*lvg*), *obs.* form of LONGING sb. 1.

*Lugent* (*lvg-ent*), *a. rare* -e. [ad. L. *lūgent-*, pr. pple. f. *lūgere* to mourn.] a. Weeping.

b. (See quot. 1889).

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lugent*, weeping. Applied to plants with drooping branches.

*Luggage* (*lvg-ēd*). Also 7 loggago, lug-

gadge, -odge, lugage. [cf. *LUG v.* + -AGE.]

1. † In early use: What has to be lugged about; inconveniently heavy baggage (*obs.*). Also, the baggage of an army. Now, in Great Britain, the ordinary word for: The baggage belonging to a traveller or passenger, esp. by a public conveyance.



1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden* F. i. b. 1 hearing the fellow so forlorn and out of comfort with his luggage, gave him his Charons Nautium or ferry three half pence, & so dismissed him to go to the place from whence he came. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 160 Come bring your luggage nobly on your backs. 1609 *ARMIN Two Maids More-clacke* A 2 [Stage-direct.] Enter two watermen with luggage. 1615 *BROWELL Moham. Lup.* it. § 90 The pilgrims do stay, and dispose of their luggage where they mean to rest themselves. 1631 in *Crit. & Times Chas. I.* (1848) II. 127 The residue .. taken prisoners, with all their luggage. 1665 *GLANVILLE Def. l'ain Dogu.* p. xii, If the Luggage be prized equally with the Jewels, none will be cast out, till all be lost and shipwreck't. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* it. ii, We had no other Company but a Boy of the House, who rode after us with the Luggage. 1827 *R. NESSITT in Mem.* (1858) II. 47, I got all my heavy luggage on board. 1851 *GALLFNGA Italy* 489 Heavy losses of cannon, ammunition, and luggage. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 464/1 The ladder-cart is loaded with luggage.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1612 *DONNE Progr. of Soul, Harbinger* q No soule—whiles with the luggage of this clay it clogged is—can follow thee halfe way. 1667 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* III. 1033 A lively faith will bear aloft the mind and leave the luggage of good works behind. 1776 *G. CAMPBELL Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 356 The luggage of particles such as pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs clogs the expression. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. Two Races Men*, Getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xij. IV. 224 The continued visit of that familiar sorrow which had lately come back, bringing abundant luggage.

c. Goods in general. *Obs. rare*—1.

1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 54 Powhatan presented him with twelve Turkeys .. Now .. he presented Captaine Smith with the like luggage.

2. +a. With a. An encumbrance (*obs.*). b. *pl. noun-use* = IMPEDIMENTA.

1614 *RALPHIST Hist. World* III. (1634) 52 Those uncountable multitudes .. are .. rather a luggage than an aide. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* v. ii, My misfortune made me think .. My very soule a luggage. 1693 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 643 Why should the Shell itself be brought, an useless Luggage so far. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 8 His whole army with its luggages.

+3. The quality or condition of having to be lugged; heavy weight. *Obs.*

1667 *Observ. Burning Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 Four commodities, which, for their luggage and cumbersome-ness, could not be rescued from the jaws of that unmerciful element, that is, wine, tobacco, spices, and books.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as luggage-boat, -boot, -carrier, -label, -porter, -ticket, train, -van.

1790 *Dr. Fox Capt. Singleton* xii. (1340) 206 He sent him .. in a great 'luggage-boat, a cow. 1837 *CARLYLE Rev. Rev.* III. iv. ii, A feathered Diligence, with its post-bags and 'luggage-boots' [etc.]. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 64 The burden of the 'luggage-carriers' was .. lightened. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 93 Joseph Durish, 'luggage porter at the Walsingham House Hotel. 1893 *II. S. MERRIMAN Roden's Corner* xxi. 231 Give your 'luggage ticket to the hotel porter. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 394 To indicate .. the class of the train that had just passed, whether ordinary, express, or 'luggage. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* xxxv. III. 23 Like the sprit of ill-luck you .. see grinning at you from the top of your 'luggage-van.

Hence **Luggaged** *pp. a.*, loaded with luggage;

+ **Luggaging** *vbl. sh.*, carrying luggage.

1691 *J. WILSON Belphegor* III. i, My Back's almost broke with Lugging. a 1847 *ELIZA COOK Rhymes by Roadside* i, We're losing fast the luggaged roof, The whistling guard and ringing hoof.

**Luggageless** (*lʊdʒədʒlɪs*), *a.* [*f.* LUGGAGE + -LESS.] Without luggage.

1855 *Chamb. Jrd.* III. 177, I was taking a short, harmless, luggageless journey. 1887 *Bicycling News* 27 Aug. 327/1 He arrived at the Royal Oak luggageless.

**Luggar** (*lʊdʒər*). Also **luggur**, **luggur**, [Hindi *luggar*.] = JUGGER (properly, the female bird).

1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 322 *Luggar*, the *Falco jugger* of ornithology.

+ **Luggard**, *Obs.* [*f.* LUG v. + -ARD.] One who moves heavily; a luggard. (*Cf.* LAGGARD.) a 1529 *SKELTON Dyties Solacys* 26 Behold, thou lyste, luggard, alone! 1847 in *HALLIWELL*.

**Lugge**, *obs.* form of LUG.

**Lugged** (*lʊdʒəd*), *pp. a.* [*f.* LUG v. + -ED.] Pulled by the ears. Of a bear: Baited.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 84, I am as Melancholly as a Gyl-Cat, or a lugged Renne. 1598 *Br. Hall Sat.* II. i. 72 His ears hang laving, like a new-lug'd swine. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. ii. 42 (1st Qo. 1608), A gracious aged man, Whose reverence even the head-lug'd beare would lick. 1654 *GILTON Pleas.* Notes II. v. 52 You know how pitifully a lugged'd now looks. 1851 *MRS. MARSH Ravenscliffe* II. i. 10 He was .. as surly as a lugged bear.

**Lugged**, *pp. a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 **lwygt**, 6 **lugde**, **lowgt**, 6, 9 **lug'd**, **luggit**, 8 **luggot**. [*f.* LUG sh.2 + -ED.] Having 'lugs' or ears.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 146 Item, the xxij da of Februar, for a lwygt cap and a bonat to the king, price xxijss. 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 674 (Jan.), vj lowgt dishes of pewtry. 1594-5 *Inventory in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 132 Item ij copper luge pannes ijs. vjd. 1598 *MARSTON Sco. Villani* III. x. H 7 b, The long foolcs coate, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot from mimick Piso, all doe claime their roote. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. xxi, Hutcheon with a three-lugged cap. a 1779 *D. GRAHAM Writings* (1883) II. 142 Ye see the scots turns ay red lugged or they begin to lay. 1786 *BURNS Scotch Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fize an' freath i' th' luggot caup! 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1837) 281 Send one of your companions for your lugged water-sloop.

**Luggee** (*lʊdʒi*), *noun-vul.* [*f.* LUG v. + -EE.] One who is lugged or pulled.

1830 *GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) I. ix. 350 The luggee holds by this tackle, and the guide goes before him.

**Luggen**, *obs.* form of LUG v.1

**Luggenis**, *obs.* *Sc. pl.* of LUGGING *vbl. sh.*

**Lugger** (*lʊdʒər*), *sh.*1 [*f.* LUG v. + -ER.] One who lugs; spec. an oarsman who depends on mere strength.

1611 *COTGRE. Tivener*, a drawer, puller, .. lugger, tugger. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/5 His Australian competitor, though by no means such a mere 'lugger' as his countryman Trickett, trusts much less to .. mechanical finish.

**Lugger** (*lʊdʒər*), *sh.*2 [*perh.* *f.* *lug* in LUG-SAIL; but *c.* *Du. logger*, *perh.* *f.* *MDu. loggen*, *luggen* to fish with a drag-net.] (See quot. 1867.) 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4. 1809 *J. ADAMS H. & Co.* (1854) IX. 317 To a general impression .. it cost the nation, in cutters, loggers, press-gangs, .. a hundred pounds for every man they obtained. 1817 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 385 He .. as slow getting under way, as a Dutch lugger. 1837 *MARRAT Dogfish* 88X, The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was clinker built, and very swift. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Lugger*, a small vessel with .. four-cornered cut sails, set fore and aft, and [sic] may have two or three masts. 1884 *Pak Lusha* 217, I am captain of the lugger you see yonder.

b. *attrib.* *appositive*, and *Comb.*

1801 *NELSON in A. Duncan Life* (1866) 194 Flats (lugger-rigged). 1819 *J. H. VANCE Mem.* I. 70 A beautiful French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns.

+ **Lugger**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* LUG v. + -ER.] *trans.* a. To drag or carry about. b. To tease.

1654 *PLECKNOE Ten Years Trav.* 78 Apes which had young, with 2 or 3 claspt about their neck, .. which th. y went thus lugging, till [etc.]. 1679 *CROWE Annot. Natesman* III. 32 When e're I see Authority Lugging a heavy fool upon her shoulders. Before me. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER God. Bateman* II. 174 The child don't like to lugger folks.

**Luggerheaded**, *obs.* form of LUGGERHEADED.

**Luggie** (*lʊdʒi*), *Sc.* [*f.* LUG sh.2 + -IE.] A small wooden vessel with a 'lug' or handle.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Betch luggies milt. On shells foragint the door. 1785 *BURNS Ballad* .. In order on the clean hearth-stane, The luggies three .. are ranged. 1876 *C. GRIMON R. Gray* xxvii, Two strap pi 12 lassies .. preparing the luggies for the evening's milk. 1901 *R. ANDERSON Hist. Kilsyth* .. There were 'luggies' in the morning filled with porridge.

**Lugging** (*lʊdʒɪŋ*), *vbl. sh.* [*f.* LUG v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. LUG.

1250 *Chester Pl.* vi. 210 On this loyne thou may have good lugging. 1523 *SKELTON Carl. Lancel* 1309 With myghty lugging .. He plucked the bull by the horned scull. 1614 *MARRHAM Cheap. Hush.* v. xiii. (1668) 15 The lugging of swine with Dogs.

**Lugging** (*lʊdʒɪŋ*), *pp. a.* [*f.* LUG v. + -ING.] That moves slowly and heavily. (*Cf.* LUG v. 2.)

1816 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XLII. 527 The lugging baggage-waggon's oxen drag.

**Luggis**, *obs.* *Sc. pl.* of LONGE sh.

+ **Luggish**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* LUG v. + -ISH.] Miserly. 1684-5 *Woods Life* i. Jan. Verie rich, having been always of a covetous and luggish disposition.

**Lugin**, *obs.* form of LUGGING *vbl. sh.*

+ **Luginar**, *Sc. Obs.* [*f.* *lugin* LUGGING *vbl. sh.* + -AN, -ER.] One who lets lodgings.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) II. 243 I All pownst & balysen .. avys w' ear luginaris & hostillaris w' an ban bondis anent be lugin.

**Luging**, *obs.* form of LUGGING *vbl. sh.*

**Lugis**, *obs.* *pl.* of LONGE sh.

**Lugit**, *obs.* *Sc. pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of LONGE v.

+ **Lug-loaf**, *a.* (*or sh.*) *Obs.* [*f.* LUG v.]

1666 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) E 4 b, Shee had little reason to take a Cullian lug-loaf, milke-sop slauce When she may have a Lawyer.

**Lugre**, *obs.* form of LUGURE.

**Lug-sail**, [*Formation uncertain*: *perh.* *f.* LUG v. or LUG sh.4.] A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its length from one end, and so hangs obliquely. Also *attrib.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1194/4 She is open in the Midships, and sails with a Lug-sail, and one Topp-sail. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voile de Fortune*, the square or lug sail of a galley or tartane. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 214 A lug-sail boat from Calais. 1892 *STEVENSSON Across the Plains* 212 The boats with their reefed lugsails scudding for the harbour mouth.

+ **Lugubre**, *a.* *Obs.* [*a.* *f.* *lugubre*, *ad.* *L. lugubris*, *f.* *lugere* to mourn.] *Lugubrious*.

1787 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cress* Mar July, You see my philosophy is not so lugubre as yours.

**Lugubriosity** (*lʊdʒɪbrɪsɪti*), *rare.* [*f.* *L. lugubris* + -OSITY.] Mourningfulness.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 259 Our Church music is .. characterized by a long-drawn funeral lugubriosity. 1846 *WORCESTER Cities & Rev.*

**Lugubrious** (*lʊdʒɪbrɪs*), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by, expressing or causing mourning; doleful, mournful, sorrowful.

1601 *DENT Faltho. Heaven* (1813) 305 The sea shall roar and make a noise in most doleful and lugubrious manner. 1639 *HAMMOND Pastors Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 546 To act no passionate, lugubrious, tragical part. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom.* vi. 267 The severe graces of Virtue must have a lugubrious appearance to them. 1847 *LEWES*

*Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 567 A grotesque and lugubrious farce was played on the day of his quitting the establishment. 1877 *BLACKGREEN Past.* xxi. (1878) 173 The enforced silence of the room was rather a painful and lugubrious business. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 113 The lugubrious fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

Hence **Lugubriously** *adv.*, **Lugubriousness**.

1848 *WEBSTER, Lugubriously*. 1860 *GEO. P. THOMSON Audi Alt.* III. cxxv. 49 It points lugubriously to the fact, that the ways of dishonour are not always ways of pleasantness. 1879 *R. H. ELIOT II. vi. in on Foreheads* I. 16 They did not cultivate lugubriousness in general. 1900 *H. W. SMYTH Greek Melic. Poets* 389 Some of his [Bacchylides'] lugubriousness is no doubt more literary veneer.

+ **Lugubrous**, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L. lugubris* + -OUS.] = LUGUBRIOUS.

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Promena* 54 Windows shut up with cloath curtains, to make the ceremony seem more lugubrious. 1664 *EVELYN tr. I heart's Arch.* I. p. D d 14, I only had the affliction to be present at the 1631 as O'ject. 1708 *OZELL tr. Biondi's Lutrin* iv. 1730 177 Now the lugubrious Instrument resounds, And every Ear with hideous Clangor wounds. [In some mod. Dicts.]

**Lug-worm**: see LUG sh.4

**Luidore**, *obs.* form of LOUIS D'OR.

**Luif**, **Luif**, *obs.* forms of LOOF sh.1, LUFF.

**Luif**, *f. ar.* *obs.* form of LOVER 1.

**Luifsum**, *obs.* *Sc.* form of LOVESOME.

**Luile**, variant of LITE sh.1, little.

+ **Luition**, *Obs. rare* = *Luition*, [ad. *L. luition* em, n. of action *f. luire* to pay.] Payment of a ransom.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Luition*, a paying a ransom. **Luiver**, *obs.* form of LOVER 1.

+ **Lujula**, *Obs.* [*a.* *It. lugiola*, *f.* *luggia* JULY.] An old name of Wood Sotel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

1651 *PLANT. New Disp.* 166 So also vegetables may assume a viridate energy. as Lujula, Limons, succo-y. 1657 *W. COLES, Aden. in f. l'encens* III. 179 It [Wood-Sotel] is called by the Apothecaries in their Shops, Alleluja, and Lujula, the latter [name] came corruptly from Lujula, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it. 1687 *CLAYTON in Phil. Trans.* NII. 152 The Sorrel-tree bears a Leaf something like a Laurel, in Taste much resembling Lujula.

**Luk**, *obs.* *f.* LOOK v.1, LUCK; var. LOOK v.1 *Obs.*

**Lukar**, *obs.* form of LUCKE.

**Luke** (*lʊk*), *sh.* *slang.* Nothing.

1821 *Life Haggart* 172 *Gliss.* 1866 in *Slang Dict.*

+ **Luke**, **Lukes**, *proper name*, *Obs.* Also 5 **luks**. The anglicized name of the town of Lucca in Italy; used *attrib.*

[1393 *LANGE. P. Pl. C. v.* 194 Landlades of lukes. *Phil.* IX. 129 By be role of lukes.] 1483 *Hards. Acc.* in *Grose* .. *Report*. 1807 I 40 in canopies, oon with lukes gold gar-ssht with frange of vengy gold. 1640 *Kates in Northfol.* .. *Lund.* (1773) 839, 1 Silk, wrought satins, of Polonia, lukes, jean [etc.]. 1882 *WINTER JOURN. Gr. co.* 1. 35 Cephalonia is fruitful in Oyl, and excellent Wines, especially red Muscates, which we call Luke Sherry. 1684 *L. MORTON Prato. Larks*, the 168-12 Brisks, Luke Olives, Anchoves, Caventi, Nests Tongues [etc.]. 1700 *PATRIST MONT. Pl. & O.* .. Its about the lighness of a Lucca [Luks] Olive.

**Luke** (*lʊk*), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 **lueue**, 4-5 **lewke** e, 5 **leukie**, (**luk**, 6 **Sc. luk**, 3 6, 9 **luke**. [The ME. forms *lueue*, *huk*, and the modern pronunciation, appear to point to a derivation from OE. *hlōwe* LEW a., *perh.* through the medium of a vb. \**hlueuian*: see LAKE v.]

Notwithstanding the resemblance in form and meaning, it seems impossible to connect the word etymologically with *mod. Du. leuk* (pronounced *lōk*) lukewarm, LG. *lūk*, *luke*, *uk*, tepid, weak, slack. See LUKEWARM.]

1. = LUKEWARM 1.

1205 *LAY.* 27557 And opened was his breoste. *Pa. blod* com forð luke. 1371 *HAMMOLE Pr. Cons.* 7481 (MS. Harl.) A) a lewke bath nouthur hate ne calde. 1387 *TRIVISA Pl. eden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In reward of which flamme oure fire is but lewke. 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 61 Vt luk water hem biwepe They wole be grate. 1491 *CANTON L'hus Patr.* u. (W. de W. 1495) 228 b/2 He drinke luke water. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxiii, Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.

2. = LUKEWARM 2.

1340 *Lyons*. 31 He is fyble and lueue to alle guodes to done. 1388 *WALTEF Rev.* III. 10 Thou art lew [i.e. luk], and nether cold, nether hoot. 1449 *PROCKE Rep.* II. viii. 184 Thou3 in ech chapel .. may be ymagis of God and of Marie and of Seintis forto make bi hem sengil and leuik remembraunce. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xxi. 37 The negligent religiose & be leuik hap tribulacion.

3. *Comb.*, as **luke-hearted** etc.; **luke-hot** a. = LUKEWARM.

1398 *EMERSON Barth. De P.* R. xvii. iii. 1495 605 Oyle of almondes & p'lyth and p'lyth th' waters of eeres yf it be luke hote [*Boyl. f. Mass.* MS. whiche luke] droppid therein. 1450 *MR. M. B.* (Heinrich) 217 Mak alle þus lewke hot to geder. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua marit women* 498, I am so loik [*MS. S. luk*] hettit.

Hence + **Lu'kele** *adv.*, + **Lu'keness**.

1340 *Ayeb.* 31 Huame þe man loche life and theuclike cure thord, þet he solde louye bernindelic. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 3021/1 Lewkenesse, tepor. 1557 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 406 His lukeness and neutrality of dealing in his seruice did so much offend him.

+ **Luke**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 **lewke** e. [*repr.* OE. \**hlueuian*, *f.* \**hlōwe* LEW a.; for the formation cf. *feldian* to delay, *f. cold* old, and *gearcian* to prepare, *f. geara* ready.]

The existence of such a vb. in OE. must app. be assumed in order to account for the formation of LUKE a.; but the recorded vb. may be a new formation on the adj.]



*trans.* To make lukewarm.  
 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 374 Modir wort . . . 3if it be lewkyd with oyle of roset [cures fevers].

**Luke**, obs. or Sc. form of LOOK; obs. f. LUCK.

**Luke-home**: see LUCARNE.

**Lukén**, var. LOK v.1 Obs.; obs. f. LOK v.2

**Luker**, obs. form of LOOKER, LUCRE.

† **Lukes**, a. Obs. Also 6lewkes, lukys. [ad. Du. *Luiks*, f. *Luik* Liège, a town and province of Belgium.] Made at Liège; said esp. of velvet. [1474 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 351/4 Lukys [iron].] 1536 *Ward. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 248 A coote of blacke lukys velvete. 1548 *Lanc. Wills* II. 63 A jaket of fyne lukys velvet. 1547 *Bourne Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 125 The lond of Lewke is a pleasaunt countre. The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made; & cloth of Arys.

**Lukes**: see LUKE proper name, LUCIA.

† **Lukemas**. Sc. Obs. Forms: 5 luxmess, 6 lukimes, 7 lukismes, lucsmes, lukemas, lukemas. [= *Luke's* MASS.] The festival of St. Luke, kept on 18 Oct. (Formerly a customary date for payment of accounts.)

1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland Club) 15 To be in lunde fra beltane till luxmess. 1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 153 To be payit in maner following, . . . tventie pundis at lukimes. 1671 *Corshill Baron-courti Bk* in *Ayr & Wigton Archæol. Coll.* IV. 95 Since lukimes last.

† **Luket**. Obs. Also 6 lukette. [a. OF. *luquet*.] A casement.

1564 *Bulleyn Dial. agst. Pest.* 21 b, Drawe the Curtaines, open the lukette [1572-8] luket of the windowe. 1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 43 Hope . . . made her at break-e of day . . . to vncloper her luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts came.

† **Lukeward**. Obs. The name of a variety of cherry.

16. MS. *Ashm.* 1461 ff. 19 The Luke ward Chery ripe June the 10. 1664 *Evelyns Kal. Hort.* June (1679) 18 Cherries. . . Luke-ward, early Flanders [etc.]. 1707 *Mortimer Hist.* (1721) II. 297 The . . . Lukeward, one of the best of Cherries.

**Lukewarm** lū kə wɔrm, a. and sb. Forms: 4-7 lukewarme, 5 lewk(e)-warm(e), (lowk warm), 5-6 lewk(e)-warm(e), (7 luk warme, 8 lukewarm), 6- lukewarm. [f. LUKE a. + WARM a. Cf. LEW-WARM and LG. *lukwarm* (also *slukwarm*).]

**A. adj.**

1. Moderately warm, tepid.

1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xciii. (1493) 661 The broth of clete . . . comfortyth the teeth; yf it be luke warme hote [Bdth. *E. Mus. MS.* lewke hote] holde in the mouth. c. 1400 tr. *Sacra Scripta*, *Gen. Lxxviii.* 82 De friste be cold, be secunde luk-warme, be byrde hoot. c. 1450 *Mf. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 213 Stampe byt wyb vnyegre lewk warme. 1546 *Purser Bk Chidre* (1553) T ij, Lette the chyldre drynke of it twice or thrise a day luke warme. 1590 *Spenser P. Q.* i. ix. 36 All wallowed in his own yet luke-warme blood. 1658 *A. Fox Warre Surg.* ii. iv. 80 Apply the Collyrium lukewarm. 1762 *Wood in Phil. Trans.* LII. 416 The water close to the flame is only lukewarm. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* xix, Sickening smells from many dinners came in a heavy lukewarm breath upon the sense.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking zeal, enthusiasm or ardour, indifferent.

c. 1522 *Mores De quat. novis.* Wks. 82/4 Like as god said in thapocalips unto the church of Loadice. Thou arte nyether hote nor cold but luke warme, I would thou were colde yf thou mightest wawe warme. 1593 *G. Harvey Pierce's Snper.* 188 Some that called him the lukewarme Doctor, and likened him to milke from the Cowe. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon. v.* i. 55 The strength of youth and Manhood is now become but luke-warme. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* I. 154 Whittingham . . . was but a luke-warm conformist at best. 1718 ff. *Hutchinson Witchcraft* 86 That shewed the Zeal of their time above our lukewarm Temper. 1771 *Junius Lett.* ix. 303 The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into . . . indifference. 1804 *J. GRAHAM Sabbath* 86 No lukewarm accents from my lips should flow. 1883 *Froude Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 96 The clergy were lukewarm in his interests.

So † **Lukewarmed** a. = prec. sense 1.

1545 *Raynold Byrth Mankynde* 71 The beryes of iuniper . . . drone with luke warmed wine, wyl [etc.].

**B. sb.** A lukewarm person; one who is by no means enthusiastic.

1693 *W. Fiere Sel. Ess.* xxii. 188 Let such Cowards and Lukewarms do what they will, - I shall always Condemne Vice and Sin. 1835 *C. Brooke* in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* viii. (1858) 107 But the Opposition is divided, Red-hots, and Luke-warms. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 One enthusiast is worth a dozen 'lukewarms'.

**Lukewarm**, v. Obs. rare -1. [f. LUKEWARM a.] *trans.* To make lukewarm.

1594 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Snper.* (1593) 185 Can . . . the tempest calme, or loue quench, or Zeale luke-warme, or valour manie, or excellencie men-vpp, or perfection geld, or supererogation combe-cutt itself?

**Lukewarmish**, a. *nonce-word*. [-ISH.] Rather lukewarm.

1827 *Scott Frul.* 25 Apr., Good blank verse and stately sentiment, but something lukewarmish.

† **Lukewarming**. Obs. [f. LUKEWARM a. + -ING.] A lukewarm person. Also attrib.

1626 *W. FENNER Hidden Alanna* (1652) 31 Art thou a sweaver, a lyar, or a luke-warming? a 1640 - *Sarraf. Faithfull* (1648) 15 The lukewarming deadhearted and vaine-thoughted professor. *Ibid.* 167.

**Lukewarmly**, adv. In a lukewarm manner.  
 1611 *Cotuit, Tiedment*, luke-warmly. 1675 *TRAIERNE Chr. Ethics* 169 To be belovd lukewarmly is to be embraced with polluted and filthy armes. 1880 *Mem. Sir F. Paget* v. 295 We and some more are 'on the whole' and 'rather luke-warmly' in favour of their admission.

**Lukewarmness** (lū'kwɔrmnəs). [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 b, He expounded more fully the sinne of the Laodicians, and what is the cause of their lukewarmnesse. 1665 *Boyle New Exp. & Observ.* Cold 37 The many degrees of Coldness . . . betwixt Lukewarmness and the Freezing degree of Cold. 1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I. xii. 310 Their Lukewarmness and Indifference towards God. 1875 *MANNING Mission II. Ghost* i. 28 The lukewarmness with which we allow His Graces and Mercies to pass by us.

**Lukewarmth** (lū'kwɔrmθ). Now rare. [f. LUKEWARM + -TH.] = LUKEWARMNESS.

1598 *FLORIO, Tepidness*, luke warmth. 1620 *GRANGER Div. Logike* I. xxxv. 104 As lukewarmth partaketh of heate, and cold. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 8 ¶ 9 The . . . perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and . . . the lukewarmth and indifference of others. 1842 *J. ARTON Domestic Econ.* (1857) 333 Seventy degrees is but just warm, a gentle lukewarmth. 1895 *J. DAVIDSON Earl Lavender* 49 Being well-known for the luke-warmth of my allegiance to the Guild.

**Lukie**, lukky, obs. forms of LUCKY.

**Lukir**, lukre, obs. forms of LUCRE.

**Lukismes**, variant of LUKESMAS Sc. Obs.

† **Lulibub**. Obs. ? Earlier form of LULLIFOP.

c. 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 17 Several little Cake-houses where you have fruits lulibubs and sumes Liqueurs.

**Lull** (lul), sb.1 [f. LULL v.]

1. Something which lulls; spec. a lulling sound, etc.

1719 *Young Revenge* v. ii, Vonder lull Of falling waters tempted me to rest. 1820 *KEATS Isabella v.* Sweet Isabella's untouch'd cheek. 'Tell this as a young mother's, who doth seek By every lull to cool her infant's pain.

† **Lulling**. Soothing drink, 'nepenthe'. Obs.

1699 *Land. Chanticleers* ix. 20 Mine Host Welcom has a Cup of blessed Lull.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition.

1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confessions* (1862) 238, I floated back into the same opium lull. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 553 1, I sat listening in a kind of lull of terror and disgust.

3. A brief period of intermission or quiescence in a storm. Also fig.

1825 *EARL DUDLEY Let.* 15 Apr. (1840) 93 What . . . so many wiser people mistook for a calm, turns out to be only a lull. 1851 *GALLERIA Italy* li. 90 The lull that occurred in Lombardy . . . was sheer dread and horror of French interference. 1860 *MOTLEY M. A. H.* (1868) I. iii. 69 There was a lull on the surface of affairs. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 196 There seemed for a time a lull in the storm.

**Lull** (lul), sb.2 *Whaling*. [a. Du. *lul* tube.] A

tube to convey blubber into the hold. Also *lull-bag*. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. W. H. Fishery* 99 From the speak-rough, [the pieces of blubber] . . . pass through the lull, into tubs fixed in the hold. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.* *lull-bag*, a wide canvas hose in whalers for conducting blubber into the casks, as it is 'made off'.

**Lull** (lul), v.1 [Imitative of the repetition of (lu lu) or similar sounds, appropriate to the purpose of singing a child to sleep. Cf. Sw. *lulla*, Da. *lulle*, to hum a lullaby, to lull, early mod. Du. *lullen* 'numeros canere' (Kilian), mod. Du. *lullen* to prattle; cf. MDu. *lollento* to mutter (see LOLLARD).]

A similar onomatopoeia occurs in *L. lallare*, of equivalent meaning.]

1. *trans.* To soothe with sounds or caresses; to induce to sleep or to pleasing quiescence.

13. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre hodes pat nou ben croised I custe hem ofte, I lulled hem I leid hem softe. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 495 And gan the childe to kisse And lulled it and after gan it blisse. — *Merch. T.* 579 He lulled hire he kisset hire ful ofte. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 647 We will sense till now none, the sun be at rest, . . . And yche lede, as hym list, lulit on slepe. c. 1500 *Songs & Carols* 154 C. (Percy Song) 9 In a manjoun of an as Jhesu lay and lullyd was. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2 She can lulle a childe as haunously asleep as it were a woman of thirty yere old. 1587 *TURPIN Trag. T.* (1837) 12 Minerva luld him on her lappe, and let him many a kisse. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 214 The Virgin voyce That Babies lull asleepe. 1666 *BUNYAN Gra. & Ab.* § 110 Continual rocking will lull a crying child. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 161 ¶ 2 The Musick of the birds, lulld me asleep before I was aware of it. 1715-30 *Pope* *Iliaid* xiv. 191 And lull the Lord of Thunders in her arms. c. 1718 *Parrot Young Gentle in Love* 4 Take me, my Celia, to thy breast, And lull my wearied soul to rest. 1800 *WORDSW. Hart-leap Well* ii. 150 Asleep he sank, Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide. 1825 *D. WELSH Life T. Brown* i. 3 His mother used to lull him asleep with *The flowers of the forest*, a tune, to which [etc.]. 1871 *R. TAYLOR Fantst* (1875) I. xii. 141 Lulled in my lap with many a song, It smiled, and lumbled, and grew strong.

2. *fig.* and in *fig. context*. + Also with *up*.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 35, I was lulld in such liking . . . that nooch a doo . . . had I, to fynde me whear I waz. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 199 As though you were in lullabyhoo to possesse peace, and to be lulled in the lap of safetie. 1582 *BRETTON Florish upon Pancy* (Grosart) 60/2 So (luld in this my deepe distresse) some comfort lend to me. c. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1590) 108 b, The young Musidorus . . . was yet for some yeaeres after . . . lulld vp in as much good luck [etc.]. 1615 *W. MARTYN Twenty Kings Eng.* 178 The said Petteus was thereby lulld fast asleepe. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* v. i, You may lull your keen regret to slumbering. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* xxxiii, Not Ellen's spell had lulld to rest The fever of his troubled breast.

**b. esp.** To quiet (suspicion) by deception; to delude into a sense of security.

1601 *HOLLAND Flory* II. 153 To drinke wine upon an empty stomacke fasting . . . dulleth the vigor and quicknesse of the spirit: fitter indeed to bring and lull men asleepe in the bed of securitie. 1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* II. 255 Who . . . partly beguill'd by some devices hee shall make use of to lull them a sleepe, are easily kept from stirring. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 68 Antiochus imposed upon and lulled asleep by his flatterers. 1833 *MARSHALL P. Simple* lxii, A superior is equally bound to prefer a charge, or to give notice that that charge will be preferred, instead of lulling the offender into security. 1859 *JERSON Brilliant* xvi. 234 By a feigned devotion to the interests of his new master, [he] succeeded in lulling all his suspicions. 1900 *W. WATT Aberdeensh.* iv. 85 They were soon lulled into a sense of security.

† **3. intr.** To be lapped in soothing slumbers.

Possibly these quots. may belong to LOLL v.1 4. On the other hand, it is possible that some of the quots. there given should have been placed here.

a. 1450 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 My lyltyle childe lyth alle lame, That lullyd on by my pappys 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 291 Some there be that he lulling on the softe pillow of slouth. 1594, 1635, 1778 [see LOLL v.1 4].

4. *trans.* To bring to a state of comparative quiescence (winds, sea, etc.).

1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Epist.* vii. 52 Stay but a little, 'till the Tempest cease, And the loud Winds are lulld into a Peace. 1819 *LYRON Juan* ii. cxlviii, Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest. a. 1854 *H. REFO Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. 283 The tempest, that was only lulled, comes back again.

5. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become lulled, or gradually diminished in force or power.

1808 *PINE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 10 The wind hulling, we encamped on the point of an island. 1835 *MOTLEY Cor.* (1889) I. iii. 57 The wind hulling a little, we became encouraged. 1836 *MARSHALL Midsk.* *Easy* xxvi, The wind lulled, the rain came down in a deluge. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 This [nipping], too, continued through the day, sometimes lulling for a while into comparative repose. 1869 *PARKMAN Disc. Gt. West* xii. (1875) 144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked.

**b. fig.** To become quiescent or inactive.

1850 *H. BUSHNELL God in Christ* 287 The instinct of system lulls in its activity, as spiritual life quickens in the soul. 1861 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* 16 Lulling at the death of Constantine, the persecution again broke out in the latter years of his successor Leo.

† **Lull**, v.2 Obs. Also 6 loll. *trans.* To pull about (by the ears).

1530 *PALSGR.* 614/1, I lolle one aboute the eares. *Je t'hy tire les oreilles.* I shall loll you aboute the eares tyll I make your eares cracke. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* ii. ii. Cij, Oh that I had his eare betwene my teeth now, I should shake him even as a dog that lulleth a sow.

**Lull**, obs. form of LOLL v.1

† **Lulla**, *int.* Obs. Also lullay, lully. [Onomatopoeic: see LULL v.1] = LULLABY.

c. 1450 in *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) Notes 414 Lully, lulla, thou littell child; By, by, lully, lullay, thou littell tyne child. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 137 'Fayr chyld, lullay', some must shee sing. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 442, 445 Sing lullay thou shall, for I must gone, And cry out by the wall on mary and iohn, . . . Sing lullay on fast when thou beris at the last. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 710, I sange lullay to bringe you on slepe. c. 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Song) 12 And ever among a mayden song lullay, by, by, lullay. [Other verses simply by, lullay.] *Ibid.* 19 Lullay, my chyld, and slepe. 1590 [see next]. c. 1600 *Mother's Lullaby* in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1792) 198 My little sweete derlinge, my comforte and ioye Singe Lullyby Lully. . . Singe Lully Lully Lully, Sweete baby, Lully Lully, sweete baby, Lully Lully. c. 1704 [see next, sense 1].

**Lullaby** (lul'labi), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 lullaby by, 6-7 lullabie, 7 lull-a-ba, lullyby, 8 lullabye. [f. prec. + -by, as in *by-by*, BYE-BYE 1: cf. LUSHABY, ROCKABY.]

1. *int.* A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify infants. Also *gen.*, any soothing refrain. (Sometimes preceded by *lulla*.)

c. 1560 *RICHARDSON Misogonus* iv. 1. 76 (Brandt) When my maistrisse lay in and we Sauge lullaby by baby and bore ye. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 27 The good wife learned to sing lullaby at home with her young babe. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* ii. iii. 29 Whiles Hounds and Hornes, and sweet Melodious Birds be unto vs as in a Nurse's Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe. 1590 - *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 14-19 Slag in your sweet Lullaby, Lulla, lulla, lullay, lulla, lulla, lullay, Neuer harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our lonely Lady nye, So good night with Lullaby. 1651 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xl. (1739) 174 King James conquering all enmity, spake Peace abroad, and sang Lullaby at home. 1739 *A. NICOL Poems* 14 Where once, of late the Nurse's Lull-a-ba Made all the Place delightful to the Eyes Now all's dispersed. a. 1764 *LOUVO Ode to Obliv.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 128 And, hollow blasts, which never cease to sigh, Hum to each care-struck mind their lulla-lulla-by! 1807-8 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 217 She with 'lulla-by-baby' beguiles it [a child] to rest. a. 1845 *HOOO Serenade* i, Lullaby, oh, lullaby! The brat will never shut an eye.

† **b. Used for 'farewell', 'good-night'. Obs.**  
 1599 *Puss. Pilgr.* xv, Then lullaby the learned man hath got the lady gay, For now my song is ended. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* v. i. 48 Marry sir, lullaby to your bonnie till I come agen.

2. *sb.* A song sung to children to soothe them to rest. Also, any song which soothes to rest.

1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 12 Alas sweet vnfortunate babe . . . shalt thou have the whistling windes for thy Lullaby. 1779 *BURNEY in Phil. Trans.* LX. 206 In Italy the ninne none, or lullabies, are fragments of elegant melodies. 1842 *LYTTON Zanoni* 24 You thought you heard the lullaby which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 247 The feeling of quietness evoked by an evening landscape or by a lullaby.



**b. transf. and fig.**

1611 Rich *Honesty Age* (Percy Soc.) to Hee that would please the time must learne to sing lullaby to Folly, and there is no musicke so delightfull as the smoothing vp of sinne. 1621 J. Scott *Relig. Pismire* xi Rock asleepe in desperate securitie, with a lullabye of pence and safety, hee derides all happye admonition. 1679 *Kind. Sir T. Player* 25 The rest of his Sheet consists of Whindle and Lullabies. 1796 HURKE *Regia. Pence* i. Wks. VIII. 196 Would not this warm language of high indignation have more of sound reason in it, than all the lullabies of flatterers? 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 2 The bees have hummed their noontide lullaby.

3. attrib. and Comb., as lullaby-song, -sound, -speech, -strain; lullaby-cheat *Cunt*, a baby.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (668) 35 His Doxie .. carried at her back a Lullaby-cheat. 1687 MIFER. *17. Dict.* ii. Lullaby, a Lullaby-Song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 63 That these lullaby strains should be exclusively adhered to. 1822-34 *Good's Study Aled.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The Greeks, from the letter A (*Amida*), denominated this *Amidacismus*; the Romans with more severity, *lullatio*, or lullaby-speech. a 1849 POF *Annie Poems* (1859) 118 Water that flows With a lullaby-sound. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 158 Still-life lullaby poetry.

**Lullaby, v.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To soothe with a lullaby; to sing to sleep. Also *transf. and fig.*

1502 G. HARRY *Pierce's Sufer.* (1593) 194 No man could lullaby the circumspetst Argus more sweetly. 1596 COLEY *Fig. for Fortune* 59 Sweet Sound that all mens senses lullabie. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 19 It .. lullabes the senses, yea, intoxicates the .. soule, with a pleasing poyson. 1647 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1651) 268 In Holland .. he was .. portrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleep by the Spaniard. 1818 HAZITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 340 When we see a poor creature like Ferdinand VII. lullabied to rest with the dreams of superstition [etc.]. 1860 JEAN MURPLESS *Two False Moves* III. xiv. 210 Ruth .. kissed and lullabyed her to sleep. 1893 A. AUSTIN *Conv. Winkelman*, etc. (1897) 157 Then I .. lullaby my pain with plaintive song.

**b. absol. or intr.**

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xiv. (1630) 31 No song of birds, no musike sound can lullabye to sleepe profound. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* i. 101 Waves .. beautifully humming and lullabying on that fine long sandy beach.

**Lullaby, variant of LULLA int. Obs.**

**Lulled** (*luld*), *pp. a.* [f. LULL *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Quieted; reduced to calmness.

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 44 Give me again, ye shades, .. your lulled repose! 1852 MURDOX *Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 Amid thunderings and lightning's .. but with lulled airs, .. we doubled the North Cape. 1852 TREMIE *Justin Martyr Poems* 11 And the lulled Ocean seemed to say, 'With me is quiet, come away'.

**Luller, Obs.** [f. LULL *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who lulls; ? a woman who chants spells, a witch.

14.. *Voc.* in Wt-Walcker 375.14 *Contravaria*, a luller. *1611* *Pharmacop.* a luller. 1611 CORN., *Mignardus*, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

**Lullian** (*lulian*), *a.* [f. proper name *Lullius* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the mystical philosophy of Lullius (Raymund Lull 1234-1315).

1653 R. SANDERS (*title*) *Physiognomie and Chromaticie* .. the subject of dreams, divination, steganographical and Lullian Sciences, etc. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 To show the Defects and Difficulties in the famous Lullian Art.

Hence **Lullianist** = **LULLIST**.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. i. *Sub.* Who are you? *Ana.* A faithful Brother. *Sub.* What's that? A Lullianist? a Ripley? *Filius Artis*? Can you sublime and dulcify?

**Lullilo** (*lulilo*), *v. rare.* [imitative.] *intr.* To utter the cries by which certain African peoples express delight.

1857 LIVINGSTON *Trav.* i. 25 The women clapping their hands .. and lulliloing for joy. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 191 Then the singing-girls beat their tabrets and lullilo'd with joy. 1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The female followers .. set up a shrill lullilo on seeing their own lake again.

**Lulling** (*luling*), *vb. sb.* [f. LULL *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of LULL *v.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 77 And at þe lulling of oure Ladye þe wyntenn to lyken. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge of yonge chylde .. *nenicio*. 1575 R. B. *Apins & Virginia* B1b, What lulling: what lulling: what stur have wee here? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pearl* iii, I know the wayes of pleasure, the sweet strains, the lullings and relishes of it. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 269 The mother .. began to soothe it, interspersing her lulling with thanks to Molly.

**b. concr. A soothing song. Obs.**

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De Pl. R.* vi. v. (Tollem. MS.), þey [nurses] use to singe lullynges and oper cradel songis to please þe wittis of þe childe.

**Lulling** (*luling*), *pp. a.* [f. LULL *v.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That lulls.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge song, *nenia*. 1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 26 He sang him such a lulling Song, that he the Giant brought asleep. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 8 An English Composer should not follow the Italian Recitative too servilely .. He may copy out of it all the lulling Softness. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Fashion* 76 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* 111. 277 Let Italy give mimic canvass fire, Carve rock to life, or tune the lulling lyre. 1821 SHULLEY *Prometh. Unk.* i. 225 My wings are folded o'er mine ears .. Yet .. through their lulling plumes arise, A Shape, a throng of sounds. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv, Its lulling influence is proverbial.

**Lullingy** (*lulingi*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lulling manner; with lulling effect.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 616 That pensive vacancy which .. rural scenes so lullingy diffuse over the mind. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 458 The soothing voice .. lullingy reading him to sleep.

**Lullist** (*lulist*), [f. proper name *Lull* see LULLIAN + -IST.] A follower of Raymund Lull.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agricola's Van. Artes* 214, A prating Lullist. 1596 *Plat. Jewell* 111, 89 These yong gallants were right joyful of this good successe, desiring nothing more then to become Lullistes. 1711 KING tr. *Saunders's Key. Politics* iv. 138 Let some Alchymist, .. Lullist, or Cabalist begin to shew their tricks. 1830 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 195/1 The 'Ars Magna Lulli, or the Lullian Art', which found a few admirers who styled themselves Lullists [etc.].

**Lully, ? dial. Obs.** — [? compressed form of OE. *lundga* kidney.] The kidney (of a cow).

1688 R. HOLME *17. Jour.* ii. 171/2 *lurals* [of a Bull, etc.] .. The Kidneys or Lullies.

**Lully, variant of LULLA int. Obs.**

**Lulte, Luly-whit, obs. ff. LILT, LILY-WHITE.**

**Lum** (*lum*). *north. dial. and Sc.* Also 6 lumbe, 7 lume, 8 lumb. [Of obscure etymology; possibly an application of OE. *lum* light (= *l. lum*); cf. the uses of F. *lumière* in the sense of 'aperture, passage'. The resemblance in form and sense to Welsh *llynon* chimney is noteworthy.]

1. ? An opening in a roof; a skylight. *Obs.* 1507-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumb pro lumine in pandoctorio.

2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1697 [see 3]. 1701 *Brand's Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 They carefully fix their Eyes upon the Lums or Chimney Heads of this House. 1742 *Forbes's Mar. Sp. etc.* *Trul.* (1755) 30 (in I had been gain out at the lum of a house. a 1774 *Ferguson's Halliwell's Poems* (1845) 13 Up in the tap of ilka lum The Sun began to keek. 1785 *Burns's Halliwell's* viii, He bleed'd owre her, an' she owre him, 'I'll fu'f' he started up the lum. 1862 G. MACDONALD *Dan. Elgin* v. 1. 33 By the side of the wide chimney, or auro properly lum, hung an iron lamp. 1883 *Gresley's Gloss. Coal-mining, Lum*, a chimney placed on the top of an upcast shaft to carry off the smoke, &c., and to increase the ventilating current.

3. Comb.: lum-hat, a chimney-pot hat; lum-head, the upper part of a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; lum-sweeper, a chimney-sweeper.

1888 *Barrie's When a Man's Single* (1901) 86/2 It's Rob Angus come home in a 'lum hat. 1768 *Ross's Helene* 1760/55 The sun begins to lum, and clouds of reef f. e lum heads to appear. 1818 *Scott's Hist. Adh.* xviii, The .. blue reek that came out of the lum head. 1697 *Parist. Reg.* in *Brand's Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 612 James Brown lum sweeper.

**Lum**: see **LOOM** *a.* **LUMBER**.

**Lumachella** (*lūmāke-lā*). *Min.* Also 8 lumachelli, 9 lumachel, lumachelle, lumachello. [a. It. *lumachella* little snail, f. *lumina* snail. Cf. F. *lumachelle*.] A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

1784 *Kirwan's Min.* 30 Marbles .. which abound in petrifications are called lumachellis. 1791 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 116 The marble called Lumachelli, found at Bleyberg in Carinthia. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 386 The shells forming the lumachella of Bleyberg, which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original nature. 1850 *Dana's Min.* 108 Fire marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* I. 12 The brown corridor in Astracan lumachel. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 403 The shelly limestone below the clay is in part an Oyster lumachelle.

**Lumany, Obs. rare<sup>1</sup>.** [? Blunder for LUNARY.] Some plant or substance used in alchemy.

1592 *Livy Galathea* ii. iii, Then our Nettles, Saltpeeter, Vitrioll, Sal tartar, Sal perperat .. Igrimony, Lumany, Brimstone .. and what not, to make I know not what.

**Lumb<sup>1</sup>, Obs.** [ad. L. *lumbus*.] The loin.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirur.* liij. h, The kyndnes .. are situate vpon the lumbes [printed lumbes]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 135/1 Let the dampe therof ascende into the Arsgutte, & soe into his Lumbes.

**Lumb<sup>2</sup>, Also 8 g lum.**

1. *Mining.* **† a.** A well for the collection of water in a mine. *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Mij, When Shafts are sunk down and troubled with Water, we Sink two or three Yards deeper than the Design of the Shaft, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least, .. and this we call a Lumb.

**b.** (See quot. 1883.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Break-off*, An Alteration in a Vein, made by a jumbled Place, or Lumb of Softness. 1883 *Gresley's Gloss. Coal-mining, Lum* [in Derbyshire], a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

2. 'A deep pool in the bed of a river' (E. D. D.).

1790 *Gosse's Prov. Gloss.* *Lum*, a deep pool. **Lumb**, obs. f. **LOOM** *sb.*; var. **LUM** *dial.*

**Lumbaginous** (*lūmbā-dzinzās*), *a.* [f. L. *lumbagin-*, *LUMBAG* + -OUS.] Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with lumbago.

1620 *Venner's Via Recta* (1650) 311 Some soft woollen cloth, which will preserve from lumbaginous pains. 1834 *JEFFREY* in *Ld. Cockburn's Life* (1852) II. let. cxlii. 266 God bless us, I am dyspeptic and lumbaginous and cannot sleep. 1875 *SWINBURNE's Ess. Chapman* 21 A ponderous and lumbaginous licence of movement.

**Lumbago** (*lūmbā-go*), *sb. Med.* [a. L. *lumbāgo*, f. *lumbus* loin.] A rheumatic affection in the lumbar region of the body. Also *attrib.*

1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1707 *FLOVER's Physic. Pulse-Watch* 398 As in a Lumbago, with pain in the Back. 1771 *JOURNAN Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, The old rheu-

matism is come again into my face and mouth, but nothing yet to the lumbago. 1804 *WELLINGTON* in *Gurw. Desch.* (1837) II. 706, I am much annoyed by the lumbago, a disorder to which I believe, all persons in camp are liable. 1899 *Alt.butt's Syst. Med.* VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago type).

**Lumbago, ?** [f. *LUMBAGO* *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with lumbago.

1796 'A. PASQUIN' *New Brighton Guide* (ed. 6) 26 He's lumbago'd [by the north or east wind] the rest of his days. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 504 Roasting his knees and nose, while his back is lumbagied by exposure to the cold air.

**† Lumbal, a. and sb.** *Anat. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *lumbalis*, f. L. *lumbus* loin.]

**A. adj.** = **LUMBAR** *a.*

1696 *COWPER* in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 309 The Lumbal pain increast on the left side. 1713 *CHESTERDEN Anat.* ii. ii. (1790) 123 The first lumbal Vertebra. 1803 *Med. Trul.* IX. 17 The s. intic, lumbal, and intercostal nerves.

**B. sb.** = **LUMBAR** *sb.*

1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Sect.* 50 The Spermatic Arteries .. dilate as big, if not bigger than one of the Lumbals. 1722 *Quincy Let. Physico-Med.* ed. 2) 32 Six lumbals, each 4 1/2 l.

**Lumbar** (*lūmbār*), *a. and sb.* *1 Anat.* [f. mod. L. *lumbār*-is, f. L. *lumbus* loin.]

**A. adj.** Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin.

1656 *BENNET Glossogr.* s. v. *Vena Lumbary vein*, the vein of the lumb., etc. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 67 The five lumbar Nerves on each Side communicate with the Intercostal. 1756 *DOUGLAS tr. Winslow's Struct. Hum.* body (ed. 4) II. 24 The Lumbar Arteries go out posteriorly from the inferior descending Aorta. 1800 *Med. Trul.* III. 32 Invest the whole of the abdominal and lumbar regions with a large .. plaster. 1870 *ROBERTS, in Ann. Nat.* The clasp arm and the lumbar muscles. 1882 *Quincy's Hist. Med.* 64 The skin of the arm and leg is remarkable for its thickness.

**B. sb.** [From the elliptical use of the adj.] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 518 The first [lumbar nerve] appears between the first and second lumbar vertebra, and the last between the last lumbar and the base of the .. man. 1866 *HENLEY's Prob. Rem. Catlin.* 138 The process .. of the vertebrae are coarser and stronger, and the lower oblique processes of the last lumbar are unusually far apart.

1891 *Myer's Cat.* 271 The last dorsal nerve sends back a branch which unites with the first lumbar

**† Lumbard, sb.** *Obs.* [app. **LOMBARD**.] A kind of ship.

13. *K. Alb.* 663 In schipes cayvars, In dromondes, and in lumbars [MS. *Land* in shippes lumbars]

**Lumbar, obs. form of LOMBARD, LUMBER.**

**† Lumbard, Obs.** Also 6 *sb.* *lumbart*. [app. = **LOMBARD**.] A particular kind of sleeve.

1542 *Inv. R. Wards.* (1815) 99 Item, the body and lumbarts of one jorney of velvett of the colour of selche skin. a 1650 *CALINGWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1815) VII. 35 The bishops were ordeaned [in 1610] to have their gownes with lumbard sleeves.

**Lumbard<sup>e</sup>, obs. f. LOMBARD, LUMBER<sup>-PIE</sup>.**

**Lumbardar, variant of LUMBERDAB.**

**† Lumbary, a. Anat. Obs.** [f. L. *lumbus* loin + -ARY.] = **LUMBAR** *a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The two Lumary veins. 1681 tr. *Willis's Kenn. Med.* Wks. *Vocab.* *Lumary*, belonging to the loins.

**Lumber** (*lūmbār*), *sb.* Also 6 *lumbor*, 7 *lumbar*. [Prob. f. **LUXUR** *v.*, which occurs much earlier. But as a **LUMBER-HOUSE** or pawnbroker's shop was in fact a storehouse for such odds and ends of property as are denominated 'lumber', the word was prob. at one time more or less associated with **LUMBER** *sb.*]

1. Disused articles of furniture and the like, which take up room inconveniently, or are removed to be out of the way; useless odds and ends.

1552 *HULOET*, Baggage, lumbor, or trumperye, *scruta*. 1587 *Wills & Inv.* A. C. (Surtees) II. 300 The tobs, kyrces, stards, dishes, formes, chaires, stoles, and other lumbar. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 2 In the Warthroe, .ij. paire of olde virginals, and other lumbier there. 1622 *M. B. tr. Alchman's Ghaznavi d'Alf.* 1. 3 A deale of lumber and luzzage. 1716 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU* *9 Let. to Pope* to Oct. in *1 Let.* (1837) I. 130 A catalogue of the rest of the lumber. 1817 I. H. *tr. Let. to C. C. Clarke* in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 All the chaos of packed trunks, lumber, &c. 1884 *Globe* 6 Oct. 2/1 Three pictures .. stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

**b. fig.** Useless or cumbersome material.

1649 *MILTON Eikon*, xvii Wks. 1851 III. 466 When Ministers came to have Lauds, Houses, Farms, Conches, Horses, and the like Lumber. 1709 *POPE's Ess. Crit.* 613 The bookful blockhead. With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n.* *Man* ii. 5, I'm to be a mere article of family lumber. 1858 *DARWIN* in *Life & Lett.* II. 127, I should be mere living lumber.

2. Superfluous fat, esp in horses.

1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. *Introd.*, With all my fleshy-lumber about me. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 749/2 Plenty of muscle and no lumber. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 15 Good thorough-bred horses have also lost what goes by the name of 'lumber'—such as lumps of flesh and fat .. on the top of the neck. *Ibid.* 18 Sir Tatton seldom praised a horse without adding 'there is no lumber about him'.

3. *N. Amer.* Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market.

1662 *Suffolk (Mass.) Deeds* 26 Aug. Freight in Boston, .. with Beames, for houses, boards, .. and other Lumber. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 16 The principle articles of their [Rhode Islanders] trade are horses, lumber, and cheese. 1862



TROLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 107 Timber in Canada is called lumber. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 The millwright operated the mill giving the supply of bread and lumber.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lumber-garret*, *-house*, *-office*, *-place*, *-raft*; *lumber-headed* adj.; (sense 2) *lumber-boat*, *-field*, *-king*, *-merchant*, *-products*, *-raft*, *-steamer*, *-wharf*; *lumber-laden*, *-preparing* adjs.; *lumber-act*, ? an act of parliament regulating the lumber-trade; *lumber-camp*, a camp in which lumbermen dwell; *lumber-carrier*, a vessel employed in the lumber-trade; *lumber-cart*, ? = *jockey-cart* (JOCKEY *sb.* 9); *lumber-jack*, a lumberman; in quot. *attrib.*; *lumber-line*, a railway constructed primarily for carrying lumber; *lumber-mill*, a sawmill for cutting up lumber; *lumber-money*, a tax levied upon lumber; *lumber-scaler*, one who measures up timber; *lumber-shover*, a labourer in a lumber-yard (*slang*); *lumber-trade*, the trade in rough timber; † *lumber-troop*, a convivial society of London citizens (dissolved in 1839), with a quasi-military organization, its president being styled the 'colonel'; also *allusively*; hence *lumber-trooper*; *lumber-wood*, a wood where lumber is cut. Also LUMBERMAN, LUMBER-ROOM.

1721 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 834 A message to the house... for repealing the 'Lumber Act'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Flat, ugly, 'lumber-boats'. 1885 *Howells Mod. Instance* II. 139 Down there in the 'lumber camp'. 1700 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 104 Coasting vessels and 'lumber carriers'. 1830 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint.* II. 208 He was stopt at Whetstone turnpike by a 'lumber or jockey cart'. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Pinerias, 'lumber-fields [etc.]'. 1838 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. Nov., I should look with more expectation to the 'lumber garrets than to the muniment room'. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 100 The usually 'lumber-headed' old giants. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 193 A 'lumber-house' of books in ev'ry head. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 To lose the 'lumber-jack' vote meant to lose the election. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Nov., The 'lumber lines' are now getting their new cars ready. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 23 The preacher... had been... a 'lumber-merchant'. 1901 19th *Cent.* Oct. 550 'Lumber mills, saw mills, grist mills'. 1715 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) II. 682 An account of the 'lumber money and excise money'. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Carry that... halbard to my 'lumber-office'. 1744 W. COLE in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1836) I. 296 Laid up in a 'Lumber Place'. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 96 'Lumber-rafts can easily be built'. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 A famous 'lumber-scaler'. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 129 Quebec [city] is... the centre of the 'lumber-trade'. 1745 *J. Ward's Compl. Acc. Clubs* title-p., A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster, From the R—L—y down to the 'Lumber-Troop, &c'. 1805 M. A. SHEP *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 76 *Dolls.*, Pass muster in the lumber troop of Taste. 1745 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 523 All other institutions, whether... Hiccubites, 'Lumber-Troopers, or Free-Masons'. 1858 *Simmonds Diet Trade*, 'Lumber-wharf, a timber-yard'. 1891 A. V. SMITH in *Boston (Mass.) Fril.* Nov., A man that works in the 'lumber-woods'.

† **Lumber**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [variant of LOMBARD *sb.* 1] 1. A pawnbroking establishment; = LOMBARD *sb.* 1.

1617 *MIRSHU Voc. Hisp. Lat.*, *Móste de piedad*, a lumber or bank to lend money for a year, for those that need, without interest. 1749 *LADY MURRAY Lives G. Baillie & Lady Crisell B.* (1822) 53 They put up the little plate they had... in the Lumber, which is pawning it.

b. Phrases. To put to lumber: to put in pawn or pledge. To be in lumber (*slang*): to be imprisoned.

1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., To put one's Clothes to Lumber, *pignori dare*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man... sent to gaol is said to be lumbered, to be in lumber, or to be in Lombard-Street.

2. Money due with respect to articles pawned. a 1680 *BUTLER Ou Critics* 94 And, by an action falsely laid of Trover, The lumber for their proper goods recover.

**Lumber**, *sb.* 3 [f. next.] A rumbling noise. 1750 *SMITH in Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 729 One other Person... heard the Noise [of an earthquake], but judged it to be an odd Lumber above Stairs.

**Lumber** (*lʊmbrɪ*), *v.* 1 [Possibly two or more words may have coalesced. ME. *lomere* may have been a frequentative formation on *lome* LAME *a.* With sense 2 cf. Sw. dial. *lomra* to roar (Rietz). The word, however, may be partly of direct imitative formation in Eng.]

1. *intr.* To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; in later use only, to move heavily on account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now always with defining adv. or advb. phr.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1094 Summe lepre, summe lome, and lomerande bynde. 1530 *PATSGR.* 586/1, I hobbe, or halte, or lumber, as a horse d'hte, *je cloche*. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* III. 229 Let 'em not... lumber o'er the Meads; or cross the Wood. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* III. 294 Thy giddy dullness shall lumber on. 1771 *FOOTE Mutil of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 229 Hush! I hear him lumbering in! 1830 *SCOTT Demonal.* III. 100 The massive idol leapt lumbering from the carriage. 1852 *HAWTHORNE Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 128 We... were pretty well agreed as to the inexpediency of lumbering along with the old system any further. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* xxii. 153 'Ouch...!' barked Royal lumbering outwards like a great pot-walloping elephant

through the shallows. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400/1 They lumbered to attention as I entered.

2. To rumble, make a rumbling noise. ? *Obs.* a 1520 *SKELTON Agst. Comely Caystrawne* 29 He lumbrith on a lewde lewte, Roly bully joyse, Rumbyll downe, rumbyll downe, hey go, now, now. 1530 *PATSGR.* 615/2, I lumber, I make a noyse above one's head... You lumbered so over my heed I coude nat slepe. 1584 *CLEM. ROBINSON Island. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 47 A proper new Duty... To the tune of Lumber me. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Hind XVII.* 643 A boisterous gust of wind Lumbering amongst it. [1621-1788: see *LUMBERING vbl. sb.* 1]

† 3. *trans.* ? To utter with a rumbling noise. *Obs.* a 1520 *SKELTON Col. Clout* 95 They lumber forth the lawe... Expounding out theyr clauses.

**Lumber** (*lʊmbrɪ*), *v.* 2 [f. *LUMBER sb.* 1] 1. *trans.* To cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to burden uselessly, encumber. Said both of personal agents, and of the things which form the encumbrance. Sometimes with *over*, *up*.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Eng. Preter.* 5 An indigested Thicket, lumbered all over with weeds. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 87, I hope it [a chapel] will never be lumber'd again. 1798 *MILLEN in Nicolas Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clviii, We... sent our prisoners and their baggage which lumbered our guns, on board the Goliath. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328 Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet. 1825 *LOCKHART Let. in Smiles Mem.* *J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 229, I... should be sorry to have them [sic, packages] lumbering your warehouses. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 The decks were lumbered up with everything. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 49 There is no worse mistake than lumbering oneself with things that are never wanted. 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* II. 247 The mere details of controversy... lumber his style. 1866 *HOWELS 1<sup>st</sup> Ent. Life* 148, I could not, in any honesty, lumber my pages with descriptions. 1867 *TROLOPE Chron. Barset* I. xxxvii. 319 One side and two angles of the court are always lumbered with crates, hampers, [etc.]. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 261 The ships of war were lumbered up with the soldiers.

b. *intr.* To lie as lumber. 1850 D. MACMILLAN in *Life* (1882) II. 11 A queer mass of rubbish to lie lumbering in any one's brain.

2. To heap or place together as lumber, without order or method; to deposit as lumber.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumber'd together. 1733 *MALLEY Verbal Cmt.* 16 With all their refuse lumber'd in his head. 1805 M. A. SHEP *Rhymes on Art* 369 How that [sic, picture], long... lumber'd in some filthy broker's stall, Lay, lost to fame.

3. *intr.* To perform the labour or carry on the business of cutting forest timber and preparing it for the market. *occas. trans.* (*N. Amer.*)

1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. lxviii. 73 The verb to lumber has also the... sense, to procure or even to manufacture lumber. 1870 *Maine Rep.* LVI. 566 The plaintiff lumbered on his township called Holeb. 1891 R. A. ALGER in *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Oct. I... commenced lumbering in a small way. *Ibid.* We then lumbered a million and a quarter feet a year. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 They bought and lumbered timber on their own account.

**Lumber**, *v.* 3 *slang.* [f. *LUMBER sb.* 2] *trans.* To deposit (property) in pawn; hence in *passive*, to be placed away privily, to be imprisoned.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To lumber any property, is to deposit it at a pawnbroker's...; to retire to any... private place, for a short time is called lumbering yourself. A man... sent to gaol is said to be lumbered. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered.

f. **Lumberdar** (*lʊmbrɪdɑːr*). [Urdu *lambardār*, f. Eng. *LUMBER* + Urdu (Pers.) *-dār* suffix.] The registered head-man of an Indian village.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judic. & Rev. Terms, Lumberdar, Lumberdar*, The cultivator who... pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number. 1891 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 193 The moral control of head men and lumberdars is destroyed. 1900 MARY CARUS WILSON *Irene Petrie* xii. 284 The doctors operated successfully on the wife of the lumberdar—that is the hereditary taxgatherer, the headman of the village.

† **Lumberdyne**, *Obs.*, *rare*—1. [? Connected with *Lombardy*; cf. *placence* from *Placentia*, *Placenza*.] A kind of black lawn.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (1809) 514 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, covered with fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is merueylous thine, so that the same ladies seemed to be nygrost or blacke Mores.

**Lumbered** (*lʊmbrɪd*), *a.* [f. *LUMBER v.* 2 + *-ED*.] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Sometimes with *up*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Fril. Anson's Voy.* 288 She was so lumbered that she could not fight all of them. 1803 W. RAMSAY in *Naval Chron.* IX. 269 Many ships going in a lumbered state from Gravesend. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 103 Soon the lumbered-up decks began to resume their normal appearance. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 547 [He] hunted a dusty creel from out of a lumbered corner.

**Lumberer** (*lʊmbrɪr*), *sb.* 1 *N. Amer.* [f. *LUMBER v.* 2 + *-ER*.] One engaged in the lumber or timber trade.

1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. 33 To this mill, the surrounding lumberers or fellers of timber bring their logs. 1861 *WOODS Pr. of Wales in Canada* 152 The lumberers, who in Ottawa welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes. 1884 L. D. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 410 The legislature confined the enactment to the seasons during which lumberers ordinarily ply their trade.

**Lumberer**, *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. slang.* [f. *LUMBER v.* 3 + *-ER*.] A pawnbroker.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* I. 419 The Jew

lumberers exhibit... candlesticks purchased of the church-robbers. 1807 — in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 We believe the term broker, for a furniture broker, is gradually disused, and that the term lumberer is introducing itself. 1896 *FARFAR Slang, Lumberer*... (American thieves)... A pawnbroker.

**Lumberer**, *sb.* 3 [f. *LUMBER v.* 1 + *-ER*.] 1. One who goes clumsily or blunderingly.

1553 *NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many cow-baby-bawlers and heavy-gated lumberers into the ministry are stumbled.

2. *slang.* † a. ? A tramp, vagrant (*obs.*). b. ? A swindling tipster' (Barrère & Leland).

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 2) 99 Lumberers taking a Survey of the Streets and Markets, and preparing to mount Bulks instead of Beds. 1897 *HALL CAINE Christian* IV. iv. 276 The pick-pocket, the card-sharper, the 'lumberer',... and the faker of every description laid his snares on this holy spot [Epsom Downs]. 1901 *Sketch* 18 Dec. 251/1 It is a pity means could not be devised to rid the Turf of the 'lumberers'.

† **Lumber-house**, *Obs.* = *LUMBER sb.* 2. 1. 1677 *VARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 7 A lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Money lent upon Goods at very easie Interest. 1720 *Long. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Lumber-Houses, Loan-Offices, &c. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6164/1 Lumber-Houses or Banks for lending Money on Pledges.

**Lumbering** (*lʊmbrɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *LUMBER v.* 1 + *-ING*.] The action of *LUMBER v.* 1.

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 486 Wee heard a noise... continuing with increase of lumbering. 1752 *COWPER Gilpin* 232 The lumbering of the wheels. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xviii. The lumbering of the old guns backwards and forwards shook the battlements.

**Lumbering** (*lʊmbrɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. *LUMBER v.* 2 + *-ING*.] 1. The action of filling with lumber.

1775 in *ASH, Suppl.*

2. The trade or business of a lumberer; dealing or working in timber.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 213 Towns adjoining the river, in which lumbering was formerly the chief employment. 1898 G. F. R. HENDERSON *Stonewall Jackson* I. 10 Young men had to serve a practical apprenticeship to lumbering and agriculture.

b. *attrib.*, as *lumbering-camp*, *season*. 1857 *THOMAS Maine W.* (1894) 143 Here were the ruins of an old lumbering-camp. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXXI. 424 The coming lumbering season.

**Lumbering** (*lʊmbrɪŋ*), *phl. a.* [f. *LUMBER v.* 1 and 2 + *-ING*.] Ponderous in movement, inconveniently bulky. *lit. and fig.*

1593 *NASH Four Lett. conf. G.* 3 Master Stannyhurst... trod a foule lumbering boy-troous wallowing measures [sic] in his translation of Virgil. 1594 — *Terrors N. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 275 And yet me thinks it comes off too good and lumbering. 1606 J. RAYNSFORD *Dotterney's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbering swanher. 1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 713 We had only time... to save our lumbering stuff, such as tables and chairs. 1799 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Ode to the Popes* II. Wks. III. 256 Upon the sportsman's breaking back, A lumbering eightpounder. 1811 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. vii. 229, I agree with you respecting the lumbering weight of the stanza. 1855 *MRS. GATTY Parables fr. Nat. Ser.* I. (1869) 3 A caterpillar, who was strolling along a cabbage leaf in his odd lumbering way. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 How lumbering all their rapier play Beside your finished carte and tierce. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 574 It was a great heavy lumbering travelling coach.

† b. *Rumbling.* *Obs.*

1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 159 A lumbering noise as of fire. 1684 *Ibid.* II. 27.

Hence **Lumberingly** *adv.*, **Lumberingness**. 1850 *Bentl. Misc.* Jan. 12 'Come—be alive!' and Meg moved lumberingly out. 1860 *Rutledge* 112, I... ran up stairs followed lumberingly by the housekeeper. 1866 *Echo* 13 Feb., The intolerable lumberingness of his action [sic, of the House of Commons]. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. iii. 224 A drunken sailor who howled a song and danced lumberingly. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 457/1 The beast... fell lumberingly on its side.

**Lumberly** (*lʊmbrɪli*), *a.* [f. *LUMBER v.* 1 + *-LY*.] Clumsy, cumbersome.

1805 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) II. 488 The latter word shall have become an incurable synonym, a lumberly duplicate. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty Gloss.*, *Lumberly* or *Lumberly*, awkward, cumbersome. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 30 England is stirring, in a slow, lumberly, and timorous fashion.

**Lumberman** (*lʊmbrɪmæn*). *N. Amer.* [f. *LUMBER sb.* 1 + *MAN*.] One whose work is among lumber or rough timber, *esp.* one who fells and dresses timber in the forest.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. II. (1821) 166 The lumbermen were without employment. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Kohn) III. 1 He envied every drover and lumberman in the tavern. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 The veteran lumberman and politician, Hon. Philletus Sawyer, is a conspicuous example.

† **Lumber-pie**, *Obs.* Also *Lumber-pie*. [See *LOMBARD a.* 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or fish and eggs.

1656 *MARNETTE Perf. Cook* II. 1 To make a Lumber Pie. Take three pound of Mutton [etc.]. 1663 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1848) 206 It is... ordered... that the provision be as followeth: viz., Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custard, and codding tart. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 83/1 Lumber pie, made of Flesh or Fish minced and made in Pails... with Eggs... and so Baked in a Pie with Butter. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) IV. lix. 243 Lumber-Pyes, with hot Sauce. 17... E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* (1750) 150 To make a Lumber pie. Take a pound and a half of veal, &c. 1849 W. H. INNSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* III. ix. There are lumber pies, minnow pies, quince pies [etc.].



**Lumber-room.** [f. LUMBER sb.] A room for the reception of lumber or disused chattels.

1741 RICHARDSON *Lancelot* (1824) l. 132 My own little chapel, which has not been used for any thing but a lumber-room. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr., Baby's Debut*, The chaise... stood in the lumber room. 1884 J. HATTON *Il. Irving's Impress.* Amer. (ed. 2) l. 4 The apartments were lumber-rooms until lately.

b. fig.

1748 CHESTERF. *Let. clx.* (1792) II. 72 Many great readers... make lumber-rooms of their heads. 1827 HARRIS *Gosses Ser. II.* (1873) 446 The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn theirs rather into a lumber-room. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 33 They are included by Lapsius in his provisional lumber-room of 'Isolated Languages'.

**Lumbersome** (lʊmbrəsəm), a. [f. LUMBER v. + -some.] Cumbersome, unwieldy.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 314 Sprawl... invariably wore with his back to him, and so cumbersome and slowly, that the Commodore usually had wheeled... long before Mr. Sprawl came round. 1837 C. LOFF *Self-formation* l. 142, I was like a young greyhound, sprawling, uncouth, and cumbersome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.* cap. 15 Wks. 1898 II. 396/2 The large and cumbersome and dignified And gentry-fashioned old-style haunts of sleep.

**Lumbert** (te, obs. form of LOMBARD).

**Lumbiplex** (lʊmbɪpleks), a. [f. L. lumbus loin + PLEX-US.] The lumbal plexus of nerves. Hence **Lumbiplexal** a., pertaining to the lumbiplex.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* refers to COURS.

**Lumbo-** (lʊmbə), used as combining form of L. lumbus loin, as lumbo-abdominal a., pertaining to the loins and the abdomen (cf. ABDOMINAL); so lumbo-artic, -costal, -inguinal, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889), -sacral, -vertebral adjs.; || **Lumbodynia** [mod. L.; hybrid f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain] = LUMBAGO.

1899 ALLIBUT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 660 Neuralgia of the lumbar plexus, or lumbo-abdominal neuralgia. 1866 A. FLINT *Prime. Med.* (1880) 805 The affection is commonly known as lumbago. Vallex designated it 'lumbodinia'. 1840 F. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 207 The 'lumbo-sacral ligament is triangular in form. 1856 QUAIN'S *Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 632 note, Schmidt describes them as separate nerves, naming the genital branch, external spermatic, and the crural branch, 'lumbo-inguinal'. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 14 The 'lumbo-sacral nerve. 1878 T. HAYAT *Pract. Surg.* l. 258 The lumbosacral portion of the column is more frequently affected than any other. 1899 ALLIBUT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 217 The 'lumbo-vertebral anastomotic trunk of Braine.

**Lumbor**, obs. form of LUMBER sb.

† **Lumbric**. Obs. Also 5 lumbricke. [ad. L. lumbricus; see LUMBRICUS.] A worm.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/2 Lumbricke, lumbricus. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lumbric*, a worm. *Med. Repos.*

**Lumbrical** (lʊmbrɪkəl), a. and sb. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. lumbricālis; see LUMBRICUS and -AL.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or resembling a lumbricus or worm; Anal. applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing the digits.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 230 The Lumbrical Muscles (which lye in the Palm of the Hand). 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 The Tendon of one of the lumbrical Muscles. 1775 ASH, *Lumbrical*, belonging to the earth-worm. 1808 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) 111. 394 The Lumbrical and Vermicular Ascaris. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 757/2 The fourth digital nerve... gives a filament to the second lumbrical muscle. 1866 TREAS. Bot., *Lumbrical*, worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain seaweeds.

B. sb. Often in L. form lumbricalis, pl. -es (lʊmbrɪkəlɪs, -ɪz). A lumbrical muscle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lumbricalis*, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 12 The fingers are bent to a certain degree by the long muscles that lie upon the fore-arm, to the tendons of which a set of smaller muscles are attached, called lumbricals. 1873 HUMPHRY *Myology* 188 There is in each limb only one lumbricalis. 1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 2 Apr. 733/1 The lumbricals of the hand and foot. 1899 ALLIBUT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 660 The two radial lumbricals are not paralysed.

**Lumbriciform** (lʊmbrɪkəfɔrm), a. [ad. mod. L. type \*lumbriciformis; see LUMBRICUS and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbricus; vermiform.

1828-32 WEBSTER. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 269 The tongue... resembles that of the Woodpeckers, in its length and lumbriciform slenderness.

**Lumbricine** (lʊmbrɪsɪn), a. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. lumbricina; see LUMBRICUS and -INE.] Pertaining to the group Lumbricina of annelids; lumbriciform. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

So **Lumbrician**, a worm of this group.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* l. xii. 334 The third [order] he [Savigny] names Lumbricianus.

**Lumbricoid** (lʊmbrɪkɔɪd), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. lumbricoides; see LUMBRICUS and -OID.]

A. adj. Resembling the lumbricus or round-worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*. B. sb. The round-worm.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 853/2 The presence of lumbricoid ascarides in the intestine. 1882 QUAIN'S *Dict. Med.* 855/2 All the larger round-worms infesting man and animals are apt to be called lumbricoids. 1892 LANCET 20 Jan. 284/2 The possible relations between micro-organisms and these lumbricoids being thus established.

**Lumbricous** (lʊmbrɪkəs), a. *Path.*, etc. [f. VOL. VI.

LUMBRIC-US + -OUS. Cf. late L. lumbricōsus.]

a. Infested with lumbrici. b. = LUMBRICIFORM. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Let.* s.v. Lumbricoles. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*

|| **Lumbricus** (lʊmbrɪkəs), *Zool.* Pl. lumbrici (lʊmbrɪsɪ), [L. lumbricus.] a. The earth-worm, L. terrestris. b. The round-worm which infests the intestines, *Ascaris lumbricoides* (frequently referred to *Lumbricus*).

c. 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 150 Lene about lumbricus of perche, pat both erpe-wormes stumped & boild wip oile of rose. 1802-12 BISHAM *Kation. Judic. Revid.* (1827) V. 202 In a relaxed constitution of the body politic, as quitted and unprotected malefactors... are no less congenial... than the tana, the lumbricus, and the ascaris are to the natural body. 1808 *Med. J.* XIX. 307 Since taking the electrolytic [the] has voided another lumbricus. 1841 J. T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 248 In the Lumbrici... every ring... is found to support a series of sharp retractile spines. attrib. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) l. 82 The contents of the stomach, together with a lumbricus worm... were effused in the chest.

**Lumbrous** (lʊmbrəs), a rare. [f. LUMBER sb. + -ous.] Heavy and unwieldy; lumbering.

1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* XL (1857) 170 The lumbrous dignity of Shepstone's legions. 1887 HALL CATVE *Pecuniar* II. (1888) A lumbrous, jolting sound of heavy wheels.

**Lume**, Sc. var. LUMUS sb.; obs. f. LEAM v.

|| **Lumen** (lʊmən), pl. lumina (lʊmɪnə),

[L. = light; an opening.] An opening, passage, or canal. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* b. *Bot.* c. *Surg.* The passage of any tube in an instrument.

a. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 81 The vessel thus calcified, loses its contractility; its lumen is diminished. 1888 HUMPHRY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/2 A longitudinal fold on the dorsal side which projects into the lumen of the intestine. 1893 SMITH *Sci. Zool. Invertebr.* 214 In the lumen of the siphon is a small valve. b. 1887 GARNSEY & LAFFOUR *Tr. De Bary's Fungi* 321 The hyphae... usually have their walls thickened till the lumina disappear. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lumen*, the space which is bounded by the walls of an organ, as the central cavity of a cell.

c. 1889 LANCET 9 Nov. 940/1 Trepanotomy was resorted to, the larger lumen of the tube affording a freer vent. 1894 *Brit. J. Nov.* 1033 The lumen of the catheter.

**Lumen**, obs. pl. of LUMB sb.

† **Lumer**. Obs. rare-1. [f. a. OF. lumière, f. lumière light.] Light, illumination.

c. 1468 in *Archaeol.* (1468) XXXI. 334 To encrease the lumer of the said hall, one every side vii other candlesticks, one echc iiiij lightis.

† **Luminare**. Sc. Obs. Also 5 lumynar, -air. [a. F. luminare, ad. med. L. luminārium; see LUMINARY sb.] = LUMINARY sb.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Lavo Arnis* (S. T. S.) 210 God... maid two lumynaris... that are callit the grete lumynar and the small lumynar. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 When... all the lumynaire brende about the body of Appollo. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* u. 125 Of all pallice it was the lumynar. 1588 A. KING *Tr. Canisius Catech.* 81 All outward apparel and ornaments of this vnbloody sacrifice as haly vestments, vessel, lumynaris and vther ceremonies.

**Luminal** (lʊmɪnəl), a. [f. L. lūmin-, LUMEN + -AL.] Of or belonging to a lumen.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 67 The luminal walls of these intestinal cells are strong and thick.

**Luminance** [f. next; see -ANCE.] Luminousness.

1880 OUTOA *Moths* III. xi. 282 Her eyes have a serious sweet luminance. 1884 F. A. H. HODGETTS *tr. Reuvin, Gen. Skoboleff* 322 The bright luminance of our freedom shall shine forth to be seen by the whole world. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Parabasis* III. (1894) 15 The flickering luminance thus given only making the native darkness of the place more palpable.

**Luminant** (lʊmɪnənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. luminānt-em, pres. pple. of lumināre to LUMINATE.]

A. adj. Illuminating, luminous.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xviii. 237 There would be three more hours of light... before the luminant star-freaked dark. 1893 *Black & White* 22 July 100/2 His discussion is luminant only in flashes.

B. sb. An illuminant.

18... *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 334 (Cent.) Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 The different luminants gas, oil, and electricity—which are being experimented with.

**Lumina-rious**, a rare. [f. LUMINARY + -OUS.] Luminous.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 853 (MS.) See! the clouds descend With luminareous glory. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1825) l. 271 Falling flat before the luminareous orb.

**Luminarist** (lʊmɪnərɪst), [ad. F. luminariste (Littré Suppl.), f. L. lūmin-, LUMEN light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose 'colour' is luminous.

1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 48/2 The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. a. 1900 R. A. M. STEVENSON *Introd. Armstrong's Sir H. Raeburn* (1901) 18 Oil-paint is the least abstract or conventional of the mediums. It is the medium of the luminarist and the man who would render an account of the full aspect of nature.

**Luminary** (lʊmɪnəri), sb. [ad. F. lumineire masc. (early OF. lumineire), ad. med. L. luminārium, lumināre, f. lūmin-, LUMEN light; cf. -ARY.] 1. A natural light-giving body, esp. a celestial body; pre-eminently applied to the sun or the moon. † The luminaries often = the sun and moon.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. IV.* xvii. 279 The golde repesenteth the sonne whiche is a right noble lumynarye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 11 Imagining the lumynaries to have their course vnder all the other Planetes. 1675 TOMRIS *Albunazar* v. i. K. 23, Search your Natiuitie; see if the Fortunes and Luminaries be in a good Aspect. 1665 BOVIE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1838) 24 For though the stars cannot, the Luminaries can, cloathe the vapours of the air, with the colour of Gold and of Roses. 1667 — in *Phil. Trans.* II. 666 Both of them [rotten Wood and burning Coal] are Luminaries, that is, give Light. 1667 MURON *J. L.* III. 576 Where the great Luminarie Alooft the vulgar Constellations thick... Dispenses Light from farr. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) l. 8 All other planets that depend upon our great luminary for their support. 1800 SMITH *Abbot* l. The level surface of the lake... was gilded with the beams of the setting luminary. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 15 Pythagoras conceived the planets to revolve around the central luminary.

b. transf. nonce-use. (As if 'astrological signs'.)

a. 1539 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 Who, I know not upon what Luminaries he spied in his face, dissuaded him from Marriage.

2. An artificial light; † in Caxton collect. sing. (cf. F. lumineire); † in 17th c. pl., illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med. L. luminaria).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxvi. 193 She... gaf these torches, and alle suche other lumynary as it needed thereto. c. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Maners* (1570) Gij, None close-th in a corner a kindled luminary. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. 1616 l. 897 The dressing of her head antique; & crown'd with a Luminarie, or sphere of light. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lat.* (1650) l. 135 There were luminaries of joy lately here for the victory that Don Gonzalez de Cordova... over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. 1692 LUTHER *L. Brief. Kel.* (1857) II. 5/8 There were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the publick streets. 1706 COLES *tr. Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* 16th c. II. iv. xviii. 266 The Church... has introduced Ceremonies, such as musical Benedictions, Luminaries [etc.]. 1802 STEVENSON *Sketches of the Plains* 213 [They] began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of luminary.

3. fig. A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light (now only of persons, formerly also occas. of things); a person of 'light and leading'.

a. 1450 *Con. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 288 [To Herod] O thou luminary of pure lightnes! a. 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father of Heaven*, O radiant luminary of light interminable, Celestial Father. 1557 PAVITT *Paradise's Juggler* 89 'The glorious dexter... of forefathers be like an example or luminary unto their of spring or progeny. 1643 SIR F. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. 32 In this mass of nature there is a set of things which to wiser... Reasons serve as Luminaries in the Abyss of knowledge. 1692 MONTAGU *Serm.* (1724) 108 A late happy discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boissell* 19 Oct. We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions. 1797 GOWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 324 Mr. Fox, the greatest luminary of the present house of commons. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 2 like the other great luminaries of philosophy and science, Locke has shone on with tolerably uniform lustre. 1860 TROTT *or Framley P. i.* Here is one of the luminaries of your diocese.

**Luminary**, a rare. [f. L. lūmin-, LUMEN light + -ARY.] Pertaining to light.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 416 Without the influence of light, vegetables would... be deprived of their beautiful shades by the interception of the luminary fluid. 1889 ANTHONY'S *Photogr. Bull.* II. 399 While the so-called cirri or land clouds have an average height of 13 kilometres, the luminary night clouds float at a height of 75 kilometres.

† **Luminate**, a. Obs. [ad. L. lūmināt-us, pa. pple. of lūmināre (see next).] Lighted.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 925 Their luminant lampis of gret valour.

**Luminate** (lʊmɪnət), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. lūmināt-, ppl. stem of lūmināre, f. lūmin-, LUMEN light.] trans. To light up, illuminate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Luminate*, to give light. 1693 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prind.* v. (ed. 6) 36 Whether the Stars be but Earth luminated, as Thales maintained, or [etc.]. 1799 SIR II. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 87 The atmosphere (above 45 miles high) is amazingly rare, being composed of phosoxxygen highly luminated. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* l. i. 634 Would proper principles in Nature lie, To furnish earth and luminate the sky?

Hence **Luminated**, **Luminating** ppl. adjs.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII. xix. 97 The Stars... That stud the luminated sphere. 1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 87 The Luminating Power which is gained by Calcination. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* l. xx. 320 He had been inwardly beholding a large breadth of gently luminated spiritual sky.

**Lumination** (lʊmɪnəʃən), rare. [ad. L. \*lūminātiō-em, n. of action f. lūmināre; see prec.] A shedding or emission of light. † Also concr. an illumination (cf. LUMINARY sb. 2).

1654 tr. Scudery's *Curia Pol.* Djb, The glory of terrestrial Sovereignty... transcendeth... inferior lights and luminations. 1709 *Proclamation* in K. Stuart *By Allan Water* iii. (1901) 104 The hail inhabitants to put out and mak luminations in the windows of their houses. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 291 Most powerful for exciting heat, proportionally to its lumination. 1858 MORLEY *Dutch Ref.* Hist. Introd. vu. 39 The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations... seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse.

|| **Luminator** (lʊmɪnətə), *Hist.* [med. L. lūminātor (f. lūmināre; see LUMINATE v.); the word occurs as the designation of an official who kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting and 'fabric' of a church. Cf. OF. lumineir of the



same meaning (in Anvergne, a churchwarden). See Du Cange s.v. *Luminator, Luminaria*.] In St. Andrews University, a student (one in each class) who was privileged to attend the professor's lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services rendered by him.

The Librarian of the University, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, informs us that the first student whom he has found described in the records as 'luminator' entered the University in 1697; it is, however, probable that the title goes back to medieval times. It is supposed that the 'luminator' originally provided lights and fires to the classes; but there is no contemporary evidence of this. Between 1800 and 1827 his duties seem to have been those of a clerk (cf. quot. a 1808). The office was abolished about 1830.

It is commonly stated that the University seal contains a representation of a 'luminator' holding a candle while a professor is lecturing. But whether the object is a candle or something else (a mace), and whether the figure holding it is meant for the 'luminator', seems to be quite uncertain.

Called *illuminator* in Lyon's *St. Andrews* (1838) 171. a 1808 *Ryeland's United College* (MS.), clause 4.1.1. by Prof. Adamson, The Luminator of each class to give in to the Hecdomadar each Monday a list of absents (from church) on the preceding Sunday. 1827 *Evidence Univ. Commission* (1837) III. 212 Each class has a Luminator, who originally furnished lights and fires to the classes for a certain remuneration from the students. He is still privileged to attend the class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee to the Professor; and he continues to receive . . . 2s. 6d. from each Secundar of the class, and 1s. 6d. from each Terner, except [etc.].

**Lumine** (*lū-min*), *v.* Now rare or Obs. [a. OF. *lumine-r*, med.L. *lūmināre*, f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light. Cf. *LIMN* *v.*, *ILLUMINE* *v.*] *trans.* To light up, illumine. † In early use, to illumine (manuscripts or books); see *LIMN* *v.* Hence *Lumined* *pp. a.*, *Luminising* *vb. sb.*

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 His bishop hymself schooned not to write and lumine and bynde bookes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Lumine, *illuminare*. 1512 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 379 In part payment of lummyng [read *lumin-*ing] of the King's grete portus x Franch croums. 1577 *87 HOLINSHED Chron.* (II. 857) The outward part of the place lumined the eyes of the beholders, by reason of the sumptuous worke. 1596 *SPENSER Heavenly Love* 280 Blinding the eyes, and luming the spright. 1729 *SAVOYE Wanderer* III. 139 From lūmin'd windows glancing on the eye, Around, athwart, the striking shadows fly. 1843 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xli. A smile of joy lumined his wrinkled features.

† **Luminer** *e. Obs.* Also -our. See also *LIMNER*. [f. *LUMINE* *v.* + -ER *z.*] = *ILLUMINATOR* 5. 1330-31 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 517 Radulphus Luminour pro libr. de Merington illuminand. xijd. 1491 in *York Myst.* Intro. 39 Tixt-wryters, luminers [etc.].

**Luminesce** (*lū-mīnēs*), *v.* [Back-formation from *LUMINESCENT*] *intr.* To become luminescent. 1866 S. P. THOMSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 69 Substances such as glass lose the power of luminescing when raised to temperatures such that they become conductors of electricity. 1898 *Sir W. Crookes's Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 Fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when re-heated.

**Luminescence** (*lū-mīnēs*), *f.* [next: see -ENCE.] Luminescent condition or quality.

1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. xxviii. 151. I have ventured to employ the term luminescence for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 497 Electrical luminescence. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 259 It is remarkable that there should be three successive seats of luminescence in the life of the same individual.

**Luminescent** (*lū-mīnēs*), *a.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -ESCENT.] *a.* Emitting light, or having the property of emitting light, otherwise than as a result of incandescence. *b.* Pertaining to luminescence.

1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 155 Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. 1896 S. P. THOMSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 64 The colour emitted by the luminescent body.

**Luminiferous** (*lū-mīnī-fērūs*), *a.* [Formed as prec. + (-)FEROUS.] Producing or transmitting light esp. in *luminiferous ether* (see *ETHER* 5).

1801 *Young in Phil. Trans.* XCII. 22 The actual velocity of the particles of the luminiferous ether. 1842 *PARNELL Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 The principal luminiferous constituents of coal-gas are [etc.]. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* xi. 293 The luminiferous ether fills stellar space. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 137 The luminiferous, the calorific, and the chemical rays. 1878 *BECL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 394 The paired luminiferous organ of these animals.

**Luminist** (*lū-mīnist*), *rare*. [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -IST.] = *LUMINARIST*. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 492 The Barbizon school, the realists, the luminists, the impressionists [etc.].

**Luminologist** (*lū-mīnōlōjīst*). [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -OLOGIST.]

1. One who studies the luminescent phenomena in living organisms.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 421/2 Luminologists such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others.

2. One versed in the study of illuminations of manuscripts. *rare* -o.

1890 in *Century Dict.* (with quot. of sense 1).

**Luminosity** (*lū-mīnōsītī*). [f. *LUMINOUS*;

see -ITY, -OSITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being luminous.

1634 *Dr. HALL Contempl.* A. T. iv. vii. As it is in the sun . . . the luminosity of it being no whit impaired by that perpetual emission of lightsome beams. 1851-9 *OWEN in Alan. Sci. Agr.* 369 The phenomena of oceanic luminosity. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 148 To impart additional luminosity to your ideas. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Alan* I. x. 345 The purpose of the luminosity in the female glowworm is . . . not understood. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* II. i. 120 Luminosity of colour, richness of handling, grip of composition.

2. Something luminous; a luminous point or area. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 223. I thought I saw a luminosity overhead. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nl. cap* 232 Then his face grew one luminosity. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* II. ii. 142 The strange warm luminosities Matt professed to see on London tiles.

**Luminous** (*lū-mīnūs*), *a.* Also *luminos* (o), *lumpyneous*. [ad. L. *lūminōsus*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light. Cf. F. *lumineux*.]

1. Full of light; emitting or casting light; shining, bright. *occas.* jocular = shiny.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The frute of olives is vinctuous, lumino-s, and delicious. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Pref. in *Asm. Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bemis obtundyth our speculation. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 55 His eyes were luminous, Chrystalline and beauteous. 1792 *MAR. RIDGELL Voy. Madeira* 20 The phenomenon of the luminous sea, well known to naturalists. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 147 As the night thickened the huge fires became more and more luminous. 1839 *URS Diet. Arts* 1191 In circumpolarization it [sugar] bends the luminous rays to the right. 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* i. § 11 (1870) 11 Here are two quartz-pebbles: I have only to rub them together to make them luminous. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/2 The maples and birches . . . shone with a strange luminous beauty.

*b.* Of a room: Well lighted.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xxx. Their sunny Tents and houses luminous. 1624 *WOTTON Elem. Archit.* I. 55 Our Master . . . seems to have been an extreme Lover of Luminous Roomes. 1775 *JOHNSON Tour West. Isl. Scot.* 10 The library . . . is elegant and luminous. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 21 Sept. ann. 1777. The church of Ashbourne, which is one of the largest and most luminous that I have seen in any town of the same size.

*c.* Applied to animals or plants which emit light. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* II. 1179 30 The rings in one instance retained their luminous property nearly twenty four hours after the death of the insect. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 30 Some of the cuttle-fishes are slightly luminous. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 264/2 Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist exhibited . . . four fishes showing luminous organs.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; said esp. of writers, expressions, literary treatment, etc.

1450 *Minor Salvation* 1261 This virgine fille of splendour and thorgh out lumynous. 1618 *HOLTON Florus* To Rdr. (1636) A. 7 Whose writings are altogether as luminous, as acuminous. 1787 *SHERIDAN in Sheridaniana* 68 If you . . . read the luminous page of Gibbon. 1799 *Med. Jrl.* I. 397 The solid and luminous theory of Lavoisier and Laplace. 1809 *KNOX & JENN Corr.* I. 559 When I say that Watts was not luminous, I mean strictly to distinguish that word from *lucid*; for this I think he was. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxv. IV. 447 His State papers . . . are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1881 G. ALLEN *L'ignettes fr. Nat.* xxii. 222 Mr. Wallace's luminous researches on the geographical distribution of animals.

**Luminously**, *adv.* [f. *LUMINOUS* + -LY *z.*] In a luminous manner; with luminosity.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ix. So luminously expounding the nature of Owen Thomas' mistake. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 362 Where swim medusae luminously. 1888 H. R. REYNOLDS *Expos. St. John* xxi. Vers. 14-18 are . . . eminently and luminously Johannine.

**Luminousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Luminous quality or condition; luminosity.

1667 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 591 Whether sinking Fish, that shines, be of the same nature as to Luminousness with Rotten Wood, that shines too. 1773 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug. A library that for luminousness and elegance may vie at least with the new edifice at Streatham. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* III. II. v. 284 Expounding a sacred dogma with a luminousness which is almost an inspiration.

**Lumme**, *obs.* form of *LOOM* sb.<sup>2</sup>

**Lummy** (*lū-mī*), *a.* slang. First-rate.

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xliii. Jack Dawkins—lummy Jack—the Dodger—the Artful Dodger. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lummy*, jolly, first-rate. 1883 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 London's gettin' more lummy each day; there's sech oshuns to see and enjoy!

**Lump** (*lʌmp*), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also 4-6 *lomp* (e), *lumpe*, (*ʃ*) *lumppe*. [ME. *lump*; not found in the early Teut. dialects; cf. early mod. Du. *lomp* (now *lomp*) rag; Du. *lomp*, LG. *lump* adj., coarse, heavy, rude; Ger. (from Du. or LG.) *lumpen* rag, *lump* ragamuffin; Sw. *lump* (Da. 16th c.) rag is from Ger. A sense nearer to that of the Eng. word occurs in Da. (16th c.) *lump(e)* lump, Norw. and Sw. dial. *lump* block, stump, log, *lumpe* a sort of cake.

The ulterior etymology is quite uncertain. Usually the word has been regarded as cogn. w. LAP sb.<sup>1</sup> It might perh. be connected with OE. (*gellūpan*, pa. pple. (*gellūpen*), to happen, the original notion being that of such a quantity as chance determines—such a portion as may offer itself, and not any measured or intentionally shaped piece.)

1. A compact mass of no particular shape; a shapeless piece or mass; often with implication of excessive size, protuberant outline, or clumsiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2869 (Cott.) Men findes lumps [Goth. *lompis*] on þe sand O þer [read with Göt. Of ter] nan finer in þat land. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 461 [He] gert men with lumps of led dyng hymne til he

ves ded. c 1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men may find . . . grete lumps baroff, 32 as grete as a hors, casten vp on þe land. 1426 *LYDG. de Guil. Pilgr.* 1783. I put vp many a lump of bred In-to my sak. 1508 *KENNEDY Flying w. Dunbar* 462 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a lathly lump. 1581 *PETTIT tr. Gualtero's Cir. Conv.* II. (1586) 59 Wee must frame all the bodie in such sorte, that it seeme neither to bee of one whole immoueaable lumpe, neither yet to be altogether loosely disioynted. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. vi. 30 When your Lordship sees . . . to what mettle this counterleyt lump of ours [Theobald 1726 suggests *ore*] will be melted. 1656 *COWLEY Pindar.* Odes, *Nemæan Ode* v. Nature herself, whilst in the Womb he was, Sow'd Strength and Beauty through the forming Mass, They moved the vital Lump in every part. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* I. 102 So Watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing Lump, and brings it to a Bear. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 95 She gives the Child a lump of Sugar. 1860 *TYNDALL Glu.* II. xxv. 365 A tin vessel filled with lumps of lead and iron & its weight. 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 American methods of handling do not readily lend themselves to the preservation of the coal in large lumps.

*b.* A lump in one's throat: (a) A swelling in the throat; (b) a feeling of tightness or pressure in the throat due to emotion. *popular*.

1803 *Med. Jrl.* IX. 552 She feeling a lump, to use her own expression, in her throat, which obstructed her swallowing. 1863 *Mrs. H. Wood Fern. Pride* lvi. (1888) 361 A lump was rising in Lionel's throat. a 1878 *PCESS Alice in Biog. Sk.* (1884) 34 A lump always comes into my throat when I think of it.

*c.* Lump of clay: applied disparagingly to the human body, or to a person stigmatized as 'soulless'.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 27647 (Galba) þou man þat in erth I say and wers þan a lump of clay. 1507 *Satir. Poem Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin, with Sceptur, Sword, and Crown, At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. v. 13 Yet are these Feet, whose strength-lesse stay is lumme, Vnable to support this Lumpe of Clay. c 1680 *BEVERIDGE Sermon* (1729) I. 338 Being freed from these lumps of clay, . . . we shall be made like to the glorious angels. 1763 *CHURCHILL Gotham* III. 275 One of the herd, a lump of common clay, Inform'd with life, to die and pass away. (1855) *TENNISON Maud* I. xvi. 1. This lump of earth has left his estate The lighter by the loss of his weight.]

*d.* *transf.* and *fig.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 282 The man who is a lumpe or masse of foolishnesse, is the onely occasion of this motion. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. ii. 57 Blush, bluish, thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie. 1624 *MICHAELTON Game at Chess* iv. iv. 81 Is it that lump of rank ingratitude. 1821 *BAR ELia Ser.* I. *Old & New Schoolm.* Some neglected lump of nobility or gentry. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* II. 26 We come across some obstinate lump of evil that will not give way.

*e.* A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also *pl.* 'lots', 'heaps'. *slang* or *dial.*

1523 *SKELTON Carl. Laurit* 733. I am not lodyn of liddynes with lumps. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. James* 25 He that is pressed with sondry lumps of sorowes. 1713 *WALKER True Amazons* (ed. 2) 32 Now we are sure of a good lump of Honey. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Pedu* (1827) 118 Nothing will convince this Generation but Judgments, and a surprising Lump of them upon the West of Scotland. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 11 The merrier and happier they are in general, the greater the lumps of pain they can bear. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xv. Colonel Harding owed him a lump of money. 1880 *Antrian & Down Gloss.* *Lump*, (a) A quantity. 'A lump of people'. 1896 *FARMER Slang* s.v. 'I like that a lump'.

2. Applied *spec.* (chiefly *fig.* in Biblical use) to the mass of clay taken up by a potter or sculptor for one operation, and to the mass of dough intended for one baking.

1526 *TINDALE Rom.* ix. 21 Hath nott the potter power over the claye, even off the same lompe to make one vessel vnto honoure, and a nother vnto dishonoure? — 1 *Cor.* v. 6 Knowe ye not that a tyttell venen sowereth the whole lompe of dowe? [1611 leaveneth the whole lumpe.] a 1633 G. HERBERT *Church, Holy Comm.* Before that sin turned flesh to stune And all our lump to leaven. 1643 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 45 All mens honours Lie like one lumpe before him, to be fashion'd into what pitch he please. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 272 The meddlesome Puritan, . . . attempting to leaven the whole lump, will, I am afraid, often make the cake all dough. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 We have taken up a lump of fable, and have used more than we needed. 1884 H. W. S. *Secret Happy Life* I. 14 The lump of clay would never grow into a beautiful vessel.

† *b.* Hence, *allusively*, the whole mass or quantity of anything. Also, the 'mass', 'bulk', great majority. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 87 Now by this little crop, iudge you of the whole lumpe. 1659 *FULLER App. Inf. Innoc.* II. 14 Who . . . calleth the whole Lump of English Papists, the Catholick Party. 1674 *HICKMAN Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 81 God had not such a love for the whole lump of mankind, as to [etc.] 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 The Lump of these [Swearers] may, I think, be very aptly divided into the common Distinction of High and Low. 1711 *Spect.* No. 4 ¶ 7 The thoughtless Creatures who make up the Lump of that Sex.

† 3. An aggregate of units; a congeries, heap, clump, cluster; *occas.* a group (of persons). *Obs.*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 229 about him slayne lay his menge All in a lump, on athyr hand. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 447 Lordis of þis world þat mayntenen lumps of þes ordris and þer housis and possessions. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2230 Thus he layes one þe lumpe, and lordly þe me served. 1611 *BIBLE 1 Sam.* xxv. 18 An hundred clusters [marg. Or, lumps] of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figges. — 2 *Kings* xx. 7 Take a lumpe of figs. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. 469 Vermen, which lay crawling in lumps, about my body; yea, hanging in clusters about my beard. *Ibid.* x. 500







(1805) l. 82, I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' along; to drop down like a lump.

1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No-Church* Prof. (1863) 4 The old woman gave a short like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her counterpane over her head. 1861. viii. 61 He scrambled up with an onth, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lob-legs of Dobbin the horse.

**Lumped** (lʌmpɪd), *pp. a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 and v. + -ED.] Made, shaped, or raised into a lump.

1423 *St. Christina* x. in *Anglia* VIII. 123/29 In þe maner of an vchyn he lumped body ȝode to þe owne shappe. 1885 J. WALKER *Janet to Auld Reekie* etc. 20 He lumps awa and bands his lumpit noddle. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cuffling snow.

**Lumper** (lʌmpər), *sb.* [f. LUMP v. + -ER.]

1. a. A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. b. *Sc.* (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, Lumpers, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 COLOMBUS *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffe-hunters. 1825 JAMESON, *Lumper*, one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xviii. They go on board as lumpers to clear the ships. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/5 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. *slang.* a. A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). b. (See quot. 1851.) c. A militia-man. d. A small contractor, sweeper.

a. 1781 G. PARKER *New Soc.* II. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c., stealing old iron, or whatever comes to hand.

b. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1864) I. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell lumps [etc.], which were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxviii. He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afraid, last winter.

d. 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1864) II. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece. The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Lumpers, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 *Westw. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. One who lumps things together. (Often with reference to classification, after Darwin's nonce-use.)

1857 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 235 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty variety; the second are all for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species.

4. *Ireland.* A coarse variety of potato.

1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 278 [In Ireland] though their condition haply should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while lumpers will grow. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xaviii. You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — *J. Hinton* xxvii. A miserable mud hovel, surrounded by, maybe half an acre of lumpers.

**Lumper**, *v.* Obs. *exc. dial.* [Cf. LAMPER, LOMPER Obs. Also LUMP v.3.]

1. *intr.* To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also *fig.*

1581 J. BELL *Hadron's Astro.* Osor. 91 [They] have always hether to in the interpretation of that Epistle, groping like nightowles lumped in darkness. 1601 *Id.* 311 As men you may lumper and tripe. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Lumper, to stumble. A lumping horse. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 206 Over piggeries, and mixens. They lumped straight into the night.

†2. *In pa. pple.* ? Spread out. Obs.

1650 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 114 Her lypyes lay lumpyd on her chyn.

† **Lumperdee clumperdee**, *adv.* ? *nonce-adv.* Used to express clumsy movement.

a. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and. Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig.

† **Lumpering**, *pp. a.* Obs. [f. LUMPER v. + -ING.] Stumbling; ? calling to stumble.

1519 HORNMAN *Vulg.* 247 b. All our journey was by lumper-yinge grounde, and. brry placis. 1787 [see LUMPER v. 1].

**Lumpet**, [f. LUMP sb. + -ET.] A small lump. 1812 COLERIDGE *Onians* Lit. Rem. 1836 f. 366 The card lumps of various sizes.

**Lumpily** (lʌmpɪli), *adv.* [f. LUMPY + -LY.] In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscously, or lumpily. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 516/1 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down to his waist.

**Lumpiness** (lʌmpɪnəs), [f. LUMPY + -NESS.] Lumpy quality or condition. Also *concr.*

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 7 A lumpiness may be left behind at the point of injury. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Little Thoughts* 19 [They] (a child's new shoes) lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

**Lumping** (lʌmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUMP v.3 + -ING.]

1. The action of LUMP v.3 in various senses.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood. . . and whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping. 1757 *Monitor* No. 96 II. 424 The lumping of characters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 144 With . . . a dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1861) III. 289 In order to become acquainted with the system of lumping.

**Lumping**, *pp. a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 or v.3 + -ING.]

†1. Forming itself into lumps; coagulating.

1751 LIVINGSTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papiists* III. (1754) 94 The Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

†2. Weighing heavy. Obs.

13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 620/303 Heore hertes were colde as lumping led.

b. Hence *collog.*: Great, big. (Cf. *thumping*, *bouncing*, etc.) Formerly often in phr. (now *dial.*)

*lumping pennyworth* = 'plenty for one's money'. Also *lumping weight*, good or full weight.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 73 But Money is Money. . . and therefore a lumping penny-worth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi. Wilt thou purchase it, Nic? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. A full grown mass medius domesticis weighs. . . one ounce lumping weight. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maxiurized, Observ.* Peel's Sp. (1830) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her mainsail.

c. Of movement: heavy, clumsy, attended by heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by such movement.

1884 READ *Ch. Stories* 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together indiscriminately or without regard for detail.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By lumping charges together, and after a lumping mass of proof pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass, — a precedent has been set. 1896 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keeping.

Hence **Lumpingly** *adv.*, heavily and clumsily.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 741 The canvass flapped against the mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell.

**Lumpish** (lʌmpɪʃ), *a.* Also 6 **lompish**. [f. LUMP sb.1 (in some uses with mixture of the sense of LUMP v.2) + -ISH.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or bulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and unwieldy. ? Obs.

1545 ASCHAN *Topogr.* II. (Arb.) 125 It is better to have a shafte. . . somewhat to lyght than ouer lumpysshe. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Palate. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*, The Earth is called clayey or stiff Earth, when it is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 226 Then should we have soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 19 From a rude & lumpish Chaos, the world waxed beautiful. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astral. Physic* 127 A man of . . . swarthy complexion, and of a lumpish countenance. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwell on Southern Georgia. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. Swelling lumpish hills. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Brannichide to the British Museum. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* Biv b. A lumpish spirit causeth a sluggish body. 1598 R. BERNARO tr. *Torrence, Heautont.* v. i. Q vj. To be called a blockpate, a dulthead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1620 YENNER *Via Recta* vii. 141 The often and much use of Lettuce. hindreth procreation, . . . and maketh the body lumpish. 1704 POPE *Jan. & May* 420 The lumpish husband snored away the night. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Fox* Wks. IX. 150 An heavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government. 1782 COWPER *To Lady Austen, on a Flood at Olney*, I then should have no need of wit, For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* II. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of dairymaids. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

† b. *Insenible to.* Obs.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. iv. 29 So dead we are, and lumpish to all goodness.

†4. Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. Obs.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 196/1 He marketh well. . . menses complexions. . . by which they be light hearted or lumpish. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 18 He looking lumpish and full sullen sad. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 62 She is lumpish, heavy, melancholly. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 9 The lumpish leand melancholy thought. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* vii. 45 His faith cannot be but lumpish and melancholly. 1647 TRAIT *Comm. Phil.* I. 14 Neither ever since that time have I felt any lumpish heaviness. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 P. 9 A contracted

brow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 35 My Heart was so lumpish!

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1743 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ix. He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise. a. 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowsy drone. 1866-7 J. HERBERT *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guitar.

†6. In lumps, lumpy. Obs. (*exc. as nonce-use*).

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, Lumpish, in Clods or congealed Parcels. 1776 *Bedlam, a Poem* 8 When gloomy the black Bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thickened Mass congeals. 1850 MAXWELL *Lett. in Life* v. (1882) 143 Metallic bismuth. . . either powder or lumpish.

† b. Of liquor: Full of lumps, ropy. Obs.

1793 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowning.

7. *Conth.*

1632 DENKER *Prof. Verse in Brome's North. Lasse*, Thy Daughter. Is chase and witty to the time; Not lumpish-cold, as is her Clime. a. 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. L Wks. 1874 VI. 366 Ther's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish sad. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Dark Night's Work* xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand [in horsemanship], and sit all lumpish-like.

**Lumpishly** (lʌmpɪʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.]

In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; † dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (Obs.).

c. 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 16 in *Baebes Bk.*, Lumpisch! caste not bin heed a-doun. 1583 GOLDING *Calisto on Deut.* lxxxviii. 543 Let vs looke that wee knowe Gods trueth aforehand. for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. a. 1652 BROOME *Eng. Moor* I. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 12 'Tis your silliness; Would you have bridged it so lumpishly With your spruce yonker! 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fannu* II. vi. 81 She sought. . . to relieve his heart of the burden that lay lumpishly upon it. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 180 Bodies of vapor coming together over our mastheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

**Lumpishness** (lʌmpɪʃnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbersome heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; † sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (Obs.); rarely, lumpiness.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 174 Take from me ydelness and sloth, and heauie lumpishnesse. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xvi. 117 A purgative medicament is to be ministrified. . . if the party have the headache or lumpishness. 1658 tr. *Poeta's Nat. Magic* v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own early lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *lumpishness*, a being in lumps; also dullness, heaviness. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 RICHMAN *Archil.* App. 42 The chapels and aisle surrounding these apses, tends very much . . . to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. MERFITT *Tragic Com.* iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. His brain was vivifying light.

**Lumpkin** (lʌmpkɪn), *dial.* [f. LUMP sb.1 + -KIN.] A clumsy, blundering person.

[1773] GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.*, Dram. Pers., Tony Lumpkin.] 1901 'ZACK' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 198 The lumpkin had reached the gate of Morse's Yard. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our part.

**Lump sucker**: see LUMP sb.2

**Lumpy** (lʌmpi), *a.* [f. LUMP sb.1 + -Y.]

1. Full of lumps.

1707 MORTIMER *Hush*, 286 This is one of the best Spades I have met with to dig hard lumpy Chays. 1809-16 COLEMAN *Tablet*. (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of curds. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Swann's Anim. Chem.* I. 293 The blood remained perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy. 1885 *Times* 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam-heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a mess in which the grains remain separate.

b. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves.

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Hard gales. . . with a heavy lumpy sea. 1867 *Alarm Star* 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'lumpy'; the high wind meeting the ebb tide. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. iv. § 3. 654 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very hard.

c. **Lumpy jaw**: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

1891-2 E. SALMON in *U. S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust.* (title), The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 *Times* 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis), . . . the Inspector condemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or roundish protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 OZELL tr. *Bolcau's Lutrin* 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head. 1794 U. PRICH. *Ess. Picturesque* I. 262 [That] dead flatness of outline, which his own close lumpy plantations of trees always exhibit. 1828 SCOTT *Frit.* 3 Apr. I have not forgotten them for. . . building two lumpy things like mad-houses. 1865 GEORGE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 222 Schistose rocks. . . form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes. 1890 'ROLF' *Bolderwood's Col. Reformer* (1891) 109 Young ones [horses] generally have a roundish, lumpy shoulder. 1899 *Alford's Syst. Med.* VI. 277 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution.

3. *slang.* Intoxicated, drunk.

1810 *Splendid Politics* III. 166 Doctor Lying . . . got cherry-



mercy, and came home as lumpy... as an ass. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 200 For 'boosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

|| **Luna** (lūnā). Also 7 anglicized luno. [*L. luna* moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

1590 *Skelton Booke of Courte* 3 When Luna, full of mutabilitye, As emperes the dyadene hath worne Of our pole artycke. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 39 *Dul.* What is dictina? *Nath.* A title to Phebe, to Luna, to the Moone. 1592 *Kyn. S. Trag.* ii. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe to pleasure vs. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Collager's Dan.* 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. +a. *Alch.* Silver (*obs.*). b. *Her.* The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Rem.* *Prolog.* 7. 273 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe. 1594 PLAT *Forerello* iii. 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. M[OORE] *Silkwormes* 45 When Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Select Second Husband* (Grosart) 7/1 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Trivals touch. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Take, of our lūne, not of the vulgar, grains two. 1652 ASHWOLE *Theatr. Chem.* 198 Luna ys a pure white Body of clem Mercury & Sulphur white ingendered. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 NOV. (O. H. S.) 11. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1828-40 BERRY *Enyel. Her.*

c. **Luna cornes** = HORN SILVER, chloride of silver fused. Also **Lunn** (incorrectly *Luna*) *cornua*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Luna Cornes* or *Lunn Cornua*, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt, on Crystals of Silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 11. 33 One hundred parts of salt, 235 parts of Luna cornua well dried. 1890 ASKEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6), Silver chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornua.

3. More fully **luna-moth**: A large moth of North America, *Actias luna*, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings.

1834 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) 11. 458 The luna moth, *Actias luna*, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty.

**Lunacy** (lūnāsī). [*L. LUNATIC*: see -ACY 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied *gen.* to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. +Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

*Commission of lunacy*, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry as to the soundness of a person's mind. *Commissioner in lunacy*, (a) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to *Master in lunacy* (see below); (b) in present use, a member of a board (now consisting of ten members) appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. *Master in lunacy*, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1. Su he persons... were... than not nor lunaticke, but when that time fallen to madnes or lunacy. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. *Ibid.* iii. iii. 7 The terms of our estate, may not endure Hazard so dangerous as doth hourly grow Out of his Lunacies. 1621 CORIAC, *Lunaticke*, Lunaticke, in a Lunacy. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 334 This disease of lunacy, is a disease whose distemper followeth the course of the moon. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 55 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 307 Taking advantage of John Lord Breton's being then under a commission of lunacy. 1874 BLACKBURN & TUCKER *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 14 If the Lord Chancellor... employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect... the state of any asylum, hospital, gaol, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Kansas* (N. Y.) IX. 298 Declared a lunatic... by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1899 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII. 453 The tendency... of all lunacy is to set at naught first and mo it frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

1588 GRENE *Alcida* (1617) E. One while accusing Ioue as a lunacy, and then againe [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times* *Whistle* iv. 1549 The hellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostacie For gold. 1733 CHRYSE *Eng. Madly Pref.* (1734) 3 To put a stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 425 The wicked lunacies of the gaming-table. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

c. *attrib.*

1881 *Enyel. Brit.* XIII. 112/1 The commencement of legislation such as that known in England as the Lunacy Acts. 1889 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Feb. 338/2 Under the present lunacy law. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/2 Finding that he could not fill up the necessary lunacy forms.

+2. = Moon-blindness. (Cf. LUNATIC 2 b.)

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* i. xxx. 200 The horse-mules are more tractable and more easie to guide and learne then the mare-mules be. Both of them are subject to lunacy.

**Lunambulism**, *rare*. [*L. luna* moon, after *somnambulism*.] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 TRENCH *Nirac.* v. (1862) 157 *note*, There are cases of lunambulism, in which, no doubt, [the moon] has influence: but they are few and exceptional.

**Lunar** (lūnā), a. and sb. [*ad. L. lūnār-is*, f. *lūna* moon; see -AR.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

*Lunar race*: a legendary race of Indian kings (*Caudravanqa*) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 493 They have denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* *Introduct.* The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hare, otter. 1762 HOOKE *Tasso's Jerns.* *Delivered* viii. 232 There full the lunar beam resplendent play'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 *tr.* *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Cosmos*, *Phys. Sci.* ii. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1841 EDWARDS *Hist. Ind.* I. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five. 1854 W. K. KELLY *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 73 The existence of lunar volcanoes is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 ASKEY *Photogr.* (1881) 303 Lunar photography.

b. Specialized collocations.

**Lunar cycle** = *Metonic cycle* (see CYCLE sb. 2). **Lunar day**, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. **Lunar dial** (see quot.).

**Lunar distance**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. **Lunar equation**, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years; also, the correction of the epoch in the Gregorian calendar necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. **Lunar horizon** (see quot.).

**Lunar mansion** (see MANSION). **Lunar method**, in *Naut. Astr.*, the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. **Lunar month**, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks).

**Lunar nodes**, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. **Lunar observation**, in *Naut. Astr.*, an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. **Lunar rainbow**, one formed by the moon's rays. **Lunar star**, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. **Lunar tables**, (1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; (2) logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. **Lunar theory**, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. **Lunar year**, a period consisting of twelve lunar months about 354½ days.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Cycle of the Moon*, Enneacteterides is, with some, the Name of this \*Lunar Cycle. 1686 GOAN *Celest. Bodies* l. xii. 58 As there is a Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a \*Lunar Day. 1662 BACHE *Discours. Magn. & Meteorol.* (1692) iii. 8 The Curves... show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dial, Moon-Dial*, or \*Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 27 A page of "lunar distances" from the Nautical Almanac. 1712 DISAGUELIERS *tr.* *Oceanum's Geog.* 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the \*Lunar Equation. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horoscope*, \*Lunar Horoscope is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the east. This is also called the *part of fortune*. 1662 BACHE *Discours. Magn. & Meteorol.* *Observ.* iii. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding \*lunar hour. 1860 WORCESTER, \*Lunar method. 1594 BLUNSVILLE *Exerc.* iii. l. xlv. (1638) 338 The \*Lunar month is that space of time which the Moone spendeth while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lunar periodical Months*, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical Months* consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 341 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. SCHAFER *Hist. Church* I. ii. xvi. 233 The month Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year. 1715 *tr.* *Gregory's Astron.* l. 37 If the abovementioned meeting of the Sun, and \*Lunar Node, happens on the very Day of the New Moon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 112 The Captain got a \*lunar observation as well as his meridian altitude. 1712 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 320 An Account of a \*Lunar Rainbow seen in Darbyshire. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 74 He knew every \*lunar star in both hemispheres. 1864 WEBSTER, \*Lunar Tables. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Cosmos*, *Phys. Sci.* vi. 34 In the \*lunar theory the sun is the great disturbing cause. 1883 *Enyel. Brit.* XVI. 800/1 The modern lunar theory commenced with Newton. 1594 BLUNSVILLE *Exerc.* iii. l. xlv. (1638) 337 Of \*lunar yeeres there be two kinds, whereof the one is ordinary, and the other extraordinary or excessive, the ordinary or common yeere, is the space of twelve Moones or changes. *Ibid.* The extraordinary Lunar yeere... is the space of thirteen Moones or changes containing 384 daies. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 221 The Greeks had begun to compensate for the defect of the lunar year, by the occasional addition of an intercalary month.

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. *rare*.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun; not warmly bright; pale, pallid.

1743 YOUNG *Art. Th.* iii. 56 A theme so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864 *Spectator* 425 Which we might call lunar pætry, -poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1902 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in *Ten Jones*] is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Mincawber.

c. **Lunar politics**: used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are naturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of lunar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. **Lunar bone** (= medical *L. os lunare*): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as *lunar underwing*.

1635 J. HAYWARD *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 The Dwelling spreading, from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar forme. 1693 DRYDEN *Iphis & Ionthe* Poet. Wks. (Aldine ed.) IV. 186 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 864 Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* II. (1769) 22 Each with a faulchion armed and lunar shield. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 133 *Othosia lunosa* the lunar underwing. 1845 *Ibid.* II. 10 *Geometra lunaria* (the lunar thorn). 1863 REEKS *Land & Freshw. Moths* 50 Aperture broadly obliquely lunar. 1889 E. D. COLE *Orig. Filled* vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see LUNA 2 a). **Lunar caustic**, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Rec.* *Misc. Tr.* 311/2 The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 313 The lunar sal of Boerhaave, formed from a preparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic. 1836 OTTLEY *Dict. Chem.* *Silver, Nitrate of*; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, or Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 789 The cornea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the / of the article is not assimilated; so called because including /, the initial of *qamar* moon. Opposed to *solar*.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called solar letters, the rest lunar.

6. Comb.: **lunar-diurnal a.**, pertaining to the lunar day; **lunar magnetic a.**, pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 SABINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXI. 499 The Lunar-diurnal Variations of the Inclination... at that Station. 1862 BACHE *Discours. Magn. & Meteorol.* *Observ.* iii. 11 The lunar magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

B. sb.

+1. A moon-like body, satellite. *Obs.*

1651 R. CULIO in *Harvill's Legacy* (1655) 161 Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving about them.

2. A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 28 We started towards Rio de Janeiro for some days taking the lunars above described. 1875 LINDOY *Sailor's Pocket Dic.* v. (ed. 2) 14 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances, east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half moon. Also in Latin form *lunare* (*lunare*).

1854 R. OWEN in *Cin. Sci.* (c. 1865) II. 182/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunar in the human wrist, are... confluent. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 169 The scaphoid coalesces with the lunare in the Carnivora.

**Lunarian** (lūnārīan), a. and sb. [*L. lūnār-is* LUNAR + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Inhabiting the moon.

1868 LOCKYER *Guilem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B. sb.

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 13. 2/2 Be those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. a 1849 POPE *Mellon's Tanta Wks.* 1865 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the Lunarians. 1880 P. GREG *Acc. Zodiac* I. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by [etc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who uses the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. WARD (*title*) *The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide*; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* vi. 233 Nor does Schröter or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 BLACKBURN *Mag.* Oct. 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

**Lunarian** (lūnārīan), *rare*. [*L. LUNAR* + -IAN.] One who holds the 'lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

1863 R. FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 213 In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the Lunarians and the Astro-meteorologist should endeavour to trace influences of moon and planets. 1864 *Intellect Observ.* No. 32. 105 The Lunarians and the Astro-meteorologists.

|| **Lunarium** (lūnārīum). [*mod. L.*, f. *L. lūnār-is* LUNAR.] An instrument representing the phases and motions of the moon. Cf. LUNARY sb. 2.

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 507 What is become of the Lunarium for the King? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 171.

**Lunary** (lūnārī), sb. 1. ?*Obs.* Also 6-g in Latin form *lunaria*. [*ad. mod. L. lūnārīa*, f. *L. lūna* moon.] a. The garden plant called HONESTY, *Lunaria biennis*. b. The fern called MOONWORT, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

Parkinson (1640 *Theat. Bot.* 508) says that 'there are so many herbs called by the name of *Lunaria* that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called'. The magical powers referred to in quots. 1642 and 1679 seem to have been ascribed to the fern.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Rem. Prolog.* & T. 247 And herbes koude I telle eek many oon As Egrimoynce, Valerian, and



lunarie. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunara [*sic*], and Martagon. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 85 Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior... It maye be called in englishe great Lunari. Some call it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latine Lunaria minor, which may be called in englishe litle Lunary or Maye Grapes. 1597 GERRARD *Herbal* n. lxxxv. 328 The small Lunarie springeth forth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 Then sprinkles she the iuice of Rue... With nine drops of the midnight dewe, From Lunarie distilling. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 261 They say of the herb Lunaria ceremoniously gathered at some set times, that laid upon any lock, it makes it flie open. 1679 *Hist. Jeter* Pref. 2 The Fathers of that Society have the true Lunaria, which will open the strictest, strongest Locks or Fetters wherewith Conscience can be restrained. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man Own Gard.* (1803) 703/2 Lunaria, moon-wort or honesty. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1325. 374 The genus *bryochium*, the moon-fern or lunary, to the magical powers of which several of the Elizabethan poets bear testimony.

*attrib.* 1591 LYLE *Endym.* iv. i. You knowe that on the Lunary bancke sleepeth Endymion.

**Lunary** (lū-nā-ri), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare. [*ad.* F. *lunaire*, L. *lunaris*: see LUNAR and -ARY.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; — LUNAR *a.* 1. Also, inhabiting the moon.

1561 EDEN *Art of Navie* n. vi. 30 These tymes [of conjunctions and oppositions] may be knowne... by the Ephemerides or Almanackes, or other tables, or Lunary instrumentes. 1610 HALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 550 The yeare as it is now, consummate in twelve lunary revolutions Eastward. 1638 WILKINS *New World* (1684) 9 A Lunary Eclipse. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1692) II. 530 The Moon is peopled with Selenites or Lunary Men. 1651 J. FRAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 48 There be here certain things which are Solary, and certain which are Lunary. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 417 We are not to imagine... that the Lunary Seas, Lakes, &c. are of the same Water with our Seas. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lunary*, belonging to the moon. — 1749 JOE *Udume* Wks. 1874 I. p. lxx, The limbo of lunary souls.

*b.* In lunary month, year (see LUNAR 1 b). 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 4 Their [the Athenians'] twelve monethes did not exceed that number of daies which doth consist of the twelve lunary monethes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. x. 25 Some erroneously compute the long lives of the Patriarchs before the flood not by solary, but lunary years, making a moneth a yeare. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 220 The Greeks observed the Lunary yeare, that is, twelve revolutions of the Moone 354 daies. 1712 DE SAGUILLIERS *Tr. Oronom's Geog.* 66 The Lunary Month, usually call'd Lunation.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* *a.* Monthly, menstrual. 1822 34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 394 The ordinary return where anything like a regular period is established, is menstrual or lunary.

*b.* Lunatic. 1617 MIDDLETON *With* iv. i. 7 There is some difference betwixt my jovial condition and the lunary state of madness. 1632 CRESCENT-SHAPED, LUNATE; = LUNAR. 1633 *Tr. Fawcett's Tent* II. 100. 100. 357 His... Battalions should be ordered... in a Lunatic forme, and of a Crescent. 1668 CULPEPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 With their broad end they look towards the Cara, and with their sharp and lunary part they respect the Kidneys.

† 4. ? Silvery. *Obs. rare*— 1615 TOMKIS *Alimnasar* n. iii. Hang'd round from toppe to bottoome With pure white lunary Tapstry, or needel-work; But if 'twere cloath of silver, 'twere much better.

† *b.* *sb.* 2 *Obs.* 1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical problems; = VOLVELLE.

14. in Dyce *Skelton* (1843) II. 336 Now folowith here the volvelle, that sma men clepen a lunarie.

2. ? One born under the influence of the moon.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 47 Starres which have their most colde and moyst spirites, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.

3. A crescent or half-moon.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* n. vi. 58 Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Ouals, Lunaries.

**Lunate** (lū-nāt), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [*ad.* L. *lunatus*, f. *luna* moon: see -ATE 2.] Crescent-shaped, crescentiform.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 11 *Lunate*, subrotund. 1806 GRAYNE *Brit. Bot.* 225 Stipulae lunate, toothed. 1828 STARK *Flora Nat. Hist.* II. 174 Eyes linear, almost lunate. 1848 DALYELL *Rare Anim. Scotl.* II. 88 The lunate hydræ of Scotland fall within the sphere of my observation, are of three distinct genera. 1870 HENTLEY *Man, Bot.* 161 When a leaf is reniform but with the lobes at the base of the lamina pointed, it is lunate or crescent shaped.

**Lunated** (lū-nātēd), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* Now rare. [*f. prec.* + -ED 1.] = *prec.*

1673 E. BROWNE *Tran.* 82 A sort of Cross, which our Heralds do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunated after this manner. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2216 The Yngulum or lunated part of the Breast-bone. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 819 The operator... made a lunated incision. 1857 BUCHAN *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 411 The Amavons have the pelta, or lunated shield. 1859 TOON *Cycl. Anat.* V. 356/2 The sacro-iliac facet... is lunated in shape.

**Lunatic** (lū-nātīk), *a.* [*ad.* late L. *lunaticus*, f. L. *luna* moon: see -ATIC. Cf. F. *lunatique*, Sp., It. *lunatico*.] *A. adj.*

1. Originally, affected with the kind of insanity that was supposed to have recurring periods dependent on the changes of the moon. In mod. use, synonymous with INSANE; current in popular and legal language, but not now employed technically by physicians.

1290 S. Eng. Leg. 1. 369/99 He hadde ane douzler þat was lunatyke. 1393 LANGE P. Pl. C. x. 107 þe whiche aren lunatik lollers and leperes a-bonte, And mad as þe mone sitt. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcvi. (1495) 587 The precyous stone Topazius... helpith ayenst the passynn Lunatyke. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vii. ii. (1554) 165 b, He was... euery moneth one Lunatike. 1564 in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* III. App. lviii. 197 All this trouble... was when you were lunatike and not your owne man. 1592 KYO *Sp. Trag.* III. viii. 5 (*Stage Direction*), She runnes lunatike. 1600 *Hosp. Incr. Foodes* 77 If the moone be euill placed, either it maketh men extatikal, lunatike, or subiect to the kings euill. 1604 S. GRANAME *Pass. Sparke* E 4 b, The greatest Foole is wise if he be rich, And wisdome flows from his Lunatike bryne. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 110 This Alice fell lunatike, and was divorced from the said Gilbert. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vii. Wks. 1813 I. 548 The presumptive heir to the throne was lunatic. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 80/1 One of the most distinctive marks of the lunatic mind is that it reasons sanely from insane premises. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., The House of Castile, which, after fighting and reigning for nearly eight hundred years, terminated in a lunatic girl.

*b.* Of things: Indicating lunacy; crazy. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. iii. 13 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices... Sometime with Lunaticke lons, sometime with Prayers, Inforce their charitie. 1614 B. JOHNSON *Barth. Fair* i. i, A notable hypocritikall vermine it is... of a most lunaticke conscience, and spleene. 1861 BUSINELL *Char. Jesus* 48 There have been great enthusiasts in the world, and they have shown their infirmity by lunatic airs, appropriate to their extravagance.

*c.* *fig.* Madly foolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'. 1571 GOLDING *Catlin on Ps.* iv. 5 If lunatik rashnesse have carryed any into sinne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edm.* II. v. i. 113 Greeke makes me lunatike. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 71, I am sicke Of that disease, all Love is lunatike. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* To Rdr. A, Nothing [is] esteem'd in this lunatique age but what is kept in cabinets. 1859 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 1 Aug. (1876) 47 No policy can be more lunatic than the policy of annexation. 1884 GEO. ENOT *Ess.* (ed. 2) 14 The seventh (Satire)... contains nothing in particular except lunatic flattery of George I.

† 2. *a.* Influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6177 Ther [sc. women's] hertys change never... Ther seet ys no [sic] lunatyke. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 Iy nativite they be lunatike, not taking this worde as the English men do, for starke mad, but as borne under the influence of Luna, and therefore as firme... as melting waxe. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 14, I that was borne to suppress & treade downe sinne vnder foote, in the night time, (when that sinne-inhabited element is wont to be most lunatike) walke on the crests of the surges as on the dry land.

† *b.* *Farriery.* Affected with moonblindness; moon-blind, moon-eyed. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1586) 124 Y broken winned, the lunatike, and the nangines, call'd the Farcine. 1580 BLUNDELL *Curing Horses* Dis. 16 Of lunatike ciers. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* vii. (1617) 22 Lunatike eyes, or Moone eyes. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 136 In Lunatick or Moon-blind Horses.

*B.* *sb.* A lunatic person; a person of unsound mind; a madman.

1377 LANGE P. Pl. B. Prol. 123 Thanne loked vp a lunatik, a leue thing with alle. 1380 WYCHIE *Jern.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Lunatikes bea sich men þat han cours of þer aiknesse bi mooving of þe moone. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids.* N. v. i. 8 The Lunatike, the Louer, and the Poet, Are of imagination all compact. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 247 a, A Lunatike that hath sometime his understanding and sometime not. 1735 MOTTE *in Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 107 An Hospital for Lunatiks and Idiots. 1742 *Act* 15 Geo. II. c. 30 Whereas as Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunatiks, may... be liable to be surprised into unsuitable Marriages. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* i. viii, An English lunatic at full moon, is a very sober animal when compared to a Frenchman in a passion. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 315 An infant, a person of nonsense memory, an idiot, a lunatic... may also be grantees of a copyhold. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 30 In Perthshire, the idiots are two hundred and eight, the lunatics only one hundred and fifty-nine. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 113/1 Insane persons (although not lunatics so found by inquiry) may be placed under personal restraint. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Apr. 808/2 A desperate encounter recently took place... between a lunatic who had escaped from Hatton Asylum and two keepers who were sent in pursuit.

*b.* *fig.* A madly foolish person. 1602 and Pl. *Return fr. Parnass.* n. iii. 665 She may be thy Luna, and thou her Lunatike. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1630) 4 Vaine lunatique, against these scapes I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. 1884 *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 667/1 Any man telling the farmers of Ireland not to pay their rents would be a lunatic.

*c.* *attrib.*; lunatic asylum (also lunatic hospital, † house), a hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics.

1764 WESLEY *Jnl.* 21 Dec. (1827) III. 120, I doubt this is not the case of any other lunatic hospital. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 63 The proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY (*title*) A General View of the Present State of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums, in Great Britain and Ireland. 1843 Dumfries has a small lunatic establishment, attached to the County Infirmary. 1885 *Times* 4 Aug. 9/4 A page from the lunatic entry book had been surreptitiously removed. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Apr. 736/1 That the registered lunatic hospitals should not be subjected to special restrictions and disabilities.

**Lunatical** (lū-nātīkāl), *a.* rare. [*f. LUNATIC* + -AL.] = LUNATIC *a.*

1599 Broughton's *Let.* viii. 28 The Lunaticall conceits... are thine owne. 1600 O. F. *Repl. Libel* i. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extatikal frier... forbear to bragge. 1866 HOWELLS *Vent.* Life 100, He was of a most lunatical deportment. 1892 *Nat. Observer* 17 Dec. 101/2 The lunatical ignorance of politicians.

Hence **Lunatically** *adv.*

1873 W. COVEY *Let. & Jvns.* (1897) 311 The muezzin sang the prayers dismally, deathfully, lunatically.

† **Lunaticness**. *Obs. rare.* The condition of being lunatic.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 145 The immortal minde... doth not vary through Lunaticness or Frantickness at a certain time of the Moon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lunaticness*.

**Lunation** (lū-nā-tion), [*ad.* med. L. *lunationem* (whence F. *lunaison*, It. *lunazione*, Sp. *lunacion*, Pg. *lunação*), f. *luna* moon: see -ATION.]

1. The time from one new moon to the next, constituting a lunar month (= 29½ days).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. ix. (1495) 354 A monthle of the mone is also taken for a full lunacyon whyche duryth fro change to change. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxx. 301 And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacyon. 1653 SHAKERLEY *Tabula Britan.* [171] A Table of the mean Lunations. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 Lunations of the inferior Planets. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 466 The Arabians... having respect to the Moon from their Year of 12 Synodical Lunations. 1723 STEELE *Spect.* No. 545 ¶ 13 The 8th day of the third lunation, and the 4th year of our reign. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 295 From the inequality of the Moon's motion, this synodic period, or lunation, is not always of the same length. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 132 Nineteen years is almost exactly equal to two hundred and thirty five lunations.

† 2. The time of full moon. *Obs.*

1549 in Fronde *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 405 They... intend at this or next lunation to conjure for treasure hid between Newbury and Reading. 1588 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. vi. 19 The Exuberance of the Tides at or near the Aequinoctial Lunations.

3. A menstruation. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 46 A tendency to keep up that periodical habit of depletion, which will probably prove advantageous against the ensuing lunations.

**Lunch** (lunʃ), *sb.* 1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 *lunche*. [*App.* onomatopoeic. Cf. DUNCH *sb.*] The sound made by the fall of a soft heavy body.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 135/1 Dunch, or lunche (H. P. lunche), *souting, strepitus*. 1890 *Linc. N. & Q.* July 68 She heard a lunch, but she thoht it was th' childer playin'.

**Lunch** (lunʃ), *sb.* 2 [Perh. evolved from LUNAR *sb.* 1, on the analogy of the apparent relation between hump and hunch, bump and bunch. Cf. 'lounge, a large lump, as of bread or cheese' (Brockett *N. Country Words*, ed. 2, 1829).]

It is curious that the word first appears as a rendering of the (at that time) like-sounding Sp. *lunja* slice of ham. LUNCHEON, commonly believed to be a derivative of *lunch*, occurs in our quots. 11 years earlier, with its present spelling. In sense 2 *lunch* was an abbreviation of *luncheon*, first appearing about 1829, when it was regarded either as a vulgarism or as a fashionable affectation.]

† 1. A piece, a thick piece; a hunch or hunk. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Lunja de tocino*, a lunch of bacon, *frustum, lard*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* vii. xxv. 850 He shall take brende and cut it into litle lunces [Fr. *loppins*] into a pan with cheese. 1622 MARRE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 280 Our Master was well content... that we should roste a good lunch of porke. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com.* Wks. (1709) 236, I clapp'd a good Lunch of bread into my Pocket. 1789 BURNS *Italy Fair* xxiii, An' cheese an' bread... Was dealt about in lunces.

2. A more colloquial synonym of LUNCHEON *sb.* 2. (Now the usual word exc. in specially formal use, though many persons still object to it as vulgar.)

1829 [H. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 307 The word lunch is adopted in that 'glass of fashion', Almack's, and luncheon is avoided as unsuitable to the polished society there exhibited. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* viii. I. 256 He happened to mention it at lunch. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 266 We do not experience the same dislike to exertion after a light forenoon lunch. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruthv.* 87 Parched corn was her only lunch in the midst of a day of arduous and of sunshine. 1865 TROLOPE *Belfon Est.* xxvi. 308 Lunch was on the table at half-past one. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & I.* I. 20 Come to lunch to-morrow at one. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* vi. 59 Every night during the mid watch a beautiful lunch was served to the officer of the deck.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as lunch-basket, -biscuit, -table, -time; lunch-dinner, a meal that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner.

1878 SIR P. WALLIS in *Brighton Life* (1892) 201, I hope the good squire will take a lunch-dinner with me. 1890 'ROSE BOLDRENSOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 It was on the right side of lunch-time. 1891 *Ibid.* 277 The well-appointed lunch-table. 1892 G. R. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 52 Trout, lunch biscuits, and cake, formed a reasonable lunch. 1901 19th Cent. Oct. 630, I... snatched a hasty breakfast from my lunch basket.

**Lunch** (lunʃ), *v.* [*f. LUNCH* *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* To take lunch.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit. Ser.* n. I. 402 She is now old enough, she said, to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To lunch, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servants hall. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Pallistia* II. 101 Miss Merivale lunched with the family. 1887 J. ASHBY-STERNY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 190 Here can we lunch to the music of trees. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Mem. Tennyson* II. 222 On one occasion Ruskin lunched with us.

2. *trans.* To provide lunch for. *colloq.*

1892 Temple Bar Dec. 578 [She] does her duty... warmly by her country friends—lunching, tea-ing, and dining them. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 2/1 Permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the *Victoria*.

**Luncheon** (lū-nʃən), Also 7 *lunchen*, *lunch-*



ion, lunching, 7-8 luncheon, 8 lunshin. [Reluctant in some way to LUNCH sb.]

The ordinary view, that the spelling *lunching* represents the etymological form, appears somewhat unlikely. In our quots. the earliest form is *luncheon*, and this appears in our quots. earlier than *lunch*; and there is no evidence of a derivative verb in the 16-17th c. It is possible that *luncheon* might have been extended from *lunch* on the analogy of the relation between *funch*, *funcheon*, *trunch*, *truncheon*.

† 1. = LUNCH sb. 1. Obs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong. Lofin*, a lumpe, a goblet, a luncheon. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* iii. ii. iv. 97 Eating a great lumpe of bread and butter with a luncchen of cheese. 1660 CHAS. II's *Kings fr. Worcester in Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 444 The Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good luncchen of bread and cheese. 1703 THOMSON *Let. to Ray* (L. D. S.) s.v. A huge lunshin of bread, i. e. a large piece. 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 62 A large luncchen of brown bread, I struck my eyes. 1824 SCOTT *Kidnapped* let. x. Little Benjie was cranning a huge luncchen of pie-crust into his mouth.

fig. 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* xii. 98 No little scraps of bounty... but large Luncheons of Munificence.

2. Originally, a slight repast taken between two of the ordinary meal-times, esp. between breakfast and mid-day dinner. The word retains this original application with those who use *dinner* as the name of the mid-day meal; with those who 'dine' in the evening, *luncheon* denotes a meal (understood to be less substantial and less ceremonious than *dinner*) taken usually in the early afternoon. Now somewhat formal: cf. LUNCH sb. 2.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Confe* v. 1 Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and interlunary Lunchings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 71 For our Breakfast and after-noon Lunchins [Fr. *d gouter*]. 1706 E. WARD *Writings* (ed. 3) II. 125 Then others more Hungry, their Stomachs to please, Sit down to their Luncheons of House-hold and Cheese. 1809 MALKIN *Gal Blas* II. ii. r 3 As soon as we had released our kitchen-wench, I gave orders for a good luncheon. 1833 BYRON *Zuan* xi. lxx. His afternoons he pass'd in vi-lits, luncheons, Lounging and boxing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom* II. 318 The mother looked for the little ones, and brought them their evening luncheon. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* i. They did not scruple to make a call at each other's houses before Luncheon. 1881 LANY HERBERT *Edith* 2 Have you had some luncheon? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 2 Thornton stayed for luncheon.

3. attrib.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Museum* 158 Allowing... not a moment for meals, nor the well known luncheon-time. 1894 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* II. Merrily ring the luncheon bell. 1889 J. PAIN *Mystr. Mirbridge* I. ix. 145 From that very Pavilion he had slipped away during the luncheon-hour. 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 125 The cellar was occupied by a liquor and luncheon bar. 1899 E. PEACOCK in *Month* Feb. 208 To witness the servants of the Duke pitch the luncheon-tent. 1903 *Railway timetable*, Luncheon-baskets... may be obtained at the principal stations.

Hence *Luncheon v. intr.*, to take luncheon, to lunch; *Luncheonless a.*, without luncheon.

1883 LD. SALTON *Scraps* I. 190, I... went luncheonless myself. 1885 *Fortin. in Waggonette* 94 A few minutes more saw an imposing party luncheoning on the grassy roadside. 1889 *Archæol. Zetiana* XII. 309 The Duke of Northumberland... luncheoned at the 'Three Half Moons'.

**Luncher** (lʌnʃər). [*f.* LUNCH *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who lunches or takes lunch.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 60 We therefore put it to the conscience of the ladies who indulge in hot luncheons (if a regular lunch can have a conscience). 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 248 The sound of the pipes... reached the thirty lunchers in their barn.

† **Lund.** Obs. Also *5 lundo*. [*a.* ON. *lund*.] Disposition, nature; manners.

c 1200 ORMIN 7038 Gode menness clene Lund. *Ibid.* 9785 All fulle off attriz lund. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suttees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked his lunde.

† **Lunda.** Also *8 lunder*. [*repr.* Icel. *lundi*, Norw. *lunde*, Sw. *lunn*.] A Scandinavian name for: The puffin.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Greenland produces... Cormorants, Lunders, Parrots [etc.]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Diet.* (1833) 370 *Lunda*, a name for the Puffin. 1893 NEWTON *Diet. Birds*, *Lunda*.

**Lunder, Lunge**: see **LOUNDER v.**, **LOUNGE v.** † **Lundress.** Obs. [*a.* F. *Londres* adj., *f.* *Londres* London.] (See quot. 1695.)

1695 W. LOWNDEN *Amendm. Silver Coin* 17 A Sterling... was once called a Lundress, because it was to be coined only at London. 1706 in PHILLIPS; and in later Diets.

**Lundyfoot** (lʌndɪfʊt). [Named after Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobacconist, whose address is given as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's *Dublin Directory* 1776.] A kind of snuff.

1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 187 The sportive zephyrs carried the high-dried Lundyfoot into the eyes of the whole party. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370 He took so much of Lundy-Foot, that he used to snort and snuffle. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/4 A pinch of Lundyfoot or brown Rappee.

**Lune** (lʌn). *Hawking.* Also *5 lewne*; and see **LOYN**. [*var.* of **LOYN**.] A leash for a hawk.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* lv. xvi. Thenne he ware of a Faucon... and longe luns aboute her feete. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b. The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym, with a payre of tyttis. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilfovers* (1875) 90 In fancie's lune I fast was caught. 1593 GREENE *Manilius* I. 23. The closer she covered the sparke, the more it kindled: yea, in seeking to vntose the Lunes, the more she was intangled. 1611 CORNE, *Longe*, a hawkes lune or leash. 1895 QUILLER-COUCH *Wandering Heath* 230 A gerfalcon lying with long luns tangled about his feet.

**Lune** (lʌn). *arch.* [*ad.* med.L. *luna* lit. 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy' (cf. **LUNATIC**), whence F. *lune*, MIG. *lune* (G. *lunne* whim, humour).] *pl.* Fits of frenzy or lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums. (cf. **LUNE sb.** 2.)

1611 SHAKS. *Tit. T.* II. ii. 30 These dangerous, ynsefne Lunes i' th' King,—beswheve them. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov. My master is in his old luns and so am I. 1790 LAMU *John Woodvil* II. Let him alone. I have seen him in these luns before. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortn. Rev.* O.L. 381 This is the central weak point, the special luns of the De Quincey nature. 1883 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.* Ital. Lit. II. II. x. 97 Their tales for the most part are the luns of wanton love.

**Lune** (lʌn). [*a.* F. *lune* = L. *luna* moon.]

1. *Geom.* The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunes* or *Lunules*. 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 190. 1854 MOSLEY *Astron.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 119 Her [the moon's] crescent... now presents the appearance of a lune. 1891 CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1897) XIII. 205 The two lunes ICB and AID of figure 6.

2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

1706 G. WATTS *Lyric Poems* II. *Vict. Foles over Osmin* 149 Faithful Janiparies... Fall'n in just Ranks or Wedges, Luns or Squares. 1805 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 36 This made them [the planets] gradually assume the shape of half moons. The dark art-fits little luns... did not appear sensibly less than the enlightened part.

**Lune**, anglicized f. *LUNA*.

**Lünebergite** (lʌnəbɜːɡaɪt). *Min.* [Named by C. Nollner, 1870, from *Lüneburg*, Hanover, its locality: see *-ITE*.] A borophosphate of magnesium, found in fibrous masses.

1872 *Dana Min.* App. 12. 1893 *Chapman's Blowpipe Pract.* 179.

**Lunecye**, obs. form of **LUNACY**.

**Lunel** (lʌnəl). [*f.* *Lunel* (Hérault) a town in France.] A sweet muscat wine. Also *lunel wine*.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* II. 158 He... made me drink bumper after bumper of his lunel wine. 1821 *Kouge et Veir* 85 A bumper of the true lunel. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormanston* Wks. 1900 XIII. 589 What could literary men mean by ordering lunel?

† **Lunel** 2. (*lʌnəl*). *Her.* [*Fr.*, a Sp. *lunel*, *f.* *luna* moon.] A figure formed by four crescents appointed resembling a rose with four leaves.

1828 40 in *Baker Empl.* Her. I.

**Lunestice**, obs. form of **LUNISTICE**.

† **Lunetta**. [*It.*] = **LUNETTE** 4 b.

1858 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 Under the lunetta is the Descent from the Cross, the Madonna kneels.

**Lunette** (lʌnɪt). Also 7-8 in anglicized form *lunet* (t). [*a.* F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon]

† 1. A little moon, a satellite. Obs.

1645 BR. HALL *Peace-Maker* p. 81 Our predecessors... could never have believed, that there were such Lunets about some of the Planets as our late Perspectives have described.

† 2. The figure of a crescent moon. Also *altru*.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. p. iv. Juno Samia Selenitis, standing in a lunette, and crowned with a lunette. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Fruits, & Corp.* (1888) I. 278 In this rock a slight of steps is cut, in a winding or kind of lunette form, from the road to the top of the hill.

3. *Fariery*. A horse-shoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also *lunette-shoe*.

1580 BLUNDELL *Curing Horses* Dis. cli 65 Pull off his shoes and shoe him with half Moone shoes called Lunette.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324 A Lunet shoe... is used for Horses that have weak Heels. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Fariery's Guide* II. (1738) 256 The cure is... to shoe him with Lunets, or Half-Moon shoes. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 27 A shoe in the form of the old lunette, or La Posse's shoe. 1875 in KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*

4. *Arch.* a. An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light.

1613-39 J. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 3) The manner of Arches are, a Rotonda G, a Lunette, and a Conca N and K. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 114 Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in wagon-headed ceilings, or through large coives, surrounding a plane ceiling. 1842 59 GUILLY *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Lunette*, a cylindric, cylindroidic, or spherical aperture in a ceiling.

b. A crescentiform or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 117 The pictures are painted in a sort of Lunettes, form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch ending in a Point, and [etc.]. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. 74 The painting which filled the lunette behind it [a sarcophagus]. 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Madonna* Intro. (ed. 2) 60 It is comprised in five lunettes round the ceiling. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 36 Above at a vast height there was a lunette with frescoes of the labours of Hercules. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 210 The lunette over the entrance-door [of the Fitzwilliam Museum].

5. *Fortif.* A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces, and two flanks (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunettes* in Fortification, are Envelopes, Counterguards, or Mounds of Earth cast up before the Curtain. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lunette*... In Fortification, a small Work generally rais'd before the Courtin in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entring Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. 1711 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4832/2 His Grace... has given Orders for making several Lunettes in the Front of our Camp. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 200 An embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sandover Castle*,

*Kent*, N. of Deal, ... consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone... In the middle is a great round tower. 1834-47 J. S. MACGILL *Field Fortif.* (1850) II The lunette, like the redan, is frequently open at the gorge. 1859 F. A. GRANT *Similar Archit. Man.* (1862) 26, A Lunette has two faces, similar to the redan, and also two flanks.

6. A blinker for a horse.

1652 BR. HALL *Univ. World* III. 12 Make earthly things, not as lunets to shut up our sight, but spectacles to transmit it to spiritual objects. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lunette* is also the name of two small pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horse. 1875 in KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*

7. † a. *Pl. Spectacles.* Obs.

1681 CORN. *Wings Suppl.* (1751) 53 Then answered the whole crowd, bidding him read it out aloud. Seeking his Lunets [etc.]. 1693 *Verays D. la Quant. d'empl. Gard.* *Répl.* (1697) 4) One day Lunets and Microscopes may possibly be invented, when by these Pores may plainly be seen and wish-grasped. 1796 *Met. Galleries* I. 75 Fearful of more mistakes, for want of my useful Lunettes, I made my bow of depart.

b. Given as the name for a special kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.

1855 in OUDIN *Suppl.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*

8. A watch-glass of flattened shape. Also *lunette* (watch-g.) glass.

1832 G. K. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 233 Lunette glasses. 1849 *Dana Geol.* ix. 195 466 The curvature of a lunette v.a. b.glass. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 156 *Lunette*, the usual form of rounded watch glass.

9. In the guillotine, the circular hole which receives the neck of the victim.

1859 F. E. PARFET *Curios. of Chambern.* 278 When the victim's head is fixed in the lunette. 1900 *Westm. Ga.* 20 Oct. 6 2 His head had to be thrust into the lunette by two warders.

10. *Glass making.* = **LINNET-HOLE**.

1839 *Univ. Diet.* 115 587 The founding or melting furnace is a square brick building... at each angle of this square a small oven or arch is constructed... vaulted within, and communicating with the melting furnace by square flues called lunettes.

11. *Antiq.* A crescent-shaped ornament.

1865 *Athenæum* 22 July 119 2 A pair of golden gorgettes or lunettes.

12. A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted.

1875 in KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*

13. (See quot.)

1884 R. F. BERTON *Bl. Sword* 124 This hilt-plate has dwindled in the French fencing-school to a lunette, a double oval of bars shaped like a pair of spectacles.

14. *Arch.* A circular crystal case, fitting into an aperture in the masonry, in which the Host is placed for exposition.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 in *Catholic Dict.*

**Lung** (lʌŋ). Forms: 1 *lungen*, 3 *6 lunge*, 3-4 *lounge* (e. 4 6 *long* (e. 4 5 *lounge*, 5 *longon*, *lungen*, (5 *longhe*, *lunche*, 6 *longue*, *loong*), 6-*lung*. [*OE.* *lungen* str. fem. = *OFris.* *lungen*, *MLG.* *lung*, *MDu.* *longe*, *Du.* *long*, *OHG.* *lungun* (*MIG.*, mod. G. *hunge*; ON. with change of declension *lunga* w.k. neut.; f. Tent. root \**lung-* = *O.Aryan* \**hugh-* in *Skt.* *laghu-*, Gr. *λαοφφός* light: see **LIGHT** a.1] (The lungs were so called because of their lightness: cf. **LIGHTS**.)

1. Each of the two respiratory organs in man and most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in W. Wülker 160 34 *Pulmo*, *lungen*. c 1000 *Sa. Leechb.* II. 62 Mið þý seal mon lanchian þone man þe biþ lungene wund. c 1250 *Death* 172 in *O. E. Alise*. 178 Nu schal for-rotien þi liure and þi lunge. c 1275 *Lay*. 6499 þe longene and þe liure folle to þan grunde. 13... *K. Alis*. 4719 Men to heom throwe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. a 1340 *Hamon & Isalter* I. 8 It purges þe longes of inflaccion. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 100 The lunge yifþ him weie of speche. 1393 *Langl. P.* II. C. ix. 189 Lame men he leched with longen of bestes. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush* I. 49 The longis hool and wynded with the best. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 3 (Harl MS.) The archer... hath y-schoote him selfe in þe lungen. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* II. 409 Lenir and lungonis men mycht all redly se. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* Arb. 91 The wulf... gaf to me but half the longes. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* x. vii. 63 That all the layd, vp to the hylt and hand Anyd his daffand longis hyd bes he. 1525 *Coverdale's Kings* xxii. 34 A certayne man... short the kyng of Israel betwene the mawe and y<sup>e</sup> longes. 1557 T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 48 b. Off fetychyng of winde, declares a sickness of the lungis. 1577 B. COOKE *Heresbach's Hush* (1586) 133 The sickness of the Longis is perceived if the Dewlap be harde closed together vnder farre yppe. 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* II. i. 174 Gentlemen... of such sensible and nimble Lunges that they always use to laugh at nothing. 1612 *Bacon Ass.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 13 Shooting [is good] for the Lunges and Breast. 1774 *Glossolm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 294 In those which breathe through the lungs, some have the heart composed of two ventricles, and some have it of one. 1813 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 622 The Lungs... are two spongy, cellular, expansible organs. 1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* xii. (1873) 462 The lungs are attached by their roots to the two branches of the windpipe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as in phrase *lungs of London* (etc.), applied to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

1651 *Cleveland Poems* 10 Could not the Winds... With their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 *Widdowham Sp. Agst. Encroachment*, *Hyde Park* 30 June, It was a saying of Lord Chatham, that the parks were the lungs of



London. 1852 *Murray Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 Beyond this fence the outer domain... acts as one of the lungs of Sydney. 1874 T. HARVEY *Far fr. Mad. Crocod* II. i. 3 That Hathiheba was a firm and positive girl... had been the very lung of his hope. 1876 — *Ethelberta* (1890) 346 At length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the game. 1900 *O. Rev.* July 31 We can with perfect safety use these old burial grounds as lungs for the overcrowded city.

2. Applied to analogous organs in other animals. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.* In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, have a simple type of lung. In Amphibia... the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea.

†3. *pl.* One who blows the fire; a chemist's assistant. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. n. i.* That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals. 1663 COWLEY *Adv. Exter. Philos. College in Verses & Eps.* (1669) 43 That the Company received into it be as follows... Two Lungs, or Chemical Servants. That the annual allowance... be as follows... To each of the Lungs twelve pounds.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* (? *Obs.*)

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* vii. 304 Swine... are subject to a Distemper which is called the *Thirst*, or *Lungs*.

5. Lungs of (the) oak, oak lungs (see OAK *sb.* S), *Sticta pulmonacea*; = LUNGWORT 5.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 183 *Sticta Pulmonaria* in. Its specific name, as well as its familiar designation, 'Lungs of Oak', or 'Tree Lungwort' are due to its efficacy, real or supposed, in pulmonary affections. 1853 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 176 One of the commonest remedies for consumption in the Forest is the 'lungs of oak'. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* Lungs-of-the-oak.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as lung-attack, *† blood-cell*, *consolidation*, *disease*, *parenchyma*, *substance*, *tissue*, *trouble*, *tubercle*, *vessel*. b. objective, as lung-bearing *adj.* c. instrumental, as lung-breather.

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gaynor's* I. 206 A 'lung attack'... when the three score and ten years are passed, can hardly leave a man exactly where it found him. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gl. Words* 229 The 'lung-bearing' and air-breathing terrestrial animal. 1866 HARVEY *Mod. Angl.* xiv. 165 'Lung-blood' generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it is conceived to be rendered more aerous by the Lungs. 1880 *St. James's Budget* 17 Sept. 121 The earliest 'lung-breathers' were amphibians. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 287 The 'lung-cells' and finer bronchial tubes are compressed by the distended blood-vessels. 1898 *Albott's Syst. Med.* V. 768 In like manner, the former auscultatory signs of 'lung-consolidation' vanish. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 302 Passive congestion is a frequent cause of albuminuria, more especially in heart and 'lung' diseases. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 44 Effusion of blood into the 'lung-parenchyma'. *Ibid.* 45 We scarcely ever find any considerable amount of 'lung-substance' deprived of air by pressure. *Ibid.* 269 Signs of Pneumonia, when the 'Lung-tissue' is permeable to air. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VIII. 356 Some secondary 'lung trouble' with which there is not nervous power to contend. *Ibid.* 309 Some decided signs of 'lung tubercle' are discovered early in the disease. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 403 The absence of clotting from blood within the 'lung vessels'.

7. Special combs.: †lung-cracked *a.*, of breath, issuing from exhausted lungs; lung-fever, pneumonia; lung-fish, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan; lung-flower, Gerarde's transl. of the Ger. name of the Marsh Gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; †lung(s)-growing, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; †lung-grown *a.*, said of an animal affected with 'lung-growing'; also *sb.* = lung-growing; lung-gymnastics, 'the exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); lung-juice, serum from diseased lungs; lung-lichen = LUNGWORT 5 (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 1882); lung-note, the sound produced by tapping the chest of a healthy subject; †lung-pipe sing, the trachea or windpipe, *pl.* the bronchial tubes; lung-plague (in cattle), pleuro-pneumonia; lung-power, power of voice; lung-sick *a.* and *sb.*, (a) *adj.* sick of a pulmonary complaint; (b) *sb.* a disease of the lungs, pleuro-pneumonia; so lung-sickness; †lung-woe, disease of the lungs; lung-worm, a parasite infesting the lungs of cattle (see quot.).

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 12 The Racer... might... outward shoote His 'lung-crack-breath'. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Amer. Missionary Mem.* 229 His illness (lung-fever) was sudden and unexpected. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 The curious 'lung-fish' (*Protopterus*) builds a burrow. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ciii. 355 *Viola Autumnalis*, or Autumn Violet... the name that Valerius Cordus... saith is named in the German toong *Lungen blumen*, or 'Lung flower'. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* 'Lungs-growing'. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Lung's Growing*. 1775 ASH, *Lung-growing*, a disease in cattle. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* (1623) 96 Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growth. *Ibid.* A beast, which is 'lung-growth', or hath his lungs grown to his side. 1898 *Albott's Syst. Med.* V. 46 'Lung gymnastics'. 1885 KLIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Blood, pericardial exudation, and 'lung juice' from the fatal Nottingham case inoculated into ten animals... produced fatal results in six. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was... an entire want of 'lung-note over the manubrium of the sternum. 1566 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 35 Rosemary... openeth the 'lung pipes'. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 88 Shall we be carried no further to Heaven, then...

a lungpipe-pant can blow us? 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 60/1 Pleuro-Pneumonia or 'Lung-Plague'. 1900 J. KIRKWOOD *United Presbyt.* in *Ayrsh.* iv. 34 He could exercise his 'lung power' also in preaching. 1520 tr. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* xxvii. 1, He... was made both 'lungsyk' and Rumatyke that he myght not occupye his accomtomyd synnes. 1552 HULOT, *Longe sycke, pneumonicus* [sic]. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 For 'lung-sick' had reduced the... team of sixteen to... five [bullocks]. 1726 BAILEY, 'Lung Sickness'. 1730-6 — (fol.), *Lung's Sickness*. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 100 [He] had just had heavy losses... from the lung-sickness. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 50 The 'longe [i.e. longis] woe cometh of 3vel eire. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 The 'Lung Worm' (*Strongylus mucronatus*) is often fatal to calves.

Lung *a.*: see LUNGI.

Lungang, Lungar: see LONGAN, LANGUR.

Lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 1. [a. F. *longe* halter, lunge, var. of OF. *loigne* (whence LOYN, LUNE)] — popular L. \*longea, f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.*]

†1. *gen.* A thong, cord. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 94 Their [Camels] feet (al-though fleshly) are so tyed together with little lunge that they neerer wear.

2. A long rope used in training horses, being fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter round in a circle.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* vii. (1726) 105 He recommends those who stand together in an open Stable... to be secured with two Bindings, and for that Purpose, the Ropes or Longes ought to be so long, that they may easily lie down. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Mit. Equit.* 37 In the beginning a longe is useful... to help both the rider and the horse. 1845 LAO STANHOPE *Mem.* i. vi. 201 And round this [green pal] the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed.

3. a. The use of the lunge in training horses. b. A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used; 'the training ground for the instruction of a young horse' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.* 1872-6).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 40 One Manege will thus contain two good circles or longes. *Ibid.* 78 The horse has rested... after the longe. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 87 A horse... should never be compelled to canter in the longe, though he may be permitted to do it of himself. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Kur. Sports* (ed. 16) 462/2 The colt should be kept going round the lunge, until [etc.].

4. *attrib.*

1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 88 Such powerful instruments as the longe-cord and whip. *Ibid.* 90 With the longe-whip in skillful hands. 1868 H. C. JOHNSON *Long Vac. Argent. Alps* xxix. 153 One of the girths of my saddle, the longe surcingle, and three or four large silk handkerchiefs... gave me, as I thought, length enough.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 2. Also 8-lunge, 9-lunge. [Aphetic var. of ALONGE, ELONGE.]

1. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Fencing*) or other weapon.

1748 SWOLLETT *Rad. Rand.* xii. (1804) 62 My adversary... made a great many half lunges, skipping backward at every push. 1780 T. DAVIES *Memo. Garrick* (1781) i. iii. 23 With the first lunge he killed his adversary. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 5 The distance between the two feet will be found to be... about two thirds of the distance of the longe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii. A successful... lunge, by which Peveril ran his gigantic antagonist through the body. 1835 LYTTON *Rien à l'iv.* He made a desperate lunge at Adrian. 1880 SIX S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir Land* 74 A lunge from an assegai through his thigh. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 If... parried lunges found their match in neat retorts.

b. (See quot.)

1827 WILBRHAM *Gloss. Chesh.* (1818) s.v. *Lungeous*, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

2. A sudden forward movement; a plunge, rush. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvii. 149 A heavy lunge that told of a big fish. 1882 J. WALKER *Sc. Poems* 127 With a lumbering lunge The freighted vessel left the quay. 1900 *Longin. Mag.* Aug. 455 The impatient farmer made a sudden lunge at them.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *sb.* 3. *American*. Also longo, 'longe, lunge. [? Short for MASKALONGE.] The Great Lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

1884 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 317 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 111), Mackinaw Trout; Great Lake Trout; Longe (Vermont). 1884 G. B. GOODE *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives, such as 'Lunge' in Canada... 'Black Lunge', 'Silver Lunge', 'Racer Lunge', 'Black Salmon'. 1889 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 July 227/2 To troll for 'lunge' in the deep waters of Lake Michigan. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 368/2 'It's a lunge... He'll weigh at least fifteen pounds'. *Ibid.* 453/2 I led him alongside, where—as a played-out 'longe' always will—he remained motionless... for a few seconds.

Lunge (lɒndʒ), *v.* 1. Also 9-lunge, lungee. [f. LUNGE *sb.* 2.]

1. *intr.* a. *Fencing*. To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. b. *Boxing*. To deliver a straightforward blow. *Const. al.*

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 23 When lunging in the position of tierce. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 55 Lunging with the right he hit short. 1856 SIAAT, *Longe*, to make a pass with a rapier. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. (1862) 84 Lunging with his rapier like a fencing master. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackie Mag.* Oct. 456:1 Count Victor... lunged and skewered him through the thick of the active arm.

c. *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick, a thrust); also with *out*.

1735 *Gentl. Mag.* May 252 If Savage lunged a thrust, And brought the youth a victim to the dust. 1847 THACKERAY *Christm. Ets.* (1872) 33 The Mulligan... lunged out a kick.

2. *trans.* To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge. Also *refl.* said of a heavy body (= 3).

1841 J. MILLS *Old Eng. Gentl.* xxvii. 11. 206 M'Donald plunged the towels deep into his flanks, and lunging him with all his power, hurled the excited creature to the ground. 1865 THORNS *Abul. Fr.* i. i. What he had in tow, lunged itself at him sometimes in an awful manner when the boat was checked. 1875 *Blackland Log-bk.* 140 The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him.

3. *intr.* To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement; to rush. Also with *up*.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 102 [Fish] at the worm no nibbles more repeat, But lunge from night in sheltering flag-retreat. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 330 He [an elephant] lunged furiously at the bars. 1831 DE QUINCY in *Blackie Mag.* XXI. 63 [He] made for a faulst standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged. 1859 G. MERFORD *A. Several* xxvii. Ripton lunged for the claret jug. 1860 MRS. WATNEY *Child or Even?* vii. Farmer Heybrook's old brown mare came lunging up the steep hill. 1900 *Longin. Mag.* Nov. 67 The jolting and swaying of the cart, as it lunged over the ruts, helped us.

4. Hence Lunging *pl.* a.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iii. Parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

Lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *v.* 2. Also 9-lunge. [f. LUNGE *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse (*occas.* his rider) go round the lunge (see LUNGE *sb.* 1 3 b).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 263 You might as safely have bucked Bucephalus, before Alexander had lunged him. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 116 At three [years old] put on the bits and lunge him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 72 The horse may be lunged to the right. 1845 *Trut. R. Agric. Soc.* V. ii. 529 Being lunged in a circle with great care. 1848 THACKERAY *Pan. Fair* xvi. As the coachman was lunging Georg round the lawn on the grey pony. 1862 H. MARSHALL *Far in Sweden* II. 406 Armed horsemen are seen lunging their chargers round and round after the manner of a modern circus. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i. viii. § 5. 454 The colt... may now be taken out and well lunged. 1889 HAYES *Illustr. Horse Breaking* ii. 64 The generosity of men, when they lunge a colt or filly, will circle the young one more to the left than to the right.

2. *intr.* Of the horse: To go round the lunge in a specified direction.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* ii. 75 The rein on the hand to which the horse is lunging.

Lunged (lɒndʒ), *pl.* a. [f. LUNGE + -ED.] Furnished with lungs, or something resembling lungs; as applied to human beings usually with prefixed *adj.*, as *small*, *weak-lunged*.

1693 DAVEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 249 The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke, While the Lung'd Hellows hissing Fire provoke. 1818 in TODD. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

Lungeous (lɒndʒəs), *a. dial.* [f. LUNGE *sb.* 2 or 3 + -OUS.] †a. Of a fall: Heavy (*obs.*). b. Of persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (1741) 339 A lungeous Fall indeed, the Master said. 1877 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* *Lungeous*, spiteful, mischievous. *Derb. & Leic.* 1817 WILBRHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* (1818), *Lungeous*, ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *P. Holt* xxviii. A big lungeous fellow, who would speak disrespectfully of anybody. 1883 *Edin Daily Mail* 3 Apr. 2/3 The rules of Rugby football allow... a cruel latitude to lungeous players.

Lunger<sup>1</sup> (lɒŋɹɪ), *collog.* [f. LUNGE + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who is diseased or wounded in the lungs.

1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthful Wom.* in *S. Calif.* 14 The rainy season is hard for 'lungers' and nervous invalids. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 There were of course a good many English 'lungers' in the village. 1900 R. KIPLING in *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 4/4 He was a badly-shotten 'lunger'.

Lunger<sup>2</sup> (lɒndʒɹɪ), [f. LUNGE *v.* 1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who lunges.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* II. i. A swifter lunger never crossed a sword. 1887 *Daily News* 26 July 5/2 The lunger is run through by the man who parries thus.

†Lungeteyn, a. Also 5 LONTAGNE, [ad. OF. *loingtain* (f. *loinlain*): popular L. \*longitānum, f. *longus* LONG.] Distant, remote.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4190 *note*, [He] tok his leue at [he] Romayns To wyne londes lungeteyns.

Lungful (lɒŋfʊl), [f. LUNGE + -FUL.] So much as will fill the lungs.

1866 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 109 A lungful of real fresh air. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 70/2 Bracing lungfuls of morning air.

||Lungi (lɒŋɡɪ). Also 7 lung, lunga, longee, longi, 7-9 lungee, lungie, lungy, 9 loongee, loonghie, lunggi. [Urdū (Persian) *lungi*, f. *lung* of the same meaning. Cf. LANGOOTY.] A low cloth. Also, the material of which this is made.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 A lung or cover to conceal their privy members. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelsio's Trav.* i. (1669) 49 Some Cotton-cloaths... of those kinds which are commonly called Dosternals... Longis, Allegiens, &c. 1698 FRYK *Acc. E. India* i. p. 53 The Peer as well as Peasant, wrapping only a Lunga about his Middle. *Ibid.* 101 The Men and Women came down together to wash, having Lungies about their wastes only. 1787 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. xxiv. 294 His Dress was only a Silk Lungie or Scarf made fast by a Girdle of Gold Plate, about his Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 229 Cloth... made in the form of a Bengal lungy, or Buggess cloth. c. 1809-10 F. BUCHANAN *Punamya* III. 101 The Lungi... is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, and hangs down to the knee. 1835 BURNES *Trav.*



*Bokhara* (ed. 2) 1, 52 He wore a very handsome longee round his waist. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Longie*, a mixed fabric composed of richly coloured silk and cotton. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 7/5 Indian soldiers, wearing lungis of beautifully woven silk.

**Lungie**, variant of *LONGIE*.

**Lunging** (lɒndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. LUNGE v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of LUNGE v. 1.

1847 Mrs. GORE *Cass. in Air* xiv. (1857) 217 One of the many merry mountebanks who are lost without the presence of a *plastron* against whom they may exercise their lunging.

**Lunging** (lɒndʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2. [f. LUNGE v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of LUNGE v. 2.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1, 71 It is of little importance upon which hand the Lunging is begun. 1875 S. SIOKEY *bk. Horse* (1886) 558 Longeing properly employed teaches a horse obedience. 1892 W. H. HUTCHISON *Hints on Colliery* 49, 1, without any lunging or preparation, put the saddle and bridle on him [etc.].

*atvbl.* 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1, 70 The horse being brought to the riding-house, or longeing-cour, a snaffle bridle is to be placed in his mouth. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Racecourse* 1, iii. 27 The centre of this quad. is occupied by a tan lunging ring.

† **Lungis**, *Obs.* Also 6 longis, lungdis, 7 lunges, -eis, *pl.* 6 lungis. [a. OF. *longis*:—L. *Longinus* apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, by popular etymology associated with L. *longus* long.] a. A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. b. One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer.

c 1560 *Richardus Misogonus* ii. li. Let sungit *Pivotal* lungis, *Collier's conjecture* lurke and drudges worke. We doe despoile their slaverye. 1572 HULOT (ed. Higgins), *Longis* or a long slyme, *linguria*. 1579 LYN *Engliss* (1611) 115 If talke, [they term him] a lungis, if short, a dwarfie. 1592 NASH *Summer's Last Will* (1600) P. 4, No, that there is not, Goodman Lungdis. 1611 BRAUN & F. *Ant. Ruin. Pestle* 1, iii. The foule great Lungis laid vnder fully on thee. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lungis*, a slim Slow-lack; a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

**Lungless** (lɒŋlɪs), *a.* [f. LUNG + -LESS.] Devoid of lungs, without lungs.

1606 SYLVESTER *De Barbus* ii. v. 1. *Trophets* 760 A Body heart lesse, lunglesse, tongue lesse too, Where Sata lurks, not to give life thereto. 1861 WILSON & GORDON *Hum. F. Forbes* v. 145 The lungless sea slug, on which he is so much. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 July 5/1 Much has been written of these lungless salamanders.

**Lungoor, Lungooty**, vars. LUNGUR, LANGOOTY.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 3/2 Leafy green trees were continually shaken by the antics of the lungoots.

† **Lungoute**, *Obs.* Forms: 2 3 languste, 5 Sc. 1 (o)lungoute. [ad. F. *languste*, semi-popular repr. L. *locusta*.] A locust.

c 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde hani and languste his mete. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Lav. Arms* (S. T. S.) 29 There come of that reik a manner of bestis callit Lungoutis. *Ind.* 30 Lungoutis.

† **Lungsought**, *Obs.* Forms: 6 long(e)-sought, -sought, Sc. lunsought, 6-7 long-sought, [f. LUNG + OE. *sūht* disease.] Lung-disease.

1533 FITZGER. *Hush* 8 59 An nother manner of syncknesse among bestes.. called long-soughte, .. ye shal perceyve it by his hoystynge. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 170 The sede [of nettles].. is good for the long sought or inflammation of the lunges. 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 425 The seed of Romane Nettles.. is good for the old pluri- or Long-sought. 1598 *Trials for Witchcraft* in *Spalding Club Misc.* 1, 120 Thow.. hallis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsacht and all vther diseases.

**Lungung**, *Obs.* form of *LONGAN*.

**Lungwort** (lɒŋwɜːt). For forms see LUNG and WORT. [OE. *lungenwyr*, f. *lungen* LUNG + *wyr* WORT.] The English name of various plants.

† 1. *Hieracium murorum*, also called *French Golden Lungwort*, *Obs.*

c 1300 *Sax. Leechd.* 11, 92 Nim.. lungenwyr seo biþ geolu ifeward. 1597 [see FRENCH a. 5]. 1670 [see GOLDEN a. 10 bl.]. 1796 [see FRENCH a. 5].

† 2. Black Hellebore, *Helleborus niger*, *Obs.*

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *Wt. Wulker* 557/27 *Eleborum*, ellebre, lungwort. a 1400–50 *St. Alb. Med.* MS. 184 Lungwort or peletre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). c 1450 *Voc.* in *Wt. Wulker* 580/a *Eleborus niger*, lungwort. 1611 COTGR., *Obre*, Bastard blacke Hellebore, Lungwort, Christs-wort.

3. The boraginaceous plant *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung.

1538 ELVOR *Dict.*, *Pulmonaria*, an herbe callid Lungworte. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Hush* (1586) 134 Take a handfull of beavis Longwoort, a handfull of other Loongwoort that serueth for the pot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 85/2 Lungwort, a kind of Moss, with broad tough leaves, spotted on the upper side. 1787 *Tr. Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* 1, 100 *Pulmonaria* (Lung-wort). 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 31. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* ii. 49 The lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), is also dark blue.

b. With qualification applied to plants of the allied American genus *Mertensia*.

1866 DELAMAR *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 188 *Mertensia Sibirica*, the Siberian Lungwort, removed by modern botanists from the genus *Pulmonaria*, .. is also sometimes styled Forget-me-not. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lungwort, smooth. *Mertensia*.

† 4. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; called also *Bullock's*, *Crown's*, *Cow's Lungwort* (see these sbs.). *Obs.*

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Longwort, *Verbascum*. 1578 LUTE *Dodoens* i. lxxxi. 120 Mullyen is called in.. English also.. Longwort. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 246 Mullen or Lung-

wort with the yellow golden flower. 1607 TORRELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 477 If it come from the sickness of the Lunges, then the herb called Lungwort or Creswort, is the most presently remedy in the World. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Candelaria*, the Herb Woolf-blade, Torch-herb, Long-wort, or Mullein.

5. A species of lichen (*Stictis pulmonacea* or *pulmonaria*), otherwise known as *Lungs of Oak* (see LUNG 5) and Tree Lungwort (see TREE).

1578 LUTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxi. 472 The seconde kinde [of Moss] groweth also about trees, the which is called Lungwort.

1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 374 Lungwort of the Oak.. is good for the inflammation & ulcers of the Lunges. 1756 WILSON in *Phil. Tr. Mus.* XLIX. 857 *Lichen pulmonarius arvensis* *Pulmonaria arborea*, .. Lungwort, Oak Lungs.

1785 M. K. N. *Konsens's Pol.* xxvii. (1794) 48 Lungwort or Tree Lichen, which hangs from old Oaks, and beeches in woods, has very large jagged leaves, smooth and even along its edge. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page* 20, 1, 6 The lungwort (*Stictis pulmonaria*) .. grows.. on trees and rocks in sub-alpine woods.

† 6. *Angelica*, *Archangelica officinalis*, *Obs.*

[The form *lungwort* does not occur in this sense, and the ambiguous spelling lungwort perh. indicates a distinct word, f. *LONG* a. But *angelica* was in fact used in ailments of the lungs.]

1552 LUTE *Pet. v. Angelica*, Of this herbe he two kindes, one of the garden .. an other wilde, named long worte or longe wirt. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Angelica*, an hearbe whereof be two kindes, one of the garden called angelica or imperial, the other wilde; named lungwort or lungwort. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lungwort* or *Angelica*, an Hebe. 1731 BAILEY *Voc.* II. *Lungwort*.

† 7. Toothwort, *Lathraea Squamaria*, Also (*lawn's Lungwort*), *Obs.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* iii. lxxii. 157 Of great Toothwort, or *Clown's Lungwort*, 1. *Pentaria minor* Matthioli. Great toothwort, or Lungwort, 2. *Pentaria minor*, Little Lungwort. *Ibid.* 158 *Chir.* country women do call it [*Pentaria*] Lungwort, and do use it against the cough and all other imperfections of the lungs.

**Lungy** (lɒŋi), *a.* [f. LUNG + -Y.] Affected with lung-disease.

1888 G. ALLEN *Devil's Pie* I. xvi. 276 The mild Hindoo, lungy to a man, preferred .. a native doctor. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 474, I got to know from a doctor at home that I was lungy.

**Lungy, Lung-yen**: see *LONGIE, LONGAN*.

**Lunicurrent** (lʊniˈkʊərənt), *a. rare*—*u.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + CURRENT *sb.*] Depending in current on the phases of the moon.

1864 in WEBSTER (with G. BACH), Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Lunific**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. LUNA (sense 2) + -IFIC.] *a. adj.* Producing silver. *b. sb. Alch.*

A substance capable of transmuting other substances into silver.

1678 R. [JUSSELI] *Gether* ii. li. xvi. 207 To .. convert it [sc. argent vive] .. into true Solifick and Lunific. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* ii. li. 414 The Lunific Trees of Sere.

**Lunifform** (lʊniˈfɔːm), *a.* [f. L. *lūna* moon: see -FORM. Cf. F. *lunifforme*.] Shaped like the moon; *spec. in Nat. Hist.* (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 Lunifform, whose longitudinal section is lunate.

† **Lunish**, *a. Obs. rare*—*1.* [? f. LUNE 2 + -ISH.]

? Productive of 'lunes'; maddening.

1657 F. COCKIN *Divine Blossoms* 34 Than Living Waters, he had rather sip His lunish Cups of Soul-confounding Drink.

**Lunisolar** (lʊniˈsɔːlə), *a. Astr.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + SOLAR. Cf. F. *lunisolaire*.] Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon, or resulting from their combined action. *Lunisolar period*: a cycle of 532 years, that number being the product of 19 and 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively.

*Lunisolar year*: a year whose divisions are regulated by the revolutions of the moon, while its average total length is made to agree with the revolution of the sun. *Lunisolar precession*: see PRECESSION.

1691 T. [HALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxvii, A New Lunisolar Year. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 15 Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use. 1735 DYCHE & PARSON *Dict.*, *Luni-solar period*. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 319 The other luni-solar tables constructed from the numbers and measures of the illustrious Newton 1793 H. CAVENDISH *ibid.* LXXXII. 385 In those parts of India in which this almanac is used, the civil year is Lunisolar.

1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. l. 81 The lunisolar year .. was.. found to fall short of the true equinoctial year by five days and a quarter. 1879 J. W. BODDAM-WHEATHAM *Roraima* xxv. 285 Lunisolar attraction. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 129 The Chinese year is lunisolar.

† **Lunist**, *Astrol. Obs.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + -IST.] One born under the influence of the moon.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth .. another a Venerene, Mercantilist, or Lunist. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *tr. Lomazzo* ii. 16 Nor an vndaunted Martialisst be like terrified, .. as a tumerous Lunist.

**Lunistice** (lʊniˈstɪs), *Astr.* Also 7 *lunestice*, [as if ad. mod. L. \**lunistitium*, f. *lūna* moon + -stitium a stopping, after *solstitium*.] The point at which the moon has the greatest northing or southing in her monthly course; the time at which she reaches this point.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 43 The Sea conformes to either Lunestice. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

**Lunitidal**, *a.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + TIDAL.]

Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent on the moon. *Lunitidal interval* (see quot.).

1851–9 WHEWELL in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 70 We add to them the other columns containing the moon's transit and the lunitidal interval calculated therefrom. 1889 Sir R. BALL *Time & Tide* 30 We speak of the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high water as the lunitidal interval.

**Lunkah** (lɒŋkə), [Orig. attrib. use of Hindi *layka*, the local term for the 'islands' of the Godavary Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Vule *Hobson-Jobson* 1886).] A kind of strong cheroot.

1889 DUNN *Sign of Four* 15 Some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah.

**Lunkhead** (lɒŋkhed), *collog. U. S.* A block-head. Hence *Lunkhead* *ad. a.*, thickheaded, stupid.

1889 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 19 Dec. Von dear old lunkhead, I congratulate you! 1901 J. A. RUS *Making an American* 315 A miserable little lunkhead quite beyond hope. 1885 J. HUI. *Corsairs* 19 Prospectors tearfully eloquent to the lorny-headed (and lunkheaded).

**Lunn** (lʊn), *rare*. Short for SALLY LUNN.

1874 CH. ROSSSETT *Sp. Likenesses* 53 Tea and coffee, and potato-rolls, and lunn.

**Lunette** (lʊnɪt), *Min.* [named (*Lunite*) in 1839 by J. J. Bernhardt after F. Lunn, who had analyzed it: see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of pseudomalachite (A. H. Chester).

**Lunshin**, *Obs.* form of LUNCHEON.

**Lunt** (lʊnt), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 luntt. [a. Du. *lont* a match. Cf. LINSTOCK.]

1. A slow match; also, a torch. *To set lunt to*: to set fire to.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 89 (one cth weight of fine corn powder, gent cth of matches or lunts. 1571 R. BASSATYNE *Prod. Trans.* in *Scot.* (1580) 131 Some men that was going upon the crofts with luntis. 1582 8 *Hist. James I* (1604) 126 One of thame .. had a loose lunt, quibb negligently fell out of his hand among the gre quantity of powder. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 1755 *J. B. S.* *Lunt* the match or torch, which was a piece.

1816 SCOT. *Bl. Dwarf* 11, 'If ye step a foot nearer it w' that lunt, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days.' 'We'll sunne see that,' said Hobbie, advancing fearlessly with the torch. 1828–40 *Porter Hist. Scot.* (1834) III. 237 They.. laid a tram, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1887 McNEIL *Blacavore* 57 The 'lunt' was used by the miner .. for the purpose of kindling his lamp when he arrived at the stairhead. 1894 (CROCKETT) *Lulu Sabounet* vii. 74 An whiles they tied them to a bit stick and set lunt to them.

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from a pipe. Also, hot vapour.

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xlii, She fufft' her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Ibid.* xxviii, 'Till butter'd o's wi' fragrant lunt set a' their gabs a-steen. 1865 J. SAW in R. WALLACE *Cottager's School* (1899) 123 After she had discussed her 'lunt' she would crouch with her chin on her palms.

**Lunt**, *a.* [Cf. Da. + *lunte* lazy (Kalkar).] † a. Of a horse: Spiritless, tame (*Obs.*). b. *dial.* (See quot. a 1825.)

1639 T. DE GRAY *Campel. Ho. sem.* 303 He will become lunt, and utterly to have lost his mettle. a 1825 FORBES *Fac. R. Anglia*, *Lunt*, short; crusty; surly in speech or in manners.

**Lunt** (lʊnt), *v.* [f. LUNT *sb.*] *a. intr.* To smoke, emit smoke. *b. QUANT-TRANS.* To smoke (a pipe).

*c. intr.* Of smoke: To rise in wreaths, to curl. *d. trans.* To kindle, light up.

1830 D. VEDDER in Whitelaw *Fl. Sc. Song* (1875) 185/2 The carle .. was luntin' his cutty before the fire. 1836 M. MACINTOSH *Cottager's Pan.* 71 The curling smoke was luntin' up the lunt. 1861 K. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 172 Dumfries, to me thy very name lunts up a soul-endearing flame. 1894 CROCKETT *Kaiders* (ed. 3) 92 He sat ever by the chimney corner and lunted away on his cutty pipe.

**Lunting**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] Smoking, blazing, glowing. Of the eyes: Flashing.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 123 The lunting pipe, an' sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi' right guid will. 1797 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 127 The fierce blaze o' summer's luntin' heat Wad ruin a'. 1834 *Tail's Mag.* I. 428/2 They must kindle a lunting fire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 166 Peden wi' his lang chafts an' luntin' een. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 234 Nae beard like bristles, nae luntin' stinkin' pipes.

† **Lunula** (lʊniˈlʊlə), [L. *lunula*, dim. of *lūna* moon.]

1. *a. Geom.* = LUNE 1, LUNULE 2, † b. (See quot. 1712). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* ii. xiv. Oj, Ye last figure called a Lunula. 1579 — *Stratol.* 104 All others as the Lunula .. and Hexagonal Battails. 1700 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 471 The Squaring a certain Lunula by Hippocrates Chius long since, hath been known .. for many Ages. 1712 DESAGULIERS *tr. Ozanam's Mech.* 123 We call Lunula a Plain terminated by the Circumferences of Two Circles, which touch one another on the inside [etc.]. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* 17 The areas of the lunulae AFBD, BGCE.

† 2. A satellite. *rare*—*1.* *Obs.* (Cf. F. *lunule*).

1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 18 The Lunula Saturni, the Assecte of Jupiter, by these Lunulae 'tis thought that Jupiter's distance from the Earth may be determined.

3. *a. Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark = LUNULE 1. b. The white crescent-shaped mark at the base of the finger-nails.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 699 At the posterior, or attached extremity [of the nail], a small portion will be observed differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, from its form. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 703 The frontal lunula reaches but little beyond the eyes, instead of nearly



half an inch behind them. 1891 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Sept. 624/2 A patient... who had a lunula on each thumbnail only. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 361 A white band and a furrow at the lunula of the nail.

4. a. *Conch.* = LUNULE 3. b. *Anat.* (See quot.) 1835-6 *Toon Cycl. Anat.* 1. 711/2 The lunula does not occur in every genus of bivalve shell. 1856 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 6) 111. 241 (In the heart) two narrow lunated portions, one on each side of the nodule and adjoining the free margin of the valve. These parts... are named lunulae. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 24 This is the lunula.

**Lunular** (lū-nū-lār), a. and sb. *Geom.* Also 6 (as sb.; ? mod.L.) **lunulare**. [f. LUNULA + -AR]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to a lune or lunule; in the form of a lunule, crescent-shaped.

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Angle*, Lunular Angle... is that formed by the intersection of two curve lines; the one concave, and the other convex. 1790 ANDERSON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) 1. 363 There is no need of the proportion of the arches... in order to measure the lunular segment. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* 1. 168 Two circumferences, either making angles, as in the lunular figure, or [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 442/2 (*Botany*) The figure of Simulidites is... Lunular, crescent-shaped, subrotund.

† B. sb. A crescent-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1570 *DER Math. Prof.* aij b. A Perfect Square... Lunular, Rynge, Serpentine [etc.]. 1579 *DIGGES Stratiot.* 104 Causing them... to change from Triangle to Square, from Circulare to Lunular. 1674 *JERKE Arith.* (1696) 12 The Lunular Decrescent is the sign of the Quotient of any Division. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* 11. 44 In lunulars and systroides.

**Lunulate** (lū-nū-lēt), a. *Nat. Hist.* [a. mod.L. *lunulatus*; see LUNULA and -ATE 2.] = LUNULATED.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* 111. v. (1765) 178 Lunulate, Moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Base, and the Lower Part has Angles. 1816 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* (1818) 11. 407 Another cavity of a lunulate shape. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* 11. 253 The fifth [segment] with a deep lunulate impression. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* 17. 57 A lunulate mark of white on either side of the neck. 1854 *DANA Crust.* 1. 200 Crest entire, lunulate, subulateral. 1866 in *GRAY 1st Less. Bot. Gloss.*

So **Lunulation**, a lunular or lunulate spot.

1883 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 318 Well-marked black lunulations on the breast [etc.].

**Lunulated** (lū-nū-lēt), a. [as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Crescent-shaped. (Cf. LUNULAR a.) *Obs.*

1705 *PETIVER in Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1056 It's externally piped towards the Mouth, and above these lunulated. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl. s.v. Leaf*, Lunulated leaf, one in form of a crescent. 1779 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The throat... blackish... but mixed with white lunulated spots. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) 111. 436/2 The antennae are lunulated, or shaped like a crescent.

2. Marked with lunule or crescent-shaped spots. a 1798 *TENNANT Journ. fr. Lond. to I. of Wight* (1801) 11. 73 I saw here the lunulated Gilt-head and ancient Wrasse. 1836 *YARRALL Brit. Fishes* (1859) 11. 149 Lunulated Gilt-head. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* 17. 72 *Melithreptus lunulatus*, Lunulated Honey-eater. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 317 Whole body below lunulated with bla k.

**Lunule** (lū-nū-lē), a. F. *lunule*, ad. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark, spot, etc. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* 1. 158 White-lunules on the tail-feathers. 1845 *WESTWOOD Brit. Ichth.* 14 With two rather slightly marked strige (between which is a white lunule).

2. *Geom.* = LUNE 3 t. (Cf. LUNULA 1 a.)

1737 in *BAILEY vol. II.* 1817 *COLFROOKE Algebra*, etc. 96 A lunule or meniscus. 1879 *DR. MORGAN Budget of Paradoxes* 45 This [Portia's *Elementa Carulincorum*] is a ridiculous attempt, which defies description, except that it is all about lunules.

3. *Conch.* The crescent-shaped depression in front of the umbo. (Cf. LUNULE 4 a.)

1842 *SOWERBY Conch. Man.* (ed. 2) 179. 1851-6 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 298 *Cyprina*... umbones oblique; no lunule. 1863 J. G. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* 11. 233 Lunule deep and heart-shaped. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* 11. 11.

Hence **Lunuled** a., crescent-shaped. 1863 *REEVE Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 236 Shell large, oval-globose, slightly lunuled.

**Lunulet** (lū-nū-lēt), *Nat. Hist.* [f. LUNULA + -ET.] A small crescent-shaped mark.

1826 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* IV. 285. 1838 *WESTWOOD Entomologist's Text Bk.* 278.

**Lunulite** (lū-nū-līt), *Geol.* [ad. mod.L. *lunulites* (J. Parkinson 1822): see LUNULA and -ITE.]

A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape. 1845 *LYELL Trav. N. Amer.* 1. 137 The corals... agree all generically with those of the Miocene beds of Europe, and some specifically, as a lunulite, the same as one from the Suffolk crag. 1864 in *WFFSTER*; and in later Dicts.

**Luny**: see LOONY.

† **Lunye**, *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 6 lonze, lounie, 7 leungye, 9 lunnize, jungie. Var. of LOIN sb.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying to Kennedy* 121 Lene larhar, loungeour, baith lowly in lark and lonze. a 1520 — *Poems* xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a byrdill rennye, Evir lascht thame on the lunye. 1575 R. B. *Apins & Virginia* liij b. Your failings are feeding well Sir, the Gods be praised, A goodly lounie of beef on them is all redy raised. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 13. I saw your Naig, else I'm a Whelp I took his Leungye sike a Skelp. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxii. Broad in the shoulders and narrow around the lungies. 1819 W. *TENNANT Papistry Storm* d (1829) 14 He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As did the sillie man dumfounder.

**Ludic** (lū-dik), a. *Path. rare*. [f. LU-ES, after *spasmodic*, etc.] Having the characteristics of *lues* or syphilis.

1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 80 Women who upon inspection had no marks... of ludic blennorrhoea, or clap.

**Lupaerd**, obs. form of LEOPARD.

† **Lupanar** (lū-pā-nār), [L. *lupanar*.] A brothel.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Aug. To see... every lupanar that has been a plague-spot here. 1886 R. BUCHANAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. It is a very phenomenal city whose existence can only be determined by its lupanars and its sewers.

**Lupard** (e), **lupart**, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

**Lupe**, variant of LOOP sb.<sup>4</sup>

† **Lupercal** (lū-pā-kāl), sb. *Rom. Antig.* [L. *lupercal*, subst. form of *lupercalis*, nent. of *lupercalis* pertaining to Lupercus, a Roman deity commonly identified with the Greek Pan.]

1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. vi. 72 He schew him eik... the cove, was call Full merry in their leid Lupercal, To Pan the god of Licie consecrait.

2. A festival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also pl. **Lupercalia**.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* i. v. 5 Even in those daies... was the festiual paimne Lupercal, used in mount Palatine. 1601 *SHAKS. Tit. C.* iii. ii. 100 You all did see, that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne. 1740 J. DUPRÉ *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 101 The Pagans could say the same of their Saturnals, Bacchanals and Lupercals. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 The Lupercalia was a Caesarian revival. *Ibid.* Oct. 328 His brother-conspirators of the proceedings at the Lupercal.

† b. *transf.* An orgy. *Obs.*

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* l. vii. 416 To turn God's Feasts to filthy Lupercals.

† **Lupercal**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *lupercalis*; see prec.] Pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia.

1607 *TORSELL Fairs & Feasts* (1658) 112 The Romans and Grecians had also a custom to sacrifice a dog in their Lycean and Lupercal Feasts. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v., Lupercalia, or lupercal Sacrifices.

**Lupercalian** (lū-pā-kāl-i-ān), a. [f. L. *lupercalis* (see LUPERCAL sb. 2) + -AN.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

**Lupiform** (lū-pifŏrm), a. *Path.* [f. LUPUS + -IFORM.] Of the form of or resembling lupus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 11. 89.

† **Lupinaster** (lū-pin-āstār), *Bot.* [mod.L. *lupinaster*, f. *lupinus*; see LUPINE sb. and -ASTER.]

The bastard lupine (*Trifolium lupinaster*) of Siberia, an umbellate clover (N.O. *Leguminosae*).

1753 in *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* (as generic name). 1823 in *GRABH*; and in later Dicts.

**Lupine**, **lupin** (lū-pin), sb. Also 5 lupyne. [ad. L. *lupinus*, *lupinum*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus* (N.O. *Leguminosae*); in the early quotes, chiefly *L. albus*, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes. **Bastard Lupine** = LUPINASTER (*Tréas. Bot.*). **Small Lupine**, *Psoralea lupinella* (Lilid).

c 1240 *Pallad. on Insul.* 237 Lupyne and foches slayn, and from their roote vndered, are as doungyng, londis boote. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* 11. 43 The leaves of lupyne tume with y<sup>e</sup> son. 1576 *LATE Dodoens* iv. xxiii. 486 There be two sortes of Lupines, the white or garden Lupine, and the wild Lupine. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 111 Where... Stalks of Lupines grew (a stubborn Wood): Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1707-12 *MORTIMER Herb.* (1721) 11. 150 Lupines are an excellent Pulse, and require little care. 1877 A. H. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xl. 290 Rows of blossoming lupins, purple and white. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Poor sandy soil suits Lupines well.

2. pl. The seed of this plant.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (1495) 660 Some legumina ben hytter of themselves Lupines. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 *Pese medicyns* ben sumwhat more drier: yrius, lupines, be rotynes eiper be drie poudre of trees. c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* (1585) Bv. The Branne of Lupines or penny treas luyd on the hearye place [etc.]. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* 11. 143 There is not a thing more... light of digestion than white Lupines, if they be eaten dry. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* xii. 530 As the Actors in Comedies paid all their Debts upon the Stage with Lupins, so a Sophist pays all his with Words. 1770 *LANCHESTER Hatcher* (1799) 11. 950/2 He is said to have lived on lupines. 1898 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ave Roma Immort.* l. 6 The old men... sunned themselves in the market-place, shelling and chewing lupins to pass the time, as the Romans have always done.

3. *attrib.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1635) I. Table, Lupine meat medicinable. 1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* ii. Wks. 1896 l. 210 Hellward bound... With food for both worlds... Lupine-seed and Hecate's supper.

**Lupine** (lū-pin), a. [ad. L. *lupinus*, f. *lupus* wolf.] Having the nature or qualities of a wolf.

1660 *GAUDEN Serm. at Funeral of Browerig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is... lupine or leellie (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1851 *KINGSLEY East xiv*, To send back the fugitive lamb into the jaws of the well-meaning, but still lupine wolf. 1893 *EMMA PRISON Anim. Lore Shaks.* Time 36 Ravages imagined to be committed by them [men and women] in their lupine shape. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/1 The lupine foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

**Lupinin** (lū-pī-nin), *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *lupinine*, f. L. *lupinus*, LUPINE sb.; see -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*.

1839 *URR Dict. Arts*, etc., *Lupinine*. 1865 *WARTS Dict. Chem.*, *Lupinin*, a bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained from lupine-seeds.

**Lupinite** (lū-pī-nīt), *Chem.* [f. LUPINE + -ITE.] = *prec.* 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2.

**Lupoid** (lū-pōid), a. *Med.* [f. LUPUS + -OID.] Of the nature of or resembling LUPUS.

1834 J. HOUGHTON in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* 111. 173 An erysipelas, attacking the skin beside the lupoid patch. 1878 T. BAYART *Pract. Surg.* 1. 345 Ulceration of a lupoid character.

**Lupous** (lū-pŏs), a.<sup>1</sup> [f. L. *lupus* wolf + -OUS.] 1. Resembling a wolf; wolfish, lupine.

1840 in *MAUNDER Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in later Dicts. 2. *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling LUPUS.

1883 *PREPPER Elem. Surg. Pathol.* 30 Lupous ulcers (vide LUPUS). 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 12 His section has passed well below the lupous cell-growth.

**Lups**: see LUBISH *Obs.*

† **Lupulated**, a. *Obs.* — [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -ATE + -ED.] Supplied with or containing hops. 1717 *BAILEY* vol. 11, *Lupulated*, hopped.

**Lupulin** (lū-pī-lin), Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -IN.]

1. Small shining grains of a yellowish colour found under the scales of the calyx of the hop, first described by Dr. Ives of New York (a 1822).

1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* 11. 332 *Lupulin*. This name has been given by Dr. Ives... to an impalpable yellow powder, in which he believes the virtue of the hop to reside. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 657/3 A resinous waxy substance called 'lupuline'.

2. The bitter aromatic principle contained in the hop; also called *lupulite*.

1839 *URR Dict. Arts*, etc. 92 Lupuline is neither acid nor alkaline. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* 11. 221, 1... substituted lupulin in the form of hops—that is to say, pale ale or 'bitter'.

3. *attrib.*

1829 *TOGNO & DURAND tr. Edwards & Vanasse's Man. Mat. Med.* 144 Lupulin powder F. M. (Lupulin 1 part, sugar 2 parts)... Lupulin ointment [etc.]. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 201 In tearing them [hops] asunder, some of the lupuline powder is apt to be lost.

Hence **Lupulinic** a., relating to LUPULIN;

**Lupulinous** a. *Bot.* = LUPULINE a.

1845 *COOLEY Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 571 Lupuline... may be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of the yellow powder or lupulinic grains of the strobiles, along with a little lime [etc.]. 1866 *TRÉAS. Bot.*, *Lupulinous*, resembling a head of hops. 1876 *HAILEY Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 430 The lupulinic or hop glands. 1881 *WHITTEIAN Hops* 59 Hops are... collections of imbricated scales, under which are yellowish, aromatic, lupulinic glands.

**Lupuline** (lū-pī-lin), a. [ad. mod.L. *lupul-in-us*, f. *lupul-us* hop.] Resembling a bunch of hops. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 439.

**Lupulite** (lū-pī-līt), *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* + -ITE.] = LUPULIN 2.

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Lupulin*, the active principle of the hop; it is more properly called *lupulite*.

† **Lupus** (lū-pŏs), [L. = wolf.]

† 1. A wolf. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andreis* 6 God forwaime you... To ken the lupus in a lamb skyn lappit.

2. The wolf, a southern constellation situated to the south of Scorpio, and joined to Centaur.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,... a Southern Constellation. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/1 *Lupus* (the Wolf), one of the old constellations.

3. The pike or lucc.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,... the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish. 1854 *BADHAM Halieut.* 42 Sluggish mugs and the voracious lupus should be selected as easy to rear.

4. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes erosive, sometimes hypertrophic.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 208 Sunnen clepen it cancrum, & summen lupum.] 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physiek* 331 Lupus is a malignant vicer quickly consuming the neather parts; and it is very hungry like unto a wolfe.

1693 *BLAUCARD & Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Lupus*, a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 333 Lupus: *Noli Me Tangere*. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 165 The comparatively rare... selaceous Lupus or Bat's-wing disease. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 1 Lupus is still as defiant as in the dark ages.

*attrib.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 685 The lupus patients treated by tuberculin. 1900 J. HURCHISON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 52 The lupus scar. *Ibid.* 53 The form of cancer... is very like lupus cancer. *Ibid.* 218 Lupus patches.

**Lupyne**, obs. form of LUPINE.

**Lura** (lū-rā), *Anat.* [mod.L. use of L. *lura* mouth of a bag or wine-skin.] 'The contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain.' Hence

**Lural** a., pertaining to the lura (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 *WILDER in N. Y. Med. J.* 23 Mar. 328 (*Cent.*) The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called lura.

† **Lurcate**, v. *Obs.* — [f. L. *lurcāt-*, ppl. stem of *lurcare*, -āri.] *Intr.* To eat ravenously. Hence

**Lurcation**.

1623 *COCKERAM, Lurcate*. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in



list of 'ink-horn' terms). 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Lurcation*, a greedy eating or gluttonizing.

**Lurch** (*lɜːtʃ*), *sh.* Also 6-7 *lurche*, *lurtch*. [a. F. *lourche* (erroneously written *lourche*) a game resembling backgammon, played in the 16th c.; also used as adj. in the phr. *demeurer lourche*, app. primarily to incur a 'lurch' (see 2 below) in this game, hence *fig.* to be discomfited or disappointed.]

Obviously related in some way to this Fr. word are early and dial. mod.G. *lortsch*, *lurtch*, *lortz*, *lurz*, the name of a game, also as adj. in *lurz werden*, a phrase in various games, expressing the failure to achieve some object aimed at; MHG. *lortz*, *lurz* (also *lertz*), mod. Ger. dial. *lurtz*, *lurtisch* left (hand), wrong, whence MDu. *lortz*, *lortz*, *lurz* left; MHG. *lurzen* (= OE. *hlyrtan* BELLETT.) to deceive, whence MDu. *lorden*. The most plausible supposition with regard to the relation between these words is that the MHG. *lurz* left, wrong, or its derivative *lurtisch* (cf. *linksch* from *link*), that adopted into Fr. as a gaming term (*lourche* adj.), and that *lurche* sb. as the name of a game was developed from the adj. As a name for the game, the Ger. word is probably a redaction from Fr.]

†1. A game, no longer known, supposed to have resembled backgammon. *Obs.*

1611 CORN., *Lourche*, the game called Lurche. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xii. 94 There he played. At the lurch. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boucicault's Adts. fr. Parnass.* l. xli. (1674) 57 He might account business his pastime instead of Picquet or Lurch. A 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xii. 98 My Mind was only running upon the lurch and trick-track.

2. Used in various games to denote a certain concluding state of the score, in which one player is enormously ahead of the other; often, a 'maiden set' or love-game, i.e. a game or set of games in which the loser scores nothing; at cribbage, a game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31; in whist, a treble. To save the lurch: in whist, to prevent one's adversary from scoring a treble. Now rare. (? or *Obs.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Marcio*, a lurch or maiden set at any game. 1606 DEKKER *Sen. Sus* iv. (Arb.) 24 What by betting, Lurches, Rubbers and such tricks, they neuer tooke care for a good daies worke afterwards. 1608 — *Beltman Lond.* F. 3, Whose Inne is a Bowling Alley, whose bookes are bowles, and whose law cases are lurches and rubbers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xii. By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the lurch. 1674 *Gouldman's Lat. Dict.* (ed. 3) 1, A lurch, *duplex palma*, *facilis victoria*. 1744 HOYLE *Whist* i. 13 A Probability either of saving your Lurch, or winning the Game. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 606 A King! — we're u, — I vow I fear'd a lurch. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Aug. (1838) VIII. 495 Lady Blandford has cried her eyes out on losing a lurch. 1853 *Bolin's Handbk. Games* iii. 83 The game (long whist) consists of ten points; when no points are marked by the losing partners, it is treble, and reckons three points; . . . This is called a lurch. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 18 *Lurch* (at Long Whist), not saving the double. *Ibid.* 128 [Cribbage] A lurch scoring the whole sixty-one before your adversary has scored thirty-one — is equivalent to a double game. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* l. 129/2 (Bowls) *Lurch game*, a game in which one side has scored five before the other has scored one.

3. †a. A discomfiture. *Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum* Cij b, If hereafter thou fall into the lyke lurch, . . . so then I will accompt of thee as a reprobate. 1600 *Peele's Jestes* (1600) 20 The Tapster hauing many of these lurches, fell to decay. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* D b, Often such forwarde deedes, meete with backward lurches. 1679 *Heart & Right Sovereign* 119 The Italian out-wits the Jew in his part, and the lurch befalls the English side.

†b. To give (a person) the lurch: to discomfit, get the better of. *Obs.*

1598 E. GUILM *Skial* (1878) 25 Gellia intic'd her Goodman to the City, And often threatneth to giue him the lurch. 1600 *Bride's Buriall* 38 in *Rowb. Ball.* (1871) 1. 248 Faire Hellens face gaue Grecian Daines the lurch. 1606 BRETON *Pasquill's Mad-cap* (Grosart) 6/2 How ere his wit may giue the foole the lurch, He is not fit to gouerne in the Church.

†c. To have (take) on (in, at) the lurch: to have or take (a person) at a disadvantage. *Obs.*

1593 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1593) 7 There was fourtie to one on my side, and ile haue you on the lurch anon. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B viij b, Shee . . . Sek lyres for nothing, nothing for too much; Faith for three farthings, I haue thee in the lurch. 1615 I. ANANS *Black Devil* 74 Thus the great Parasite of the soule that heretofore . . . flattered this wretch with the paucity of his Sinnes, now takes him in the lurch, and over-reckons him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* *Hou. IV.* clx, The Sage Span of a Circle tooke the Starres at Lurch, To Conspire Storme. 1692 D'URVEY *Pills* (1719) V. 3 He took me in the lurch.

†d. In a person's lurch: in his power. *Obs.*

1607 R. CLAREW *ur. Estienne's World of Wonders* 195 Hauing him in his lurch and at his lurch. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarak & Hagar* (1649) 93 They lose their authority when they come within the lurch of their servants. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Triat Christian's Growth* 127 David, when he had Saul in his lurch, might as easily haue cut off his head.

†e. To leave in the lurch: to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance; to leave in a position of unexpected difficulty.

Cf. the somewhat earlier phr. *to leave in the lash* (see LASH sb. 4).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 129 Whom . . . he also procured to be equally bound with him for his new counsels appearance to the law, which he neuer did, but left both of them in the lurch for him. 1600 HOLLAND *Ley* 222 The Volcians seeing themselves abandoned and left in the lurch by them, . . . quit the campe and field. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i.

iii. 764 And though th' art of a diff'rent Church, I will not leave thee in the lurch. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 6 If the Country Gentlemen get into it they will certainly be left in the lurch. A 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) l. 345 In transubstantiation, where accidents are left in the lurch by their proper subject. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) l. 357 My Eyes haue been leaving me in the lurch again. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relp* 66 He has left his sweetheart here in the lurch.

†4. A cheat, swindle. *Obs.*

(In our quotes, the earliest recorded use.)

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Paradour & Friar* (1830) Biv, No more of this wrangling in my chyrch, I shrewe your hartys hothie for this lurch. A 1550 *Image Hypocr.* i. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 432/2 They bled hym with a lurch. 1604 T. M. BLACK *Bk.* Eiv, I giue and bequeath to thee . . . All such Lurches, Griues, and Squeezes, as may bee wrung out by the fist of extortion. 1611 BADLEY in *Coryat's Crudities*, *Pangeury*, *Perses*, Briefly, for trial of a religious lurch Thou mind'st an image out of Brixias Church. 1716 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 63 ¶ Ie haue a scape, as well as he a serch, And over take with a greater lurch.

**Lurch** (*lɜːtʃ*), *sh.* 2 [f. LURCH v. 1]

†1. An opportunity of 'lurching' or outstripping others in eating. (Cf. LURCH v. 1 2.) *Obs.*

1568 NORTH *Gynnaed's Diall Pr.* iv. vii. 125 b, And if perhaps a courtier come late, and the table be all ready full, and the lurch out, yet he will not be ashamed to eat his meat neuertheless. For albee it hee can not bee placed at his ease yet . . . rather than fayle he will syt of half a buttock.

2. To lie at, on, upon the lurch: to lie concealed; to be in a lurking place; to lie in wait. *lit. and fig.*

1578 O. ROYCOO in T. PROCTOR'S *Gorg. Gallery*, *Prof. Verses*, The drowsie Drones doe neuer take such toyle, But lye at lurch, like men of Monos minde. 1589 R. KINGS-SON *Gold. Murr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 Fained Friendship now lyes on lurch, his faithful frie id to spill. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 29 Another Epicurean company, lying at lurch as so many vultures, watching for a prey of Church goods. 16 . . . *Paradoxe* xvii. in *Third Collect.* *Poems* (1683) 25 Or H . . . that lyes upon the Lurch, Who left the Charters, shall restore the Church. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 548/2 He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever lay upon the lurch. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Writ* l. v. 68 The enemy of human happiness, always lying at lurch to make prey of the young.

**Lurch** (*lɜːtʃ*), *sh.* 3 [Of obscure origin.]

The word app. occurs as the second element of *lee-lurch* in the first quot. below, for which later nautical and other dicta. substitute *lee-lurches*. If *lee-lurches* in Falconer be not a misprint for *lurches*, it may represent an altered pronunciation of the older *lee-latch*, i.e. the word of command 'have a care of the lee-latch', i.e. 'look that the ship does not go to leeward of her course' (*Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1711). It seems possible that *lurch* originated in the compound *lee-lurch*, an alteration (by association with LURCH sb. 3) of *lee-latch* for *lee-latch*, which prob. contains LATCH sb. 2, LURCH sb. 2 inclination for the sense development of the etymological note on LURCH sb. 1.]

1. (Orig. *Naut.*). A sudden leaning over to one side, as of a ship, a person staggering, etc. Also, a gait characterized by such movements. Phr. *to give a lurch*.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mariny*, *Lee-lurches*, the sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward in a high sea. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xix, Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew seasick. 1843 *Disc. in Se. Fircaide Stor.* 35 The heavy lurch, told too plainly what he had been about. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* l. iv. 47 As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected at every lurch, that the whole party would be upset. 1863 HARRING-GOULD *Iceland* 265 They got the vessel afloat, and with a lurch, she ran out to sea. 1876 BESANT & RILEY *Gold. Butterfly* l, There was the slightest possible lurch in their walk. 1901 *Speaker* 6 Apr. 10/2 We were soon clattering over cobbled streets with an ample lurch at intervals.

2. U.S. A propensity, penchant, leaning.

1854 MAW CUMMINS *Lanphighter* xv. 92 She has a natural lurch for it [learing], and it comes easy to her. 1878 A. PHILLIS in F. S. PHILIPS *Memoir* (1891) 219, I think I got from Professor Stuart and Albert Barnes, both of whom were penurious letter-writers, a lurch adverse to such work.

**Lurch** (*lɜːtʃ*), *v.* 1 [app. a variant of LURK v.] The relation between the two forms is obscure; it is not analogous to that between *birch* and *birk*, *church* and *kirk*, *beseech* and *seek*, etc., where the OE. form has umlaut. The development of sense somewhat resembles that of FORESTALL v., but has prob. been influenced by LURCH sb. 1 or v. 2.]

†1. *intr.* To remain in or about a place furtively or secretly, esp. with evil design. (Cf. FORESTALL v. 1.) Also, †to avoid company, †to sulk. *Obs.*

1420 CHRON. *Flod.* 1377 þen come þe sexsten to serche þe chirche, . . . & sey hem in an hyron þere so lorch. 1570 LEVINS *Maiph.* 100/33 To Lurche, *laillare*. 1575 R. B. APINS & VIRGINIA EJ b, Then gallope to see where her father doth lurche. 1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* ii. 26, I myself . . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am faine to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. 1599 PUTTERHAM *Eng. Poets* ii. xix. (Arb.) 220 For when he is merry, she lurcheth and she loures, When he is sad she singes, or laughs it out by houres. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* ii. 127/1 There's a cue of Thieves that prie and lurch, And steale and share the lings of the Church. 1632 BROME *Novella* ii. ii, I'll turne you off . . . To lurch i' th' night betwixt eleven and two To rob and drown for prey. A 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxviii. Wks. 1687 l. 376 Not at least to be as a Fox or a Wolf; either cunningly lurching, or violently ravaging for prey. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xii. 12 While the One was upon Wing, the Other stood Lurching upon the Ground, and flew away with the Fish. 1727 SOMER-VILLE *Dainty new Ballad* 13 For Love, that little urchin About this widow lurching, Had slyly fix'd his dart. 1749

FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. 2, The son of a whore came lurching about the house. 1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1793), *Lurch*, to lay by, to sneak, to hang on.

†b. Of greyhounds: (See quot. 1897).

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxxx, Whose hounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds deign'd to lurch. 1856 STONEHENGE *Brit. Sports* l. iii. ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 155 (Greyhounds.) Remember that too much knowledge or cleverness soon leads to lurching. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* l. 270/1 *Lurching*, of the greyhound; running cunning, and leaving the most part of the work to its opponent.

2. *trans.* To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent him from obtaining a fair share of food, profit, etc. In later use, to defraud, cheat, rob. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lurtche, as one dothe his felowes at meate with eatynge to hastily, *je briffe*. 1581 Nat at his messe, for he wyl lurtche you than. 1568 ARP. PARKYR *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 337, I pray your honour be a mean that I judge only may have the preferment of this edition; for if any other should lurch him to steal from him these copies, he were a great loser. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush* xxiii. (1878) 61 Voong colts with thy wenchels together go serue, least lurch'd by others they happen to sterue. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 18 Was not this an old Conny catcher . . . that could lurch a poore Conny of so many thousand at one time? 1604 MUNDILLTON *Father Hubbard's Taler Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 94 Where like villanous cheating lowlers, they lurch'd me of two of my best linds. 1607 SHAKES. *Cor. ii.* ii. 205 And in the brunt of a xwenteene Battales since, He lurcht all swards of the Garland. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iv, You haue lurch'd your friends of the better halfe of the garland. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. v, And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to lurch, Who infringe the domains of our good Mother Church.

†3. To be beforehand in securing (something); to consume (food), hastily so that others cannot have their share; to engross, monopolize (commodities); in later use, to get hold of by stealth, pilfer, filch, steal. (Cf. FORESTALL v. 2.) *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 Ye lurch'd some of the coyne as some as euerye perceived the price of it, to be enhanced. 1568 V. SKINSKE *Montanus' Inquisition* 39 b, Some of ye meane which he had lurch'd from the prisoners. 1587 TURNER *Trag. T.* (1837) 23 Her christall eyes had lurcht his yielding heart. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* vii. 28 Bel his priest-priest lurch'd the vlands, which were suppo'd to be deuoured by the Idoll. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Disc. Gasp.* Title-pg, The sacred offering broyles: the eagle spies, A gob he lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1622 S. WADE *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 Oh how difficult is this for vs, not to lurch some part of the praise. 1625 BACON *Disc. Building* (Arb.) 518 Too farre off from great Cities, which may hinder businesse; Or too neare them, which Lurcheth all Promissions, and maketh euery thing deare. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Connex.* To Rdr. Aij, How much hath that . . . Plagiary . . . closely lurcht out of this Author? 1642 VIGOR *God in Monst.* (1644) 39 Clergy-trash, who lay lurking in the lee-lives of the Church, and lurching away the sweet honey from the laborious bees. 1660 MILTON *Free Commu.* Wks. 1738 l. 595 If we can keep us from the fond Conceit . . . putt'ly into many Mens heads by some one or other suttly driving on under that notion his own amittious ends to lurch a Crown.

†b. *absol. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 56 The Sonne could scarce refrain from biting out his Fathers throat-boule, when he saw him sw. Bow downe a lit that he died for. The Mother lurcht from them both. 1620 MUNDILLTON *Chaste Maid* iii. ii, See how they lurch at the lower end. 1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* l. xli. 104 Wherein had he been a thiefe, if he had not . . . meant to lurch out of the common Treasury?

4. To catch (rabbits) by means of lurchers.

1727 MATHER *Ing. Man's Companion* 12 He lurches Conies. [Given as an example of the word.] 1798 [see LURCHING vb. sb. 2.]

5. *Comb.* : † lurch-church (see quot.); † lurch-line, 'the line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over to enclose the birds' (Nares); † lurch-man (nonce-*wd.*), a pilferer.

1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Harold* xii, Let hyn go beate the bushes, I and my men to the lurch line will steale, And pluck the Net. 1603 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 12/2 These may rather be called lurch-men than Church-men, who as they are not troubled with much learning, so they have no more honesty, then they may well away withall. c 1700 Ds. LA *Physic. Hist.*, *Italy* *Tru. Ch.* II. 132 (MS.), When a man that's in orders go's voluntarily and preaches in a Church to which he was never . . . instituted . . . our law gives him no title to the liches but call him a Lurch Church.

**Lurch** (*lɜːtʃ*), *v.* 2 [f. LURCH sb. 1]

1. *trans.* To beat, in various games of skill, sometimes by a specified number or proportion of points. (See LURCH sb. 1 2.)

c 1350 [implied in LURCHING vb. sb. 2]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. ii. 1062 Your old foe, the hangman, Was like to lurch you at Back-gammon. A 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Creu.* *Lurched*, beaten at any Game. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 l. 241 Lurch me at four, but I was mark'd to the top of your trick, by the baron, my dear. 1763 HOYLE *Piquet* 150 It is about two to one that the Eldest-hand does not lurch the Younger-hand. 1785 GEORGE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. *Lurch*, Those who lose a game of whist without scoring five are said to be lurch'd. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 61 [Cassino.] Lurch'd is when your adversary has won the game, before you have gained six points.

†b. *fig.* To defeat. *Obs.*

A 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) Xl. 289 He will be lurch'd in that that admits of no after-gate or reparation. 1829 *Examiner* 354/2 Chancery Reform was lurch'd the week before last.

2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive. *Obs.*  
A 1651 C. LOVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxi. 10 How many have riches served as Absalom's mule served her



master, whom she lured, and left hanging. 1692 *Southern* (1692) I. 29 Putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. 1727 *Bailey* vol. II, *Lurching*, leaving a Person under some embarrassment. 1791 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Apollon for Kings* Moral, Wks. 1816 II. 246 This little anecdote doth plainly show That ignorance, a king too often lurches. 1809 E. S. *Barrett's Settling Sun* II. 109 The Hon. Charles James Fox, having been lured by Lord North, turned his face to Whiggism. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 68 They are foiled by fortune, who hath lured generals in her time.

**Lurch** (lɜ:ʃ), v. 3 (Orig. *Naut.*) [f. LURCH sb. 3]

1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to lean suddenly over to one side; to move with lurches.

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xv, We heeled over so much when we lured, that the guns were wholly supported by the breechings and tackles. 1845 R. CONNOLD *Marv. Catchpole* x. 11, 50 The boat lured through the breakers like a log. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 37 Tempests of temptations Made our vessel lurch and dip. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 601 1 It lurches up and down like a ship at sea. 1918 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. v. ii* (1872) II. 76 The Kaiser's Imperial Ostend East-India Company... made Europe lurch from side to side in a terrific manner.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, as, e.g. a person staggering. 1851 *THACKERAY Humourists* v. (1858) 241 Where the tipsy trainband-man is lurching against the post. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleamings* 16 My London beaver... lurches over and fell among them. 1870 F. PEACOCK *Fall Skit* I. 43 The dogs lurch violently forward. 1879 *HOWLANDS L. Aroost* x. 12 These men lurch in their gait with an unsmooth heaviness.

**Lurcher**¹ (lɜ:ʃɜ:), Also 6 *lorcher*, 8 *lircher*. [f. LURCH v. 1 + -ER¹]. In early Dicts. often used to render *L. luro* glutton, with which it has no etymological connexion.]

† 1. One who 'lurches' (see LURCH v. 1 2) or forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a glutton. *Obs.*

[c. 1440: see LURKER¹ 3.] 1530 *PALSGR*, 241 1/4 Lurcher an exceeding eater, *galfrid*. *Ibid.* 570 2/2 Se howe he crammeth in his meate lyke a lurcher. 1591 *LYTTON Rudinon* II. ii, Is not loue a lurcher, that taketh men's stomachs away, that they cannot eat, their spleen that they cannot laugh [etc.]. 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* v. 3. Wks. (Dyce) II. 407 Take heed of a lurcher, he cuts deep, he will eat up all from you. 1616 *BOYS Wks.* (1630) 822 The Mass-priests are gross lurchers at the Lord's Table.

2. One who pilfers or filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue.

1528 *ROY Rode me* (Arb.) 98 Ye but thorowe fake lurchers And vntyrify abbeys lobbors To pover folkce lytell they a forde. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 450 No seale wyl serve to make sure either such lurchers themselves for filching, or keep the very locks and keies safe. 1705 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* x. 20 To be treated as a lurcher of the people... is more... than any poor mortal could bear. 1714 *GAY Fricas* III. 64 Swift from his Prey the scudding Lurcher flies. 1831 *TRILAWNEY Ado. Younger Son* I. 72 This Caledonian lurcher... had three or four dozen of shirts, with every one a different mark. 1892 *MORR. Adver.* 3 Apr. (1'armer), It was quite time that the honest and respectable drivers sat down on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner; a spy.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lurcher*, one that lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch. 1760-72 H. BROOK *Feet of Quill*, 1792 I. 199 Some... with outward bravado, went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher. 1774 *FOOT Co en ran* III. Wks. 1790 II. 124, I thought that I had dete dete love, that sly lurcher, lurking under the mask. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Iles* v. xxii, Our Lord may choose the rack should teach to this young lurcher use of speech. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 2/7 The prisoner... said prosecutor was a lurcher, and was only sent out as a decoy.

4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the sheep-dog or collie and the greyhound; largely used by poachers for catching hares and rabbits.

1668 *WILKINS Foul Char.* II. v. 161 Greater Beasts; Greyhounds, Lesser Beasts; Lurchers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Sids*. To Rdr., Why should the ears of all... be dinn'd... as if the whole world besides were all Weasils and Poulcats, vermine and Lurchers? 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1053/4 Lost... a Pied Dog... somewhat shap'd like a Lurcher. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 The Tumbler, or Lurcher is... in shape like the Greyhound. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 304 The Lurcher is a kind of Dog much like a Mungrel Greyhound. 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* I. A ragged wolfish-looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound. 1894 *Field* 9 June 81 3/2 The usual lurcher is between the greyhound and collie; they cross well, and the speed of one is combined with the sagacity of the other.

b. *slang*. A humbailiff. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A lurcher of the law, a humbailiff, or his setter. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* II, 'But, where are the lurchers?' 'Who?' asked Wood. 'The traps!' replied a bystander.

**Lurcher**², *rare*. [f. LURCH v. 3 + -ER¹] One who lurches from side to side.

1878 *BESANT & RICE Celtic's Arb.* I. ii. 164 The most lopsided and lurcher-like of rustics was bound to become perpendicular.

**Lurching**, *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. LURCH v. 1 + -ING¹] The action of LURCH v. 1

1. † a. The forestalling of others of their food (*obs.*). b. Pilfering, stealing.

1573 *Tusser Husb.* lxxxviii. (1878) 178 No lurching, no snatching, no straining at all, lest one go without and another have all. 1611 *COTER, Fortruction*, a lurching, purloining; withdrawing. 1616 *BOYS Wks.* (1630) 844 Is not... the denying of the cup a notorious lurching at the Lord's Table?

2. The capturing of rabbits by means of lurchers.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 99 There are many ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use.

3. *Comb.*: † lurching-place, a lurking place.

a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 573 There were so many lurching places, by reason of which, they could easily escape when assaulted.

**Lurching**, *vbl. sb.*² [f. LURCH v. 2 + -ING¹] The gaining of a 'lurch' at play, *esp.* whist, piquet, etc.

c 1350 *MS. Reg.* 13 A. xviii. fol. 158 Lurching [given as one of two modes of winning at the 'long game' at tables, the other being 'lympoldyng']. 1763 *HOYLE Piquet* 125 The lurching of your Adversary... is so material that [etc.]. 1767 *Contestieur* No. 60 (ed. 5) II. 192 A school for Whist would [teach] lurching... finessing... and getting the odd trick.

**Lurching**, *vbl. sb.*³ [f. LURCH v. 3 + -ING¹] The action of LURCH v. 3

1854 *PEIFFER Journ. Iceland* 53 The lurching and pitching of the ship had covered it with traces of everything which had been on the table. 1880 *EM. MARSHALL Troub. Times* III. 244, I had a sudden warning by the lurching of my horse.

**Lurching**, *pp. a.*¹ [f. LURCH v. 1 + -ING²] † 1. Given to or characterized by forestalling others at meals, gluttonous. Also, pilfering. *Obs.*

1577 *STANFURD Deser. Irel. Ep. Ded. in Holinshed*, Loath also in lurching wise to forestall anie man his travell, I was contented to leave them thumping in the forge, and quietlie repair to my usual studies. 1619 *DEMSON Heavenly Bang*, 127 This condemnes that lurching sacrifice, wherein oft times the Priest gives note to others, but retains all to himself. 1620 *VENNER L'ia Recte* viii. 167 All strange and confused sauces... abandon, as... acceptable onely, to lurching and decouring belly-gods. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* x. 23 Ah these are close lurching Companions. These are the Nimblers who would rob me of all my moveables.

2. Of a dog (see LURCH v. 1 1, 1 b, 4; the sense in the quotes is uncertain).

1613 *Unceasing of Machiavel's Instr.* 25 A lurching Dog will range about the fields. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* let. x, My friend Benjie's lurching attendant... began to cock his tail. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., A lurching cur who gnawed something under a waggon.

3. Lurching, 'sneaking'.

1651 *K. W. Conf. Charac.*, A *Baily* (1860) 41 The wab should discover h's lurching knavery. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon.

**Lurching**, *pp. a.*² [f. LURCH v. 2 + -ING²] In senses of LURCH v. 2 2. That wins a 'lurch' at a game. b. Given to deceiving, perfidious.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 30 In came I with a lurching cast [of the dice], and made them all swear round again. 1728 *VANBR. & CHIBBER Prov. Irish* I. 17 A married Woman may... throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

**Lurching**, *pp. a.*³ [f. LURCH v. 3 + -ING²] That lurches or leans suddenly over.

1884 'HUGH CONWAY' *Called Back* 12 A staggering, uncertain, lurching kind of step. 1892 G. LANCELL'S *Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 225 Whilst the falcons are fine-tempered generous birds... the hawks are shifting, lurching fliers. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 The lurching movement and recoil of the ship prevented him. 1901 *Atl. Co. Mag.* June 75 1/2 The Devons tramp after over the lurching poontoon.

Hence **Lurchingly** *adv.*

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. iv. v, It lumbers along, lurchingly with stress, at a snail's pace. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* xxx. 142 Abah lurchingly paced the planks.

**Lurek** (e, *obs.* form of LURK.

**Lurdan** (lɜ:dan), *sb.* and *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.*

Also a, 4 lurdaine, 4-5 lordein, 4-6 lordeyn(e), lurdayne, -eyn, 4-6, 9 lurdane, 4, 7 lordan, 4, 7, 9 lourdan, 4-8 lurdan, 5 lorden, 5-6 lurdan, lordayne, 5-8 lordane, 6 lurdon, lordeine, lordeine, -yne, 6-7 lurdein(e), lurdan(e), -en, 7 lurdain(e), lurdaine, lurdain, lordan, 9 Sr. lurdoun. b. 6 Lorde Dane, -Dene, lor-Dane, 7 Lord-Dane, Lur-Dane. [a. OF. *lurdain*, f. *lourd* heavy: see LOURD.]

The pseudo-etymology in quot. 1529 has affected the spelling of the word in many later examples.]

a. *sb.* A general term of opprobrium, reproach, or abuse, implying either dullness and incapacity, or idleness and rascality; a sluggard, vagabond, 'loafer'. (Cf. FEVER-LURDEN.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13660 'Herd yee bis lurdan,' coth hai, 'Hu he wald lere vs nu vr lai.' c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chvyn.* (1610) 9 Sibiri pat schrew as a lordan [AF. *lora*] gan lark. A sunbird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 108 For thar within was a traitour, A fals lurdane, an losengour. c 1440 *Cesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Hark. MS.) Sum of hem beþe thevis & some lurdaines. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme* (1811) 131 These Danys before were so proud, yf they kept the husbondmen lyke vyleynes;.. the husbondmen called them Lord Dane, which word now we use in obprobrie, callynge hym yf we rebuke Lurdain. 1603 H. CROSSE *Ferkes Comuta*, (1878) 126 Some lurdaines that have wealth left by their ancestors, holde it a poynt of wisdom to rest theyr idle limmes and spare their bodies. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 44 Lurdan, quoth the Philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth. 1723 *RANSAY Fair Assembly* xviii, These lurdanes came just in my light. 1880 *SCOTT Abbot* iv, I found the careless lurdane feeding him with unwashed flesh, and she an eyass. 1885 *KINGSLY Herew.* v, Next to them by chance sat a great lurdan of a Dane.

*Comb.* 1607 K. C(AREW) *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 14 Lurdan-like loutishness.

b. *rarely* applied to a woman.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. viii. 82 That strang lurdane [Helen]... quham weil se ken.

† c. With allusion to the supposed etymology: see quot. 1529 above.

1580 *Mar Martine* 5 To make new upstart Jacks Lurdanes, with coine to cram their chests. 1650 *Consid. Raising Money* 27 This [taxation] is a way to bring a Lord-Dane into every one of our Families.

b. *adj.* Worthless, ill-bred, lazy.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 632 3et he, bat of sic nertu was, wes gefine til a lurdan las. 1582 *MUNDAY Eng. Rom. Life* iv. 29 Whereby the lazie lurdan Friars that keepe the Church gettes more riches. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 32 Lurdane Sloth O'ercoups them a' mang savage swarms O' Hun and Goth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 122 If I see na soon exhibit sicket... This braggin' lurdoun loon. 1859 *TENNYSON Ellarre* 436 In one [pavilion]... d'roned her lurdane knights.

Hence † **Lurdantry**, rascality.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. Prol. 9 Leis, lurdantry, and lust ar our laid stem.

**Lurde**, variant of LOURD a.

† **Lurde**, *v.* *Obs. rare*¹. [Cf. *lurge* (dial.), lazy (E. D. D.).] *trans.* To indulge in laziness.

c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bigbears* iv. iv, in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), It booteth not to lie, and lurdge my wery beanes.

† **Lure**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 lyre, 2-4 lere, 3 leore, 3-4 lire, 3-5 lure (u), (4 luere, lur).

[OE. *lyre* masc.; -OTent. type \**luri-s*, f. root \**lus-* (*leus*:-*laus*):- to lose: see LEASE v.] Loss, either the action or process of losing, or what is lost; destruction, perdition. Also to bring to lure, to lie in lure.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* in Wt.-Wülcker 66 Mid lyre ealra þinga minra. c 1150 *Voc. ibid.* 540/31 *Iachura*, lure. a 1275 *Colt. Hom.* 221 Pa wolde god zefyllan and zeiminn þone lere þe folowen was, of þan hefenlice werode. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5677 Whatt mann se itt iss þatt wecþþ her Forr lere off corþlike abhte. a 1250 *Orul & Night*, 1151 Thu singst azen eizte lure. 1297 R. GLOUC. *Rolls* 10813 Him þogte it was a gret lure [C. lure] to al is kinedom. a 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* 1. 263 On þlac þres ryden oþer seon, That wol lure ant tuene buen. 13... *Gauz. & Gr. Knt.* 355, I am þe wakkest, I wol, and of wyl feblest, & lest lur of my lyf, quo laytes þe sþye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2241 Ouer lures all lures to the last ende, What will falle. *Ibid.* 8691 Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lefe prinse!

**Lure** (lɜ:ɪ), *sb.*² Also 5-6 leure, 6-7 lewre, 7 luer, lewer. [a. OF. *leurre*, *leurre*, *loire* = Pt. *loire*, cogn. w. It. *logoro* bait; prob. of Tent. origin; cf. MHG. *luoder*, mod. G. *luder* bait.]

1. An apparatus used by falcons, to recall their hawks, constructed of a bunch of feathers, to which is attached a long cord or thong, and from the interstices of which, during its training, the hawk is fed. *Hawk of the lure*: see HAWK sb. 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317 1/2 Lure for hawkys, *lurale*. 1530 *PALSGR*, 239 1/2 Leure for a hawke, *leorre*. 1575 *TURBERY. Fawntourie* 165 Fasten a pullet unto your lure and goe apart. 1592 *SHAKS. Ten. & Ad.* 1027 As Faulcons to the lure, away she flies. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) Words of Art expl. Lure is that whereto Falconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not unlike a fowle. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Rates Inwards - Lewers for Hawkes the peece is liid. a 1682 *Sir T. BROWNE Tracts* 116 Though they [old Falconers] used Hoods, we have no clear description of them, and little account of their Lures. c 1704 *Pator Henry & Emma* 110 When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1814 *CARY Dante, Inf. xvii.* 123 As falcon, that hath long been on the wing, But lure nor bird hath seen. 1834 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 1036 The Duke of St. Albans has manned eight hawks, and their training with leash and crease and lure is now in actual progress. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 First the hawk... is 'called off' to a piece of food held in the hand; next to a 'lure'.

b. The act or function of training the hawk to come to the lure. *rare*.

1615 *LATHAM (Hille) Falconry*; or the Faulcons Lure, and Cure.

c. Phrases. To alight on the lure, to bring, call, come, stoop to (the or one's) lure, etc. Often fig. † Also at one's lure (fig.): at one's command, under one's control; so † to gain to one's lure.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 42 This false thief... Hadde alway bowdes redy to his hond, As any hawk to lure in Engeland. - *Maniple's Prod* 72 Another day he wote peraventure Reclame the, and luryne thee to lure.

1590 *GOWLE Conf.* II. 11 Bot yit hire liketh noght alythe Upon no lure which I caste. 1430-40 *LYNG. Bochas* v. xxxiv. (1554) 141 b, After this... Came Jugurtha yf manly man to lure. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pies.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 171 She promised... To love you best... Though that Disdayne brought her to her lure. 1822 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xlvii, In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoke, In time all haggard Hawkes will stoop the Lures. 1887 *GOLDING De Rorney* xl, 151 As much as thou canst, thou makest all things stoop to thy lure. 1599 T. (Moupet) *Silk-wormes* 52, I leane to tell how she doth poison cure... What cauckars hard and wolves be at her lure. 1611 *MARSHAM Country Content* I. v. (1658) 30 After your Hawkes are manned, you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees. 1643 *Sir T. BROWNE Relig. Med.* I. § 10, I teach my haggard and unreclaimed Reason to stoop unto the lure of Faith. 1653 *HOLCROFT Pro. opus* I. 30 This mayd Antonina, by much soothing... at last gained to her lure. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. 614 The Royscurian way's more sure To bring the Devil to the Lure. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 186 He brought the Venetian to his Lure. 1688 [see LURE v. 2]. 1743 *SOMERVILLE Field Sports* 14 A docile Slave, Tam'd to the Lure, and careful to attend Her Master's Voice. 1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell* VII. II,



A friend of ours—a poet: sewer have fluttered tamer to the lure than he. 1805 SWINBURNE *Fauns & Bait*, Gard. Proscriptions 76 Time stoops to no man's lure.

2. *Her*. A conventional representation of a hawk's lure, consisting of two birds' wings with the points directed downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord. *In lure*: see quot 1828-40.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* li. 132 b, The fiedle is de Azure, two wings jointly en Lewre de argent. 1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* vi. l. (1666) 384 Three pair of Wings joyined in lewer. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Lure*, Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards... are said to be in Lure. 1868 CURRIAN *Her.* (1883) 117. 1883 *N. & Q.* 23 June 184/2 Northern California... Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field etc.

3. (orig. *fig.*) Something which allures, entices, or tempts.

c1385 CHAUCER *L.G. W.* 1371 *Hyphis*, Thou madest thyn recleyving and thyn lures To ladyes. c1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 410 He bat pendichit out of mesure Shal last a none pouertes bitternesse; floole largesse is ther to a veray lure. 1528 LYNDESEY *Dreme* 278 Off Lychorye thay wer the veray lures. 1635 R. HOLTON *Conch. Aff.* 276 To hold out... as a prize and Lure, the freeness of Gods immeasurable mercy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* li. 194 How many have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her lures. 1747 SWOLLETT *Regicide* i. l. (1777) 6 Remained unshaken by the enchanting lure Which vain ambition spread before his eye. 1815 SHELLEY *Alaster* 291 Silent death exposed, Faithless perhaps as sleep, a shadowy lure. a1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688, Wks. 1846 li. 89 Whether the succession was actually held out to her as a lure or not, at least there was an intention... to prefer her to the Princess of Orange. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 359 He is mighty hard on those who dare to tempt fortune and follow its lure.

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in *Angling* a more general term than *bait*, which strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat.

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lure*, a Bait. 1859 MARK LEMON *Christm. Hamper* (1860) 86 The barber... whose bow-windowed shop... is full of lures for fish. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling v.* (1880) 158 His line, guileless of a lure, is extended on the surface of the water. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 44 The kind of fish for which they set their lures. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 340/2 The aim of the angler should be to present them with something... different... from the lures with which they may have become familiar.

5. *B.* Erroneously used for: A trap or snare (*fig.*). 1403 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Rest*, 269 Poems (E. E. T. S.) 7 Was ther euyr lord so gret and so sure... That may not fall in the snare and in the lure Of trouble. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1821) IV. 269 And treacherously thou hast betrayed, Unto thy Lure a gentle Heart. 1870 DISRAELI *Lotair* xlii, The Colonel fell into the lure only through his carelessness. 1872 BROWNING *Pilgrimage* iii, At wink of eve be sure They love to steal a march, nor lightly risk the lure.

6. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: *fig.* any alluring cry.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 By that lure or loulie may be told from parish to parish all the town over. 1821 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 199 Oh! where's thy guiding lure,—a mother's voice.

7. *attrib.*, as *lure-bait*, *-bird*, *-fish*, *-owl*.

1777 HOOKE *Comenius's Vn. World* (ed. 12) 68 He allureth birds by the chirping of lure-birds. 1866 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vii. 678 You are a coquette, A lure-owl posturing to attract birds. 1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Resources U.S.*, 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Case of lure-baits and ornamented hooks from Alaska.

*Lure*, sb. 3 *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (Caithness, Aberdeensh.: see E. D. D.) [? Anomalous var. *YURE* a., ON. *juir*.] The udder of the cow and other animals.

c1500 LACE *Wyl Buckle's Test.* (Copland) a119, For the third course of the bucke. The potage Mogets and Nominbleis stued, ... bake dowetts and tendrens, and the lior rosted, and if it be a Doo take the lure.

*Lure* (*lūre*), sb. 4 *techn.* Also *loor*, *lower*. [Shortened from *VELURE*.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lever*,... a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lover*, *Lure*.

*Lure* (*lūre*), sb. 5 Also *loor*, [ad. Da. and Norse *lur*, ON. *lúdr*. Cf. Shetland *looder-horn*.] A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

1840 H. T. MARTINEAU *Feats on Fiord* ix. (1841) 217 She... took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle... and stole away. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1884) 162 At evening the cows are summoned home with a long horn, called the loor.

*Lure* (*lūre*), v. Also 6 *leur*, 6-7 *lewre*, 7 *lower*. [f. *LURE* sb. 2; cf. F. *leurver* (OF. *loirver*).] 1. *trans.* To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

c1385 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 415 With empty hand men may nowe haukes lure. 1562 J. HAYWOOD *Prov. & Rhet.* (1867) 215 Lewre falcones when ye list. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* li. xxv. (1631) 88 A Faulconer would not have lured it. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content* i. v. (1668) 30 Short winged Hawks are said to be called, not lured, 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 17 The falconer... should always *halloo* when he is luring.

2. *intr.* To call to a hawk while casting the lure. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lure, as a falconer dothe for his haule. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 147 Take the lewre... and cast it about your headie crying and leuring aloud. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* li. 239/2 Lure, or Lower, or Lewre, is to call the Hawk to Lure.

† b. To call loudly. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Fling* i. 235 This boy lured for him & called Sino. 1607 TORSELL *Powr. Biasts* (1658) 543 He standeth lewring and making a terrible noise to affright the swine. 1666 JACON *Sylva* § 250 If you stand between a Houe, and a Hill, and lure towards the Hill. 1666 *Fests Scogin* (Harl.) 65 At last Scogin did lewer and whoop to him [his horse].

† c. To call at contemptuously. *Obs.*

1693 J. H. in *Pruden's Juvenal* x. 5 He's mocked and lured at by the giddy Crowd.

† 3. *trans.* To train (a hawk) to come to the lure. 1486 *St. Albans Div.* They be hawkes of the towre; and ben both lured to be cride and reclayned. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1 Lure your haule betyme I wolde advyse you. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 123 When you would lure him, give him unto some other man to holde and call him with a lure well garnished with meate.

4. To allure, entice, tempt.

1393 LANGR. *P. Pl. C.* viii. 44 Ich am nat lured with loue, bote onht lyge under bombe. c1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 306/9 Only be richesse per-to hem lured. 1447 BORTHAM *Scriptys* (Roxb.) 14 Hyr Lewre sode dede lured Hys herte. a1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 219 But that your will is such to lure me to the trade As other some full many yerres to trace by craft ye made. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 664 In secret, riding through the Air she comes, Lured with the smell of infant blood. 1888 CROWNE *Darius* ii. Dram. Wks. 1874 lii. 405 Nay, Sir, but for a while, till he has lured Gods, and revolting nations to your aid. a1763 SHANSTON *Elegies* xvi. 27 Expense, and art, and toil, united move; To lure a breast that felt the purest flame. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* iii. 407 His dog had gone off it appen-ed; having ben lured away. a1839 PRATT *Poems* (1864) i. 119 But go and lure the mid night cloud, Or chain the mist of morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. iv. 517 He had ben lured into a snare by treachery. 1900 W. WATTS *Aberdeen & Banff* x. 250 By a feint... Montrose lured away a large portion of the defending force.

5. To entice to come down by a call.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) vi. 131 The ducks flying in the air are often lured down... by the loud voice of the mallard.

† 6. *intr.* To set a trap for (another). *fig.* *Obs.* a1591 H. SMITH *Serv.* (1614) 423 Yet Paul lured for Agrippa. Now he shies to the people. When he had caught the king, he spread his net for the people.

*Lure*, obs. *Sc.* f. *liefer*, compar. of *LIEF* a., dear. 1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* 31 I'd lure be strung Up by the neck.

*Lure*, str. pa. t. LEENE v. 1; var. *LOOR* dial. *Lured* *Mod.*, *pph.* a. [f. *LURE* v. + -ED.]

1. Of a hawk: Trained to come to the lure a1576 *Common Conditions* 409 (Bradl.) 612 The leured haule, whose rowling eyes are fixed on Partridge fast. 1599 PORTER *Lugny Wom.* *Abing* (Percy Soc.) 71 Like a well lured hawk she knows her call.

2. Entrapped.

1720 GAY *House* ii. li. Poems II. 453 Did the lured lark, whom tangling nets surprise, On soaring pinion rove the spacious skies.

*Lureful* (*lūre-fūl*), a. *rare*. [f. *LURE* sb. 2 + -FUL.] Alluring. Hence *Lurefully* *adv.*

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & L.* 39 *Lureful* is she, bent for folly. 1891 — *One of our Comp.* li. xi. 267 His wreck, ... winked lurefully when abandoned. *Ibid.* lii. x. 88 Her voice was lurefully encouraging.

*Lurement* (*lūre-mēnt*), *rare*. [f. *LURE* v. 1 + -MENT.] Allurement.

1592 WYRIEY *Armorie* 155 No luerments wrought my constant mind to fail. 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* xvii. 716 For vengeance I did it... Without that, futurity luerments had none. 1898 H. CALDWELL *Humie* viii. 145 She, feeling the lurement of a gay court, was drawn into intrigue.

*Lurer* (*lūre-r*), [f. *LURE* v. + -ER.] One who or that which lures. In mod. Dicts.

*Lurer* (*lūre-r*), [f. *LURE* sb. 1 + -ER.] One who smooths felt hats with a 'lure'.

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hatter, hat-manufactures. Felt Hat Making: Lurer

*Luresome*, a. [f. *LURE* v. + -SOME.] Alluring. 1883 *Harpers Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Beneath a woman's tongue... The subtlety lies luresome lodging hath.

*Lurg* (*lūrg*), *local*. [? Cf. *LEG* sb. 4.] A British marine worm used for bait; the white-rag worm. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.*, *Lurgan*, *Lurg*, *Lurk*, a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait. 1882 *Gaskell's Nat. Hist.* vi. 232 The White-rag Worm, or Lurg [*Nephtys caeca*], is common on the British shores, and varies from six to ten inches in length.

† *Lurgg*. *Sc.* *Obs.* [repr. Gael. *cà lurg* (*cà* dog, *lurg* gen. of *lorg* track).] *Lurgg* dog: a bloodhound.

1605 in *Reg. Prin. Council Scot.* vii. 744 That in every parish there may be some lurg dogges kept, one or moe... for following of pette stouthes.

*Lurid* (*lūrid*), a. [ad. L. *lūridus* pale yellow, wan, ghastly.]

1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan and sallow; ghastly of hue. Said e.g. of the sickly pallor of the skin in disease, or of the aspect of things when the sky is overcast.

1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Lurid*, pale, wan, black, and blew. 1658 PHILLIPS *Lurid*, pale, wan, of a sallow colour. 1669 COWLEY *Elegy* *Eds. Refington* Poems 76 A lurid paleness sits upon the skin That did enclose the beauteous body in. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 20 Whilst Vengeance, i) the lurid air, Lifts her red arm, expos'd and bare. 1822-34 *Goold's Study* *Mod.* (ed. 4) iv. 8 Applied to the disease like our own term green-sickness, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin. *Ibid.* 496 Lurid papulous scall. 1874 SYMONDS *Sh. Italy & Greece* (1896) i. l. 13 A leaden glare... makes the snow and ice more lurid.

2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said, e.g., of lightning-flashes across dark clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

1727 THOMSON *Britannica* 97 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame. 1805 WORSW. *Waggoner* l. 167 Save that above a single height is to be seen a lurid light, Above Helm-crag—a streak half dead, A burning of portentous red. 1818 SCOTT *Inv. Midl.* vii. The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* i. 263 At night also the lurid reflection of immense fires hung in the sky. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xavii. (1878) 220 A thick and thundery haze that gave a red and lurid tinge to the coast we were leaving. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 84. 93 A gleam of lurid light seemed for a moment to illuminate the thick darkness.

b. Said hyperbolically of the eyes, countenance, etc.

1746 T. SEWARD *Conformity betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 The prating Grandame... His Lips... with lustral Juices anointed From lurid Eyes and fascinating Charms (= *prælores oculi* in *hibet* *perla*, Persius ii. v. 35). 1826 DISRAELI *Fin. Gray* iii. vi. The lurid glare of the ananconda's eye. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii. 335 A softness gathered over the lurid fires of her eye. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Maria Penn* xiv. (1879) i. 191 The glow of rage was still lurid on Donatello's face.

3. *fig.* (from either c f the preceding senses), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in phr. to cast or throw a lurid light on (a subject).

1850 KINGSTON *At. Locke* iv, Woe unto that man on whom that idea, true or false, rises lurid. 1865 DICKENS *Mind* *Pr.* iii. iv, Lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made, shone athwart the awful gloom of her composure. 1866 R. W. DARE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* vii. 273 The lurid, stormy eloquence of Edmund Burke. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 127 He adds one fact more which casts a lurid light on the annals of the persecution. 1899 P. T. BULLEN *Leg. Sea-wary* 182 Peter's voice prattled on, its lurid language in the strangest contrast to the gentleness of his speech.

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellowish-brown colour. † Applied *spec.* to plants of the order *Luride* of Linnæus (see quot. 1822-34).

1767 W. HART *Christ's Par.* 50, 41 Lurid hemlock, ting'd with pishous stains. 1822-34 *Goold's Study* *Mod.* (ed. 4) ii. 87 The lurid and um allurements. *Ibid.* iv. 12 Cr. t. plasm of Hemlock, or the other umbellate or lurid plants in common use. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Antimol.* iv. 281 Lurid, yellow with some mixture of brown. Dirty yellow. 1839 LINDLEY *Introduct.* *Bot.* (ed. 3) 478 Lurid; dirty brown, a little clouded. 1856 HENNING *Dict. Bot. Terms*, Lurid, of a dingy brown, grey with orange. 1871 DARWIN *Des. Mus.* ii. xii. 5 La m. 3-10-15 the body presents strongly contrasted, light lurid tints. 1871 W. A. LEITCH *Lichen flora* 400 *Ardelia* depressed, lurid, dark-purplish.

Hence *Luridly* *adv.*, *Luridness*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Luridness*, black and blueness, paleness, &c. 1795-7 SOLLEY *Min. Poems* *Poet.* Wks. II. 1 You cloud that rolls luridly over the hill is red with their weapons of fire. 1845 HUNT *Poems* 13 Luridly Couried the swift lightning through the sky. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 957/r The writer has deliberately... softened a hundred tints which would have increased the luridness of his picture.

*Lurido*. Used in *Bot.* as quasi-Latin combining form of *luridus* LURID.

1871 W. A. LEITCH *Lichen flora* 51 Lurido cinerascens. *Ibid.* 252 Lurido-fuscescent. *Ibid.* 288 Lurido-whitish.

*Luring* (*lū-rin*), *vb.* sb. 1 [f. *LURE* v. + -ING.]

The action of *LURE* v. in various senses.

1547 BOORNE *Brer.* *Health* ccv. 100 It may come by lewrynge, halowynge, or great cryenge. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 269 My luring is not good, it liketh not thine ear. 1556 WILLOUE *Avia* (1860) 137 Trusse up your lures, your loring is in vaine. 1603 BERRON *Dial. Fifth & Phas.* (Grosart) 71 Tying of legges, and tearing of throates, with luring, and following. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* i. Wks. 1874 iv. 173 Tush let him passe, He is not worth our luring, a meere Coxcombe.

*Luring*, *vb.* sb. 2 *techn.* [f. *LURE* sb. 1 + -ING.] The action of smoothing a hat with a lure.

1902 *Brit. Med. J.* *Trul.* No. 2146. 378 Finishing consists of 'shaving' with fine sand-paper and 'luring'... The 'luring' is done with a suitable pad.

*Luring*, *pph.* a. [f. *LURE* v. + -ING.] That lures (in senses of the verb); enticing, attractive.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 24 Ane luring bait fund fischis to wike tene. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 148 You must put hir on a payre of gret lewri, g bels. 1583 *Leg. R. St. Andros* 8 Ane lewrand lawrie licherious. 1592 WYRIEY *Armorie*, *Ld. Chaudes* 30 Yet near incautht the luring fruit doth slay. 1842 MANNING *Serv.* vii. (1848) i. 101 Some high and luring offer. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. xiv. (1874) 176 The world with luring fancies, Leads them on. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 724 Fowlers... eschew vile practice, nor find sport In torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

*Luripup*, variant of *LURPOOP*.

*Lurk* (*lūrk*), sb. 1 [f. *LURK* v.]

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase *on the lurk*. Cf. *LURCH* sb. 2.

1829 *Life & Death* J. Wilson (Farmer), Like Reynard sneaking on the lurk.

2. *slang*. A method of fraud.

1851 MAYHEW *Lowd. Labour* i. 363 The 'dead lurk'... is the expressive slang phrase for the act of entering dwelling-houses during divine service. *Ibid.* (1861) II. 51 This initiated, Chelsea George could 'go upon any lurk'. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lurk*, a sham, swindle, or representation of feigned distress. 1875 BRINE in Ribton-Turner *Figurative & Vagraney* (1887) 642 The 'bereavement lurk' is a lucrative one—(i. e.) the pretended loss of a wife [etc.].

3. *dial.* A loafer. (E. D. D.) Cf. *LURK* v. 1 b.







luscious than revenge? 1848 KINGSLY *Saint's Tragic*, iii. ii. 250 Sinking down in luscious rest again.

† **b. trans.** of a young person. *Obs.*  
1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* l. vii. He, really is... a strong, healthy, luscious boy enough.

**2. In bad sense:** Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly.  
1730 PALSGR. 313/1 Fresshe or luscious as meate that is nat well seasoned, or that hath an unpleasant sweetness in it. *1616* SURF. & MARK. *Country Farm* 239 The smell of them [sc. other Lillies] is luscious, grosse, and vnwholesome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lushions*, over-sweet, cloying. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Conclus. The last cop. is by no means improved by the luscious lump of half-dissolved sugar usually found at the bottom of it. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* l. 275 Without the addition of water, the resulting wine will be luscious and heavy. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* iii. vi. And the luscious dreary odours of fading flowers and trodden fruits, were heavy in the air.

**3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language or literary style:** Sweet and highly pleasing to the eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly in unfavourable use, implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in accordance with good taste.

1652 FULLER *Abel Redin*, *Benengarius* (1869) l. 4 He often, adduced his discourse with all luscious expressions unto him. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 8 Luscious words, that give no good relish to the sense. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 304 All those luscious Panegyrics of Mercenary Pens. 1738 BIRCH *Appl. Life Milton* l. 78 A luscious Style stuffed with gaudy Metaphors and Fancy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 66 A stream of luscious panegyrics. 1840 KINGSLY *Lett.* (1878) l. 50, I have shed strange tears at the sight of the most luscious and sunny prospects. 1902 LONGIN. *Mag.* Mar. 479 The *Lotus Eaters*, is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the Odyssey.

**b. Of colouring, design, etc.**

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 15. 42 The groups of children, luscious in colour and faint in light. *Ibid.* iv. § 13. 105 This extraordinary piece of luscious ugliness [a festoon].

† **4. Of tales, conversation, writing, etc.:** Gratifying to lascivious tastes, voluptuous, wanton. Rarely of a person: Lascivious. *Obs.*

1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 63 She leaves the neat youth, telling his luscious tales. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1744) XI. ccviii. 4717 Those luscious doctrines of the Antinomians. 1702 POPE *Jam.* & *May* 379 Cantharides, Whose use old Bards describe in luscious rhymes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1758) VII. xlv. 123 Calista [in 'The Fair Penitent'] is a desiring luscious wench. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Jng. Wom.* (1767) l. iv. 149 Their descriptions are often loose and luscious in a high degree. 1815 W. H. IRLEND *Scrublemania* 143 Descriptions so luscious—such pictures of passion That prudes, then with furor, to ruin might dash on.

**5. Absol. (with the).**

1708 BRIT. *Apollo* No. 78. 3/1 There's a Great deal of Wit, But the Devil a Bit of the luscious, can I find in't. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. T—B—* Poet. Wks. (1846) 87 A poet, Whose memory will live while the luscious can charm.

**Lusciously** (lʊʃiəsli), *adv.* [*LUSCIOUS* *a.* + *-LY*]. In a luscious manner.

1566 DRANT *Horace's* *Sat.* vii. l. vij. Some people... Wyl... make their cookies lusciously, they delicately to dresse. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* Ep. Ded. 6 The spices of Arabia are said to be lusciously redolent to those that are distant from it some hundreds of miles. 1720 PALMER *Proverbs* Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly give the vice he has too lusciously described. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. l. 147 The Latin pieces are lusciously elegant. 1807 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Geo. Eliot* in *Women Novelists* 64 Those lusciously suggestive epithets. *Ibid.* 68 Hetty Sorrel with her soft caressing lusciously-loving outside, and her heart 'as hard as a cherry-stone'.

**Lusciousness** (lʊʃiəsnes), [*LUSCIOUS* *a.* + *-NESS*]. The quality of being luscious.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* iii. 16 By allaying of the exceeding lusciousness of the mault with his bitterness. 1667 DECAY *Chr.* *Fifty* viii. ¶ 15 To embitter those sensualities whose lusciousness serves to intoxicate us. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* ii. xii. If prudes are offended at the lusciousness of this picture they may take their eyes off from it. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 42. 282 A versification sweet even to lusciousness. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 93 If a man has sumptuous viands laid before him and does not eat them, he does not know their lusciousness.

† **Luscition**. *Obs. rare*—[ad. *L.* *luscitiō*, diminution of sight, *f. luscus* one-eyed.] [See quot.] 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Luscition*, dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes. 1676-1717 in COLES.

**Luse, Luser(a)n, Luserde, Luseret:** see LOUSE, LUCE 1, LUCERN 1, LUSARD, LUCERET.

† **Lush**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [*LUSH* *v.* 1]. A stroke, blow. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 384 With the luscche of the launce he lyghte one hys schuldrys. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 271 Here with a luscche, lordayne, I schalle be allowe. 1887 Jamieson's *Dict.* Suppl., *Lush*, a stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane.

**Lush** (lʊʃ), *sb.* 2. *slang.* [Of obscure origin: perh. suggested by *LUSH* *a.*]

1. Liquor, drink.

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush*, drink. 1796 GROSSE'S *Dict.* *Ulg. Tongue*, *Lush*, strong beer. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, beer or liquor of any kind. 1829 LYTTON *Discovered* 5 I'll find the lush. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 189 Cheering the workmen with good words and 'lush'. 1872 MRS. LYNN LINTON *J. Davidson* viii. 160 'It's no use, governor' he said... in his drunken way; 'work and no lush too hard for me, governor!'

**b. A drinking bout.**

1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 214 We ended the day with a lush at Verry's. 1896 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Fortis* 363 On very special occasions... there would be a 'lush', when every mess brewed its punch, or egg-flip.

**2. Comb.:** lush-crib, -ken, — *lūsh-ing-ken* (see *LUSHING* *vb.* *sb.*).

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush ken*, an alehouse. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush-crib* or *Lush-ken*, a public-house, or gin-shop. 1823 BLACKB. *Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving figger to the drawer.

**Lush** (lʊʃ), *a.* 1. Also *lusch*, 6 *lushe*.

[? Onomatopoeic alteration of *LASH* *a.* 3.]

1. Lax, flaccid; soft, tender. *Obs.* *exc. dial.*

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317 1/2 Lusch, or slak, *laxus*. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. 189b, Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggie, is the blade. 1580 BLUNDELL *Curing Horses* v. 4b, The flesh of his lips and of all his bodie is lush and feeble. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Solinus* vii. 6, Shrubbess, which so soone as they be in the deepe of the water, are lush and almost like a gystle. 1616 *North's* *Mag.* XXXIX. 125 (Esses *Diale* 6), *Lush*, loose. 1847 HALLIWELL, *S.v.*, Ground easily turned over is said to be lush. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Wds.* E. D. D., That beef's varra lush and tender.

**2. Of plants, esp. of grass:** Succulent and luxuriant in growth.

The literary currency of this sense (which seems still to exist in s. w. dialects) is due to the recollection of the instance in Shaks. (quot. 1610). A conjecture of Theobald's, adopted by Johnson and many later editors, substitutes *l'us* for *l'us* 'vine' for 'luscious woodbine' in *Mids. N.* ii. i. 251. The conjecture is now discredited, but the passage as amended has had many echoes in 19th c. literature.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 57 How lush and lusty the grass looks! 1817 KEATS *Endymion* i. 1 And let a lush lullum overstep them. 1818 — *Endymion* i. 91 Overhead, Hung a lush screen of drooping weeds. 1820 SHAKS. *Macbeth* iii. i. 1 In the warm hedge grew lush egglime. 1832 TENNYSON *Drum Fair Wom.* xviii. And at the root thro' lush green grasses burned the red acorn. 1862 W. W. STORY *Robt. d. R.* i. (1864) 1 The broken arches of a Roman bridge, nearly buried in the lush growth of weeds, shrubs, and flowers. 1867 SPECTATOR 6 Apr. 384 The lush tropical forests of South America. 1872 BLACK AD. *Thaetion* xii. Lush meadows, with the cattle standing deep in the grass. 1876 BROWNING *Poet. Works* Prose, II. And lush and lithe do the creepers clothe the wall I watch, with a wealth of green. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 85 Bound together by the lush growth of the bramble.

**b. Of a season:** Characterized by luxuriance of vegetation.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* i. 46 And as the year grows lush in juicy stalks, I'll smoothly steer my little boat [etc.]. 1891 T. HARVEY *Teas* II. 109 The supernumerary milkers of the lush green season had been dismissed.

**c. Luxuriantly covered with.**

1863 LATTIN *Cavalliana* xlii. The farmers... allow their hedges to spread four yards thick, all lush with convolvulus and honeysuckle.

**d. trans. and fig.**

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* i. 1082 Now this green lush falseness to the roots. 1891 T. HARVEY *Teas* II. 55 The aesthetic, sensuous, pagan pleasure in natural life and lush womanhood.

**3. Shakspeare's use** has by some writers been misapprehended as referring to colour.

1744 SHAKS. *Wks.* (ed. Hammer) VI. Gloss., *Lush* (*Temp.* ii. i. 52), of a dark deep full colour, opposite to pale and faint. 1850 T. MARTIN *Horace* 60 The lush rose fingers late.

**4. Comb.**

1818 KEATS *Endymion* ii. 52 Listening still, Hear after hour, to each lush-leaved rill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 52 The lush-cold blue-bells.

Hence **Lushly** *adv.*, **Lushness**.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317 2 Lushly, *laxus* (K. P. rare). 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Beltinda* III. iv. 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 552 In the lushness of early summer. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Jan. 39/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English.

**Lush** (lʊʃ), *a.* 2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, or *Lushy*, drunk.

**Lush**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* *exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *lusshe*, *luysohe*, *lusse*, *lusche*, (*pa. l. loste*, *luste*), 5 *lusche*, *loushe*, *lusk*, 9 *losh*, 6—*lush*. [? Echoic variant of *LASH* *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to come down with a rush.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 817 (Kölbing) Per was... mani of his hors ylust. *Ibid.* 7750 Our cristen... out of pe sadel mani lust. *Ibid.* 9797 Another to be chine he luste. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6730 He hurlet forth vuhnyndly, harmyt fol money, Of pe ledis, bat hym led, luskit to ground. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 10 Puschall I... lushe alle your lymms with lassche. *Ibid.* xlv. 37 Pei lushed hym, pei lashed hym. 1441 *M.S. Soc. Antiqu.* 101 ff. 72 (Halliw.) These lions been lusked and lased on sendir. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Lush*, to beat down wasps with a bough.

**2. trans. To strike.**

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6875 (Kölbing) Per was... mani of his hors ylust. *Ibid.* 7750 Our cristen... out of pe sadel mani lust. *Ibid.* 9797 Another to be chine he luste. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 6730 He hurlet forth vuhnyndly, harmyt fol money, Of pe ledis, bat hym led, luskit to ground. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 10 Puschall I... lushe alle your lymms with lassche. *Ibid.* xlv. 37 Pei lushed hym, pei lashed hym. 1441 *M.S. Soc. Antiqu.* 101 ff. 72 (Halliw.) These lions been lusked and lased on sendir. 1890 *Gloss. Gloss.*, *Lush*, to beat down wasps with a bough.

† **3. To bring out with a rush.** In quot. *fig. Obs.* c. 1449 *Peacock Repr.* i. xx. 129 Thei kunnen bi herte the textis of Holi Scripture and kunnen lussche hem out thikke at feest, and at ale drinking.

**Lush** (lʊʃ), *v.* 2. *slang.* [*f. LUSH* *sb.* 2.]

1. *trans.* To ply with 'lush' or drink; to liquor. 1821 *Life P. Haggart* 18 We had lushed the coachman so neatly, that Barney was obliged to drive. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 147 To lush the Keyhavenites with four gallons of swill. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Two Curious* xxii. To lush me and feed me so as to get on my blind side.

2. *intr.* To drink, indulge in drink. Also *to lush it*.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lush*, to drink. 1825 C. M. WENTWORTH *Eng. Spy* II. 232 Smoke, take snuff, lush. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 90 The captain and his mate having... lushed it ashore all night. 1851 61 MAXWELL *Land Labour* (1864) l. 187/2, I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly lushed too much.

**b. trans. To drink.**

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix. Some of the richest sort you ever lushed.

† **Lushburg**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lusshebourne*, *-borwe*, *-borne*, *-borgh*, *-burgh*, *lussheburgh*, *lusshebruns*, *lussahbourne*, 4 *lussheburgho*, 5 *-burne*, *luschburue*, *-bown*, 7 *Hist.* *lusbrough*, *-borow*, *-burgh*, (*lushoborow*), 8 *Hist.* *lushborough*, *-burg*. [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also *Lushebourne sterling*.

1346 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusieurs Marchanz... 1351 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusieurs Marchanz... 1351 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusieurs Marchanz... 1351 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusieurs Marchanz...

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317 2 Lushy, *laxus* (K. P. rare). 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Beltinda* III. iv. 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 552 In the lushness of early summer. 1902 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Jan. 39/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English.

**Lushing** (lʊʃɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f. LUSH* *v.* 2 + *-ING*].

The action of the *vb.* *LUSH* *v.* 2. Also *pl.* abundance. 1820 SCOTT *Yont.* 193/20, Claws and ad, who by in lushing, [So in *l. heart*; ad 1830 has lushing; reading of *l. sh.* perh. doubtful.] 1890 H. NISBET *Parl. L.* 1, You have both grub and liquor here in lushing.

**b. Comb.:** *lushing-ken*, a drinking bar, low public house; *lushing-man*, a drunkard.

1859 MATTHEW *Facet.* (Farmer), With all the prizes and lushing-men, A hundred stitches hence. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* l. v. 120 Unable... to steer clear of lushing-ken, or avoid the seductions of the gaming-table.

**Lushington** (lʊʃɪŋtən), *slang.* [Punning use of the surname *Lushington*, with allusion to *LUSH* *sb.* 2.]

The 'City of Lushington' was the name of a convivial society (consisting chiefly of actors) which met at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, until about 1835. It had a 'Lord Mayor' and four 'aldermen', presiding over 'wards' called *Jupiter*, *Poverty*, *Lonany*, and *Salute*. On the admission of a new member to the 'Lord Mayor' (first years at last) harangued him on the evils of excess in drink. The 'City' claimed to have existed for 15 years; if this claim be well-founded, the existence of *l. sh.* will be authenticated for a date considerably earlier than that of our first quot. Our information is from 'Sir' D. Davies, the last 'Lord Mayor of Lushington'.

† **1. In various jocular phrases referring to drink.** See quot. *Obs.*

1823 JON BEE *Dict. Tmf.* s. v. *Lush*, 'Lushington' or 'dealing with Lushington', taking too much drink. 1823 *Edw. Grise's Poet. Vulgar Tongue*, s. v. *Lush*, speaking of a person who is drunk they say, *Afterman Lushington is concerned*, or, he has been *rotting for the Afterman*. 1826 *The Rancy* l. 31 He is reported not to take sufficient care of himself; Lushington is evidently his master.

**2. A drunkard.**

1840 *Comic Almanack* 39 A blessed School of Physic - half-and-half! The Lushington of each young Doctor's Common; Medical Students—sons of gin and claff—Going to pot. 1851 MAXWELL *Land Labour* l. 64 If they have any... a little stale, at the end of a week, they sell it at the public-houses to the 'Lushingtons'. 1890 'ROLF HOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xlii. 134 The best educated chaps are the worst lushingtons when they give way at all.

† **Lushish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—[*f. LUSH* *a.* + *-ISH*]. ? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Antin. & Min.* 190 The greater Sea Crabs... are strong and lushish, of hard digestion.

**Lushy** (lʊʃi), *a.* 1. *slang.* Also *lushey*. [*f. LUSH* *sb.* 2 + *-Y*]. Intoxicated, drunk.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lushy*, drunk. The rolling kiddeys had a spree, and got blood lushy. 1821 *Life P. Haggart* 15 They were both pretty lushy and quarrelling. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* l. v. 127 'Steady there!' bawled the Hebrew. 'Damn him! always lushy'. **Lushy** (lʊʃi), *a.* 2. [*f. LUSH* *a.* 1 + *-Y*]. = *LUSH* *a.* 1 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minst.* l. 98 When April first... 134 [sc. the Arum's] ear-like spindling flowers their cases burst, Beting'd with yellowish white or lushy hue. *Ibid.* l. 178 Flower of lushy red. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 16 Here milken curds and jugs of lushy cream.

**Lusian** (lʊʃiən), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. mod. L. Lasi-us* (= *L. Lasiatus*) + *-AN*] = *LUSITANIAN*.

1776 W. J. MICKLE tr. *Camens' Lusad* 154 Heavens!



shall the Lusian nobles tamely yield? 1832 BYRON *Ch. Har.* l. xiv. And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap. *Ibid.* xvi. Albion... to the Lusians did her aid afford.

† **Lusion**. *Obs. rare* = *l.* [ad. L. *lūsion-em*, n. of action f. *lūsere* to play.] See *quoting*.  
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lusion*, a playing, game or pastime. 1721 in *BAILEY*.

† **Lusitan**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *Lusitān-us*.] = **Lusitanian** a.

1577-87 HOLMES *Hist. Scot.* 293/1 All which was doone in the sight of the rest of the Lusitan ships.

**Lusitanian** (*lūsītān-i-ān*), a. and sb. [f. L. *Lusitānia* (see below) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence (chiefly poet.), of or pertaining to Portugal.

1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 48 Venus... Gave Women all their hearts could wish When first she taught them where to find White Lead and Lusitanian Dish. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof?* Go fetch a pint of port... such whose father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 88 Later geographers... co-founded Odu-seia in the Sierra Nevada with the Lusitanian Olyssipo.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispania, almost identical with modern Portugal; hence, a Portuguese.

1609 TOWNSHEND *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 97 A certain Lusitanian, whom he took in an Island of Portugal. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some English Merchants ships (then too much abused, by the dragging Lusitanian...) helped them. 1709 J. CLARK in *Gratins Chr. Relig.* ii. xviii. (1711) 128 note, See... Freita concerning the Empire of the Lusitanians in Asia. 1886 SHERRIN in *Flaubert's Salammbô* 7 A Lusitanian, of gigantic height.

**Lusive** (*lūsiv*), a. *Obs. rare* = *l.* [f. L. *lūs-*, ppl. stem of *lūsere* to play + -IVE.] Playful.

1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 184 A little tablet for love's lusive rhyme.

† **Lusk**, sb. *Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.*] An idle or lazy fellow; a sluggard.

1420 LYND. *Assembly of Gods* 714 Vothrystys, & vlnestes came also to that game, With luskies, & loselles that myght nat thryue for shame. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. v. What arte thou but a luskie and a turner of broches and a ludy wessher. c. 1515 COCKE *Lovel's B.* 11 Luskies, slouens, and Lechen knaves. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. xlv. 418 Well may they bee cowards, and play the idle luskies. 1647 LARKE *Comm. Rev.* ii. 26 That keepeth himselfe unpotted of the world, that foul lusk that lieth in that wicked one. 1694 MONTAGU *Rabelais* v. 236 Idle Luskies.

Comb. 1611 COCKE, *Ashtondr.* southish, blockish... luskie-like.

**Lusk** (*lusk*), a. [f. *proce. sb.*] Lazy, sluggish. 1775 ASH, *Lusk*, lazy, worthless, idle. 1890 LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Jan. 99 The lapses of lusk water heard apart.

† **Lusk**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin. The sense agrees with that of OHC. *lūscan* (= OTeut. *\*lūt-skā* = L. root *\*lūt-*; see *LOFTER* *v.*), which would correspond to an OE. *\*luscian*. For the phonology cf. *Dusk* a.]

*intr.* To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge laziness; to skulk.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht þat schrew as a lordan gan lusk. A sunbird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1532 MORR *Confut. Tindale* 131 Frere Luther and Cate calate hys nonne lye luskynge togyther in lechery. 1533 — 2nd Pt. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 566/1 He nothing seeketh, but corners to crepe in, where he may lusk and luke in the darke. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 115 Not that I mean to fain an idle God That lusk in Heav'n and never looks abroad. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON in *Goulet's Wise Vieillard* 98 He lies lusk at home. 1662 J. CORRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 311 Nay now you puff, lusk, and draw up your chin.

† **Luskard**, *Obs. rare* = *l.* [Of obscure formation; app. coined to render (obs.) F. *foirard*.] A kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xxv. 125 The muscadine, the verjuice grape and the luskard for those that are costive.

† **Luskin**, *Obs. rare* = *l.* [Perh. subst. use of *LUSKING* *ppl. a.*] = **Lusk** *sb.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* in *Arb. Garner* V. 457 The lead-heeled lazy luskings louping, Fling out in their new motley breeches! 1824 MACAGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 325 A Luscan was lodged once in a farm-house... and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the bed-clothes.]

† **Lusking**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.* + -ING.] Idling, skulking.

1599 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxi. 27 Wouldest thou say rest, or luskung, or sleepe?

† **Lusking**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 *luskand*. [f. LUSK *v.* + -ING.] Slothful, lazy.

c. 1460 TOWNLEY *Alys.* xx. 750 Nay, luskand losell, lawes of the land Shall fayll bot we haue oure will. 1600 LANE *Tom Tel-truth* (1876) 108 Thither thus luskung lubber softly crept.

† **Luskish**, a. *Obs.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + -ISH.] Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

15... *Hye Way to Spytill Hous* 117 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrls and luskish strong knaves. 1533 MORR 2d Pt. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 586/1 They haue in their traunce and there sleepe played out all their luskish lustes. 1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 7-9 Suche a mynistre as is quicke and spedie, and not a lusk-hy loyterer or sluggerde. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 91 Away now with our... luskish desires, let us up and be doing. 1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 28 Luskish or fleet, lugubrious or glad. 1870 H. BUSK *Ten* 115 When luskish seasons the're retreat delay And March enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence **Luskishly** *adv.*, **Luskishness**.

1530 PALSGR. 839/1 Luskishely, en lourdaunt. 1538 FLYOT *Dict.*, *Secordia*... Luskishnesses. 1540 MORSEYNE *Tr. Times* *Introd. Wynd.* Cijj. Those thinges... be occasions of great vices, as of insolent arrogancy, of luskishenes [etc.].

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. i. 35 But, when he saw his foe before in vew, He shooke off luskishnesses. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Lark. Cram.* Ep. A iv. Is it time for us luskishly to sit still, and to be silent? 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 131 Formality in Religion, ease, sloath... and luskishness of spirit.

**Lusky** (*lʊski*), a. [f. LUSK *sb.* + -Y.] Lazy, sluggish. (In quot. 1604 *transf.*)

1604 DRAVTON *On* 111 Rowse thee thou sluggish Bird... and lenne thy Lusky nest. 1873 W. S. MAVO *Never Again* xxxii. 417 That I... would... Learn Hope to scorn and duty deprecate; And idly float on lush and luskly flow Of sense. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Lusky*, lazy, idle. 'Gret luskly things, they're too idle to work'.

† **Lusorious**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *lūsōri-us* (see below) to a player (f. *lūsor* player) + -OUS.] Used in sport or as a pastime.

1613 T. GOWIN *Rom. Antig.* (1665) 100 He did not beate the ayre, and flourish with those lusorious, and preparatory weapons, but he did truly fight. 1619 GATSKER *Lots* vi. 117 Lusorious Lots; and such as be used in game, sport or pastime, for recreation and delight. 1668 G. C. in H. MORE *Dia. Dial. Publ.* to Rdr. a. 4. The ill Tendency of such loose and lusorious Oratorie. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. xvi. (1715) 332 Of Lots there were four sorts, viz. Political, Military, Lusorious, and Divinatory.

**Lusory** (*lūsōri*), a. [ad. L. *lūsōri-us* (see prec.)] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play or sport. Of composition: Written in a playful style.

1653 GATSKER *Find. Ant.* Jer. 173 A lusory Lot is lawful. c. 1654 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) xli. 5157 Which signifies just nothing, but is lusory and trifling. 1711 SHARPLES, *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. ii. iii. 119 God, as a kind Tutor, was pleas'd to... hear with his Angel, and in a lusory manner, expose his childish Frowardness. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *E. Smith* Wks. II. 456 Mr. Phillips's ode... after the manner of Horace's lusory or anatorious ode... a masterpiece. 1791-1823 DISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1866) 361 There is a refined species of comic poetry... lusory yet elegant.

**Lussh** (ə) *borgh*, *bourne*, etc.: see **LUSHBURG**. **Lussom**, -um, *obs.* forms of **LOVESOME**.

**Lust** (*lust*), sb. Now literary. Also 3 *Orm*. **lust**, 4 *lost*, e, 4-7 *luste*. [Common Teut.: OE.

*lust* masc. corresponds to OFris. *lust* masc., OS. *lust* fem. (MDu., Du. *lust* masc.), OIlg. *lust* fem. (MIlg. *lust* masc. and fem., mod.G. *lust* fem.), Goth. *lustus* masc. = OTeut. *\*lustu-s*, prob. repr. a pre-Teut. *\*lūs-u-s*, f. the zero-grade of the root *\*lūs-* to long for, occurring in Gr. *λαλᾶ-εσθαι* (= *\*li-lasy-*), Skr. *lag* (= *\*la-ls*, a reduplicated form); the suffix -*lu-* forms nouns of action from verbal roots.

CF. ON. *luste* wk. masc. (MSw. *luste*, *luste*). Da. *lust*, mod. Icel. *lust* (see *LIST* *sb.*), which are cognate and synonymous, but differ in declension. The mod. Sw. *lust* has been assimilated in form to the Ger. word.]

† **Lust**, measure, delight. Const. *in*, *to*, *unto*. (Sometimes coupled with *likings*).

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 *pa sæde* he [Epicurus] *þu se* lust were þe heste good. c. 1275 LANE *Rom* 93 in O. E. *Mss.* 96 He [Jesus] is feyr and bryht on heowe. c. Of lustum lost of truste treowe. 1340 *Ayene*. 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche love no bikkene. c. 1340 *Wyclif*. 1. 2 Sone, have mynde how þu naddist lust in this lyfe, and Lazar peyne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. x. 587 Allas my sweete sones... for your sakes I shall lese my lykynge and lust. 1529 SKELTON *E. Rymnyng* 222 When we kys and play, In lust and in lykynge. c. 1580 SNEYD *J's*, xxii. v. Let God save hym in whom was all his lust. 1593 SHAKS. *Lear*, 1384 Gazing vpon the Greekes with little lust. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 492.

† **Lust**, pl. Pleasures. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke vii. 14 *þa se...* of carum... & of lustum piss lifes synt for-brymede. 1340 *Ayene*. 72 Per hy habbeþ... hire solas, hire blisse, and hire confort, and alle hire lustes. c. 1369 CHALCER *Deihe Blannche* 581 My lyf, my lustes be me lothe. 1382 WYCLIF *a Tim.* iii. 4 Loveris of lustis [Vulg. *voluptatum anatores*] a time that of God. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3317 All our lyllys... [shall] lyue in þis lood with lustes at ease. c. 1420 *Amours of Arth.* 213 This es it to luffe paramoures, and lustis [i.e. lustes] and litys.

c. quasi-coner. A source of pleasure or delight; an attraction, charm (*obs.*). *poet.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. L.* 46 O Venus... Thou lif, thou lust, thou mannes hele. *Ibid.* II. 46 In kertes and in Copes riche Thei weren clothed... With alle lustes that eche knew Thei weren embrouded overal. 1423 JAS. I *Kingsis* Q. lxxv. Our lyf, our lust, our gouernoure, our quene. 1549-62 STERNHOLO & H. P. *lūi*. 7 God is my glory and my health, my soules desire and lust.

† **Lusting**, friendly inclination to a person, *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 506 For they were workemen of the beste, The emperour had to them gret luste. 1535 COVERDALE *Nrm.* xiv. 8 Yf the Lorde haue lust vnto vs [1611 If the Lord delight in vs].

† **Lust**, Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something. Const. *of*; *to* (with *sb.* or *inf.*). Sometimes joined with *leisure* (cf. *LIST* *sb.* 4 2). *Obs.*

Now merged in the stronger use (influenced by 4). c. 900 *Tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1800) 436 Mid ingesweedlice luste heofonlicra gode. c. 1000 ALFRED *Haw.* I. 86 Him was metes mielc lust. c. 1225 *Amor.* R. 218 *þeo* hwele þat te lust is hot toward en sunne. 1340 *Ayene*. 253 *þe* ober stape is fet me rette mesure ine þe luste and mid þe likynge of þe wille. c. 1400 MALDEN. (1839) xxviii. 285. I hadde no lust to go to the parties. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. i. The weder was hote about the moun, and syre launcelot had gret lust to slepe. 15... *Frere & Boye* 56 in *Ritson Anc. Pop. Poet.* 37 Hys dynner forth he drough: When he sawe it was bad, Ful lyttel lust thereto he had. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 4 b. Yf we thirst, his [God's] trueth shall fulfill oure luste. 1530 PALSGR. 580/2.

I have nothing so good luste to my worke as I had yester-daye. 1570 FOXE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. Ep. Ded. A iij. Men wholly geuen over to worldly studies haue litle leysure, and lesse lust, either to heare Sermons or to read bookes. 1611 DEKAUM & FL. *Knt. Bur.* *Pestle* i. iii. If you would consider your state, you would haue litle lust to sing, I wisse. 1627 W. SCATER *Ez.* a *Thess.* (1699) 296, I have neither lust nor leasure to enter the question.

† **Lust**, with indefinite article. *Obs.*

1426 LYND. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2366, I had a lust... for to holden my passage. 1528 PAINAL *Salerno's Regim.* (1535) 11 b. No man ought to ente but after he hath a luste. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1. I have a luste to gyve you a blowe on the cheke. 1549-62 STERNHOLO & H. P. *lūi*. lxxi. (1566) 167 From my youth I had a lust still to depend on thee. 1647 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs... out of a lust of dying.

† **Lust**, (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. *Phr.* at (after) one's lust. *Obs.*

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. x3 *ðæðe* ne of blodum ne of uillo *recl* of lust lichomes ne from uillo *recl* lust [wercs] ne ah Gode gecened *int.* c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2809 Sua ferr your lust yee foln noht, þat yee for-gete him þat you wrought. c. 1386 CHALCER *Knt's T.* 1620 Weepe now na more, I wol thy lust fulfill. c. 1400 *Destr.* 1102 8852 All the pepull to pyne put to dede at oure lust? c. 1450 *Merlin* 208 When he was all to brosed and hym difoulled at her lust saf thei haue hym not slain. 1535 COVERDALE *P's* xxi. 11 Myne eye also shal se his lust of myne enemies. 1576 EYKING *Pampl.* *P'st.* 18 If by the law of your lust, you account me a crafte... fellow. 1579 LANE *Enphus* (Arb) 59 Wil thy Father... giue thee libertie to lyue after thine owne lust? 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 134 When I am hence, lle answer to my lust. 1677 SEDLEY *Ant. & Cl.* i. 5 The Valiant cannot board, nor Coward fly, Hut at the lust of the unconstant Sky.

† **Lust**, = **LONGING** *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 241/2 *Luste* as women with chyld have.

3. *spec.* in Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous appetite or desire, considered as sinful or leading to sin. Often *pl.* esp. in the lusts of the flesh, *fleshy lusts*.

c. 1000 *Tithiava* 409 Him sylfum selle þyrceð leahtras to fremman of lof godes lices lustas. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 Dre þing bed þat mankin heuied. On is þe selue lust, oder is fuel lehtre. De briddes fleschlic lustes. c. 1230 *Isid. Meid.* 3 Preuignes of fleschliche fulden to licomliche lustes. c. 1400 *Cursor M.* 28749 (Cott. Gollia) Fasting and gude bines þere a man þe lustes of flesch. 1526 TINDALE *1 John* ii. 16 All that is in the worlde (as the lust of the flesche, the lust of the eyes, and the pryde of gooddes). 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 335 We haue Reason to coole our raging motions, our carnall Stringes, or vnblitted Lusts. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. i. (1642) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1857 MALCOLM *F. St. John* xiii. 130 These venial pleasures, these gods of our creation, these lusts which we are feeding. 1900 J. WATSON in *Expositor* Sept. 193 This world with its pride and its riches and its lust and its glitter must pass away.

4. Sexual appetite or desire. Chiefly and now exclusively implying intense moral reprobation: Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use.)

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 358 Weres wylla to 7 gefremmanne nime lareas gealun & smyre mid þone teylls & þa hæran þonne hafid he mycelne lust. c. 1200 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 524/34 *lucens*, lustes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26254 Man þat menges him wit best for his fleas lust to full-fil. c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1981 Ne stren may nou encreasy Wyp-oute flesches luste. c. 1400 MALDEN. (1839) iv. 27 The gret lust that he had to hire. c. 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1563 Thou deernest luste and love convertible. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 800 Love comforteth, like sun-shine after raine, þat lusts effect is tempest after sunne. 1607 TOWNSHEND *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 82 Cats... in the time of their lust (commonly called 'catwalling')... are wilde and fierce, especially the males. c. 1635 NAUNTON *Frage. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 He neuer spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1015 In Lust they burne; Till Adam thus gan Eue to dalliance move. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. c. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 56 We need not rake the brothel and the stews, To see what various scenes of lust they use. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* i. x. The passion which belongs to generation, merely as such, is lust only. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* ii. i. ii. The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust.

5. In mod. rhetorical use (with some transferred notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate desire of or for some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle).

1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* iv. i. He, who brings him forth, shall have reward Beyond ambition's lust. 1699 CIBBER *Nerxes* ii. The neighing Steeds too foam and champ... and show a noble Lust of War. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* xi. Wks. 1815 III. 128 The insatiate lust of being witty. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip* 111 (1839) 238 The monarch was governed by a lust of power. c. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo.* III (1845) II. xli. 274 It appeared that he felt nothing really but the lust of applause. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 The very lust of pleasing the men on whose favour... their prosperity... depends. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.* Art. 12 A mean lust of accumulation. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward*, vii. He felt the lust of battle tingling in his veins. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* i. xxiv. 293 From the time Edward I gave way to the lust of conquest, his history is one of painful deterioration.

† **Lust**, Vigour, lustiness; fertility (of soil). *Obs.*

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* iii. viii. (1495) 54 To restore the luste both in plantes and in beestes. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 723 No lust of greenes nor of life appereth. c. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P. P.* (Copland) D j b. I left her in good helthe and luste. c. 1591 R. GREENHAM *Serm.* i. (1599) 96 It putteth life and lust into vs... to doe all those good workes which may glorifie God. 1605



Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. iv. § 5, 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. c1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 9 As courage to the soul-dirt, mettle to the horse, lust to the ground. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 442 The increasing the Lust of the Earth or of the Plant. 1628 *Hunting of Fox* 5 The Vine . . . springs not up . . . out of the lust and fatness of the earth. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 44 The Salt and Lime together contribute some warmth, as well as lust and heat, to the Seed, and help the defect of other manure.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *lust-bed*, *-fend*, *-itch*, *-pandar*, *-storm*; b. objective, instrumental, etc., as *lust-baiting*, *-belepered*, *-blind*, *-born*, *-breathed*, *-burned*, *-burning*, *-cankered*, *-dicted*, *-engendered*, *-fired*, *-greedy*, *-groven*, *-stained*, *-stung*, *-tempting*, *-wearied* adjs.; c. special comb., as *lust-garden* [after G. *lust-garten*, Du. *lustgaard*], a pleasure-garden; *lust-wort*, Gerard's transl. of the Du. name of the Round-leaved Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. iii. 181 Taynting our Townes and hopeful Academes With your 'lust-hating most abhorred meanes. c1700 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 pe heuclidean l'che seinte poul. . . ere us of ure fule 'lust bedde. 1633 *Foru 'Tis Pity* iv. iii. 11e drag 'Thy lust-beleaped body through the dust. 1600 ROWLANDS *Letting Humours Blood* xv. 21 This 'lustblind Louer's vaine. 1887 BROWNING *P. Purini* iii. 'Lust-born His Eve low bending took the privilege Of life. 1593 SHAKS. *Lycr.* 3 'Lust-breathed Tarquin leaves the Roman host. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv' Age* iii. Wks. 1274 111. 143 The 'lust-burn'd and wine-heated monsters. 1593 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 1108 Of two Creatures of a divers kinde. . . Confounding their lust-burning seeds together. Beget an Elf, not like in all to either. 1608 MACIN *Dunk Knt.* in. i. F 3 b. The putrefied sores Of these 'lust-cankered great ones. 1605 SHAKS. *Lycr.* i. 70 The superfluons, and 'lust-dieted man, That slanes your ordinance. 1633 *Foru Loc's Sac.* v. ii. To bew 'your 'lust ingendered flesh to shreds. 1609 MARSHAM *Phonics 'Hore* (1668) 10 To breed in them this 'lust-kind icalousie. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. iii. 175 Like a swaggere, 'lust fered. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. iii. 79 Walla . . . Was by a lust-fir'd Satyre 'mong our howes Well-neere surpris'd. 1873 E. BERNAN *Wick of Nemi* 157 Parge my 'lust-fretted soil of its remorse. 1589 *Troubl. Trae* *Thyne* to the Paradise, or 'Lust-garden of the Lord. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Puries* 736 Like 'Lust-greedy Goates. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 302 A . . . 'lust-growne rage. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 189 Mary Alcides thirteenth act must lend A glorious period, and his 'lust-itch end. *Ibid.* i. ii. 175 Iones 'Lust-Pandar, Manas luggling sonne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 36 Thy bed 'lust-stain'd, shall with LANTS blood be spotted. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captains* 1125 Hurried with passion's windes Whither their 'Lust-storms do transport their minds. 1597 Br. Hall *Nat.* i. ix. 22 Some 'lust-stang letcher. 1601 MUNDAY *Death Earl Huntingdon* i. iii. (1828) 35 She is remov'd from his 'lust-tempting eye. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant.* & *Cl.* ii. i. 38 The neere 'Lust-wearied Anthony. 1597 GERARD *Herbal* iii. cliv. 1566 It is called . . . in low Dutch *Loepheer* ut, which in English signifieth 'Lust wort, because . . . cattell, if they do but onely taste of it, are provoked to lust. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* ap. 318 Lust-wort, *Drosera*.

**Lust** (lust), v. *literary and arch.* Also 4 *luste*, 4-7 *luste*. [f. *LUST* sh.; cf. ON. *losta*, and *LIST* v. 1.]

†1. *trans.* To please, delight (also absol.); pass. and *refl.* to be pleased or delighted. *Obs.*

c1330 *Haft Meid* 24 Hare muchele vnwep, bet bereð ham see beastes to al þet ham lusteð. a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 3 And i am lusted [Vulg. *delectatus sum*]. 1340 *Ayene* 246 Per he him nettep, þer he him lusteþ, þer he him restep. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf* *Janhode* iii. vii. (1869) 139 This is interieccion sorowful wer lanne is no thing that lusteth.

†2. *intr.* To delight in (something). *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3869 Noght ferful, ne furse, . . . Louet he no lede þat lustide in wrange.

†3. *impers.* *Me lusteth*: I have a desire. *Obs.*

1390 *Cower Conf.* ii. 213 Him lusteth of no ladi chiere. a1553 [see *LUST* v. 1 b]. 1555 W. WATSEMAN *Farlie* *Facions* i. v. 55 As though me lusteth ware lawe.

†4. *intr.* To desire, choose, wish. a. *Const. inf.*

In the first quotation the verb may be impersonal: cf. *List* v. 1, quot. a1300.

a1425 *Cursor M.* 22601 (Trin.) No creature shal luste [Cott., etc. list] play, Seint petur shal be dumble þat day. 1450 *Somerset Medicinal Wills* (1901) 192 Such time as God lustith to calle you owte of this present life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Who so lusteth to rede this lytell treatise. 1562-3 *Jach Jugler* (Grosart 1873) 43 You may saye . . . That you lusted not this night any supper make. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Holy Ghost* ii. (1859) 463 He that lust to see examples, let him search their lives. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 45 Inasmuch as he that never lusted to helpe others, was not nowable to helpe himselfe.

†b. With ellipsis of *inf.* (Chiefly in clauses introduced by relatives, *when*, *where*, etc.). *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvii. 22 They . . . have done vnto him whatsoeuer they lusted. 1536 in *Strype Crammer* ii. (1694) 26 A man is at his choise to choose him what proctor he lust best. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* li. vii. 12 Do not I kings create, . . . And whom I lust, do heape with glory and renowne? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 403 Here is Elderton lying in dust, Or lying Elderton, choose which you lust. 1618 M. BART *Horsemanship* i. 70 In letting him doe what hee lust, hee will become so stubborn and idle [etc.].

†c. *refl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

a1508 ASCMAN *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 50 To giue them licence to lue as they lust them selues. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1899) 34 To flaut it out in what apparell hee lusteth himself. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. l. 271 They rate the goods without reason as they lust themselves.

†d. *trans.* To desire. *Obs.* (cf. *LUST* v. 1 c.)

1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1653) 4 The Spirit and the flesh are contraries, and they lust contrary things.

4. *intr.* To have a strong, excessive, or inordinate desire. *Const. for, after, †into*; occas. with *inf.* or noun-clause. *arch.*

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* xiv. 26 God . . . and bestowe that moneye on what soeuer thy soule lusteth after. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I luste or longe for a thyng, as a woman wth chylde doth. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Requiem* Wk. ii. (1859) 492 If we be an hungred, we lust for bread. 1611 BIRLE *Gal.* v. 17. a1701 SINDLEY *Tyrant of Crete* ii. iv. So barbarous a place which dares do Any thing it lusts unto without regard Of laws or hospitality. 1761 SPENSER *Tr. Shandy* iv. xxii. I have lusted earnestly, and endeavored carefully . . . that these little books . . . might stand instead of many bigger books. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 211 All those who lust after the gains and pos-sessions of the Jews. 1808 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 221 The . . . Spaniards lusting for their destruction. 1898 G. W. STEPHENS *With Kitchener* 150 Charging with the cold bayonet, as they lusted to.

b. *spec.* of sexual desire.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 28 Whosoever eyeth a wyfe, lustyng after her, hath committed aduortie with her already in his hert. 1566 SPENSER *P. Q.* iv. ix. 21 But Paridell of loue did make no thrensure, But lusted after all that him did mone. 1605 SHAKS. *Lycr.* v. vi. 166 Thou hotly lusts to see her in that kind, for which thou whipp'st her. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 Societie with that sex, is much lusted after by all inflamed Asiaticques. 1727 SWIFT *Circumcision* E. *Caril* Wks. 1755 111. i. 163 Instead of lusting after the real wives and daughters of our rich citizens, they covet nothing but their money and estates. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. vi. Yet dost thou lust after the daughter of our despised race.

**Lust**: see *LUST*.

**Lustar, Lustely**, obs. ff. *LUSTRE, LUSTILY*.

**Luster** (luster). NOW *rare*. [f. *LUST* v. +

-ER-1.] One who lusts.

1591 LYLIN *Enlym.* iii. iv. *Enm.* . . But did neuer any Louers come hether? Ger. Lusters, but not Louers. 1622 T. STOUT *Chion Chr. Sacrif.* xi. 156 Doh not the Apostle forbid the Corinthians . . . to be lusters after euill? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* 111. 323 God gaue the Lusters Flesh according to their Desire. 1847 C. BIONET *J. Nyl* (1890) 371 A luster after power.

**Luster**, obs. and U.S. form of *LUSTRE*.

**Lustful** (l'ustful), a. Also 4 *lustvol*, 6-7 *lustfull*. [OE. *lustfull*: see *LUST* sh. and -FUL. Cf. ON. *lustfullr*.]

1. Having a strong or excessive desire (for something); eagerly or mordantly desirous of or to do (something). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* ii. ii. § 1 Gif his hwa sje lustfull mare to witame, seee him þonne self þet. 1598 GREENFAY *Tactius* *Ann.* v. i. (1622) 117 Augustus rauished with her beauty . . . took her from her husband, shewing himselfe so lustfull of her, that [etc.]. 1660 F. BROOKE *Tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 They have so lustful a greedinesse to Mans-flesh, that [etc.]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 June 3/1 Lustful of inflicting and witnessing pain.

†2. Delightful, pleasurable. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayene*. 80 Me can todele [ri manere] guodes, guod worspichig, guod lustful, and guod uermul. *Ibid.* 91, 92. 1394 *P. H. Crede* 605 Whereto beggen þise men . . . But for a lustful lijf in lustes to dwellen?

3. Vigorous, lusty. *arch.*

1561 NORTON & SACKN. *Gorboduc* iii. i. (1847) 127 This want of lustful health. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 37 My lustful leafe is drye and sere. 1621 QUARES *Esther* (1628) 95 In depth of silence there was heard the loud And lustful language of Darius Horse. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm.* *New Life* ii. (1869) 19 The first men are shewn as living out a thousand years of lustful energy. 1882 J. H. BROWN *Rambler's Cal.* 16 Neck to neck, The lustful darlings [grey-hounds] race the ridgy earth.

4. Full of, imbued with, or characterized by, lust or unlawful desires; pertaining to, marked by, or manifesting sensual desire; libidinous.

1579 E. K. *Gloss.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 97 By wounding in the bele, is ment lustful loue. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 40 Wee'l haue thee to a Couch, Softer and sweeter then the lustful bed On purpose trim'd vp for Semiramis. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 22 There are also lustful and chaste fishes, of which I shall also giue you examples. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 619 Bred . . . to the taste Of lustful appetences. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 111 Injecting lustful or loose and wandering thoughts into her chaste Mind. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblermania* 143 Libidinous themes will awake foul desires, And, banishing decency, light lustful fires. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i. iv. 167 The miseries that follow a lustful will.

†5. Provocative of lust. *Obs.*

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* ii. ii. (1620) C 4 b, Therefore foule standergrasse, from me and mine I banish thee, with lustful Turpentine. a1667 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Agric.* *Hor. Epod.* ii. (1687) 108 Not all the lustful Shell-fish of the Sea, Dress'd by the wanton Hand of Luxury [etc.].

**Lustfully**, adv. [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a lustful manner; †with pleasure or delight; voluptuously (*obs.*); libidinally.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Se midtheorta Drihten . . . onfehþ swiþe lustfullice eallum þem godum þe anizþ man zedeþ. 1340 *Ayene* 51 Ine vif maneres me zeneþþe be mete and be drinke, Oper uor þet þe me eth and dryngþ to-ore time, oper to lustuolliche, oper out of mesure, oper [etc.]. 1388 WYCLIF *Lam.* iv. 5 Thei that eeten lustful, perischeden in weies. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 107 That King plied getting children so lustfully, as that hee was father of thirteen Bastards. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low C. Warren* 331 The men that remained in the Town were slain, so also were some women after they had been lustfully abused. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Lustfully*, lecherously.

**Lustfulness**. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Lustful condition or character; †delight, pleasurable-ness (*obs.*); libidinousness.

a900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 26 Sco lustfulness bið þurh lichoman. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 For þa licome lustfulness . . . we ne mazen . . . halden crist biþode. 1611 CORRA. *Misereuse*, incontinencie, lustfulness. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 56 The heat of lustfulness abates by degrees, and waxeth old with old age. 1893 in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* ii. 896 The avoidance of cruelty, lying, lustfulness [etc.].

**Lust-house**. [ad. Du. *lusthuis*, G. *lusthaus*, f. *lust* pleasure (= *LUST* sh. 1.)] Used occas. to render the Du. and Ger. equivalents (which occur more frequently in their foreign form) in the senses: (a) A country-house, villa; (b) A tavern with a beer-garden.

1590 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 592 Concerning the Model of the Emperours Lust-house your honour may trust me with it. 1591 *Ibid.* 602 To get the plots of both the Lust-houses, the foundation is laid. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* 111. 530 Pass where you will, by lust-hus or by shop, You'll always find some Grizzy at her mop. 1834 *Beckford Italy* i. 36 [Amsterdam or Utrecht] Each lusthus we passed contained some comfortable party doring over their pipes. 1889 DOYLE *Utah Clark* xliii. 232 You may have a lust-hus of your own in a year or two, with a trimmed lawn [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Donner! There are other things beside lust-houses and flower-beds.

†**Lustick**, a. and adv. *Obs.* Also -ique. [a. Du. *lustig*; cf. F. (from Du. or Ger.) *laustic*, regimental buffoon.] a. *adj.* Merry, jolly; chiefly with reference to drinking. b. *adv.* Merrily, jovially.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii. 47 Par. . . Heere comes the King. Ol. *Luf.* *Lustique* [Globe ed. *lustig*], as the Dutchman saies. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. W.* 5 att Wks. 1873 111. 103 If my olde Maister be hang'd, why so; If not, why rusticke and lusticke. 1618 D. BUCHNER *Hans Beer-pot* G 2 b, So now I am well, can walke a mile or two, As lustique as a Roore. a1638 MFOR *Wks.* (1672) 163 Your Wine-mirth is but the smothering sometime . . . of a deeper grief; like the lustick fit in some Countries of which as are going to execution. 1641 PROME *Joviall Crew* i. Wks. 1873 111. 166 As lustick and follique as Lords in their flowers. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* ii. iv. To eat well, drink lustick, care for nothing, and have my Flatterers as other Men.

**Lustihead** (l'ustihed), *arch.* [f. *LUSTY* + -HEAD.] = *LUSTINESS* in its various senses: pleasure, delight; vigour; lustfulness, libidinousness.

c1369 CUNYNG *De Blanche* 27 Defaute of slepe and heynesse Hath slayne my spyrite of qui knesse, That I haue loste al lustyhead. 1513 DOUGLAS *Envy* iii. v. 63 Quhayr is now thy schynand lustyhead, Thy fresh vigour, thy visage quhyte and reid? 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 42 They. Passen their time . . . In lustyhead and wanton meryment. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot.* P. c. x. 10 (1639) 137 *Their pride*, or prowess, that is, the excellencie, or lusty-head of those yeeres, the bravest of them is but miserie. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* ii. vii. A knight. Of active mind and vigorous lustyhead. 1870 MORRIS *Harthly Par.* i. l. 62 And so all being said A little there we gathered lustyhead

**Lustihood** (l'ustihud), *arch.* [f. *LUSTY* + -HOOD.] Lustiness, vigour of body, robustness; occas. †lustfulness.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. l. 76 His Maie of youth, and bloome of lustihood. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 50. 1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 6 In these latter days, they [Frenchmen] have been nighting after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless lustihood. 1806 H. SIDGONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* 111. 71. I had no money, but I had health in all its lustihood. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) i. 122 The oak, in the pride and lustihood [ed. 1845 lustiness] of its growth. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix. Showing my lustihood at foot-ball. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott.* *Nr.* cap 1252 Youth, strength and lustihood can sleep on turf.

**Lustily** (l'ustili), adv. Also 5-6 *lustely* (e), *lustly*. [f. *LUSTY* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

It is difficult to say whether the form *lustly* (e) in the 15-16th c. belongs to this word or to *LUSTLY* adv.]

†1. With pleasure or delight; pleasantly, pleasurablely; delightfully. Also, gladly, willingly. (cf. *LUSTLY* adv. 1.) *Obs.*

a1225 *Juliana* 75 Lustnið lustlicke hali writes lare. a1366 CHAUCER *Rom.* *Rose* 1319 A, lord i they lived lustly i [F. *en contentement bonne vie*]. c1386 — *Knt's T.* 671 When þat Arcite hadde romed al his life, And songen al the roundel lustly in-to a studie he fil sodeynly. c1430 LUGG. *Reas. & Sens.* 275 Of Pyades and sterres sevene, That so lustly do shyne. c1440 *Promp. Para.* 318.1 Lustly, or lustly, delectabilliter. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp flours fra the rute . . . Lay out your levis lustly. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1583 These wordes in myne eyre they be so lustly spoken, That [etc.]. a1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk.* *M. Ansel.* xxi. Kiv. These fyve thynges . . . were lustly and willingly graunted by the Senate.

2. With vigour or energy; vigorously, energetically; with a will, heartily, cheerfully. Now said only of physical activity.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 They make Knightes to jousten in Armes fulle lustly. a1479 CAXTON *Rk. Cartespe* xlv. It is to a godly chylde wel syttyng. To harpe or lute or lustly to syngre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxiii. 3 Singe him a new songe, yee syngre lustly unto him & with a good corage. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 201. I determine to fight lustly for him. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* i. l. Wks. 1873 111. 2 *Vr.* What, married! Luc. Lustly promis'd Sir. Absolutely contracted. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 126 They bowze it lustly, with variaty of meates and pleasure. 1685 WOOD *Life* 21 June. It began to raine lustly for a quarter of an hour. 1719 De Foe *Crisoe* i. xix. (1840) 349 He . . . cried out to us . . . lustly. 1736 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 35 If she be'n marry'd, at least she's lustly promis'd. 1820 SCOTT *Anne of G. xxx.* He saw him feed lustly as well as carve feally. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 641 Every inch of amble ground is turned to account. All that grows, grows lustly. 1898 G. S. TVACK *Bk. abt. Bells* x. 170 The bells pealing forth right lustly from the steeple of the parish church.



†3. Lustfully, carnally. *Obs.*

c1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) ll. 64 That a man bat seep a woman lustfully . . . is accounted a lechour. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. 28 b/2 On a certain nyght when he hold lustly knowe his wyfe she dremed that she shold bere a chylde of myscheste. 1589 *Paphe re. Hatchel* Bij b, I thinke it [lecherie]. no harme if the learmes be not abuse: for you must sayt, veriously done, not lustly done.

**Lustiness** (lŭ'stīnēs). Also 5-6 lustines, -ynes (se. [f. LUSTY + -NESS].)

†1. Pleasantness, pleasure, delight. Also, beauty of attire (cf. LUSTY a. 2 b). *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 128 (177) Beth glad and draweth yow to lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xx. (189) 28 Thou myght . . . enen abyde in ioye and lustynesse. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 2 Delytsum lylie of everie lustynes. 1547 *SURREY in Tottel's Alisc.* (Arb.) 3 The soone hath twice brought furth his tender grene, And clad the earth in liuely lustynesse. 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* 227 Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustines.

2. Vigour, robustness; † energy, activity.

c1395 *Song of Merce* 160 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 123 And lustines his leue hap take. We loue so slouhe and harlotrie. 1536 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1282 And after daunced . . . Youthe, fulfild of lustynesse. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 1483 iv. 58 That other [free] drye withoute any maner lustynesse or verdure. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 203 My youth was past, and all my lustynes. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 33 For a Horse . . . of youth, strenght and lustynesse, eight Mares are a full number. 1740 *DYER Ruins of Rome* 476 For now the frame no more is girt with strenght Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart Laughs at the winter storm. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* II. ix. (1877) 102 He had too much lustiness of mind . . . to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the . . . statesmen of Berlin.

†3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5118 When thou hast . . . spent thy youthe in ydylness, in waste, and woful lustynesse. c1555 *HARFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 247 Lest the vice of concupiscence and lustynesse . . . should . . . break forth. 1580 *FRAMPTON Dial. Iron & Steele* 160 The powders of it [steale] are . . . good for the Gonorrhea passio, and for the lustynesse of man. 1619 *FOTHERBY Aethon.* i. x. § 5 (1622) 111 When the heate of that lust and lustynesse is past, and they be come againe unto their cold blood.

**Lusting** (lŭ'stīŋ, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUST v. + -ING 1].) The action of the verb LUST in its various senses.

a1300 *Seven Sins* viii. in *E. E. F.* (1862) 18 Pat me giue lif and gode ending and to 30e giue gode lusting in his slue place. 1580 *SIDNEY P's. xxxvii.* iii. Delight in God, and he shall breede The fullnesse of thy own hartes lusting. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 73 Paul's persecution, though a real gratification of his envious lusting, by his blinded understanding was judged duty. 1760 *LAW Spirit of Prayer* i. 54 By the flesh, and its lusting, are meant . . . the natural man, as he is by the fall.

**Lust'ing**, *pp. a.* [f. LUST v. + -ING 2.] That lusts; having lustful desires.

1559 *T. BRICE Compend. Reg.* i. *Wishes Wise* ii. When shall the minde be moued right: To laue his lustynesse life? 1591 *GREENE Maledictus Dream in Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 138 The lusting humor of the eyes . . . Could not allure his mind to think of vice. 1844 *W. H. MILL Sermon. Tempt. Christ* iv. 91 The hopes of good which the lusting eye conceived in them while distant. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 111. 118 The tyrannical man . . . is just a drinking, lusting, furious sort of animal.

**Lustless** (lŭ'stlēs), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. LUST sb. + -LESS.]

†1. Without vigour or energy; = LISTLESS. *Obs.* c1325 *Old Age* xi. in *E. E. F.* (1862) 150 Pe tunge. . . lustles loweh in uch a lib. 1398 *THEVISA Barth. De P.* r. iv. ix. (Tollm. MS.). A very fleumaticke man is in the body lustles [L. deses], heuy and slow. c1412 *HOCCLIVE De Reg. Princ.* 3881 Whan bat be paunchie is ful. A fune clymbth vp in to be heed. And makib a man al lustles and al dul. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasim. Par. 2 Tim.* 24 Preache the worde of the gospell strongly, neither beyng frayed with aduersitie nor lustles in prosperitie. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iv. 20 For in his lustlesse limbs . . . A shaking fever raignd continually. 1611 *COTCR. Delatent.* . . . unwilling, lustlesse, vndisposed, out of the humor. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiii. 56 The Throsted, with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song T'awake the lustlesse Sunne.

†2. Joyless; without pleasure or delight. *Obs.*

1508 *DUNBAR Tua maritl women* 441 3one lustlesse led so lelely scho luffit hir husband. a1585 *SIDNEY Arcadia*, etc. (1622) 493 A lustless song.

3. Without lust or sexual appetite.

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. (1590) C7. He shall be made a chaste and lustlesse Eunuche. 1610 *HEALEY St. Ang. Citty of God* xxii. xxiv. (1620) 848 The time shall come when we shall doe nothing but enioy our (lustlesse) beauties. 1617 *COTCR. Priapisme*, a lustlesse extention, or swelling of the yard.

Hence †Lustlessness.

1556 *OLDE Antihrist* 5 To dryue all lustlesnesse and sluggish drowsyness out of our myndes. 1611 *COTCR. Chastete*, chastitie, continencie, lustlesnesse.

**Lustly**, *a.* [f. LUST sb. + -LY 1.]

1. Pleasant, pleasure-giving. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Pe gode word of holi boc beð þe saules lustliche bilene. c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 471 Poul vnderstondib bi fode, mete and drynk bat ben couenable to do betere þe seruys of god; and not lustly deyntees of prestis. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* i. iv. 673 The mealle Mountains (late unseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1694 *F. S. ELLIS Reynard Fox* 261, I ne'er have set My eyes on anything so rare, So lustly, costly, or so fair.

†2. Lustful; carnal. *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Shune lustliche wil. 1618 *FLETCHER Chances* III. iv. There can be no hell To his that hangs upon his hopes; especially in way of lustly pleasures.

†Lustly, *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *lustlice*: see LUST sb. and -LY 2.]

1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.

971 *Bluch. Hom.* 47 Þæt hi Sunnaendagum & massendagum Godes cyrican georne secan, & þær þa godesundan lare lustlice zehyan. c1300 *ELFRIC Gram.* xlv. (Z.) 264 *Liberiter*, lustlice. c1375 *From. Alfred* 212 in *O. E. Misc.* 115 Þu quad Alfred: Lustlike lustine [v.r. lustnie]. (c1430, 1500-20, a1533 see LUSTLY adv. 1.)

2. Voluptuously; lustfully.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 3181/1 Lustly (*K. lustilī, voluptuose*). c1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii, Yf be falle . . . cyther by excesse of tomoche etyng or to often or to greedely or to lustly & delicately or to some in antyme. [1520: see LUSTLY adv. 3.] 1598 *GRENEWEL Tacitus' Ann.* II. x. (1622) 48 Tiberius thought it better, that the yong man lustlie giuen, by the wanton laciuousnesse of the cite, should be better fashioned in the campe.

3. Lustily, vigorously.

[a1479: see LUSTLY adv. 2.] 1529 *MORR Dyaloge* i. Wks. 1361/2 Forth he luyoned on three legges so lustly, y<sup>e</sup> his maysters howe w<sup>t</sup> four fete, could scant ouerake him. 1533 *FRITH Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Cixb, Rastell . . . plaieth me the bal lustlye ouer the corde. [1535: see LUSTLY adv. 2.] 1546 *Br. GARDINER Declar. Art. Faye* 31 The unlearned arrogant reader wyl here waxe angry . . . and . . . go lustly forth to prone me a foole.

**Lustra**, pl. of LUSTRUM.

†Lustrable, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. \**lustrabilis*, f. *lustrare* to LUSTRATE. 'That may be purged or purified' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).]

**Lustral** (lŭ'strāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lustralis*, f. *lustrum* LUSTRUM.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Roman LUSTRUM or purificatory sacrifice; hence, pertaining to, of the nature of, or used in rites of purification; purificatory.

1533 *BELLENOE Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) 270 Pe capitoll was purgit be þe Sacrifice lustrale. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 194 He [Julian] caused their meats and drinks to be sprinkled or mixed with the lustral water. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* I. *Notes* xv. p. lviii. The assistants were sprinkled with lustral water. 1783 *T. WILSON Archæol. Dict.*, Lustral day, or dies lustricus amongst the Romans, was the day on which lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given. 1851 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Diocæs Niniveh* x. 251 Copper lustral spoons. 1853 *MIRVILLE Rome. Rep. iv.* (1867) 132 The assassin . . . coolly washed his hands in the lustral waters of a neighbouring temple. 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* i. vi. 420 A lustral ewer. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS John Bapt.* v. § 2. 278 The Hindu worship has always consisted largely in lustral rites.

2. Occurring every five years; quinquennial.

1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 71 As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was styled the Lustral Contribution. 1880 *MURHEAD Ulpian* i. § 8 The Lustral census in Rome.

†B. sb. A lustrum or period of five years. *Obs.* a1656 *USHER Ann.* (1658) 807 When to this time five lustrals I had seen.

†Lustran. *Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRUM + -AN (or L. *an-nus* year).] The first year of a lustrum.

a1656 *USHER Ann.* vi. (1658) 766 The first [census] was made in the lustran, that is, in the year that they reckoned for the beginning of the space of five years.

†Lustrant, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lustrantem*, pres. pp. of *lustrare* to illuminate: see LUSTRE sb. 1.] Lustrous; fig. illustrious.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 His lustrant beynis var eleuat iiii. degres abute oure oblique orisone. 1616 *J. LANE Cont. Spr's* I. v. 479 Bold spirits, and lustrant heroes.

†Lustrant, *a.* *2 rare.* [ad. L. *lustrantem*, pres. pp. of *lustrare*: see next.] = LUSTRATING *pp. a.*

1895 *ELWORTHY Evil Eye* 422 The application of the lustrant spittle with the middle or *infantis digitus*.

**Lustrate** (lŭ'strēt), *v.* 1 [f. L. *lustrat-*, ppl. stem of *lustrare*, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. *lustrum*: see LUSTRUM.]

1. *trans.* To purify by a propitiatory offering; to cleanse by (or as if by) lustration; *gen.* to purify.

1653 [see LUSTRATING below]. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 181 There was also a great Plague; the Oracle adu'ed them to lustrate the City. 1661 57/1 He [Epimenides] is reported to be the first that lustrated Houses and Fields, which he performed by Verse. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* III. 601 Harb'rous Priests some dreadful Pow'r adore, And lustrate ev'ry Tree with human Gore. 1746 *T. SEWARD Conform. betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 This Custom of Nations lustrating the Children by Spittle. 1813 *J. C. HONHOUSE Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 319 The city was solemnly lustrated by holy water and missions, . . . to purge away the contagion of the French. 1891 *tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xix. 160 The sacrificial animals were led round the object which was to be lustrated.

†2. *a. intr.* To pass or go through (a place).

*b. trans.* To pass through or traverse. *Obs.*

1634 *VIGARS Æn.* VIII. 303 Thrice through Aventines mount he doch lustrate. 1657-83 *EVELYN Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 83 His soul lustrates and pervades through all things. 1791 *BAILEY, Gangweek*, the Time when the bounds of the Parishes are lustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week.

†3. *trans.* To view, survey. *Obs.*

1623 *COCKERAM, Lustrate*, to view. a1648 *LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) Ep. Ded., The parts thereof, as far as I could finish them, were lustrated by Your gracious Eye.

Hence Lustrating *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1653 *MANTON Exp. James* III. 17 Being in an idol temple, the lustrating water fell upon them. 1653 *HAMMOND Par. & Annot.* N. 7, r. Cor. iv. 13 Wks. 1659 III. 500 *Deputatō uera* [fifth] signifies those things that are used in the lustrating of a city among the Gentiles. 1728 *EABERY tr. Burnet's St. Dead* II. 52 Lustrating or purging Fires.

1846 *New Timon* (ed. 3) 178 The penitent offering the lustrating tide.

†Lustrate, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE sb. 1 + -ATE.] *trans.* To impart lustre to; = LUSTRE v.

1688 *Abridgem. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 1 Invention of making, dressing, and lustrating silks, called black plain, alamodes, ranforces, and lustratings. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2454/4 Peter Du Clou who Dresseth and Lustrateth Silks, Stuffs, &c. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III.*, c. 43 § 13.

**Lustration** (lŭ'strā'shŭn). [ad. L. *lustrationem*, n. of action f. *lustrare* LUSTRATE v. 1.]

1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite (e.g. by washing with water); the purification by religious rites (of a person or place from something).

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 621 A Muster, and ceremonious lustration of the Armie, was wont to be made at certeine times with great solemnitie. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fern. Glory* (1869) 118 The Lustration of houses was yearly usual with the Romans, in the Month of February. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 380 The Lustrations of Cities and Countries from Plagues, Earthquakes, Prodiges. 1715 *POPE Hind.* i. 411 The host to expiate, next the king prepares, With pure lustrations, and with solemn prayers. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water. 1862 *MIRVILLE Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. l. 183 Enjoining the lustration of the city by solemn sacrifices. 1875 *LIGHTFOOT Comm. Col.* 171 There were other points of ceremonial observance, in which the Essenes superadded to the law. Of these the most remarkable was their practice of constant lustrations. 1883 *Engel. Brit.* XV. 701 In Rome . . . there was a lustration of the fleet before it sailed, and of the army before it marched.

*b. gen.* Washing. Chiefly jocular.

1825-9 *Mrs. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* III. xix. 82 The little girl . . . now too evidently bore the symptoms of long neglect, and Mrs. Cicely's plans of lustration were, therefore, the more needful. 1829 *J. L. KNAPP Jnl. Naturalist* 310 Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. 1887 *LOWELL Old. Eng. Dram.* (1892) 78 The other never paid his washer-woman for the lustration of the legendary single shirt without which [etc.].

2. *fig.* Purification, esp. spiritual or moral.

1655 *[GLAYTHORNE] Lady Mother* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 785 You may live To make a faire lustration for your faults. And die a happie Couvert. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Mirr. Compt.* vi. 179 The . . . sacramentitious matter is separated by this inward lustration from the blood. 1777 *EARL CRATHAM Sp. on Add.* 18 Nov. Let them [the prelates] perform a lustration; let them purify . . . this country, from this sin. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 140 St. Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration. 1889 *Lowell. Democr.* 166 The lustration of the two vulgar Laies by the pure imagination of Don Quixote.

3. The action of going round a place, viewing, or surveying it; the review (of an army).

1614 [see 1.]. 1623 *COCKERAM, Lustration*, a viewing, compassing. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Lustration, compassing, viewing or going about on every side. 1752 *Young Brothers* i. i. (1777) 7 'Tis their great day, supreme of all their year, The fairest lustration of their martial powers. 1849 *JEFFREY in Cockburn Life Jeffreys* (1852) I. 405, I have made a last lustration of all my walks and haunts, and taken a long farewell of garden, and terrace, and flowers.

†4. A perambulation, inspection, census. *Obs.*

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* VII. xi. 360 How deeply hereby God was defrauded in the time of David, . . . will easily appear by the summes of former lustrations.

5. = LUSTRE sb. 2 rare-1.

1853 *F. W. NEWMAN Odes of Horace* II. iv. One whose age runs fast to finish its eighth lustration.

**Lustrative** (lŭ'strätiv), *a.* [Formed as LUSTRATE v. + -IVE.] Pertaining to lustration, expiatory purification, or (jocularly) washing.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 256 The Saxon . . . expends his lustrative energies upon his street and stairway, but never thinks of washing his own shirt. 1883 *Engel. Brit.* XV. 701 Puppets suspended and swinging in the air (*oscilla*) formed one way of using the lustrative power of the air. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345 67 The numerous and minute lustrative prescriptions, . . . always included Gentile pollution.

**Lustratory** (lŭ'strätŭri), *a.* rare. [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Lustral, expiatory.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. Lustration*, Lustrations, and lustratory sacrifices, were not only performed for men, but also for temples [etc.]. a1883 *E. FITZGERALD Sp. Paulinus Æmilius in Blackw. Mag.* (1889) Nov. 632 To Delphi; where to the presiding God A lustratory Sacrifice I made.

**Lustre** (lŭ'strŭ), *sb.* 1 Also 6 *Sc.* lustir, 6- (now *U. S.*) luster. [a. *F. lustre* masc., = *Sp.* *l'g. lustre*, It. *lustro*, Rumanian *lustre*; a *Com. Rom.* *vbl. sb.* f. *l. lustrare* to illumine, prob. repr. an earlier \**luc-strare* f. *luc-*, *lux* light.]

1. The quality or condition of shining by reflected light; sheen, refulgence; gloss.

Often with *adj.*, as *metallic*, *pearly*, *silky*, *waxy lustre*. c1522 *MORE Dequat. noviss.* Wks. 73 2 He that by good vse and experience, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dymante. 1529 — *Dyaloge* i. libid. 159 b The iewell, . . . the bryght lustre where of blyed eyes might not endure to beholde. 1601 *SIRKS, Jul. C.* i. ii. 124 That same Eye, whose bend hath awe the World, Did loose his Lustre. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 'Theire ordinary designs [in tapestry] . . . with a whilles use wyl soone loose their luster. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v., Carriers giving a lustre, or gloss to their leather, several ways, according to the colour to be illustrated. 1738 *GRAY Tasso* 65 All stones of lustre shoot their vivid ray. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. J.* III. vi. 135 The dark and dazzling lustre of her eyes frequently shown in tears. 1845 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 77 Minute scales of carinate of baryta, of a fatty lustre. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 8 A coating of a hard glossy substance with a pearly lustre.



187x W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* (1876) 111 The wool appeared very long, soft, fine, and of a silky lustre. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Cut a piece of lead or of zinc, and observe the lustre of its fresh surface.

b. rarely in pl. Appearances of lustre.

1614 TOMKINS *Albion* n. iii. (1615) D. 4. By the whiteness and bright sparkling lustre We allure th' Intelligences to descend. 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* v. v. She being set in years next, none of those lustres appearing in her eye, that warme the fancy. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love Wks.* (Bohn) I. 76 Like opaline doves-neck lustres, hovering and evanescent.

c. *concr. pl.* Applied to the eyes.

1820 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* II. 118 (Fitzedw. Hall).

d. A material or composition used to impart a lustre to manufactured articles.

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. For very black furs, they sometimes prepare a lustre of galls, copperas, Roman alum, and other ingredients. 1875 *See* LUSTRING *vb.* sb. b).

2. Luminosity, brilliancy, bright light; luminous splendour.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 53 The spere & haunyn of Venus .. is ane gristern of ane mercurial lustre. 1566 SPENSER *P. O.* v. xi. 8 With bills and glyaves making a dreadful lustre. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Blond's Eromena* 40 Her three lanterns .. afforded the greater lustre, because of the chrymal, cut diamond-wise. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 God expects no lustre from the minor stars. 1694 ADDISON *Occid's Met.* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 19 And now the scorching Sun was mounted high, in all its lustre. 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes to R. Acad.* v. Thus stars, when pinched by frost, cast keener lustre. 1799 VINCE *Lam. Astron.* xli. (1810) 229 Obstructing the lustre of the sun's beams. 1840 DEKERS *Barn. Rudge* xlvii. The sun was shining with uncommon lustre. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 218 The lustre of the most remote part of the corona .. was about one eight-hundredth part of the brightness of the Moon.

b. *concr.* A shining body or form.

1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* v. 307 As glaring day Of these unnumber'd lustres, robs our sight. 1814 CARY *Devote, Par.* v. 126, (1) turn'd Toward the lustre, that with greeting kind Erewhile had hail'd me.

3. *transf.* Radiant beauty or splendour (of the countenance, of natural objects, etc.).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* i. li. Wks. 1856 I. 78 Till the sole of griefe Were cleared your cheek, and new burnisht lustre Cloath'd your presence. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. vii. Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre. 1728-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1320 When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. i. His countenance, radiant with health and the lustre of innocence. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Enclid* i. 391 Manhood's glorious lustre and noble joy in his eyes.

4. *fig.* in various applications, esp. Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Often in phrases, to add lustre to, to shed or throw lustre on, etc. Also, splendid beauty (of language, sentiments, etc.).

c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 69 The third chamber .. casteth forth a very jolly glistering lustre of many goodly illations of such things as .. make little against us. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xxxvii.* iv. Like the light, he shall display Thy justice in most shining lustre. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. (1634) 112 These actions, together with his honourable behaviour, which added much to their lustre, were more glorious than profitable. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 185 Hee affected popular Lustre by frequent exhibiting most Stately Shewes. 1634 W. TIRWITT tr. *Balaac's Lett.* 85 The .. charity of Stile, which lendeth a lustre to your elaborate writings. 1642 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1713 ADDISON *Calo* i. i. How does the lustre of our father's actions, Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him, Break out. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 304 The Duke of Richmond was sent to give a lustre to that negotiation. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. His birth .. was attended by prodigies, foretelling the future eminence and lustre of his character. 1756 BA J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 239 The pomp and lustre of his language. 1760-74 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 3 She was .. charmed by the lustre of his sentiments. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* ii. Wks. 1813 V. 295 It threw great lustre on his administration. 1776 GIBSON *Deck & F.* xi. I. 295 The virtues of Claudius .. place him in that short list of emperors who added lustre to the Roman purple. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *Jolin Bapt.* iv. iv. 253 Mythical lustre illumined all the historic facts of Abraham's life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xix. 166 As she dilated on the past, she seemed to share its lustre and its triumphs. 1882 PEBONY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 Its future is a future which .. is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

† b. Something that adds lustre; a glory. *Obs.*

a. 1645 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Lustre* II. i. I. To think well of our selves, if we deserve it, is a lustre in us. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 Which virtues were most eminent in this singular servant of God, as a lustre to his great learning. a. 1647 HABINGTON *Sura. Wors.* in *Proc. Wors. Hist. Soc.* III. 359 The degree of knighthood, which is not only a lustre to a family, but giueth a precedence. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxx. 286 The Persian or the Tartarian or some other obscure Prince .. shall have the lustre from God to maul this great Empire.

† c. External splendour, magnificence. *Obs.*

1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. (1736) 46 Solemnizing Nativities and Deaths with equal Lustre. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 163 They inveighed vehemently against lord bishops, their pride and lustre.

5. a. † A glass ball placed among artificial lights to increase the brightness of the illumination (*obs.*); also, one of the prismatic glass pendants often attached in circles to a chandelier or hung round the edge of an ornamental vase. b. A chandelier [the usual sense in Fr.].

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 Hung with many great Circles of Lamps .. intermixed with Lustres or Balls of Glass. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless* Jan 8 Sept., The whole is made gay by pictures .. and in almost every room

large lustres of rock crystal. 1754 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 160 A glass lustre or chandelier. 1822 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 45 Many a maid, with busy feet That sparkle in the Lustre's ray. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sh. Bos.* *Scenes* xxi. The remains of a lustre, without any drops. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Lustre*, a bright brass chandelier, suspended from a ceiling, as we see in churches, theatres, &c. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1133 A bronze lustre for sixty candles. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1879) 277 Lustres of coloured crystal.

6. a. A thin light dress material having a cotton (formerly also silk or linen) warp and woollen weft and a highly lustrous surface.

1831 G. R. PORTEK *Silk Mannf.* 299 Poplins and lustres are .. composed partly of silk and partly of worsted. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 555 Linen lustres .. are dutiable. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/4 We do not believe there lives a woman whose patriotism would induce her to wear an English lustre if she is able to buy a French cashmere.

b. A kind of wool having a lustrous surface.

1894 *Times* 22 Jan. 13/4 The best lustre and demi-lustre are sure to be more in request than any other kinds.

7. *attrib.* and *constr.*, as *lustre process*, *trade*; in sense 'having a lustrous or glossy surface', as *lustre fabric*, *fleece*, *goods*, *wool*; objective gen., as *lustre-maker*; *lustre mottling*, 'the peculiar mottling seen in preclitic rocks' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); *lustre ware*, cheap pottery with surface ornamentation in bright metallic colours.

1886 SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 159 If 'lustre fabrics are out of fashion the demand for home-grown wool diminishes. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/9 'Lustre and demi-lustre fleeces. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 France has again begun to give out orders for 'lustre goods. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 The silk manufacturers of Lyons are .. worse off while the taste for finely-wrought woollens than the Yorkshire 'lustre makers. 1900 *19th Cent.* Sept. 4/7 The 'lustre process was known in Siena at a very early date. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/7 In the twofold weft and 'lustre trade there is an abundance of work. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 'Lustre ware consists of an inferior quality of the materials worked into the usual forms, and having the hue of gold, platinum, or copper, &c. fixed on the glaze. 1899 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 228/1 The wool .. has a glistening appearance, which has earned for it the name 'lustre wool'.

**Lustre** (lŭ'strə, sb.<sup>2</sup> Also 6 *Sc.* lustir, 6- (now U.S.) lustur. [Anglicized form of LUSTRUM.] A period of five years.

1387 *Trium. Hist.* n. (Rolls) VII. 27 Thirtieth year of vi. lustre. 1513 DUGLAS *Angl. L.* v. 4 I have found lustre and again out of it. 1685 *Boyle's Ex. hunc*, p. aiii, the following Discourse was written .. one Lustre ago. 1715 G. KILN *Clar. no. 22* 'I be fourth bright Lustre had but just begun To shade his blushing cheeks with doubtful dawn. 1855 THACKRAY *Newspapers* II. 9 So it will be the turn of you young folks, come eight or more lustres, and your heads will be bald like mine. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 27 After a lustre of celibacy She married with a pulchritude.

† **Lustre**, sb.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrum*.] A cave. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 159 But, turning to his lustre, Calves and Dams, He shewes abhor'd death, in his angers flame. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lustre*, a Den of wilde beasts.

† **Lustre**, v.<sup>1</sup> *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lustrare* to LUSTRATE.]

1. *trans.* To purify; = LUSTRATE v.<sup>1</sup> 1.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 285 That all his actions moral be watered and lusted with faith.

2. To view, survey; = LUSTRATE v.<sup>1</sup> 3.

1745 PAYNEL *Catiline* xiv. 20 b. They trusted, that Jupiter, lusting and beholding all thynges, wolde discover the counsailes .. of those vengitious hopeloses. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 10 If a Pagan's life be well lusted.

**Lustre** (lŭ'strə, v.<sup>2</sup> Also 7-9 lustur. [ad. L. *lustrare* to LUSTRATE.]

† **L. trans.** a. To render illustrious. b. To throw light upon, illustrate. c. To render specious or attractive. *Obs.*

1591 SILVESTER *Du Barlas* i. iv. 728 As a Husband's Nobleness doth lustre A mean-born wife; so fete I. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess.* (1629) Ep. Ded. Aij. Worthies, loe to you at last; Saint Pauls Antichrist in such lineaments as that Apelles his penceill, or coale rather was pleased to shadow him in. Lusted I say not, vnailed onely, and made more barefaced. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 20 The Policy then which is most simple and single, and lest lusted with the pompe & bravery of Ceremonies [etc.]. 1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* I. 17 Our Puritans have from hence learned to colour and lustre their ugly Treasons .. with the cloake of Religion.

2. *intr.* To be or become lustrous. Now rare.

1582 STANHYURST *Enchir.* II. (Arb.) 62 Ecune lyk as her deitce to the Saints doth lustre in heunblisse. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Her five bright Lanthorns lustre round the seas, Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 326 What bloom, what brightness lustre o'er her cheeks! 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 6 Dec. 2/1 Their feathers lusted in the moonlight as they passed.

3. *trans.* To put a lustre upon (cloth, pottery, etc.).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 201 Isinglass .. used .. in lustreing silk ribbons.

**Lustred** (lŭ'strəd, a. [f. LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup> or v.<sup>2</sup> + -ED.] Having a lustre; *spec.* in *Ceramics*, having a thin glaze or a metallic lustre.

1858 SIMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lustred Seal*, a furrier's name for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 394 The lustred kingfisher. 1893 *Athenaeum* 17 June 174/1 A small room in the Louvre has been appropriated to a collection of Persian lustred pottery.

† **Lustree**, *Obs. rare.* [f. (*classe*) *lustre*.] A lustred silk fabric.

1645  *Evelyn's Diary* (1879) I. 244 Courtiers .. cover their .. faces with a vail of a certain glittering taffeta or lustree.

**Lustreful** (lŭ'stəfŭl, a. [f. LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -FUL.] Lustrous.

1843 BARNFORD *Homely Rhymes* (1864) 76 And raven had never spread plume on the air Whose lustreful darkness with his might compare. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xiii. 333 Her eyes were proudly lustreful.

**Lustreless** (lŭ'stərləs, a. [f. LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -LESS.] Without lustre; said freq. of the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* II. 109 (Fitzedw. Hall). a. 1814 *Spaniards* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 246 Her eyes .. Now lustreless are cast upon the ground, Or stare around her with a vacant gaze. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. App. 393 No perfect or refined form can be expressed except in opaque and lustreless matter. 1898 P. MARXON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 254 The skin .. becomes dry, lustreless, and scurfy.

† **Lustrement**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -MENT.] Lustrous appearance.

a. 1642 BR. MOUNTAGU *Actus & Mon.* (1642) 51 Notwithstanding all specious shewes, and lustrement, they retained the state and condition of sins.

† **Lustrical**, a. *Rom. Antig. Obs.* [f. L. *lustricus*, f. LUSTRUM; see -ICAL.] Pertaining to purification. Only in *lustrical day* (L. *dies lustricus*): see *quots.*

1623 COCKERAM *Lustrical day*, ones christning day. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 6 This name was .. imposed .. on the ninth day, called the lustrical, or day of purification.

† **Lustrific**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrificus*; see LUSTRUM and -IFIC.] Purificatory. † So **Lustrific**, a.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Lustrific*. 1727 *Bailey* vol. II. *Lustrific*, purging. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 393 Sprinkling themselves with lustrific water.

† **Lustrification**, *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE sb. + -IFICATION.] A making lustrous.

1631 *Calistina* I. 16 Shee made .. ointments for to make the face smooth, lustrifications, caricifications [etc.].

**Lustrify** (lŭ'strifai, v. *rare.* [f. LUSTRE sb. + -IFY.] *trans.* To make lustrous.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Ointments for various purposes of lustrifying and beautifying the complexion.

**Lustrine** (lŭ'strin, a. f. *lustrine*, f. *lustrare* to LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup>, after *lustrino*.) A glossy silk fabric.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1299 Specimens of figured silks: Lustrine, taffeta, English velvet. 1883 *Advt.* *great silk sale* in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/4 Black and white Lustrines, from 12d. per yard.

**Lustring** (lŭ'string, sb. *Obs. exc. arch.* (See also LUSTERING.) [Alteration of F. *lustrine* see *prec.*], *lustrino*, as if f. LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ING or -ING 3.] A glossy silk fabric. Also *attrib.*

1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3664/4 The Royal Lustring Company of England do give notice, that .. their Ware-house .. shall be opened every day to sell their Allamodes, Ruffes, and Lustrings. 1732 *Ladbury's Hist.* II. vii. 75 All sorts of stuffs .. of Italian lustrings. 1751 *Eliza* *Hywood Pers. Thought.* l. 68 A pink coloured French lustring. 1789 *Bath Rev.* Aug. (Fashions), A stomacher of white lustring. 1822 *Lam. Lib. Ser.* *A. Distant Correspondents*, As rapid as a damaged lustring. 1886 *Bysser* *A. Surriage* xxix. 334 She must have new gowns of lustring and taffeta.

**Lustering** (lŭ'staini, vb. sb. *techn.* Also U.S. lustering. [f. LUSTRE v.<sup>2</sup> + -ING 1.] The action of LUSTRE v.<sup>2</sup>; the manner in which something is lusted. In *Metallurgy* BRIGHTENING *vb.* sb. 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Lustering* (*Metallurgy*), the brightening of metal in the crucible at the moment of reaching its point of purity. 1892 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug. 200/2 The style, colours, lustering, and other characteristics of the beautiful ceramic ware of Persia.

b. *concr.* = LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup> 1 d.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Lustering*, a polish; as black luster for stoves, etc.

**Lustring**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] Exhibing a lustre; lustrous, shining.

1582 ST. SYMMONIST *Enchir.* I. (Arb.) 29 O gay Goddess lustring. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 108. 2/2 Your Rays so extensive, And lustring Streamers so all comprehensive. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 245 O'er the image of the lustring moon Gloomily a sable speck is spreading.

† **Lustrious**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup>, after *illustrious*.] Splendid, lustrous.

1651 FULLER *Atel Rediv.* 7 Most worthily may .. Old Hereng rise fairly shine Within this Skie of lustrious Stares, Who 'gainst Rome's errors founth Truths were. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1800) III. 132 You will see folk there of much more lustrious attire.

**Lustrous** (lŭ'strəs, a. [f. LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lustreux*.] Having lustre, sheen, or gloss.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 41 My sword and yours are kinne, good sparkes and lustrous. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eclog.* i. But dark within, they drink no lustrous light. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 29 Where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 162 Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II. Thick, lustrous, well-arranged black hair and whiskers. 1872 *Veats Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The Romans manufactured red lustrous ware on the banks of the Rhine.

b. *fig.* (cf. LUSTRE sb.<sup>1</sup> 4.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 1 A certaine .. lustrous masse of matter chosen to glie glory. To the eloquence of discourses. 1626 - *Sylva* § 956 The more Lustrous the Imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *Decay Beggars*, The Blind Beggar .. whose story doggerel rhymes .. cannot so degrade or attenuate, but that some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguisements. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 40 She saw the Lustrous, her great lord, appear.

Hence **Lustrously** *adv.* **Lustrousness**, *n.*

1830 *Bailey Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars. They shall .. be lost All meanly in its moonlike lustrousness. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 56 The clemency and moderation, which



shine so lustreously in the English crown. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The steel. becomes lustreously white. 1892 *HENLEY Song & Sword*, etc. *Loud. Volunteers* II. 26 With this enchanted lustreousness.

|| **Lustrum** (*lustrum*). Pl. *lustra*, *lustrums*, *erron. lustras*. [*L. lustrum*; usu. believed to be f. root of *lustrare* to wash (cogn. w. *lavare* LAVE v.).]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A purificatory sacrifice made by the censors for the people once in five years, after the census had been taken. Hence, the census itself.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* xi. viii. (1622) 150 He (Claudius) appointed a view to be taken of the city which is called Lustrum, and the number of the citizens to be enrolled. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 224/2 We hear from Rome that they had a lustrum (or a numbering of the people) there on the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that city 155,184 inhabitants.]

2. A period of five years.

In Latin sometimes used for a period of four years.

1590 L. LAOY *Consent of Time* To Rdr. a. 3. Can any true account of time be made. by the census of Lustrum, which the Grecians call *Penteterides*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 24 The Lustrum or computation of the five years beginning at the leap year, when the Dogstar doth arise.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 264 Prolonging them to so many years or Lustras. 1686 T. FLATMAN *Heracles' Kiden* No. 71 (1713) II. 189 Till two short Lustra o're your Sacred Head shall flow. 1746 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 173 We push time from us, and we wish him back; Lavish of Lustrums, and yet fond of life. 1849 *Poe. Morella*. Thus passed away two Lustra of her life. 1901 M. T. F. McCARTHY *Five Yrs. Trcl.* xxiv. 343 There were, during the lustrum under review, 1077 men in Ireland who had been called to the Bar.

3. U. S. In college use.

1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* II. (1854) 36 It is the book not of an academic lustrum only, nor of a lifetime, but of generations. 1860 C. DUKIE *Hist. Williams Coll.* 200 A proposition was then submitted to the Alumni... that the classes in lustrums, or divisions of fours, engage to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars each.

† **Lustrum**, *a. Obs. rare*-. [*f. LUSTRE sb.* + *-Y.*] Lustrums.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 The vyolet Hyacinth... Lustric Diamond, shining Topaz.

† **Lustsome**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*OE. \*lustsum* implied in *lustmlic* pleasant] = *OHG. (MHG.) Ger. lustsam*, Goth. *lustsumans*; see *LUST sb.* and *-some*.] ? Covetous, ? willful.

a. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 1611 (Gott.) All lustsum, all wicked, hede Has fild his world on lenth and brede. a. 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. (1850) I. 72/1, I am not so lustsum and dul, that I shulde bihote thes thingis to me to know.

**Lusty** (*lʊsti*), *a.* Also 3-5 *lusti*, 6 *losty*, 6-7 *lustie*. [*f. LUST sb.* + *-Y.* Cf. *MHG. lustic* (mod. G. *lustig*), *ON. lostig-r.*]

† 1. Of persons and their attributes: Joyful, merry, jocund; cheerful, lively. *Obs.*

a. 1245 *Leg. Kath.* 1693 Alle pleinde somet, alle lahinde somet, eauer illiche lusti. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 655 And from his courser, with a lusty herte, In to a groue ful hastily he sterte. 14... *Epiphany in Tindale's V.* (1843) 109 With lusty hart and glad chere and myld of face. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom. Prol.* The lawe requirith a fre, a willinge, a lusty and a lonynghe herte. 1552 ASCHEM *Germany* 16 The one so lusty with good luck that he had no lust to leave, and the other so chafed with losing that he still would venture. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 41 The gentlemen... keepe sumptuous houses, lusty ports, and great hospitalitie. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* II. vii. My most noble Princes, no discontents, but all be lustie. He that frownes this day is an open enemy.

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* ProL (1554) 35 Their... lustie freshe singing. c. 1440 — *Nightingale Poems* 333 Sche, .. all the someres nyght Ne seseth not with morny a lusty note. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Let us some lusty balet syng. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* vi. 7 The lusty chere [1611 banquet] of the wyllful shall come to an ende. 1596 Sir J. DAVIES *Orchestra* lxviii. With loffie turnes and capriols in the aytie, Which with the lustie tunes accordeth fayre. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* IV. v. Well met sir, you are for this lusty wedding? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv. The lusty banqueting with sweetmeats and comfts. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Uhlund's Poems* 262 Hark! a lusty horn is sounded. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* xxi. 183 Never once did we speak of wars and stratagems... but all of friendship, of lusty daffing, and of leasome love.

† 2. Pleasing, pleasant. *Obs.*

† a. Pleasing in appearance; beautiful. *Obs.*

a. 1240 *Wokunge in Coll. Hom.* 269 Pi leor is swa unimete lufsum and lusti on to loken. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 35 Now be the lusti somer floures, Now be the stormy wynter shoures. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* I. vi. The meadowes... Tapited bene with diuers floures newe, Of sundry motlees lusty for to sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Rhels* XL ix. 86 Lavynia... That doun for schame did cast hys lusty cyn [L. decoros]. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* iii. 6 The woman sawe that it was a good tree to eate of and lustie unto the eyes. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 a. Hillockes which are pleasant and lusty to loken unto. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xvii. 63 Quhen throu hir garments, heir and thair, Apperit hir lustie limis square.

† b. Of dress: Handsome, gay. Of persons: Gaily dressed. *Obs.*

c. 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 486 Who now moost may bere on his bak at ones Of cloth and furrour, hath a fresch renoun; He is a lusty nan clept for be none. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 58 Ane hundred ladies, lustie in to wedis, Als fresch as floures that in May vp spedis. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Lusty or freshe in apparell, frisque. 1555 BRADSHAW in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. xlv. 134 Ye shall prove their lustie liveryes to be bought with exceeding great excoac. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. i. Her lustie mantle

waning in the winde. 1603 DRAYTON *Ods* x. 7 Long since the Summer layd Her lustie Brav'rie downe. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* I. i. Every shepherds boy Puts on his lusty greene.

† c. Of seasons, places, etc.: Pleasant, delightful. *Obs.*

a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 736 And with him, in that lusty place, So fair folk and so fresh hadde he. c. 1385 — *Spr.'s T.* 44 Ful lusty was the weder and benigne. c. 1430 *Lydg. Reas. & Sens.* (E. E. T. S.) 4807 In that freshe lusty place Hem to disporte and solace. 1525 L. BERNERS *Prost.* II. lxxix. [lxxv.] 236 It was in the ioly lusty moneth of Aprell. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* I. 149 That I may coniore in some lustie grove. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* I. i. Since the lusty spring began.

† d. Pleasant to the taste. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Lydg. Compl. BL Knt.* 29 Till fiery Tytan.. Had dried up the lusty lycour nywe, Upon the herbes in the grene mede. c. 1450 MYKE 1436 Also 3ef þou synned hast In mete or drynke by lusty tast.

† e. Of language, eloquence, etc.: Pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1390 *Po. Poes.* (Rolls) I. 372 That it be lore lawefulle, and lusty to here. c. 1449 PECKOK *Kepr.* II. xviii. 235 Into this ende... thei viden certain colouris of rethorik, that with hem her spechis schulle be the more lusti. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 980 All the audience Reioysed to here her lusty eloquence. c. 1599 SKELTON *Reph.* etc. Wks. 1843 I. 207 Yong scolars... when they have delictably lycked a lytell of the lycorous eluctary of lusty learning.

† f. Full of desire, desirous. *Const. lo. for. Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10598 Sum lordes to lunge lusty þai were. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W.) 1515 96 Than George bad y<sup>e</sup> kyng... be lusty to goddes service. 1551 LATIMER *Serm.* Lincoln. vii. (1562) 124 b. These thynges are written for our sake, to make vs lustie to folowe oure vocation. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 97 Lusty for labour.

† g. Full of lust or sexual desire; lustful. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 41 Fy styngyng swyn fy, foule moot thes falle, .. A taketh heede sires of this lusty man. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 224/2 Lusty... libidinosus. 1523 FITZHERB. *Hush.* 68 It is better to kepe the horse from the mares... for... he shall be more lusty, and the moo horse coltes shall he gete. 1562 *Child Marriages* etc. 75 He went... when he was lusty, to his wief, and vuid her company in bed. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Shepherdess* IV. ii. Prouoking thoughts that stirr vpp lusty fiers. 1621 COTGR. *Recheuffer zu chien*, to make him lustie, or desirous of the bitch. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* III. 104 While their Youth is fill'd with kindly Fire, Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

5. Full of healthy vigour.

a. Of persons and animals: Healthy, strong, vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat *arch.* in literary use; common in dialects. † In early use often: Valiant, courageous, active (*obs.*).

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc.* 85 This... knight... Was yong and there with all a lusty knyght. c. 1386 — *ProL* 80 With hym there was his some a yong Squier A Jonyere, and a lusty Bachelor. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* b. v. b. That bakke was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before. 1521 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 281. I mett his Holynes, and my thought I never sawe hym more lusty. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Cor.* xvii. 22 A mery herte maketh a lusty age, but a sorowfull minde dresth op y<sup>e</sup> lones. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Hush.* (1869) 128 For milking, or for feeding, it is best alwaies to choose such as are young, of lusty age. 1593 SHAKS. *Ruh. II.* I. iii. 66. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 15 All idle, lustie, and wandring beggars, who ought not to eate. a. 1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1668) 27 Cause a lusty Servant this Arms well washed to mix the honey and water together. 1702 *Pore Tan.* & *May* 135 Old as I am, my lusty limbs appear Like winter greens, that flourish all the year. 1791 COWPER *Wind* I. 175 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. 1824 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* I. 4, Though my brothers are so beautiful and lusty. 1896 *Black Madcap* V. vii. 65 But what pithos was there possible to those stalwart young fellows with their lusty throats, their tobacco, and beer and wine? 1884 *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., [To be sold] to prime lusty heifers.

*transf.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 31 Make lusty the mynde of a Christian soldier. a. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 14 Truth is the natural food of our soul... doth render it lusty, plump and active. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 33 note. They were... the natural guides of the lusty young democracy. 1880 NEWMAN SMITH *Old Faiths in New Lt.* I. (1882) 19 Much even of our most positive and lusty science is still only in its infancy.

† b. Phrases. *Lusty Laurence* (cf. *LAURENCE*): 'a good wencher' (Nares). *Lusty Juventus*: the title of a morality play produced c. 1550; often used allusively in 16th c. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 You lustie iuventus In yeers and carcase prime. 1594 in *Arber Stationers' Reg.* (1875) II. 309 A ballad intituled Lustye Laurence. 1594 HARNFIELD *Helens Rape Poems* (Arb.) 40 Old lad, and bold lad, such a Boy, such a lustie iuventus. 1598 MARSTON *Metam. Pignat.* etc. *Sat.* iv. F. 1 b. When strong backt Hercules... Rob'd fifty thynges of virginity. Farre more then lusty Laurence. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Captaine* IV. iii. Lusty Laurence, See what a Gentlewoman you have saluted. a. 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Price* I. iii. Well, lusty Laurence, were but my night now, Old as I am, I would make you clap on Spurs, But I would reach you. 1636 DEKKER *Wonder of Kingd.* v. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 279 He'll prove a lustie Laurence.

c. With reference to vegetable growth. *arch.*

1600 *Surreylet Country Farm* III. viii. 434 In the spring and March when the trees are in flowers, and beginne to grow lustie. 1666 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 128 Thus you will have lusty ships. 1671 *Genl. Anat. Plants* I. (1683) 8 The Plumme... growing so lusty, as to mount up without them [the lobes]. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* ix. Great happiness Grew, like a lusty flower in June's career.

† d. Of soil: Fertile, prolific. *Obs.*

1601 Dr. W. BARLOW *Defence* 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie groundes, these manured by industry, prouee soundly fertile.

† e. Insolent, arrogant, self-confident. *Obs.*

a. 1568 ASCHEM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 To thinke well of him selfe, to be lustie in contemning of others. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 Purposing... to show a lusti contempt of so silli a frend. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 46 The great emperor of Turkes... is lately become... somewhat cranker and lustier, than his accustomed maner was. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxxvi. 242 The Colonies onely of Velitre, upon so long rest and quietnesse began to be lustie and way wanton [L. gesticules otio]. a. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. § 102 When they found it fit to make any lusty Declaration against the Parliament, .. they always inserted somewhat that might look like candour and tenderness towards the King's Party.

† f. Of inanimate agencies (e.g. a fire, wine, poison, a disease): Strong, powerful. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 228 The husbandmen sat warming their shankes by a lustie fire that filled the chimney. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* III. 21 Many a low Ebbe, many a lustie Tide. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* IV. iv. Strong lusty London beer. a. 1647 *ProL* To Beaum. & FL's *Custom Country*, They... dranke lusty wine, The nectar of the Muses. a. 1649 DRUMM. of *HAWTH. Com. betw. B. & J.* & W. D. Wks. (1711) 224 It was strong and lusty poison. 1683 *Troyan Way to Health* xvi. (1697) 380 The close Rooms, lusty Fires, drawn Curtains, and other torturing Circumstances. 1692 LOCKE *Mec.* § 29 Distempers... which, by too forward applications, might have been made lusty diseases.

† g. Of a ship: Sailing well. *Obs.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 In an houre we cast more over-board then was laded in a day; and... immediately we perceiv'd the Vessel to be more lusty. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 155 4 The *Paradox*... had a sharp dispute with a lusty privateer, who got from him. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 The Chase is a lusty brave Ship.

8. Of actions (esp. those involving physical effort, as a blow, a shout): Vigorous. Of a meal, etc.: 'Hearty', abundant.

1672 CHAUCER's *Ghost* 14 He... beheld the lusty Love which each of them to other made. a. 1682 Sir T. BROWNS *Tracts* 122 A word drawn from the lusty shout of soldiers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 2 He drunk a lusty Draught. 1779 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr. Thrale once a day makes a lusty dinner. 1797 *Bl. Rep. Regie. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 271 The Turk... gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honour. 1840 THACKERAY *King of H. retol.* And every day it came to pass That four lusty meals made him. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* VI. 177 She gave her a maternal welcome... bestowing lusty blows on her back. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* III. xiv. 175 There was some lusty disposition.

† h. Massive, substantial, large. *Obs.*

1640 *Lanc. Lovers in Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 37 We will have a lustie Cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash. 1645 EVELYN *Menn.* (1857) I. 126 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men, .. with divers lusty pieces of ordnance. 1647 LULLY *Chr. Astral.* lxxvi. 432 Provided alwaies, it be not to hinder themselves from enjoying a lusty Benefice. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 127 If ten or twenty of the lustiest noble-men estates of England were cleaverly sliced among the indigent. 1691 SHADWELL *Sceniers* I. i. A bottle of Spirit of Canary and a lusty glass. 1842 S. LOVER *Humble Andy* xv. 133 Four boys and a little girl sat at a staidy table where... a lusty loaf was laid under contribution.

† i. Important, striking. *nonce-use.*

1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Earl Stafford* 17 June (1846) VI. 202 To have Constantinople taken, merely as a lusty event.

10. Of persons: Massively built. Hence, corpulent, stout, fat.

1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) IV. 1341 He was lusty and well made, though not tall. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apology* IV. 5 That lady, playing the character of Arpania... being very lusty, the scene men found great difficulty to lift the chair into which she had thrown herself. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Dissond* II. 209 Quite a grand looking man, though not lusty, but rather thinish. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii. Being a robust and lusty man, he... found it impossible to get through between the bars. 1839 Fr. A. KIMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 183, I came upon a gang of lusty women, as the phrase is here for women in the family-way. 1886 ELWORTHY W. *Somerset Word-bk.* *Lusty*... a. Obese; fat.

11. Comb. (parasyntetic), as *lusty-handed*, *lusty-limbed*, *lusty-lunged* adjs.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 639 The... heaps Of apples, which the lusty-handed year... o'er the blushing orchard shakes. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 304 So 'lusty hewed of colour. 1897 PULLER-BURRY *Blotted Out* 17 Red-nosed 'lusty-limbed swains. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. W'f.* (ed. 11) 87 Instruments... blown by other equally 'lusty-lunged boys.

Hence † *Lusty sh.* (*Naut.*). = *HEARTY sb.* 2

1805 *Spirit Pub. Truls.* (1806) IX. 375 Now then, my lutes, for a lug at the bowlines.

† **Lusty gallant**. *Obs.*

1. The name of a dance; also of a dance-tune.

1560 ELDERTON in *Collect. B. L. Ball. & Broadshires* (1867) 14 A proper new Ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques, whose Death is bewailed to the Tune of New lusty gallant. 1577 BRETTON *Wks. Yng. W'it* (Chappell *New. Old T.* I. 91). The youth must needs go dance, First galliards—then lousies, and heideys—Old Lusty Gallant—All flowers of the broom. 1578 PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* I. b. A proper Dittie. To the tune of Lusty Gallant. 1594 NASH *Terrors* VI. Wks. (Grosart) III. 271 After all they danst Lustie gallant; & a drunken Danish Lualto or two.

2. A fanciful name for some tint of light red.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Eng.* II. vii. 172 In *Holinshead*, I might here name a sort of hewes devised for the noice, wherewith to please phantastical hends, as gooseturd greene... popingaie blue, lusty gallant. 1589 KIBER *Bibl. Schol.* 1709 Lusty gallant colour or light red, *spudians*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 The French vse therewith [the hyacinth] to die their light reds or lustie-gallant.



Lusum, obs. form of LOVESOME.

|| **Lusus naturæ** (lūsūs nātūræ). Also 9 simply **lusus**. [*L. lūsus naturæ* a playing or sport of Nature.] A supposed sportive action of Nature to which the origin of marked variations from the normal type (of an animal, plant, etc.) was formerly ascribed. Chiefly *concr.*, a natural production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a result of sportive design; a 'freak of nature'.

*a* 1661 FULLER *Worthis, Glouc.* (1662) l. 351 Others more probably account them [fossils] to be *Lusus Naturæ*. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. iii. They .. concluded unanimously, that I was only *reptum scilicet*, which is interpreted literally *lusus naturæ*. 1769 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* i. 130 Doctor Hunter .. exhibits many .. shewing this *Lusus Naturæ*. 1816 BRACKENRIDGE *Trav. Voy. Missouri* 46 The wild turkey is invariably black; although, it is possible, that by some *lusus naturæ*, there may be white. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 35 The animals of the Antediluvian world were not monsters; there was no *lusus* or extravagance. 1845 FORD *Hamble, Spain* i. 334 A *lusus naturæ* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Last Bower* xlviii. I have found a bower today A green *lusus*—fashioned half in Chance, and half in Nature's play. 1880 GRAY *Strick. Bot.* 419 *t. Lusus*, a 'sport' or variation from a seed or bud. 1885 MARCH, *Knox*, 18 Feb. 3/2 It is a veritable curiosity—a sort of fossilised *lusus naturæ*.

**Lusward, Lut, var. forms of LUSARD, LUTE.**  
+ **Lutament, Obs.**—[ad. *L. lutamentum*.] 'A wall or bridge made with mortar' (Cockeram 1623).

**Lutanist, lutenist** (lūtānist, -enist). Also **lutonist**, 7-8, (9 *arch.*) **lutinist**. [ad. med. *L. lutinista*, f. *lutina* lute.] A lute-player.

1600 J. DOWNLAND and Bk. *Songs* title-p. Bachelor of Musick, and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Mus. Looking-gl.* iv. v. (1638) 84 The Lutanist takes Flats and Sharps, And out of those so dissonant notes, does strike A ravishing Harmony. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* i. I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 243 The celebrated Striggio a lutenist and voluminous composer. 1881 SPURTHWORT *J. Hughes* II. 52 An accomplished lutenist and singer. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Pan's Par.* xv. 135 As a good lutanist makes the vibration of the string accompany a good singer. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xv. Lycius .. set to music by Robert Johnson, a lutenist in high repute.

**Lutany.** [? Formed after *prec.*] ? Lute-music.  
1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 47 (Min-trels) without end Reel your shrill lutany.

**Lutar, obs. form of LUTER.**

+ **Lutarius, a. Obs. rare**—1. [*f. L. lutarius*—us (*f. lut-um* mud) + -ous.] Inhabiting mud.

1681 GREY *Museum* i. iii. 38 A scaly tortoise shell .. of the Lutarius kind.

+ **Lutary, a. Obs. rare**—1. [ad. *L. lutarius*; see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Lutarie tortoise.  
**Lutarynauncer**: see LUTHERANACER.

+ **Lutation, Obs.** [n. of action, f. *L. lutare* LUTE v.2] a. The process of luting. b. The material used in the process.

1611 FLORIO, *Abstractions*, a luting or lutation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1633) 265 Then to Lutation have a care, therein be no abuse. *Ibid.* 272 Lutation .. is a medicine thin or thick .. which stoppeth most exactly the orificium of the vessel. 1657 in *Phys. Dict.*

**Lutby, variant of LOTBY Obs., paramour.**

**Lutch, v. Obs. exc. dial. (Yorks.)** Also 4 **luche**. *trans.* To lift.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 230 In-to þat lodlych loze þay luche hym some. 1888 SHAFIELD *Gloss. Lutch*.

**Lute** (lūt), *sb.*1 Also 4 **loyt**, 5-6 **lutte**, **lewte**. [*a. f. lut* (Cotgrave; now written *luth*) whence *lt. luto*, *lut*, *luth*, *Da. luth*, MHG. *lute* (*G. lute*); another form of the word appears in *Pr. laut*, *Sp. laud*, Pg. *alaude*; *a. Arab.* *العود al-ūd*, where *al-* is the definite article.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, much in vogue from the 14th to the 17th centuries, the strings of which were struck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with those of the left.

1361-2 *Burham Acc. Rolls* 127 In uno viro ludenti in uno loyt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Maniciple's T.* 268 For sorwe of which he brak his minstrelrye, Bothe harpe, and lute, and giterne, and sautrey. *c* 1420 *Sir Cleges* 101 He hard a sovic .. Of harpis, lutes, and getarins. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 218 Item, to the menstrellis for the menyngye of a lewte jlls. iiii. d. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrounie* 29 He lumbrith on a kelwe lewte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 3 Synges psalmes unto him with the lute and instrument of ten stringes. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 38 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Garden* iv. (1669) 117 When Orpheus strook th' inspired Lute, The trees danc'd round. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar 18 Apr. Four of them began to play some soft airs on instruments between a lute and a guitar. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 9) III. i. 143 The Lute of which hardly the sound or shape is known at present, was during the last two centuries the favorite chamber instrument of every nation of Europe. 1879 STAINER *Musical Bible* 22 A guitar and lute only vary with regard to the shape or length of the body and neck.

*trans.* 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxv. The forest tomb Had taken the soft lute from his loth voice.

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the harpsichord (see *quot.* 1885).

1879 A. J. HERRISS in *Grove's Diet. Mus.* I. 691 *t* The so-called 'lute-stop'. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 702 *t* To the three shifting registers of jacks of the octave and first and second unisons were added the 'lute', the charm of which was due to the favouring of high harmonics by plucking the strings close to the bridge, and the 'harp', a sording or muting effect (*etc.*).

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lute-case*, *lute-lesson*, *lute-maker*, *lute-master*, *lute-playing*, *lute*; *lute-resounding*, *lute-voiced* adjs.; *lute-fashion* adv.; *lute-backed* *a.*, having a back shaped like a lute; *lute-fingered* *a.*, having fingers adapted to the lute; *lute-pin*, one of the pegs or screws for tuning the strings of the lute; + *lute-shoulders* (*cf. lute-backed*), round shoulders; *lute-way* adv., in the way in which the lute is played (*cf. lute-way*). Also *LUTE-STRING*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 334 Those who are 'Lute backed, thicke shouldered, and bending forward .. lue long lined. 1582 STANFORD *Archie*, *etc.* (Arb.) 141 This slut .. with a head lyke a 'lute-case'. 1599 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. iii. 45 Bardolph stole a lute-case; bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three halfpence. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life of L. Accipiter* North 1742 12 His .. Lyra viol which he used to touch. 'Lute-fashion, upon his knees. 1873 BROWNS *Red Cott.* *At-* *top* l. Wks. 1898 II. 274/2 [Piddie] sawn bow-hand-wis, or touched lute-fashion and forefinger-plucked. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 173 The soft, 'lute-finger'd Muses. 1610 DOWNLAND *Hist.* Varieties of 'Lute-lessons. 1573 BART *Vir.* l. 672 *A* 'lute-maker, testudinaris. 1610 DOWNLAND *Lute-lessons* 12. Homs. Gerle, Lutenist, Citizen and Lute-Maker of Newburge. 1665 B. PRAYS *Pliny* 12 Feb. Then comes Mr. Cwear, my boy's lute-master. 1793 LOND. GA. No. 3027/4 Mr. Dupre, Lute-Master, has set up a School at the White Perwig in King-street. 1596 NASIM *Saffron-Hadden* 64. Otherwise he looks like a case of tooth-picks. *a* 1711 Lute pin put in a suite of apparell. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knight of Hearts* to My Breches like a paire of Lute-pins be, Scarce Buttocks-roomes, as every man may see. 1587 GOSWOLD *P. Moray* vii. 91 He doth fondly incorporate the spirit of the Lute-plaier in the Lute. *Ibid.* xiv. 221 He cannot put his 'Lute-playing in exercise. 1742 PORE *Dumfries* v. 306 Love-whispering woods, and 'lute-resounding waves. 1500-20 'Lut schulderis (see LUTLERI.D.). *c* 1500 *Proverbs* in *Græc. Antiq. Repert.* (1809) IV. 406 He that is a perfyte musici. Perceyville the 'Lute twines and the goodie proportion. 1818 KEATS *Lutim* iv. 774 Thy lute-voiced brother will I sing ere long. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* i. iv. Auditus, shall we here they play, the Lyre-way, or the 'Lute-way, shall we? 1611 J. M. VARNARD *(tribe)*, XII Wonders of the World. With some lessons to play Lyra-ways alone, or .. with another Violl set Lute-way.

**Lute** (lūt), *sb.*2 See also LUTUM. [ad. OF. *lut* (*f. lut*) or med. *L.* (use of *L. lutum* mud).]

1. Tenacious clay or cement composed of various ingredients, and used to stop an orifice, to render air-tight a joint between two pipes, to coat a retort, etc., and to protect a graft. Also with *a* and *pl.* a particular kind of this substance. + *Lute of wisdom* [= med. *L. lutum sapientie*], a composition for hermetical sealing, variously described by alchemists. *Fat lute* (see *quot.* 1836-41).

*c* 1400 *Lausfranc's Curage* 195 Pe moun of his pott schal be ioynd to be moun of þe pott þat is in þe erpe with good lute, þat þere mowe noon air out þerof. 1460-70 Bk. *Quintessence* 4 Se schulen opene þe hoole of þe vessel in þe heed þat was selid with þe seel of lute of wysdom, maad of þe softest flour, and of white of eyren, and of moist papere, ymyngid so þat no ping respire out. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhener's Bk. Physike* 57/1 Put it in a glass, agglutinate the same, with a lute made for that purpose. 1605 TRIMM *Quersit* iii. 193 The ordinary lutes wherewith to stop vessels of glasse against faint vapours are these. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 68 Lute is made with horse-dung and stiff clay well mix'd together. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Und. Alch.* § 89. 151 Take a good Retort of Glass, and put on it a good coat of strong Lute made of Blood, Loney, Hair, and sharp Sand. 1766 CAVENDISH in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 133 A glass tube fitted into its mouth, and secured with lute. 1816 J. SMITH *Pneumonia Sci. & Art* II. 769 Lutes are compositions which are employed to defend glass and other vessels from the action of fire (*etc.*). 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1037 Fat lute, composed of pipe-clay and drying oil, well beaten to a stiff mass. 1868 JOYSSON *Médec.* 114 Make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay, in equal parts.

+ 2. In sense of *L. lutum*: Mud. Also *attrib.*

1694 MONTREUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 Lute, Unds, and Savels did long our March oppose. 1756 C. LECES *Ess. Waters* i. 143 Roundish granules of a pale lute colour.

3. 'A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the access of air to the contents' (Knight *Diet. Mech.*).

**Lute** (lūt), *sb.*3 U. S. Brickmaking. [*a. Du. loef* (whence also LOOT *sb.*1).] (See *quot.* 1889.)

1875 in KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.* 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* *etc.* (ed. 2) 142 There is a tool used for scraping off and levelling the moulding floor. It consists of a piece of light pine board, .. set upright, with a long light handle in the centre. At the bottom is tacked a thin piece of steel, generally an old wood-saw blade, with the teeth turned upward. The tool is called a 'lute'.

+ **Lute, sb.**4 *Obs.* Short. f. LUTE-STRING 2.

1676 LOND. GAZ. No. 1099/4 Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes.

**Lute** (lūt), *v.*1 Now rare. [*f. Lute* *sb.*1] a. *intr.* To play on the lute. b. *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. or quoted words: To express by means of the lute. c. *intr.* To sound like a lute.

a. *a* 1479 CAXTON *Bk. Curtesye* xlv. To harpe and lute, or lastely to syng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 64. I may not lute, or yet daunce or syng! 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxi. 23 Therefore thy faithfulness to prayse, I will both Lute and sing. *c* 1580 J. FERRIE *Engbears*

i. iii. 83 in *Archæol. Stud. new. Spér.* (1897) XCIII. 313 He lutethe, he harpeth, and syngeth all the day.

b. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 423 Thame luted Lowe in a loudre note, *Deo quam bonum et quam iocundum, etc.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 111 Knaves are men, That lute and flate fantastic tenderness.

c. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* i. 167 Her new voice luting soft Cried, 'Lycius'.

**Lute** (lūt), *v.*2 [ad. *L. lutare* (*f. luter*, 16th c.) *f. lut-um*; see LUTE *sb.*2 Cf. ENLUTE.]

1. *trans.* To coat with lute, esp. to cover 'a crucible, etc.) with lute as a protection against fire; to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints of (a vessel). Also with *about, up*.

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R. MAN.* xxvi. (1495) 873 Oca brente Rede in newe crockes wel stoppyd and lutyd with newe claye. 1562 BULLIUS *Dial. Sarnus & Clari* 15. 1. Then ye shall lute the gappe, or in mthe of the valves .. with this no-bien. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-h.* ii. 4 Before they distill, luting the Limbeck. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhener's Bk. Physike* 67. 1 Put this .. in a new pot, and lute the same very close. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 The better way is to lute it well, and close with clay. 1624 CAYE *Smith's Virginia* II. 33 Their small boats, made of the barks of trees, sowed with bark .. and well luted with gumme. 1639 L. B. GRAY *Camp. Horsemen* 349 Make a cake of clay and therewith lute up the pot. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 135 They make their nests of a longish hemispherical figure, of little twigs, and then lute them. 1662 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 52. I admire them when I see them lute an Alembick handsomely. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii. 86 *t* To Lute about the Oven stock with Clay .. to keep the heat in. 1756 C. LUTY *Ess. Waters* I. 59 Having luted the junctures, let the fire be gradually administered. 1763-6 W. LAW *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 7 There is no occasion for the top being luted. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Sch.* vii. 65 Producing gas by means of a tobacco pipe luted with clay. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 424 Luting his retorts with pipe clay. 1893 *Chamb. Jnl.* 29 July 479. t These he places in an earthen vessel, which he lutes with moist earth.

*fig.* 1627 DOVSE *Scim.* xlv. 440 Except the Lord open them [thy lips], it were better they were luted with the clay of the grave. 1650 R. STANLEY *St. Asada's Love C. W.* i. 5. 6 [Thy] had their eares luted against the sound of Peace.

2. To fasten or fix with or as with lute; also with *about, down, in, on, together, up*; occas. with complement. Const. + *against, into, to, unto*. Said also of the luting material.

1489 CANTON *Payes of* f. II. xiv. 118 And luted theym w3 th doing and stones against the walles. 1563 T. GILF. *Antid.* l. ii. 83 Put them .. in to a still of glasse, and put his heade on it, & lute them well together. 1641 FRENCH *Pistill* l. 1671 40 Lute it well therewith. 1666 ROYLE *Orig. Furnes & Qual.* 422 Then pour out the Mixture into a tall glass Cucurbit, to which lute on a Head and a Receiver. 1668 R. LUTY *Stops* v. *Quæ.* 1702 148 A Large Glass Pot, wherein was Luted up .. a famous Necromancer. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Cover the Vessel, and adapt its Helm to it; lute 'em very well together with the Whites of Eggs and Flower. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Place the mixture in a Crucible, to which a cover should be luted. 1819 SOLIMY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 387 M. de Thury .. opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper half of a broken bottle. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn.* *Ednc.* IV. 212. 3 After charging them with the crude ore, the lids were luted down. 1881 *Vir in Nature* XXV. 126 In the neck of the steel cylinder, there was luted a vertical glass tube.

*trans.* and *fig.* 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 103 Paracelsus was fast luted in his grave, about the year of Christ's Incarnation 1541. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* I. xi. 118 It was a wooden structure firmly luted to its frozen base.

**Lute**: see LITE, LOOT, LUT.

**Luted** (lūt'ed), *pp. a.* [*f. LUTE* v.2 + -ED 1] Daubed or stopped with lute.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words Art. *Luted*, close stopped with clay, dough, or such like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Diet.* s.v. *Nitra*, Put the Luted retort upon a furnace of close Reverberation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 757 Expose the luted crucible to a strong fire.

**Luteic** (lūt'ik), *a. Chem.* [*f. L. lute-us* yellow + -IC.] *Luteic acid*: see *quot.*

1892 MORLEY & MEIK *Witt's Dict. Chem.* *Luteic acid* C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>12</sub>. A yellow colouring matter prepared from the flowers of *Euphorbia Cyparissias*.

**Lutein** (lūt'in), *Chem.* Also 9 *-ine*. [*f. L. lute-um* yolk of egg (neut. of *luteus* yellow) + -IN.] A substance of a deep yellow colour found in the yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

1869 TRUDAU in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 253 Various parts of animals and plants contain a yellow crystallizable substance .. to which .. I assign the name 'luteine'. 1900 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 624 This [absorption band] is indicative of the presence of lutein, to which the colour of the serum is said to be due.

**Lutenand, -a(unt)**, obs. forms of LUTENANT.

+ **Lutenar, Obs. rare**—1. [*f. LUTE* *sb.*1, after

**LUTANIST.**] A lute-player.  
1666 ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 8 The queenes Lutenar, a Frenchman, layd in the Tower.

**Lutenist**: see LUTANIST.

**Luteo-** (lūt'io), used as the combining form of *L. luteus* LUTEOUS in various scientific terms, to signify the presence of a yellow colour with some other. **Luteo-cobaltic** *a. Chem.*, containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. **Luteo-fusivous** *a. Bot.*, of a tawny yellow colour. **Luteo-fuscescent** *a. Bot.*, of a somewhat dusky yellow colour. **Luteo-fuscons *a. Bot.*, between fuscons and yellow (Cassell). **Luteo-gallic** (*acid*) *Chem.*, the yellow colouring matter of**



gall-nuts. **Luteo-hæmatoidin** *Phys.*, a yellow modification of hæmatoidin. **Luteo-rufescent** *a. Bot.*, of a reddish yellow colour. **Luteo-virescent** *a. Bot.*, of a greenish yellow colour.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \**Luteo-cobaltic salts*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 205 Apothecia \*luteo-fulvous. *Ibid.* 246 Spores 1, \*luteo-fuscescent, narrow-oblong [etc.]. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. v. 132 Gallic, ellagic, and \*luteogallic acids. 1880 J. W. LEE *Bile* 39 The lutein of Thudichum appears to resemble the \*luteo-hæmatoidin.. of Piccolo and Lieben. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 341 Apothecia \*luteo-rufescent or reddish-flesh-coloured. *Ibid.* 267 *Lecidea melanochroa*, Leight. \*luteo-virescent.

**Luteolein** (*lütölēin*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *luteoline*.] Chevreul's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of luteolin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 in OCHSLEY.  
**Luteolin** (*lütölīn*). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [ad. F. *luteolin*, f. mod. L. (*reseda*) *luteol-a* weld.] The yellow colouring matter of weld (*Reseda luteola*).  
1844 in HENRY *Dict. Med.* 1869 THOUICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc. XVII.* 255 Luteoline, from weld.

**Luteolous** (*lütölōs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteol-us* (dim. of *luteus* LUTEUS) + *-ous*.] Somewhat luteous, yellowish.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 H. C. WOOD *Freshw. Algæ* N. Amer. 99 The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.

† **Luteon**. *Obs. rare*.-1. [? Misprint for *luteum* LUTERN; but Moxon has both words.] (See quot.)  
1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 147 Single light Windows or Luteons.

**Luteous** (*lütōs*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lute-us* (f. *lutum* yellow weed) + *-ous*.] Of a deep orange yellow colour. Hence † **Luteously** *adv.*

1637 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disq.* t. v. i. 345 (Mandrake) bears Apples... luteously (printed luteously) pallescent. *Ibid.* t. v. ii. 345 Flowers... out of whose middle erupts a luteous and spicuous tuft. 1651 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Woodpecker, green luteous. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 290 A fine luteous substance which is taken and dried for the painters, who use it in the place of yellow ocher. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 78 Luteous Honey-eater.  
*Comb.* 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 159 Olive-black above, luteous red beneath. 1877 COLES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 28 In the prairie skins, the color is very bright; a rich fawn or luteous-brown.

† **Luteous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lute-us* (f. *lutum* mud) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to mud.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1725 tr. *Pamphilus' Rerum Mem.* II. 1. 273 That [Sarcaphaga] is taught... which hath a dirty, luteous kind of Colour within. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 284 These waters keep but a little while fresh; the luteous and saline particles, which are the life of 'em, falling quickly to the bottom of the vessel.

**Luter** (*lütēr*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5 *lutar*, 6 *leutare*, *lewter*, 6- *luter*. [f. LUTE v. 1 + *-ER* L.] A lute-player.

1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) 1. 59 Item to the lutare, j elne 1/4 quarter of grene for his gowne. 1497 *Ibid.* 376 Giffin to ane lutar. *Ixs.* 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Ellis. of York* (1830) 29 Item... to Giles leveret for strings for the Queene of Scottes lewte... *xs.* 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 65 To exercise the haude, as harpers and luters do, that it may followe the wind. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 73 Twint Nightingall and Luter a strife extended. 1660 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25 Two Lutars; Fee a piece... 40 s. 0 d. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Mar. 415/1 The woovers and luters of Wattean's fans are phantoms.

**Lutescent** (*lütēsēnt*), *a. Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteus* yellow + *-escent*.] Inclining to yellow.

1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 182 Minder margin of the thorax red lutescent. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Diptera* 167 *Helotium Humuli*. Cup. becoming slightly concave, lutescent, firm.

b. in combining form **Lutescenti**.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 261 *Lecidea ochrocaea*, Nyl. lutescenti-ochraceous, granulose, effuse [etc.]. *Ibid.* 297 *Epithecium*... slightly luteo-centi-fuscescent... or dusky.

**Lute-string** 1. [f. LUTE v. 1 + *-STRING* s. b.]

1. A string of (or adapted for) a lute.  
1530 PAUSGR. 241/1 Lutestringy, cordaey, cordon de lus. 1578 *Lt. Dodona* 1. ci. 143 Long thredes (like to very fine and small lute-strings). 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 61 His leasring spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string, and now govern'd by stops. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* v. i. Thy wrist vayne as cut, Heere In this Bason bleed; till drynesse make them curle Like Lute-strings in the fire. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Alineuts* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rapture. 1820 KEATS *Lambella* ii. Her lute-string gave an echo of his name. 1855 BROWNING *Pra Lippo* 52 There came... A sweep of lute-strings, laughs, and whiffs of song.

attrib. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xv. 79 Fine Lute-string Wyer... is... fastned by twisting about half an Inch of the end of the Lute-string to the rest of the Lute-string.

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 402 The lesser Lute-string. The Poplar Lute-string. *Ibid.* *Ind.* Lute-string moth. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* 1. 202.

**Lutestring** 2 (*lütēstring*). [App. an alteration of LUTEING (which, however, appears later in our quotes.), assimilated to prec.] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this material.

1661 PERSY *Diary* 18 Feb. We went to a mercer's... and there she bought a suit of Lutestring for herself. 1686 *London. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 To be sold... a parcel of very good black

narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1704 *Port. Lett.* (1756) V. 124 Think of founcing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lute-string! 1767 *Women of Fashion* I. 78 She was dressed in a flowing Negligee of white Lutestring. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 To draw a pattern for a silver brocade Lutestring. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 715 As if you had... held your trailing Lutestring up yourself. 1887 *Macm.* Mag. LV. 108 A suit of white Lutestring trimmed with large bunches of acorns.

† b. To speak in lutestring; (meaning uncertain). The phrase 'which I met with in the course of my reading' is several times derisively quoted by Junius as used by the Duke of Grafton. Cf. quot. a. 1797 in C.

1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 250, I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage, which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. attrib.

1750 *Compl. Lett.* *avriter* (ed. 6) 222 Dressed in a white lutestring gown and petticoat. 1768 C. TRESS COWLEY *Lett. to Mrs. Delany* in *Mrs. D's Life & Corr.* Ser. III. 1. 186 Lord Spencer had a pale blue lutestring domino. a. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) I. xiv. 210 He [Chas. Townshend] had said of the last arrangement before Fox was set at the head, that it was a pretty lutestring administration which would do very well for summer wear.

**Lutetian** (*lütēfān*), *a.* [f. L. *Lutēti-a* an ancient city on the site of modern Paris + *-AN*.] Of or belonging to Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 235 That Strength... Which... by your great Forefathers taught, [might] have fix'd The British Standard on Lutetian Towers.

† **Lutewiht**. *Obs. rare*.-1. [f. ME. *lut* (see LUTE s. b.) little + *-wiht* thing.] A little.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Auh hwa 32 nede moten spoken a lutewiht, leese up ower mudes fudjeten.

|| **Luth** (*lüt*). [Fr.: ? transferred use of *luth* LUTE s. b.] The Leather Turtle (see LUTHER s. b.).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 276 The large Sunfish... the Luth... the group of Pécron's Seals. 1884 [see *leather turtle* s. v. LEATHER 6]. 1901 GADWD *Amphibia & Reptiles* 333 *Sphargis* s. *Dermalechelys coriacea*, the Leathery Turtle or Luth... the largest of all recent Chelonians.

**Luther**, *obs. form* of LUTHER.

**Lutheran** (*lütērān*), *a. and sb.* Also 6 *lutherane*. [f. proper name *Luther* + *-AN*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the German reformer Martin Luther (1483-1546), his opinions and followers.

In the 16th c. the designation was used by Roman Catholic writers as coextensive with PROTESTANT; applied, e.g., to the reformed Church of England. Now chiefly applied to doctrinal views held by Luther in opposition to other reformers, e.g. his doctrine as to the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist (see CONSUBSTANTIATION), and as the appellation of those churches, principally in Germany and Scandinavia, which accept the Augsburg Confession as their official doctrinal symbol.

1530 CROWLEY in *Merriman's Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 333 They will not dissent from the lutheran sekt. 1650 STAYTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 53 Disliking his marrying into a Lutheran family. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 10 The Lutheran churches... have... as little reason for their division. 1841 T. A. TROLOPE *Summer H.* France I. viii. 128 Marechal de Saxe... lived and died in the Lutheran religion. 1875 *Brick Holy Rom. Eng.* xviii. (ed. 5) 336 In North Germany princes as well as people were mostly Lutheran.

B. sb. A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

1521 ABP. WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 1. 240 The hering wherof shal be right... pleasant to the open Lutherans beyond the See. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII.* III. ii. 99 I know her for A spleeny Lutheran. 1700 S. L. L. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 We had several Lutherans... these fell a Singing some Spiritual Hymns in the Temple. 1865 J. GUL. *Banished Count xxi.* 219 There were large numbers of Lutherans at this time in Pennsylvania. 1900 R. J. DRYMOND *Apostol. Teach. & Christ's viii.* 335 This is... the contention of Ritualists, be they Lutherans or Anglicans.

Hence **Lutheranance** *nonce-wd.* = LUTHERAN

sb.; **Lutheranie** *a. (rare)* = LUTHERAN *a.*

a. 1562 G. CAVEDISH *Holsey* (1893) 273 Depresse this newe pernicious sekt of the luthuranancers. 1848 W. H. MILL *Five Serms.* 132 note, Where... the palmary Lutheranic dogma is implied. *Ibid.* 139 note, Perhaps this is the Lutheranic interpretation of the words.

**Lutheran**: see LUTHERAN.

**Lutheranism** (*lütērāniz'm*). [f. LUTHERAN + *-ISM*.] The body of doctrine taught by Luther and his followers; the holding of Lutheran opinions.

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 118 In this meane tyme beginneth anewe persecution in France, againste them that were anye thyng suspected of Lutheranisme. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Anewe*, § 18 (1653) 71 The Papists upbraid the Protestants with their Lutheranisme. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1769) IV. 441 Pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 100 This centre of Lutheranism [Württemberg]. 1876 TENNYSON (*Q. Mary* III. iv. You yourself have been supposed Tainted with Lutheranism).

**Lutheranize** (*lütērānīz*), *v.* [f. LUTHERAN + *-IZE*.] *a. trans.* To render Lutheran; to convert to Lutheran doctrines and belief.

b. *intr.* To become Lutheran; to incline to Lutheran doctrines. Hence **Lutheranizer**.

1845 MANNING in *Purcell's Life* (1896) I. xv. 311 Is it not strange that the Lutherans and Lutheranizers... hold a development? 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* i. (1869) 95 A few leading Zwinglian preachers Lutheranized for a while. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 175 Dittmarschen. In 1532 it was Lutheranized.

**Luthere**, *obs. form* of LUTHER.

† **Lutheriean**, *a. and sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *lutherie-*

yan, (lauerian). [f. *Luther* + *-IAN*. Cf. F. *luthérien*.] = LUTHERAN *a. and sb.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b, Agaynst the first parte of this article these lutheryans... hath maligned and erred. 1581 NICOL. BURNE *Disput. in Cath. Tract.* (S. T. S.) 147 The Luterians, Zuinglians, Calvinists, and Anabaptists. 1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunting Antichrist* To they were all called Waldenses till the time of Luther, when they began to be called Luterians and Protestants.

Hence † **Lutherieanism** = LUTHERANISM.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 Lutheranism was... finally established in 1530, by the synod of Upsal.

**Lutherism** (*lütērīz'm*). [f. *as* prec. + *-ISM*.]

a. = LUTHERANISM. b. Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of Luther.

a. 1695 *Wood Hist. & Antig. Univ. Oxf.* (Gutch 1796) II. 29 Lutherism increased daily in the University. 1863 W. C. HOWING *Life & Corr. G. Calistus* viii. 31 Calistus, who had hitherto been conversant with Lutherism, found here the headquarters of the German 'Reformed'. 1884-3 SCHAFF *Enycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 72 The movement which led the population of Aahalt from Lutherism to Calvinism.

**Lutherist** (*lütērīst*). [f. *Luther* + *-IST*.] a. A student of Luther; one deeply read in his life-history and works. b. = LUTHERAN *sb.*

1883 *American VII.* 121 Only Dr. Th. Kolde contests with Dr. Köstlin the distinction of being the first of living Lutherists. 1884 *Ibid.* 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists of Germany.

**Luthern** (*lütērān*). Forms: 7 *luthern*, -en, 8 *luthorn*, -r, -luthern. [? A corruption of LUGARNE. Cf. LUTEON.] A dormer-window. Also *luthern-light*, -window.

1669 in WILLIS & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 With handsome Lutheran windows in the roof. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 160 Luthern. See Dormer. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 901 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for... the Vacancies for Luthern Lights, and Sky-Lights. 1723-24 CHAMBERS *tr. S. le Clerc's Archit.* I. 109 We call Lutherns, those Windows rais'd over the Cornice of a Building, and in the Roof of the House. 1751 HALF PENNY *New Designs Farm Houses* 7, 2 Luthron Windows with Cheeks at 9/s. each. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 5 The inside of the dome... receives light from eight luthern windows regularly disposed. 1883 NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 587 Luthern. 1886 E. L. BYSSER *A. Sarringe* xv. 167 The gambrel roof and luthern window.

**Lutheralry** (*lütērāltri*). [See *-LATRY*.] The 'worship' of Luther. Hence **Lutheralry**, -trist, a 'worshipper' or idolizer of Luther.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* 26 June 217/1 Lutheralry. 1883 *Ch. Times* XXI. 257 Our Lutheralrists think [etc.].

**Luthier** (*lütīēr*). [a. F. *luthier*, f. *luth* LUTE.] A lute-maker.

1879 HIKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 687 To leave this instrument as complete as the Cremona School of luthiers left the violin.

**Luthre**, *luthur*, variant of LUTHER *a.*

**Lutidine** (*lütīdīn*). *Chem.* a. An alkaloid obtained from bone-oil and coal-tar products. b. A related alkaloid ('β-lutidine') obtained by distilling cinchonine with potassium hydrate.

1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* XX. 254 A base... which possesses precisely the constitution of toluidine, and to which I give the name of lutidine. 1864 *Proc. Royal Soc. XIII.* 303 The cinchonine base, which the author (Greville Williams) distinguishes by the name of β lutidine. 1881 *Athenum* 21 May 691/3 'On the Physiological Action of β Lutidine'.

**Luting** (*lütīg*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. LUTE v. 1 + *-ING* L.] The action of playing on the lute.

a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 38 Off lewtyng... He bare the pryres aey. 1484 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 314 Ther wer non dyscynnes, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyn, ner non lowde dysports. 1589 NASHE *Anat. of Absurditie* Epist. Wks. (Grosart) I. 8 Cittering and Luting. 1880 WATSON *Anglo in Prince's Quest*, etc. (1892) 120 My wife, sir, hath a pretty gift Of singing and of luting.

**Luting** (*lütīg*), *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. LUTE v. 2 + *-ING* L.] The action of stopping joints or cracks with lute.

1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & P.* *Presumptuous Wks.* (1627) 195 He is a confident alchymist... His glasse breakes; yet hee, vpon better luting, laies wagers of the successe. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 52 The head of the stock... covered to defend it from wet by good luting of it. 1816 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* (1828) II. 500 Transfer the bees to a new hive which shall require a new luting. attrib. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 97/1 The whole luting apparatus is to be bound with a string.

b. *conter.* The material used for this purpose.

1597 ANDREW BRUNSAYKE's *Distyll. Waters* Aliij. A lutyng for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. 1666 MERRITT *tr. Nov's Art of Glass* xxxviii, Hath the joints and linings with wario water. 1777 PRIESTLEY *On Air* III. Introd. 4 As a luting I have found it most convenient. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 30 A luting is employed, called Fat Luting. 1861 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 173 A good fine clay, ... is the cheapest luting for retort lids. 1893 LOVO & HADCOCK *Artillery* 219 The door or cover is made watertight with a mixture of beeswax and tallow, termed 'luting'.

**Luting** (*lütīg*), *ppl. a.* 1 [LUTE v. 1. 2.] That lutes, or sounds like a lute.

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 131 This lady of the luting tongue.

**Luting**, *ppl. a.* 2 In senses of LUTE v. 2.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard.

**Lutinist**, *obs. form* of LUTANIST.

**Lutist** (*lütīst*). [f. LUTE s. b. 1 + *-IST*.] a. A lute-player. (Cf. LUTEXIST.) b. A maker of lutes.



1627 *HAKEWILL Apol.* (1630) 254 Imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversy between a luteist and a nightingale.  
1814 Mrs J. WEST *Alicia de Lucy* II. 47 The lady retained... a laborer, a luteist, and a player on the rebeck. 1863 LONGE, *Wayside Inn* I. Prel. 280 The instrument on which he played... A marvel of the luteist's art.

**Lutonist**, obs. form of **LUTANIST**.

**Lutose** (lū'tōs), *a.* [ad. *L. lutōsus*, *f. lutum* clay.] Covered with mud; miry; *spec. in Ent.* (see quot. 1826). Hence †**Luto'sity**, muddiness.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 8 Which Tinctures... are separable from accidental drosses, and earthly luto'sity. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 Lutose, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud or dirt, which easily rubs off.

†**Lutrin** (lū'trā), [*Fr.*] = **LECTERN**.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. 314 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails are pulled down. 1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 89 The lutrin, or great lectern, and other fittings.

**Lutrine** (lū'train), *a.* [ad. mod. *L. lutrinus*, *f. L. lutra* otter: see -INE.] Pertaining to the Lutrine or otter family.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/2 The lutrine tribes are greatly on the increase... upon some of the best trout-streams.

**Lutty**, var. **LOTERY** Obs., paramour.

**Lutte**, var. **LITE**, little; obs. *f. LUTTE* sb.<sup>1</sup>

†**Lutter**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *hlutor*, *hlutor* = OS. *hluter*, OHG. *hluter*, *hluter* (mod. *G. hluter*), Goth. *hlutrs*.] Pure.

971 *Blisch. Hom.* 209 On þu norð heafte þæs weofodes swiþe wynsum and hlutor wasta utloewende. c. 1200 *Orm.* v. 596 þe se xte seolf þæs adriþe 184 clene & hluter berite.

†**Lutted**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *S. luttard*.  
? Bowed, crooked.

1490 *Morie Arth.* 779 Alle with luttred legges, lokerde unfaire. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 57 With lut-schulderis, and luttard back.

**Lutulence** (lū'tilēns), *rare.* [*f. next*: see -ENCE.] Muddiness; mud, dirt.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. c. 1834 in Sir H. Taylor *Interpret.* Wks. 1861. i. 305 The after-stream with earth-sprung taints, And gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

**Lutulent** (lū'tilēnt), *a. ? Obs.* [ad. *L. lutulentus*, *f. lutum* mud.] Muddy, turbid.

c. 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 By what fault or fate of mine (luculent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say [etc.]. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lutulent, spummy, man in the torie waters of Sinne. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* Intro. The spleen, drawing thick lutulent and melancholic blood. 1755 in JOHNSON. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Lutum**, *Obs.* [*a. L. lutum*, = *LUTE* sb.<sup>2</sup>

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. 8 7 They [Chymists] try whether their lutums (that is the matter which they apply to the joints of their Vessels) are as close as they should be.

**Luve**, obs. *f. LOVE*. **Luven**, var. **LEVE** vs.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.*

**Luver**, **Luveray**, obs. *ff. LOVER*, **LIVERY**.

**Luvesum**, obs. form of **LOVESOME**.

†**Luvestiche**, *Obs.* [OE. *lufestice*, ad. late *L. luveticum*: see **LOVAGE**.] = **LOVAGE**.

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 374 genim .i. lufestice [etc.]. & 369 unna ða wyrt to sonne. c. 1205 *Voc. Plant.* in W. Wilcker 555/1 *Leuisticum*, i. luesche, i. luestiche.

**Luvien**, obs. form of **LIVE**, **LOVE** vs.

†**Lux**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *F. luxer*, ad. *L. luxare*: see **LUXATE** vs.] = **LUXATE** vs. Hence **Luxing** *vbl. sb.*

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 488 The fall Luxt his neck-joint;  
1725 *Poet. Olyss.* xl. 80 Staggering I reel'd, and as I reel'd I fell, Lux'd the neck-joint. 1775 *ASH, Suppl.* *Luxing*, the act of putting out of joint.

**Lux**, obs. variant of **LUXE**.

†**Luxate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. luxāt-us*, *f. luxare*: see next.] = **LUXATED**.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 399 He... lieth not within our Land (saying in a few disordered and luxate members). 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* xro Applied with the ashes of a Woman's hair it cureth luxate joints.

**Luxate** (lŭksēt), *v.* [*f. L. luxāt*, ppl. stem of *luxare*, *f. luxus* dislocated, *a. Gr. λογός*.] *trans.* To dislocate, put out of joint. Also *fig.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1644 BARWICK *Querela Cantabr.* Pref. Thus the Knipperdoling of the age... luxated all the joints of Christianity in this kingdom. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 37 Descartes by his jocular metaphysical Meditations has so luxated and distorted the rational Faculties of some, otherwise, sober. Persons. 1684 tr. *Boul's Merc. Compl.* x. 368 The Spine luxated inwards cannot be restored. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 699 My father was sent for to a man who had luxated his thigh bone. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 157/1 The foot... had been luxated. 1846 BRITAN tr. *Maigraigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 237 Depress the metacarpus to luxate the bones.

Hence **Luxated** *ppl. a.* **Luxating** *vbl. sb.*  
1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* Pref. (1678) 3 Who without Chirurgery can hope to cure Broken or Luxated parts? 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 195 Dragon's Blood... strengthens luxated joints. 1775 *ASH, Suppl.* *Luxating*, the act of putting out of joint. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen.

**Luxation** (lŭksā'tān), *Surg.* [ad. *L. luxā-tion-em*, *n.* of action *f. luxare*: see **LUXATE** vs.] The action of dislocating or putting out of joint; the condition of being dislocated; dislocation; an instance of this.

1559 UDALL tr. *Geminio's Anat.* Pref., Luxaciones and wrenches. 1800 T. NORTON *Lett. to Ed. Burghley*, In a luxation or unknitting of their owne lymes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1002 If at any time the luxation of the Talus

doe happen, it is rather to the inner processe then to the vter. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VII. ii. 480 When two Bones, which being naturally united make up a Joint, are separated from each other, we call it a Luxation. 1748 SNOLLETT *Red. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 180 As pretty a luxation of the os humeri as one would desire to see. 1830 R. KNOX *Becland's Anat.* 115 New synovial membranes are sometimes formed, as is observed in false joints, upon unreduced luxations. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 430 The existence of luxation of the nasal bone was established.

*b. fig.*  
c. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* LXXXVI. Wks. (ed. Alford) IV. 85 There are other Luxations, other Dislocations of Jesus when we displace him for any worldly respect. 1658 W. BURTON *Icon. Anton.* 232, I could produce many such luxations of whole verses, out of Virgil. 1812 Q. REV. VIII. 227 Discussions on the position of an accent, the luxation of a doctriac, or the hallucination of some sinful coypist.

**Luxe**, *Obs.* exc. as in 2. Also 7 **lux**, [*a. F. luxe*, ad. *L. luxus*.]

†**Luxury**, *Obs.*

1558 in FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 399 note, While they... in luxe and lewdness, did sail in a sure port. c. 1618 *MYSTERY Spectacles* xviii. Ambition, Lux, & Avarice. 1636 L. DACCUS tr. *Archibald's Dialog.* LXXI. i. To exceed others in luxe and wantonness. 1661 *LEXICON* I. c. 14 There will need no sumptuary laws to represent the Lux which Men so much condemn in our Apparel. 1718 *Pleasure* 14 The power of wealth I tried, And all the various luxe of costly pride. 1746 *SUMMITT* *Ecloges* xxi. 39 Above or Persian luxe or Attic art, The rank majestic monument at rest.

†**Lux**, [*a. F. lux*, ad. *L. luxus*.] The French *luxe* 'luxe' occurs as an alien word with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegance; esp. in *édition de luxe*, *train de luxe*.

1819 *Edinburgh Rev.* XXXII. 377 The paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called *les éditions de luxe*, is very inferior to ours. 1885 *Edinburgh* 25 July 111 2 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de luxe*. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 301 Paper also type at the very name of refinement and *luxe*. 1888 *Pall Mall* 30 Aug. 2/2 These were not *luxe* or 'limited' but with extra fancy lines. 1890 *Bradshaw's Cont. Rly. Guide* Jan. 49 'Train de Luxe', consisting of Sleeping Cars and First Saloons, number of places limited.

**Luxurious**, obs. form of **LUXURIANT**.

**Luxullianite** (lŭks'ul'ianīt), *Min.* [*f. Luxul-* lion its locality in Cornwall + -ITE.] See *quots.*

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 159 The name Luxullianite has been proposed for a porphyrographic granite, in which the mica is replaced by tourmaline. 1899 *Min. Study* LXXXII. 211 Luxullianite is composed of schorl, flesh-coloured orth. felds, and quartz.

†**Luxur**, *Obs. rare.* [*? Back-formation from LUXURIOSUS.*] A lecher.

1604 T. M. BLACKE *Booke D* 3 How many Villaines were in Spaine: how many Luxurs in Italie. 1604 T. M. FAULSTUBBS *Takes* I. 2 b. The torment to a luxur due, Who neuer thinks his harlot true. 1607 *TOWNSHEND* *Rev. Trav.* I. i. Wks. 1578 II. 6 A parcell and juicelesse luxur.

†**Luxure**, *Obs.* [*a. F. luxure* (13th c. in *Littre*), ad. *L. luxuria*: see **LUXURY**.] = **LUXURY**.

c. 1374 CHUCKER *Doeth.* III. pr. xi. 62 (Camb. MS.) Who-so-euer wole remembryr hym of hyse luxures, he shal wel vnderstonde þat [etc.]. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 245 The Philosophie... consetleth to a king, That he the suet of luxure Schal tempre.

**Luxuriance** (lŭksjūr'ianās, lŭgzjūr'ianās), [*ff. LUXURIANT*: see -ANCE.] The condition of being luxuriant; superabundant growth or development; exuberance; an instance of this. Also quasi-*concr.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 92 The whole leafy forest stands displayed, In full luxuriance. 1770 LANGHORSE *Philarch* (1879) I. 87/2 Each had the luxuriances of the citizens to prune. 1777 BURKE *Lett. to Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 203 The faults which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 237 This calm luxuriance of blissful light. 1825 LYTON *Zici* II. The luxuriance of his fancy was unabated. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Span* 92 Vegetation... bursts forth in gigantic luxuriance and life. 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 126 The cattle are driven... from considerable distances to feed on its luxuriance. 1880 HALGHTON *Phys. Geog.* VI. 312 The whole Equatorial zone is characterized by the extreme luxuriance of the vegetation.

**Luxuriance** (lŭksjūr'ianās, lŭgzjūr'ianās), *Now rare.* [*f. as prec.*: see -ANCE.] = *prec.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xii. 143 The rankness and luxuriance of our tempers... ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation. 1672 DRYDEN *Defence* Wks. 1883 IV. 230 His malice keeps a poet within those bounds, which the luxuriance of his fancy would tempt him to overleap. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriance and Diffusion of Boughs and Branches. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 25, I therefore prohibit all *Concetti*, and Luxuriances of Fancy. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* I. x. 102 Such a luxuriance of fungous flesh, as yielded to no remedy. 1804 G. SVO. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1830) 183 You do not expect wildness in walls, and luxuriance in buttresses. 1818 C. M. J. CLAIRMONT *Yrind.* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) II. v. 203 The scenery to Bologna was flat, but of incredible luxuriance.

**Luxuriant** (lŭksjūr'iant, lŭgzjūr'iant), *a.* Also 6 *error.* **luxurient**. [ad. *L. luxuriant-em*, pres. pple. of *luxuriare* to grow rank, *f. luxuria* **LUXURY**.]

1. Producing abundantly, prolific. *Now rare.*  
c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 The grownde is luxuriant and fruitful. 1712 *Poet. Vertumnus* 10 The growth of the luxuriant year. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* I. v. 44 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 142 The country still retains a luxuriant fertility. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 131 The soil was fertile and luxuriant. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* II. It was luxuriant as the valleys of Devon.

†*transf.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Here the luxuriant Chin quite down is mown.

2. Of plants, etc.; Growing profusely, exuberant, rank. †Of flesh: Growing to excess (*obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 230 If stamped and applied they compress luxuriant flesh. c. 1667 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* iv. Wit's like a Luxuriant Vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 166 [The Ploughman] Sends in his feeding Flocks betimes t' invade The rising bulk of the luxuriant Blade. 1749 *FILINGS* *Tom Jones* II. In Her noie was so luxuriant, that it reached her mids. c. 1791 COWLEY *Thrac* xvi. 64 The luxuriant olive by a strange Rear'd in some solitude. 1835 MISS MITFORD in *F. Strange* *Litt.* III. iii. 35 The dark nasturtium is a fine colour, and very luxuriant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Edin. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 365 The tops of white turnips are long and luxuriant at the commencement of the season. 1883 *13 a Cent.* May 7/3 Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular and durable teeth.

*b. spec. in Bot.* (see *quots.* 1760, 1852).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* I. xx. (1762) 53 A flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 251 When a luxuriant growth, the numbers often increase, especially the number of the pistils. 1852 H. STOW *Brit. Bot.* I. 15 *Luxuriant*... Generally applied where a superabundance of nutriment causes the organs of nutrition to be more developed than those of fructification.

3. In immaterial applications. *a.* Of invention, genius, fancy, etc.: Exuberantly productive. Of speech, action, etc.: Abundant, profuse, excessive. (Of ornamentation: Excessively rich or florid.)

1625 BYRON *Poet. Works* Vol. 8, *Age* 400, A short and Luxuriant speech, because a low level of intellect. 1641 'SHEPHERD'S' *Ind. Ant.* III. 83 If he will give us a sample of his luxuriant pen, speak more cautiously. 1675 *13 a Cent.* I. *Ellis* 447 Mistake not these things for abstruse flourishes of luxuriant fancy. 1689 SWIFT *Letter to Temple* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 244 How is the muse luxuriant grown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 27 Restraining it [the common law] where it was too lax and luxuriant. 1780 A. VOUGL *Long Det.* II. xiv. 75 The first fig. which they could dance with a most luxuriant expression. 1799 *Med. Jurid.* I. 43 Brown was a luxuriant genius. 1848 Mrs. J. W. S. SAUNDERS *Novels* 11, 8, 10, 17, 41, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868



b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight, revel in (something).

c 1650 *tr. Hales Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 357 Do they not luxuriate in this Wish? 1678 *Cupworth Intell.* Syst. i. iv. 550 They also did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. 1830 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 The mind...luxuriates in its newly found powers. 1880 *N. SMYTH Old Faiths in new Light* iv. (1882) 124 The Oriental mind...luxuriates in dreams.

||ence **Luxuriat-ion**, the action or process of luxuriating; exuberant efflorescence.

1839 *DE QUINCEY Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 207 This book never could be very popular, from the...luxuriation of its descriptions. 1854 *-Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. 60 The same genial climate there was, the same luxuriation of nature in her early prime.

†**Luxuriety**, *nonce-wd.* [f. LUXURIOS, on the supposed analogy of *variety*, etc.] Luxuriance. a 1768 *STERNE Sermon* xl. Wks. 1815 IV. 64 One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description.

†**Luxuriouse**, *a. Obs. rare* = next. 1277 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

**Luxurious** (lŭksjū'ri-ās, lŭgzjū'ri-ās), *a.* Also **luxuriosus**, **luxurius**, **luxurius**. [ad. OF. *luxurius* (mod. F. *luxurieux*), ad. L. *luxuriōsus*, f. *luxuri-a*; see LUXURY and -OUS.]

†1. Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste. *Obs.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 652 (Killing) Pe deuelen, þat houen alhouen ous, Euer be luxuriosus. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Havinge luxuriosus lokes, countenances and signes in her chitche ate the masse. 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Lave Lave* (1855) 60 He...is not luxuriosus after acquaintance. 1599 *Munific. Span. Dial.* 53/2 Great hee-goats, which is a most luxuriosus beast. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Brasts* (1658) 428 The beast beginneth to be luxuriosus, and prone to the rage of venery. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commonw.* III. 430 They are exceeding luxuriosus, by reason whereof the Country swarmeth with Whores. 1697 *DROVEN Virg. Past.* iv. 52 The luxuriosus Father of the Fold.

†2. Outrageous, extravagant, excessive; also, passionately desirous after something. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHALCER Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS) Every luxuriosus tormentor [L. *flagitiosum quicunque*] dar don all felonye unpunished. a 1613 *OVERBURY Character*, *The Man Wks.* (1855) 60 He...is not luxuriosus after acquaintance. 1627 *HAKWILL Apol.* iv. viii. § 10. 384 As they were luxuriosus in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself. 1665 *NEEDHAM Med. Medicines* 266 When this Sulphureous part is exalted, and becomes luxuriosus in the Blood.

3. *a.* Of persons, their habits, etc.: Given to luxury, or self-indulgence, voluptuous.

1666 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvii. 358 Luxurious, idle, Bacchanis. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 311 Coriath, the Metropolis of Achaia, was...excessively proud and luxurious. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 21 The monarchy being restored...all people were gay and luxurious. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 71 The inhabitants lead a...soft, luxurious life. 1835 *J. H. NEWMAN in Lyra Apost.* (1849) 85 He...lets his feelings run, in soft luxurious flow. 1875 *GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) I. 32 A wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxurious age.

b. Of things: Of or pertaining to luxury; characterized by or making a display of luxury.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 99 The two most precious Pearls which Cleopatra dissolv'd and drunk as a luxurius expression of Love to Mark Antonie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 784 Those whom last thou sawst In triumph and luxurious wealth. 1713 *STERLE Guardian* No. 1874 Conveyed to that luxurious Paradise. 1860 *EMERSON Conf. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has...made it [the Atlantic] a luxurious hotel. a 1873 *LITTON Pausanias* 30 An imitation of the luxurious galleys of the Barbarian. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 491 The rich brought their luxurious provisions.

†4. = LUXURIANT 2. Now rare.

1644 *H. VAUGHAN Sermon* 26 That is but a luxurius branch shot forth through the strength and heat of devotion. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* i. 59 Arrable grounds, every one intermixed with luxurius Vines. 1662 *EVFLVS Chal. ocr.* (1769) 16, I can only name them briefly, the field would be too luxurius to discourse upon them severally. 1801 *CHARLOTT SMITH Lett. Solit. W. and L.* I. 5 This luxurius grass spangled with wild flowers. 1826 *SOUTHERN in Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 103 Their villages are situated in the midst of the most luxurius groves. 1854 *CARD. WISEMAN Fabiola* (1855) 349 She wiped them with her luxurius hair.

†b. Of unhealthy flesh: Granulating exuberantly, 'proud'. *Obs.*

1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* 378 If in the incarning the Wound the Flesh grow luxurius, touch it with a Vitriol-stone.

**Luxuriously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a luxurius manner. †a. Lasciviously, lustfully (*obs.*). b. In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully, sumptuously, voluptuously.

a. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 260 Emonge the captives was the wife of Sigifredus, .. whome the kinges sonn Edmundus hadd long since luxuriously deflowered. 1666 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 120 Besides what hotter houses...you have Luxuriously pickt out.

b. 1605 *DANIEL Ulysses & Syren* 15 To spend the time luxuriously Becomes not men of worth. 1693 *DROVEN Juvenal* iii. Mice and rats...with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. 1796 *J. MOSER Hermit of Caucasus* I. 65 The plain abounding in fruits, luxuriously supplied. 1883 *FROUNE Short Stud.* IV. i. xi. 141 Giraldus Cambrensis...found the monks dining more luxuriously than the King. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 223 A great heires living luxuriously in London.

**Luxuriousness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being luxurius; †lasciviousness (*obs.*); indulgence in luxury or pleasure, voluptuousness; also profuseness, prodigality.

1542 *HOORDE Dytary axi.* (1870) 285 Cucumbers restraineth veneryousnes, or lassyuousnes, or luxuriusnes. 1558 *BAPCKLEY Felle. Man* (1631) 317 Ungodlinesse troubleth the Church, Injustice the common-wealth, Luxuriusnesse private families. 1621 *N. HADON Div. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 4 Retaining a tincture of...the luxuriusnesse of his great Grandfather Edward the Second. 1847 *PUSEY tr. Horat's Paradise* i. iii. (1871) I. 35 From all luxuriusnes and uncleanness Deliver us. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1147 The almost Asiatic luxuriusness with which it is illustrated. 1889 *BYRDALL Art in Scoll.* xiv. 311 A luxuriusness of effective light and shade.

**Luxurist**. *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LUXURY + -IST.] One addicted to luxury.

1689-90 *TEMPLE Ess. Poetry Wks.* 1731 I. 248 There are no where more abandoned Libertines, more refined Luxurists. 1830 *JAMES Burnley axi.* 83/1 In his history...may be traced the yet unsated luxurist, and the incipient tyrant.

†**Luxuriosity**. *Obs. rare.* [Irregularly f. LUXURI-OSUS + -TY.] a. Lasciviousness, lustfulness. b. = LUXURIANCE.

1563 *87 FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 225/2 Greedie couetousnesse, and illithie luxuritie. 1595 *L. Pior Orator* 375 That proceedeth of nothing but idleness and gluttonie which provoketh luxuritie. 1630 *T. WESTCOTE Devon.* (1843) 391 Its fruitful glebe and luxuritie thereof.

**Luxurius**, **luxurius**, **obs. ff. LUXURIOSUS**.

**Luxury** (lŭksjū'ri, lŭksjū'ri, lŭgzjū'ri). Also **luxurie**. [a. OF. *luxurie*, ad. L. *luxuria*, f. *luxus* = abundance, sumptuous enjoyment. Cf. F. *luxure* (whence LUXURE), Sp. *lujuria*, It. *lussuria*. In Lat. and in the Rom. langs. the word connotes vicious indulgence, the neutral senses of the Eng. 'luxury' being expressed by L. *luxus*, F. *luxu*, Sp. *lujos*, It. *lusso*.]

†1. Lasciviousness, lust; pl. lusts. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Pe dyenel...assayel...pane sanguinien mid iohuete and mid luxurie. 1386 *CHALCER Man of Law's* 7. 827 Of foule lust of luxurie. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 Leude touchinge and handelyng...makithe...folke falle into orible synne of luxurie. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 234 Therewithal he doth inclarly understand all kindes of lust and luxurie. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 66 Mellida is light, And stained with adulterous luxurie. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 80 The ashes of the claws with that of the skinnie, being applied helpe luxurie in man or woman. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. v. 103 To say nothing of the Luxury and Debaucheries which reigned in the Camps, which he describes as the filthiest of Brothels. 1812 *CRABBE Tales, Squire & Priest* (1814) II. 91 Grav'ling in the sty...of shameless luxurie.

†2. = LUXURIANCE. *Obs.*

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxi. 262 Where now weake waters luxurie Must make my death blissh. 1692 *RAY Disc.* II. (1732) 108 Wonderful Fertility and Luxury of the Soil. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1793) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth.

3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly, whether food, dress, furniture, or appliances of any kind.

1623 *P. FLITCHER Eliza* I. xvi. I never knew or want or luxurie...or base-bred flatterie. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* XI. 711 All now was turn'd to jollie and game, To luxury and riot, feast and dance. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Chess Nar.* 10 Mar. II. xlv. 29 The piece of luxury that grieved my eyes was the table-cloth and napkins. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* II Wks. 1757 IV. 134 On the soft beds of luxury most kingdoms have expired. 1792-1823 *D'ISRAELI Curr. Lit.* (1828) III. 400 Luxury is the cure of that unavoidable evil in society—great inequality of fortune! a 1832 *BENTHAM Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 37 Luxury is...an inseparable accompaniment to opulence. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT P. Holt* (1868) 17, I suppose you have been used to great luxury. 1891 *CHYRNOR Orig. Faller* iv. ii. 267 The Increase of luxury produced a similar current of song in ancient Palestine.

4. *transf.* Refined and intense enjoyment.

1715 *GARTH Claremont in Dryden's Miscell. Poems* vi. (1727) 255 Hard was their Lodging, homely was their Food; For all their Luxury was doing Good. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. v. She indulged herself...in all the luxury of tender grief. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 22 And learn the luxury of doing good. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* I. i. 2 Those who do not seek...the luxury of pensiveness. 1810 *D. STEWART Philos. Ess.* II. Ess. I. vi. 259 Hence, to a botanist, the luxury of a garden. 1869 *EADIE Galat.* 45 The enlightenment of the apostle was not for his own individual luxury.

5. *quasi-concr.* Means of luxurius enjoyment; sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

1704 *ADDISON Italy* (1705) 475 He has cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and...has made such a Spot of Ground of it as furnishes out a kind of Luxury for a Hermit. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* II. He often sat before tables covered with luxury. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 200 Preserved fruits...representing those articles of luxury removed by their character and costliness out of the ordinary category of human food.

b. In particularized sense: Something which conduces to enjoyment or comfort in addition to what are accounted the necessities of life. Hence, in recent use, something which is desirable but not indispensable.

1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xviii. § 17 note, Necessaries come always before luxuries. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* iv. 75 He buys a new luxury which will yield no good beyond his own selfish pleasure. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. I. 267 A coach and six was a fashionable luxury. 1874 *MICKLETHWAIT Mod. Par. Churches* 99 A reredos is a luxury. 1876 *JEVONS Princ. Pol. Econ.* 21 That which is spent in early life upon mere luxuries and frivolities. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1006 The most expensive of luxuries in London is to keep clean.

6. *abstr.* Luxuriusness; abundance of appliances for comfort.

1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. I. 267 The brilliancy of the shops and the luxury of the private dwellings far surpasses anything that England could then show. 1863 *W. G. HARRIS Better Days Work. People* i. (1864) 8 Such luxury as shall tempt them to forget that they are but strangers and pilgrims here.

|| **Luxus** (lŭksŭs). *Phys.* [L. *luxus* excess.] A normal excess of proteid material supposed to exist in the blood. Only attrib. (see quote.).

1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 78 The excess of the nitrogenous food taken into the system, but not employed, being at once oxidized and converted into urea: this view of its formation is known as the 'luxus consumption theory'. 1898 *Alb.butt's Syst. Med.* V. 911 Persistent high pressure due to luxus-consumption.

**Luys**, *obs. pl.* LOUSE.

†**Luyte**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *luite* fem., f. *lutter* = L. *luctare* to wrestle.] Wrestling, grappling.

c 1477 *CANTON Jason* 15 The luyte or wrestling of your wordes is not strong ynough for to bete down & overcome the constance of my continence.

**Luytel**, *obs. form* of LITTLE.

**Luzardis**, variant of LUSARDS *pl. Obs.*

**Luzarne**, **luzern** (s, *obs. forms* of LUCERN 1).

**Luzonite** (lŭzŭnait). *Min.* [f. *Luzon* its locality.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite (A. H. Chester 1896).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 396.

**Luzzel**, variant of LAZULE *Obs.*

**Lwime**, **lwime**, *obs. forms* of LOOM sb. 1

**LXX**. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy; hence used as an abbreviation for SEPTUAGINT.

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 9 The learned dissertation of the late learned Bishop of Chester upon the LXX. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 617/2 The LXX entirely misses the sense; the Vulgate has 'loquens pro eo'.

attrib. 1900 *MARGOLIETH in Expositor* Jan. 33 The LXX, translator of the Song of Solomon.

**Ly**, variant of LI 1.

1658 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Ly*, a Chinese land-measure.

**Ly**, *obs. f.* LIE, LYE; var. *LYE* *Obs.*, flame.

-ly, suffix 1 (Forms: 1 -lic, -lic, 2-5 -lich, 4-5 -liche, 3-5 north. -lik(e), (3 *Orm.* -lic, -li3, -like), 3-6 -li, 4- -ly), appended to sbs. and adjs. to form adjs., represents the OE. -lic, corresponding to OFris. OS. -lik (Du. -lijk), OIIG. -lik (MIIG. -lich, mod.G. -lich), ON. -lig-r, -leg-r (Sw., Da. -lig), Goth. -leik-s = OTeut. -liho-. The phonology of the OE. form, as also of the mod.G. and the ON. forms, is somewhat abnormal, the frequency in use of the suffix having caused loss of the original secondary stress, with consequent shortening of the vowel, and in ON. also voicing of the guttural. A further irregularity appears in the phonetic development in ME. The normal representation of OE. -lic was -lik in northern dialects and -lich in southern dialects. These forms are found as late as the 15th century; but the form -li, -ly, which (though parallel with the reduction of OE. *ic* to *i*, and of ME. *everich* to *every*) seems to be chiefly due to the influence of the Scandinavian -lig-, occurs in northern and midland dialects as early as the 13th c., and before the end of the 15th c. had become universal. In the *Ormulum* (c 1200) -lic (rarely -like) is used before a vowel and at the end of a line, and -li3 before a cons.; the inflected form -like (disyllabic) seems often to be used, for metrical reasons, where grammar would require the uninflected form. In the comparative and superlative (OE. -licra, -e, -licost) the ME. form had regularly -k according to phonetic law in all dialects (in the south the usual 13-14th c. form was -liker, -loker); but where the positive had the form -li new comparatives and superlatives in -lier, -liet were regularly formed from it.

The original Teut. adjs. in -liho- were compounds of the sb. \*likon appearance, form, body (see LICU). Thus \*mannliho- ('manly') means etymologically 'having the appearance or form of a man'; gōdliho- ('goodly') 'having a good appearance or form', or 'having the appearance or form of what is good'. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by 'having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word'; but while in the historical Teut. langs. it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to sbs., the most general senses of the suffix in all Teut. langs. are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'befitting'. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs. formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in *kingly*, *knightly*, *masterly*, *princely*, *queenly*, *scholarly*, *solitary* (cf. *manly*, *womanly* with *manish*, *womanish*); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are *beastly*, *beggarly*, *cowardly*, *disastordly*, *rascally*,



*ruftianly, secondly.* In OE., as in other Teut. langs., the suffix had often the sense 'of or pertaining to'; but the adjs. have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus *manly* formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by *human* and *masculine*; for one of the older senses of *timely* we must now say *temporal*. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Teut. langs., is to form adjs. denoting periodic recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, *monthly*, *nightly*, *weekly*, *yearly*.

When *-ly* is appended to an adj., the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., OE. *lief* 'dear' with *lieflic* 'lovely' (or, as it might be rendered, 'such as becomes dear'). The diminutive sense found in mod.G. *gelblich* yellowish, *süsslich* sweetish, though a very easy development from the original sense of the suffix, does not seem ever to have existed in English. Even in OE. *-lic* had app. ceased to be used in new formations from adjs.; the new adjs. f. adj. + *-ly* that have arisen in ME. or in mod.E. seem to be from the advs.

**-ly**, suffix<sup>2</sup> (Forms: 1-2 *-lice*, 2-5 *-liche*, 4-5 *-lich*, 3-5 *north*, *-like*, (3 *Orn.* *-like*, *-li*), 3-6 *-li*, 4- *-ly*), forming adverbs, represents OE. *-lice*, corresponding (functionally if not morphologically) to OFris. *-like*, OS. *-lika* (M.Du. *-like*, Da. *-lijk*, MLG. *-like*, mod.LG. *-lik*), OHG. *-lich* (MHG. *-liche*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-liga*, *-lega* (MSw. *-lika*, *-leka*, in mod.Sw. superseded by *-ligt*, *-ligen*; Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leikō*, derived from *-lika-* (see *-ly*) with an adverb-forming suffix, (O)Teut. *-li*, according to some repr. the ending of the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. *-ād*) or neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōd*); according to others that of the instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. *-ām*).

The form-history of the suffix in Eng. is similar to that of *-ly* 1: in ME. the OE. *-lice* was normally represented by *-liche* (southern), *-like* (northern), the compar. being *-liker*, *-liker*, *-loker* (superl. *-est*).

The form *-li*, *-ly*, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th c., and became general in the 15th c., is probably due to the influence of the ON. *-liga*. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the *Ormulum* (c. 1200) *-lig* and *-like* are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the metre. Where the positive ended in *-li*, *-ly*, the comparative and superlative ended in *-lier*, *-liest*. In the 15-17th c. forms like *falslyer*, *traitorouslyer* (Malory), *softlier*, *justlier*, *wideliier* (Long Barclay's *Argenis* 1625), *easilier*, *-est* (R. Baxter *Saving Faith* 1658) were common, but in later use the advs. in *-ly* are compared with *more*, *most*, the inflexional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect.

In OTeut. an adv. with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj. with the suffix corresponding to *-ly* 1. In OE., however, there are several instances (e.g. *bealdlice* boldly, *swetlice* sweetly) in which an adv. in *-lice* has been formed directly from a simple adj. without the intervention of an adj. in *-lic*. In ME. the number of these direct formations was greatly increased, and when the final *-e*, which was the original OE. adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append *-ly* to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adv. of manner. It was, down to the 17th c., somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjs. in *-ly*, as *earlyly*, *goddily*, *kindlyly*, *livelyly*, *lovelyly*, *statellyly*; but these formations are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like *godly*, *goodly*, *lovely*, *mannerly*, *timely*, as advs.; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th c. it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adv. *goodly* to mean 'in a good manner' or 'in a goodly manner', and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, the adj. and the adv. are now identical in form. A solitary example of an adv. f. sb. + *-ly* 2 with no related adj. is *partly*. From the early part of the 16th c. the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals to form advs. denoting serial position, as *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc. (cf. F. *premierement*, etc.).

When *-ly* is attached to a disyllabic or polysyllabic adj. in *-le*, the word is contracted, as in *ably*, *doubly*, *singly*, *simply*; contractions of this kind occur already in the 14th c., but examples of the

uncontracted forms (e.g. *doublyly*), are found as late as the 17th c. *Whole* + *-ly* becomes *wholly*, but in all other similar instances the written *e* is retained before the suffix, e.g. in *fastly*, *vilely*, *puerilely*. Adjs. ending graphically with *ll* lose one *l* before *-ly*, as in *fully* (in southern Eng. commonly pronounced with a single *l*, but in Scotland often with double or long *l*, *dully* (dɒlˈli), *coolly* (kəˈli)). Adjs. of more than one syll. ending in *y* change *y* to *i* before *-ly*, as in *merrily*; in formations from monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e.g. *dryly*, *drily*; *gayly*, *gaily* (cf. *daily*, which is the only current form); *shyly*, *shily* (but always *shyly*); *greyly*, *grayly* has always *y*. Another orthographical point is the dropping of the *e* in the two words *duly*, *truly*. It is unusual to append *-ly* to an adj. in *-ic*; the ending of the adv. is nearly always *-ically*, even when the only current form of the adj. ends in *-ic*.

|| **Lyæus** (lɔiˈjæʊs). [L., a. Gr. Λυαῖος.] A surname of Bacchus; hence used for: Wine.

1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1896 l. 157 Let Lyæus flote in burnish goblets. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Man.* ii. (1858) 62 When his honest hand was shaking... in the morning after libations to purple Lyæus over-night.

**Lyam** (lɔiˈjæʊm), **lyme** (lɔiˈjæʊm). Obs. exc. Hist. and dial. Forms: 4-6 *lyame*, 5 *lyeme*, 7, 9 *lym*, 6 *lyalme*, *lyemme*, 6-7 *lyome*, *lime*, 6, 9 *leam*, *liam*, 7 *leame*, *leam*, 7, 9 *lyme*, 5- *lyam*. [a. OF. *liem* (mod.F. *lien*) Pr. *liam-s*, Cat. *liām*, Pg. *ligame*, It. *legame*:—L. *ligāmen*, f. *ligare* to tie, bind. Cf. LIEN.]

1. A leash for hounds.

c. 1400 *Parth. Three Ages* (text A) 38 My lyame than full lightly lete I down falle. *Ibid.* 61, I lyede to my hounde and hent hym ypon sone. And louset my lyame and let I ym vmbryace. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.). 37 My Lord paired to Mason for lyemes for his howles. x. xxd. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. 207 Of goldin cord wer lyamys, and the stringis festinit conuinct in massie goldin ringis. 1528 MS. *List of Jewetry* (P. R. O.), ij daggs, collers of scoolewerk with lyalmes sylk and gold. 1541 *Knaresboro' Wills* (Surtees) i. 81 note. One copple of houndes and ther lyomes. 1590 CAIR'S *De Canibus Brit.* 11 b, Nam Lyemine nostra lingua Lorum significat. 1c 1600 *Distracted Anp.* v. iv, in Bullen O. P. 111. 253 Enter Eudon & Busse, leading in two lymes Byrtha & a Spaniell. 1611 CORIOL. *Tract.*, ... a lime, or line wherein a blood-hound is led. 1612 WYSTER *White Devil* Bijl, Let her not go to Church, but like a hounde In Leon at your heeles. 1686 *Bloom. Gentl. Recr.* ii. 82 A Hound will draw better when he is held short, than if he were let at the length of the liam. 1829 SCOTT *W. & A.* and App. to Gen. Pref. iv, A large blood-hound tied in a leam or band. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Leam*, a leash or thong. 1897 *Madden Diary* ii. *Silence* 23 The huntsman then held him (the bloodhound) short, pulling in the liam. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Oct. 164 The second illustration shows the huntsmen with their hounds on the lyam seeking for deer.

b. Her. The representation of a lyam or leash.

1574 *Roswell's Armorie* ii. 43 A Lyon Couchant, & three Lyons in chef d'argent. 1634 [see LYAN-HOUND c].

c. Comb.: **lyam-dog** = LYAM-HOUND.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* vi. vii, Stout Conrade, cold... Was by a woodman's lyam-dog found.

2. Short for LYAN-HOUND.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Sute of a lyam. 1605 SHARS, *Leir* vi. 72 Mastiffe, Grey-hound, Mongriell, Grim, Hound or Spaniell, Brache, or Lym [1st Fo. Hym].

**Lyam-hound**, **lyme-hound**. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 6 *lyam*, 6-7 *lime*, 7 *leame*, *lim*, *errom*, *lyne*, *line*, *liam* (also 9 *arch*), 7, 9 *lyme*. [f. LYAM + HOUND.] A bloodhound.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 464 A cople of lyam hounds. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 25 But Talus, that could like a lime-hound winde her, ... At length found out whereas she hidden lay. 1611 CORIOL. s.v. *Mist*, *Chienus* nunt, ... lyne-hounds, teamed otherwise, *Linniers de nuit*. 1616 SURFEL & MARKIE *Country Parus* vii. xxi. 673 This Erie of hounds... is in no sort allowed to the liam hound, so long as he draweth in the string. 1624 T. SCOT *Vox Populi* ii. 17, I had my Leame-hounds ready in every corner to draw after them dry-foote, and fetch the Authors *Coram nobis*. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimies*, *Forrester* 35 He can do miracles with his liam-hound, who by his good education ha's more sophistry than his master. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 98 There is nothing in that Countrey so useful as Liām Hounds, to find out these Thieves. 1674 J. WRIGHT tr. *Seneca's Thyestes* 45 So when the Vmbrian Lime-hound through the field Hunts on a Trayl; and in a Leash is held. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 One that leads a lime-hound for the chase. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, He has the staunch lyme-hound to track the wounded buck over hill and dale, but he hath also the fleet gaze-hound to kill him at view. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 446 Ilim Aid follows avenging; Slowly she tracks him and sure, as a lyme-hound. 1897 *Madden Diary* W. *Silence* 22 The hunt-man brought with him his liam-hound, a pure-bred blood-hound used for finding and harbouring the deer.

b. fig. Applied to persons.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. i, Oh, hee's a pernicious liam-hound, turne him vpon the pursue of any Lady. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zera* (1719) 30 Or a second Helen proud of the Lime-hound Paris.

c. As a heraldic cognizance.

1634 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xli. xxx. 344 His cosin had a Lyne-hound argent brist, His Lyne laid on his back.

† **Lyance**. Obs. Also 4 *leiance*. [a. OF. *liance*, f. *li-er* to bind.]

1. Allegiance.

1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 381 To him belongeth the liance Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe.

2. A group of persons related to or allied with another; = ALLIANCE 4.

c. 1380 *Sir Feruh.* 1409 A knyght þar was of fraunce... hwyche was iconnen of gret lyance. *Ibid.* 408 Þou ne dost nost ase þe w3s If þow 3 lyest sir Alours, oþer any of his lyance. c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 1932 For we hate frendes gret plente, That ben allied to 3ow and me, That schal ben to us in mayntenance With alle her men and lyance. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1747 With a liance full large of other lege kyngis, Þat we to helpe vs may haue. 1530 *Palsgr.* 239/1 Lyance kyndred, *alliance*.

3. A kinsman or ally; = ALLIANCE 5.

14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 691/24 *Lec affuis*, a lyans. 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 164 Cousin, I... pray 30 to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyance [*printed* lyaufe].

**Lyantery**, obs. form of LIANTERY.

† **Lyar**. Sc. Obs. Also *lyane*, *liare*. [? f. LIF v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] A coverlet.

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1877) l. 369 Item, for xij elme of damas, to le the Kingis lyare... Item, for xij elme of bukram, to lyne the Kingis liare. 1530 *Dur. R. Wardr.* (1815) 48 Item, ane lyare of crammess velvet, with tua cuschings of crammess velvet, bordounit with tres[s]is of gold. 1542 *Ibid.* 96 Item ane lyar of purpoun velvet.

**Lyar**, var. *lyare*, the shearwater.

**Lyard**, **lyarb**, a. and sb. Obs. exc. dial. Also 4-5 *lyarde*, 4-5, 8 *liard*, 5-6 *lyerd*. [a. OF. *liart*, of obscure origin; perh. f. *lie*, LIE sb.<sup>2</sup>]

A. adj. A designation of colour. a. Of a horse: Spotted with white or silver grey. b. Of hair: Grey, silvery grey approaching white. c. Applied by Burns to the colour of withered leaves.

In north Eng. dialects 'a white lyard horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black; and a red lyard one is dappled with bay or red and white' (F. D. D.).

1300 *Libet Quat.* *Gardenes* (1787) 78 Pro uno equo nigro lardo empto de eodem [etc.] 10 o o. *Ibid.*, Pro uno equo griseo lardo empto de eodem ad opus Regis [etc.] 7 6 s. c. 1386 CHALICE & Frier's Tr. 265 This carter harked his hors, 'Hayt now' quod he, 'Pat was wel twicht, myn owne lyard boy'. 1c 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2542 I agge ne with longe speres one lyarde stodes. c. 1400 *Fallad on Flus* iv. 836 Colouris now to knowe attendith 3e: 'The liard & the white, and brown is sure. 1438 *Ist. Alexander* Gt. (Hanna-lyne) 15 Yon old man... With lyard berd and hare gre-one. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxi. 70 Tak in this gray hors, Auld Dunbar, Quhilk in myn aicht with schertie trow In lyart chaneit is in hew. 1590 *Wills & Ld.* v. c. (Surtees) 1800 247 To Oswin Fenwick a gale nagge. To William Fenwick the lyerd nagge. 1607 *Markham Caral.* i. (1617) 22 The best colour for a stallion, is browne bay dappled, dapple gray, bright bay, or white lyard. 1721 *Kennedy's Prospect* *Plenty* xvii, Nereus rising trace his watry bed, The peartly Jn ps hap down his lyart head. 1750 *Miss Elliot Song*, *The 1 leavers of the Forest* iii, The bandsters are lyart and runkled and grey. 1785 *Burns Holy Fair* 15 Twa had mantles o' doleful black, But ane wi' lyart lining. 1785 - *Tolly Beggars* 1 When lyart leaves bestrow the yird. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Salbath* (1808) 14 The lyart veteran. 1895 CHOCRETT *Men of Mass Hags* 156 His hair, lyart and long, fell upon his shoulders.

B. sb. As the proper name of a 'lyard' horse.

13. *P. Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Thou shalt ride spores o thy lyard Al the ryhte way to Dovere ward. 1377 *Langl.* *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 64 He lyzte adown of lyard and ladde hym in his hande. c. 1470 *Gleucory Hist. Coll. Lond.* c. (Camden) 238 As for beddyng, Lyard my hors had more ese then had sunn good yeman. 1486-1504 in Denton *Eng. 15th Cent.* (1888) 319, I sall gyff you to your pleasure lyerd my horse.

**Lyard**, **lyas**, obs. forms of LIARD sb.<sup>1</sup>, LIAS.

**Lybard**, **lybbard** (e), obs. forms of LEOPARD.

**Lybben**, **lybbet**, obs. ff. LIVE v., LIBBET<sup>1</sup>.

**Lyberary**, obs. form of LIBRARY.

**Lybet**, **lybie**: see LIBBET, LIBYC.

**Lybre**, **lycæum**: see LIBRE, LYCEUM.

**Lycam**, variant of LICHAM Obs.

**Lycanthrope** (lɔiˈkæntʁəpɪk). [ad. mod.L. *lycanthrops* -us, ad. Gr. λυκάνθρωπος lit. wolf-man, f. λύκος wolf + ἄνθρωπος man.]

1. One who is afflicted with LYCANTHROPY, q.v.

1621 *Molle Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. xlii. 276 The organs of the fantastic of such foolish Lycanthrops. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boysman's Theat. World* in. 246 They will become Lycanthrops, and go naked like the Wolves.

2. By mod. writers used as a synonym of WERE-WOLF; one of those persons who (according to medieval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

1831 A. HERBERT in Sir F. Madden *Will. & Werewolf* (1832) 16 Parthenophagy... is an enormity of the lycanthrops, and not of wolves. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 7 These legends of the lycanthrope—the loup-garou—perhaps especially induce us to vilify the wolf.

fig. 1855 WHITTIER *Arise* at Last 16 Hereaway, The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

**Lycanthropic** (lɔiˈkæntʁəpɪk). a. [f. mod.L. *lycanthrops*-us (see prec.) + *-ic*]. Of or belonging to lycanthropy; suffering from lycanthropy.

1820 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. (1833) II. 108/2 He never drove men into holy madness with incessant howlings, like the lycanthropic saints of the north. 1887 H. S. OLcott tr. *D'Assier's Faith. Human.* 80 There is some reason to apprehend that this may be a lycanthropic manifestation of the human phantom.

**Lycanthropist** (lɔiˈkæntʁəpɪst). [Formed as prec. + *-IST*.] = LYCANTHROPE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lycanthropist*. 1831 A. HERBERT in



Sir F. Madden *Will. & Wirtwolf* (1832) 36 A wolf who prowls in quest of human flesh, for which he alone, like the lycanthropist, has any taste remaining. 1882a *Pall. Mall. G.* 18 Apr. 4 Petrus Borel the lycanthropist.

**Lycanthropous, a.** [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to lycanthropy. In recent Dicts.

**Lycanthropus, Obs. Pl. Lycanthropi.** Mod. L. form of LYCANTHROPE.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. i. (1886) 72 Another being Lycanthropus in the form of a wolf, had his wolf's feet cut off. 1627 MONTAGN *Changeling* i. in. The swift lycanthropi, that walk the round, We'll tear their wolfish skins, and save the sheep. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* v. 22, 58 Such Lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus.

**Lycanthropy** (laikē n̄r̄p̄i). Also in mod. L. form **lycanthropia**. [ad. Gr. λυκανθρωπία, f. λυκάνθρωπος; see LYCANTHROPE.]

1. A kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf, and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf. Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast, and exhibits depraved appetites, alteration of voice, etc., in accordance with this delusion.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. i. (1886) 73 Lycanthropia is a disease and not a trans-formation. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. A. d. l.* ii. 166 That malady, which is named by the Grecians, Lycanthropia. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* l. i. iv, Lycanthropia, or Wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves or some such beasts. 1656 B. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1808 V. 321 It is contrary to the delusions of lycanthropy. There, he, that is a man, thinks himself a beast; here, he, that is a beast, thinks himself a man. 1674 MARVELL *Relh. Transp.* 1. 58 His Madness hath formed itself into a perfect Lycanthropy. He doth so verily believe himself to be a Wolf, that his speech is all turned into howling, yelling, and barking. 1779 WARBURTON *Serm. on Matt.* iv. 24 Wks. 1788 V. 429 The madness called Lycanthropy. 1818 LADY MOWBRAY *Fl. Macarthy* (1816) III. ii. 75, I am not well, surely, Sir, and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia I have got, which Master Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish. 1851 DRIVER *Introduct. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 459 Nebuchadnezzar's seven years' insanity (lycanthropy) with his edict respecting it. 1895 SYDNEY *Eng.* 18th C. I. 27 Young boys and girls were bred in crime, even to the pitch of moral lycanthropy.

2. The kind of witchcraft which was supposed to consist in the assumption by human beings of the form and nature of wolves.

1830 SCOTT *Emmett* vii. 210 Persons accused of the crime of lycanthropy. 1855 FENY *Ration.* l. i. 8 Lycanthropy or the transformati. of witches into wolves.

**Lyce, obs. form of LICE** sh. 3.

1845 CANTON *Chas. Gl.* 41 This lycerabrus came into the lyres of Kynges Charles, as he shold fight al armed.

**Lyce, obs. f. lice, pl. of LICE**; obs. f. LICE v. **LYCÉE** (lîsē). [F. *Lyce*, ad. L. *Lyceum* (see LYCEUM).] The name given in France to a secondary school maintained by the State, in contradistinction to a college or secondary school maintained by a municipality.

1865 Q. Rev. CXVII. 40 There are seventy-four lyces in France. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 1902 The population of the lyces and colleges has remained stationary.

**Lyceance, -ens, obs. forms of LYCENCE, LYCENSE, LYCEUM** (lîsē'm). Also 6-9 *error*. **Lyceum**. [a. L. *Lyceum*, ad. Gr. *Λύκειον*, neut. of *Λύκος* epithet of Apollo, to whose temple the Lyceum was adjacent. Cf. F. *lycée*, Sp. *lt. liceo*.]

1. With capital L. The proper name of a garden with covered walks at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotelian philosophy and its adherents.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 504 He held down all the wood of the park Lyceum. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* vol. II. 75 He makes use of them [riches] after the manner of the Academy, and of the Lyceum, which never thought them impediments to happiness. 1671 MURTON *P. A.* iv. 253 Within the walks then view The schools of ancient sages. Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. 1744 LEXINGTON *Pleas. Imag.* l. 591 Guide my way Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats of Academus [etc.]. 1838 THIRWALL *Greece* II. ii. 63 The Lyceum, a garden at a short distance from Athens, sacred to the Lycian Apollo. 1901 LAWSON *Rev. Dollar Acad.* 29 He might have been taken for a resuscitated Grecian philosopher hastening to meet his pupils at the Lyceum.

b. *transf.* 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 238 It seemed as if all the animal creation had been assembled in Covent Garden, as in a capacious lyceum.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction. a. In Italy and Switzerland, the Latin title of certain universities or colleges (It. *Liceo*, F. *Lyce*). b. = F. *Lyce*, the name of an institution (afterwards called *Athénée*) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lectures on literature and science were delivered by eminent professors. c. In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions established in the early part of the 19th c., and of the buildings erected for them, usually including lecture-rooms and class-rooms and a library.

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. 1. 262/1 A literary establishment has lately been opened at Paris under the title of the Lyceum, where lectures are read by the following professors. The Lyceum is to open every day, morning and evening, and each professor is to read two hours in each week. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* l. xi. 159 (Zurich) Close by is the Lyceum, or Carolinian College. *Ibid.* xlix. 472 (Ferrara) We first went to visit the Lyceum, or University.

3. = LYCEE. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon VI.* 97 It was the policy of Bonaparte to diminish the secondary or ecclesiastical schools, in order that the public education might be conducted at the public seminaries, called Lyceums or Academies. 1861 M. ARSOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introduct. 39 The French aristocracy could procure for its children, a better training than that which is now given in the lyceums.

4. U. S. (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

1820 *Amer. Trul. Sci.* II. 366 Abstract of the proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History, New-York. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 163 Colleges to receive the elite of the schools; and lyceums, and other such institutions, for the subsequent instruction of working men. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Prag.* iv. (1854) 77 Men have expected the Lyceum and the Lecture to close the dram-shop. 1893 LELAND *Memo.* l. 270 Let the aspirant begin by reading papers before such societies or lyceums as will listen to him.

b. *attrib.*, as *lyceum assembly, system*.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* vi. 55 Two lyceum assemblies, of five hundred each, are so nearly alike, that [etc.]. 1893 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xii. 242 Appreciating the lyceum system as I do, I feel [etc.].

5. Used as the title of a book.

1809 BELFLOUR (title) *Lyceum of Ancient Literature*; or Biographical Account of Greek and Roman Classics.

**Lych, var. LICH, LIGHT.** **Lych, e, obs. f. LIKE.**

**Lyche, obs. form of LEECH** sh. 3, **LIÈGE** a, and sh.

**Lychee, Lych-gate, var. LITCHI, LICH-GATE.**

**Lychnapsia** (liknāpsia). Gr. *Lychnē*. [a. Gr. *λύχνα* lighting of lamps.] A series of seven prayers for protection during the night, forming part of the Lychnic.

1850 NEALE *East Ch. Introduct.* l. 86 While this Psalm is being said, the Priest, saith the lychnapsia.

**Lychnic** (liknik). Gr. *Lychnē*. [ad. eccl. Gr. *λύχνη* time of lamp-lighting, f. *λύχνος* lamp.] An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps, being the introductory part of vespers.

1850 NEALE *East Ch. Introduct.* l. 87 note. The Order of Philotheus directs the Priest, to begin the lychnics at the verse 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all'.

**Lychnidea, Obs. Also LICHNIDEA.** [mod. L., f. L. *lychnis*, LYCHNIS.] 'An old garden name for the genus *Phlox*' (Britten & Holland).

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lychnis*, Virginian *Lychnidea*. Carolina *Lychnidea*. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Picee* ii. iii. 379 In Beds made of light rich Earth, plant your Cuttings of *Lychnidea*. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 210 Such are all the species of *Lychnidea*: which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube.

**Lychnidiate, a. Int. Obs.** [Hybrid f. Gr. *λυχνίδιον* (dim. of *λύχνιον* lamp-stand, f. *λύχνος* lamp) + -ATE 2.] Giving out light.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 307 *Lychnidiate*, when the Vertex, Frons and Postnatus are porrected so as to form a kind of rostrum which gives light in the night.

**Lychnis** (liknis). Pl. *lychnides* (liknīdē). [L., a. Gr. *λύχνος* some red flower, f. *λύχνος* lamp.]

1. Bot. A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 As touching Lychnis, that flaming hearbe surnamed Flammæa [etc.]. 1664 EVELYN *Kat. Hort.* May (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting yellow Lillies, Lychnis, Jacea, Bellis, double, white and red. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 229 Lychnis or Caledonia are single and double. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 183 The Scarlet Lychnis is a perennial plant. 1884 JEFFRIES in *Chamb. Trul.* 1 Mar. 131/1 The pink lychnis or ragged robin grows among the grasses.

2. With defining word, applied by gardeners to various plants of other genera: see quotes.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 318 Lychnis, Bastard, *Phlox*. Lychnis, Wild, *Agrostema*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* l. 116 *Phlox*. False Lychnis.

**Lychnobite, Obs.-o** [f. Gr. *λυχνόβιος* (in Seneca), f. *λύχνος* lamp + *βίος* life; after *cano-bite*.] One who turns night into day; a 'fast-liver'.

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Lychnobite*, a Night Walker.

**Lychnoscope** (liknōskōp). Arch. [f. Gr. *λύχνος* lamp + *σκοπέω* -SCOPE.] A name given to the Low SIDE WINDOW on the supposition that its purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 71 A paper on the windows called 'Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the [Cambridge Camden Society's] 'Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities'. 1846 - V. 165 Lychnoscopes are nothing else than the symbolical representation of the Window in the Saviour's Side. 1848 B. WREN *Continental Ecclesiol.* 57 The dwarf wall is pierced by a broad fenestrella with a trefoiled head opening through into the aisle. This in England would be called a 'lychnoscope'. 1866 PARKER *Gloss. Terms Goth. Archit.*

Hence **Lychnoscopic a.**

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 314 Behind it is a small chamber with a kind of 'lychnoscopic' window. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. 216.

**Lycht, obs. Sc. form of LIGHT.**

**Lycine** (hîsain). Chem. [f. LYCIUM: see -INE 5.]

A base found in Box-thorn. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

**Lyciske, Her. Obs.** Also 7 **Lyciscus**, 8 **Lycisca**. [ad. med. L. *lyciscus* masc., -ca fem., f. Gr. *λύκος* wolf.] A fabulous beast supposed to be a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 Two Lyciskes Passant. Lyciskes are called (as Plinie saith) dogges, gendered of wolves. 1610 GUILLIM *Heroldry* III. xxv. 179 Castorides, dogges indigred by a Fox and a leuer; Lyciscus of a Wolfe and a Mastiffe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycisca*, a Dog indigred of a Wolf and a Bitch.

**Lycium, Obs.** [late L., a. Gr. *λύκιον*, orig. neut. sing. of *λύκος* Lycian.] a. The shrub Box-thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). b. The fruit, and c. the extracted juice of the Box-thorn.

1597 GERARD *Herbal* III. xxv. 1152 There is drawne out of the leaues and branches of Boxe Thome . . . a Juice, which is named Lycium. . . In English, it is also named Lycium of the Juice which is boiled out of it. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Lycium*, a decoction made of the Juice or decoction of the bramble root. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 36 Some adulterate the Indian Lycium with the gall hereof [sc. a Heifer]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lycium*, the name of a fruit called by the French *baye d'Avignon*, the Avignon berry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 210.

**Lycke, Lycken, obs. ff. LICK v., LIKEN v.**

**Lycokore, obs. comparative form of LIKE.**

**Lycoctonine** (laikēktōnin). Chem. [f. mod. L. *Lycocotium* wolf's-bane (a. Gr. *λυκοκτόνον* lit. wolf-killer) + -INE.] An alkaloid extract of the Wolf's-bane.

1878 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVII. 744 *Aconitum lycocotium* . . . is the only species [of aconitum] that contains no aconitine, but another alkaloid, lycoctonine.

**Lycodont** (laikōdōnt). Ichthyl. [ad. mod. L. *Lycodont*, -odon, ad. Gr. *λυκοδόνν-ες* pl. (Galen), f. *λύκος* wolf + *δόνν-ει*, δόνν-ει tooth.] A snake of the family Lycodontidae, having caudiform teeth.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 120<sup>2</sup> In some [snakes] all the teeth are nearly of the same size; others possess in front of the jaws (Lycodonts) or behind in the maxillaries (Diasternians) a tooth, larger than the rest.

Hence **Lycodontine a.**, pertaining to the *Lycodontidae* (Cent. Dict.).

**Lycopanther, Obs.** [a. Gr. *λυκοπάνθηρ*, f. *λύκος* wolf + *πάνθηρ* panther.] A fabulous hybrid between a wolf and a panther.

1607 TORSSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1658) 448 The Lycopanthers are indigreded between wolves and panthers. *Ibid.* 581.

**Lycoperdon** (laikōpōrdōn). Bot. [mod. L., irreg. f. Gr. *λύκος* wolf + *πρόδω* to break wind: a rendering of the Eng. name *wolf's fist* (Fist sh. 4).] The fungus Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 430 The Lycoperdon, or puff-ball. 1830 LINDLEY *Ant. Syst. Bot.* 335 Gasteromycetes, comprehending . . . Lycoperdons and the like.

b. *attrib.*: **lycoperdon nut** (see quot.).

1886 *Trans. Bot.*, *Lycoperdon nuts*, the name under which the herbalists sell our common species of *Erlanomyces*.

Hence **Lycoperdoid a.**, resembling fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon*.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 243 Verrucæ large, globular, . . . lycoperdoid, eventually lacerato-dehiscent.

**Lycophosed, a. Obs.-1** [f. Gr. *λυκώφω* twilight, app. misapprehended to mean keen sight (f. *λύκος* wolf + *φω* light) + -ED 2.] Keen-sighted. Also **Lycophosy** in the same sense.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transp. Metam.* vi. Looko on my sight, you lycophosed eyes, And tell me whether it be clear'd or no. *Ibid.* xlvii. His eyes that fore were cleare Lycophosie, Now cannot see but in a minery.

**Lycopod** (laikōpōd). Bot. [Anglicized form of LYCOPodium.] A club-moss, a plant of the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, esp. of the genus *Lycopodium*.

1861 H. MACILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 58 Lycopods may be said to present the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation. 1873 DYER in *Q. Trul. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 152 The relationship of a Lycopod to a flowering plant.

Hence **Lycopodalia, pertaining to the lycopods; sh.**, a plant belonging to the 'Lycopodal alliance'.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) II. 98 The Lycopodal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 525 Lycopodals.

**Lycopode** (laikōpōd). [a. F. *lycopode*, ad. mod. L. LYCOPodium.] = LYCOPodium 2.

1865 *Trans. Bot.*, *Lycopode*, vegetable brimstone.

**Lycopodiaceus** (laikōpōdiē's). a. Bot. [f. mod. L. *Lycopodiaceæ* + -OUS.] Pertaining to the N. O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, of which LYCOPodium is the typical genus.

1852 Th. ROSE *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xlii. 428 Lycopodiaceus plants and mosses. 1852 *Natural Sci.* Mar. 57 A gigantic aquatic Lycopodiaceus plant.

**Lycopodite** (laikōpōdīt). Geol. A fossil lycopodium. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 212/1.

**Lycopodium** (laikōpōdīūm). [mod. L., f. Gr. *λύκος* wolf + *πῶς*, πούς foot, from the claw-like shape of the root.]

1. Bot. A plant of the cryptogamous genus *Lycopodium*: a club-moss. In early use, *L. clavatum*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycopodium*, Wolf's-claw, an Herb. 1756 [see CLUB-MOSS]. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. (1855) 174 The gigantic lycopodium-like, and cactoid plants of the coal measures, all disappear. 1873 DYER in *Q. Trul. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 155 The thickened proserchynatous cells which are found in recent Lycopodiums.



2. The fine powder formed by the ripe spores of species of *Lycopodium*, known as 'vegetable briar-stone' from its inflammability. Also *dust, powder*. It is used in surgery as an absorbent; also in theatres for the production of stage lightning.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magnesia's Formula* (ed. 2) 173 Starch or lycopodium powder washed with alcohol, appears to preserve the auriferous salts the best. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 89 The vibrations of the paper are easily demonstrated by the movements of particles of fine sand, or lycopodium powder strewn upon it. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 235 Absorbent dusting powders, consisting of lycopodium dust, will be found most useful.

**Lycor**, obs. form of **LIQUOR**.

**Lycoras**, -ess(e, -ice, etc.), obs. ff. **LIQUORICE**.

**Lycorous**(e, -oruse, variants of **LICKEROUS**.

**Lycotropal** (lɪkə'trɒpəl), *a.* **Bot.** [f. Gr. *λύκος* 'anything in the form of a book' (L. & Sc.) + *-τροπος* 'turning' + *-αλ*.] The term applied to an orthotrophic ovule, curved downward in the form of a horse-shoe (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

**Lycotropous** (lɪkə'trɒpəs), *a.* **Bot.** [f. as prec. + *-ous*.] = prec. 1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*.

**Lycour e**, -esse, obs. ff. **LIQUOR**, **LIQUORICE**.

**Lycorous**, -orous, -ours, var. **LICKEROUS**.

**Lycur**, obs. form of **LUCRE**.

**Lycure**, -esse, -yee, obs. ff. **LIQUOR**, **LIQUORICE**.

**Lydder**, -ir, -yr, variants of **LITHER a**.

**Lydderne**, -eryn, variants of **LIDDERON Obs.**

**Lyddite** (lɪdɪt). [f. name of *Lydd* in Kent (where this explosive was first tested in England).] A high explosive, chiefly composed of picric acid, and believed closely to resemble **MELINITE**; used in the manufacture of explosive shells in England.

1888 *J. of Wight County Press* 3 Nov. 3/4 Armstrong and Co., bought the patent from M. Turpin, who is now personally assisting in the manufacture of Lyddite, the English name for Melinite. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 7/1 The new Lyddite shell. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/3 The power of Lyddite has been described by experts. as most destructive in a rocky country.

**Lyder**, -ir, -yr, variants of **LITHER a**.

**Lydford law**: see **LAW sb.** 1 c.

Lydford, now a small village on the confines of Dartmoor, was formerly the chief town of the stannaries.

1399 *LAVOL. Rich. Rables* li. 145 Now, be þe lawe of lydford. . . . Pilke lewde ladde onste eyyll to thryue. 1645 W. BROWNE *Wks.* (1772) II. li. 157, I oft have heard of Lydford law, How, in the morn they hang and draw, And sit in judgement after. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lydford Law*, is to hang men first, and indite them afterwards.

† **Lydge**, *v.* **Obs.** [Back-formation f. *lydger*, **LEDGER**.] *intr.* To be a ledger ambassador.

1618 RALPH *Maximus St.* (1656) 31 [To] have some of his own Lydging abroad about that Princees Court, under colour of Embassage, or some other pretence.

**Lydgear**, -er, obs. forms of **LEDGER**.

**Lydian** (lɪdɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lydi-us*, Gr. *Λυδοί* + *-AN*.]

**A. adj.**

1. Pertaining to the Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, or to their country, *Lydia*. Sometimes with allusion to the wealth of Croesus king of *Lydia*.

1584 *LYLY Sapho & Phao* v. i. This shaft is headed with Lidian steel. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 12 To whom the Lydian wealth . . . is brought in Lianish measure. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. iii. We show no arts of Lidian Pandarism. 1844 O. COCKAYNE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 275 The Lydian Hercules. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 29 The earlier Lydian civilization was Asiatic rather than European.

2. *spec. in Music.* **a.** The designation of one of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. **b.** The third of the authentic ecclesiastical modes, having F for its 'final', and C for its 'dominant'.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 50 He regarded not the daintly Lydian, Ionian, or Eolian Melody. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 Lap me in soft Lydian airs, Married to immortal verse. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* i. l. De Lydian Mood' is a grav, full, solemn Musik in Discant, for de most part, of slow time. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 97 Softly sweet, in Lydian measures, Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music, there were four principal modes or modes: the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic. The Phrygian mode was religious, the Lydian plaintive. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 13 The Lydian is the third mode of Ambrose's selection.

Fig. 1664 BUTLER *Hum.* ii. l. 830 As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian dulcs.

3. **Lydian-stone.** *Min.* A black variety of jasper (basanite) used by jewellers as a touchstone for testing gold.

1720 STREEVE *Stone's Surv.* II. vl. i. 11/1 Within the Rails before the High Altar, is a curious in-laid Floor . . . where . . . there are set these several Sorts of Stones, the Jasper, . . . Lydian, . . . and Serpentine. 1746-74 HILL *Theophrastus* 25 Others serve for the Trial of Metals, as that called the Heraclian or Lydian Stone. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* ii. 133 It did not exhibit the little veins of quartz so common in Lydian stone. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 293 Lydian-stone (basanite, touch-stone, kiesel-schiefer) is . . . an altered sandy slate.

**B. sb.** An inhabitant of *Lydia*. Also, the language of the Lydians.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 40 Yet after by the meane

of one Pactyas a verye headie manne amongs the Lydians they rebelled agaynst Cyrus agayne. 1856 PHILLIPS *s.v. Lydia*. It falling to Tyrrenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of Lydians. 1735 BOLLINGROCK *Study & Use Hist.* iii. (1752) l. 76 Herodotus . . . proposed to publish all he could learn of the antiquities of the Ionians, Lydians, . . . Medes, and Persians. 1886 SHELTON *tr. Flaubert's Salammbô* 3 Some Lydians feasted arrayed in the robes . . . of women.

**Lydrion**, -un, variants of **LIDDERON Obs.**

**Lydyate**, obs. form of **LIDGATE**.

**Lye** (lɪ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *léaz*, (163), *léah*, *léz*, 3 *leihe*, 4 *leze*, *lije*, (5 *legh*, *leyze*, *leygh(e)*, *lyhe*), 5-9 *lee*, *lie*, *ley*, (5-6 *leye*, *le*, 7 *ly*), 5- *lye*. [OE. *lég* (later *lêah*, genit. *lêage*) str. fem., corresponds to MDu. *loghe* (Du. *loog*), Olig. *longa* (MilG., mod.G. *lauge*), *lye*, ON. *laug* bath:—O'Eu. \**laugā*; prob. f. the root \**lau-* to wash (see **LATHER**) + suffix *-gē*:—O'Ar. *-gā*.]

1. Alkalized water, primarily that made by the lixiviation of vegetable ashes, but also applied (esp. with prefixed word as in *soap-lye*, *soda-lye*) to any strong alkaline solution, esp. one used for the purpose of washing. † Also *water of lye*.

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 591 *Lexium*, *leaz* [Corpus and Rof. leg]. 1700 *Sat. Leechd.* l. 364 *Scinsecium* men wɔɹ dreng of wɔɹtes hundres þuste on Litere lege wundorlice hyt heled. 1811 338 Wyre him leaze of ellen ahsan. 1400 *Laufand's Cirrig.* 93 If þat þou wasche hem boþe [a canker & a foul vlcus] wɔþ lye. 1811. þe vlcus is clensid wɔþ þilke lye [wɔɹ leze]. 1420 *Palud. on Husb.* ii. 377 Wete lit [a tree] at the fulle þiric every none a yer in lie allone. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a gode quantyte of fyne leye, & put it on a putte . . . & when þe leye is seþm hot, caste þe Pesyn þer to. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 195 Watyr of legh þat is made wɔþ aschys & watyr . . . for aschys & hote watyr makyn good leye. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. ii. 10 But man shall be baptysed in necessitye wɔþ le. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 The Lee or Lixivium wherewith the Women usually scout their Clothes. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacini's Adels. fr. Farnass.* III. 287 Henry the Fourth, thought it an Honour to wash his Head . . . though some malicious People say, He did it not with Soap, but with hot scalding Lye. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 544 Muriate of potash. This salt . . . is prepared from the waste leys of the soap-makers. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iv. (1900) 32 The officers . . . were content with lye, which was furnished in plenty by the ashes from the galley fire.

2. In wider sense: Any detergent material used in washing; a cleansing substance. Also *fig.*

1300 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Nis ðar non swo god kɔɹse se teares. 12. . . Prayer to our Lady in O. E. *Misc.* 193 Mi brane her is hwit becume it not for hwuche leihe. 1330 *Spec. Cy Waru.* 828 þe hote teres of mannes cyte Mukeþ clannere þan any lye. 1340 *Lyndis* 145 þet is þet we byeþ alle y-wasse of onelepi leze. þet we mid leze cristes preciose blod. 1426 *Lyndis De Guil. Pilgr.* 21853 Wyth wɔɹch water, dame Penance maketh lye. 1324 The vrin of a yong Asse folle is supposed to thicken the haire; but there would be oiled some Spiknard with this washing lye, to rectifie the strong set of the said vrin. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1866) 190 Feacie, some say, doth wash her clothes i' th' lie That sharply trickles from her either eye.

3. A cosmetic for the hair. (Cf. **LYE-POT**.) **Obs.** 15. . . WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 51a/2 Lie to washe the head with. 1571 *W. H. tr. Henry tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1577) liij b. I reprehended a ladie of loue for occupying a certain kinde of lye y<sup>e</sup> shined much.

4. Applied to urine used as a detergent; more fully **CHAMBER-LYE Obs.**

14. . . *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 593/23 *Locum*, lye, or pyse.

2. Water impregnated with salts by decoction or lixiviation. Now rare.

1634 *PEACIAM Gent. Exerc.* l. xiii. 77 The Lie of Rue, (that is the water wherein you have sod your Rue or herb-grace). 1644 *Nve Gunney* (1670) 14 Pour upon the said flower so much of the strained water, which I call lee or lime water, as will dissolve the flower. 1646 *Sia T. Browne Pseud.* Ep. vi. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt. . . will make good lye, and will le the Lixivium or Lye made thereof with warme water. 1811 *Self Instructor* 562 A lye made with tartar and gum water. 1860 *MANNING Phys. Geog.* *Sia* i. § 43 They [waters] find their way into the sea, and so make the lye of the earth brine for the ocean. 1811 *ibid.* s. § 461 The brine of the ocean is the lye of the earth.

3. The limpid acid fluid which runs from a blister or the like; the 'water' which collects in the body in dropsy. Now only *diat*.

1615 *CROOKER Body of Man* 92 His Naell suddenly opened whence issued so great quantity of the dropsy Lie, that his body fell to the wanted scantling. 1886 *S. D. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lee* (so pronounced), 'the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore: as 'It's more like lee than matter'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *lye-ashes*, -brush, -kettle, -trough, -tub, -vessel, -wash. Also **LYE-POT**.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 599 Hereupon comes *Lixivius clus*, i. Lie ashes, which being drunk is medicinal. 1605 *TIME Quæst.* ii. iii. 115 Lye-wash . . . is made of ashes and water. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. § 21 The Lye Brush is made of Hogs Bristles fastned into a Board with Brass-Wyer. 1811. A Lye-Kettle . . . commonly holds about three Gallons. 1811. The Lye-Trough . . . is a Square Trough made of Inch-Boards. 1743 *London & Country Brewer.* (ed. 2) 109 A Lye-tub, though generally neglected as the worst . . . for a Cooler, has really proved the sweetest and safest of any. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* i. 53 The straw in the bottom of your lye-vessel. 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 489 As soon as a form is wrought-off, the press man to carry it to the lye-trough, and there completely rub it over with lye. 1884 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 406 Lye is applied to the forme with a lye brush.

† **Lye**, *v.* 1 *Cookery. Obs.* [a F. *lier* to thicken (a sauce, etc.), lit. 'to bind':—L. *ligare*.]

1. *trans.* To mix; to thicken (soups, sauces, etc.). Cf. *alye*, *ALLY v.* 5.

16130 *Forme of Curry* (1780) 17 Make a lyre of raw ayrene and do þerto Saffron and powdour douce, and lye it up with gode broth. 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Loke þou lye hit wɔɹ amydone. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Take Vele . . . and hakke it to gobettys . . . and lye it with Flowre of Rys. 1811. *ibid.* 19.

2. To bind or tie. In quot. *fig.*

1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 He shall neede noe bonde to lye him to it.

**Lye**, *v.* 2 [f. **LYE sb.**] Also *ley*. *trans.* To treat with lye.

1805 *Ann. Reg.* 875 Ley the thread once. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Dec. 356/2 The air is to be . . . excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either lyed or washed.

**Lye**: see **LEE sb.**, **LEY**, **LIE**.

**Lyeas**, *str.* pa. t. of **LEESE v.** 1

**Lyeave**, obs. form of **LEAF**.

**Lyed** (lɪd), *pp.* *a.* **U. S.** Also *lied*. [f. **LYE v.** 2 + *-ED*.] Treated with lye; steeped or washed in an alkaline fluid. *Lied corn*, maize or other grain steeped in weak lye to remove the husk.

1814 *BRACKENRIDGE Tral.* in *Views Louisiana* 292 Their food consists of lied corn homony for breakfast. 1860 *FRYERSON Cant. Life*, *Walth* 70 Pride can go without domestic; . . . can eat potato, pur-lan, beans, lied corn.

**Lyef e**, obs. f. **LIFE**. **Lyefull**, var. **LIFEFUL**.

**Lyege**, **Lyeg'e** *aunce*, obs. ff. **LIEGE**, **LIGANCE**.

**Lyegge**, **Lyegze**, obs. forms of **LIE v.** 1, 2.

**Ly(e)zere**, **Lyek e**, obs. ff. **LIEAR**, **LIEKE**.

**Lyen**, obs. form of **LIE v.** 1, **LIEN sb.** 1, **LION**.

**Lyencephalous** (lɪjensɛfəloʊs), *a.* **Zool.** [f. mod.L. *Lyencephala* (Owen) + *-ous*.]

According to Owen himself *Classif. Mammalia*, 1859, his term *Lyencephala* is f. Gr. *λίαν* to loose + *εφαλος* brain, i.e. *ENCEPHALUS*, and signifies 'the comparatively loose or disconnected state of the cerebral hemispheres'.

Of or belonging to the *Lyencephala*, in Owen's classification the lowest group of Mammals, including the Monotremes and the Marsupials.

1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 27 The *Lyencephalon*, *Mammalia*. 1864 in *WEBSTER*, And in later Dicts.

**Lyepart**(e), obs. form of **LEOPARD**.

† **Lye-pot**. **Obs.** [Cf. **LIE sb.** 1 c.] An ornamental vessel to hold lye for use as a hair-wash.

1486 *Will of Lytton* (Somerset Ho.) A lye pott of siluer and gilt, a holy water stopp. 1599 *N. Y. Lenten Stuffe* 45 Some trams came out with her lie-pot in her hand, and her black dangling tresses about her shoulders. 1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* i. l. 12 Lent . . . upon her gilt casting-bottle and her wker lie-pot, fifty-five shillings.

**Lyer e**, var. **LEAR** 2 **Obs.**; obs. f. **LYE** 3, **LIEAR**.

**Lyerne**, -i, -y, obs. forms of **LEARN**.

**Lyeroway**: see **LYRA** 5.

**Lyery** (lɪəri), *a.* Now *dialect*. Also **Iyary**. [Var. of **LIRY a**.] Of cattle: Having a superabundance of lean flesh.

1483 see **LIRY**, *s.v.* *li* 36/1 1803 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* IV. 351 *Iyery*, or black-fleshed. 1807 *CULLY* in W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 51/1 Cattle, well known to the breeders adjoining the river Tees by the appellation of 'Iyery', or 'double-lyed'; that is, black-fleshed. 1843 *SOUTHEY Compt. Bk.* IV. 400 Those [Lincolnshire oxen] that never fatten are called Iyery. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 41/2 The cattle in general were large, slow to fatten, and often black, or foul-fleshed, or as it is called in Yorkshire 'Iyery'.

1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 142/1 When the flesh [of an ox] becomes heavy on the thighs, making a sort of double thigh, the thigh is called *Iyery*.

**Lyes**, obs. form of **LEASH**; obs. pl. **LOUSE**.

**Lyese**, **Lyeseinge**, vars. **LEESE v.** 1, **LEASING**.

**Lyf**, obs. form of **LEAF**, **LIFE**.

**Lyfar**, obs. *Sc.* comp. of **LIEF**, *dear*.

**Lyfe**, obs. form of **LIFE**; *Sc.* form of **LIEF**.

**Lyff(e)**, **Lyffere**, obs. forms of **LIFE**, **LIVIR**.

† **Lyfikie**. **Obs.** Also 6 **leefekye**. [a. Du. *lijfken* 'corpusculum, subculla, exomis' (Kilian), dim. of *lijf* body; cf. G. *leibchen*.] A bodice.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Their spots, their lawnes, their leefekyes, their ruffes, their rings: Shew them rather Cardoals curtians, then modest Matrons. 1609 T. COCKER *Diary* (1907) 73 With iij li before delivered her for my wifes gowne and hyskie.

**Lyfnob**, variant of **LIVENATH Obs.**

**Lyft e**, obs. form of **LIFT**, **LIFT**.

**Lyfve**, **Lyfy**, obs. forms of **LIVE v.**, **LIFEY**.

**Lyg**, **Lygaunce**, obs. ff. **LIE v.** 1, **LIGEANCE**.

**Lyg(e)**, obs. form of **LIE v.** 1, **LIEGE**.

**Lyger**, **Lygham**, see **LEDGER**, **LICHAM**.

**Lyghe**, **lyze**, obs. ff. **LIE**; var. **LIEYE Obs.**

**Lygher**, **lyyer(e)**, obs. forms of **LIEAR**.

**Lyght**, obs. form of **LIGHT**; variant of **LITE**.

**Lyghteling**, **Lyztmose**, obs. form of **LIGHT-NING**, **LITMUS**.

**Lyhe**, **Lyht(e)**, obs. forms of **LVE**, **LIGHT v.** 1

**Lyicht**, **Lyft**, **Lyik**, obs. ff. **LIGHT**, **LIFE**, **LIEKE**.

**Lying** (lɪɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* 1 Forms: see **LIE v.** 1 [f. **LIE v.** 1 + *-ING*.]

1. The action of **LIE v.** 1 in various senses; resting, reclining, remaining in deposit, † being sick, etc.



a 1225 *Amr. R* 8 Fleesch forgon ober vish, & alle ober swuche binges, of weringe, of liggunge, of vres, of beoden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6686 Pe smiter sal quite his leching, And be seath of his lizing. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, Sel. Wks. I. 141 For bope Cristis lizinge in be sepulture and his dwellinge here in ethe was lill tyme. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 29091 (Cott. Galba) Be first [discipline es]... sighing, weeping, and ill lizing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* de W. de W. 1531 137 Soft lyenge, soft weryng, or inchoe fedying of delicate meates. 1602 *SHAKS. All's Well* I. i. 267 'Tis a commodity will lose the gloss with lizing; The longer kept, the lesse worth. 1634 *Lease by R. Keurward to W. Deane* verso (MS.), I... would never have bought it but for the convenient lizing of it to my other ground. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, Printing vii, Sugar-Chest... Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lizing of the Sugar in it. 1726 *LEONH. tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 341 Liquify'd by long lizing in the Water. 1899 *Albhill's Syst. Med.* VI. 574 This situation [of a bed sore] is determined... by the lizing of the paralytic on that side.

†b. *spec.* The state of being buried; *concr.* place of sepulture. Obs.

1480 *CANTON (Chron. Eng. cccxxx)* 244 Kyng Edward chese his sepulture and his liggynge at Westmynster. a 1676 *GERTON Hist. Ch. Peterburgh* (1686) 77 The Herald... appointed... the place for the body to be Interred, which was devised over against the lizing of Queen Katherine.

c. with adv. or advb. phr. (see LIE v.1 IV). Also LYING-IN.

138a *Wyclif Rom.* ix. 10 Rebecca, of a liggynge by hanginge tweye sones of Ysaac, our fadir. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Bote wih som manere tou-chelynge pat he made in liggynge adoun his felowe awook. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 335/2 He hadde Subtilyttee for teshewe the liggynge in a wayte of his enemies. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 Lying in wayte, *aguardance*. *Ibid.* 423, I am upon my lizing downe, as a woman that is nere her tyme. 1601 *HOLLAND Play* I. 87 From thence to the lizing out of the Mountaine Pyrenaeus, Aquitania. 1612 *BIRLE Ps.* cxxix. 3 Thū comp'west my path, and my lizing downe. 1611 — *Act* xx. 13 Many teares, and temptations, which befell me by the lizing in wait [TINDALE layenges awayte] of the Jewes. 1623 *Messinger Bondman* II. i. There's a sport too Nam'd lizing Perdue... Which you must learne to play at. 1647 *FILDER Good Th. in Worse* T. (1841) 81 This lizing along is an improper posture for piety. 1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Shipboard. Assist.* 115 B. is the Fore top-sail braced back, which is done... to stop her way, term'd lizing-by. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4701/a The Admiral thought it proper... to make the Signal for lizing by. 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II. 121 You have accused me of lying by in Company. *Attrib.* c 1834 *N. P. WILLIS in G. Paston Little Mem.* 19th C. (1902) 176 His [Disraeli's] eye... has the most mocking lizing-in-wait expressive conceivable. 1899 *Albhill's Syst. Med.* VII. 468 If a change from the lizing-down to the sitting-up position is rapidly made.

2. *concr.* With qualification (as *dry, soft, warm*, etc.). *lying*: Accommodation for repose.

1853 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. I. 295 It was a subject of gratitude... to dwell upon the soft lizing which was to be found in that... morass. 1868 *NETTLESHIP Browning* vii. 262 A poet from his birth, nursed in Nature's softest lizing. 1896 *Weekly Times* 6 Aug. 13/3 There is no finer feeding or warmer lizing in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/2 Dry lizing—a dry bed at night—is essential to the welfare of deer.

3. *attrib.*, as *lying-ground*, -place; † *lying-house* (see *quat.* 1593); *lying-press* († *Printing*) = *laying-press* (see *LAYING* 2b. sh. 3).

1895 *CORNSHILL Wild Eng.* 122 The paddock is a favourite 'lying ground' for hares. 1423 *4 Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 271 Pro ligatur pro hostio vocato trapidoure supra 'lying house, iijid.; et pro veris et clavisbus pro lying house, xxd. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 A strong prisonere call the Lyinghouse [MS. Cos., Lying house]. 138a *Wyclif Prov.* vii. 17, I ha sprengd my 'lizing place with myrrre, and aloes. 1580 *HOLLAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Debaucher en sauglier*, to raise a wilde hare from his lizing place. 1876 *Engel. Brit.* IV. 43/1 Hys screwing the volume up in the 'lying-press.

**Lying** (lā'ing), *phl.* sh.2 Forms: see LIE v.2 [f. LIE v.2 + -ING 1]. The action of LIE v.2; the telling of lies. † In 16-17th c. sometimes in *plural*. a 1300 *E. F. Sallier v. 7* (MS. Egerton) Pou leses alle bat speke lizinge. 1340 *Aschb.* 143 Him hit bingh bet hit is al wynd and metinge and lizinge. 1426 *LYNG. De Guil.* *Pilgr.* 13302 My condicoun ys to lye; With lizing I shal deceyne the. 1577 *NORTHROOKE Dicing* (1843) 68 If for yde wordes, what for hurtfull wordes? what for lizing? 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 412 The Divell, did steale all that he could from the trueth, to imploy it in his lizing and deceits. 1656 *E. REYNOLDS Rules Govt. Tongue* 16 Lying is an ungodly, devilish and damnable practice. 1827 *Mrs. A. OME (title)* Illustrations of Lying in All its Branches. 1863 *Mrs. RIDDELL World in Ch.* III. 41 Lying is the employment of the lower orders, and the recreation of the higher. *personified.* 1606 *DEKKER Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 21 Lying is Father to Falshood, and Grandire to Perjury.

†b. Alleged name for a 'company' of pardoners. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of perdeneris.

**Lying** (lā'ing), *phl.* a.1 [f. LIE v.1 + -ING 2]

1. That lies, or rests in a recumbent, extended, stationary or inert position; also, † *absol.* (OE) dead. c 1000 *Leg. St. Swithun* etc. (Earle 1863) 110 Pæt mæzn þes licgendan. 138a *Wyclif Jer.* xxxiii. 12 A dwelling place of sheperds, of liggende flockus. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 224 The angry man is lony to be of... a seemly chyne and accordynge to the visage, and liggynge here. a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 16 The lying ground lyne with ovte floyte. 1823 *TENNISON Vision* Six 11 Sitting, lying languid shapes. 1864 *Remarks on Golf* 14 The Short-spoon... is used for playing either good-lying or bad-lying balls. 1880 *W. CARNEGIE Pract. Trap.* 16 That most annoying eventuality, a 'lying' ferret.

b. *Sc.* Of money, goods, etc.: Pnt by.

1722 *RANSAY Three Bounts* I. 129 Your claidis, your lands, and lying pelf. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 386 We are not informed, what lying stock they have, what donations they have received [etc.]

2. Special collocations: *lying-dog*, a setter; *lying-panel*, †(a) a panel which occupies the lowest place in a series; (b) a panel whose longest dimension, or one whose grain, lies horizontally; † *lying-stone*, the nether millstone; *lying-storm* (*Sc.*), a snow-storm when the snow lies; *lying-wall*

*Mining* = *Foot-wall* (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*).

1818 *SCOTT Hist. Midd.* xii. As if a penalty was inflicted by statute for any man who suld hunt or hawk, or use 'lying-dogs. 1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 The 'Lying Panel, above the Base. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 226 *Lying Panel*, a Panel with the fibres of the wood disposed horizontally. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit. Gloss.*, *Lying panels*, those wherein the fibres of the wood, or the grain of it, lie in an horizontal direction. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bunk & Sele.* 151 As certain a cause as is that, by which the runner in a Mill does not sink through the 'Lyingstone. 1787 *BEATTIE Scoticism* 79 We use the word *storm* to signify a storm of snow, or snowy weather. We even speak of a 'lying storm. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 298 Should the flakes be specular and fall very thick and fast, then a heavy fall, or a 'lying storm'... may be expected.

**Lying** (lā'ing), *phl.* a.2 Forms: see LIE v.2 [f. LIE v.2 + -ING 2]

1. Of a person, his lies, etc.: That tells lies.

1535 *COVERDALE Ps. cxix.* 2 Delivier my soule (o Lorde) from lyenge lippen. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. i. 126 Then, Saunders, sit there, the lying 't Knaue in Christendome. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* iv. iv. Do not beleene him, sir. He is the lying 't Swabber! 1611 *BICE Prov.* x. 18 Hee that hideth hatred with lying lippen, is a fool. a 1758 *RANSAY Eagle & Robin* 44 With a wicket liend tung. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 158 A canting, lying, hypocritical set.

2. Of impersonal things: Untruthful, mendacious; hence, deceitful, false.

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Ant of his lighnde lif leade us... into þe eche of heouene. a 1340 *HANFORD Psalter* I. 4 His worde sail night... dissayuable ne leghynge. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* vii. 4 Trust not in false lyenge wordes. 1611 *BIRLE Ps. xxxi.* 6, I have hated them that regard lying vanities. 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* II. 673 And slavish hardis our mutual loves rehearse in lying strains. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 322 It was much easier... to put forth a lying prospectus.

**Lying-in**. [LYING vbl. sh.1 c. See LIE v.1 23.] The being in childbed; accouchement.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 305/2 Lyngne yn, of childe bedde, *decubie*. 1580 *HOLLAND Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Geste*, a lying in. 1658 *FROGER Voy.* 126 The women have good Lying-in and the children are lusty. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lat. Nat.* (1834) I. 93 Those cushions your gos-sips stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1842 *L. HUNT Mem. Women & B.* (1847) I. 342 The Queen talked to me [Madame de Sévigné] as long about my illness as if it had been a lying-in.

b. *attrib.*, as *lying-in-asylum*, -chamber, etc.

1770 *HEWSON in Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The British Lying-in-Hospital. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 190 A lying-in ward has been lately established. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxvii, 'The lying in room, I suppose,' said Mr. Bumble. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 21 May 1101/1 Such sanitation... might be of service in lying-in institutions. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 2/7 A system of registration of all... lying in houses. 1899 *Albhill's Syst. Med.* VII. 797 Statistics of lying-in hospitals show that [etc.].

So **Lying-in** *phl.* a., that is in childbed.

1710-21 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 23 Mar., I... saw his lady sitting in the bed, in the forms of a lying-in woman. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 174 The sick, the delicate, the lying-in. 1829 *J. M. DUNCAN Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 189 In lying-in or recently delivered women.

**Lyingly** (lā'inglī), *adv.* [f. LYING *phl.* a.2 + -LY 2] In a lying manner, mendaciously.

138a *Wyclif Jer.* vii. 8 To stelen, to slen, to don auotrie, to swem liendly, to offere to Balaam. — *Ezek.* xiii. 22 For that that 3e madden leizyngli the woful of the iust man to mourne, whom Y maked not sereful. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Giv, Of whiche .xij. rhythes ther be .vij. very, and .v. false or lyengly. 1682 *Disc. Addresses or Presentm. to King* 20 Their Popes (who go lyngly under the Name of Christ's Vicars). 1804 *SEWARD Lett.* (1811) VI. 146 It reached his ear, that she had lyngly called him 'the thing of sound without sense'. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 He lyngly reported that he had sunk two of the French men-of-war.

† **Lying-weight**. Obs. [LYING *phl.* a.1] a.

A free weight placed in a scale, as distinguished from the hanging weight attached to a spring balance or a steelyard. b. = *AVOIRDUPOIS*.

1454 *Rolls of Fynl.* V. 275/1 [That no person buy wool by the fleece] nor weyed by the awncell, but only by the lying weight, after XIII li to the stoon. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 191 Ther heith iij maner weyghts that is to wete troy weyght, auncell weyghtis, and lyggynge weyght. *Ibid.*, The Lyggynge weyght... therby is boughte and solde alle maner of Marchaundise... as is used to be solde be weyght, and of this weyght xvi vncis made a pound and C. and xij li. is an C. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d. v. b. Lyinge weyghte. Thys Lyinge and Haburdy peyse is all one.

**Lyk**, obs. *Sc.* form of LIKE.

**Lykam(e)**, **Lykance**, vars. **LICHAM**, **LIKANCE**.

**Lykanthropy**, variant of LYCANTHROPY.

**Lyke**: see LICH, LICHE, LICK v., LIKE v.

**Lykeleod**, -hood, obs. forms of LIKELIHOOD.

**Lyken**, **Lykeny**, obs. forms of LIKE v.1, LIKEN v.

**Lykeres**, obs. form of LIQUORICE.

**Lyker(o)s**, -owse, etc., var. **LICKEROUS** Obs.

**Lyk-e-wake**, **ly-kewake** (lā'k-wāk). Also

4. 9 **liche-wake**, 6, 9 **lyk(e)wa(1)ke**, 6-7 **like-lyke-walk**, 8-9 **lake-wake**, 9 **lychwake**. Cf. **LATE-WAKE**. [f. *lyke*, LICH + WAKE sb.] The watch kept at night over a dead body.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Kent's T.* 2100 Ne how that lyche wake was yholde Al thikke nyght... kepe I nat to seye. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* x. ix. 31 Quham that he etlis for to send from thens, To Pallas likewalkis. 1558 *Richmont Wills* (Surtees 1853) 127 'Ther shall be 30 young folkes at my lyke-wake. 1623 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 549 At quhose lyke-walk... the ox foinsaid was slane and eitlin. a 1775 *Fair Mary of Wallington* xix. in *Child Ballads* II. 311/2 Your daughter... bids you come to her sickening, or her merry lake-wake. 1832 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) III. 114 At all lykewakes, the doings and endurances of the Departed are the theme. 1878 *W. C. SMITH Hilda* (1879) 192, I heard them... moan their rugged lyke-wakes in the ancient Runic rhymes.

*attrib.* 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* IV. xxvi, Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge. 1837 *SIR F. PAUGHAVE Merch. & Friar* (1844) 99 The lyke-wake train was seen advancing towards them.

**Lykey**, **Lykke**, -yn, obs. ff. **LICK v.**, **LIKE v.**

**Lykkerwys**, **Lykky**: see **LICKEROUS**, **LIKE v.1**

**Lykne(n)**, -yn, obs. forms of **LIXEN**.

**Lykor**, **Lykorise**, obs. ff. **LIQOR**, **LIQUORICE**.

**Lyky(e)n**, obs. forms of **LIKE v.1**

**Lykyrrhize**, obs. form of **LIQUORICE**.

**Lylac**, **Lyle**, -le, obs. forms of **LILAC**, **LILY**.

**Lylle**, variant of **LILL**, **LILLE** vbs. Obs.

**Lyll(i)e**, -y(e), obs. forms of **LILY**.

**Lym**, **Lymail(e)**, obs. ff. **LEAM sb.1**, **LIMAIL**.

**Lymasson**, obs. form of **LIMASON**.

**Lymb(e)**, **Lym(e)**, obs. forms of **LIMB sb.1** and 2.

**Lyme**: see **LYAN**.

**Lyme-grass**. [f. **LIME sb.1** with reference to the binding quality of the plant; the spelling is app. suggested by the mod. L. generic name.] The name for grasses of the genus *Elymus*, esp. *E. arenarius*, a grass which is planted on sand, that its roots may help to keep the sand in its place.

1776 *WITHERING Bot. Arrangement* V. 1. 64 *Lymegrass*. *Elymus*, 1787 *tr. Linnaeus's Faun. Plants* I. 52. 1854 *S. THOMSON Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 299 The lyme grass (*Elymus*), by binding the sands... with its roots, assists in the resistance to the encroachments of the sea.

b. *attrib.* in the name of a moth.

1869 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 275 The Lyme Grass (*Tapinostola Elymi*).

**Lymer**, **Lymet** t, obs. ff. **LIMER**, **LIMIT**.

**Lymfad**, **Lyming**, obs. ff. **LYMFHAD**, **LIMING**.

**Lymiter**, **Lymme**, obs. ff. **LIMITER**, **LIMB sb.1**

**Lymnite**: see **LIXNITE**. **Lymon**, obs. ff. **LEMON**.

**Lymph** (limf). Also 7-8 in L. form **lympa**.

[ad. L. *lympa*, altered spelling (due to pseudo-etym. association with Gr. *λύπη* LYMPH) of \**limpa* (whence *limpidus* LIMPID), \**lampa*; according to some scholars repr. a prehistoric \**dumpa* cognate with the Oscan *diumpais* 'Symphus'.]

1. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only *poet.* and *rhetorical*.

a 1630 *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 176 Here rural gods and tripping Nymphs Did bath their corps in the pure lympha And christal streams. 1791 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* I. 117 The Naiad-Nymph, Who hides her fine form in the passing Lymph. 1843 *Bowrow Bible in Spain* xlix. (1872) 299 In the middle of the court was a fountain well supplied with the crystal lymph. 1860 *Lo. LYTON Lucile* II. v. 16. 17 Then... the lymph was the dwelling divine of a white-footed nymph. 1885 *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxix, Its [a fountain's] biting lymph may not be touch'd of man or god, unless the Fates have so ordain'd.

fig. 1879 *G. MEREDITH Egolst* xvi. I. 302 It would be the pity of common sympathy, pure lymph of pity, as nearly disembodied as can be.

b. *transf.* (nonce-use).

1784 *COWPER Task* III. 391 Sipping calm the fragrant lymph [sc. tea] Which neatly she prepares. 1878 *W. T. THORNTON Word for Word* fr. *Horace* 136 Not on wings... shall I through aether's lymph be borne.

†2. *Bot.* A colourless fluid in plants; the sap.

1672-3 *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 The Root of Dandelion being cut in November, seems to bleed both a Milk and a Lympha. 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 136 That moved The pure and subtle lymph through th' imperceptible meandering veins Of leaf and flower. 1807 *J. E. SMITH Phys. Bot.* 67 The sap, or lymph, of most plants... appears to the sight and taste little else than water. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 270 The juice of the fruit and the lymph of the stem of Musa are slightly astringent. [1900 *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lymph*,... *Grew's* term for sap.]

3. *Phys.* A colourless alkaline fluid, derived from various tissues and organs of the body, resembling blood but containing no red corpuscles.

1725 *N. ROBINSON Th. Physick* 59 The Pancreatic Juice, Lympha, and Bile are all fitted for their several Offices of Separation, Attenuation, and Dilution. 1793 *J. HUNTER Treat. Blood* etc. (1794) 28 The coagulating lymph of the blood being common, probably to all animals, while the red particles are not. 1805 *W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 446 The waters of Bærgé... dissolve... soap and animal lymph. 1830 *R. KNOX Bérard's Anat.* 120 To coagulate like the coagulable lymph of the blood. 1898 *Albhill's Syst. Med.* V. 666 There is a continual outpouring of some of the contents of the capillaries into the tissues, which output, under the name of lymph, is roughly speaking *liquor sanguinis* deprived of much of its albumin.

4. a. The exudation from an inflamed tissue,



from a sore, etc. **b.** In recent use often *spec.* for *vaccine lymph* (see *VACCINE*), the matter which is taken from the vesicles characteristic of cow-pox in a cow or calf or in a vaccinated human being, in order to be used in the operation of vaccination. Hence, in wider sense, any morbid matter taken from a person or animal suffering from a disease, in order to be employed in some prophylactic operation analogous to vaccination.

**1800** *Med. Jnl.* IV. 61 Several... tumours... discharged an acid lymph. **1801** *Ring Conv.* p. 1. 295 Medical men in general... think it [variolous matter] most active when it is a mere lymph, and inert as it becomes more opaque. **1810** *JENNER* in *Baron Life* (1838) II. 368, I send out a great deal of vaccine lymph on ivory points. **1866** J. HITCHINSON in *J. R. Reynolds's Syst. Med.* I. 307 The rapid absorption of syphilitic lymph under mercurial influence. **1868** *SEATON Handbk. Vaccination* 70 Lymph should in every instance (where practicable) be inserted direct from arm to arm. **1873** *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* 53 Fibrous Exudation, Lymph, Coagulable Lymph, Inflammatory exudation. An exudation escapes from the vessels in some forms of inflammation, which is coagulable, containing much fibrine, and to this the above names have been applied. *Ibid.* 194 The lymph does not deteriorate or lose its protective power after passing through any number of individuals. **1893** *Dunglison's Med. Dict., Koch's lymph.*

**5. attrib. and Comb.** **a.** simple attributive, as lymph-cell, -channel, -corpuscle, -follicle, -gland, -globule, -path, -sinus, -space, -stoma (pl. stomata), -stream, -vessel; **b.** objective, as lymph-absorption, -secretion; lymph-connective, -forming adj.; lymph-canalicular *a.*, of or pertaining to lymph-channels; lymph-cataract (see *quot.*); lymph-heart, one of a number of contractile muscular sacs which pump the lymph forward.

**1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 213 The hypothesis of lymph-formation and lymph-absorption. **1874** *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 278 The lymph-canalicular system of Recklinghausen. **1844** *HOMLYN Dict. Med. Terms*, \*Lymph-cataract, the most frequent form of spurious cataract; so named by Beer. **1873** T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 208 Small spheroidal elements resembling lymph-cells. **1867** *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. clxxxviii. The lymph-sinus, or the lymph-channel. **1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 507 The lymph-connective elements (spider-cells)... crowd upon the sheaths of the blood-vessels. **1873** *PEARSE Ovar. Tumours* 14 The lymph-corpuscle, becomes a diagnostic element of the peritoneal fluid. **1873** T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 264 The lymph-follicles become enlarged from the multiplication of their elements. **1897** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 13 Increase of uric acid... may be an evidence of changes in lymph-forming structures. **1865-6** W. CLARK *Vau der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 15 \*Lymph-glands are found only in higher animals. **1822-34** *Gard's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 553 Globules void of colour, found floating in the serum, and which Sir Everard Home has called lymph-globules. **1875** *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* 172 The frog possesses two pairs of lymph-hearts. **1878** *HOMLYN Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10), \*Lymph-scrorum, a peculiar disease of the scrotum, characterized by the formation of vesicles in the skin of the scrotum containing albuminous fluid, charged with corpuscles like those of the blood. **1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The whole question of lymph secretion is at present in too unsettled a state to be discussed with much profit. **1867** \*Lymph-sinus (see lymph-channel). **1874** *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The lymph spaces existing between the tendinous fibres of fascia. **1875** E. R. LANKESTER *Ibid.* XV. 260 Each fold contains between its lamellae a lymph-space (part of the coelom). **1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 542 A pleural effusion closes the lymph-stomata of the pleura. **1873** *GREEN Introd. Pathol.* 109 The transmission by the lymph-stream of substances... derived from the malignant growth. **1874** *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The lymph vessels on the opposite side.

**Lymphad** (limf'ad). Also 7 lum-, lime-, lymfad. [corruption of Gael. *longfhada*; see *LANGFAD*.] A one-masted galley propelled by oars. Now only *Hist.*; and *Her.* borne as a charge in the arms of some Scottish families.

**1536** [see *LANGFAD*]. **1608** in *Burt's Lett. V. Scotl.* (1818) II. App. 238 Destroyit the haill gallayis, lumfaddis. **1641** *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 442/1 The number of boittis, or Lymfaddis within the pairtis of this kingdom lying opposite to Irland. **1814** *SCOTT Diary* 12 Aug. He [Earl of Orkney] bears the royal arms... quarterly, with a lymphad or galley, the ancient arms of the county. **1818** — *Rob Roy* xxix, Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell lymphads. **1854** *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 The Lymphad is borne by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Abercorn. **1888** *Sq. Rev.* 25 Feb. 221 The MacDonalds can hardly go over in lymphads to Ulster and butcher another Shane O'Neill.

**Lymphadenitis** (limf'ad'enitis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. LYMPH + Gr. *adēn*, gland + -itis.] Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

**1879** J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 134 **1897** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 554 The condition of the spleen seen in cases of bacterial infection may be described as a splenitis and in some degree comparable to lymphadenitis.

**Lymphadenoid** (limf'ad'noid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling the tissue of a lymphatic gland.

**1877** *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Lymphadenoid tissues are specially prone to tubercle. **1898** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 The root-particles lie in the lymphadenoid bodies of the lung.

**Lymphadenoma** (limf'ad'nōmā). [mod. L., f. L. lymphatē LYMPH + Gr. *adēn* gland + -oma, after carcinoma, etc.] An abnormal development, or a tumour consisting of lymphoid tissue (*Syst. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Lymphadenomatous** *a.*

**1873** T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 145 Closely allied to the simple lymphomata are the growths now known as lymphadenoma. *Ibid.* 147 A lymphadenomatous tumour of the mediastinum.

**† Lymphæduct.** *Obs.* Also 7 lymphiduct, 7-8 lympheduct, 9 lymphoduct. [ad. mod. L. lymphæductus, f. lymphæ gen. of lymphatē LYMPH + ductus leading; formed after aqueductus AQUEDUCT.] = LYMPHATIC B.

**1864** *POWER Exp. Philos.* III. 191 We had yet never known... the blood's circulation, the lymphatics, and other admirable Curiosities in this fabric of our Selves. **1891** *KAY Creation* II. (1892) 30 Certain Water-pipes or Lymphæducts inserted in the Bulb of the Eye. **1894** W. WOTTON *Anat. & Mod. Learn.* (1897) 219 The Lymphæducts... were not fully traced till Steno and Briggs described them. **1725** *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. SKIN, Nervous Fibres, full of Glandules and Lymphæducts. **1768** *CHESTERDEN Anat.* 209 Lymphæducts are small pellucid cylindrical tubes, which arise invisible from the extremities of the arteries.

**b.** In plants: A sap-vessel. **1872-3** *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 Whether all Roots have Lymphæducts, is doubtful. **1675** *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 In some of which he finds Sap vessels to be only lymphæducts.

**Lymphæmia** (limf'miā). *Path.* [mod. L., f. L. lymphatē LYMPH + Gr. *aima* blood.] (See *quot.*)

**1889** *Syst. Soc. Lex.*, Lymphæmia, a synonym of Leucocythæmia. **1898** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 [Virchow] drew a distinction between a lymphatic form of the disease in which there is an admixture in the blood of leucocytes from the enlarged lymphatic glands—'lymphæmia'—and a splenic form.

**Lymphagogue** (limf'agōg). *Med.* [f. LYMPH + Gr. *agōgos* leading.] Something adapted to produce or increase the flow of lymph.

**1802** *STARLING Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 73 The flow of lymph... is also increased by the injection of certain substances into the blood. These substances have been termed lymphagogues by Heidenhain.

**† Lymphangiectasis** (limf'andzī'ektāsis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. as next + ECTASIS.] Dilatation of the lymphatics.

**1882** *Quain's Dict. Med.*, Lymphangiectasis, lymphatic variæ, or varicose dilatation of lymphatic vessels. **1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 443 The dilatation of the lymphatics, or lymphangiectasis, may be very diffuse.

Hence **Lymphangiectatic** *a.* (In recent Dicts.)

**Lymphangioma** (limf'andzī'ōmā). *Path.* Pl. -omata (-ōmātā). [mod. L., f. as next + -oma, after carcinoma, etc.] A morbid growth in the lymphatics. Hence **Lymphangiomatous** *a.*

**1876** *DUNNING Dis. Skin* 70 Blood vessels and lymphatics are also the seat of new growths, as seen in angioma and lymphangioma of the skin. **1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 456 Some mesenteric cysts, may be due to dilatation of lymphatic vessels and to lymphangiomatous growth.

**Lymphangitis** (limf'andzī'tis). *Path.* Also -angitis. [mod. L., f. lymphatē LYMPH + Gr. *angēion* vessel + -itis. Cf. F. lymphangite.] Inflammation of the walls of the lymphatic vessels.

**1861** *BUNSTED Ven. Dis.* (1879) 128 Gonorrhœal lymphangitis may either be seated in the principal trunks or in the reticular network of these vessels. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxix. 470 Lymphangitis is a common occurrence in all forms of filarial disease.

**† Lymphate**, *pa. pples.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. lymphatē-us, pa. pples. of lymphatē, f. lymphatē water.] Diluted with water.

**1610** *BARBOUGH Meth. Physicæ* xxvi. (1639) 51 If his body be weak, let him drink wine well lymphate, or small Ale.

**† Lymphate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. In 7 lymphat. [f. L. lymphatē, ppl. stem of lymphatē: cf. LYMPHATIC.] *trans.* To drive mad. **1643** in *COCKERAM*.

Hence **† Lymphated** *pples.* *a.*, frenzied. **1727** in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1755 in *JOHNSON*. **1817** J. F. PEARCE *Roy. Minstrel* vi. 523 But a more furious storm rag'd in the breast Of the lymphated Saul.

**Lymphatic** (limf'atik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 8 lymphatick, (8 lymphatic). [ad. L. lymphaticus mad, frenzied, f. lymphatē LYMPH. In mod. scientific Latin the word has been used in the sense 'pertaining to lymph' (the ending having been prob. misapprehended to be identical with that of spermatic, etc.); so F. *lymphatique*, It. *limfatico*. The classical Lat. word is difficult to account for; perh. it may be due to the association of lymphæ with *λυφω* (see LYMPH); cf. Gr. *λυφω* to be frenzy-stricken.]

**a. adj.** **† I. L.** Frenzied, mad. *Obs.* **1656** *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. 51 Poets are fanatics too. And thus Horace either is, or feigns himself lymphatick, and shews what an effect the vision of the nymphs and Bacchus had on him. **1727** *BAILEY* vol. II. *Lymphatick Persons*. **1822** S. BURDELL *Orient. Lit.* I. 120 The frog, like the tortoise and crocodile, was an emblem... of lymphatic prophecy.

**II.** In senses connected with LYMPH. **2. a. Phys. and Anat.** Pertaining to lymph; concerned in the secretion or conveyance of lymph, as in lymphatic gland, vessel; lymphatic system, the lymphatic vessels and glands collectively; lymphatic heart = lymph-heart. Also, of the nature of lymph, as in lymphatic fluid, humour (? *obs.*). **1649** *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 257 Came to visit me Dr. Joyliffe, discoverer of the lymphatic vessels, and an excellent anatomist. **1663** *BOYLE Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x.

**224** The late anatomical discoveries of the motion of the chyle and lymphatic liquor... hath yet made men cure diseases much better than before. **1732** *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 428 In the serous part of the Blood affecting the lymphatic Arteries. **1747** tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 351 A lymphatic or lacteal humour and the blood circulate from the mother into the placenta and foetus. **1804** *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 34 Perhaps originating in the lymphatic glands. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 213 The Lymphatic System comprehends, 1st, the vessels which carry the lymph and chyle into the veins; and 2dly, Enlargements which occur in their course, and which are called conglobate glands, or lymphatic ganglia. **1870** *ROULESTON Anim. Life* Introd. 59 Upon their junction with the veins of this latter region, contractile sacs, the so called 'lymphatic hearts', are developed. **1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 457 Growth of this kind should... be called... lymphatic gland sarcoma.

**† b. Bot.** Containing or conveying sap. *Obs.* **1672-3** *GREW Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 69 Whence it should seem that Lymphatic Rays, and Milky Rings are in that Root [Dandelion] so far mixed together. **1836** *LONDON ENCYC. Plants* Gloss., Lymphatic, of or belonging to lymph or sap.

**3.** Of persons and their temperaments: Having the characteristics (flabby muscles, pale skin, sluggishness of vital and mental action) formerly supposed to result from an excess of lymph in the system.

**1834** J. FORBES *Lacune's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 319 In... persons of a lymphatic habit, the skin becomes white. **1858** *HAWTHORSE Fr. & It. Notes* Bks. II. 31 A widow... of an easy, lymphatic, cheerful temperament. **1859** G. MURPHY *R. F. & C. & C.* xxxv. With lymphatic apoplexy. **1872** H. ALY *Physiol.* iii. 72 Persons of flabby, or what is called lymphatic constitution. **1885** *Truth* 28 May 850/2 Her flesh being... lymphatic, and her outlines wanting in firmness.

**B. sb.** **† I. A.** lunatic, a madman. (See A. I.) *Obs.* **1708** *SHUTECH. Charac.* (1711) I. 50 All Nations have their Lymphatics of some kind or another. **1763** *SHUTECH. Elegies* xvi. 34 From Ithelien's walls the poor lymphatic may'd.

**2.** Chiefly pl. Vessels similar to veins, whose special function is the conveyance of lymph. **†** Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. *Obs.*

**1667** *Phil. Trans.* II. 509 The trunk of the Lymphatics. **1707** *FLOUERN Physic. Pulse* II. 141 The Tumour... breaks the Lymphatics which abound near the Liver. **1768** *HAWSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 219 Into this lymphatic syne... small branch from the sidney seem to enter. **1825** *GOOD BK Nat* (1834) I. 164 Like the perfect plant, it possesses lymph... and air-vessels. **1881** *MIVART Cat* 349 The small lymphatics originate by the junction of nucleated cells.

**† Lymphatical**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -al.] **A. adj. a.** Of persons: Frenzied, B. Of or pertaining to frenzy; visionary. **B. sb.** A frenzied person (Cockeram 1623).

**1603** *HARVEST Pop. Infest.* Pref., The Lymphaticall Priests of Baal. **1698** R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 106 For Captivity, Wounds and Chains, he only looks upon as false, and lymphatical Terrors. **1718** *MR. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* Ded. 11 Witches, Conjurers, and Fairies, and all that Lymphatical Chimeræ.

**† Lymphation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. lymphatō-em, n. of action f. lymphatē (see LYMPHATE v.).] The action of driving mad.

**1623** in *COCKERAM*. **1712** *OLDISWORTH Odes Horace* v. 26/1 By *tu melu* in the foregoing verse he understands Madness, Enthusiasm, Lymphation.

**Lymphatism** (limf'atiz'm). *Path.* [f. LYMPHATIC + -ism.] (See *quot.*)

**1878** *HOMLYN Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10) Lymphatism, a term recently associated with scrofula, from the idea that scrofula is the highest expression of the lymphatic temperament.

**Lymphault**, *obs.* form of LIMPALTY.

**Lymphic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [f. LYMPH + -ic.] = LYMPHATIC. **1681** tr. *Willis's Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab.

**† Lymphid**, *a.* [f. L. lymphatē LYMPH, perh. after lymphid.] = LYMPHOID.

**1674-7** J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1696) 23 All parts being repeat with the Lymphid matter.

**† Lymphitis** (limf'itis). *Path.* [f. LYMPH + -itis. Cf. F. lymphite.] = LYMPHANGITIS.

**1861** *BUNSTED Ven. Dis.* (1879) 416 Simple lymphitis may be due to any of the causes already mentioned as producing a simple bubo.

**Lymphocyte** (limf'ōsīt). *Phys.* [f. lympho- comb. f. LYMPH + -cyte]. An immature leucocyte.

**1896** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 He recommends subcutaneous injections of pilocarpine, in order to raise artificially the number and ratio of the lymphocytes.

*attrib.* **1902** *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Apr. 832 note, There was... a high lymphocyte percentage.

Hence **Lymphocyctic** *a.*, of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of, lymphocytes.

**1896** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 The number of 'neutrophile' cells falls rapidly, while the uniluclear or lymphocytic elements increase.

**† Lymphocytosis** (limf'ōsīt'ōs'is). *Phys.* [f. LYMPHOCYTE + -osis.] A morbid increase in the number of lymphocytes.

**1896** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 In the lymphocytosis he sees a prognostic sign of great value. **1900** *Altti's Anat. Med.* II. 297 The lymphocytes are generally increased to the greatest extent (lymphocytosis).

**Lymphography** (limf'ōgrāfi). [f. lympho- comb. form of LYMPH + -GRAPHY.] A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses. **1828** in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.



**Lymphoid** (lím'foid), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -oid.] Resembling lymph, lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands; occas. = LYMPHATIC.

1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. ex cis. This structure which prevails in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and intestines... is sometimes named lymphoid tissue from its resemblance to the interior tissue of the lymphatic glands. 1874 *J. Anat. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 279 Spherical or lymphoid cells, of which all intermediate sizes exist... are seen in the lymph canalicular system. 1879 *REYNOLDS Syst. Med. V.* 217 The tissue known as 'adenoid' consists of lymphoid corpuscles embedded in the meshes of a 'retiform' stroma.

Also **Lymphoida** (*lím'foida*). [*In recent Dicts.*]  
**Lymphoma** (lím'fō'mā). *Path.* Pl. **lymphomata**. [f. LYMPH, after *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

1873 *I. H. GREEN Introduct. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 142 The lymphomata are new formations consisting of lymphatic... tissue. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 590 Sharp, who distinguishes between lymphosarcoma and lymphadenoma, considers that each starts from a lymphoma.

Hence **Lymphomatous** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a lymphoma.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc. IX.* 87 An examination of the growth microscopically did not show... that it was lymphomatous. 1892 *W. OSLER Prim. Med.* 27 The lymphomatous nephritis... produces as a rule no symptoms.

**Lymphorrhagia** (lím'fōr'hī'dīā). [*f. lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + *Gr.* -ρῆγία *a bursting.*] A discharge of lymph produced by the bursting of a lymphatic vessel.

1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 224 Lymphorrhagia is a term used to express the flow of lymph out of its natural channels. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The debilitating effects of the recurring attacks of lymphorrhagia.

Hence **Lymphorrhagic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymphorrhagia.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v. *Lymphorrhagia*. A lymphorrhagic diathesis.

**Lymphosarcoma**. *Path.* [*f. as prec. + SARCOMA.*] A sarcoma containing lymphoid cells, so as to resemble a lymphatic gland.

1874 *JONES & SIEV. Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 155 When the proportion of cells is very large, Virchow has applied the name lymphosarcoma. 1898 *J. HUTCHINSON in Arch. Surg.* IX. 325 A case in which the adenitis of syphilis... passed on into lympho-sarcoma.

Hence **Lympho-sarcomatous** *a.*

1880 *M. MACKENZIE Dis. Throat & Nose I.* 84 Cases... of the... lympho-sarcomatous character.

**Lymphotomy** (lím'fōtō'mī). [*f. as prec. + Gr.* -τομία *cutting.*] Dissection of the lymphatics.

1836 *in MANE Exp. Lex.*

**Lymphous** (lím'fās), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -ous.] + *a.* Of vegetable fluids: Watery (*obs.*).

b. (Of animal fluids: Containing, of the nature of, or resembling lymph.

1672 *J. GREW Anat. Plants II.* iii. (1682) 67 The Milky Sap... agrees, in being more Oily than any of the Lymphous Saps. 1876 *W. ROBERTS Urtica & Renal Dis.* II. iv. (ed. 3) 323 The coagulum in lymphous urine resembles calf's foot or curdled jelly. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The lymphous fluid soiling the patient's clothes.

**Lymph** (lím'f), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -y] Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

1848 *in WILKINSON 1855 RAMSBOTHAM Obstetr. Med.* 49 They are entirely destitute of the rich, interstitial, lymph deposit. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 424 In the first or croupo-fibrous variety of dysentery the lymph or fibrous deposit is of varying thickness and consistency.

+ **Lymphoid**, *v. Obs.* [? f. \**Lymphoid*, var. of LYMPLAIT *a.*] *trans.* To defeat (an opponent) at tables by one of the two methods recognized by the laws of the game. Hence **Lymphoiding**.

*a* 1400 [see LARGING *v.* 1b. 4].

**Lymtake**: see *limb-take*, LIMB sh. 1.

**Lymtyer**, -tour *e*, *obs.* forms of LYMTER.

**Lyn**, *obs.* form of LIE v. 1, LINE, LINN.

**Lyn**, *obs.* pa. pple. LIE v. 1

**Lynage**, Lynce, *obs.* ff. LINEAGE, LANS.

**Lyncean** (lín'sē'an), *a.* Also 7 *linean*, 7-9 *lyncean*, 9 *lyncean*. [f. *L. lynceus* (*a. Gr.* λυγικός, f. λύγξ LYNX) + -AN.

Some of the writers who have used the word have perh. intended a reference to *Lynceus*, the name of one of the Argonauts, celebrated for his sharp sight; cf. 'a more piercing Lynceus sight' (*Nashie Lenten Stufte* (1599) 67).

Of the eyes, sight, etc.: Resembling that of a lynx, keen; also of persons: lynx-like; sharp-sighted.

1632 *Br. II. Oll. Serim. V.* 129 Justice cannot be too lyncean to the being of things. *a* 1678 *MARVELL Def. John Howe Wks.* 1875 IV. 181, I wonder how in this lyncean perspicacity it over-awed a more remarkable error of Mr. Howe's. 1793 *W. ROBERTS Lockwood No. 85* (1794) III. 364 It was not long ere the... lyncean vigilance of the Baron detected the exchange of letters. 1816 *KIRBY & SW. Entomol.* II. 219 Hunted for by the lyncean eye of an entomologist. 1819 *TURTON Conchol. Dict.* p. xviii. This laborious and lyncean naturalist. [*In mod. Dicts.*]

+ **Lynceous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *lynceous*, 7 *lynceus*. [formed as prec. + -ous] = LYNCEAN.

1592 *R. D. Hyphnatomachia* 82b. Yet with a lynceous eye, I never left to examine... the extreme beauty of the excellent Nymph. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Lynceous.

**Lyncet**, variant of LYNCEAN *Obs.*

**Lynch** (lín's), *v.* Orig. U. S. [f. *Lynch*: see LYNCH LAW.] *trans.* To condemn and punish by

lynch law. In early use, implying chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law.

1836 *Niles Reg.* 1 Oct. 69/1 Some personal friend of Mr. Irons... proceeded to the mansion of Judge Bernudez, with a view to Lynch him. 1839 *MARRIAT Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 240 It may appear strange that people should be lynched for the mere vice of gambling. 1850 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* (1857) 154 The prison was burst open by the mob, and George (of Cappadocia) was lynched, as he deserved. 1884 *SIR L. H. GRIFFIN Gt. Repub.* 151 It is... unreasonable to insist on the guilt of an unfortunate who has been lynched after an acquittal in open court.

*transf.* 1839 *LONGF. in Life* (1891) I. 329, I have Lynched all the trees,—that is, tarred them.

\* *App. misused for: To render infamous.*

1835 *DISRAELI 9 May in Court in Sister* (1886) 37 At all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them now. I consider and everyone else that they are lynched.

**Lynch**, variant of LYNCH sh. 2

1883 *SEFBOUM Eng. Village Community* i. 5 A... peculiar feature of the open field system in hilly districts is the 'lynch'. *Ibid.* 6 These banks between the plough-made terraces are generally called lynes, or lince.

**Lyncher** (lín'sh). [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ER.] One who lynches; one who punishes or helps to punish by lynch law, esp. one who puts (an offender) to death by summary process.

1839 *Niles Reg.* 15 June 256/4 Lynchers punished. 1847 *Harbinger Aug.* 136/1 The company of lynchmen once formed, they proceed to the execution of summary justice. 1881 *Times* 21 Feb. 5/6 The mob of lynchmen numbered 200.

**Lynching** (lín'sh), *vbl. sh.* [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ING.] The action of LYCHING *v.*; an instance of it.

1839 *Niles Reg.* 31 Dec. 256. 1 Horrible lynching. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 281 Lynchings in the South are mainly caused by the peculiar nature of the crimes for which lynching is a penalty.

*attrib.* 1879 *SIR G. CAMPBELL White & Black* 171 Several lynching cases of atrocity occurred before I had been many weeks in the States. 1884 *SIR L. H. GRIFFIN Gt. Repub.* 148 He was taken to the scene of the crime by a lynching party.

**Lynch law**. Orig. U. S. In early use **Lynch's** (Lynch's) law. The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority; it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence.

Now most commonly written *lynch-law* or *lynch law*, though the capital L is still often used.

The origin of the expression has not been determined. It is often asserted to have arisen from the proceedings of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace in Virginia, who in 1782 was indemnified by an act of the Virginia Assembly for having illegally fined and imprisoned certain Tories in 1780. But Mr. Albert Matthews informs us that no evidence has been adduced to show that Charles Lynch was ever concerned in acts such as those which from 1817 onward were designated as 'Lynch's law'. It is possible that the perpetrators of these acts may have claimed that in the infliction of punishments not sanctioned by the laws of the country they were following the example of Lynch, which had been justified by the act of indemnity; or there may have been some other man of this name who was a ring-leader in such proceedings. Some have conjectured that the term is derived from the name of Lynche's Creek, in South Carolina, which is known to have been in 1768 a meeting-place of the 'Regulators', a band of men whose professed object was to supply the want of regular administration of criminal justice in the Carolinas, and who committed many acts of violence on those suspected of 'Toryism'.

1817 *S. ROBIN. in W. Wirt Life P. Henry* (1818) 372 In the year 1792, there were many suits on the south side of the James river, for inflicting Lynch's law. 1819 *W. FAIRBANKS 29 Nov. in Memoir Days in Amer.* (1823) 304 The people [of Princeton, Indiana]... deputed four persons to inform him, that unless he quitted the town and state immediately, he should receive Lynch's law, that is, a whipping in the woods. 1825 *J. HALL Lett. fr. West 291* No commentator has taken any notice of Lynch's law, which was once the *lex loci* of the frontiers. 1835 *W. IRVING Town Prairies* 41 'Lynch's law', as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner. 1839 *STONEHOUSE A Volume* 112 The burning Reading's house was... a terrible example of what the Americans term lynch-law. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 570 They seized the opportunity of executing a little Lynch law. 1888 *DAVE Amer. Comm.* III. 399 Lynch law, however shocking it may seem to Europeans, is far removed from arbitrary violence.

So **Lynch-court** *nonce-wd.*, a self-constituted tribunal for exercising lynch law. **Judge Lynch**, the imaginary authority from whom the sentences of lynch law are judicially said to proceed.

1849 *LYNCH and Visit to U.S.* II. 32 My companions... said 'If you were a settler there [in Florida], and had no other law to defend you, you would be glad of the protection of Judge Lynch'. 1890 *CORRIET Drake v.* 73 Few prisoners fared so well at Westminster... as did Thomas Doughty at that first Lynch-court amidst the desolation of Patagonia.

**Lyncine** (lín'sīn), *a.* [f. *L. lynceus*, LYNX + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Lynx*.

1853 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* (1874) 41 The Lyncine group.

+ **Lyncury**. *Obs.* In 7 *lyncuria*. [*ad. L. lyncurium* or *lyncurius*: see LIGURE.] = LIGURE.

1638 *FEATLY Strick. London* I. 184 By the Jesuits rule no Physician... should make use of... lyncurie, because it issueth out of the body of a spotted beast, called Lynx. 1650 *TRAPP Comm. Num.* 51 The precious stone lyncurie may issue out of the body of the Lynx, an unclean and spotted beast.

**Lyne**, *obs.* f. LEAN, LINE, pa. pple. of LIE v. 1

**Lynee**, **Lynessey**: see LIGNEE, LINSEY.  
**Lynge** (*e*, *obs.* pres. pple. LIE v. 1; *obs.* f. LINE.  
**Lyniament**, *obs.* form of LINEAMENT.  
**Lynk** (*e*, **Lynkome**, *obs.* ff. LINK, LINCOLN.  
**Lynkwhyte**, *obs.* form of LINTWHITE.  
**Lynn** (*e*, *obs.* form of LYN, LINE.  
**Lynnin**, *lyn-*, -yn (*e*, *obs.* forms of LINEN.  
**Lynolf**, **Lynset**: see LINGEL sh. 1, LINESEAT.  
**Lynton**, **Lyntquhit**: see LINTERN, LINTWHITE.  
**Lynwever**, -ar: see LANS sh. 1 5.

**Lynx** (lín's). FORMS: 4-5 *lenx*, 4-7 *linx*, 6-8 *lynce*, 6-7 *lince*, 4- *lynx*. [*a. L. lynx*, *lynx-em* (Sp., Pg., It. *lynce*), *n. Gr.* λύγξ (*genit.* λυγικός), cogn. w. Lith. *lyssi*, *OHG. luchs* (*mod. G. luchs*), OE. *lox*, Du. *lo*, Sw. *lo*. Prob. related to Gr. λείσσω to see, the animal being named from its quickness of sight.]

1. An animal of any of several species of the genus *Felis* forming the sub-genus *Lynx*, having a tuft at the tip of the ear, usually a short tail, and the fur more or less spotted. The lynx of the ancients is the CARACAL.

With qualifying words, as Banded *Lynx L. fasciata*, Bay *Lynx L. rufus*, Booted *Lynx L. caligata*, Canada *Lynx = LOUP CERVIER*.

1340, c. 1375 [see 1b]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3573 Lebarde, lewards & lenx. 1555 *HUEN Decades* 231 They keepe in theyr palaces the beste called Lynx, being fayrer then a Lyon. 1611 *CHAPMAN Hind XIII.* 96 The torne-uyr fare Of Lynces, Wolves, and Leopards; as neuer borne to warre. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Lynx make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1781 *PENNANT Quadrupeds* I. Pl. xxxii, Bay Lynx. Persian Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 261 Caspian Lynx. 1790 *NEWICK Hist. Quadrupeds* (1844) 236 A variety is found in the inner parts of the province of New York, which is called the Bay Lynx... its general colour is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. 1839 *J. RICHARDSON Fauna Boreali-Amer.* I. 101 *Felis Canadensis* Canada Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 104 *Felis fasciata* Banded Lynx. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 219/2 The Booted Lynx... sole and posterior part of the foot... deep black. 1855 *LONGF. Hittor.* xv. 95 A pouch of healing, Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter, gilt with magic roots. 1855 *BROWNING An Epistle* 29 A black lynx snarled and pricked a tufted ear.

b. With allusion to its keenness of sight.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 576 A best but men Lynx calles, pat may se thurgh thik stane walles. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxi.* (*Eugenius*) 509 Wes neur lenx pat schuttis lyre, mare fullith of breth & yre. 1423 *JAS. I Kings Q. elv.* The peryng lynx; the lufar vykorne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. P. 38b, Vigilyntly to forsew with Lyncis eyes. 1568 *BACCHILLIN Felic. Mun* (1631) 670 In earthly things we have Lynces eyes; but in spirituall things we are blind as beetles. 1685 *GRACIAN's Courtier's Orac.* 189 It concerns them much to be... sharp-sighted Lynxes, that they may dive in truth, and discern falsehood. 1818 *KEATS Endym.* l. 123 And now, as deep into the wood as we might mark a lynx's eye, there glimmered light. 1865 *CARLYLE Frick.* Gt. xvii. v. (1872) VII. 50 Half of the Prussian Force, lie, vigilant as lynxes, blockading here.

2. The fur of the lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 221/2 The European and northern Asiatic Lynxes and the Canadian Lynx produce the great supply of furs known by the furriers under the name of lynx. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Lynx one sees about in many of the furriers'.

3. One of the northern constellations.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Constellation*. 1798 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 548/1. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 321 The Graffe and the Lynx, all the stars in which constellations are at most of the fourth magnitude.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: **lynx-eye**, in quots. *fig.*, an eye as keen as that of a lynx; so **lynx-eyed** *a.*, (of persons) having eyes like those of a lynx; keen-sighted; **lynx-like** *a.*, resembling a lynx; (of the eye, etc.) resembling that of a lynx; keen; (of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; **lynx-sharp** *a.*, sharp as that of a lynx.

1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His 'lynx-eye discerns the true relations of the world and human life. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Pervo. Bark xvi.* 166 Martinez... to great experience in woodcraft, added a lynx eye for a Calisaya plant. 1897 *J. KING On Jonas* (1618) 139 How blind in our selves, how censorious and 'lynce-eyed' against our brethren. 1899-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 133 The cautious balancing of comparative advantages... the lynx-eyed watching for opportunities. 1883 *10th Cent.* May 874 The lynx-eyed agent of some Iran society. 1897 *SALVSTER Du Bartas* I. viii. 194 Hec [God] sees all secrets, and his 'lynx-like eye' doth every Thought descry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 218/4 The figures... have small tufts on the tips of their ears, and are otherwise inclined to be lynx-like. 1868 *MILMAN St. Paul's xvi.* 380 Lynx-like sagacity. 1812 *W. TENNANT Luster F.* II. xlix, The Muse's 'lynx-sharp eye'.

**Lynx**, *obs.* pl. of LIX sh.

**Lynall**, **Linye**, *obs.* ff. LINEAL, LINE.

**Lynyolf**, *obs.* variant of LINTWHITE sh. 1

**Lyomerous** (lī'mēr'ūs), *a. Ichth.* [f. *mod. L. Lyomerus* (i. Gr. λυμεν to loosen + μέρος part, joint) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to the *Lyomeri* or loose-jointed fishes.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 110 Both of the types of lyomerous fishes have very peculiar pedunculated appendages in the place of the lateral line.

**Lyon**, shortened form, with an early spelling retained, of *Lyon King of Arms* (see KING-OF-ARMS), the title of the chief herald in Scotland;



so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also *Lyon Herald* (see *HERALD* sh. 1 c), *Lyon King*.

[1377 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* (1880) II. 553 Et in solucione facta magistro Nicholao cementario, de mandato regis, Leon heraldo [etc.] 1381 in *Cal. Docum. Scot.* (1888) IV. 67 [Warrant for licence for 30 days to Leon Herald (of the K. of Scots). 1502 *Ibid.* 336 Lion the haroulde. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edm. VI.* 245 The forsyd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1816) III. 555/1 He said Lyon and his brother heralds. 1596 [see *HERALD* sh. 1 c]. 1633 *Dell. in Coronation Jas. I.* (1685) 19 The Earls... put on their Crowns, and the Lyon his. 1755 *Chamberlayne's St. Et. Brit.* II. III. 2. 147 Lion, and his brethren the Herald, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen. 1808 *Scott. Marm.* IV. IV. Strict was the Lion-King's command. 1900 *at.* LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 383 The office of Lyon has ever been highly respectable. *at.* 1847 *Gloss. Terms Her.* 88 The Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and the Office of Arms, Dublin, have cognizance of the heraldry of Scotland and Ireland respectively.

**Lyon, -asse, -cell:** see *LION*, -ESS, *LIONCEL*.

**Lyond,** obs. pres. pp. of *LIE* 21.

**Lyonist** (lɔi'nist). *Hist.* Also *7* Lionist. [ad. F. *Lioniste*, according to Bossuet (quoted in *Littre*) named from a certain Leo (ελεος).] *N.* Another name for the Waldenses.

1644 *FEATLY Roma Ruens* 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome than all other sects. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* v. *Vandois*, The Vandois... were also called Lionists and Sabatez or Insabatez, or Ensabatez.

**Lyonsew** (e, variant of *LIONCEAU*).

**Lyoun** (e, -own, obs. form of *LION*).

**Lyour** (e, -owre, variants of *LYAR* 2 Obs).

**Lyparde**, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

**Lypemania** (lɪp'məniə). *Path.* [mod. (irreg.) f. Gr. λυπη grief + mania. Cf. F. *lypéménie*.] A form of insanity characterized by extreme mournfulness.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* as a Lat. word. 1874 *MAYNE-IRV. Respons. in Ment. Dis.* III. 72 The chronic form of the disease... which Esquirol proposed to distinguish as lypemania. 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 828 In some cases, especially in women, the delirium [of typhoid fever] has more the character of lypemania.

**Lypin**, obs. form of *LIPPEN*.

**Lypothimy, -thymia:** see *LIPOTHYMY*.

**Lyppart**, obs. form of *LEOPARD*.

**Lyppre**, obs. form of *LIP*, *LYPE* sh. 1.

**Lyppin, -yn**, obs. forms of *LIPPEN*.

**Lyqueresse, -yce**, obs. forms of *LIQUORICE*.

**Lyquet, -quid, Lyquor**, obs. ff. *LIQUID*, *LIQUOR*.

**Lyra** (lɔi'rā). [*l.* *lyra*, a. Gr. *λύρα*.]

1. A lyre. (Occas. in *It.* form *lira*.) See also 5. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1598) 232 'Til she had taking a Lyra Basilus helde for her song these Phauliacakes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. III. Upon which I compose this ode, and set it to my most affected instrument, the lyra. 1606 *BRYSKETT Civ. Life* 147 Which verses... were used to be sung at the tables of great men and Princes, to the sound of the Lyra. 1611 *COTGR.* *Lyra*, a Lyra, or Harpe. 1714 *Pope, etc. Mem. M. Scriblerus* v. 6, I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Lira*, or *Lyra*, or *Lyre*.

2. *Astr.* (With capital L.) An ancient northern constellation: = *HAIR* sh. 13. 1658 in *PHILLIPS*. 1810 J. BRINKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* C. 204 My observations on a Lyra... now amount to 47. 1901 J. F. HEWITT *Astronomy* Age 1. 1. 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Vulture or Lyra became Pole Star.

3. *Zool.* (With capital L.) a. A former genus of fishes including the Piper (*Trigla lyra*). b. A former genus, including the Harp-shell (*Harpa*). 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Lyra*,... Also the Rochet, a Sea-fish, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. There are three species of the lyra, or harp shell. 1. The common Lyra. 1854 *BATHAM Hist. Nat.* 48 The Lyra or gurnard [was offered] to Apollo.

4. *Anal.* 'The triangular portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines' (*Syst. Soc. Lex.*).

1756 *DOUGLAS in Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 245 The interior surface of the triangular Cieling, which lies between these arches, is full of transverse, prominent, medullary Lines; for which reason the Ancients called it Psaloides and Lyra, comparing it to a stringed instrument, something like what is now called a Dulcimer. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anal.* 39 An appearance, called the *lyra*, or *corpus psaloides*. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 265.

5. *at.* (sense 1), as *lyra lesson*; *lyra* (also 7 *tero*) *viol*, a bass-viol, tuned and played according to the lute notation or 'tablature'; *lyra-way* (also 7 *lyero*, *leera-way*), -wise (*Cent. Dict.*), according to the method of notation used for instruments of the lute-kind (see *TABLATURE*).

1661 *Perrys Diary* 10 Apr. A base vial, on which he that played played well some lyra lessons. 1668 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. Hearing my brother play a little upon the lyra vial. 1669 *PLAYFORD Musicks Recreat.* Pref. 1 The Lero or Lyra-Viol. 1674 — *Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo or Consort Viol, because the Musick thereon is play'd from the Rules of the Gam-vt, and not as the Lyra-Viol, which is by Letters or Tablature. a 1734 *NORTH Life* II. *Keeper North* (1742) 14 His Practice of Musick upon his Base, or Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, Lute-fashion, upon his Knees). 1607 *Lingua* I. ix. Cij, Auditus,

shall we here three play, the Lyeroway, or the Lute-way? 1611 [see *LYRE* sh. 12]. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Lyric* verses, songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Lero way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, i.e. Harp-way. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. 101 A Bass-Viol to play Lyra-way, that is by Tablature.

**Lyraid** (lɔi'rɔi'd), **Lyrid** (lɔi'rɔi'd). *Astr.* [*l.* *LYRA* + -oid]. One of a group of meteors observed in some years about April 20th; apparently radiating from the constellation Lyra.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 111/2 Lyraids. 1885 *Athenaeum* 16 May 634/4 The Lyraids.

b. *at.*

1899 *Faun. Rev.* Oct. 319 Biela's is not the only comet with meteoric appurtenances; there are Leonid, Perseid and Lyrid comets as well.

**Lyrate** (lɔi'rɔi't), a. *Nat. Hist.* [*ad. mod. l.* *lyrat* us, f. *lyra* *LYRE*: see -ATE 2]. Shaped like a lyre. In *Bot.*, of a leaf: Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1763) 179 *Lyrate*, *Lyre-shaped*. 1785 *MARTIN Roussian's Bot.* XIII. (1794) 373 Winter Cress with lyrate leaves, the outmost lobe roundish. 1852 *DANA Crust.* I. 26 Carapace lyrate. 1856 B. W. (1860) *Canter Flor.* 11. 152 *Gal. a. l.* Horns lyrate. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flor.* 30 Upper leaves 2-toothed or lyrate. 1880 *HUXLEY Crust.* v. 234 A characteristic lyrate mark upon the cephalic region of the carapace. 1893 *SIDNEY's Trans.* S. E. Africa 430 The elegant lyrate horns of the male.

b. Used in *comb.* with sense 'lyrate and', in *lyrate-pinnate*, -pinnatifid adjs. Also in *quasi l.* form *lyrato*. [*l.* *lyrat* us].

1775 *JENKINSON Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate-hastated*, is shaped partly like a harp or lyre, and partly like... 1805 *GALINSK Brit. Bot.* 96 Supra lyrate pinnatifid. 1845 *LEWIS Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Radical leaves lyrate pinnate. 1847 W. E. STELLER *Field Bot.* 13 Leaves glabrous, crenate, the radical ones lyrate-pinnatifid.

**Lyrate** (lɔi'rɔi't), a. *Nat. Hist.* [Formed as *LYRATE* + -ED 1]. - *LYRATE*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Lyrate* Leaf, foliis lyratum. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 63 2 Sometimes [see the horns of the antelope] are what is commonly called lyrate, or bend first backwards and then point forwards. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xviii. 54 The elegant lyrate horns of certain antelopes.

**Lyrate** (lɔi'rɔi't), *adv.* [*Nat. Hist.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2]. In a lyrate form. (Cf. *LYRATE* b.)

1775 *JENKINSON Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate pinnate*. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* III. vi. 101 *Lyrate* Pinnate denotes a leaf in which the terminal leaflet is largest and the lower small.

**Lyre** (lɔi'rɔi). Also 3 *lire*. [*a. F. lyre*, OE. *lira* 12th c. in *Littre*], ad. *l.* *lyra*, a. Gr. *λύρα*.]

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation.

The word is used to translate the Gr. *λύρα* in Homer (*Odyssey*) and *Apollon*, as well as *λύρα*; also sometimes used interchangeably with *HAIR*. *Æolian lyre*, the *Æolian* harp: see *ÆOLIAN* 2.

1705 *LAY*, 7003 Of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of corium, of timpe & of lire. 1598 *Florio*, *Lira*, an instrument of musick called a lyre [1611 *Lyra*] or a harp. 1635 56 *COWLEY Davides* I. 26 The tuneful Strings of David's Lyre. 1647 *CRASHAW Music's Prael* Poems 89 A holy quire Founded to the name of great Apollo's lyre. 1697 *DRYDEN Alexander's Feast* 123 Now strike the golden lyre again. 1725 *Pope* *Odys.* I. 197 To Phenius was consign'd the chorded lyre. a 1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 190 The *Æolian* lyre is easily made, being nothing more than a long narrow box of thin deal [etc.]. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 45 He [Arion] generally holds in one hand the lyre and in the other the plectrum.

b. *fig.* chiefly as the symbol of lyric poetry.

1683 *DRYDEN 7<sup>o</sup> Mem. Mr. Ottham* 5 One common note on either lyre did strike, And knives and foils we both abhorred alike. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poem* I. 1 Awake, *Æolian* lyre, awake. 1782 *COWPER* *hazily* 106 The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre. 1819 *SHELLEY* *Ode West Ind. Ind.* Make me thy lyre even as the forest is. 1838 *THURLOW* *Greece* II. xii. 123 If we had been permitted to compare the happiest productions of the *Æolian*, the *Dorian*, and the *Ionian* lyre. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xcvi. One indeed I knew In many a subtle question versed, Who touch'd a jarring lyre at first, But ever strove to make it true.

2. *Astr.* = *LYRA* 2.

1868 *LOCKYER* *Glennville's Heavens* (ed. 3) 348 Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

3. *Anal.* = *LYRA* 4.

1900 *DEWEY Surg. Anal.* II. 522 The fibres of the under surface of the fornix behind are so arranged as to give rise to the designation of the lyre.

4. 'A grade of isinglass; a trade name' *Cent. Dict.* (1890).

1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII 628/2 art. *Isinglass*, For long and short staple, it is twisted between three pegs, into the shape of a horse-shoe, harp, or lyre.

5. *at.* and *Comb.*, as *lyre-affecting* adj.; *lyre-bat*, a species of bat, *Megaderma lyra*; *lyre-bird*, an Australian bird, *Menura superba* or *M. novae-hollandiæ*, resembling a pheasant with a beautiful lyre-shaped tail; *lyre-fish*, the Harp-fish or Piper, *Trigla lyra*; *lyre-flower*, *Dielytra spectabilis* (Cassell); *lyre-man* *U.S.*, a cicada or harvest-fly; *lyre-pheasant* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-shaped* a. = *LYRATE*; *lyre-tail* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-turtle* *U.S.*, the leather-back or trunk-turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*; + *lyre-viol* = *lyra-viol* (see *LYRA* 5).

1611 *COTGR.*, *Aime* lyre, .. Harpe-louing, \*Lyre-affecting. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. New S. Wales* I. 277 The Native

or Wood-pheasant', or 'Lyre bird' of the colonists. 1872 A. DOWSETT *Ranolf* I. iii. 7 Curved like the lyre-bird's tail half spread. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 530 The gurnards, one of which is known as the 'lyre-fish'. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1297/1 (*Botany*). *Lyrate*, lyre-shaped; i.e. divided transversely into oblong horizontal segments, of which the lower ones are lesser and more distant from each other than the upper ones. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 232 *Spiral*, lyre-shaped horns. 1860 *Perrys Diary* 17 Nov. Then to my 'lyre-vial' and to bed.

† **Lyre** 2. *Obs.* The name (med. l. *Lyra*) of a town in Brabant, now Lie or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth, as *black of lyre* (*black a-lyre*, *black of lure*), *green of lyre* (*grene a-lyre*, *grene lyre*).

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 89 Pro vsijth... mris panij nigri de Lyra. *Ibid.* 90 Pro j vina et di de... black de Lyra. 1421 in *E. E. Wills* 1882 97 note, *Black of lyre*. 1434 *Ibid.* 97 An hode of black of lyre, an hode of blew. 1439 *Ibid.* 118 My gowne of grene Alyre cloth of golde. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 note, Togam viridis coloris anglice grene lyre medly.

*at.* 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 415 [The mayor of Bristol] in... his shawl cloke, furred, with his black a lyre hode, or tippet of black felvet.

**Lyre** 3. *Orkney and Shetland.* Also *lyer*, *lyrie*, *layer*, *lyar*. [*a. Da. lire*.] The bird Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus angarmor*.

1654 *Black's Atlas Scot.*, *Orkney*, The *lyre*, when buildeth that excellent fowl. *Ibid.* the *lyre*. 1701 J. BRAND *Desc. Orkney* (1703) 3 The *lyre* is a rare and delicious Sea fowl. 1777 *PENNAULT Zool.* I. I. II. 67. 1889 *SANDERS Manx. Brit. Birds* 71 *Lyric*.

**Lyre**, variant of *LYRE* 2 Obs., *LITH* sh. 1 Obs.

**Lyric** (lɪrɪk), a. and sb. Also 6 *lirick*, 6 *7* *lirique*, 7 *lyrike*, 7 *8* *lyrick*. [*a. F. lyrique*, or ad. *l.* *lyric* us, a. Gr. *λύριος*, f. *λύρα* *LYRA* I.].

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. *Lyric drama*, *lyric stage*, the opera.

1589 *PURCELL* *Eng. Poet.* I. vi. 20 They were called *Lirique Poets*. 1664 *DRYDEN* *Revol. Ladies* Ep. Ded. [This sweetness of Mr. Waller's lyric poetry was afterwards followed in the epic by Sir John Denham. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* IV. 297. *Æolian*, *Æolian* and *Dorian* *lyric* Odes. a 1727 *NEWTON Chronol.* Amended 1 (1728) 50 1. and 2 was a *Lyric* Poet. 1778 *JONSON* *L. P. Dryden*, [Quotations of lines alternately consisting of eight and six syllables make the most soft and pleasing of our lyric measures. 1838 *THURWALL Greece* II. xii. 125 The Lyric likewise cherished the lyric Muse. 1849 *TUCKER Sp. Lit.* III. 8 Herrera is too good to write good elegies. 1873 *RUSKIN* *Lovers* (1871) III. 6 *Lyric* poetry is the expression by the poet of his own feelings. 1880 *WILSON* *1<sup>st</sup> Stud. Ital.* II. 38 Poetry which is lyric in spirit as well as in metre.

2. Of persons: Given to song; singings. *poet.*

1814 *SOUTHEY* *Roderick* XVI. *Poet.* Wks. IX. 203 A richer, stronger strain than that with which the lyric lark salutes The newborn day. 1820 *KRAYS* *Cap. & Little* iv. While little harps were touch'd by many a lyric lay. 1821 *BROWN* *Ballad*, 186 Here she stands, *Kalan-tion* 'Strangers, greet the lyric girl!

B. *sb.*

1. *absol.* (with the); That which is lyric; lyric style, verse, etc.

1856 W. WILKIE *Eng. Poet.* (1818) 86 The most usual kinds [of verse] are four, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambic, and Lyric... Sometimes the Lyric is itself also, sometimes the comic. 1821 *BROWN* *John* III. IX. xv. His muse made fragment of anything, I from the high lyric down to the low rational.

2. A lyric poet. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY *Vir. Lays* B. Ray 69 There hath bin a great companie of Tragicke, Comickes, Elegiacke, Lyricke [etc.]. 1630 *BRATWAT* *Eng. Gentium*, (1641) 107 Horace, the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricists. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 40 Simonides would speak thus of one of his Contemporary Lyricists. 1710 *STEELE* *Tatler* No. 214 73 That ancient Lyric, M. D'Urfey. 1839 *tr. Lamartine's Trav.* East 82/1 He is the first of sentimental poets—the king of lyrics!

3. A lyric poem. Also *pl.* verses in lyric metre.

1581 *SIDNEY* *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 In the Earle of Surries Lincks, many things... worthy of a noble minde. 1714 *GAY* *Sheph. Week*, *Wednesday* 16 At Wakes... Where D—y's Lyricke swell in every Voice. 1758 *JONSON* *Idler* No. 2 76 The cook warbles her lyrics in the kitchen. a 1849 H. COLKINGH *Est.* 1831 II. 29 An *Æolian* boy follows Virgil in long, Tibullus in long and short, and Horace in lyrics. 1879 *Fortin. Rev.* No. 155. 692 Wordsworth's fame will rest upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, sonnets, and some narrative poems in stanzas.

† **Lyric**, 2. *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To sing (over) in a lyrical manner.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 163 Parson Punch... Lyricks over his part in an Anthem very handsomely. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 383 The Songster Lyrick'd over with all His Skill the following Madrigal.

**Lyrical** (lɪrɪkəl), a. [*f. LYRIC* a. + -AL.].

1. = *LYRIC* a. Also, having the qualities or characteristics of lyric poetry.

1581 *SIDNEY* *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Other sorts of Poetry almost have we none, but that Lyricall kind of Songs and Sonnets. 1633 *COCKERAM* III. *Alcena*, a famous lyrical Poet. 1685 *DRYDEN* *Præf. and Misc.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 267 Some-



what of a finer turn and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. 1697 — *Ded. Jendis* ibid. II. 230 Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 195 Compleat Psalms . . of sufficient brevity . . should have the preference, because they form a lyrical whole. 1798 *little* Lyrical Ballads. 1838 THURSWALL *Grace* II. xii. 127 The laws we have suffered in the masterpieces of Greek lyrical poetry. 1833 MAURI *Epiph. A. T. G.* xiv. 326 The lyrical freedom and richness of Isaiah's [style].

2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry.

1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* I. 194 Passing with a very lyrical transition to the subject of general politics. 1898 G. PARKER *Battle of the Strong* viii. 55 The Chevalier . . tapped his lips with his fingers in a little lyrical emotion. Hence **Lyrically** *adv.*, **Lyrically** *adj.*

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 443 A great deal is told by implication, and too lyrically. 1894 Temple Bar Cl. 601 Lyricism is the special mark of De Banville. 1900 *O. Rev.* Oct. 434 He had handled, in a lyrical dramatic form, that legend of the Bride of Corinth.

† **Lyrichord.** *Obs.* [f. LYRIC + *chord*, after HARPICHORD.] A kind of harpsichord (see quot. 1883).

1741 in *Spec. Patents Music* (1871) 3 A new invention for . . meliorating . . harpsichords; and lyrichords which are harpsichords, strong with catgut; and spinnets. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 5 Soft touch'd is the Lyrichord String. 1883 A. J. HIKKINS in *Greene's Dict. Mus.* III. 639 The Lyrichord being a harpsichord strung with wire and catgut, made on the sostenuto principle, and actuated by moving wheels instead of the usual quills, so that the bow of the violin and the organ were imitated.

**Lyricism** (lir'isiz'm). [f. LYRIC + -ISM.] Lyric character or style; the pursuit or eulogy of the same; (with *pl.*), a lyrical expression or characteristic. *Occas.* (after *F. lyrisme*), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

1760 GRAY *Lett. to Mason* 20 Aug. . . Let people should not understand the humour of the thing (which indeed to do they must have our lyrics in their finger ends). 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 87 She got up a night or two of patriotic lyricism. 1834 COLERIDGE *Tablet*, 15 Mar., In Beaumont and Fletcher it [blank verse] is constantly slipping into lyrics. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4 The danger of what we may perhaps call Lyricism. We sincerely trust that the new Government will enter upon its duties in the most prosaic spirit possible. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 403 Sheer lyricism just now is over much the mode.

**Lyricist** (lir'isist). [f. LYRIC + -IST.] One who is skilled in or devoted to lyric composition.

1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 402 The Lyricists pure and simple—and certainly, as far as verse is concerned, De Musset never became anything else.

**Lyricize** (lir'isiz), *v.*, *rare*. [f. LYRIC + -IZE.] *intr.* To sing lyrics.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 326 1/4 That one should be so young and wise, And so adroitly lyricize.

**Lyrico-** (lir'iko), combining form of Gr. *Λυρικός* LYRIC, as in *lyrico-dramatic*, *epic adjs.*

1873 KINGSBURY in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 665 The Song of Songs might be called a lyrico-dramatic poem. 1897 DOWNES *Hist. Fr. Lit.* I. 4 *Canitibus*, short lyrico-epic poems.

**Lyrid**: see LYRID. **Lyrie**, variant of LYRE 3.

**Lyriform** (lir'irif'm), *a.* [See -FORM, Cf. *F. lyriforme* in *Littre*.] Lyre-shaped.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 527 In the male of *Menura alberti* the tail is . . not lyriform.

**Lyring**, variant of *learning*: see LEARN 2.

**Lyrisim** (lir'iriz'm, lir'iriz'm). [a. *F. lyrisme*, or ad. Gr. *Λυρισμός* playing on the lyre, f. *λύρα* LYRE.] = LYRICISM. Also (*nonce-use*), lyrical performances, singing of songs.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* liii. The lyrisim, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. 1870 *Athenæum* 7 May 609 The extraordinary outburst of lyrisim, which was witnessed thirty years ago in France. 1883 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. Reac.* (1898) VII. viii. 97 Tasso developed the lyrisim of the octave stanza. 1896 *Tablet* 18 July 86 1/2 Such flights of delirious lyrisim as the following.

**Lyrist** (lir'rist). [ad. L. *lyrista*, ad. Gr. *Λυριστής*, f. *λύρα* LYRE.]

1. A player on the lyre; one who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre.

1646 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lyrist*, a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 133 While the sweet lyrist ahs of rapture sings. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 163 In the early Times, the Offices of Poet and Lyrist were united in the same Person. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* Introd. vi. David, it appears, was the best lyrist of his time. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. iv. 3 The long loose robe was the garb also of the lyrist.

2. A lyric poet.

1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods . . which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxx. From her wilds Ierne sent The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* I. 9 Burns is a lyrist, pouring out his own feelings in song.

**Lyre**: see LIS 1, LIS8, LISSE v., LOUSE.

**Lysans**, -aunce, -ence, -ense, *obs.* ff. LICENCE.

**Lysatinine** (liss'atinin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening, solution + the ending of CREATININE.] An organic base forming a crystalline double salt with silver nitrate, obtained by decomposition of various proteids.

1897 ALLbutt's *Syst. Med.* IV. 7 Secondary products . . of basic nature like lysine, lysatinine and ammonia.

**Lysch**, *obs.* form of LIXE a. and sb.

**Lyse**, *obs.* f. *lees* pl. of LEE sb. 2; *obs.* pl. LOUSE.

**Lyssa**, *obs.* 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

**Lyserne**, *obs.* form of LUCERN 1, the LYNX.

**Lysigenetic** (liss'idz'netik), *a.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* + -GENETIC.] = LYSIGENOUS.

1884 POWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 409 The middle layer is soon destroyed to form lysigenetic air passages. 1887 GARNSEY *De Bary's Fungi* 496.

**Lysigenic** (liss'idz'netik), *a.* [See -IC.] = next. 1883 GOUDALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 note, The first mode of development of intercellular spaces has been termed schizogenic, the latter lysigenic.

**Lysigenous** (liss'idz'jenes), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening + -GEN- born + -OUS.] Of intercellular spaces; Produced by the breaking down of adjoining cells.

1881 VINES *Fraut's Elem. Textbk. Bot.* (ed. 2) 60 Cavities . . which have been formed . . by the absorption of a mass of tissue (lysigenous). 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870 1/2 The lysigenous origin of the reservoirs of ethereal oil in these plants (Hypericaceæ).

† **Lysimachia** (liss'imā'chiā). Also 6 *lysimachion*, -ium, *lysimachus*, 7 *lysimachia*, *leci-machus*, *pl.* 6 *lysimachies* (?-iass), 8 *lysimachias*. [f. *lysimachia*, a. Gr. \**Λυσιμαχία*, *Λυσιμάχιον*, f. *Λυσίμαχος* Lysimachus (see LOOSESTRIFE).] = LOOSESTRIFE 1.

1598 LYTE *Dubonia* I. li. 72 Especially foure, vnder which alle the Lysimachies shalbe coupryd sed. *Ibid.* 73 *Lysimachion verum*. Yellow Lysimachion or Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 74 In English Lysimachia, Willow herbe and Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 75 The yellow Lysimachion or golden Louse stryffe. 1599 R. D. *Hypericetomachia* 36 The flowering Lysimachia or willow herbe. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* ii. ii. Yellow Lecimachus, to give sweete rest To the faint Shepherde. 1657 S. PERCIVAL *Pol. Flyme-Int.* I. xv. 94 Bee-gather of these flowers following. . . In June, . . Lysimachia. 1753 CHAMBERS *(cycl. Supp. s.v. Lysimachia)*, 6. The lesser yellow willow herb with leaves spotted with black. 7. The two-leaved yellow lysimachia with spiked flowers. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

**Lysimeter** (liss'imī'ter). [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening + -METER.] (See quot.)

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* (Boston, U. S.) 3 The word 'lysimeter' means simply an instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain falling upon the soil. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lysimeter*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

**Lysin** (liss'in). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. Gr. *λύσις* a loosening + -IN 1.] An organic base  $C_{11}H_{19}N_2O_2$ , formed in the artificial decomposition of protamins and many other proteids. Also *attrib.*

1897 [see LYSATININE]. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 Apr. 845 Some immune serums appear to exercise an agglutination of the red cells immediately before the lysin action. *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 920 [The first-mentioned poisons] as well as . . the lysin of cholera belong to the lysin group.

† **Lysis** (liss'is). [L. *lysis*, Gr. *λύσις* a loosening.]

1. *Arch.* 'A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylobate' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842).

1847 LERICI in C. O. MALLER'S *Anc. Art* § 280, 270 The lysis above the corona of a short pillar, of which there is mention made twice, was probably a small echinus.

2. *Path.* 'An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without apparent phenomena' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). Opposed to CRISIS 1.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 590 If it [the matter of the disease] be carried off at different times, it is a lysis, or resolution. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 115 In short a combination of crisis and lysis is observed. *attrib.* 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 146 The lysis cases showed physical signs . . later than the crisis cases.

**Lysol** (liss'ol). [f. Gr. *λύσις* a loosening + -OL 3.] A solution of coal-tar oil in soap.

1891 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Sept. 598 1/2 Lysol differs from creoline . . by its most perfect solubility in . . water. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 163 [Of plague disinfectants] the best . . are . . lysol . . and carbolic acid.

† **Lyssa** (lissā). *Path.* Pl. *lyssas*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *λύσσα* rage, rabies. Cf. *LYTIA*.]

1. Rabies or hydrophobia.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lyttia*, madness, properly of a dog. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 141 Inflammation of the lungs is . . occasionally found as a symptom or sequel in . . lyssa, or canine madness. *Ibid.* III. 294 Ammonia was formerly employed in cases of lyssa. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *pl.* Used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Lyssia** a. *Path.*, pertaining to rabies. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

**Lysaccine** (liss'asoin), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* Also *lyssacina*. [ad. mod.L. *lyssacina* (Zittel, 1878).]

App. an irregular formation intended to refer to the loose or detached growth of the spicules in these sponges (Gr. *λύσις* to loosen, *ἀκτίς* spicule).]

a. *sb.* A hexactinellid sponge of the division *Lyssacina*. b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this division.

1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 It is a Lysaccine with spicules . . crossing one another. *Ibid.* A Lysaccine sponge. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 The Hexactinellids [found] all belong to the Lysaccine division.

† **Lyssophobia** (liss'of'biā). *Path.* [f. Gr. *λύσσα* - LYSSA + Gr. *-φοβία*, after *hydrophobia*.]

A morbid dread of hydrophobia, the symptoms of which sometimes simulate those of the actual disease. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER Suppl.

**Ly'st**, *lyst*, *obs.* and sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

**Lyst'e**, *obs.* form of LIEGE, LIT 1.

**Lystare**, -er, *obs.* forms of LITSTER.

**Lyster**, *obs.* form of LESTER.

1611 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 209 For taking four Salmon . . with a Lyster.

**Lystny**, *lystyn*, *obs.* forms of LISTEN.

**Lysure**, variant of LISER *Obs.*

**Lysz**, *obs.* Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE v. 1

**Lyt**, *obs.* f. LIT; variant of LIFE a. and sb. 4

**Lytarge**, **Lytaster**, *obs.* ff. LITHARGE, LITSTER.

**Lytche**, *obs.* form of LICH.

**Lyte**, *obs.* f. LEET sb. 2 Sc., LIGHT sb., LITE.

**Lyten**, -ynge, *obs.* ff. LIGHTEN v. 2, LIGHTNING.

**Lyter**, *obs.* form of LIGHTER sb. 1, LITTER.

**Lyteradg**, -age, *obs.* forms of LIGHTERAGE.

**Lyterian** (liss'er'ian), *a.* *Path.* [f. Gr. *λυτήριος* releasing, f. *λύειν* to loosen + -AN.] Terminating a disease; indicating the end of a disease.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

**Lytester**, *obs.* form of LITSTER.

**Lyth**, *lyth* - see LITH, LITH-.

† **Lyth-coop.** *Obs.* Also 8 *dial.* *lyth-coop*, 9 *dial.* *lyth-coop*. [*Path.* adopted (with change of sense) from Du. *lyfkoop*, in MDu. also *lythcoop*, *lyfcoop*, a luck-jenny on the conclusion of a bargain. The Du. forms are prob. affected by popular etymology; cf. G. *leithauf* of the same meaning, believed to be f. *leit* (= Goth. *leipus*) ale + *kauf* purchase.] An auction of household goods.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Potter Wks.* 1716 L. 273 He changes his Oaths, as Chapman does, or (as at a Lyth-Coop) for—*suba hids more*. 1725 LEWIS *Hist. Thant* (ed. 2) 37 *Lyth-coop*, *lyth-coop*; a Sale or Market of Goods in the Place where they stand. [The form *lyth-coop* appears to be merely Lewis's way of indicating what he supposes to be the etymology of *lyth-coop*.] 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *lyth-coop*. *Ibid.*, *lyth-coop*, same as *lyth-coop*.

**Lythe** (liss). *Sc.* Also 8 *lyth*, 9 *lythe*, *lyd*. A name in Scotland and Ireland for the pollack.

1769 *De Koe's Tour Gr. Brit.* IV. 19 Lythis, Spirlings, Soles . . are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty.

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 280 Sea-fish are to be found in the harbour . . . Scad, called here lyth or lyd.

1836 YAMWELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 173 'This fish [the pollack] is called Lythe in Scotland . . doubtless from its nimbleness and pliancy which the word signifies. *Ibid.* In Ireland, the Pollack may be traced as occurring . . under the names of Pollack, laith, and Lythe. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* i. (1855) 28 A scull of lides and pollacks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 28 A heavy string of lythe in her right hand.

**Lythe**, *obs.* f. LIGHT, 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

**Lythonthriptick**, *obs.* form of LITHONTRIPTIC.

† **Lythrum** (liss'prum). [mod.L. (Linnaeus), ad. Gr. *λύθρον* gore, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Lythraceæ*), including among others the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*): see LOOSESTRIFE 1 b.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 You might have Lythrum in North America. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 442 1/2 The numerous publications of the same author [Darwin] upon Primroses, Lythrums, and other plants.

**Lythurgury**, *obs.* form of LITHARGE.

**Lythylman**, **Lytier**, see LITTLE MAN, LITTER.

**Lytmos**, **Lytnynge**: see LITMUS, LIGHTNING.

**Lytoridge**, **Lytour**, *obs.* ff. LITHARGE, LITTER.

**Lytte**, variant of LITRE 1 *Obs.*

**Lytt**, *obs.* f. LEET sb. 2 and v. Sc., LIGHT, LIT.

† **Lytt** (liss). [*Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *λύττα*, Attic form of *λύσσα* LYSSA.] A vermiform structure in the tongue of various carnivora.

In the dog it is vulgarly called 'the worm', and supposed to be a parasite causing liability to rabies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 There is a certaine little worme in dogs tongues, called by a Greeke name Lytta, which if it be taken out when they be young whelpes, they will never after proue mad. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lyttia*, Madness, properly of a Dog; is also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Lyttar**, **lytter** e, -ier, *obs.* ff. of LITTER sb.

**Lytte**, *obs.* form of LIT v., LITE sb. 1

**Lyttit**, *obs.* pa. pple. of LIT v., to dye.

**Lyttmos** (se, *obs.* form of LITMUS.

**Lyttion** e, -yn, *obs.* forms of LITTEN.

**Lyttre**, -ur, -yer, *obs.* forms of LITTER.

**Lyurgy**, *obs.* form of LITHARGE.

**Lytyr**, *obs.* form of LIT v., LITE v. 1

**Lyun**, *obs.* f. LION; *obs.* 3rd pl. ind. pres. LIE v. 1

**Lyv** - see LIFE, LIVE.

**Lyve**, *obs.* form of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE v.

**Lyveret**, *obs.* form of LEVERET.

**Lyves**, **Lyvez**, *obs.* sing. gen. and pl. of LIFE.

**Lyvyatan**, -on, *obs.* forms of LEVIATHAN.

**Lyw** - see LIV-.

**Lywn**, *obs.* f. LION.

**Lyff**, **lyff**, *obs.* forms of LIFE, LIFE.

**Lynn**, *obs.* and Sc. forms of LIE v. 1 and 2.

C. O. P.



















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